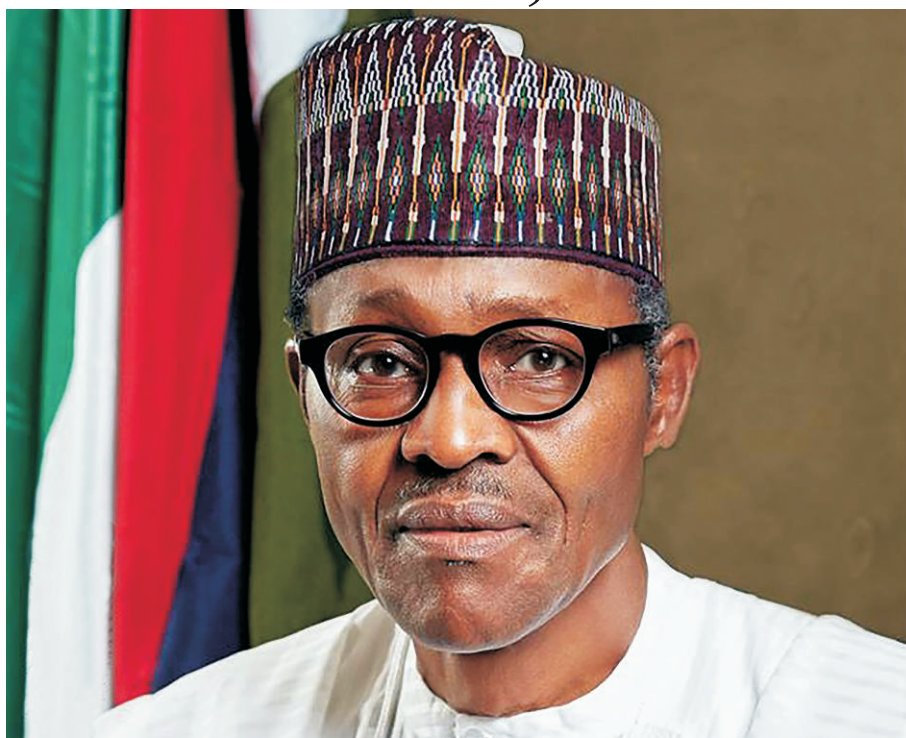


Mandate Deviation: President Buhari Directs NUC To Audit Specialised Universities – MAUTECH Graduates 5,758

The Visitor to the Modibbo Adama University of Technology (MAUTECH), Yola and President, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Muhammadu Buhari, *GCFR*, has directed the National Universities Commission (NUC) to audit all the Programmes run by specialised Universities of Technology, Agriculture and others to align them with their mandates and ensure that they served the purposes for which they were established.

In the Visitor's address, read on his behalf by the Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission (NUC) Professor Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, *mni, MFR* at the 21st and 22nd combined Convocation Ceremony of MAUTECH,



Muhammadu Buhari, *GCFR*
President, Federal Republic of Nigeria

President Buhari disclosed that the Government was critically assessing the nation's institutions and admonished Nigerian Universities, particularly

specialised institutions to reawaken their mission toward economic advancement".

The Visitor further challenged the Universities to strengthen their

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Prof. Abubakar Rasheed
Executive Secretary, NUC

relationships with the industry, research institutes and various ministries in order to create a synergy expected to benefit to the nation, adding that “this has become expedient in the face of decrease in revenues and the need to diversify the economy.”

He said that research conducted in our universities must be such that addressed national challenges, while the findings, inventions and products so developed should follow the process of patenting and commercialisation.

According to the President, part of the change, his government in intended to entrench in the educational system was to practically ensure that entrepreneurial skills were impacted at all tiers of the school system, a change that would lead to job and wealth creation by our graduates “this way our universities would be on their way to global competitiveness, while improving their financial base and academic integrity.” According to the visitor, in the

light of the peculiarity of your location in the north-eastern part of Nigeria, with the attendant effect of insurgency, government identifies with you in this respect and is committed to do all in its power to see to the end of insurgencies and terrorism, in order to create a conducive environment for academic study.”

The President revealed that relevant Ministries and Agencies had been directed to extend facilities in their purview to enhance teaching and learning, as well as security and safety of staff

and students. “Government expects in return, that the University administration would make appropriate use of these resources and facilities that would be provided”.

The Visitor urged Students, staff and management of the institution to effectively use the knowledge gained for the benefit of the Country; as was the case with all the Universities world-wide, reminding that Nigerian Universities should the custodian of best practices from which the society should emulate and encouraged them to shun all forms of academic corruption, in the form of irregular admissions, sale of grades, non- attendance at lectures, among other vices.

President Buhari told the Convocation that he was aware of the payment of N40 Million NgREN subscription for the University by the National Universities Commission (NUC) as he had directed a few months ago.

He congratulated all, who have been considered worthy in character and learning, and are



Engr. Martins Babale,
Deputy Governor, Adamawa State



His Royal Majesty, Okuku Uwa Umoh Adiaka III, JP
Chancellor and Paramount Ruler of Obot Akara, Akwa-Ibom

thus graduating today. "We shall continue to reward excellent academic performances and above all reward good citizenship", a virtue to be coveted by all. He equally urged them to be committed in their future endeavors whether in private or public life. "Be the change agents wherever you find yourselves and detest all vices and corrupt systems. "Our government will continue to encourage honesty, hard work and integrity".

He congratulated the Honorary Doctorate Degree Awardee, His Majesty, Professor Chukwuemeka Ike, Ugwu Aro, OFR, NNOM, Ikellionwu XI, Eze Ndikelionwu (Deputy Chairman of Anambra State Traditional Rulers) for his remarkable accomplishments as an academic, Literary icon and traditional ruler of repute and uncommon leadership. "We shall continue to ensure that Universities in Nigeria confer honorary degrees on only deserving personalities, while also asking well-to-do Nigerians to plough back to the institutions where they have been trained". To this end, Universities are encouraged to harness the

potentials of their alumni world-wide.

The Vice Chancellor, Professor Kyari Mohammed gave account of his stewardship. He explained that a total of 5758 candidates of the 2015 and 2016 sessions, who have successfully passed their prescribed courses of study, will be graduating today. Made up of 2101 Bachelors Degrees for 2015 session and, 1708 for the 2016 session, making a total of 3809 first Degrees. Out of which 37 made first class, 807 upper second class, 1791 lower second class and

1029 third class Honors Degrees and 145 pass. In the School of Post graduate Studies; there were 129 Postgraduate Diplomas, 508 Masters and 88 Doctorate Degrees in various fields.

He said that the university has made a significant achievement in NUC accreditation, provision of municipal services, organization and attendance of conferences, university Students Support Scheme and commissioning of capital projects. Also, the Vice Chancellor said that a honorary Doctorate Degree will be awarded to Professor Vincent Chukwuemeka Ike, the Eze Ikellionwu XI of Ndike in Anambra State for his outstanding contributions to education, societal growth, national cohesion and human development.

He appreciated the NUC and TETFund for their support to their programmes and appealed to the NUC to follow up on the UNESCO to ensure the reinstatement of the Chair of Information and Communication Technology, which was granted the University several years ago



Alh. Balamu Manu
Pro-Chancellor, MAUTECH, Yola



His Royal Majesty, Okuku Uwa Umoh Adiaka III, JP
Chancellor and Paramount Ruler of Obot Akara, Akwa-Ibom

congratulated the graduands, their parents and guardians as well as the university management for organizing the convocation.

In an address the Pro-chancellor and Chairman, Governing council of the university, Ballama Manu stated that Council has been challenging management to improve Internally Generated Revenues(IGR), academics for cutting research and the students to put the universities name in the world map by practicing what learned. He appreciated the Vice Chancellor and his management team, the Staff Unions and Students for the peace on campus.

While delivering his acceptance speech, the honorary recipient, Eze (Professor) Chukwuemeka Ike said that award was the assurance of his believe and love for unity of one Nigeria. He thanked the management, council and senate for the honor and said he receive the award with all humidity.

The valedictory speech was given by Tanamonashi Wilson. The Executive Secretary was accompanied to the convocation by the Directors of Information

but were unable to take up.

He thanked the Visitor, President Muhammadu Buhari for his generous donation of one year subscription to NgREN announced during the recent convocation of the University of Maiduguri.

In a goodwill massege the Executive Governor of Adamawa State, Muhammad Bindow Jibrilla, sent through his Deputy, Eng. Martins Babale reiterated the continued support of the people and Government of the State. He said that the Governor is still committed to the pledge he made few years ago. He explained that

the convocation also coincides with the celebrations of 25 years of creation of the State and promised the Government continued patronage.

