

PLAN OF KWAMO



R.C. CHURCH.

CHIEF'S HOUSE

FETISH HOUSE

E.C.M. School

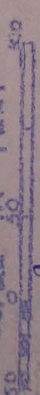
TO KENTON

TO KUMASI

TO ACCRA

TO THE ...

SCALE IN FEET



W. J. ...



K W A M U

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY OF KWAMU

INTRODUCTION. 1. A social and economic survey of the village of Kwamu was made by the students and staff of the department of commerce, college of technology during their spare time in the months of November and December, 1952.

2. Kwamu is a village on the main Accra-Kumasi road about 10 miles from Kumasi. It lies within the cocoa farming area and the majority of the men in the village are cocoa farmers. Many of the cocoa farmers work on farms some distance from Kwamu and at the time of the survey most of them were living away from the village in other cocoa farming areas. The villagers of Kwamu are eager to move from their present village to a new site on the new Kumasi-Accra road which is still under construction. This new road lies about one and half miles to the north of the village.

3. This social and economic survey was undertaken at the request of the department of social welfare which, with the Kumasi Town planning office, is helping with the planning of the new village and the welfare and rehabilitation of the village.

4. Meetings were held in the middle of November with the chief and elders of the village and the general idea of the survey was discussed. The reasons for its necessity and the methods to be used by the field workers were explained. The main object of the survey was to obtain as complete a picture as possible of the social life and the economy of the village. In particular the following points were covered :-

1. The size and structure of the population.
2. The occupations of the inhabitants.
3. The number of compounds, the number of rooms in each compound, the building materials used.
4. The marketing and trading functions of the village.
5. The existing social amenities of the village.
6. Some influences of Kumasi on the life of the village.

METHODS:

5. The methods of investigation were threefold. First, a complete house-to-house survey was made by the students using schedules and questionnaires on which to record information. Copies of these are attached. Secondly, various aspects of the work were covered by individual interviews, as for example, the investigation into infant mortality which covered a random sample of 60 mothers. Thirdly, all information had to be checked by observations wherever possible as in the analysis of materials used in the construction of buildings, the analysis of the number of rooms and the sizes of compounds.

6. Throughout the survey everything was done to maintain the goodwill and friendship of the villagers. During each visit to the village at least one member of staff went to every compound to greet the occupants, and the elders accompanied the students to each compound during the first day of the field work. The students were carefully briefed before the survey on the purpose and methods of the work and special attention was paid to the approach to be used in interviewing village people.

7. A pilot survey undertaken by students lasted one day. As a result of this pilot survey it was found necessary to modify some of the questions, to redraft the schedule and to clarify the meaning of certain terms such as "seasonal occupations", "head of house". The pilot also showed what was thought to be too small a proportion of children to adults in the village, but subsequent findings proved the pilot to be fairly accurate in this respect.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION. 8. Kwamu is situated about ten miles east of Kumasi on the main Accra road on a ridge which runs from north to south and is about 900 feet above sea level. From the village the land slopes gently west-wards for about half a mile to the gamai stream; rather steeply eastwards to the bediwa stream about half a mile away, and gently for about a mile and a half southwards to the confluence of the two streams. The territory of the Kwamus lies between that of Pumesua on the west, of Krapa and Tikrom on the north, with Ejisu on the east and Jashi on the south. It is about three and a half square miles in area.

9. The name Kwamu is said to come from the words "Kwaw Eno mu" meaning, "in Kwaw's rice farm". The tradition is that the Kwamus migrated from Amakom, a suburb of Kumasi, during the 17th century and settled on the land of a rice farmer called Opanyin Kwaw. Later, as a result of a fight between the Kwamus and their neighbours, Nana Osei Tutu, the Asantehene at that time, gave the land to the Kwamuhene.

