

'Research Innovation, Enterprise Are Key To National Development'



Executive Secretary, NUC, Prof. Julius A. Okojie with the Vice Chancellor, UNIBEN, Prof. F. F. O. Orumwense

Research, Innovation and Enterprise underline the progress and development of any nation as well as determine its international competitiveness, Executive Secretary of the National Universities Commission (NUC), Professor Julius A. Okojie, *OON*,

has said. In a Public Lecture titled, 'Embracing Reforms that Enhance Research Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Nigerian Universities', delivered at the University of Benin, on Monday, 4 July, 2016, Professor Okojie said Nigeria required a good policy framework and relevant research

to address its developmental needs.

The Executive Secretary charged Nigerian universities to leverage on ICT to bridge the gaps in research and learning as well as support ongoing efforts toward the establishment of a National

in this edition...

Visitor Tasks Varsity on Research at
KWASU's 4th Convocation Ceremony

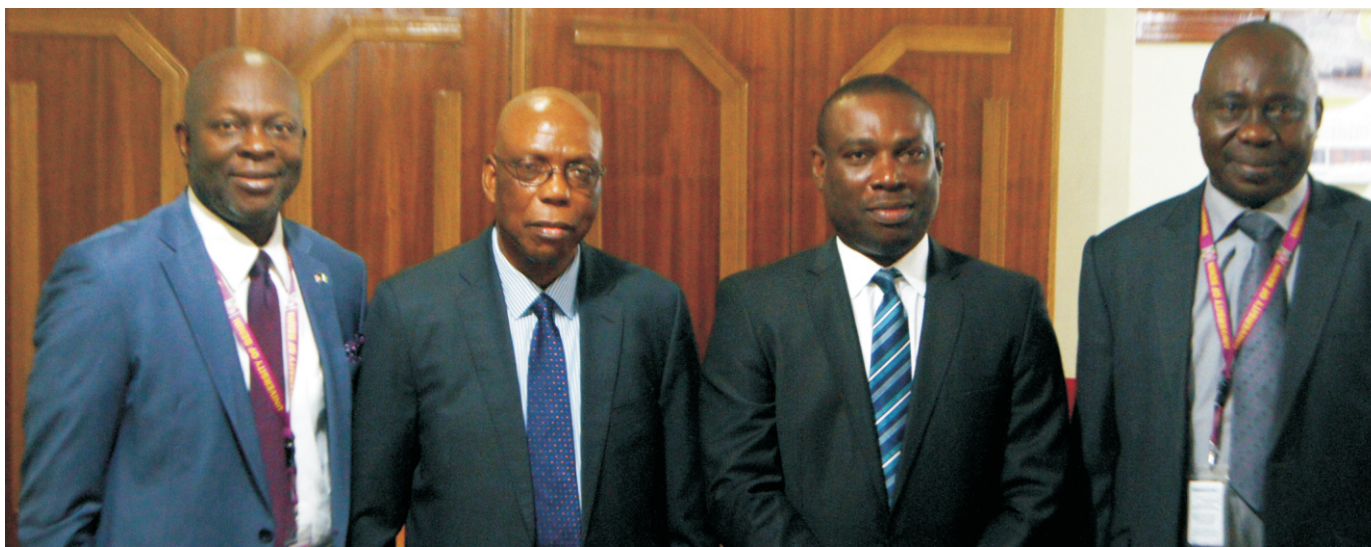
Page.
No. 5



Poor Funding, Governance, Others,
Bane of State Varsities

Page.
No. 7





L-R: Deputy Vice Chancellor, Admin, Prof. Lawrence Ezemonye; Prof. Julius A. Okojie, Deputy Vice Chancellor, Academic, Prof. A. Falodun and Prof. F. F. O. Orumwense

Science Plan and National Science Foundation. He said that innovation was all about ideas, unlearning and dislodging the old critical adaptation and survival in a fast changing world, stressing that entrepreneurial spirit was characterised by innovation and risk-taking. He recalled that, to ensure proper domestication of research policies in higher institution in the country, the National Council on Education (NCE), during its 53rd Meeting in Calabar (2006), had directed that Tertiary Education Supervisory Agencies should produce appropriate guide and training

Entrepreneurship, while the National Entrepreneurship Resource and knowledge Centre (NERKC) should empower students and graduates with entrepreneurial knowledge and skills for self-employment, economic independence and social security.

Professor Okojie stated that, "There are various indices for assessing the level of growth and development of any nation. These include: Human Development Index and knowledge Economy Index. Using case studies of some of the countries which had ranked

very high in the various development indices (Knowledge Index, Global Competitive Index and Human Development Index), it became clear that it was critical to get the foundation levels of education right. The Global Competitive Index is a set of instituted policies and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country, condition of public institutions and technical conditions. According to him, the pillars of competitiveness include: Institution, Higher Education and Training - Business Sophistication; Infrastructure-



Theatre Arts students in a dance performance...



...in a dance drama

Goods, Market Efficiency-Research and Development Innovation.”

The Executive Secretary x-rayed international benchmarks on Knowledge Economy Index (KEI), saying that (KEI) takes into account whether or not the environment is conducive for knowledge to be used effectively for economic development. The KEI, he said, is calculated based on the average of the normalised performance scores of a country

or region on all four pillars related to the knowledge economy.

He observed that of the triple mandate of Universities (teaching, research and community service), research had suffered a setback, as more time was being allotted to teaching and assessment of students. This, he said, was a departure from what prevailed in the period spanning 1960s to 1980s, which, he described, as the golden era of University Education in Nigeria. He attributed the

decline in research to a number of factors, including: difficulty in accessing research funds, constraints of equipment in carrying out modern research and lack of research skills, currently needed globally.

The NUC Scribe urged UNIBEN's Centre for Research and Innovation to consciously raise the profile of research, by focusing more on areas where there is a concentration of research excellence in order to maximise external research funding. He informed his audience that NUC introduced the Nigerian Universities Research and Development Fair (NURESDEF), to encourage research culture in the Nigerian University System (NUS). It also established the Nigerian Research and Education Network (NgREN), in addition to the World Bank-supported Africa Centres of Excellence (ACE) Project and the Presidential Special Scholarship for Innovation and Development (PRESSID).

Professor Okojie highlighted the



Guests at the Public Lecture

various reforms and efforts aimed at strengthening the research capacity of Nigerian universities to include the establishment of the Elliot Commission (Establishment of Three Universities in West Africa: University of Ibadan, Legon and Sierra Leone); 1943 Ashby Commission: (Establishment of Three Universities in Nigeria: University of Nigeria, Nsukka (UNN), University of Ife {Obafemi Awolowo University (OAU)}, Ile-Ife and Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), Zaria; 1959/60-1980, 1960 National Policy on Education, 1965 Conference on Science and Nigeria Development, convened by Africa Science Board Agency for International Development and Rockefeller Foundation-Bellagio Italy, between August 19 and 25, 1965, First National Policy on Education 1977, Longe Commission 1991, Etsu Nupe Report, Policy on University Education of NPE 2013, to mention but a few.

On the eve of Independence, he recalled, the main concern was how to upgrade the low profile staff in the Civil Service. The earlier efforts in research were targeted at export commodities such as cocoa, rubber, oil palm, timber and other forest products. To facilitate the research endeavours and guarantee good results, specialised agencies and research institutes were established.

Majority of the agricultural research institutes were established before independence to serve as the bedrock of agricultural revolution. They were to serve as the hub of research for all available produce-food and cash crops in Nigeria and make it available to farmers and investors with the hope of translating them to food surpluses. Universities and research institutes had always had collaborative (symbiotic) research, encouraged the sharing of resources, staff and materials

and there is always a free flow of staff from Institutes to Universities and vice-versa.