The Chancellor to the university, his Royal Majesty, Okuku Uwa Umoh Adiaka 111, JP, Paramount ruler of Obot Akara ,Akwa Ibom State in his speech charged the graduands to go into the and be agents of change. He told them that Nigeria needs them to put what they learned in university in order to move forward. He said that the university has equipped them with ideas in both character and learning for their development and good of mankind. He



L-R; Vice-Chancellor, AUN, Margie Ensign; Vice-Chancellor, MAUTECH, Prof. Kyari, Chancellor, Chief Okuku Uwah; Lamido of Adamawa, Alh. Barkindo Mustapha; ES NUC, Prof. Rasheed; TETFund, Dr. Abdullahi Baffa; Deputy Governor, Adamawa State, Engr. Martins; Executive Secretary, National Commission for Nomadic Education, Prof. Bashir Mustapha and Secretary to State Government (SSG), Adamawa State, Dr. Umar Bindir

and Public relations, Mallam Ibrahim Usman Yakasai, Director of Protocol and Special Duties, Mr. Christopher J. Maiyaki and Director of Students Support and

Services, Dr. Rukaiyyatu A. Gurin.

Other dignitaries included traditional rulers led by the Lamido of Adamawa, Barkindo

Mustapha, the SSG to Adamawa State, Umar Bindir and Visiting Vice Chancellors, parents and Guardians and well wishers of the University.



Prof. Rasheed (from right, 2nd front row) Dr. Umar Bindir, Dr. Baffa (2nd from left, front row) with some NUC/TETFund Directors and other dignitaries



PhD graduands



Other graduands

Images from MAUTECH Convocation



Some Dignitaries



Some Visiting Vice-Chancellors



Prof. Chukwemeka Ike
Honourary Doctorate degree recipient



Some Traditional Rulers at the Ceremony



L-R: Former President, ASUU, Dr. Nasir Fagge; Profs. Rasheed;
ASUU President, Prof. Abiodun and Dr. Baffa



NUC Directors of Student Support Services, Dr. Rukayyatu Gurin;
Information and Public Relations, Ibrahim Usman Yakasai,
Vice-Chancellor, AUN, Ensign Margin and Director, Protocol and
Special Duties, Mr. Chris Maiyaki



L-R: The three First Class honours graduands; Emmanuel A., Tamamonashi Wilson and Blessing Samuel



Audience at the Convocation Lecture



Other dignitaries



L-R: Profs. Kyari, Saminu, Rasheed, Nok and Dr. Baffa at the Convocation Lecture

NUC, UNESCO Brainstorm on Resuscitating Chairs in Varsities



Nigerian Permanent Delegate to UNESCO, Her Excellency, Ambassador Mariam Y. Katagum with the Executive Secretary, NUC, Prof. Abubakar Rasheed

Leadership in Ghana and Senegal universities, which was successfully designed for Nigerian universities. She also advocated for the establishment of new chairs in Sciences in Nigerian universities that would focus on emerging issues in the world, while calling for the existing Chairs to be localised in order to meet the needs of the society. Mrs. Katagum revealed that six Nigerian universities, mostly the private ones, had indicated interest to establish UNESCO Chairs in the areas of Biotechnology, Agriculture, Gender and Culture, among others.

As a follow up to the call by the National Universities Commission (NUC) for the resuscitation of the United Nation's Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Professorial Chairs in Nigerian universities, suspended in 2014, due to non-performance, a delegation led by the Nigerian Permanent Delegate to UNESCO, Her Excellency, Ambassador Mariam Y. Katagum, on Monday, 22 August, 2016, met with the Executive Secretary, NUC, Professor Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, *mni, MFR*.

In her remarks, Ambassador Katagum noted that UNESCO had strong collaboration with the NUC not only because the Commission plays leading roles in coordinating the Nigerian universities, but due to the fact

that it serves as a link for educational and science-based research. The purpose of the visit the Permanent Delegate said, included the need for a National Conference /Summit on Education, which was in line with the demands of the Executive Secretary during the visit of the Director -General. On the Conference, she observed that her paper on the African Agenda for Education could be handy if peer-reviewed as it listed 11 priority areas Nigeria could focus on to redirect its educational policies and advocated the need to align the education policies with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The UNESCO Ambassador enlisted the support and collaboration of NUC towards the development of a curriculum on Gender and Transformative

Ambassador Katagum recounted that six UNESCO Chairs were established in 1998 in selected Nigerian universities, while two additional Chairs were set up, as a result of private sector participation. She disclosed that UNESCO placed high premium on the personalities or institutions upon whom the chairs were established in their honour, adding that the Organisation does not play with its laid down criteria which must be duly followed. The entire Chairs in Nigerian universities were lost because there was no strict adherence to the guiding principles.

According to Mrs. Katagum, UNESCO was seeking to improve the tertiary education system by transforming the curriculum of some of the institutions to be in sncronym with the SDGs 2030 agenda. She



Ambassador Katagum, delivering her speech

said: “we want to leverage the Non-formal education and literacy to validate the certain realities of non-formal education using and involving university personnel.” The Ambassador particularly expressed concern that the UNESCO Chair on Adult Literacy at the University of Ibadan, which she stressed, was so dear to her was lost.

The Permanent Delegate pointed out that the 2030 agenda could also be the centre of focus for the Nigerian University System (NUS). She also informed the NUC that individual applicants are to determine the specific areas of chairs they intend to establish. She noted that the Vice-Chancellors needed to be aware of the stringent nature of the reporting process in order to follow it diligently. She similarly suggested that the National Commission for UNESCO Office, Abuja, could collaborate with the NUC to publicise the various activities of the UNESCO Chairs.

The UNESCO Ambassador highlighted two areas of interests

for which the Director- General and the Federal Ministry of Education signed a communiqué during her visit: Part of this was on the expected roles of the universities in the UNESCO Chairs, while the second was on convening of a Conference on the Lake Chad River Basin in collaboration with the Ministry of Water Resources.

UNESCO Chief of Education, Abuja Regional Office, Mr. Saidou Sireh Jallow, revealed

that UNESCO was already discussing with ECOWAS to organise an education summit for countries within the region.

Similarly, UNESCO Science Advisor, Mr. Simone Grego, stated that the Organisation had worked with Nigeria since 1999, on the development of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) projects. One of the outstanding successes, he noted, was the signing of a Science Policy Plan by the Federal Government in 2012. He made a case for the review of the successes recorded so far, with a view to aligning new programmes with the SDGs agenda and the enlisting of the support of universities and the private sector as key drivers of the project.

Responding, Professor Rasheed remarked that the discussion with the team had challenged the NUC on the need to rethink on ways to resuscitate the chairs. He promised that the Commission would constitute a team to study the report with a view to finding out the reasons for the loss of the

Prof. Rasheed
ES NUC



NUC Deputy Executive Secretaries I and II, Prof. Chiedu Mafiana and Mal. Ibrahim Dan'Iya

The Deputy Executive Secretary II, Mal. Ibrahim Dan'Iya, in his comments advised on the need to re-prioritise the areas of interventions in the Chairs and to focus mainly on issues such as Biotechnology, Biomass, Renewable Energy and Food Security.

In their separate remarks, other members of the NUC Management proposed the restoration of the coupon on for library books funding and assistance on internal quality assurance. They called for the inclusion of Entrepreneurship and Ageing Studies in the UNESCO Chairs as well as for the consideration of national interests in the selection process to ensure its sustainability at both government and industry levels. They also called for the recognition of the NUC Act, which empowered it to exercise authority in the area of mobilising and channelling external aids to the NUS.

It would be recalled that the five Chairs that were suspended, out of the seven established in the NUS

chairs in the first instance. The Executive Secretary noted with satisfaction that some universities had already indicated interest to establish Chairs, but however, observed that it should be taken from a national perspective. He expressed the willingness of the NUC to set up a Unit that would monitor and review the performance of individual chairs when revived.

The NUC Scribe argued that the final selection should be competitive and based on the satisfaction of the requirements. He called on UNESCO to keep Nigeria informed on the processes and pledged that the NUC would ensure that things were done differently to achieve better results. He also recounted that while at Bayero University, Kano (BUK), as Vice-Chancellor, the University established a Centre for Koranic Studies, which was aimed at bringing on board the non-formal education system into training the Almajiri on acquiring the basic rudiments of English and Mathematics. The whole essence, he stated, was to use the Imams, as

advocates to sensitise and de-radicalise their minds against the Boko Haram insurgency.

In his remarks, NUC's Deputy Executive Secretary I, Professor Chiedu Mafiana, described the interaction on the UNESCO Chairs as appealing, but noted that the loss of the chairs was an embarrassment to the NUS. He said that it provoked the need for a resuscitation of the chairs in order to broaden issues in the education sector.



Ambassador Katagum, with other members of the UNESCO team



since 1990 were: UNESCO Chair on the Use of Technologies in Adult and Non-Formal Education at University of Ibadan, UNESCO Chair in Open and Distance Education in Distance Learning at NOUN and the UNESCO Chair in Information Technology in Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola. Others were the UNESCO Chair in Earth Sciences and Geo-resources Engineering Management and the UNESCO-

GEIFON chair in Environmental Sciences, both at the University of Benin.

