

**SOURCE: DIGEST OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS 1980/81 THIS VOLUME WAS
COMPILED BY THE STATISTICS UNIT OF THE PLANNING DIVISION OF THE GHANA
EDUCATION SERVICE P.O.BOX K. 451 ACCRA NEWTOWN.**

1979/80: 85 EXPERIMENTAL JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

REGION	NO. OF SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT			TEACHERS		
		M	F	T	M	F	T
G. ACCRA	5	428	306	734	51	22	73
VOLTA	16	1224	731	1955	149	29	178
EASTERN	18	1443	978	2421	172	77	249
CENTRAL	7	336	203	539	43	17	60
WESTERN	11	744	419	1163	81	17	98
ASHANTI	21	1694	1097	2791	194	59	253
B. AHAFO	11	962	469	1431	99	13	112
NORTHERN	8	692	315	1007	78	13	91
UPPER	13	1255	689	1944	127	31	158
TOTAL	110	8778	5207	13985	994	278	1272

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1980/81: 113 EXPERIMENTAL JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

REGION	NO. OF SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT			TEACHERS		
		M	F	T	M	F	T
G. ACCRA	5	523	377	900	54	23	77
VOLTA	16	1506	860	2366	175	33	208
EASTERN	17	1534	943	2477	179	66	245
CENTRAL	8	620	374	994	66	14	80
WESTERN	11	966	481	1447	97	31	128
ASHANTI	23	2006	1261	3267	206	68	274
BRONG AHAFO	11	1031	417	1448	123	18	141
NORTHERN	10	923	305	1228	109	20	129
UPPER	12	1272	722	1994	139	40	179
TOTAL	113	10381	5740	16121	1148	313	1461

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southern sections which were administered as integral parts of the Northern Territories and the Gold Coast Colony respectively (Fig. 1).

→ The Gold Coast and British Togoland under United Kingdom Mandate and later Trusteeship became the independent and unitary state of Ghana on 6 March 1957.¹⁶ A feature of colonial rule was the application of different policies in the Northern Territories and the deliberate isolation of the Protectorate from Ashanti and the Gold Coast Colony. The Colony and Ashanti increasingly came closer and closer together, often against the wishes of some colonial officers, until their formal union in 1946 when Ashanti was represented in the Legislative Council based in Accra. The Protectorate of the Northern Territories was politically united with the Colony and Ashanti in 1951.

In 1949 the Southern Section of Togoland was also represented in the colonial legislature.

→ As David Kimble aptly put it:

Since 1901 the Northern Territories had been legally as well as territorially attached to the Gold Coast, their trade had been directed towards the sea rather than the desert, they had been governed on paper at least from Accra, and they became subject to a similar pattern of British influence. Yet the northern people remained physically and psychologically remote; they were in the Gold Coast and yet not of it.¹⁷

In no sphere was the official policy of deliberate isolation and separate development better manifested than in the field of education. The pattern of development during the colonial era has persisted and northern Ghana still lacks far behind the rest of the country in socio-economic and educational development. After consulting the secondary and, especially, primary sources that were probably not available to earlier writers, I felt the need for a more complete and accurate reconstruction of the history of education in northern Ghana. I have quoted liberally in the belief that the actors should, as much as possible, be allowed to speak for themselves.

The evolution of colonial educational policy presents a complex background of interaction *among* ~~between~~ Christian missionary societies, metropolitan initiatives, serving colonial officials and the local people. I have, therefore, sought to emphasise a sense of period and of place. The study set out to deal specifically with northern Ghana which has

Number and 1974/85-1980/81
 SECONDARY SCHOOLS SHOWING ENROLMENT AND TEACHERS FROM 1974/75 TO 1980/81

YEAR NO. OF SCHOOLS STUDENT ENROLMENT

YEAR	NO. OF SCHOOLS	STUDENT ENROLMENT
1974/75	168	74,839
1975/76	171	81,258
1976/77	178	87,285
1977/78	183	94,867
1978/79	185	99,628
1979/80	192	103,993
1980/81	205	113,112

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JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS: *198??*
 THE FOLLOWING TABLE (iii) SHOWS A SUMMARY ON 85 EXPERIMENTAL JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTRY

REGION	NO. OF SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT			TEACHERS		
		M	F	T	M	F	T
G. ACCRA	5	288	191	479	36	13	49
VOLTA	14	805	478	1283	94	24	118
EASTERN	14	824	493	1317	109	33	142
CENTRAL	4	207	141	348	23	4	27
WESTERN	7	247	169	416	35	7	42
ASHANTI	18	1043	643	1686	131	35	166
B. AHAFO	9	520	285	805	61	9	70
NORTHERN	5	424	211	635	33	7	40
UPPER	9	658	361	1019	73	17	90
TOTAL	85	9016	2972	7988	595	149	744

Table (iii) : Summary table showing regional distribution, enrolment and teachers in Junior Secondary Schools in Ghana. 1978/79

TABLE (i) BELOW SHOWS STATISTICAL SERIES IN PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS FOR FIVE YEARS - 1974/75 TO 1978/79.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS: ENROLMENT AND TEACHERS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

As the people of the Gold Coast Colony had rejected the poll tax twice, Northcott was anxious to make the inhabitants of the Northern Territories aware of the benefits of British rule and receptive of the fact that the security to life and property that flowed from it must be met by a contribution towards the cost of government.

