

Educational Reforms in Ghana: Past and Present

Samuel Adu-Gyamfi¹, Wilhemina Joselyn Donkoh² & Anim Adinkrah Addo³

Abstract

This historical study addresses the question of inconsistency in the Educational policies of Ghana focusing on the impact on Senior Secondary School Education. It examines the persistent adjustment of Educational reforms witnessed in Ghana whenever there is a change in government. The study acknowledges the frantic efforts made by successive governments since independence to reform the educational system of Ghana to meet the basic requirements to meet the developmental needs of the country. The study traces the history of colonial education and the tremendous contributions of missionaries in the establishment of formal education in the region. The effort of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah to inculcate African Studies into the British inherited system of Education is discussed in this study. Various adaptations of foreign models of education were also examined. Using qualitative approach and secondary sources, the study highlights the structure of Ghana's Educational System and the major educational reforms introduced by both Military and Civilian Governments. The study further highlights the fundamental reasons behind the implementation of various reforms by Governments when in power

Key Words: Education, Senior High School (SHS), Reforms, Ghana

1.0 Introduction

Education is the act of transferring knowledge in the form of experiences, ideas, skills, customs, and values, from one person to another or from one generation to generations. Education is widely acknowledged as the foundation of civilization and development. Reform is used to describe changes in policy, practice or organization. Reforms also refer to intended or enacted attempts to correct an identified problem. This study defines Educational Reforms as changes and policies initiated to better educational structure or systems in a country. This paper aims to trace some of the major changes which have taken place in Ghana's educational system since the country gained Independence in 1957, which would be 60 years in March 2017.

Although Ghana's educational system had previously been regarded as one of the most highly developed and effective in West Africa, by the 1980s it was in near collapse and viewed as dysfunctional in relation to the goals and aspirations of the country [1]. Since March 6, 1957 when Ghana attained independence from British colonial rule, education has been a major priority on the agenda of successive governments. It has also been subjected to series of changes, constantly in search of the model which would fit the needs of the country and the expectations of the citizens [2]. Formal education in Ghana dates back to the colonial period, initial attempts to introduce formal education were made by the many European merchants, especially the Danes, Dutch and English. The European merchants and Christian missionaries established schools in the mid-eighteenth century to not only eradicate the high level of illiteracy but also to propagate the gospel to the indigenous people [3].

¹ Department of History and Political Studies, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi-Ghana.

² Department of History and Political Studies, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi-Ghana.

³ Department of History and Political Studies, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi-Ghana.

Some historians claim that the Portuguese started one such school at Elmina Castle around 1529 while the Dutch who evicted them from the castle are believed to have opened their own school in 1644 [3]. Christian missionaries notably among them were the Basel and Wesleyan who contributed immensely to the provision of quality education in Gold Coast, for example: The Basel Mission had forty-seven schools and the Wesleyans had eighty four. In 1874, the British Government had full colonial authority of the Gold Coast colony. Already great progress had been made in the educational sector as a result of the various Mission schools established [3]. However it is key to bring to light the fact that in 1882, the government drew the first plan to guide the development of education as a results of numerous observations which testified that these various missions including the Basel and Wesleyan among others adopted a system of education varied from one and the other hence, lacking consistency in the educational sector [3]. The three models of Secondary education in Ghana since colonial times are the Mfantipim School founded by the Church (mission) in 1876, Achimota School in 1927 established by the British Colonial government and the Post- Colonial Junior and Senior Secondary School introduced by the Provincial National Defence Council (PNDC) under the leadership of Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings (1981-1992) [4]. Governments in Ghana since independence have made enormous efforts to provide quality education to its citizens. However, the structure of the Ghanaian Educational System before and after independence had not followed the same pattern but been subjected to several changes.

The present structure of education, which starts at the age of six years, is a six-three-three-four (6-3-3-4) structure representing, six years of primary education, three years of Junior Secondary School, three years of Senior Secondary School and four years University course. Furthermore, students who successfully pass the Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination (S.S.S.C.E) now West African Secondary School Certificate Examination (WASSCE) can also pursue courses at a Polytechnic, Teachers Training College or other tertiary institutions [5]. It is significant to note that the current educational system may undergo some changes if there should be a change in governance. In the year 2000, the New Patriotic Party (NPP) under the leadership of Mr. John Agyekum Kuffour changed the senior secondary education from the three years system to a four years system. However in 2008, the change in government saw the National Democratic Congress (NDC) reverted the decision back to three years. With respect to the various educational institutions in Ghana, this work focuses on all educational sectors and particularly directs its argument to Senior High School Education.

Several Educational Reforms have been initiated over the years aimed at finding lasting solutions to problems concerning education in Ghana [4]. For example, the number of years a student is supposed to spend in the second cycle institution has not been permanent. During the National Redemption Council (1974) under the leadership of Ignatius Kutu Acheampong, the second cycle institution was four years [4]. However, the Provisional National Defense Council (1987) changed this period from four years to three years of secondary school education. On the other hand, the New Patriotic Party (2000) reversed the decision back to four years but only to be reverted to the three years system under the National Democratic Congress administration from 2009 till present [6]. This issue of the number of years students spend in Senior High School Education has been a challenge for the Ghanaian educational system. However, leaders in government do not determine the number of years students should spend at the second cycle level alone. There are other actors or agents of change toward this end.

Fullan and Stiegelbauer (1991) arguing on Educational change focused on the human participants taking part in the change process [7]. Fullan (1982, 1991) also focuses on the roles and strategies of various types of change agents [7,8]. Ellsworth (2001) has stated that the issues that Fullan's model helps the change agent to deal with include the questions- what are the implications of change for people or organizations promoting or opposing it at particular levels? And what can different stakeholders do to promote change. Fullan views every stakeholder in the educational change as a change agent. We infer that the stakeholders in Ghana's Education includes the executive arm of government, the Ministry of Education (MOE), the Ghana Education Service (GES) as well as Parents or Guardians could serve as external change agents not neglecting the fact that it is the students themselves that reforms or policy affects. Fullan further identifies the fact that there are four phases in the change process namely initiation, implementation, continuation and outcome. The test for these phases no matter the country or institution is for them to be able to understand the existence and quality of innovations, access to innovation, and advocacy from central administration, teacher advocacy and external change [7, 8]. The Pre-and Post-Independence governments were continually struggling with problems of the structure and quality of education.

The inconsistency of the structure of Ghanaian educational system is as a result of "over politicization". Political parties after gaining power seek to provide reforms that they deem fit especially regarding their quest to provide quality education for Ghanaians [5]. The objective of this paper is to highlight the continuities and discontinuities in educational reforms in Ghana from past to present.