The only two Chairs, still being held by Nigeria are, the UNESCO Chair in Alternative Energy at the Kwara State University, Malete and the UNESCO Chair in Mathematics at the National Mathematical Centre.

In the entourage of the Permanent Delegate were the Programme

Specialist, Education at the UNESCO Regional Office, Abuja Ms. Rokhaya Fall Diawara; Regional Programme Officer, Education, Mr. Osuji Otu; Personal Assistant to Regional Director, UNESCO, Abuja, Mr. Macaulay Olushola and the Deputy Director, Nigerian National Commission for UNESCO, Mrs. Florence Oguah.

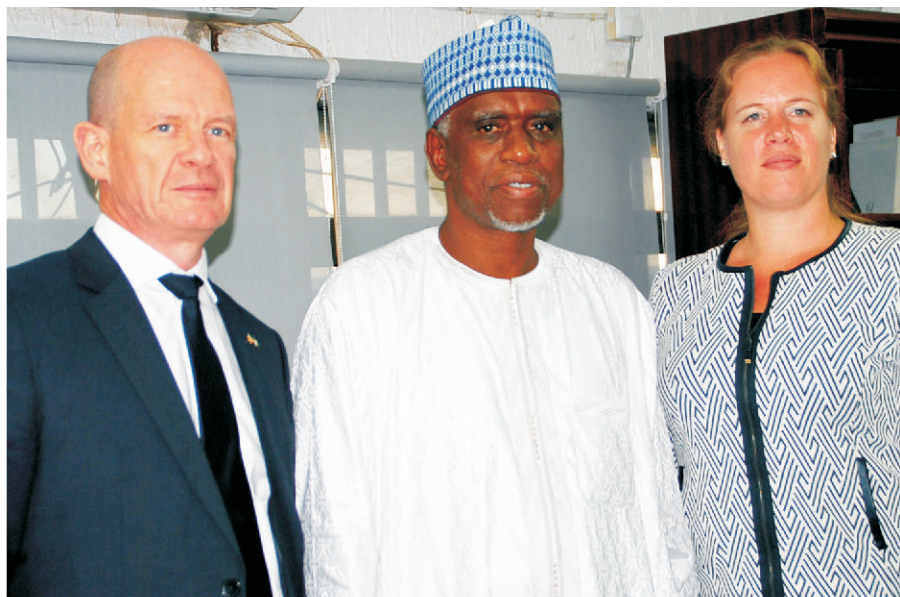


NUC Management with the UNESCO delegation at the meeting



Prof. Rasheed, Ambassador Katagum (3rd and 4th from right) with other members of the UNESCO delegation

Ireland Ambassador Visits NUC, Seeks Stronger Educational Ties



L-R: Ambassador Sean Hay; Executive Secretary, NUC, Prof. Abubakar Rasheed and the Embassy's Head of Enterprise Department, Thessa Bagu

Executive Secretary that some educational institutions, comprising three universities and seven Institutes of Technology would be visiting Nigeria for an education exhibition and mission. The programme, he said, was slated to take place from the 20th to 25th September, 2016, in Lagos and Abuja. The target was to create an avenue for Nigerian academics and students to collaborate with their Irish counterparts on linkages, research projects and capacity building. One of the exhibitors also had the plan to recruit about 3,000 graduates across the globe, including Nigeria.

Mr. Hoy disclosed that over 1,000 investors were attracted by the Irish Government from the USA, comprising mainly young graduates in the field of ICT, who engaged the local Irish citizens and had helped to open up the country's economy in the last 20 years. He added that many CEOs in Ireland today were just in their 40's, for which students had benefited and stimulated to aspire for greater success in life. He said that Ireland could collaborate with Nigeria to create global Centres of Excellence, stressing that the world's economy was currently driven knowledge.

Ambassador Hoy revealed that most manufacturing concerns in Ireland had shut down due to high cost of production and were resorting to places where the cost of labour were cheaper, such as Cambodia.

The Republic of Ireland Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Sean Hoy, on Tuesday, 23 August, 2016, visited the Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission (NUC), Professor Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, to strengthen the existing ties between both countries in the areas of education, economy and culture. Mr. Hoy noted that his country, like Nigeria, had a friendly disposition and philosophy of a world where there is collectivism, with the sole aim of engendering peace and security. He stated that Ireland had a legacy of relationship with Nigeria, especially with most of the nation's missionary schools having foundation from that country. Mr. Hoy observed that the current state of affairs with the education system in Nigeria should be set on the right pedestal, particularly with the projection of the country's population growth

which is set to double by the year 2050.

Ambassador Hoy disclosed that his country established an Embassy in Nigeria because of the importance it attached to the country as a potential economic power and the hub of Africa. He informed the Executive Secretary that his team had earlier met with the Honourable Minister of Education, Mal. Adamu Adamu and had robust discussions, which centred on the need for Nigeria to place less emphasis on oil and concentrate on developing a knowledge-based economy. He said that the outcome was a cross-fertilisation of ideas and some quick-wins for both nations to further explore, such as research efforts in the areas of Agriculture, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and education, among others.

The Ambassador informed the



Ambassador Hoy and Prof. Rasheed, 7th and 8th left, with some members of the NUC Management and the Ireland Embassy team

Similarly, the Head of Enterprise Department, which promotes Bilateral Trades, Ms. Thessa Bagu, reiterated that the 10 institutions intended to connect with Nigeria to strengthen the education system. She observed that the Irish exhibitors were looking for exchange programmes especially with Nigerian students to increase their potentials for employability through a split-arrangement. The Nigerian University System (NUS), she said, could take advantage of the visit to rub minds with these educational institutions on the best practices already adopted in that country that might improve the nation's higher education.

In his remarks, Professor Rasheed acknowledged that the visit would provide avenue for more global relationship between the Embassy and the NUC as well as educational industry in both countries. He said that there was so much for both countries to share, with Nigeria having had strong relations with the Missionaries. Education and culture, he noted, contribute

significantly to promoting trade and economic activities in a country. NUC, he agreed, could learn best practices on how Ireland had been able to succeed, especially by extending invitation to Irish Professors at the Annual Conference on Higher Education in Nigeria. He said: "We can leverage on Irish programmes by allowing them share their experiences with us. You cannot develop if you are not competitive in the new discoveries of the world that is all about the digital revolution."

The Executive Secretary promised to ensure that Vice-Chancellors of universities and Rectors of Polytechnics were invited to attend the Abuja Expo. He said that Ireland have had very successful economic development and transformation policies in the past 20 years, thereby becoming a very important player in the European world. It is also a very popular destination for most Africans and Nigerians in particular.

On the establishment of Centres of Excellence, Professor Rasheed informed the Ambassador that

Nigerian universities were doing well in that regard, with the universities securing 10 out of the available 22 African Centres of Excellence (ACEs) within the West and Central African Region. While interacting on Diaspora linkages, both agreed that there was the need for improvement in the levels of networking among their citizens residing in other countries in order to utilise their potentials effectively in driving their respective development programmes.

In a vote of thanks, NUC's Deputy Executive Secretary 1, Professor Chiedu Mafiana, expressed appreciation to the Ambassador for the visit, reiterating that the Commission would look forward to the exhibition by the Irish institutions in order for the Nigerian universities to benefit from their wealth of knowledge. In the Ambassador's entourage was the Economic Development Officer, Mr. Awele Oguejiofor. Some members of the NUC Management were also at the meeting.

Reform Broadcasting for Public Service

-Prof. Jega tells FG



Prof. Attahiru Jega
Guest Speaker and Former Chairman, INEC

those in government. He noted that the complexity of Nigeria made broadcasting a tool for the promotion of adversarial reporting and selfish use. He, however, said that countries in transition that have high-rate of illiterate citizens needed to give attention to the utility role and impact of broadcasting in its democratisation and development process.

The Guest Speaker narrated that broadcasting had been widely recognised as a tool for promoting education, politics and socialisation, anywhere in the world. He stated that though Nigeria had not adequately harnessed its potentials and opportunities, it had at the same time defiled the words of dooms day critics, through the resilience of the people and patriotic Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).

Rebuilding state institutions and strengthening their capacities, through adequate funding and support to the broadcast stations to generate quality content, Professor Jega said, would help to engender sound democratic culture, promote law and order and enhance the security of the nation. He submitted that there was need to articulate a clear-cut broadcasting policy that is public-service driven. This, he said, could

Professor of Political Science at the Bayero University, Kano (BUK) and immediate past Chairman, Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), Attahiru Jega, has called for the urgent reformation of the broadcast industry by the President Muhammadu Buhari-led administration, to ensure that the practitioners promote public service broadcasting.

