

Abstract

This Bachelor thesis deals with the analysis and comparison of the causes, processes and consequences of the decolonization of former French and British Colonies in West Africa, namely Senegal and Ghana. The work is based on an examination of the hypothesis: "*Different systems of colonial administration and their consequences have differently influenced the character of the decolonization process and postcolonial relations between the former colonies and their rulers*". The focal point of the research are factors emanating directly from the colonies, such as the system of colonial administration, the system of colonial education, indigenous elites, and political mobilization. As part of the approach to the theoretical level, the work is based on the concepts of colonialism, decolonization and neocolonialism. It is neo-colonialism that is related to a subsequent research question, which seeks to examine the presence and extent of neo-colonialism in these African countries during the first ten years of independence. The results of the research point to significant differences in the colonial administration, which have implications for the type and behavior of indigenous elites and thus political mobilization and different approaches of political leaders to the process of decolonization. In the chronological analysis of the process of decolonization from the end of World War II to the moment of gaining independence, differences are evident not only in the intensity and speed of the process, but also in the approach of the Senegalese and Ghanaian elites. While in Senegal decolonization has long been a form of an evolution of the colonial relationship in order to maintain as many elements of the French presence as possible, in Ghana early independence from Britain was seen as a clear solution to all colonial problems and colonial administration was under much bigger pressure from indigenous peoples protests. In the chapter on postcolonial development, it is clear that the nature of relations between France and Senegal meets a number of conditions of neocolonialism. In Ghana, on the contrary, despite a certain influence of the United Kingdom after independence a more distant, and independent approach of development is evident.