Secondary Education in Ghana bears the responsibility of providing a systematic introduction to knowledge including technical know-how; to train high-level workers in order to provide highly skilled future university graduates. These objectives will be effective if the Secondary Education in Ghana is very consistent to the various mechanisms introduced into the sector. Several Educational Reforms have been initiated over the years to find lasting solutions to problems concerning education in Ghana [4]. The dilemma is that, there is no guarantee that the number of years students spend in school at the Senior Secondary School level shall not change with a change in Government.

This paper focuses on the various educational reforms initiated by governments to effect change or provide quality education to Ghanaians centring on Senior High School Education. For the purposes of this study, qualitative method was used as the main research methodology. Relevant information from journals, articles, internet, newspapers, committee reports etc. was used. Again, various newspapers with reportage on education in Ghana were reviewed. These stories in the newspapers were extracted and analyzed to corroborate or add to the findings of the research. Reports from various committees' appointed by governments since independence with the sole responsibility of providing reforms which sought to provide quality recommendations and programmatic policies to Ghanaians were reviewed and used as well.

The Ghana Education Service and the West African Examination Council (WAEC) in Ashanti region were consulted to secure reliable data with facts and figures of some of the Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination (SSSCE) and West African Secondary School Certificate Examination (WASSCE) examination results. These figures emanating from reliable sources mentioned above helped to critically assess the performance of students at the Senior Secondary Education level with regards to students who attended school for three (3) years and those who did same in four (4) years. The various approaches adopted by this study helped to adequately analyze the various educational reforms introduced into Secondary Education and how it impacted students and Ghana in particular.

This paper is divided into three themes; the first theme covers the relevant themes from the literature on the History of Colonial Education in Ghana, Education during Self Governance, and Adaptation of Foreign Models into Ghana's Educational System. The second theme focuses on the Structure of Primary, Junior, Senior High School (Also used interchangeably as Senior Secondary School) and Tertiary Education in Ghana. The third theme also covers major educational reforms in Ghana: Past and Present.

2.1 History of Colonial Education in Ghana

According to Djamila and Djafri, the whole process of colonial education in the Gold Coast (Ghana) was as a result of the British quest to wheel their industry with raw materials. The objective of colonial education from the author's point of view was to provide an impulse to economy at home [9]. During the whole period of the Nineteenth Century, Christian Missionaries were recognized as instructors to the natives. The British were convinced that the native education should have been under the supervision of the colonial administration. British officials present in the Gold Coast dates back to as early as 1821 [9]. However, the first Europeans, mainly the businessmen and the missionaries who had settled on the West African Coast, were the first to introduce western education. The literature further states that, the form of education by the colonial masters was only for the mulatto children, children of chiefs and those of local wealthy merchants or traders. According to Djamila and Djafri, the sole objective of the Europeans was the search for minerals and natural commodities as well as to secure market for their manufactured goods. It is essential to note that, it was through commerce that the Europeans intended to civilize the natives of Africa or the little interest of educating them [9].

Djamila and Djafri argue that colonial education became one of the colonial administrations major concerns in the early 1880's which received greater attention from the government for education to be more diversified in its objectives than that of the missionaries whose sole interest was preparing good churchmen. [9] The two authors further advance their argument as to why the British attitudes towards colonial education changed.

According to Djamila and Djafri, it was partly as a result of reports from Matiew Arnold who worked as an inspector of elementary schools from 1851 to 1856, criticizing the colonial government's indifferent position towards the field of education. [9] This led to the Enactment of The Education Act of 1870 set as a system of co-operation between voluntary and government schools. [9] It aimed at building schools in areas lacking Educational facilities. The literature is significant to this research as it traces the main ideologies behind the quest of the British and various missionaries to introduce western education in Gold Coast. The paper further educates the mode or criteria to which education was rendered to the people of Gold Coast. However, though education was established in Gold Coast, it was not for all citizens but particular sects of people in the country. This literature helped to understand how education started in Ghana and how far we are now.

In his book "Ghana: Evolution and Change in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Century's" Adu Boahen argues that the Europeans came to the coast of Ghana from the 1470s as their quest to spread the propagation of Christian gospel. He further states the various attempts by the missionaries to establish schools to educate the local indigenes for example; Jacobus Elisa Johannes Capitein of Ivory Coast descent started two schools in Elmina in 1742 which comprised of one school for the mullato children and the other for Africans, however both schools collapsed after his death in 1747 [10]. It is equally significant to make mention of Philip Quacoe's main contribution to Education which was to have kept his school opened in 1766 until his death [10]. He emphasized that the greatest activities of the missionaries were in the evangelical and educational fields. The missionaries took interest in not only primary, elementary, secondary education and also technical and teacher-training in Ghana. Adu Boahen however chronologically arranges in sequence, the various secondary schools established by the missionaries in the field of education. The Wesleyan mission in 1876 was the first to build Secondary School in Ghana now properly known as Mfantsipim School [10]. The second Secondary School was the Adisadel College formerly known as "The Church of England Grammers School which was started in Cape Coast in 1910 [10]. The Catholic mission in 1930 founded St. Augustine's college while in 1938 the Presbyterian mission established the Odumase-Krobo Secondary School. Adu Boahen makes clear indications of the enormous contribution of the missionaries' activities to Education in Ghana [10]. However, Adu Boahen also gave recognition to the fact that the missions saw to the promotion of only Christianity and Western Education but also the promotion of agriculture and legitimate trade. This contradicts the point Djamila and Djafri established in their article "The Role of Colonial Education in Retrospect: The Gold Coast Case in the Era of Imperialism" that it was the sole interest of the Europeans in acquisition of raw materials to feed their industries and hence introduced Western Education in the region. According to Adu Boahen, the missions in Ghana did not only subject themselves to saving the souls of Ghanaians and educating them but also attended to their physical well-being by promoting agriculture and trade and to a large extent the abolition of some inhuman practices in the Ghanaian society [10]. Adu Boahen's account explicitly outlines and gives details of the various missionary schools established in Gold Coast to help the educational sector. This information is very vital for this study as it illuminates the contributions and hard work of the missionary activities in Gold Coast.

Furthermore, one of the appointed governors of Gold Coast, Sir Gordon Guggisberg, is generally regarded as the most active and successful governor of the colony's history. David Williams wrote that the governor was very passionate with the critical importance of education. He argues that Guggisberg in his own words expressed the need for education as the "keystone of progress" [11]. According to David Williams, Gordon Guggisberg referred to the system of the education in Gold Coast (Ghana) as:

"...rotten to the core. Not only is it inadequate in not going far enough, but it has proved inefficient in its results. Inadequate, because it fails to provide facilities for that secondary and higher education which is essential... Inefficient, because the character training necessary to citizenship and leadership has been largely omitted in the existing system [11]."