Speaking as the Guest Speaker at the 2nd Annual Lecture Series, organised by the National Broadcasting Commission (NBC), on Wednesday, 24 August, 2016, with the theme, *'Broadcasting, Democracy and the Challenge of the New Nigeria,'* held at the Congress Hall, Transcorp Hilton, Abuja,

Professor Jega, stressed that broadcasters working independently of the owners of the broadcast stations would serve the public good and the nation at large. He observed that in the pre-independence era and prior to the liberalisation of broadcasting, the stations were used as instruments to suppress the people and propagate the agenda of the military governments. He acknowledged that the mass media remained the most potent and veritable channel to communicate and disseminate information to the society.

Professor Jega said that it was unfortunate that broadcasting, which evolved as a tool for socialisation and education of a society was used in Nigeria to advance the political interests of



Mrs. Ayotunde Adesuba
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information and Culture, reading the Minister's speech

supervised his Masters degree in BUK. He noted that he was carefully selected due to his excellent role in the consolidation of the nation's democracy. He informed the guests that the Commission was set up on 24 August, 1992 and that it drew its mandate from the National Broadcasting Act CAPN11 Laws of the Federation, 2014.

The Director-General stated that the NBC recognised the need for continuous engagement of the people. He said that the essence of the lecture series was to deepen the democratic culture in Nigeria and to consolidate on its achievements.

In a goodwill message, the newly-elected Chairman of Broadcasting Organisation of Nigeria (BON) and founding Chairman of Channels Television, Mr. John Momoh, described the advent of the NBC into the broadcast world as a good

be actualised by ensuring adequate funding; institutional independence, professionalisation of staff, motivation and security of tenure of staff, a robust legal and broadcasting framework, among others.

Addressing the guests, the Minister of Information and Culture, Mr. Lai Mohammed, noted that broadcasting must be used to promote the well-being of Nigerians as enshrined in the National Mass Communication Policy. Though Nigeria was going through challenges, he urged broadcasters to realise that there existed a nexus between broadcasting and democracy.

The Minister, who was represented by the Permanent Secretary, Mrs. Ayotunde Adesuba, noted that the broadcast industry was dynamic and required practitioners to respond effectively to the dynamism. Broadcasting must provide

interventions in ways that are not inimical to the society and the broadcaster had a huge challenge to educate and entrench fairness in all broadcast contents. He noted that digitalisation was the way to go as it would help citizens get involved in governance.

Earlier in a welcome address, the Director-General, NBC, Mal. Moddibo Kawu, remarked that Professor Jega incidentally



Executive Secretary NUC, Prof. Abubakar Rasheed with former Chairman of INEC, Prof. Attahiru Jega



Ishaq Modibbo Kawa
Director-General, NBC

Television and Theatre Arts Workers Union (RATTAWU), Dr. Yemisi Bamgbose and the representative of Director-General, Nigeria Television Authority (NTA), Mr. Yakubu Mohammed.

The crème de la crème in the media industry, the academia and top government functionaries attended the event. The Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission (NUC), Professor Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, was among the guests at the ceremony.

omen which had contributed to the growth of the industry. He, however, cautioned that tough times were ahead of the broadcasters with the planned migration from analogue to digital broadcasting, but said that with the right operating environment and policies that it was surmountable.

Goodwill messages were also delivered by the Director-General, Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN), Dr. Mansur Liman; Chairman, Radio,



Some audience at the lecture



Profs. Rasheed, Jega, DG, FRCN, Mr. Mansur Liman and NUC Director, Information and Public Relations, Ibrahim Usman Yakasai

Focus on e-Content

- Prof. Rasheed Admonishes Varsities



Director-General, Librarians Registration Council of Nigeria, Prof. M. Afolabi, being received by the Executive Secretary, NUC, Prof. Abubakar Rasheed, to the Commission

As a result of the changing pattern of accessing library content around the world, Nigerian universities must make adjustments and develop with the trend, the National Universities Commission (NUC) Executive Secretary, has said. Speaking when he received the new Registrar and CEO of the Librarians' Registration Council of Nigeria (LRCN), Professor Michael Afolabi, in his office, on Tuesday, 23 August, 2016, the NUC Scribe, Professor Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, mni, MFR, admonished universities in the country to grow their electronic library content as it was easily accessible and be shared seamlessly from any part of the world.

The Executive Secretary observed that the LRCN CEO was the fourth among the 17 newly-appointed heads of parastatal, under the Federal Ministry of Education (FME), to visit the

NUC after their appointments. Others who had come before him were the Executive Secretary, Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund), Dr. Abdullahi Bichi Baffa; Registrar, Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB), Professor Is-haq Oloyode; and the Director/Chief Executive, National Teachers Institute (NTI), Professor Garba Azare.

Professor Rasheed underscored the significance of libraries in any academic enterprise, particularly to the Nigerian University System (NUS), noting that one of the core areas for programme accreditation in the university system was 'Library' and no programme could be awarded 'Full' accreditation status with a score less than 70% in the Library assessment. He, therefore, reiterated the increasing need for university libraries to focus on expanding digital content in order to bridge the knowledge-gap among Nigeria as a developing country and institutions in

developed societies.

The Executive Secretary bemoaned the attitude of some older Professors, whom he noted, had reluctantly embraced modern technology, stating that some of these academics refuse to accept electronic resources when they visit libraries for accreditation and instead they insist on seeing more of the hardcopy books and journals. He decried this in its entirety and called on the Registrar to do all within his powers to encourage library administrators around the country to gradually shift from the traditional forms of providing these resources to offering effective digital platforms. Professor Rasheed stated that, although it was also necessary to have few hardcopy books and journals in the nation's libraries, teaching, learning and research would be more effective if most of these resources were provided on digital platforms.

In his remarks, LRCN Registrar/CEO, Professor Michael Afolabi, told the Executive Secretary that he had come with his team to congratulate the NUC Scribe on his appointment and seek potential areas of collaboration between the two agencies of government. He informed Professor Rasheed that his Council's mandates were to register all qualified librarians in Nigeria as well as set and maintain standards for all categories of libraries in the country. Professor Afolabi disclosed that the LRCN had so far registered 4,671 librarians and would be inducting more in November, 2016.

The Registrar stated that his Council had vigorously pursued the vision of becoming a world-class regulatory body that provided a platform for the delivery of quality library and information service in Nigeria by forging collaborations with stakeholders. He particularly noted that the LRCN had partnered the Universal Service Provision Fund (USPF) to conduct Baseline Study and Needs Assessment of 74 e-Libraries in the county. The LRCN had also collaborated with the National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) to develop e-Library minimum standards and guidelines for Nigeria as well as deployed Digital Community Opportunity Centres in all public libraries and their branches, among others.

Professor Afolabi emphasised the need to continuously build capacity of librarians in the NUS. He assured the Executive Secretary that the LRCN was willing to collaborate with the NUC to conduct a workshop towards this end for university librarians.



The NUC Management at the meeting with the LRCN team

In her vote of thanks, NUC's Director, Open and Distance Education, Dr. Olamide Esther Adesina, expressed gratitude to the visitors for committing to partner with the NUC in the interest of national development. She congratulated the Registrar on his appointment and appreciated the move to open conversation on numerous issues with the NUC.

Among those in the LRCN delegation were the Deputy Director, Professional Services Department, Alhaji Ja'afaru Wase; Chief Accountant, Olufunmbi Oyebanjo; Chief Information Officer, Mrs Ngozi Oboh; and Chief Admin. Officer, Adetimi Adeyanju. Others were Atika Abubakar, Paul Jaga, Zubairu Babale, Chigemezu Chigbu and Chinememma Umeh.



Profs. Rasheed and Afolabi with some members of NUC and the LRCN delegation

NAAT, NASU, SSANU Congratulate New NUC ES

The Joint Action Committee (JAC) of the National Association of Academic Technologists (NAAT), Non-Academic Staff Union (NASU) and Senior Staff Association of Nigerian Universities (SSANU), has congratulated the Executive Secretary of the National Universities Commission (NUC), Professor Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, *mni, MFR*, on his appointment, which they referred to as “well-deserved” and a testament of his unalloyed dedication and service to the development of the Nigerian University System (NUS). The Committee expressed these remarks during a courtesy call on the Executive Secretary on Thursday, 25 August, 2016, at the NUC Secretariat.

The JAC Chairman, Comrade Samson Ugwoke, commended Professor Rasheed for being the 'most friendly' Vice-Chancellor with staff unions during his tenure as Vice-Chancellor of the Bayero University, Kano (BUK). He specifically noted that the Executive Secretary remained one of the few Vice-Chancellors in Nigeria who never retrenched any staff of university staff schools, even after the suspension of funding for the staff schools by the Federal Government. The Chairman also stated that, by completing and commissioning 57 projects with the Needs Assessment funds in BUK, which was one of the highest turnover of projects recorded by any institution, Professor Rasheed left an indelible mark at the University.