In his remarks, Vice-Chancellor, UNIBEN, Prof. F.F.O Orumwense *FNSE*, on behalf of the Management expressed appreciation to the Executive Secretary for delivering the lecture, despite his tight schedule. He also commended his efforts towards the development of the NUS.

One of the highlights of the event was the opening of the Art exhibition of the Faculty of Arts, by the Executive Secretary. The exhibition consisted of clothing, shoes, beads and some art works done by some of the students. Students of the Theatre Arts Department also welcomed Professor Okojie with a theatrical dance and art performance, describing him as a living legend and reformer of the NUS.



Some members of the University community

Visitor Tasks Varsity on Research at KWASU's 4th Convocation Ceremony



Representative of the Executive Secretary, Prof Oladipo Aina (2nd right); Vice-Chancellor, Prof. AbdulRasheed Na'Allah (4th right); Pro-Chancellor, Alhaji Saidu Isa (5t right); Chancellor, Prof. Ibrahim Gambari (6th right) and Deputy Governor, Elder Peter Kisira (5th left).

Kwara State Governor and Visitor to the Kwara State University (KWASU), Malete, Dr. Abdulfatah Ahmed, has called on members of the academia to use their exposure in various fields and wealth of experience to venture into research that would address societal needs. In his speech at the 4th Convocation Ceremony of the University, read by his Deputy, Elder Peter Kisira, the Governor said that the global economic downturn had compelled states to look inward for positive alternatives to secure sustainable ways of increasing Internally-Generated Revenue (IGR) and harness growth potentials by expanding various revenue bases to complement allocations from the federation account.

Governor Ahmed further said there was an urgent need to re-orientate students to shun all forms of vices that would truncate their pursuit of a meaningful

career and/or impinge on their development. He tasked religious organisations, non-governmental organisations, community leaders and government at all levels, to rise up to the challenges in the educational sector.

In his goodwill message, the Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission (NUC), Professor Julius A. Okojie, charged the University Managers to ensure that the University worked in close consultation with the NUC, in order to meet the demands of NUC Quality Assurance tenets and guarantee the constant accreditation of its programmes, by observing rules and standards prescribed in the system. He also urged them to realise that the world was changing rapidly with profound impact and challenges on universities. He noted that for KWASU to be more responsive to societal needs and challenges presented by a changing world, it

must evolve to serve a new age of knowledge outside the traditional definition of the role that has long characterised universities. According to him, universities will need to realign their educational mandate to support the accelerated development of new information and communication technologies, increase access to education and rapid expansion in student enrolments, learners' needs, a more entrepreneurial behaviour culture, demographics and diversity and demands of an ever-changing workforce necessary to sustain a knowledge-driven society.

Professor Okojie, whose message was delivered by NUC Visiting Professor Oladapo Aina, acknowledged that KWASU was envisioned from its inception to be a centre for community service and entrepreneurship, especially in Nigeria, where the fundamental values of volunteerism and



The new graduands

community involvement were yet to be fully embraced. He expressed hope that the actualisation of this lofty vision and the furtherance of KWASU's Community Development Initiatives would lead to social rejuvenation, economic prosperity and scientific exploits for the advancement of the well-being of citizens of the state. The University, he said, should strive to be globally- competitive and be capable of attracting patronage of staff and students and collaborative twinning programmes from all over the world.

The Executive Secretary recalled that KWASU was established, in 2009, as the 77th registered Institution in the NUC list of universities. He congratulated the Governing Council, Senate, Management, graduands, their parents, family and friends of the University, on its 4th convocation ceremony. He expressed hope that, as thoroughbred graduands of the Institution, they were now adequately fortified with courage and competency to go into the world and make a difference, by contributing to solving the many challenges confronting it in the

areas of social and technological development.

Delivering his address, the Chancellor of the University, Professor Ibrahim Gambari, listed some of the on-going Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund) projects in the institution to include: Postgraduate building; KWASU Radio/Television studio and the construction of a three billion naira high-impact central multipurpose library project. He said the University is grappling with numerous challenges particularly financial problems due to the current economic situation in the country, and solicited the support of organisations, multinational

companies and well-meaning individuals to build the institution further.

In his speech, the Pro Chancellor, Saidu Issa, appreciated the support of the state government and called for quick intervention to connect the University to the high tension sub-station at Sawmill as well as improve water services.

In his Convocation Address, the Vice Chancellor, Professor Abdul Rasheed Na'Allah said the University produced 1,159 students for this year's academic session with 23 First Class students. He said the institution was a research-intensive university, where all the students are well engaged, adding that scientists of the institution are actively researching Cancer detection and treatment, development of new generation solar cells and energy storage devices.

At the convocation were some members of the state executive council, traditional rulers, Vice-Chancellors of sister-universities, parents, friends and well-wishers of the University.



Guests at the ceremony

Conference X-Rays Bane of State Varsities



Prof. Oladapo Aina (left) with the Secretary General, Association of Vice Chancellors of Nigeria Universities, Prof Michael Faborode at the CPSUN Conference

The Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission (NUC), Professor Julius A. Okojie, *OOON*, has identified the major challenges confronting state universities in the country to include, inadequate funding, erosion of institutional autonomy and political interference, shortage and poor quality of teaching faculty and overblown non-teaching staff. Others are poor physical facilities and infrastructure, poor governance, leadership and management, problems of quality and relevance, inability to meet increasing demands for access and equity, weak research as well as lack of capacity for innovation.

Professor Okojie made these observations in his keynote address at the 4th Biennial Conference of the Committee of Pro-Chancellors of State Universities of Nigeria (CPSUN), held from Monday, 27th to

Thursday, 30th June, 2016, at the Tai Solarin University of Education (TASUED), Ijagun, Ijebu Ode, Ogun State. The Conference, with the theme 'Current Challenges Facing State Universities in Nigeria and the Way Forward' was hosted by the Pro-Chancellor of the University, Professor Olufemi Bamiro.

The Executive Secretary, who was represented by NUC Visiting Professor Oladapo Aina, explained that inadequate funding was one of the greatest problems facing the Nigerian University System (NUS). This is more pronounced in State Universities because of over-dependence on government funding, for as much as 80% of their total budget. Inadequate funding of State Universities, he said, had become more severe in today's world economic recession. Many State Government budgets are not

adequate to accommodate staff salaries and emoluments and to sustainably run their Universities, while capital vote is alien to some of the states' Chief Executives, causing the Universities to rely entirely on Federal Government's Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund) intervention for capital projects.

Autonomy, he said, is a key element in the success of higher education as it allows individual Universities some measure of freedom to pursue public purposes in keeping with their own institutional goals and strengths. According to him, considerable variations exist from one state administration to the other in the extent of interference in university governance and day-to-day administration of the university. He cited the areas of interference in State Universities to include,



Participants at the CPSUN Conference

appointment and promotion of staff (academic and non-teaching), admission of new students, staff discipline, structuring of their programmes, setting tuition fees and judicious management of university budgets. Other areas of interference, were in the clandestine constitution of Visitation Panel by the Visitor at will, instead of the minimum five-year intervals, leading to some cases of the erosion of the statutory functions of the Vice-Chancellors by the Chancellors and Pro-Chancellors, with some of them staying, permanently, in their offices on campus and overseeing the day-to-day administration of the university, against the provisions of University Laws.