Guggisberg stated that, the foundation of primary education has seriously failed to give good results. He went on to say that Africans who had attended primary school for manual work. Gordon Guggisberg laid much emphasis on the essence of primary education within the framework of education [11]. Though primary education is the stepping stone to secondary education should be treated as something important in itself. According to David Williams, Guggisberg took measures in the provision of good teachers as the basis of his priority in executing his proposed reforms. In addition, attention was given to vocation and technical field to help Ghanaians provide for themselves which goes against the colonial policy [11].

However, according to Moses K. Antwi, there was an erroneous perception that before the arrival of the Europeans, Africa had no history or in other words had no form of education. Moses further explained that the term education was used specifically to communicate formal instruction in European-type of schools [12]. He argues that, the significance of Traditional Education in Ghana was and continues to play important role of introducing all institutions taboos, values and functions to the society [12]. Antwi emphasizes that traditional education is an effective type of education because it is intertwined with life activities in the community. This form of education is done through participation, imitation and observation of productive activities family life and group activities. With respect to traditional setting, the family educates the child before the age of six with the support of parents [12]. Furthermore, between the ages of seven and ten there is intense physical and mental activity. He added that:

“.....The nature of traditional and practical education varies according to the needs of a particular society and the demands of its environment. Within a finishing community a child is given the necessary orientation to make him a resourceful and effective member of that particular group. In a community of hunters, the training is directed at the skills which sharpen the sense of the youth so that they develop their responses to the stimuli of the environment” [12].

In the traditional community, various rituals associated with different facets of life have their respective educational function. This is evident during celebration of marriages, births, funerals, festivals among others where specific ideas and mode of behavior are stressed [12]. It is essential to note that, participation in some of these numerous activities in the community or society helps participants invariably learn new things. Antwi highlighted the existence of traditional forms of education before the arrival of the Europeans in an attempt to eradicate the assertion that Africa had no history before the arrival of Europeans. Graham argues that, Portuguese influence on the Gold Coast is evident in the history of Ghana. Portugal was among the European Countries whose activities in the region had great impact on the economic and educational life of the country [13]. He further states that, the aim of the Portuguese to make converts to the Catholic faith probably made them the first to open a school in Gold Coast now Ghana. Furthermore, Graham states that the seizure of the Elmina Castle by the Dutch also led them to recognize the school in the Castle. The Dutch also had similar aims as the Portuguese, to help children who were ready to learn and progress in the Christian faith. All Christian schools constructed under “The Dutch Charter of 1621” were to teach or educate children with the Reforms of the Church or the teachings and doctrines of the Dutch Church [13].

Graham again advanced an interesting argument that there was an urgent call from the Royal African Company to have literate interpreters to enhance the activities of trade hence establishing a school at Cape Coast in 1694 [13]. He added that, Christian missions played important role to educate citizens in the Gold Coast despite its greater beneficiary being mulattoes as compared to the “blacks”. Graham made mention of African people who were sent to England to be educated and return to Gold Coast and impacted in all diverse ways [13]. It is important to point out that Graham did a comprehensive work on the topic under study by giving account of the tremendous role played by the Crown (colonial government) and the missionaries with respect to education in Ghana. Akyeampong has also argued that, Ghana under the leadership of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was no exception to many countries that strategically reformed their educational sector to accelerate economic and social development.

According to Akyeampong, at independence Ghana had drawn plans of how education was going to effectively support the efforts to become a prosperous economy [14]. He went on to say that, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah spelt out his governments’ vision which has education at the centre to the old Legislative Assembly. Nkrumah’s “development of education was to achieve three goals: first, it was to be used as a tool for producing a scientifically literate population. Secondly, for tackling mainly the environmental causes of low productivity; and thirdly for producing knowledge to harness Ghana’s economic potential” [14]. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was noted to be determined to initiate educational policies that were useful for the growth of the economy. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah paid particular attention to technical education in Ghana. He believed that technical education was essential to Ghana’s route for accelerating technological and economic growth [14]. Akyeampong further argues that through apprenticeship schemes with industries, technical education was linked to labour market requirements and outstanding students were encouraged to pursue their education to university level. Akyeampong agrees with David Williams’ perspective of Gordon Guggisberg being keen on how important primary education and qualified teachers are necessary for the growth of education in Ghana [14].

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah recognized primary education as preparations for higher levels of education. However, in 1960, the introduction of fee-free compulsory primary and middle school education and also investment in good teachers all geared towards the promotion of quality primary education. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's plan for education was to reduce poverty through increased economic productivity with advanced science and technology. Akyeampong has added that another greatest achievement by Nkrumah's administration was the establishment of a Ghana Education Trust to support the rapid expansion of secondary schools and technical education [14].

Again, according to Stanislaus Kadingdi, there was an Accelerated Development Plans (ADP) in 1951 which gained legal backing through the introduction of the 1961 Education Act. The Act sought to provide free, universal and compulsory basic education for all children from six years of age [1]. The first nationalist government led by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah assumed office with respect to the promulgation of a new constitution in 1951. The Accelerated Development Plan for Education was introduced by the Nkrumah administration immediately when they assumed office in 1951 [12]. This plan was implemented in January 1952 basically to provide quality education or enhance the rapid development of education at all levels. Antwi's commentary emphasises that Amisah's Committee Report led to the introduction of a free-tuition for children between ages of six (6) and twelve (12) and the amendments in the post-primary system [12].

Antwi argues that, from 1952-1957 primary and middle school places increased and also the improvement in the field of technical education [12]. Also, there were number of difficulties associated with the number of classrooms available and the required teachers. However, under Nkrumah administration, the Seventh Standard School Leaving Certificate Examination was replaced by an internal assessment of Middle Form Four (4) pupils [12]. According to Moses K. Antwi, from 1953, a country-wide Middle School Leaving Certificate Examination organized by the West African Examinations Council was instituted to replace the internal assessment of Middle Form Four (4) pupils. It is key to note that this change enhanced the quality of both the examination and its certificates [12]. According to Moses K. Antwi, new Secondary Schools were built by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's Educational Trust in 1958. Also, Free and Compulsory primary and middle school Education for all children of school-going age began in September 1961 [12]. Adu Boahen hinted that Nkrumah's administration recorded tremendous improvements in the field of education. In his first period, he prioritized the promotion of education at all levels to benefit Ghanains [10]. He further provides details from the statistical point of view to illustrate the various changes which took place in the educational sector under the area of study. He argues that, in 1957, the number of primary schools had increased from three thousand five hundred and seventy-one (3,571) to three thousand seven hundred and thirteen (3,713) in 1959. Also, the same period saw an additional eighty three (83) middle schools to the existing one thousand three hundred and eleven (1311) [9]. In 1958, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah established an Educational Trust which contributed to the building of secondary schools in the country [10]. From independence to the time of Ghana being a Republic, there were fifty-nine (59) approved government secondary schools and also fifty-two (52) private schools [10]. These improvements in the secondary schools resulted in total increase of enrollment. According to Adu Boahen, expansion of teacher training resulted in the establishment of National Teacher Training Council in 1958 to see the interest of teachers. During Nkrumah's administration, attention was paid to the two existing university colleges thus University College of the Gold Coast and the Kumasi College of Arts, Science and Technology [10].