Assuring the Executive Secretary of the Committee's unflinching



Executive Secretary, NUC, Prof. Abubakar Rasheed receiving a letter of Congratulations, from SSANU President, Comrade Samson Ugwoke

support, Comrade Ngwoke informed Professor Rasheed of some outstanding issues in the NUS that needed to be resolved. Among the issues they brought to the attention of the NUC Scribe were the payment of the outstanding Earned Allowance for university staff and the impasse surrounding the stoppage of government funding for university staff schools. The shortfall of subvention to institutions and the need for more frequent meetings between members of the FGN/University-Based Unions Implementation Monitoring Committee (IMC) were also on the front burner of their discussion.

Speaking, the Executive Secretary welcomed members of the Committee to the NUC and expressed gratitude to them for their kind words, support and encouragement. He informed the visitors that, even though he was no newcomer to the system, he was currently understudying the NUS to ensure that he hits the ground running on a good note.

The Executive Secretary gave the assurances that he would perform his roles to the best of his abilities by ensuring that he listens to every stakeholder in the NUS and collaborate where partnership was required. He underscored the significant roles played by university staff unions in the development of the education sector, observing that their contributions through the pervading culture of dialogue with the Management of their institutions had ensured relative peace on university campuses.

While highlighting the significance of providing steady welfare packages for staff to boost their commitment to work, the Executive Secretary called on all non-academic staff of Nigerian universities to obtain doctoral degrees in order to improve the quality of their services in the sector. He told the visitors that he was aware of some of the issues that they had come to discuss and promised to look into them while he settles to carry out his national assignment.

Ghananian Polytechnic Delegation Visits NUC



L-R: Emmanuel Opeku; Chancellor and Head of Chancery, Adelande Delard, Executive Secretary, NUC, Prof. Abubakar Rasheed and the Polytechnic Director International Relations and Institutional Linkage, Dr. (Mrs.) Agnes Amissah

The Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission (NUC), Professor Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, *mni*, *MFR*, on Thursday, 25 August, 2016, received a three-man delegation from Koforidua Polytechnic, Ghana, led by its Director, International Relations and Institutional Linkage, Dr. Agnes Amissah, on a visit to the Commission.

In her remarks, Dr. Amissah stated that the visit was meant to understand the reason why students from the polytechnic were not being mobilised for the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC). She explained that students who were graduate of the institution were rejected and told that the certificate was not recognised. She disclosed that the polytechnic was established in 1997 and had been doing very well in the area of training students on competency-based programmes.

According to the Director, the Polytechnic had been in strong link with the industry. She said that the Institution was being regulated by the National Accreditation Board, the quality

assurance agency of Ghana, adding that an equivalent of the National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) in Ghana screens students based on the basic requirements.

Responding, Professor Rasheed appreciated the delegation for the visit. He informed them that the NUC was the sole regulatory agency for universities, be it federal, state or private, operating in the country. He noted that part of the regulatory roles of the Commission was to ensure that universities conformed with the laid down Minimum Academic Standards. He said that Nigeria shared similarities with Ghana in the administration of its higher institutions. Ghana, like Nigeria, had high profile universities such as those of Legon, Accra and Kumasi, as well as Faculties of Agriculture, Engineering and Technical universities.

Professor Rasheed informed the team that Nigeria recognised only universities and institutions that are duly acknowledged in Ghana like in other countries as well. He said that the country's authorities were worried that some Nigerians send their children/wards to

unrecognised institutions in Ghana.

On the affected students, the Executive Secretary observed that though the Institution may not be a university, if they met the entry requirements or duration for the course of studies, there should not be any challenge with the NYSC. He further said that once they have evidence of doing their programmes in the prescribed four-years, they would not be any barrier to their career progression. He emphasised that anybody who spends less than three years, would be required to undergo a minimum of one year top-up programme to earn a degree.

Professor Rasheed remarked that Nigerians students should ordinarily be seeking for admission into Universities of Science and Technology, if they intended to go to Ghana for studies, suggesting that Polytechnics grew out of technical institutions. He said the standard of polytechnics in Nigeria for instance, were not in question, but that the issues bordered on National Policy.

At the meeting were some members of the NUC Management.

BUK, Northwest Varsities Congratulate ES

A delegation led by the Vice-Chancellors of Bayero University, Kano, Professor Yahuza Bello and Northwest University, Professor Mustapha Ahmad Isa, on Wednesday, 24 August, 2016, paid a congratulatory visit to the Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission (NUC), Professor Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, mni, MFR, on his recent appointment as Executive Secretary of the Commission.

Congratulating the Executive Secretary, Professor Bello described him as the architect of modern BUK as his administration recorded an unprecedented infrastructural, human and material development of the Institution. He commended him for being innovative, focused and resilient as a Vice-Chancellor adding that his appointment was in recognition of his sterling qualities of hard work, honesty and diligence that distinguished him from other Vice-Chancellors. He said that NUC was lucky to have him at the helm of affairs of the Commission. He expressed optimism that with his wealth of experience, the Commission would be better for it.

Professor Bello said that the entire university community would have loved to join in the visit as Professor Rasheed was dear to them. He described him as a dynamic leader, who was able to balance his activity as Vice-Chancellor and politics. He wished him a successful tenure.

Similarly, Professor Mustapha Ahmad Isa conveyed the good



R-L: Executive Secretary, Prof. Abubakar Rasheed with the Vice-Chancellors of BUK, Prof. Yahuza Bello, and North West University, Prof. Mustapha Ahmad Isa

wishes of the Governing Council, Senate, Management, staff and students of the University to the Executive Secretary for his role in the planning and implementation of the Northwest University.

Professor Atahiru Jega, former BUK Vice-Chancellor and immediate past Chairman of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) Professor Atahiru Jega, also joined the visitors in congratulating the Executive Secretary. He wished him a successful tenure.

Responding, Professor Rasheed thanked his former colleagues for the solidarity, show of love and prayers. He recalled that he had once led a similar delegation over five years ago to felicitate with the former Chairman of INEC, Professor Jega, on his appointment. He explained that the secret behind his success as a Vice-chancellor was due to the cooperation he received from the entire university community,

noting that though there were some disagreements on perspectives and mode of administration, it did not affect their personal relationships.

The Executive Secretary observed that BUK was blessed to have produced a good number of political appointees beginning from the Executive Secretary of the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund), Dr. Baffas Bichi and Professor Jega, amongst others. He noted that the University was building reputable leaders that were making significant impact in various fields.

Some of the issues raised by the visitors included the need to harmonise accreditation programmes being carried out by the Commission and those of other professional bodies to avoid multiple accreditation, issues of PhD and Fellowship dichotomy for those in the College of Medicine, establishment of more state universities and inadequate



funding of such institutions by some state Governors as well as the need to review the curriculum to reflect modern trend. Professor

Rasheed assured the group that the Commission would do its best to address these challenges for the overall benefit of the Nigerian

University System (NUS).

In the delegation were principal officers of the university.



Prof. Rasheed (middle, front row) with some Members of NUC Management and the BUK delegation

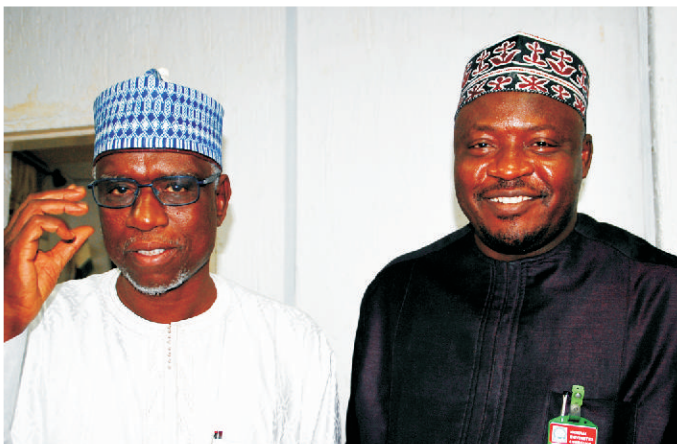
More Congratulatory Visits in Pictures



L-R: Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Babcock University, Prof. Iheanyi Chukwu; the Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Tayo Ademola; Prof. Rasheed and Emeritus Prof. Issac Agbede



Prof. Rasheed (right), with the former Ekiti State Deputy Governor, His Excellency Abiodun Aluko



Prof. Rasheed with Hon. Kawu Sumaila



Prof. Rasheed with the Secretary-General, Committee of Vice-Chancellor (CVC), Prof. Michael Faborode



Adamawa State University Director of Academic Planning, Dr. Sa'idu M. Moruppi; Prof. Rasheed with the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Moses Z. Zaruwa