10. The Kwamuhene holds the land as occupant of the stool of Kwamu in trust from the Asantehene. The land has been apportioned to each of the nine sub-stools, which have also allotted portions to the heads of families under them. There is no individual ownership of land. People can however, claim the right to cultivate the land traditionally cultivated for years by their ancestors. This right appears to be recognised only when the land is in use. Those holding the usufruct of the land have no rights over such natural resources as timber, minerals and raffia palms found on the land which belong to the Asantehene. Apart from Odum trees, the village has no communal property from which it can obtain revenue. The chief is paid 2/00 to 5/- for each raffia palm when tapped for palm wine. Before the establishment of the Local Councils the money which was received from the sale of natural resources of the Kwamu lands was paid to the Asantehene who gave the Kwamuhene a part of the proceeds. The Kwamuhene usually shared this with the elders. Since the present Kwamuhene came to the stool about four years ago, no natural resources have been sold. Consequently the Kwamuhene has received no income from this source.

11. There are four male and four female pit latrines. All were dug by paid labour, because, at the time of their construction, all able-bodied men were away on their farms. There is one incinerator in the village. It is the duty of the female occupants of compounds to keep the land round their buildings clean.

12. The village, lying on the main road to Kumasi, is well supplied with transport facilities. The fare to Kumasi by lorry is one shilling. The main Kumasi-Accra railway line lies about 220 yards south of the village. Before the halt was removed the morning and afternoon trains from Nkawkaw to Kumasi stopped at the village.

13. Before the new local government system was introduced, the village had its own Council of seven elders which was presided over by the Kwamuhene. Now it is within the Fumesua Local Council district and, together with two or three other villages, it elects a representative to the Local Council. The present representative is from Kwamu. The Kwamuhene is also one of the traditional members on the Council.

POPULATION. 14. Mr. Dowden, the Census Officer, has kindly provided the following information relating to the population of Kwamu, or Kwamu as it is named in the census of population of 1948.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF KWAMO, 1948.

SEX	UNDER 1	1-16	16-45	45 AND OVER	TOTAL
MALE	19	108	66	39	232
FEMALE	10	115	90	46	297
TOTAL	29	223	156	103	511

In the present survey the population of Kwamu was found to be the following:

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF KWAMU, DECEMBER 1952.

SEX	UNDER 5	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	OVER 65	TOTAL
MALE	49	62	52	84	148	47	16	458
FEMALE	53	54	34	69	133	58	17	418
TOTAL	102	116	86	153	281	105	33	876

There were a few visitors staying in the village at the time of the survey but these have been excluded from the above figures.

15. The change in population from 1948 to 1952 is made up of the following:

1948	children under 16 years of age	252	
1952	children under 15 years of age	304	
	Increase in 1952	...	52
1948	Adults over 16 years of age	259	
1952	Adults over 15 years of age	572	
	Increase in 1952	...	313
	TOTAL INCREASE IN POPULATION:	...	365

16. various movements of population have been observed in kwamu.
- (a) part of the increase in population is obviously a natural increase but it is very difficult to assess its extent.
 - (b) There has been an influx of labourers into the village. Most of them are working for the public works department, some of them on the construction of the new kumasi-Accra road. Most of them come from the Northern Territories and it is believed that the majority of them stay to work in Ashanti for a time and return to the Northern Territories. In kwamu, there are about 40 N.T. people at the moment, not one owns a house, but they all rent their accommodation.
 - (c) There is a marked seasonal movement of villagers in and out of kwamu during the year. Many of the villagers own or work on cocoa farms some distance from kwamu and are away from the village for some time during the year. This movement away from kwamu is particularly marked during the cocoa harvesting season from October to January. Many of them stay away from the village until about March when they return to stay for two or three months. In June and July they return to their farms.

Some of the parents take their children with them, particularly those within the 10-14 year age group. This seasonal movement of population in and out of kwamu may involve up to 400 villagers.

- (d) There is a tendency for young men and women to seek employment in kumasi. Many of them live in kumasi and return occasionally to visit their relatives in kwamu. The young people are mainly those who have had some education and they get jobs as clerks or store assistants in kumasi. Some have become teachers and some are at school. The chief was unable to state the exact number of kwamu people living in kumasi but said that there were about 60 elderly people and probably a 150-200 younger people and children.

