

RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE

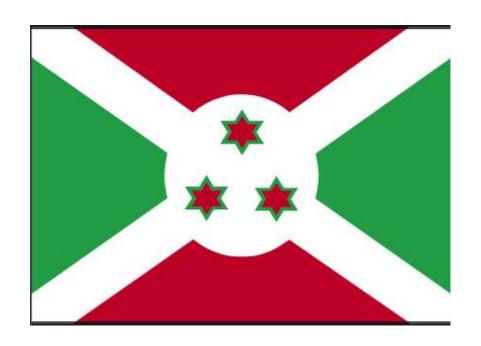
M.Ed. In TESL Program Country Informational Reports

Produced by Graduate Students in the M.Ed. In TESL Program In the Feinstein School of Education and Human Development

Country: Burundi

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REPUBLIC of BURUNDI

Jintana Pond TESL 539 Winter 2013

Population and Location

❖ Population: 10,557,259 (2012

estimate)

❖ Capital: Bujumbura

Great Lakes Region of Eastern Africa

Landlocked

Rwanda to the North

❖ Tanzania to the East and South

Democratic Republic of the Congo to the west

Temperature various tropical highland climate from one region to another.

❖Rain is irregular

Dry seasons vary

❖Long periods of drought.



BURUNDIAN DIFFICULTIES

- ❖Independence from Belgium in 1962
- ❖ First democratically elected Hutu President, Melchior Ndadaye, 1993
- ❖ 1996-2006 civil war between Tutsi and Hutu
 - 200,200 Burundians killed
 - Tanzania Safari Camps
 - Burundian Refugees





Current Difficulties

- Current Chief of State: President Pierre Nkurunziza-Hutu
 - Economic struggles
 - Food insecurity
 - Inefficient healthcare system
 - Struggling education system



Language & Ethnicity

- Official Languages
 - Kirundi
 - **❖** French
 - **❖** Swahili
- **❖** Major Religions
 - Christianity, 82.8%
 - ❖Islamist, 2.5%
 - **♦** Adventist, 2.3%
 - **♦** Other, 6.5%
- ***** Ethnicities
 - ❖ Hutu, approximately 85%
 - Tutsi, approximately
 - 14%
 - **❖**Twa, 1%



SCHOOL LIFE





- ❖Schooling required ages 7-13
 - ❖Male: 9 years
 - ❖Female: 7 years
- Language of instruction
 - Kirundi for first four years
 - French in the final two years of primary school
- ❖ Literacy rate is 35%
 - **❖**49% men
 - ❖22% women

SCHOOL LIFE

- ❖ Ranked 174/182 on Human Development
- Highly respected storytellers
 - Legends
 - Fables
 - Poems
 - Riddles
 - Songs





TEACHING AND LEARNING

- Kindergarten: Children 3-6 years
- Primary Education
 - **❖** Six years
 - Must obtain Primary School Leaving certificate to continue to Secondary School
 - Free for all Burundian nations since 2005
- Lower Secondary Education
 - Four years
 - Available to those who pass National Entrance Examination
 - Test determines what student should specialize in



TEACHING AND LEARNING

- Upper Secondary Level
 - Scientific A: major in math and physics
 - Scientific B: biology and chemisty
 - Literary: arts, laungages
- Technical Secondary Education
 - ❖ 5-7 years
 - Available to those who pass National Entrance Exam
 - ❖ A2 Diploma
- Higher Education
 - State Technical Schools: agronomy, nursing, accounts, electricity, mechanics



EDUCATION ISSUES





- Many schools destroyed during Civil War
- ❖ More difficult for girls to be educated
- Education interrupted for child soldiers and refugees
- ❖ Limited qualified teachers, schools, and supplies after war
- ❖Over crowding and increased student-teacher ratio
- ❖ High Dropout Rates
 - ❖50% loss after primary school
 - ❖ Additional 50% loss before completion of secondary school

Discipline and Respect



- Respect for elders and authority
- Group discipline
 - ❖ Baby is your child while it is in the womb, once out it belongs to the community.
 - Everyone feels responsible for their neighbor's child
 - Social obligation
- ❖ Parental roles
 - Mother takes care of all children until puberty
 - ❖ Father takes over guidance of young boys once they reach adolescence

Views and Values

❖ Social Stratification

- Classes and Caste System
 - ❖Tusti higher than Hutu
 - ❖ Join Tutsi through acts of bravery, fall to Hutu with dishonorable acts
 - Symbols of wealth: cattle, spears, and drums
 - Drum folk dance

www.komezalaramga.com



- Division of Labor
 - Women: childbearing and care, domestic chores, food preparation
 - ❖Men: business, agriculture

❖ Family

- Women have very little decision making power
- ❖ Fatherhood is an important responsibility, man is the head of the house
- Polygamy traditionally practiced/arranged marriage





Burundian Views of USA

- Freedom
- Sharing food
- Education
- Opportunities
- Employment



Burundian culture is more conservative-USA too much freedom for children

THINGS TO CONSIDER WHEN INTERACTING

- ❖ Burundians do not distinguish their ethnic groups
- ❖ Burundian refugees may have lost relatives during the Civil War
 - Images of war, soldiers, and guns may terrorize Burundian students
 - ❖ Be sensitive when discussing family and family units
 - ❖ Burundians do not like to talk about what is going on inside their family
 - ❖ Burundian belief in fate as opposed to free will and great respect for dead ancestors
 - Considered rude to turn down food or drink when offered
 - Hand shakes are important when greeting







Articles

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Maps and Images

Map of Burundi, and Burundian Refugees pictures. Retrieved February 17, 2013 from http: www. Google.com/images

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