Prof. Rasheed receiving a Congratulatory Card from Zenith Bank Manager, Maitama Branch, Nkiru Wanely Umeh,



Registrar, BAZE University, Major General Idris; the Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Michael Hodd; Dr. A. U Modibbo, Chairman, Board of Trustees, Alh. Abubakar Ahmed; ES NUC, Prof. Rasheed, Founder of the Dr. Datti Ahmed, and Prof. Tahir Mammam



L-R: A representative of Benue State University, Dr. Elizabeth Onegwu, Prof. Rasheed and the representative of Yokohama National University, Japan, Prof. Hisashi Matsumoto



L-R: Director of Works and Services, Federal University, Gusau, Zamfara State, Engr. Imam Abbas; Prof. Rasheed and the Vice-Chancellor, Prof. M. Garba



Prof. Rasheed with the Director of Academic Planning, Godfrey Okoye University, Prof. Gloria



L-R: Representatives of Hadeja Emirate Council, Jigawa State, Amb. Haruna Ginsau, mni; Baraden Hadeja, Alh. Umar M. Baffa; Prof. Rasheed and Sarkin Auyo of Hadeja, Sulaiman Umar Uba



Prof. Rasheed with the President of Nigerian Academy of Letters, Prof. Olu Obafemi



Prof. Rasheed with the Vice-Chancellor, Mountain Top University, Prof. Elijah A. Ayolabi



Profs. Rasheed and Elijah, Deputy Executive Secretary I, NUC, Prof. Chiedu Mafiana and the Registrar, Mountain Top University, Babalola Demola



Prof. Rasheed receiving a congratulatory card from the Vice-Chancellor, ATBU, Bauchi, Prof. Saminu A. Ibrahim



Acting Vice-Chancellor, Federal University Birnin Kebbi, Dr. S. M. Sabo; Registrar, Ibrahim A. Mungadi; Prof. Rasheed, the University's Director, Physical Planning and Development, Ahmed U. Nadani, and Bursar, Rilwanu U. Argungu



Broadcasting, Democracy and the Challenge of the New Nigeria

By:

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Bayero University, Kano¹

Being the text of his Lecture Presented at the
National Broadcasting Commission (NBC) Annual
Lecture Series, on Wednesday, August 24, 2016, at the
Transcorp Hotel, Abuja

Introduction

There has for long been wide recognition of the utility of broadcasting for education, enlightenment, socialization and entertainment in the contemporary world. Now, there is increasing recognition that, as is the case with mass media in general broadcasting in particular, plays an important role in the democratic development of a nation. As Soroka has observed:

Media (both traditional and post-broadcast) are one of the principal sources of information about the world, about public policy and about government. Mass media can play a critical role in democratic accountability. They can (help to) provide information that we need to be effective democratic citizens (in Tucker 2013, 1).

Countries in transition to democracy or that are democratizing, such as Nigeria, with a huge population of largely illiterate citizens, and concerned about democratic consolidation and stabilization, need to focus attention on the role and impact of broadcasting in particular in on their democratization processes. Simply put, democratization is the process through which citizens acquire and imbibe democratic values and put them to good use, under the rule of law, in their engagements in the socio-political and governance spheres, especially in electing executive and legislative office holders and in holding them and the entire governmental institutions accountable.

Broadcasting, unlike the press, extends to the rural areas, delivers news, information, and messages in vernacular and is not conditional on literacy. Handled properly, broadcasting, especially public

broadcasting, can, in addition to its traditional-role, deepen and strengthen democratization, by making information widely accessible, by educating and enlightening the citizens about the utility of participation and also making the citizens well informed and engaged with the political and governance process and by facilitating the holding of political leaders and government(s) accountable. Broadcasting can promote democratic values and help engender democratic re-awakening. If, on the contrary, handled poorly, broadcasting can be hijacked and used by vested interests to undermine and subvert the democratization process. Vested interests can, as Sherman and Chomsky have noted, use their control to "shape news and information before it is disseminated to the public", and make it run "counter to the democratic ideals of a free press" under liberal democracy (1988).

The extent to which broadcasting plays a positive public role in the democratization process of a country depends on: how deeply engrained the philosophy and values of public service broadcasting are; how insulated it is from the influence of commercial and other vested interests, how relatively independent it is of government control and influence, how diverse and plural it is; and how transparently regulated it is, using a clear and popular/public oriented legal framework.

In addressing the theme and topic of this presentation I have attempted to primarily address the following three questions:

- What are the origin, nature and character of broadcasting in Nigeria?
- How has broadcasting impacted the national

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striving for democratic development in contemporary Nigeria?

How can broadcasting be reformed and repositioned to make significant contributions to the task of deepening and consolidating democracy in Nigeria?

First, I begin with a general introduction to set the context and framework for the presentation, before returning to an exposition on these questions.

Context and Framework

It is significant to note that in its 102 years of "creation" by colonial fiat, and its 56 years of post-colonial history, Nigeria has come a long way. This point is not generally appreciated and is often glossed over or wished away. No doubt, we have had a fractious First Republic (1960 - 1966); a terrible civil war (1967 - 1970); 8 military regimes characterized by reckless misrule (1966 - 1999); and squander-mania in the Second and Fourth Republics (1979 - 1983 & 1999 - Date). Yet, Nigeria of today is not Nigeria of the 1960s, whatever indices we use to measure socioeconomic progress and development in the modern world. No doubt, Nigeria has not appropriately harnessed and maximized its vast potentials for the benefit of the majority of its citizens. But Nigeria has remained resilient and defiant of all doomsday predictions. It has demonstrated an incredible elasticity that has refused to snap, in spite of the brinkmanship of ethno-religious and regional elites, thanks to the vigilance and activism of patriotic civil society groups.

Of course, Nigeria still faces many persistent challenges. The major challenge, I believe, is that of accelerating democratization, institutionalizing good, democratic governance and consolidating democratic-development. In this context, building or rebuilding state institutions, and strengthening their capacity to discharge the main role of the state i.e., promotion and protection of lives, liberties and properties of citizens; impartial adjudicating of disputes; maintenance of law and order; equitable social welfare-provisioning; and engendering sound democratic and governance values and cultures are the associated, subsidiary challenges.

The enormity of the challenges, which Nigeria has

faced and yet remained intact, would have, arguably, dismembered and scattered any other African country. In spite of reckless misrule and profound centripetal tendencies, it still stands and ambles along. The persistence of many of these challenges provides some Nigerians with grounds for despondency and disillusionment; but Nigeria's resilience also provides many others with sufficient motivation to optimistically keep looking for opportunities to stabilize, consolidate and expand the gains. It would seem that, the outcome of the 2015 general elections is being perceived by many as that yet another opportunity to stabilize the polity, consolidate the gains of democratization, and expand the scope of good governance and democratic development in Nigeria. It no doubt requires incurable optimism to sustain this motivation and to re-direct Nigeria into becoming a stable, united and prosperous country that we would be proud to have our children and grandchildren live in and explore their potentials. Thus we have to continue to make concerted efforts to address the persistent challenges. All hands need to be on deck for this. We must not be hostages to our reckless and unwholesome past; we must look to the future with determination and optimism. We should as I often say, see Nigerian federation as akin to a Catholic marriage not necessarily a perfect union, but till death do us part and strive to do anything humanly possible to find accommodation and live peacefully, and to prevent its annulment.

Given this context, I have the confidence to assert that, in addressing both the major and subsidiary challenges, which continue to plague Nigeria, Broadcasting, as an important aspect of information sharing, dissemination and public enlightenment, as well as socialization, and defined as "the simultaneous transmission of the same message [either in audio or video] to multiple recipients" "via any electronic mass communications medium" (Wikipedia), such as radio, television or webcasting, has a crucial role to play. As Rayboy has observed:

Public broadcasting remains a key instrument of democratization in the context of globalization ... In the face of rampant commercialization of media, public broadcasting is essential to the



promotion of pluralism in the public sphere (1998,182).

Indeed, from the colonial period to date, there are multiple illustrations of value additions made by public broadcasting to our national democratic development. Over time, however, as the challenges multiply and increased in complexity, broadcasting increasingly tended to be put to negative uses, either because of the diversity of ownership or multiplicity of political, governmental and private vested interests that have come to control it. Even publically owned broadcasting media have become seized by vested interests of incumbent powers to primarily promote private or personal interest rather than serve the public good, Public ownership has increasingly become state/government ownership and public broadcasting has become state/government propaganda. Thus, in contemporary Nigeria, whatever our vision of the new Nigeria is, Broadcasting needs to be repositioned and empowered to primarily serve public good, in order for it to make positive contributions to the task of addressing the challenges of the new Nigeria.