Professor Okojie said such interference in the statutory roles of Principal Officers in the NUS, was inimical to good governance,

high academic standard and overall accomplishment of the University missions. This argument, he said, does not mean that Governments views or positions should not be taken into consideration in the running of an opinion higher institutions, but that there should be a mix of government influence and institutional freedom. While government is represented (through University Governing Councils) in ensuring adequate budgetary allocation, various aspects of fiscal accountability, linking funding to performance and publicly assessing quality, accountability for the quality of teaching and research as well as institutional responsiveness.

Professor Okojie stressed that inadequate funding leads to non-availability of financial aid to students, poor learning and research facilities, inadequate infrastructure (lecture halls, residence halls, offices) and

inability to maintain infrastructure. He maintained that state universities would address most of its challenges if it could develop sustainable sources of funding to augment government allocation.

The Executive Secretary advised state universities to adopt creative funding mechanisms such as inter-institutional and private sector collaboration/linkage; cost cutting devices; elimination of courses and programmes deemed ancillary to university's primary educational missions. Others, he said, included development and effective monitoring of university budgets by Governing Council, to ensure accountability, honesty and transparency and more efficient resource management. He submitted that the issue of political interference in university governance was a major challenge to be addressed if state universities are to serve as agents of development.



Prof Oladapo Aina (right) with Retired Supreme Court Justice, Adolphus Karibi-Whyte

Professor Okojie used the forum to thank CPSUN for the honour extended to him to deliver the keynote address and congratulated the body for its efforts at tackling the diverse challenges confronting state universities. He also acknowledged that the Conference provided a platform for sharing ideas and experiences.

Declaring the Conference open, the Governor and Visitor to the University, Sen. Ibikunle Amosun, who was represented by the Commissioner for Education, Science and Technology, Mrs Modupe Mujota, said it was important not to lose sight of the cogent needs of the education sector as a major driver of national development. Gov. Amosun added that education was in dire need of urgent attention because of the decay experienced in the sector. He therefore, submitted that education must continue to be given a pride of place in the scheme of affairs of state governments, by providing infrastructure for higher

institutions to deliver on their mandate.

Welcoming participants, Professor Bamiro, observed that a cursory examination of activities in the nation's tertiary education system justified the need to articulate the challenges facing the system in order to provide solution. According to him, the link between quality higher education and socio-economic development of a country is well established, stressing that current global trend had seen higher education moving from the periphery to the centre of governmental agenda in most countries and as such, Nigeria should not be left out.

In his remarks, Chairman of CPSUN, Professor Gregory Akenzua, reiterated the observations of the Executive Secretary that poor infrastructure, weak research and innovation capacities, shortage of teaching faculty, erosion of autonomy and political interference were threats to the development of state universities in the country.

In a goodwill message, on behalf of the Association of Vice-Chancellors of Nigerian Universities (ACVNU), the Secretary-General, Professor Michael Faborede, called on Pro-Chancellors to support their Vice-Chancellors in the interest of a credible University System. He also appealed State Governors to use the Nigerian Governors' Forum (NGF), to ensure the maintenance of standard of state universities and to canvass for how best to maximally benefit from the TETFund.

Meanwhile, the Committee, in its communiqué, had called on stakeholders to invest adequately in State Universities to boost their development. They noted that besides dwindling resources, graduate unemployment and employability status, poor governance, management and administrative issues, were other challenges that needed urgent intervention.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

**PRESS RELEASE****Medicine, Dentistry Programmes to Run for Seven, Not 11 Years**

The new Benchmark Minimum Academic Standard (BMAS) for Medicine and Dentistry, which has since been made public by the National Universities Commission (NUC), provides for a seven-year training, leading to the award of MBBS/MDS and not the 11 years being erroneously circulated in the mass media.

Although the so called '11-year Medical Programme' stories have been credited to the Commission's Executive Secretary, Professor Julius A. Okojie's keynote address titled, 'Development of Medical Education in Nigeria: Prospects and Challenges', which was delivered at the Matriculation and Inauguration of the University of Medical Sciences, Ondo, on Saturday, March 12, 2016, nowhere in that lecture was 11 years mentioned or implied.

Prof. Okojie, who was represented by the Deputy Executive Secretary I, Professor Chiedu Mafiana, had explained that the new curriculum provides for a seamless seven-year programme. With the new curriculum, a Medical student would be expected to graduate in Basic Medical Sciences, with options in Anatomy, Medical Biochemistry and Physiology in the first four years, before proceeding for the clinical training that would run for three years.

Prof. Okojie had further explained that the reviewed BMAS went through a long process, which included wide consultations with the academia, professional associations and regulatory body, following the conduct of a Market Needs Assessment. According to him, the consensus was that medical training should be post-graduate. The main goal is to ensure that the crop of graduates emerging from the programme are psychologically matured to practice, with a high level of competency.

The new BMAS for medical education still retains the fundamental learning objectives of the six-year programme: the national development goals for health, while retaining the international outlook to guarantee global competitiveness. While noting that the extant six-year programme shall continue to subsist for a period to be determined, Prof. Okojie observed that attempts had been made over the years to run Medical programme using course credit system and that the hallmark of the new document is that it clearly apportions credit weightings to all the courses and activities.

“In line with global practice and to ensure that knowledge and skills are effectively imparted”, Okojie said, “modern course delivery systems have been prescribed. Among core teaching facilities and modes of learning recommended are:

Clinical Skills Laboratory.

The use of the facility would represent a shift in the current mode of medical training to problem-based solving approach and the application of modern techniques which involves use of Mannikins and simulation materials. Clinical Skills Laboratory provides a learning platform in clinical, and information technology skills to certain level of competence before direct exposure to patients, which afford the learner and teacher advanced knowledge in a seemingly practical environment. The facility can also serve as a multi professional/inter professional interactive forum for communication skills development. The simulated patients also provide the learner a safe art of clerkship before direct contact with the real patient thus providing



a learning method that efficiently fills the gap between theoretical knowledge and clinical practice.

Classroom Equipment

Adoption of modern delivery method using ICT has become inevitable. Classrooms should be equipped with smart boards, document scanners and biometric scanners for lecture attendance.

E-learning materials and Research Information Platforms

E-learning materials accelerate understanding of courses taught and have become a veritable tool for learning. Research, generally, are meant to address social issues as well as deepening the knowledge and advancement in the field of studies. Information on the developments and applications in the field of study should be readily available.”

On the above, Prof. Okojie said, “The availability of Nigerian Research and Education Network (NgREN) has made access to teaching (such as Telemedicine) and research information readily accessible, and all Nigerian universities should key into it.”

Since the first erroneous publication of '11 years for Medical Programmes', NUC has sought to correct this misconception by widely circulating the Keynote Address and a Press Release on the matter. The Executive Secretary also took time to correct the misconception by speaking, extensively, on the matter at the recent recognition ceremony of the Edo University, Iyamho, held at the NUC Secretariat, Abuja.

**Signed:
Management**



Approved Open Universities and Distance Learning Centres in Nigeria

The National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN), which has 72 study/resource centres nationwide, is currently the only approved open university in the Nigerian University System (NUS)

List of approved Distance Learning Centres in Nigeria

Eight universities in the Nigerian University System, currently have the approval of the National Universities Commission to operate distance learning centres as follows:

1. Distance Learning Centre, University of Ibadan.
2. Distance Learning Institute, University of Lagos.
3. Centre for Distance Learning and Continuing Education, University of Abuja.
4. Centre for Distance Learning, University of Maiduguri.
5. Centre for Distance Learning, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife.
6. Centre for Distance Learning, Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola and
7. Ladoke Akintola University of Technology Open and Distance Learning Centre, Ogbomosho.
8. Distance Learning Centre, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

THE ASSOCIATION OF COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITIES' CONFERENCE OF UNIVERSITY LEADERS IN ACCRA, GHANA FROM 27TH- 29TH JULY, 2016 IN COLLABORATION WITH VICE-CHANCELLOR'S GHANA

The National Universities Commission is in receipt of a letter from the Deputy Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU) on the Conference of University Leaders holding in Accra, Ghana from 27th - 29th July, 2016. The International Conference, which is being organised by the ACU in collaboration with Vice Chancellor's Ghana aimed at promoting collaborative opportunities in the region in which, member Universities are expected to demonstrate particular opportunities and achievements.