2.2 Adaptation of Foreign Models into Ghanaian Educational System.

The various secondary-education models implemented in Ghana since colonial era can be attributed to "educational transfer and adaptation" [4] These educational transfers from England and other states such as Japan and United States of America had a huge influence on Ghana's development [4]. Quist contended that, foreign models that were adapted have been significant instruments for the human-resources and socio-political development of Ghana but their emphasis on academic type of education has tended to create a situation of dependency with respect to techno-scientific and economic development [4]. There were three models of secondary education transferred and adapted in Ghana since colonial times that are of interest. These include the church missions symbolized as Mfantsipim School, the British colonial government's Achimota School, the junior and senior secondary school introduced by Provision of National Democratic Congress [4]. Quist further states that among the three models of educational transfer and adaptation policy, the British colonial government's prototype (Achimota) was of immense interest [4]. The church model was the first to be transferred from England and adapted to the Ghanaian context.

The literature states that, the educated elites quickly accepted the model and attempted to modify it through their own process of cultural adaptation. However, Quist points out that the educated elites who accepted such "model" studied and trained in England where English academic (grammar) type of education was emphasized [4].

Again, the curriculum at Mfantshipim School became a major issue to tackle, pointing to the struggle and tensions between cultural nationalism and the contradictions surrounding "educational transfer and adaptation" [4]. It is significant to note that, Mfantshipim's curriculum envisioned to bridge the gap between the transferred academic type of education and a colonial Ghanaian cultural renaissance [4]. Quite ironically, the cultural adaptive medium for creating the new Ghanaian secondary school that would not implement the church models, interestingly rather implemented the church models and stressed on colonial and metropolitan language –English [4]. Also, Achimota model introduced and adapted into the Ghanaian cultural context by the British colonial government of Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg (1919-1927) was totally different from the church's (Mfantshipim) model [4]. According to Quist, this model was a combination of two different components of secondary education: the more dominant English "public" school pattern based on the Eton and Winchester model, and the less dominant Hampton-Tuskegee pattern from the United States of America [4]. Comparatively, the Mfantshipim model was very direct and free from complex nature. Hubert Quist further argues that, the model was meant as a reform of the entire secondary educational system in Ghana with the determination of making it more responsive to emerging and modernizing Ghanaian socio-cultural context. According to Quist, for Governor Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, Achimota unlike any other institution in British colonial empire was to be the "First Educational Research Station planted by our Colonial Empire in Africa" with the most important research area being in the field of agriculture [4].

Furthermore, in Gita Steiner-Khamsi and Hubert O. Quist "The Politics of Educational Borrowing: Reopening the Case of Achimota in British Ghana", the two authors argue that although Achimota first adopted this model of adapted education in the Gold Coast, the model was soon to have a greater impact for the entire African continent. However, in 1925, this adapted education model became the ideological focus of the British colonial White Paper entitled "Education Policy in British Tropical Africa." [15] According to Gita Steiner-Khamsi and Hubert O. Quist, they reopen this classic case of educational transfer and examine Achimota from a new perspective thus the perspective of the politics of borrowing. The two authors argue that there was some political agenda principal to the transfer of educational models.

According to Steiner-Khamsi and Quist, the immediate plan of building Achimota was to have a first-class secondary school that would be both similar and different from what the missionaries had already initiated at Cape Coast in the Central Region [15]. For years, the church's model and the British colonial model were in competition with each other in different directions and trying to influence newly opening secondary schools to reproduce their particular models of education [15]. Mfantshipim stood for solid academic education, whereas Achimota built a reputation for emphasizing manual labor and agricultural education. It is significant to note that, the Gold Coast educated elite strongly criticized Achimota for training generations of individuals to remain in the rural areas forever thus to be prepared for a life of servitude to the colonial master and for freedom to tribal life [15].

Also, Agbemabiese contented that Ghana has approximately sixty (60) indigenous distinct languages which helps in communication with respect to various ethnic groups. These languages include Akan, Ewe, Nzema, Dagbani and Hausa among others [16]. The multiple main languages in Ghana present problems in the field of education, national development and communication as a whole. Agbemabiese argues that, after Ghana gained independence from Britain in 1957, there has been a problem of the appropriate language policy for Ghana in education [16]. This problem however can be attributed to the fact that Ghana inherited an educational system based on English language system. It is on record that Ghana under the colonization of the British made English language the official language employed by the government to document both governmental policies, laws and business affairs [16]. Padmore further states that, English language was used by colonizers to transact official duties whereas the various local languages were permitted only in the marketplace and households. Ghanaian school children were not only confronted with the adaptation of the English culture but to also deal with different languages [16]. However, Gbedemah described this problem of dealing with multi languages not only for the educational system but also for the political implications:

“In a country where many languages co-exist the difficulties of communication between and across ethnic boundaries are compounded. To this must be added the nations that have language of their own but by force of historical and political circumstances have to receive modern education through foreign language whose roots and operational system are unrelated to any of their local or indigenous languages.” [17]

Gbedemah stresses that a country like Ghana in which the English language was not their traditional language but rather introduced to them by their colonizers made teaching and political administration very difficult to practice [17]. Gbedemah further argues that a particular language for a country has the tendency of unifying under the notion of one people, one nation and one cultural heritage. It is essential to give preference to the fact that the main idea by the colonial masters was to use the English language as a unifying factor for the various ethnic groups. However this plan could not be materialized [17].

3.1 The Structure of Primary, Junior, Senior Secondary School and Tertiary Education in Ghana

The existing structure of education system in Ghana comprise of six (6) years of primary education made up of three (3) years lower and three (3) years upper primary, three (3) years Junior High School, three (3) years Senior High School and four (4) years University Education (6-3-3-4).

Since the introduction of formal education system in Ghana, the number of years spent in primary school is six (6) years. The inception formal education around the 16th century, various reforms introduced and implemented by governments have not affected the number of years in primary school. The number of years in primary school has been consistent till today. Currently, education in Ghana starts with a two (2) years in kindergarten which is incorporated into the formal system to help children receive basic foundation level which prepares them for easy transition from home to primary school. However, primary education covers a period of six (6) years which builds upon the two years of Kindergarten education. Primary education is divided into two sections thus the lower and upper primary, these stages helps in the growth and development of the child. Furthermore, the lower primary constitutes the first three (3) years and the upper constitute the last three (3) years. These stages in the primary division helps children to acquire knowledge develop attitudes and skills to enable them solve problems and also satisfy their curiosity [19].