An amount of the £249 was realized from the proceeds of a levy imposed on the people in the White Volta District as he was "much impressed with the importance of instilling early into their minds a sense of their obligations, before the pernicious doctrines of individual irresponsibility filter through from the coast native".¹¹ However, in 1900 the new Chief Commissioner, Major W.M. Morris, strongly recommended, with the support of Governor Hodgson, that ~~the~~ the maintenance tax which yielded an average of £900 per annum, should be abolished. It had created considerable dissatisfaction among the people and the collection gave rise to much trouble and labour.¹²

Earlier, in 1899, the Governor, Sir F. M. Hogson, declared that

in place of pouring the small surplus revenue which there is every indication that the Colony is now likely to obtain, into such an absolutely unremunerative country as the Northern Territories are, and I fear always be will be, I should like to devote it to the development of the districts within the Colony which are ripe for development, and every penny expended on which would come back again in the shape of increased revenue.¹³

In 1900, the West African Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce urged the colonial authorities that expenditure in the protectorate "should be confined to the smallest amount consistent with the maintenance of our rights there until their value is more fully ascertained."¹⁴ The policy adopted in 1902 in the organisation of the Northern Territories into districts was to site administrative centres only at "places through which the trade caravans pass, so as to collect the authorised transit dues, or the establishment of posts in districts which are not completely subdued to British rule."¹⁵

On the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, the German Protectorate of Togo was occupied by, and subsequently partitioned between, Great Britain and France. The United Kingdom Government divided their portion of the territory into northern and

ACADEMIC YEAR	NO. OF SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT		
		B	G	T
PRIMARY				
1974/75	6886	592044	458968	
1975/76	6966	654621	502682	
1976/77	7248	685644	527647	
1977/78	7229	702702	543778	
1978/79	7658	725464	570061	

MIDDLE				
1974/75	3760	258798	180857	
1975/76	3888	267523	183939	
1976/77	4128	277256	187358	
1977/78	4193	280824	193520	
1978/79	4158	271382	197827	

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TABLE (iii), SECONDARY SCHOOLS SHOWING ENROLMENT & TEACHERS FROM 1974/75 TO 1978/79

YEAR	NO. OF SCHOOLS	STUDENT ENROLMENT	TEACHERS	STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO
1974/75	168	74839	4275	17:5
1975/76	169	81258	4613	17:6
1976/77	178	87285	4936	17:7
1977/78	183	94867	5402	17.6
1978/79	185	99628	5446	18.3

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SUMMARY TABLE NUMBER OF INSTITUTION BY LEVEL, STUDENT ENROLMENT, AND TEACHERS BY SEX AND STATUS, 1978/79

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NO. OF INSTITUTIONS	ENROLMENT		
		M	F	T
PRIMARY	7658	725464	570061	1295525
MIDDLE	4158	291382	197827	489209
JUNIOR SECONDARY	85	5016	2972	7988
SECONDARY	185	69192	30436	99628
CERT. 'A' 4-YR.	12	1655	1855	3510
POST SEC.	23	4738	1872	1610
DIPLOMA TRAINING	5	1010	218	1228
SPECIALIST TR.	1	28	5	33
COMMERCIAL	7	2647	1495	1142
TECHNICAL	5	4790	1379	6169
VOCATIONAL	16	9988	1079	11067

Territories were occupied in 1896 and 1897 respectively and the extended expanse of land under British control was reorganised in 1902. On 1 January 1902, the territory from the coast to the Pra was proclaimed the Gold Coast Colony (known simply as the Colony) and Ashanti and the Northern Territories became a colony and a protectorate respectively. The Gold Coast Colony, the Colony of Ashanti and the Protectorate of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast were collectively called the Gold Coast³.

W. A. A.
(Figure 1)

It appeared that the British moved beyond Ashanti rather reluctantly, although the colonial administration had sent G. E. Ferguson to conclude treaties of friendship and trade with the potentates in the interior at the instance of British merchants and the Colonial Office.⁴ However, the authorities in London did not sanction the occupation of the Northern Territories until Governor W.E. Maxwell reassured them that the cost of the expedition would be defrayed from local revenue and not from the imperial treasury.⁵ By the time permission was granted for the advance beyond Ashanti, the French and the Germans had occupied Ouagadougou and Sansanne-Mangu respectively.⁶

In 1897, the Colonial Office was determined to safeguard the interests of the Crown Colony of the Gold Coast Colony against those of the Royal Niger Territories belonging to a private British Company.⁷ By 1898, the British government was no longer prepared to make any concessions in Northern Nigeria for territorial gains north of Ashanti, as "the Gold Coast, even with Mossi as its hinterland must have a more restricted area and taps a less promising country".⁸ Indeed, the first Commissioner and the Commandant of the Northern Territories, Lt-Col. H. P. Northcott, declared that the occupation of the Northern Territories was "practically merely a means of which the end is Moshi."⁹

Soon after the definition of the boundaries of the Northern Territories in June 1898, Northcott intimated that the agency of the chiefs would be employed in the administration of the area. The Governor, Sir F. M. Hogson, agreed with the proposal and the Colonial Office accepted the policy and urged that the services of the natural rulers in the north should be employed to a greater extent than in the districts nearer the coast.¹⁰