TRIBAL
DIVISIONS

TRIBAL DIVISIONS AND MIGRATION

In 1948 the Tribal division of the population of kwamu was as follows:

Wala	1
Moshi	5
Dargati	7
Grunshie	2
Ewe	1
Fulani	7
Fante	1
Fra-fra	2
Ashante	485
	<hr/>
	511
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Some idea of the migration of peoples into the districts near kumasi may be obtained from an analysis of the birth-places of immigrants into kumasi, which is as follows:-

BIRTH-PLACES OF PEOPLE LIVING IN KWAMU IN 1948.

Born in Kwamu	416
" " Colony	8
" " Ashanti	61
" " Northern territories	17
" " Togoland	1
" " Other British countries	7
" " Foreign country	1
	<u>511</u>

At the time of the survey the population of Kwamu consisted of peoples of the following tribes.

TRIBES LIVING IN KWAMU IN 1952.

Ashanti	824
Dargati	10
Ga	6
Dagomba	1
Akim	3
Kusasi	1
Grunshie	3
Busanga	6
Kwahu	1
Fanti	3
Busanga	16
Nzima	1
N.T's (tribe not mentioned)	1
	<u>876</u>

It was not possible to find the reasons for migrations into Kwamu but a certain amount of information was obtained on the employment of some of the immigrants as the following table will show.

17. ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONS OF MALE IMMIGRANTS.

<u>Tribe</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Numbers</u>
Nzima	Driver	1
Kusasi	Labourer	1
Busansi	Labourers	2
Buanga	Labourers	5
Dagomba	Labourers	1
Ga	Drivers & Mechanics	6
Grunshie	Labourers	2
	Nightwatchman	1
Busanga	Labourers	13
Kwahu	Palm wine tapper and Tailor	1
Akim	Farmers	3

There was thought to be an influx of farmers from other parts of Ashanti but no accurate information was obtainable as many of the farmers were away during the survey.

INFANT
MORTALITY

18. Taking an adult to be a person over 15 years of age the proportion of children to adults appears to be small. There were 304 children and 572 adults in the village. It was suspected that the infant mortality was high and a subsidiary investigation into the deaths amongst children was made. 65 mothers out of a total female adult population of 260 were interviewed. The results of these interviews showed the following:

DEATHS OF CHILDREN

	<u>No. of children</u>	<u>No. still living</u>	<u>No. dead</u>
Total born to 65 women	329	228	101
Average births per woman.	5.0	3.5	1.5

In answer to questions on mortality of children, it was discovered that the women were not able to give the exact ages at which deaths occurred but were able to give the number of deaths in infancy. 'infancy' to them means the period of life between the birth of one child and the next. This period is usually between 18 months and three years. Out of a total of 101 deaths 73 occurred in 'infancy'. Out of a total number of births of 329, 73 died in infancy, or about 22% a figure of .77 children surviving per birth.

No age analysis of the mothers or of the children surviving was made as the sample was too small to justify any comparison with the figures obtained in the census. The following table from the census of population 1948 is given for reference.

fertility of African women. Ratio of children born and of children surviving to the numbers of women in quinary Age groups and of children surviving to those born to the same groups of women 1948.

FIGURES FOR ASHANTI.

Age group of women	children born per woman.	children surviving per woman	children surviving per birth.
15-20	.54	.42	.78
20-25	1.53	1.20	.78
25-30	2.83	2.12	.75
30-35	3.89	2.70	.69
35-40	5.00	3.43	.69
40-45	5.69	3.64	.64
45-50	6.61	3.95	.60
50-55	6.87	3.78	.55
55-60	7.17	3.98	.56
60-65	8.38	4.68	.56
65-70	7.83	4.02	.51
70-75	6.76	3.58	.53
75-80	8.12	4.44	.55
80 & up	8.17	3.79	.46



FIGURES FOR KWAMU

	children born per woman.	children surviving per woman.	children surviving infancy per birth.
65 women interviewed	5.0	3.5	.77

These figures show, that in regard to infant mortality and the fertility of women, Kwamu is fairly typical of Ashanti.

The mothers of deceased children in Kwamu were only able to give vague reason for the deaths. Of the reasons given dysentery, fever, and chest complaints were the most common.