There are various objectives of primary education in Ghana education system. Among them are: to Develop sound moral attitudes and appreciate one's cultural heritage and identity, inculcate good citizenship in children to enable them participate in National development, develop an understanding of how to lead a healthy life and achieve a good health status and lay the foundation for inquiry, creativity and innovation [19].

The content of primary education comprise of subjects such as English Language (Reading, Writing, Comprehension, Dictation), Ghanaian Language (Reading, Writing, Comprehension, Dictation), Mathematics, Integrated Science, Introduction to Information Communication Technology (ICT), Religious and Moral Education, Citizenship Education, Creative Arts [19]. The colonial government administration structure of education in Ghana was similar to the system practiced in their motherland. Since the introduction of formal education, pupils were enrolled into the four (4) years Middle School. The middle school system continued after Ghana gained independence until 1987 reforms which replaced the four (4) years Middle School with three (3) years of Junior Secondary School. The Junior Secondary School (JSS) now Junior High School constitutes a three (3) years post primary education. It is the transitional period from basic to secondary education. It introduces students to basic scientific and technical knowledge and skills and prepares them for further academic work and acquisition of technical/vocational skills at the secondary level. These are the various subjects studied in junior high school: English Language, Mathematics, Ghanaian Language, Social Studies, Pre-Technical Drawing, Integrated Science, Agricultural Science, Religious and Moral Education and Pre-Vocational Skills [20]. It is relevant to note that, students in final year of all junior high school in Ghana are examined by the Basic Education Certificate Examination in order to select students who are eligible to further their level of education in the Senior High Schools.

The structural system since the introduction of formal education in Ghana saw the Secondary School to five (5) years and an additional two (2) years for “Ordinary level” and “Advance level” certificates. The various reforms introduced by governments reduced the seven (7) years of Secondary School to three (3) years of Senior Secondary Education in the 1980s.

Various reforms introduced into the education system in Ghana have had more effects on Senior Secondary Education in terms of the years spent in this section, the name for this level of education and the content of the curriculum as compared to the Universal Basic Education level. The senior high school enrolls qualified students to further advance their education in building their knowledge acquired in the junior high school. Ghanaian students take the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) at the end of JHS three (3), students who meet the demands and terms of the admission requirements of various senior high schools were admitted to pursue their program of choice [20]. The duration of this level of education is three (3) or four (4) years depending on the current reform. In the public schools, it is compulsory for all students to take a Core curriculum consisting of English Language, Integrated Science, Mathematics, and Social Studies [21].

It is essential to note that each student also takes three or four Elective subjects, chosen from one of the seven categories: Sciences, Arts (social sciences and humanities), Vocational (visual arts or home economics), Technical, Business and Agriculture [21].

Some of the elective subjects in the various categories comprise of: Sciences (Elective Mathematics, Elective Biology, Elective Physics and Elective Chemistry), Arts (Government, History, Geography, Literature, French, Elective Mathematics, Akan, Christian Religious Studies and Economics), Visual Arts (Sculpture, General Knowledge of Arts, Textiles, Graphic Design, Economics), Home Economics (Food and Nutrition, General Knowledge of Arts, Elective Biology, Management in Living, Economics), Business (Elective Mathematics, Accounting, Costing, Economics, Business Management), Agriculture (Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Elective Physics, Elective Biology, Elective Mathematics, Elective chemistry), Technical (Elective Physics, Elective Chemistry, Elective Mathematics, Technical Drawing, Wood Carving, Metal Works, Building Technology) [22].

At the end of Senior High School, all students take the West African Senior Secondary Certificate Examination (WASSCE) previously called Secondary School Certificate Examination (SSCE) until the end of 2005 when it was changed to WASSCE in each of their seven or eight subjects. These exams are conducted nationwide annually in May-June each year and candidates can access their results in the month of October [22]. However, grading is exceptionally tough with the minimum university standard for admission to post-secondary education being a 'C' (average) on the WASSCE results with passes (A-E) in all subjects. Some of the various senior secondary schools in Ghana includes; Prempeh College, Achimota School, Mfantsipim School, Presbyterian Boys School, Abuakwa State College, Wesley Girls School, Aburi Girls Secondary School among others [22].

The introduction of Tertiary Education in Ghana launched in 1948, was a great initiative by the British. Upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge universities, there was the establishment of University College of Gold Coast. Tertiary institutions in Ghana enrol students for undergraduate, graduate, certificate in diploma programs with regards to other academic and professional fields. There are seven (7) public universities in Ghana, these includes; University of Ghana at Legon-Accra, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, University of Cape Coast, University of Education at Winneba, University of Development Studies, Tamale, Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration/Greenhill College, Accra and University of Mines and Technology, Tarkwa [22].

Ten public polytechnics offer three-year Higher National Diplomas in courses such as Purchasing and Supplying, Marketing, Accounting, applied science among others. The HND is not equivalent to a Bachelor's degree but undergraduate transfer credit can be awarded as well as the case for Teacher Training Colleges and other tertiary non-degree programs [22].

3.2 Major Educational Reforms after Independence

The subsequent paragraph discusses into details the various educational policies initiated by successive governments after independence with the quest of providing Ghanaians with a good and workable educational system. These reforms includes; The Accelerated Development Plan of 1951 and Education Act of 1961, Reforms of the National Liberation Council, The New Structure and Content of Education of 1974, The 1987 education reforms, New Educational Reform of 2007.

3.2.1. The Accelerated Development Plan of 1951 and Education Act of 1961

This is the first educational reforms initiated when self-governed under the leadership of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. This plan was approved in August 1951 immediately Nkrumah assumed office.

His main aim was to rapidly expand the educational system, and also recognize the importance of teacher training colleges/schools to have good trained teachers to educate in schools. The plan did not abandon the service of "pupil" teachers to help staff the classroom until trained teachers were produced [6]. However, it is relevant to acknowledge the fact that, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's proposed reforms after self-governing was to ensure the African identity by embarking on a system which trains teachers from the African perspective. This was perhaps an attempt to eradicate western thoughts and cultural realities in the minds of Ghanaians with this initiative [6].

Again, Nkrumah's reforms introduced subjects pertaining to African Cultural identity, values and practices. It is key to note that the local vernacular was used as a medium of instruction in the lower primary to groom the children before receiving English as a medium of communication in upper primary and other high levels of education [6].

The Accelerated plan provided assistance to the expansion of secondary education. The central government approximately built fifteen (15) new secondary schools in built-up localities [6]. On the other hand; technical institutions were established in Accra, Tarkwa, Kumasi, Sekondi-Takoradi among others to boost the Technical/Vocational sector for effective productivity. It is on record that by February 1962, the second phase of developments in educational sector begun. The seven-year plan for national Reconstruction and development also recognized elementary education, expansion of teacher training among others [6]. The plan laid much emphasis on the expansion of secondary education and postsecondary technological and managerial training in technical institutions and universities to meet the needs of expanding industry, agriculture and other sector of the economy. The plan also introduced a complete structural process which comprised of six (6) years of primary education [6].

