



HISTORY OF GHANA

Ghana is 50 years!!
 Congratulations
 Lets All Celebrate

- [Home](#)
- [President's Message](#)
- [History of Ghana](#)
 - [Early Origins](#)
 - [Arrival of Europeans](#)
 - [British Colonial Rule](#)
 - [Gold Coast 1902 - 1951](#)
 - [Pre Independence](#)
 - [Independence](#)
 - [Post Independence](#)
- [What Is Ghana At 50?](#)
- [What's On, Where?](#)
- [How Do I Participate?](#)
- [Our Leaders](#)
- [Business in Ghana](#)
- [Welcome To Ghana](#)
- [News & Press Release](#)
- [Media](#)
- [Sponsors](#)
- [Feedback](#)
- [FAQs](#)
- [Fact Sheet](#)
- [Contact Us](#)

Post Independence Ghana



Dr. Kofi Abrefa Busia

Elections under the 1969 Constitution were conducted on 29 August 1969 and were contested by the Progress Party, (PP), led by Dr. Busia, that won 105 seats in the 140-seat parliament; the National Alliance of Liberals (NAL), led by K.A.Gbedemah, that won 29 seats. The United Nationalist Party (PAP), led by Imoru Ayarna, that won 2 seats; the All People's Republican Party (APRP), led by P.K.K. Quaidoo, that won 1 seat and an independent candidate. In accordance with the provision of the 1969 Constitution, Dr. Kofi Abrefa Busia, leader of the PP who was also the Member of Parliament for the Wenchi East Constituency became the Prime Minister and leader of government on 1 October 1969 when the NLC handed over power. Mr. Edward Akufo-Addo, then Chief Justice was elected the non-executive ceremonial president and the leader of the opposition was Dr. G.K. Agama who was later replaced by Mr. E.R.T. Madjitey. The PP was in government for 27 months from October 1969 to 13 January 1972 when it was overthrown in a military coup d'etat led by Colonel Ignatius Kutu Acheampong.

For the period that the PP ruled the country in focused attention on reviving the national economy and developing the rural areas. While pursuit of the former entailed the adoption of International Monetary Fund and World Bank led policies of strict monetary control and adherence to budgetary estimates, pursuit of the latter meant levying additional taxes for the revenue required for rural development. The Government achieved mixed results: implementation of the economic policies became its nemesis, while the policy on rural development achieved modest successes reflected, as for example, in the continuation of the NLC policy on rural development achieved modest successes reflected, as for example, in the continuation of the NLC policy of establishing a Ministry for Rural Development and the initiation of programmes for rural health service and the supply of water and electricity to rural areas.

However, in the process of establishing sanity in the economy the PP Government adopted bitter and unpalatable policies such as the devaluation of the cedi, retrenchment in the public service, particularly in the state owned enterprises; withdrawal of some elite and employment related privileges; disbanding the Trades Union Congress; implementing the Aliens Compliance Order that forced out of the country several thousands of African migrants and the dismissal of 568 senior civil and public officers from the civil and public service, some of who successfully challenged the legality of their dismissal. These made the PP Government unpopular and provided justification for the coup of 1972.

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Early Origins

Archaeological and linguistic evidence reveals that the area of present day Ghana has been occupied for ..

[...more](#)

British Colonial Rule

Even though the British colonial rule, in the strict sense, was not established until after the Berlin Conference of 1884 - 1885...

[...more](#)

Independence

The roots of Ghanaian nationalism go back to the early decades of the 20th century.

[...more](#)