There is a native doctor, a woman, in the village who treats her patients with native medicines. Occasionally patients go to live in her compound. During the survey three patients were staying with her, all of whom had fever.

HOUSING. 19. In the village there are 76 compounds, 2 churches, a school, and a fetish house which was locked. Two of the compounds were locked and as the occupants were away during the survey no information about them was taken into consideration.

The compounds usually consist of a large central open square surrounded by rooms, or rooms and walls or fences with one door leading to the outside. The rooms are usually sleeping rooms. Cooking is generally done in the middle of the compound though there is frequently a kitchen which is used as well. In some compounds there is a "danpan", which is a room with a raised platform and an open side facing into the inner courtyard and which provides a place for sitting in the shade.

The total number of rooms in the 74 compounds visited is 325. These figures which confirm the findings on the expansion of population compare with the figures for 1948 in the following manner.

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1952</u>
Number of compounds	59	76
Number of rooms	244	325 (in 74 compounds)
Rooms per compound	4.1	4.3
Persons per compound	18.7	12
Persons per room	2.1.	2.7.

During the survey it was noticed that there were wide differences in the number of people in each compound and the number of rooms in each compound, as the following tables show:

NUMBER OF ROOMS PER COMPOUND

No. of rooms per compound	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No. of compounds.	3	8	18	14	10	9	6	3		1		1	1

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS PER COMPOUND

No. of occupants per compound	Less than 5	5-9	10-14	15-20	over 20
No. of compounds	7	23	20	16	9

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS PER ROOM

No. of occupants per room.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No. of compounds	16	23	12	9	5	3	2	1

20. In the majority of compounds there is only one family but in all cases some relatives live with the family. In eighteen compounds there are tenants, most of whom are manual labourers working for the public works Department. Tenants pay, on the average, 7/- rent per month. There are 47 male tenants and 11 female tenants. The women tenants are all wives of the men for whom they prepare food.

21. Villagers were asked why they wanted to move to the new site of the village. The main answer from the villagers was "to be on the new Kumasi-Accra road". Presumably they wish to be on the main road to retain the transport facilities into Kumasi. At a latter interview with the Chief Nana Amofa II, another reason was put forward. He said that there were many Kwamu people living in Kumasi and if the new village could be improved in housing facilities, he thought that many of those now living in Kumasi would prefer to live in Kwamu. He was not able to give the numbers of Kwamu people living and working in Kumasi but it may be in the region of 200 to 250 many of whom have families. Most of these people pay £2 to £3 per month for rent in Kumasi. If the new village is built to accommodate them many of these may prefer to live in Kwamu and travel daily to Kumasi for work. The fare by lorry to Kumasi is 1/-. Doing the journey daily this would come to between £2 and £3 per month. If they had houses in Kwamu, in addition to getting rent free accommodation, they would obtain cheaper food and might even be able to make farms by themselves.

From a general point of view this might be a good thing because it would help to decrease the congestion and over-crowding in Kumasi and might lead to a more vigorous village life in Kwamu. The Kwamuhene has asked for 250 plots for the building of compounds in the new village. This would ease the present over-crowding in the village and provide accommodation for those at present living in Kumasi.

22. Regarding the type of house the villagers would like on the new site, most of them said they wanted bigger compounds with proper sanitary facilities. This was understood to mean the provision of latrines and washing sinks. Some of them said they would like houses with a verandah at the front and two rooms opening on to the front of the house which they could change into stores and set up as traders.

23. The compounds in Kwamu are made mostly of swish with unpainted corrugated roofs. Some of the swish walls have a plastering of cement and white-wash but this type of surface appears most frequently on the inner walls of the compounds.

An analysis of the material used for roofs and walls is as follows:

ROOFING

corrugated only	44
part corrugated, part kerosene tins	12
part corrugated, part thatch	8
part shingle, part corrugated.	6
part corrugated, part thatch, part kerosene tins	2
thatch only	3
part corrugated, part thatch, part shingle	1

WALLS

swish only	52
part swish, part cement faced swish	11
part swish, part swish with wooden supports	6
swish with wooden supports	6
Cement faced swish building	1

It is very difficult to estimate the value of the houses, because they are made up of different materials. However, information given by the chief showed that the swish walls may cost up to £60. They are built by labourers, mostly from the Northern Territories, by men who specialise in the construction of swish walls. Corrugated iron sheets are very expensive and it may cost about £400 to roof a large compound. A large proportion of the iron sheets on the houses are in fairly good condition and can be used or sold when the villagers move to the new village.