3.2.2. Reforms of the National Liberation Council

A new regime emerged after the overthrow of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's government, the National Liberation Council which comprised of both military and civilian officers. The organized coup d'état on 24 February 1966 was spearheaded by Major A.A. Afrifa and General E.K. Kotoka. This exercise was the first mode of acquisition of power in the history of Ghana [23]. To salvage the grave economic situation in the country, the NLC made few major decisions with respect to the educational sector. On March 7, 1966, the government appointed a new Education Review Committee to undertake a comprehensive review of the entire formal educational system [6]. However, the government was quick to scrap off the Seven-Year Development Plan initiated by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. Again, the NLC modified the free textbook scheme to allow parents to pay part of the cost of the distribution of textbooks to students [21, 6].

Also, the government took practical steps to slow down the rate of primary school expansion and to cut cost of university education in their quest to bring Ghana out of its economic crisis. It is significant to note that, the NLC aimed at reducing the cost of education by effecting changes in various policies [21]. The policy initiated since 1968 sought to correct the imbalance of the educational system by first, expanding the secondary level (including technical and teacher education), secondly consolidating and improving the quality of primary education and finally controlling the growth of university education and relating it more directly to development needs [6]. The structure of the education system under the NLC was such that the ten (10) years of elementary education by Nkrumah was structured to an eight (8) years basic course to prepare students for secondary schools entry and a further two (2) year continuation course of middle school. The basic requirement of entry into secondary school rested on the Common Entrance Examination by students in final eighth year. The secondary school lasted for five (5) years to prepare students for School Certificate of the West African Examinations and the university education was four (4) years [21, 6].

3.2.3. The New Structure and Content of Education of 1974

From the time when Ghana gained independence, succeeding governments have revealed their recognition of the significance of education to national growth. However, the education system had been critiqued as being elitist in nature as well as structured similarly to the British grammar schools. The National Redemption Council (NRC) led by Col. Ignatius Kutu Acheampong succeeded the Busia government. The new military-police government carried out a review of the educational system, and formed the Dzobo Committee to recommend appropriate measures to recover the situation [6].

The Dzobo Report of 1973 led to the publication of the New Structure and Content of Education (NSCE) in 1974, which introduced the concept of the Junior Secondary School (JSS) and the Senior Secondary School (SSS). The Ghana Teaching Service (GTS) later to be called the Ghana Education Service (GES) was set up in 1974 to implement various policies or reforms. The 'NSCE' reduced the duration of years an individual should spend in the pre-tertiary education from seventeen (17) years to thirteen (13) years [1]. It is key to note that, the six (6) years of primary education remained the same, the four years of middle school which is equivalent to junior secondary school was reduced to three years [1] Also, the five years of senior secondary school was reduced to four years thus lower stage was reduced to two (2) years and the period of senior secondary remained two (2) years (ie, it went from a pattern of 6-4-5-2 to one of 6-3-2-2) [1].

The central idea behind these reforms was to enable school leavers to develop skills which will enable them secure job opportunity or be employable irrespective of the time of exit from the system. The enactment of this reform began on an experimental basis where new subjects such as Tailoring, Woodwork, Catering, Dressmaking, Metalwork, Technical Drawing Masonry and Automobile Practice were introduced. The reforms, however, did achieve the target envisaged though its contribution to the system could not be left out [3].

3.2.4. The 1987 Education Reforms

Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings organised a coup d'état which overthrew President Limann and his government. He set up a committee to review the structure of the current educational system under the leadership of Evans Anform in 1987. The main objective of the reforms was to expand and improve the level of quality education in the sector, make basic education free and compulsory and also strategically reduce the length of pre-tertiary education from seventeen (17) years to twelve (12) years (6-4-5-2 to 6-3-3) [11].

Some of the key policies introduced in the reforms include the nine (9) year basic education consisting of a six (6) year primary school and a three (3) year Junior Secondary School (JSS). In addition, a three (3) year senior secondary school was introduced [11]. The academic year comprised of three terms for both JSS OR SSS whiles terminal examinations were conducted at the end of the term. However, Junior Secondary School three (3) pupils were mandated to write the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) and the West African Senior Secondary Certificate Examination (WASSCE) for Senior Secondary School finalist, these reforms were enacted to replace the General Certificate of Examination (G.C.E.) [22]. Evans Anform Committee aimed to vocationalize the education system by shifting focus from an academic orientated field to a more practical and technological environment.

Furthermore, the reforms diversified the secondary school programmes into five (5) curriculum thus (a) Agriculture (b) General Arts and Science (c) Business (d) Technical (e) Vocational, where students were allowed to select three (3) or four (4) elective subjects in addition [11]. However, the reforms proposed the upgrade of polytechnics into tertiary institutions. Significantly, the National Council for Tertiary Education contributed to the establishment of the University for Development Studies (Tamale) and the University College of Education (Winneba) Ghana [11].

3.2.5. Educational Reforms of 2007

The New Patriotic Party (N.P.P.) won power in the 2000 general elections in Ghana. After two years in government, President John Agyekum Kuffour inaugurated a presidential committee to review the existing education system in Ghana under the chairmanship of Professor Josephus Anamuah-Mensah, Vice-Chancellor of University of Education, Winneba [24]. The key principles underlying the introduction of this reform includes: formation of human capital for industrial growth, preservation of cultural identity/traditional indigenous knowledge or creativity and also improvements in science and technology [24].

The John Agyekum Kuffour led administration introduced a new education system which did not only to review the content of the system but also extended the duration of Senior High School from three (3) years to four (4) years. It is vital to note that, the first year in the SHS was dedicated to study "core subjects" such as English Language, Mathematics, Integrated Science, Information Communication Technology (ICT) and Social Studies [21]. Recommendations made by the Anamuah-Mensah report were not entirely different from that of the 1987 reforms by Evans Anform. The only difference was the inclusion of two (2) years Kindergarten into the Universal Basic Education hence making it eleven (11) years of Universal Basic Education [19]. The Universal Basic Education was structured into two (2) years of Kindergarten, six (6) years of Primary Education, three (3) years of Junior High School (JHS).