A keynote address will be delivered by the former U.N Secretary-General, His Excellency, Mr Kofi Annan. For details on the Conference, visit www.acu.uk/events/ghana-2016



NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

RE: ACADEMY OF SCIENCE ACCUSES NUC OF TAKING BRIBES

The attention of the National Universities Commission (NUC) has been drawn to the publication in the Punch Newspaper of Tuesday, 1 March, 2016 titled “Academy of Science accuses NUC of taking bribes”.

The Commission decided to address this issue via this medium because the publication is already in the public domain which makes it imperative to clear the air on some of the issues raised, by no less a person than a professor who is the President of the Nigerian Academy of Science (NAS) and a one-time Vice-Chancellor, who had hosted several Accreditation Panels and ought to know better.

It is important to state that Professor Oyewale Tomori, while delivering the Convocation lecture at the University of Abuja attempted to bring to disrepute the National Universities Commission and its accreditation system. It is pertinent to state that a good number of the accreditation assessors of programmes in the Science discipline in Nigerian Universities on which, he is casting aspersions, are members or potential members of the Academy.

For the avoidance of doubt, the NUC has a track record of Quality Assurance that stands out nationally and internationally. The Commission, from time to time, has been commended by different bodies on its accreditation procedure and overall Quality Assurance function. The NUC accreditation system has been understudied and replicated by other similar Quality Assurance agencies on the continent; and the Commission has also been invited at different times to facilitate the establishment of Quality Assurance agencies in countries without one. Currently, the Commission chairs the African Quality Assurance Network.

The Commission takes exception to the accusation of the NAS President that NUC officials collect brown envelopes during accreditation exercises. Even though the NAS President was quoted in the publication as having said that NUC alludes to the fact that those who give and take the envelopes are Professors, and that the NUC forgets that the results bear “NUC's accreditation”, the fact still remains that accreditation is a peer-review exercise amongst academics all over the world. The Professor should therefore be bold enough to address the issue, if any, with his professional colleagues rather than point accusing fingers at the Commission.

In order to ensure the integrity of NUC accreditation exercise, there exists a widely publicised Code of Conduct guiding the conduct of Accreditation Exercise among the Panel members which expressly directs Universities not to have any financial dealing with assessors as their DTA, return transportation and honorarium for job done are taken care of by NUC. All panel members are also required to declare the existence of conflict of interest before being assigned the task. It is not clear to us whether Prof Tomori was involved in giving or taking the “brown envelop” as a Professor and a former Vice-Chancellor which he had never brought to the attention of the Commission.

On the issue of curriculum, it is pertinent to note that the Commission consistently engages in the review of its BMAS to meet National Developmental Objectives and International Best Practices. If Professor Tomori is current on issues of curriculum, he ought to know that the most recent review was in the year 2015 which was based on Labour Market Expectation of Nigerian Graduates and is on the NUC website.

It is curious that the Professor accused NUC of doing government's bidding. It is on record that whereas NUC is a statutory agency of the Federal Government of Nigeria, there has never been any form of interference from any quarter with regard to the outcome of the Commission's accreditation exercise from 1990 to date.

As the president of NAS, Prof. Tomori is in a position to constructively engage with the Commission towards the overall improvement of university education especially in the Sciences.

The National Universities Commission will continue to promote quality delivery of university education in Nigeria. This is our mandate, and the Commission remains willing to collaborate with well-meaning Nigerians and others to achieve it.

Signed

Ibrahim Usman Yakasai
Director, Information and Public Relations

NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION



ADVERTORIAL

CONFIRMATION OF APPROVAL OF THE NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES e-LEARNING PROGRAMME

The general public is hereby informed that whereas the Commission maintains its stand that online degrees are not accepted in Nigeria at the moment, this does not include the approved Nigerian Universities e-Learning Programme run within the shores of Nigeria.

The Nigerian Universities e-Learning Programme is a legitimate and well thought out pilot e-learning initiative. It is a Public Private Partnership between the National Universities Commission (NUC), Park Associates E-Learning Group, and four federal universities. Its goal is to provide new opportunities for students to access university education in Nigeria.

The four Participating Universities are:

- i. University of Uyo;
- ii. National Open University of Nigeria;
- iii. Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto; and
- iv. University of Maiduguri.

Students enrolled in the Programme can select any of the following undergraduate degree programmes: Economics, Banking & Finance, Accounting, Business Administration and Marketing for which they have requisite qualifications. The Programme for now is only available for candidates who wish to obtain BSc Degree in Economics.

The Commission wishes to use this medium to allay all fears and doubts concerning the legitimacy or NUC endorsement of the Nigerian Universities e-Learning Programme. This is one of the avenues that the National Universities Commission is exploring to increase access to university education without compromising quality. Students in the Programme are therefore advised to continue to pursue their studies without fear and prospective applicants are encouraged to enrol. Concerned parents, guardians, students and the general public may contact the Commission for further clarification on the Programme under reference.

Signed

Ibrahim Usman Yakasai

Director Information and Public Relations

www.nuc.edu.ng

RE: 2016 INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR FOR SOCIAL POLICIES DEVELOPMENT IN BRASILIA, BRAZIL

The National Universities Commission (NUC) is in receipt of a call circular from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the America and Caribbean Affairs Division, through the Federal Ministry of Education (FME), announcing an International Seminar for Social Policies Development in Brasilia, Brazil, Scientific Research and Innovation for Sustainable Development in Africa, organised in collaboration with Centre for Excellence Against Hunger of the World Food Programme, the Initiative World Without Poverty (WWP), the United Nations Organisation for Food and Agriculture (FAO) and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR). The International Seminar is scheduled to be held from 10th -13th May, 2016, in Brasilia, Brazil.

The expression of interest to participate in the vent should be communicated through the e-mail internacional@mds.gov.br.

The deadline for the indication of interest is April 8th, 2016, through the e-mail internacional@mds.gov.br. The main topics include: Conditional Cash Transfers: How the Bolsa Familia Programme Works; Unified Registry for Social Programmes: A tool for the articulation of public policies; Food and Nutrition Security: The Brazilian Experience of overcoming hunger; The Unified Social Assistance System as well as Evaluation and Information Management for Social Programmes.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

IMPLEMENTING STEPS FOR NEW MEDICAL SCHOOLS, ACCREDITATION ISSUES AND THE NEW MINIMUM BENCHMARK (2015) FOR THE MBBS/BDS PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMMES

Following several Stakeholders' meetings in the last two years and as a prelude to the formal release of the New Minimum Academic Benchmark (2015), proprietors of Medical and Dental Schools in Nigeria (both current and prospective) are requested to note the following implementing steps including relevant adjustments relating to accreditation of Medical/Dental Schools.