24. Food and cocoa farming are the main occupations and where there are other full time occupations food farming is often a subsidiary occupation. Many of the farmers plant food crops in new cocoa farms or food farms during the months of June, July, and August.

In 1948 out of a total adult male population of 105 the occupations were as follows:

cultivators of cocoa	20
skilled men	23
shopkeepers	1
unskilled labourers	21
others	5

22 men were separately recorded as being "owners and tenants of cocoa farms." Most of these however, were probably included under the heading "cultivators of cocoa." It is quite likely that of the male adults not accounted for in the above list of occupations, most of them carried on subsistence farming, selling any surplus foodstuffs.

At the time of the survey the main occupations were as follows:

ANALYSIS OF MAIN OCCUPATIONS 1952.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Cocoa farming only	127	2
Food farming only	39	169
Labourers	39	5
Goldsmiths	17	-
Drivers	16	-
Traders	11	23
Unemployed adults	12	36
Unemployed children	158	131
palm wine sellers	-	2
Tailors	3	-
storekeepers	15	-
Teachers	10	-
Masons	4	-
Shoemakers	8	-
seamstresses	-	7
Meat sellers	-	2
Cloth sellers	-	2
Bricklayers	6	-
Druggists	1	-
Miners	1	-
sawyers	5	-
Bakers	-	1
Carpenters	6	-
Mechanics	2	-
Native doctor	-	1
Administrator	1	-
Weaver	1	-
Blacksmith	1	-
Train driver	1	-
Clerks	2	-
Watchman	1	-
Woodcarver	1	-
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TOTAL:	458	418
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25. There are, in addition, various crafts which are carried on as seasonal or part time occupations. Basket weaving is the most important of these and it is undertaken by children as well as adults. Other crafts are kente cloth weaving, wood carving (stools, ceremonial sword hilts, and dolls which are carved from the Afruntum tree (*Funtumia Elastica*, stapf.) and the osese (*Funtumia Africana*, stapf.), mat weaving and goldsmithying. At the time of the survey, each of these crafts was being practised by about 10 to 15 people. Other part-time occupations are soap-making and the collection and drying of the silky fibres of the ofruntum which are used for mattresses and pillows.

The goldsmiths, the majority of the storekeepers, six of the teachers, the bricklayers, some of the drivers, the masons, six of the shoemakers, the druggist, the miner, the administrator and clerks and the train driver work away from the village, most of them in Kumasi, and return to the village sometimes weekly, sometimes less regularly. This accounts for about 70 people, who, calling themselves residents in Kwamu, spend most of their time working and living elsewhere, about 65 of them working Kumasi.

Most of the labourers and a few of the drivers work near Kwamu and return daily to Kwamu.

26. The principal occupation is cocoa farming. The farms near the village are small, yielding 5 to 10 loads in an average sized farm. Because the Kwamu land is small most of the farming is done in areas some distance from Kwamu - in the regions of Bechem, Nkwanta, Goaso, Kukuom and Nankasim, all of which are in the Ahafo area. These distant farms are much larger in size some of them yielding from 300 to 600 loads of cocoa.

The cocoa which is produced in the distant farms is marketed through brokers. The cocoa which is produced in the Kwamu area is marketed through the co-operative Marketing society. The organisation of this marketing process is as follows:

A chief broker and a sub-broker are appointed by the farmers in Kwamu. They buy the cocoa from the farmers at 70/- per load (1952 price) and then transport it to Kumasi by lorry. The co-operative Marketing society pays a tonnage of 50/- per ton. From this is deducted the cost of transport to Kumasi. The remainder is divided equally between the chief and the brokers. Out of the share which goes to the brokers, the chief broker receives two-thirds and the sub-broker one-third. Records are kept of the amount of cocoa purchased from farmers in Kwamu, the date of the delivery of the cocoa and the amount of money paid to him.