Broadcasting has an important role to play in the democratic development of Nigeria. It has played some of this role epileptically over the years and, by so doing, has contributed to the trials and tribulation of democratization in Nigeria. As we struggle to reposition and re-invent Nigeria as a viable consolidated democracy with stable growth and development beneficial to majority of its citizens, we need to review what role broadcasting has played; and determine what role it should continue to play positively in support of this aspiration of Nigerians.

In the next section, I review the origin, nature and character of broadcasting in Nigeria as a prelude to discussing how it should be reformed and repositioned for greater and more positive role in our national democratic development.

Origin, Nature and Character Broadcasting in Nigeria

Modern broadcasting came to Nigeria under British colonial rule. It is significant to note that, in the socioeconomic and political contexts of the western developed countries (i.e, colonial

powers), broadcasting evolved as a tool for public enlightenment, information sharing, education and socialization. It originated within the civil society and put to commercial uses, especially to serve the entertainment needs of the citizens, but regulated by the state. Subsequently, it came to be underpinned by a philosophy of serving the public good. In Britain, for example, a small consortium of radio manufacturers formed the British Broadcasting Company (BBC) in 1923. This company dissolved when its license expired in 1926. It became British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), a non-commercial organization, with a Board of Governors appointed by the British Government, but who are autonomous and do not report to the government. This new BBC was developed **on a philosophy and values of public service broadcasting**, with a focus on education, enlightenment, entertainment curbed influence of commercialization and maximum independence from government control (Wikipedia). Although primarily funded by the taxpayers, the BBC exercised independence in programming and diversity and impartiality in content, in tune with the liberal democratic values of a free press, and in the context of the aspirations of the British citizens. Over time, it essentially became a popular tribune, articulating, promoting and defending a notion of public interest and public good, a role that has been widely recognized and deeply appreciated by British citizens. BBC's role, historically, approximated the ideal of public service broadcasting under liberal democracy.

In 1935-6, the British colonial government introduced radio broadcasting in its colonies, purportedly as a public service broadcasting, with the BBC ostensibly as a model (Article 19). Hence, in Nigeria, for example, the first radio broadcasting was commenced in Lagos around this time, with the establishment of the Re-diffusion Broadcasting Service (RBS). Subsequently, the creation of the Radio Distribution Service (RDS) saw the expansion of broadcasting to Ibadan and Kano between 1935 and 1950. The broadcasting system used was wired (not wireless) transmission services to subscribers. Wireless broadcasting only commenced in 1951 with the establishment of the Nigerian Broadcasting Service (NBS).



The creation of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) in 1957, at a time when the Western and Eastern regions became self-governing, paved the way for regional government controlled 'public broadcasting'. First in 1959, the Western regional government established the Western Nigeria Radio-vision service and the Western Nigeria Television (WNTV) the first in Africa, under the Western Nigeria Broadcasting Service (WNBS). The Eastern region followed with the establishment of the Eastern Nigeria Broadcasting Service in 1960. The Northern region, which became self-governing in 1959, established its own Broadcasting Service of Northern Nigeria (BCNN) in 1962, later to be known as Radio Kaduna Television (RKTV). (See Nwulu and others 2010; Mytton undated). In the same year, the federal government established the Nigeria television Service (NTS), the predecessor to the Nigeria Television Authority (NTA).

Significantly, broadcasting in Nigeria evolved very closely tied to the apron strings of the government, colonial or otherwise. The government does not only license or regulate, it controls, not least by the placement of the broadcasting institutions under the purview of government ministries/ministers. With increased recognition of the utility of broadcasting, especially radio, to reach all nooks and crannies of the country, government control tightened; to widen and deepen government access for propaganda and to put it to good use for the advancement of the vested interests of those who exercise governmental power, as well as to restrict access to those perceived as being in opposition to government.

The ways and manner by which broadcasting evolved and has been practiced in Nigeria since colonial rule, however, substantially deviated from the philosophy of public service broadcasting, which underpinned the role of democracies, such as the BBC in the democratic development of Britain, or the VOA in the USA, or even Deutsch Welle in Germany. From the onset, radio broadcasting in colonial Nigeria was primarily for British colonial propaganda and the advancement of colonial interests, be it in anti-communist

propaganda in the aftermath of the second world war and during the cold war, or in the promotion of cash crop commodity production, taxation, law and order, and so on. The values of free, independent and accessible press were not engrained in the evolution of broadcasting in colonial Nigeria. Rather, government control was instituted, not just in licensing, but also especially at the operational levels; which set the tone of the relationship between public broadcasting 'agencies and the governments in the post-colonial period.

During the post-colonial era, governments preoccupied themselves with national development agenda such as promotion of national unity and national integration; and execution of other socioeconomic development programs. Thus the federal and regional/state governments primarily used 'public broadcasting' to promote their development programs and political agendas. Secondly, it was used to promote national integration and unity, especial in the post civil war period. Only to a limited extent has broadcasting been used to promote historical and cultural content of the peoples of Nigeria.

The post-civil war period, which was the period of "oil-boom" under military rule, witnessed a significant increase in the number of broadcasting media in the country. For example, in 1973, the Mid- West Broadcasting Commission was established, followed by the Benue-Plateau State in 1977 (Ariye, 2010). Within a relatively short, time, virtually every one of the then 12 states established radio and/ or television broadcasting stations.

Control and manipulation of public broadcasting services increased under military rule, but given the centralized command structure of military regimes, the federal government moved in and took over all television stations and the major regional radio stations, and grouped them into the National Television Authority (NTA) and the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) in 1977. This was rationalized on grounds of national security, national unity and national integration. In no time, the important requirement of pluralism and diversity of content and programming



facilitative of democratization was jettisoned and replaced by a tendency towards centralized uniformity.

The impact of centralization and increased state control of broadcasting on democratization, which occurred under military rule, manifested itself very glaringly under civilian rule of the Second Republic (1979-1983). At the federal level, the ruling party commandeered access to the *NTA* at the federal and state levels and imposed restrictions on access by the opposition parties. At the state levels, the incumbent governors of all political parties did the same with regards to the state owned broadcasting agencies. Those with no access to federal or state broadcasting services were left on the lurch, given the absence of private avenues. A parallel broadcasting system emerged in direct competition with and antagonistic to, one another. Thus, setting in motion the unwholesome tendency of negative use of broadcasting to undermine, rather than, deepen and strengthen processes of democratization. Under these circumstances, public broadcasting services essentially and effectively became state-controlled and government directed broadcasting services, displaying crass partisanship and partiality in programming and content, especially during electioneering campaigns.

In spite of the expansion and centralization of public broadcasting services, and the unwholesome tendency it has given rise to, no serious effort was made to have a comprehensive regulatory framework, to nurture and protect responsible and ethical broadcasting, until 1992, when the Nigerian Broadcasting Commission (NBC) was established. Ironically, NBC was established under military rule by Decree, and was itself essentially under the control of the federal government, in the mode of appointment and in funding. Even though the initial Decree establishing it was replaced by another legal

framework in 1999, there has only been little, if any improvement with regards to its independence and freedom from government influence in its core activities. By virtue of this it has also generally been ineffective in discharging its oversight and regulatory responsibilities.

As Nigeria grappled with the challenges of another transition to civil democratic rule in the mid 1990s, there was heightened concern amongst the political elite and advocacy for liberalization of the airwaves, in order to widen access, ensure pluralism and diversity, and curtail state control on information dissemination and manipulation of public broadcasting services. This coincided with the mounting pressure on the federal government by the neoliberal institutions of IMF and the World Bank to open up all sectors of the economy through deregulation and privatization. It was under these circumstances that the NBC received the mandate to license private operators in the broadcasting sector.

Before deregulation, there were said to be about 45 radio and 45 Television stations in the country, all owned by either the federal or the state governments (NBC). The first set of licenses for private broadcasting was granted in 1997/98, thus: 4 radio; 15 open TV; 13 Cable TV. As the following Table illustrates, the number of broadcasting outfits has increased remarkably since then.

Table 1: Radio and TV Broadcasting Stations in 2012

By 2016, the number of radio stations has increased to 453, with the licensing of an additional 100 private radio stations. There has been an embargo on the creation of additional Television stations (NBC, 22/8/16).

In spite of privation and the regulatory role of the NBC, the phenomenon of influence of vested

S/no.	Ownership	Radio	TV	Total
1.	Federal Government	46	128	
2.	State Governments	107	64	
3.	Private Investors	102	33	
4.	Community	50	Nil	
Total		203	225	

Source: National Broadcasting Commission (NBC), 19/8/16.



interests on broadcasting, whether state or private, seems to have increased and remained a major concern under the Fourth Republic (1999 - to date). While privatization and deregulation has increased the number of broadcasting services and improved pluralism and diversity of media, it has done little to bring about improvement in professional and ethical conduct in broadcasting, or to minimize the influence of vested interests, government and private, on broadcasting. It is also arguable whether access has been widened by privatization, given the for-profit disposition of the services and their lack of independence from the influence of their owners. If anything, the unwholesome practices of the Second Republic, which were mentioned earlier with regards to use of incumbency and state control of public broadcasting services continued with impunity, with private operators joining the fray even more vociferously. The role of the Nigerian broadcasting services especially during the electioneering activities leading to the 2011 and 2015 general elections amply illustrates this.