1. From 1st September 2015, both current and prospective proprietors of Medical and Dental Schools should:
 - a. Write a letter to the Executive Secretary stating their intent and provide relevant information as available.
 - b. On receipt, (if NUC has no obvious reasons to disqualify the application), they would be sent a copy of the BMAS for MBBS/BDS and advised firmly to ensure that they are strictly complied with.
 - c. The setting up of medical schools is not an emergency exercise. To this end, prospective proprietors must own and have in place (prior to a request for a Resource Verification), a fully functional and well run tertiary type hospital. In the circumstance of the above not being in place, consideration for an affiliation with a tertiary government-owned institution may be given only when the said university owns a medical institution fully functional with a minimum of 150 beds and a rural health medical unit. (See Appendix 4 of the BMAS).
 - d. A Pre-clinical Accreditation would be expected to take place within two years of a positive Resource Verification. Students can only sit for the second MBBS professional examination (Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry) when they have a successful preclinical accreditation. The preclinical accreditation would, amongst others, concentrate largely on the Department of Anatomy, Biochemistry, Physiology, Pathology and Pharmacology and to a lesser extent, Community Health. All evaluated departments must have the minimum requirements in terms of academic staff, non academic staff and laboratory facilities. (See Appendix 3 of the BMAS)
 - e. The Commission has now approved a Clinical Accreditation expected to take place within twelve months of a successful preclinical accreditation. Subsequent to that, a reaccreditation exercise will take place every five years.
2. With respect to established medical schools, (and irrespective of their accreditation status), it should be noted that only institutions that (by the deadline of March 20th, 2016) have requested and obtained formal approval from the National Universities Commission for a re-evaluation based on the following considerations would be allowed to admit students into the MBBS/BDS programmes from the 2016/2017 academic year:
 - a. All Medical and Dental schools must have an approved, and appropriately utilized, Clinical Skills/Simulation centre.
 - b. Ensure strict adherence to the proper use of the course system for all approved programmes in Nigerian Universities. The implication of the above is that a particular programme (subject) is taught not only broken into cluster units of 1-4 but also have the components of university supervised examinations. For clarity, current end of posting examinations (practiced by some medical/dental schools) that neither have units allocated nor follow the standards of a University examination, do not conform to the Minimum Academic Standards as established by the National Universities Commission.
 - c. Universities are strongly urged to immediately review their current methods of teaching medical and dental students to include more tutorials, self study group teaching, use of IT in the delivery of courses and simulation/competency based evaluations that must be signed by a lecturer not below the status of a senior lecturer. It must be noted that the confirmation of a successful simulation/competency based evaluation should be a mandatory requirement before the students are eligible to sit for the various professional/sessional examinations
3. Proprietors are urged to note the Essential Component changes of the new curriculum expected to be in use from the 2016/2017 academic session. Details of these changes are available in the New Minimum Academic standards booklet and at the National Universities Commission website. (www.nuc.edu.ng.) Major components include the following:

- (a) The approval of three alternative models viz;
- A seven year MBBS/BDS programme that encompass a mandatory seamless four-year acquisition of the B.Sc. (Basic Medical Science) with interest in either Anatomy/Physiology/Biochemistry. At the end of seven years, students would have acquired the Bachelor of Basic Medical Science, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery degrees. In case of the dental programmes, the students would have acquired a degree in Basic Dental Science and Bachelor of Dental Surgery.
 - In order to allow for career change for interested non-medical health professionals, the Commission has also approved a four year programme leading to MBBS/BDS for interested and qualified graduates of Nursing, Pharmacology, Physiotherapy, Image Science, Paramedics, Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry and Pharmacology. It must be noted for such to be considered for admission they must have at the WAEC/NECO levels minimum credit scores in Mathematics, English, Physics, Chemistry and Biology at one sitting, prior to the admissions for their first degrees. They must also have a good CGPA.
 - Admission into universities based on the current six year programme would be allowed to continue as suitable alternative based on the discretion of the University.
 - It should be noted and emphasized that all the above degrees have the Bachelor appellation as they remain undergraduate programmes.
- (b) Specific periods of posting to the department of Family Medicine. The obvious implication here is that, the Universities should create the Department of Family Medicine following their due process.
- (c) Redesignation of the Department of Pharmacology to the Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics. The department is now expected to provide relevant basic clinical teaching and conduct relevant professional examination in Pharmacology. They will also be expected to provide relevant clinical teaching in Therapeutics. All Universities should set in motion the machinery to achieve the above.
- In view of the above essential component changes of the new curriculum, the Commission will be organising a National training for Medical teachers in Nigerian Universities. Details of the training would be made available shortly.
 - Interested stakeholders are invited to send comments/suggestions on the above to: The Executive Secretary, NUC, okojie_julius@yahoo.com and copy to chiedu.mafiana@gmail.com

MANAGEMENT

www.nuc.edu.ng



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NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

RE: MORATORIUM ON PART-TIME PROGRAMMES

The National Universities Commission, cognizant of the need to streamline the operations of Part Time and Sandwich programmes in Nigerian universities, had through a publication in the print media, including the Guardian and Sun Newspapers of Monday, 19th March, 2012, placed a moratorium on admission into parttime programmes in Nigerian universities. In the publication, the universities were requested to fully disclose all Part-Time and Sandwich programmes, with respect to enrolment and staffing profile, within four weeks of the publication, and to conduct in-house staff and student audit and forward same to the Commission. As a follow up to this, the Commission vide a letter dated 14 January, 2013, sent a reminder to the universities requesting those that were yet to provide information on their Part-Time and Sandwich programmes as well as affiliation arrangements to do so on or before 15 February, 2013.

2.0. Universities That Made Submission

Based on the submissions received, a total of forty (40) universities indicated that they would run Part-Time and Sandwich programmes as detailed below:

A. Federal Universities

1. Federal University of Technology, Owerri
2. University of Benin, Benin
3. University of Calabar, Calabar
4. University of Lagos
5. Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka
6. University of Port Harcourt, Port Harcourt
7. University of Uyo, Uyo
8. University of Abuja, Abuja
9. Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta
10. Michael Okpara University, Umudike
11. Moddibbo Adamawa University of Technology, Yola
12. University of Agriculture, Markurdi
13. Usman Danfodio University, Sokoto
14. University of Jos, Jos

B. State Universities

1. Ambrose Ali University, Ekpoma, Edo State
2. Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State
3. Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State
4. Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko, Ondo State
5. Imo State University, Owerri, Imo State
6. Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun, Ogun State
7. Rivers State University of Science and Technology, Port Harcourt

8. Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Enugu State
9. Ignatius Ajuru University of Education Education, Port Harcourt
10. Delta State University, Abraka, Delta State
11. Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso
12. Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos State
13. Niger Delta University, Amasoma, Bayelsa State
14. Anambra State University, Uli, Anambra State
15. Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Ebonyi State
16. Cross River State University of Technology, Calabar
17. Abia State University, Uturu, Abia State
18. Osun State University, Osun State
19. Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nasarawa State

C. Private Universities:

1. Crescent University, Abeokuta, Ogun State
2. Caleb University, Imota, Lagos State
3. Igbinedion University, Okada, Edo State
4. Lead City university, Ibadan, Oyo State
5. Achievers University, Owo, Ondo State
6. Benson Idahosa University, Benin – City, Edo State
7. Tansian University, Umunya, Anambra State
8. Wesley University of Science and Technology, Ondo, Ondo State

3.0. APPROVALS GRANTED TO UNIVERSITIES TO RUN PART-TIME/ SANDWICH PROGRAMMES.

Up to date, a total of thirty six (36) universities forwarded their completed documents, based on the approved format. Following the analysis of the submissions by the Department of Academic Standards and having satisfied the laid down guidelines for running Part – Time programme and Sandwich courses in Nigerian universities, all the thirty six (36) institutions were recommended to the Executive Secretary for approval. Consequent upon Executive Secretary's approval, letters were communicated to the universities accordingly. The universities are:

A. Federal Universities

1. University of Lagos
2. University of Port Harcourt
3. University of Calabar
4. University of Benin
5. University of Abuja
6. University of Uyo
7. University of Jos
8. Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife
9. Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

10. Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta
11. Federal University of Technology, Owerri
12. Usman Danfodiyo University, Sokoto
13. Bayero University, Kano
- B. State Universities
1. Ekiti State University, Ado – Ekiti, Ekiti State
2. Cross River State University, Calabar, Cross River State
3. Imo State University, Owerri, Imo State
4. Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rivers State
5. Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State
6. Ambrose Ali University, Ekpoma, Edo State
7. Enugu State University of Science & Technology, Enugu State
8. Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun, Ogun State
9. Rivers State University of Science & Technology, Port Harcourt
10. Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Ebonyi State
11. Benue State University, Makurdi, Benue State
12. Niger Delta University, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State
13. Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos State
14. Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba – Akoko, Ondo State
15. Anambra State University, Uli, Anambra State
16. Osun State University, Osogbo, Osun State
17. Abia State University, Uturu, Abia State
18. Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nasarawa State.

C. Private Universities

1. Crescent University, Abeokuta, Ogun State
2. Caleb University, Imota, Lagos State
3. Igbinedion University, Okada, Edo State
4. Lead City university, Ibadan, Oyo State
5. Achievers University, Owo, Ondo State
6. Benson Idahosa University, Benin – City, Edo State
7. Wesley University of Science and Technology, Ondo, Ondo State
8. Fountain University, Osogbo

Dr. Gidado Kumo

Director, Academic Standards

For: Executive Secretary

GUIDELINES ON PART-TIME AND SANDWICH PROGRAMMES IN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES

Below are guidelines for conducting Part-time and Sandwich programmes in Nigerian universities. All universities currently operating Part-time programmes are expected to comply with the guidelines on programme by programme basis.

Consequently, universities still interested in running Part-time programmes are advised to forward fresh applications to the NUC on programme by programme basis.

This is, however, subject to the readiness of the university to comply with the following extant guidelines on part-time programmes:

1. The admission and graduation requirements, Staffing, Library and physical facilities requirements must be in line with the Benchmark Minimum Academic Standards (BMAS) for the various full-time academic programmes;
2. For a programme to be eligible to run on part-time basis, the approved full-time equivalent must be available in the university, must have earned full accreditation and must be run within approved campuses;
3. The enrolment into part-time programmes must not exceed 20% of total students' population in the programme;
4. The minimum duration of the part-time programmes must be 150% of the approved duration of the Full-Time equivalent;
5. Approval shall not be granted for part-time programmes in Environmental Sciences, Engineering/Technology, Law, Medicine/Medical Sciences, Pharmacy /Pharmaceutical Sciences, Dentistry; and Veterinary Science;
6. All admissions into part-time programmes must be through the Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB). Part-time programmes must be run within approved campuses of universities where the human and material resources for the teaching of the programmes are domiciled, i.e. on the main campus of the university;
7. Part-time programmes shall be subjected to the NUC accreditation assessment upon maturity of the programme;
8. For any programme to be eligible for part-time mode, it must have produced two (2) sets of graduates and satisfied the Resource Verification Requirements.
9. Commencement of a part-time programme MUST be subject to NUC's approval. Approval of commencement of all parttime programmes must be obtained.

The National Universities Commission shall not hesitate to apply appropriate sanctions on any university which violates any of the stipulated Guidelines on Part-Time and Sandwich Programmes.

Signed

Management

LIST OF APPROVED UNIVERSITIES IN NIGERIA

FEDERAL			STATE			PRIVATE		
S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.	S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.	S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.
1	University of Ibadan, Ibadan	1948	1	Rivers State University of Science & Technology, Port Harcourt	1979	1	Babcock University, Ilishan Remo	1999
2	University of Nigeria, Nsukka	1960	2	Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma	1980	2	Madonna University, Okija	1999
3	Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife	1962	3	Abia State University, Uturu	1981	3	Igbinedion University, Okada	1999
4	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	1962	4	Enugu State University of Science & Tech, Enugu	1982	4	Bowen University, Iwo	2001
5	University of Lagos, Lagos	1962	5	Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye	1982	5	Covenant University, Ota	2002
6	University of Benin, Benin City	1970	6	Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti. (formerly University of Ado-Ekiti)	1982	6	Pan-Atlantic University, Lagos	2002
7	Bayero University, Kano	1975	7	Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos	1983	7	Benson Idahosa University, Benin City	2002
8	University of Calabar, Calabar	1975	8	Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso	1990	8	American University of Nigeria, Yola	2003
9	University of Ilorin, Ilorin	1975	9	Imo State University, Owerri	1992	9	Redeemers University, Ede, Osun State	2005
10	University of Jos, Jos	1975	10	Benue State University, Makurdi	1992	10	Ajayi Crowther University, Oyo	2005
11	University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri	1975	11	Delta State University, Abraka	1992	11	Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin	2005
12	Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto	1975	12	Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba - Akoko	1999	12	Caritas University, Amorji-Nke, Enugu	2005
13	University of Port-Harcourt, Port-Harcourt	1975	13	Kogi State University, Anyigba	1999	13	CETE P City University, Lagos	2005
14	Federal University of Technology, Owerri	1980	14	Niger-Delta University, Yenagoa	2000	14	Bingham University, Auta-Balefi, Karu, Nasarawa State	2005
15	Federal University of Technology, Akure	1981	15	Anambra State University, Uli	2000	15	Al-Qalam University, Katsina	2005
16	Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola	1981	16	Kano University of Science & Technology, Wudil	2000	16	Renaissance University, Enugu	2005
17	Federal University of Technology, Minna	1982	17	Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki	2000	17	Bells University of Tech, Ota, Ogun State	2005
18	Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna	1985	18	Nasarawa State University, Keffi	2002	18	Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State	2005
19	University of Abuja, Abuja	1988	19	Adamawa State University, Mubi	2002	19	Crawford University, Igbesa, Ogun State	2005
20	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi	1988	20	Gombe State University, Gombe	2004	20	Kwararafa University, Wukari (formerly Wukari Jubilee Uni.)	2005
21	University of Agriculture, Makurdi	1988	21	Kaduna State University, Kaduna	2004	21	Crescent University, Abeokuta	2005
22	Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta	1988	22	Cross River University of Technology, Calabar	2004	22	Novena University, Ogume, Delta State	2005
23	University of Uyo, Uyo	1991	23	Plateau State University, Bokkos	2005	23	University of Mkar, Mkar	2005
24	Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka	1992	24	Ondo State University of Technology, Okiti Pupa.	2008	24	Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji, Osun State	2006
25	Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike	1992	25	Ibrahim Babangida University, Lapai, Niger State	2005	25	Caleb University, Lagos	2007
26	National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos	2002	26	Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun	2005	26	Fountain University, Osogbo	2007
27	Fed. Univ. of Petroleum Resources, Effurun	2007	27	Umaru Musa Yar'Adua University, Katsina	2006	27	Obong University, Obong Ntak	2007
28	Federal University, Lokoja, Kogi State	2011	28	Bukar Abba Ibrahim University, Damaturu, Yobe State	2006	28	Salem University, Lokoja	2007
29	Federal University, Lafia, Nasarawa State	2011	29	Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero	2006	29	Tansian University, Umunya, Anambra State	2007
30	Federal University, Kashere, Gombe State	2011	30	Osun State University, Osogbo	2006	30	Veritas University, Abuja	2007
31	Federal University, Wukari, Taraba State	2011	31	Taraba State University, Jalingo	2008	31	Wesley University of Science & Technology, Ondo	2007
32	Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State	2011	32	Kwara State University, Ilorin	2009	32	Western Delta University, Oghara, Delta State	2007