The estimate of profits on the trading of one ton of cocoa wholesaled to the co-operative Marketing Association is as follows:

Commission paid by the co-operative Marketing Association per ton of cocoa delivered	£2.10. 0d
<u>Less</u> Transport at 1/- for 15 bags			15s. 0d	
carriers and labourers 3d per bag, 15 bags	...		<u>18s. 9d</u>	<u>1.13. 9d</u>
NET PROFIT ON ONE TON			<u>16. 3d</u>
Half share to chief				8. 1½d
one-third share chief broker				5. 5.
one-sixth share to sub-broker				2. 8½d

In the present cocoa season, the chief broker expects to purchase between 20 and 30 tons of cocoa and the sub-broker expects to buy about 15 to 20 tons. Estimating the crop at the most optimistic figure, the farmers of Kwamu expect to deliver about 50 tons of cocoa during this season. The total value of this at 70/- per load is £6562 10/-. If this quantity were delivered to the co-operative Marketing Association, the total net profit on trading would be £40 12s. 6d, of which £23 10.10d would go to the chief broker and £6 15. 5d to the sub-broker.

The cocoa obtained from farms in the Ahafo district is marketed through other channels and no records of the size of the crop or the income accruing to farmers were obtained. A survey of the distribution of cocoa farms, the yields, age of farms and the incidence of disease, was not undertaken. These might form the subject for another survey which could be undertaken at some future date.

27. It was thought that a study of some seasonal village industry would be useful. The production of palm wine, a usual village occupation, was investigated.

palm wine tapping in the village is carried on as a part time occupation during the months of december, january and february. There are seven palm wine sellers in the village and ten palm wine tappers. A tapper pays 5/- per annum for a licence and 1/6 per tree to the feller. A tapper not from kwamu pays 2/6 to 5/- per tree to the Local Council.

Each tapper may tap about twelve trees at a time. After felling the tapping can continue for 14 to 28 days depending on the size of the tree. The average daily yield from 12 trees is about 2 kerosene tins or 52 large beer bottles. The palm wine is sold by women as well as by the tappers at 3d per bottle. About half of the wine produced is sold in Pomesua market, about a mile and a half away. The remainder is sold in kwamu mostly in the afternoon. Much of it is purchased in kwamu by labourers as they return from their work in the early evening, the women receive one quarter of their turnover as commission.

Assuming that all the palm wine is sold by women traders and that each tree yields on the average, four bottles of palm wine per day, the tapper makes the following profits on one tree.

If the tree is tapped for 14 days			
	the tapper receives 3d x 4 x 14	...	14. 0.
<u>Less</u>	1. Commission to traders		
	25% of proceeds	...	3. 8d.
	2. payment to Local Council		<u>2. 6d.</u>
			6. 2d
			<u>6. 2.</u>
<u>Net profit per tree</u>		...	<u>7.10d</u>

If the tapper is tapping 12 trees at once then his net profit per day may be as much as 7/- or 8/-.

TRADE & MARKETING

28. kwamu is not important as a trading centre. The neighbouring villages of Pomesua and Ejisu appear to be more active in this respect. There is no specific market day in kwamu but various commodities are on sale every day. These are mostly local foodstuffs such as palm nuts, rice, cassava, corn, groundnuts, palm-wine, kenkey, plantain, oranges, tomatoes, fish, but baskets and mats are also sold.

29. There are three stores in the village. They are not always open during the day but are usually open in the afternoon. All are owned by men. The owner of the largest store is also a cocoa farmer who reported that his cocoa farms, most of which are not in the kwamu area, yield him an income of about £100 per annum.

In his store he sells mostly beer and small provisions. One case of beer generally lasts from 4 to 6 weeks, but if there is a celebration in the village he may sell a case of beer at once. Imported spirits are too expensive and there is no sale for them in the village.