Other major highlights of the reforms include the medium of instruction in Kindergarten and lower primary to be in Ghanaian Language [19]. Also, emphasis was placed on Literacy, Numeracy and Creative Arts at the basic level and the change from three (3) years of Senior Secondary School (SSS) to four (4) years of Senior High School (SHS) [19]. The committee's ideology to this change of years in SHS is to ensure that teachers should be able to finish the syllabus and also give students adequate time to prepare for the West African Secondary School Certificate Examination (WASSCE)

It is worth to note that, the change in governance after the 2008 general elections saw the New Democratic Congress (NDC) barely a year in office reversing the decision made by the NPP with respect to four (4) years in Senior High School back to three (3) years as it was under the Provincial National Democratic Council led by Ft.Lt. Jerry John Rawlings [24]. Irrespective of the anticipated change in educational policies with change political administration; successive governments in Ghana since independence have placed much faith in education as a major instrument for rapid social and economic development. Governments prioritize education which leads to several changes in its reforms.

4.1 Discussions

Studying the preceding literature it can be inferred that reforms introduced by governments comprise of two types of implementations, first there are reforms that cut across the length and breadth of the country without any form of biases. For example: Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE). Secondly, there are radical reforms where the government might want to play "some politics" with reforms. This is where selected sectors or places in the country become beneficiaries of reforms, which the civilian government undertake to satisfy the promise made by them to win the votes of the adult masses. This notwithstanding, it is anticipated that the desire of every good government is to leave a "legacy" behind and not just to satisfy promises made in their manifestos. For instance, during the attainment of independence in 1957, there was only one Northerner who had received formal education in the whole Northern Region of Ghana. This made Dr. Kwame Nkrumah introduce the free school system where most of the people in the North were now educated in large numbers.

The other leg of the discourse is whether a non-partisan organization like the Ghana Education Service (GES) could initiate reforms. The available information points to a GES whose strength lies with aiming at implementation of approved national policies or programmes at the pre-tertiary level [25]. The Ministry of Education (MOE) is responsible for the management of Ghana's education with the help of Ghana Education Service (G.E.S). Their core duty is to help the country run its educational system hence responsible for the initiation and implementation of reforms in the country [25]. The question is whether when these reforms are initiated, they end up duly adopted by governments without recourse to party interest and political expediency. It is envisaged that when technocrats initiate reform process the intentions although could be political, should stand the test of meeting the common aspirations or interest of society.

Politicians should help manage the reforms in the educational sector but technocrats or individuals with specialized skills should have a critical say in policy formulation. The people of Ghana cannot be oblivious of the fact that education remains a pertinent or key social issue in the Ghanaian political discourse. For instance, in the 2008 general elections campaign in Ghana, messages from the two major political parties with regards to the education sector resonated with the masses. The New Patriotic Party (NPP) used "FREE EDUCATION" as their cardinal message to garner votes. The NPP's fulcrum of "free education" was countered by the National Democratic Congress with "QUALITY EDUCATION" to also acquire votes. Again the dilemma of either three or four years of Senior High School Education depending on the government in power in Ghana shall continue to generate a debate. The three (3) years system did not provide students with the adequate time to study and prepare for their exams. However, the same period spent in SSS did not also allow teachers to teach their students very well and to finish their syllabus in order to help students pass their final exams [26]. This adequately caused teachers to speed up their teaching with the sole purpose of finishing the syllabus to help students pass. For instance, The Math syllabus was too loaded which did not give teachers the ample time to systematically teach topics such as Algebraic Expressions among others [26]. In addition, the three (3) years period in SSS did not prepare students adequately for university life. The calendar for Senior Secondary Education continues to run even when the time the results of the Junior Secondary School (JSS) candidates and the computerized system of placement of students to Senior High Schools (SHS) are delayed.

This delayed process had a negative effect on the effective number of years actually spent within these three years of SHS education [27]. The Math shows that, students in SHS spent two and half years of effective academic exercise to prepare for a major national exam that will “define their destinies” [27]. According to Professor Ivan Addae-Mensah, former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ghana, the issue of cost which was often cited by those in favour of the three- year programme was not tenable and urged governments not to sacrifice quality of education at all levels on the altar of cost. He added that, the four years will allow students from the JHS to adapt into the SHS system and provide students with longer period to meet the requirements of the West African Examination Council [28].

Significantly, among the reasons of the Dzobo reforms of 1987 was the reduction of the length of years in the Ghana Education System from seventeen (17) years to twelve (12) years. The old structure of Senior Secondary Education comprised of seven (7) years, this involves five (5) years of Ordinary level (“O” level) of education and additional two (2) years of Advanced level (“A” level) of education made students stay much longer in Senior secondary which demanded parents to pay more to educate their wards. The three years was designed to complete the same task of the seven years system. However, proponents of the three year system argue that the additional year to allow students to learn core causes was flawed because it did not allow students to change the causes or the programme they were admitted into in the first instance. In an interview on the duration of SHS with the Minister of Education, Mr. Tettey-Enyo on Joy FM in 2009, he hinted that the four-year programme was not the solution to poor performance in some SHS. According to him, “what we really need to do now to improve on our educational standards is to strengthen the Junior High School with qualified teachers and infrastructure to lay a good foundation for the students at the JHS, rather than increase the duration to four years”. Again, Mr. Tettey-Enyo added that, the ministry still believes that students will be able to study and prepare well within three years and therefore four years will be overwhelming [28].

Concerning education, Dewey has argued that the subject matter of education consists of bodies of information and of skills that have been worked out in the past; therefore the chief responsibility of the school is to transmit them to the new generation [29]. Comparatively, in Bostwana length of years spent in school had the tendency to reduce HIV infection [30]. This could be just one of the additional benefits in length of stay at the secondary school apart from the potential benefit of allowing the students to effectively learn and pass their examinations. Essentially, the work of Glewwe on the “Economics of School Quality Investments in Developing Countries: an Empirical Study of Ghana” points to some basic issues concerning the human capital model and rates of return to education as well as the need for alternative model [31]. Although we find that the impact of investments in school quality on cognitive skills is apparent, the sense of political euphoria in the Ghanaian socio-political space seem to give credence to how one year taken from or added to length of years students spend in secondary school impacts upon their performance than the need to further ascertain the level of quality of teachers who train the students as well as the requisite facilities that would help accentuate some of the gains that could be made in the area of education and secondary education in particular.

Again, the arguments of Lloyd and Gage-Brandon are in alignment with the argument for quality in terms of education as well as population or family size. They project this discourse by stating that availability of educational opportunities and poor school quality in the community of residents also affects enrolment [32]. This also has the tendency to affect the general outcomes or performance during examination. The question of access and equity is also at the heart of the educational discourse especially when higher fertility affects the level of access to school between siblings by sex and birth order [32]. The corpus of information shared from the literature points at several variables that contribute to effective performance or non-performance of students. Length of years one spends in school is just one of the visible variables with respect to Ghana because of the political currency political parties decide to make either with the entrenched position to change or maintain the number of years students spend in school, and the persistent criticisms that emanates from main opposition parties at a particular point in time. These criticisms are excoriated when students perform well, they are held up by the masses especially the followers of the main opposition party (NPP/NDC at any instance).