LIST OF APPROVED UNIVERSITIES IN NIGERIA

FEDERAL			STATE			PRIVATE		
S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.	S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.	S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.
33	Federal University, Dutse, Jigawa State	2011	33	Sokoto State University, Sokoto	2009	33	The Achievers University, Owo	2007
34	Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State	2011	34	Akwa Ibom State University, Ikot Ikpaden	2010	34	African University of Science & Technology, Abuja	2007
35	Federal University, Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State	2011	35	Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuolumeni	2010	35	Afe Babalola University, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State	2009
36	Federal University, Otuoke, Bayelsa	2011	36	Bauchi State University, Gadau	2011	36	Godfrey Okoye University, Uguwuomu-Nike, Enugu State	2009
37	The Nigeria Police Academy, Wudil, Kano State	2012	37	Northwest University, Kano	2012	37	Nigerian Turkish Nile, University, Abuja	2009
38	Federal University, Birnin-Kebbi, Kebbi	2013	38	The Technical University, Ibadan.	2012	38	Oduduwa University, Ipetumodu, Osun State	2009
39	Federal University, Gusau, Zamfara	2013	39	Sule Lamido University, Kafin Hausas	2013	39	Paul University, Awka, Anambra State	2009
40	Federal University, Gashua, Yobe	2013	40	Ondo State University of Medical Sciences	2015	40	Rhema University, Obeama-Asa, Rivers State	2009
			41	Edo University, Iyamho	2016	41	Wellspring University, Evbuobanosa, Edo State	2009
			42	Eastern Palm University, Ogboko	2016	42	Adeleke University, Ede, Osun State	2011
						43	Baze University, Abuja	2011
						44	Landmark University, Omu-Aran, Kwara State	2011
						45	Samuel Adegboyega University, Ogwa, Edo State	2011
						46	Elizade University, Ilara-Mokin, Ondo State	2012
						47	Evangel University, Akaeze, Ebonyi State	2012
						48	Gregory University, Uturu, Abia State	2012
						49	McPherson University, Seriki Sotayo, Ajebo, Ogun State	2012
						50	Southwestern University, Okun Owa, Ogun State	2012
						51	Augustine University, Ilara, Lagos State	2015
						52	Chrisland University, Owode, Ogun State	2015
						53	Christopher University, Mowe, Ogun State	2015
						54	Hallmark University, Ijebu, Itele, Ogun State	2015
						55	Kings University, Ode Omu, Osun State	2015
						56	Michael and Cecilia Ibru Uni., Owhrode, Delta State	2015
						57	Mountain Top University, Ogun State	2015
						58	Ritman University, Ikot Ekpene, Akwa Ibom State	2015
						59	Summit University, Offa, Kwara State	2015
						60	Edwin Clark University, Kiagbodo, Delta State	2015
						61	Hezekiah University, Umudi, Imo State	2015

- BOOK OF THE MONTH -

Book Title: Overcoming Challenges In Retirement

Author: Mbah; Aniekan - ANIEKAN

Publisher: Basic Company Ltd.

Place of Publication: Lagos, Nigeria.

Year of Publication: 2013

Books wash away from soul the dust of everyday life.

List of Universities with Approved Postgraduate Programmes

The National Universities Commission (NUC) has observed with great concern that some Nigerian universities are running unapproved postgraduate programmes, leading to the award of Masters and PhD degrees. The Commission has also observed that some Parastatals and Institutes are awarding these same Postgraduate degrees, either on their own or through unapproved affiliations with Nigerian and foreign Universities. Such practices are not only unethical, but also antithetical to time-tested quality assurance best practices. The qualifications/awards resulting therefrom are not recognized. The Commission hereby notifies the general public that only the following universities have approval to offer postgraduate programmes at the Masters' and Ph.D levels in Nigeria, as of 30th July, 2012:

Federal Universities :

1. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi
2. Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
3. Bayero University, Kano
4. Federal University of Technology, Akure
5. Federal University of Technology, Minna
6. Federal University of Technology, Owerri
7. Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike
8. Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola
9. National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos.
10. Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna
11. Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka
12. Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife
13. University of Abuja, Gwagwalada
14. University of Agriculture, Abeokuta
15. University of Agriculture, Makurdi
16. University of Benin, Benin City
17. University of Calabar, Calabar
18. University of Ibadan, Ibadan
19. University of Ilorin, Ilorin
20. University of Jos, Jos
21. University of Lagos, Akoka
22. University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri
23. University of Nigeria, Nsukka
24. University of Port Harcourt, Port Harcourt
25. University of Uyo, Uyo
26. Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto

State Universities :

1. Abia State University, Uturu
2. Adamawa State University, Mubi
3. Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko
4. Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma
5. Anambra State University, Uli
6. Benue State University, Makurdi
7. Cross River University of Technology, Calabar
8. Delta State University, Abraka
9. Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki
10. Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti
11. Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Enugu
12. Imo State University, Owerri
13. Kogi State University, Anyigba
14. Ladoko Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomosho
15. Lagos State University, Ojo.
16. Nasarawa State University, Keffi
17. Niger-Delta University, Wilberforce Island
18. Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye
19. Rivers State University of Science and Technology, Port Harcourt
20. Umaru Musa Yar'Adua University, Katsina
21. Gombe State University, Gombe
22. Ibrahim Babangida University, Lapai
23. Kano State University of Science and Technology, Wudil
24. Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero

Private Universities :

1. African University of Science and Technology, Abuja
2. American University of Nigeria, Yola
3. Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo
4. Benson Idahosa University, Benin City
5. Bowen University, Iwo
6. Covenant University, Ota
7. Igbinedion University, Okada
8. Pan-African University, Lekki
9. Redeemer's University, Mowe, Ogun State
10. Caleb University, Lagos
11. Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji, Osun State
12. Nigerian Turkish Nile University, Abuja
13. Afe Babalola University, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State
14. Lead City University, Ibadan, (MSc. only)
15. University of Mkar, Mkar (MSc. only)
16. Madonna University Okija (MSc. only)
17. Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin (MSc. only)

Employers of labour, educational institutions and other stakeholders are to note that only certificates issued by these universities, for their approved programmes, are valid for employment, further studies and other purposes. When in doubt about the status of any programme or certificate, the National Universities Commission should be contacted through webmaster@nuc.edu.ng and the following telephone numbers: 08027455412, 07054407741, 08067787753, 07039254081 and 07082024412 (FAX). Further information can also be obtained from the Commission's website: www.nuc.edu.ng

Signed:
MANAGEMENT

Fourteen-Step Process for the Establishment of Private Universities in Nigeria

The National Universities Commission (NUC), wishes to announce to the general public, especially prospective promoters of private universities, the fourteen-step procedure for establishing private universities in Nigeria.