The stock on display in his store on the 29th November, 1952 consisted of the following commodities:

<u>drink</u>	Beer. Large bottles	80
	portello - ditto -	12
	guinness. small bottles	36
	soda water	12

<u>Medicines and Toilet requisites:</u>	venus cough mixture	8 bottles
	phenisic tablets	3 packets
	Toilet paper rolls	4
	Casara - bottles	6
	Epsom salts, packets	18
	Hair cream	4 jars
	<u>Soap</u> Lux, tablets	6
	Asepso, - do -	5
	Household - do -	9
	Lifebouy, packets	2
	Sunlight, packets	2
	Dettol, medium bottle	1
	vaseline	6 jars
	Talcum powder	3 tins
	Lotion for rheumatism	12 tins
	Skin cream	4 tins
	Hair cream	4 tins
	Razor blades	1 packet.

<u>Foodstuffs and sundry goods.</u>	Tomato puree	12 tins
	sugar	14 lbs.
	water biscuits	30 squares
	candles	3 packets
	sewing cottons	3 reels
	Car oil	1 tin
	<u>Fish.</u> Tinned herrings	30 tins
	Geisha fish	18 tins
	caramels	2 tins
	Gramophone needles	6 tins
	pencils	
	Cigarettes	6 tins
	Kerosene	1 tin
	Chewing gum	15 packets
	Rice	3 lbs
	Groundnuts	2 lbs.

Judging from the turnover and large stocks of beer, which the storekeeper sells for 3/- per large bottle, it can be assumed that the sale of beer is the most profitable line of business. The goods are purchased in Kumasi, which the storekeeper visits about once per week. He said he would like to have a credit account with a European store in Kumasi so that he could buy cloth.

The second store sells mostly cloth and at the time of the investigation the stock on display consisted of 12 pieces of cloth, 6 bottles beer, 3 eggs, a few sewing cottons and balls of twine, some milk and cigarettes. The estimate of stock on hand at this store was about £45. The third store was selling only beer at the time of the survey and had 23 bottles of beer and 13 bottles of soft drinks on display.

30. In addition to the storekeepers there are a number of petty traders. The following were noted; two fish sellers who get their fish from Kumasi; one butcher who gets his meat from Ejisu. Itinerant traders visit the village occasionally to sell miscellaneous goods such as second-hand clothes, cloth, towels, stationery, and hardware.

SOCIAL AMENITIES

31. There are few social amenities in Kwamu. There are two churches, one is Roman Catholic, the other is an English Church Mission. There is a school which has a playing field which is used by the English Church Mission in the evenings and at week ends.

32. At the time of the survey there were six classes and 113 children in attendance at the school. The distribution of students according to classes is as follows:

primary class 1	44 pupils
2	25 "
3	8 "
4	15 "
5	13 "
6	8 "
TOTAL:	<u>113</u>

In 1951, before the increase in primary education, only 75 students attended. The school fees then were 1/6d per month for classes 1 to 3, and 3/- for the remaining classes. When school fees in the primary schools were abolished in 1952 there was a rapid influx of students into the school and the numbers rose to 123. All the new students went into classes 1 and 2 and overcrowding resulted. Since that time some of the pupils have left the school. Many children, probably about 50, do not go to school. Some children prefer to be with their parents during the day and in some instances it was suggested that parents required the assistance of their children in their work. Some of the older children, who did not go to school studied at the night school.

The staff consists of the headmaster and 5 teachers with primary school leaving certificates. The subjects taught are Asante, English, Arithmetic, Nature study, Hygiene, History, Civics, Geography, Arts and Crafts, Religious Instruction, Games.

Some children above the age of 12 go to middle schools in nearby villages, travelling by foot. 12 students go to Fumesua, which is 1 1/2 miles away, 6 go to Ejisu, about 2 miles away, and 7 go to the Roman Catholic school at Afrani, which is about three miles away.

33. The rapid increase in the numbers of school children has brought many difficulties. The present school has three class rooms only. One room houses class I, which consists of 44 students. Classes 2, 3, and 4 occupy another room and classes 5 and 6 occupy the third room. Apart from the handicaps which result from the shortage of rooms, there are not enough desks to go round and not enough tables for the teachers. Classes have to be arranged so that one class is working out of doors leaving the class room for the use of another class.