5.0 Conclusion

Ghana's case points to the fact that investments in quality has led to quality improvements [33]. Referring to Rado's work, Blakemore suggested in the 1970s that the African school system's primary function was to act as a recruitment sieve for employers rather than to actually improve upon the pool of skills and expertise in the labour force [34, 35]. Even if that was the case quality was not sacrificed. For the Europeans needed high calibre manpower or personnel. For quality is not intrinsically in length of year or duration per se.

Concerning the old Form Five or Ordinary Level and Sixth Form, Bibby and Peil have drawn our attention to the fact that people who went to private secondary schools or had private studies for instance could take the ordinary level examination for several times [36]. The current system that exists has also allowed some private candidates through the remedial schools to write and pass examinations. So we infer that though a consistent plan should include the number of years, the success in Secondary School Examination and Education in general is contingent upon several variables. For example the question of classroom size, students' ratio to teachers, teacher absenteeism and financing among others continue to feature in annual education reports [25].

References

- Stanislaus Kadingdi, "Policy Initiative for Change and Innovation in Basic Education Programmes in Ghana," *Critical Review*, Vol.4. No.2 , 2004.
- John MacBeath, *Living with the Colonial Legacy: The Ghana Story*, CCE Report No.3, October, 2010.
- History of Education in Ghana, available at www.politicalpola.wikifoundry.com (accessed, 7th September, 2015).
- Quist, O.Hubert. " Transferred and Adapted Models of Secondary Education in Ghana: What Implications for National Development," *International Review of Education*, Vol.49, No.5, 2003.
- A Brief History of Ghana's Educational System, available at www.ghanaembassy.org (accessed, 7th September, 2015).
- George, Stein Betty. *Education in Ghana*, Washington, 1976, PP. 29.
- M. Fullan, S. Stiegelbauer. *The New Meaning of Educational Change*, 2nd ed. New York: Teachers College Press (1991)
- M. Fullan. *The Meaning of Educational Change*. New York: Teachers College Press. 1982
- Djamila Aissat and Yasmina Djafri, *the Role of Colonial Education in Retrospect: The Gold Coast Case in the Era of Imperialism*, University of Abdelhamid Ibn Badis, Algeria, 2011.
- Boahen, A. Adu. *Evolution and Change in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*, Sankofa Educational Publications Ltd, 2000.
- David Williams, "Sir Gordon Guggisberg and Educational Reform in the Gold Coast, 1919-1927," *Comparative Education Review*, Vol. 8, No. 3, Dec, 1964.
- Moses K. Antwi, *Education: Society and Development in Ghana*, (Unimax Publishers Limited, 1992), pp. 23
- Graham, C.K. *The History of Education in Ghana: From the Earliest Times to the Declaration of Independence*, Frank Cass & Co. limited, 1971.
- Kwame Akyeampong, *Educational Expansion and Access in Ghana: A Review of 50 Years of Challenge and Progress*, Research Monograph No. 33 (April, 2010).
- Gita Steiner-Khamsi and Hubert O. Quist, "The Politics of Educational Borrowing: Reopening the Case of Achimota in British Ghana," *Comparative Education Review*, Vol. 44, No. 3, August, 2000.
- Padmore Agbemabiese, "Emerging Themes in Educational Reforms in Ghana as seen through Education Reforms in the United States," *The Ohio State University*, 2007.
- Gbedemah, F.F.K. *Alternative Language Policies for Education in Ghana*, New York: Vintage Press, 1975.
- Shoko Yamada, "Socio-Moralist Vocationalism and Public Aspirations: Secondary Education Policies in Colonial and Present-Day Ghana," *Africa Today*, Vol. 52, No. 1 autumn, 2005
- Jophus Anamuah Mensah *Committee Report, Meeting the Challenges of Education in the Twenty First Century*, 2007.
- Agatha Inkoom, "Implementation of Initiatives to Reform the Quality of Education in Rural Ghanaian Junior High Schools," *Edith Cowan University, Perth, Western Australia*, March 2012.
- Awaisu Imurana Braimah.etal "One State, Two School Systems: the Instability of Ghana's School System since the Fourth Republic," *Journal of Education and Practice*, vol.5, No.9 2014.

- The Educational System of Ghana, available at
<http://www.ghana.usembassy.gov/pdf/>
<http://www.ghanawaec.org/EXAMS/WASSCE.aspx> (accessed, 26th February, 2016).
- Buah, F.K. History of Ghana, London: Macmillan Education press, 1998
- Albert King Anum, Educational Reforms in Ghana, 1974-2007
<http://www.GhanaWebBlogEducationalReformsinGhana,1974-2007.htm> (accessed, March 21, 2016).
- Education Sector Performance Report, August 2013. (accessed, August 2016)
www.moe.gov.gh/assets/media/docs/FinalEducationSectorReport-2013.pdf
- Kwesi Atta Sakyi, "The Challenges of Ghana's Educational System-Some Reflections, (accessed on 5th April, 2016),
[http://ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/The-Challenges-of-Ghana's- Educational-System-Some-Reflections](http://ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/The-Challenges-of-Ghana's-Educational-System-Some-Reflections).
- The Senior High School in Ghana duration debate-3or4 years?, available at
<http://ghanaConcious.ghanathink.org/blogs/aboco/210/02/shs-D> (accessed on 10th April, 2016).
- Ghana News Agency, Why Ghana Returned to Three-Year Senior High School
<http://edition.myjoyonline.com/pages/education/200908/33544.php> (accessed, 11th April, 2016).
- Dewey J. *Experience and Education*, NewYork: Touchstone PI, 1997. pp17- 25
- De Neve J-W, Fink G, Subramanian SV, Moyo S, Bor J. "Length of Secondary Schooling and risk of HIV infection in Bostwana: evidence from a natural experiment" *Lancet Global Health* vol. 3, (2015)
- Glewwe P. *The Economics of School Quality Investments in Developing Countries*, Macmillan Press: (1999) 392pp
- Lloyd CB, Gage-Brandon AJ. Does Sibsize Matter? Implications of Family size in Children's Education in Ghana. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, Denver, Colorado, April 30-May 2, 1992: Princeton University Library (SPR), 26, 16p. <http://www.ponline.org/node/>
- White, H, and Edoardo M. *Books, buildings, and learning outcomes: An impact evaluation of World Bank support to basic education in Ghana*. Washington, DC: World Bank, 2004.
- E Rado. "The Relevance of Education for Employment" *Journal of Modern African Studies* 10(3), 1972, pp. 459-475
- Blakemore K P. "Resistance to formal education in Ghana: Its implications for the status of school leavers." *Comparative Education Review* 19, no. 2 (1975): 237-251.
- Bibby, J, and M. Peil. "Secondary education in Ghana: Private enterprise and social selection." *Sociology of Education* (1974): 399-418.