1. Application in writing stating the intent for the establishment of the university
2. Interview of prospective proprietors
3. Collection of application forms
4. Submission of application forms and relevant documents
5. Intensive review/analysis of documents by experts in

relevant NUC departments

6. Revision of documents by proprietors, based on report of SCOPU
7. Interactive meeting of SCOPU with the proposed university
8. First site assessment visit
9. Finalisation of document
10. Second (final) site assessment visit
11. Security screening of proprietors and Board of Trustees
12. Approval by NUC Management
13. Approval by NUC Board
14. Approval by FEC

Prof. Julius A. Okojie, OON,
Executive Secretary, NUC

MONDAY BULLETIN

A Publication of The Office of The
Executive Secretary





NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

List of Illegal Universities Closed Down by NUC

The National Universities Commission (NUC) wishes to announce to the general public, especially parents and prospective undergraduates, that the under-listed "Degree Mills" have not been licensed by the Federal Government and have, therefore, been closed down for violating the Education (National Minimum Standards etc.) Act CAP E3 Law of the Federation of Nigeria 2004. The "Universities" are:

- 1) University of Accountancy and Management Studies, operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 2) Christians of Charity American University of Science & Technology, Nkpor, Anambra State or any of its other campuses
- 3) University of Industry, Yaba, Lagos or any of its other campuses
- 4) University of Applied Sciences & Management, Port Novo, Republic of Benin or any of its other campuses in Nigeria
- 5) Blacksmith University, Awka or any of its other campuses
- 6) Volta University College, Ho, Volta Region, Ghana or any of its other campuses in Nigeria
- 7) Royal University Izhia, P.O. Box 800, Abakaliki, Ebonyi State or any of its other campuses
- 8) Atlanta University, Anyigba, Kogi State or any of its other campuses
- 9) United Christian University, Macotis Campus, Imo State or any of its other campuses.
- 10) United Nigeria University College, Okija, Anambra State or any of its other campuses.
- 11) Samuel Ahmadu University, Makurdi, Benue State or any of its other campuses.
- 12) UNESCO University, Ndoni, Rivers State or any of its other campuses.
- 13) Saint Augustine's University of Technology, Jos, Plateau State or any of its other campuses
- 14) The International University, Missouri, USA, Kano and Lagos Study Centres, or any of its campuses in Nigeria
- 15) Collumbus University, UK operating anywhere in Nigeria
- 16) Tiu International University, UK operating anywhere in Nigeria
- 17) Pebbles University, UK operating anywhere in Nigeria
- 18) London External Studies UK operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 19) Pilgrims University operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 20) Lobi Business School Makurdi, Benue State or any of its campuses in Nigeria.
- 21) West African Christian University operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 22) Bolta University College Aba or any of its campuses in Nigeria.
- 23) JBC Seminary Inc. (Wukari Jubilee University) Kaduna Illegal Campus
- 24) Westlan University, Esie, Kwara State or any of its campuses in Nigeria.
- 25) St. Andrews University College, Abuja or any of its campuses in Nigeria.
- 26) EC-Council University, USA, Ikeja Lagos Study Centre.
- 27) Atlas University, Ikot Udosu Uko, Uyo Akwa Ibom State or any of its campuses in Nigeria
- 28) Concept College/Universities (London) Ilorin or any of its campuses in Nigeria
- 29) Halifax Gateway University, Ikeja or any of its campuses in Nigeria
- 30) Kingdom of Christ University, Abuja or any of its campuses in Nigeria
- 31) Acada University, Akinlalu, Oyo State or any of its campuses in Nigeria.
- 32) Fifom University, Mbaise, Imo State or any of its campuses in Nigeria
- 33) Houdegebe North American University campuses in Nigeria.
- 34) Atlantic Intercontinental University, Okija, Anambra State
- 35) Open International University, Akure

- 36) Middle Belt University (North Central University), Otukpo
- 37) Leadway University, Ughelli, Delta State
- 38) Metro University, Dutse/Bwari, Abuja
- 39) Southend University, Ngwuro Egeru (Afam) Ndoki, Rivers State
- 40) Olympic University, Nsukka, Enugu State
- 41) Federal College of Complementary and Alternative Medicine, Abuja.
- 42) Temple University, Abuja
- 43) Irish University Business School London, operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 44) National University of Technology, Lafia, Nasarawa State.
- 45) University of Accountancy and Management Studies, Mowe, Lagos - Ibadan Expressway and its Annex at 41, Ikorodu Road, Lagos.
- 46) University of Education, Winneba Ghana, operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 47) Cape Coast University, Ghana, operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 48) African University Cooperative Development (AUCD), Cotonou, Benin Republic, operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 49) Pacific Western University, Denver, Colorado, Owerri Study Centre.
- 50) Evangel University of America & Chudick Management Academic, Lagos
- 51) Enugu State University of Science and Technology (Gboko Campus) career Light Resources Centre, Jos
- 52) University of West Africa, Kwali-Abuja, FCT
- 53) Coastal University, Iba-Oku, Akwa-Ibom State
- 54) Kaduna Bussiness School, Kaduna
- 55) Royal University of Theology, Minna, Niger Delta
- 56) West African Union University in Collaboration with International Professional College of Administration, Science and Technology Nig., operating anywhere in Nigeria.

In addition to the closure, the following Degree Mills are currently undergoing further investigations and/or ongoing court actions. The purpose of these actions is to prosecute the proprietors and recover illegal fees and charges on subscribers.

- 1) National University of Nigeria, Keffi, Nasarawa State
- 2) North Central University, Otukpo, Benue State
- 3) Christ Alive Christian Seminary and University, Enugu
- 4) Richmond Open University, Arochukwu, Abia State.
- 5) West Coast University, Umuahia.
- 6) Saint Clements University, Iyin Ekiti, Ekiti State
- 7) Volta University College, Aba, Abia State.
- 8) Illegal Satellite Campuses of Ambrose Alli University.

For the avoidance of doubt, anybody who patronises or obtains any certificate from any of these illegal institutions does so at his or her own risk. Certificates obtained from these sources will not be recognised for the purposes of NYSC, employment, and further studies.

The relevant Law enforcement agencies have also been informed for their further necessary action.

** This list of illegal institutions is not exhaustive.*

Professor Julius A. Okojie, OON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION
ANNOUNCER

This Week's Birthdays



NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	DEPT
BELLO SHEHU	7 July	DFA
RITA EBOSETALE EBEHIKHALU	7 July	DFA
OGOCHUKWU BIBIAN ONYEANISI	7 July	DAS
TUNBOSUN CYRIL DOMINGO	7 July	DAS
PEACE CHIKA EMEANURU	7 July	DODE
KOLAWALE ALEBIOSU	7 July	DRI
MATTHEW IHENJIAWUNZE ANYANWU	6 July	DSSS
IDRIS DANJUMA IBRAHIMM	7 July	DFA
CHUKWUEMEKA OFFOR	7 July	DICT
SARAYA DAUDA	7 July	DSSS
FESTUS OMALE OGWU	7 July	DMSS
ISMAILA YERIMA	7 July	DAS
IBRAHIM OLAREWAJU ADEBAYO	7 July	DIM
ESTHER MAUYON OGUNGBE	7 July	DLOL
OGE CHRIDTOPHER OKAFOR	7 July	DMSS
HASSAN YAKASAI ADAMU	7 July	DPP
MATHEW CHUKWUMA ODOH	7 July	DMSS

Wishing You Many happy returns! Best Wishes for the week.

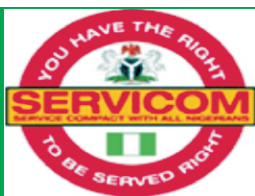
"VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY"

A Television Documentary Programme

This is a National Universities Commission (NUC) -sponsored television documentary programme for Nigerian Universities to celebrate outstanding researchers, showcase their findings and promote their linkage with the industry.

The programme is aired every week on:

- Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) on Mondays 1.30-2.00pm
- African Independent Television (AIT) on Tuesdays 4:30 - 5.00 pm



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**NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION
AJA NWACHUKWU HOUSE
No 26, Aguiyi Ironsi street,
Maitama District, P.M.B 237, Garki G.P.O,
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