The walls of the school are made of swish with cement plastering and there are no batons on them for the hanging of pictures. The roof of the building leaks badly during the rain.

34. One teacher in the village has started a voluntary night school for illiterates. He has a class of about 120, of whom about half are children over the age of 12 who could not be admitted into the day school. In a recent literary examination for which the teacher coached his pupils, 43 out of 49 who entered for the examination were successful.

35. In the village the following figures for educational standards were obtained,

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
children under 5	49	53
Illiterates	320	364
Those with some education	70	50
Educated above standard 3	64	4
	<u>458</u>	<u>418</u>

THE INFLUENCE OF KUMASI.

Kumasi, which is only about 10 miles from Kwamu, has a great attraction to the villagers. Many lorries pass through Kwamu daily transporting villagers to and from Kumasi at the cost of a shilling each way.

A sample survey of 19 compounds with 223 occupants was made to examine the reasons for the journeys into Kumasi. The result of the survey was as follows:

ACTIVITIES OF VISITORS TO KUMASI
(Sample of 25% of population)

Daily visits	Weekly visits	Twice per week	Three times per week.
storekeeper 1	traders 20	Traders 8	Traders 3
Shoemaker 3	social amenities 3		Medical 1
Drivers 6	visit relatives 3		Treatment 1
Goldsmith 1	To buy weaving materials 1		Native authority affairs 1
Traders 5			
Labourers 2			
Blacksmith 1			
<u>TOTAL 19</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>
59			

14 others went once per month to Kumasi, mostly to visit relatives.

If we take the sample to represent 25% of the total population the following figures emerge.

PERCENTAGE OF THE ADULT POPULATION
TRAVELLING TO KUMASI.

Daily	Weekly	twice weekly	three times weekly	TOTAL
9%	12%	4%	3%	38%

out of the 19 compounds in which the investigation was made it is found that there are 19 relatives who live most of the time in kumasi, but call themselves natives of kwamu. All of them have full time work in kumasi and visit their homes in kwamu at least once per month.

36. various facts are obvious from these figures.

- (1) That kwamu is, in a small way, a dormitory village for people working in kumasi, and kwamu will become increasingly so if better housing facilities are available in kwamu as has already been mentioned in paragraph 22.
- (2) That in kumasi there are the attractions of higher incomes and a greater variety of employments.
- (3) That kumasi provides a market for the sale of local foodstuffs and is the source of commodities such as cloth, fish and other provisions which are retailed in kwamu. kumasi retains its importance as a distributing centre for traders from kwamu in spite of the fact that the town of Ejisu, which is only 2 miles away has branches of the leading European stores. This is because it is more costly for traders from kwamu to buy their stores in Ejisu than to travel to kumasi to purchase their goods.

kwamu can be regarded as typical of those villages near large towns in the gold coast. The change of economic conditions in the country is reflected in the life of the village. there is a noticeable drift of young people into the towns, some of the older people returning after the age of 45. there is a large movement of people daily into the town which they visit in connection with their work. there is a fluctuating seasonal population, making it difficult to assess accurately the increases in population. There is an increase in the numbers of immigrants, particularly those from the Northern Territories, most of whom are employed in manual labour.

The social amenities of kwamu are poor but there is a great desire for improvement and the villagers show much enthusiasm for developing greater social cohesion by attracting the young people back into the village. If houses are available the villagers expect there to be a great influx of people from kumasi to kwamu. If 200 adults return to kwamu it is quite possible that the population of kwamu may increase by about 800, including children. In the re-planning of the village the social needs of a large population must be taken into account.

37. The rapid influx of people into the large towns causes many social hardships. some of these could be prevented if dormitory villages near the towns provided attractive living and social conditions.

We are most grateful to the chief Nana Amofa II, his elders and people for their co-operation in our work. We would like to thank the census officer for his help with the population statistics. Thanks must go to the students of the Department of Commerce and to the staff, Mr. Paulding, Mr. Garlick, and Mr. Hannigan, who have helped with the field work. Very special thanks must go to Mr. Nyarko who has done a great deal of the work of the survey and without whose assistance the investigation would have been much more difficult.

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RL/IWA.