With regards to the government controlled public broadcasters, in most cases, incumbent governments and parties at both the state and federal levels secured undue advantage and unfair and disproportionate coverage of their activities. Not only did they deny fair and equitable coverage to opposition parties and candidates, they denied access to their services to even those willing to pay and place advertisements. They lacked editorial independence and displayed crass partiality in coverage and in programming. Some acted illegally and contravened extant regulations on even declaration of results during elections. The NBC seemed helpless in checking these excesses.

With regards to the private broadcasting services, their role in the 2011 and 2015 electioneering activities made it evident that deregulation, privatization and liberalization of broadcasting do not in themselves facilitate democratization. Driven by profit motivation or vested political interests, private broadcasting services either pander to their owners' political and partisan interests or to incumbent governments with patronage to dispense and state power to cower and intimidate. In the 2015 general elections in particular, some private broadcasters undertook

partisan programming, the contents of which may have violated regulatory provisions on hate speech and/or impartial coverage.

Impact of Broadcasting on Nigeria's Democratic Development

The contemporary role of broadcasting in Nigeria's democratic development therefore, leaves much to be desired. Over time, and especially in the past 2 decades, a lot has been gained in terms of pluralism and diversity of broadcasting services. Yet, public broadcasting has not become the instrument of democracy that it is expected to be. Internal, and, especially externally induced, constraints, are responsible for this. For one thing, colonial heritage and post-colonial state policies and dispositions, especially under decades of military rule posed considerable external constraints.

Due to the history of military rule and other forms of reckless misrule in post independent Nigeria, there has been a conflation of government in power and state institutions. Arising from this or as a result of this, public broadcasting has basically become state or government broadcasting. Hence, national broadcasting has tended to support the ideology and *or* the idiosyncrasies of the government in power whether at the state or the federal level. This explains why incumbent governments see no issue in either restricting access to public media for those considered to be in the opposition or in converting public broadcasting outfits to execute their partisan agendas, or in harassing journalists and broadcasters who have exhibited a tendency to assert their independence and impartiality in their professional conduct. The privatization of broadcasting has witnessed a proliferation of radio and television stations owned by federal and state governments, as well as private entrepreneurs and even communities. As a result, there is pluralism and diversity; In terms of many owners and operators on the scene, and different owners, operations and range of content (Article 19). However, these have not been accompanied by structural and behavioral reforms. It would seem that liberalization and privatization of broadcasting has occurred in Nigeria devoid of an appropriate policy framework, backed by a strong and independent regulatory authority. It is now imperative to bridge this gap and undertake



structural and behavioral reforms, which would reposition public broadcasting services to play the role of instruments of democratic development in Nigeria.

Repositioning Broadcasting for Democratic Development

Broadcasting in Nigeria has its own challenges and internally induced constraints. Understanding these and addressing them is central to repositioning and empowering it to make positive impact on addressing the challenges of democratization in contemporary Nigeria.

Broadcasting in Nigeria is weak institutionally and it lacks democratic content. To play a greater role in national democratic consolidation, broadcasting in Nigeria needs to be significantly democratized and infused with democratic values and ideals. Thus, we need to broaden our conception of broadcasting from mere contribution to state-directed or government controlled nation building and socioeconomic development to include facilitation, promotion and protection of democratic development and its consolidation. Public -service broadcasting needs-to-be- strengthened to ensure that structural imbalances and lack of access do not undermine democratic development.

Broadcasting needs to undergo considerable reform to acquire democratic content, for it to play a significant role in democratic consolidation in Nigeria. Democracy cannot be nurtured with undemocratic institutions and tendencies. In particular, the government-controlled broadcasters must be transformed, in all material particulars, into public service broadcasters and strong institutions relatively independent of government. For this to happen, there has to be a clearly articulated media and broadcasting policy, backed by an excellent regulatory framework to both protect the autonomy of broadcasting institutions and agencies and ensure that they do not sacrifice the public good on the alter of vested political interests or profit motives. In addition attention has to be paid to the following: adequate public funding; institutional independence; professionalization of staff; motivation and security of tenure for staff; strong code of ethical conduct; and a robust legal and

regulatory framework.

Conclusion

From the foregoing} it can be surmised that beyond the 2015 general elections it is the aspiration of most Nigerians that through a good democratic governance framework Nigeria turns a new leaf and reinvents itself into a new Nigeria freed of the recklessness and squander-mania of the past with a focus and discipline to diversify the economy harness available resources and address the basic

Needs of the citizens, the framework for this is deepened and consolidated democracy in which free and fair elections are regular and in which votes count and elected executives and representatives speedily respond to the objective needs and aspirations of the citizens. Public broadcasting if repositioned and freed from the vested interests, which have strangled it, has a great positive role to play towards our aspiration for desirable democratic development.

In this regard, the Buhari government has a responsibility under the mantra of change for a new Nigeria, to contribute to the reform and repositioning of broadcasting, so that it can play a remarkably improved role in Nigeria's democratic development. Before coming into power at the federal-level, the party now in power had been, a victim of incumbent governments' influence and control on broadcasting, which made the 2011 and 2015 electioneering campaigns gargantuan David versus Goliath affairs. Now in power it has a rare opportunity to make things right; to turn broadcasting services from merely government broadcasters' to truly public broadcasting services; to turn the regulatory agencies, especially the NBC, into remarkably independent, conscientious and non-partisan regulators, by law and in practice.

As we make broadcasting plural and diverse under deregulation, there is the urgent task to make the philosophy and values of public broadcasting deeply engrained in our political economy. It is necessary to insulate public broadcasting services from commercial /private and governmental influences. It is important that they are repositioned. to be impartial, non-partisan and Independent We must have a strong, legal



regulatory framework and an effective regulatory agency that can discharge its responsibilities transparently and with integrity.

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NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION IPSAS IMPLEMENTATION

 Nexia
Agbo Abel & Co

Introduction:

The Federal Executives Council at its meeting held on 28th July 2010 approved that Nigeria should adopt the provisions of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) for Private and Public Sectors respectively.

Consequently, the Federation Accounts Standards Allocation Committee (FAAC) at its meeting held on 13th June 2011 setup a Sub-Committee to provide a roadmap for the implementation of IPSAS in the three tiers of government in Nigeria.

The Roadmap to the adoption of IPSAS was phased as follows:

- Full Adoption of IPSAS Cash effective from 1st January, 2014.
- Adoption of IPSAS Accrual effective from 1st January 2016.

The National Universities Commission (NUC) has commenced the IPSAS implementation project that will enable a seamless adoption of the IPSAS accrual in the preparation and presentation of Financial Statements in line with the directives of Federation Accounts Allocation Committee (FAAC) Sub-Committee on implementation of IPSAS.

Implementation Approach:

NUC is partnering with Nexia Agbo Abel & Co, to adopt a phased implementation approach which shall focus on the following areas;

- Regulatory Compliance
- Technical Accounting & Reporting
- Knowledge & Resource Management
- Process, Technology & Infrastructure

• Results Based Management
• Easy Comparison
• Competitive Advantage

• Quality
• Consistency
• Comparability

IPSAS

• Transparency
• Accountability

Expected Benefits:

At the end of this implementation project, NUC's financial reporting is expected to be fully IPSAS accrual compliant in line with the directive. This will ensure greater level of transparency, accountability and consistency in financial reporting just like similar Public Sector Entities (PSE), high-quality financial statements based on globally acceptable standards and audit efficiency.

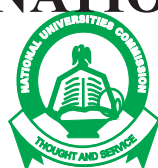
Implementation Committee

In line with the National Treasury Circular Ref. No. TRY/A5 & B5/2014 and OAGF/CAD/POL/C.0301/VOL. I/VOL.I of 23rd October 2014, the composition of the Commission's IPSAS Implementation Committee include:

Executive Secretary
Director, Finance and Accounts
Director, Management Support Services
Head of Internal Audit
Head of Information & Communication Technology
Head of Treasury
Head of Budget
Head of IPSAS/Fixed assets
Head of Procurement
Head of Final Accounts

Chairman
Vice-Chairman
Member
Member
Member
Member
Member
Member
Member/Secretary

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



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.

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;
 - i. 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.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. 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.
4. 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.
5. Interested stakeholders are invited to send comments/suggestions on the above to: The Executive Secretary, NUC, rasheed3h@gmail.com and copy to chiedu.mafiana@gmail.com

MANAGEMENT

www.nuc.edu.ng



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, 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	Nile University of Nigeria, 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 Hausa	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	University of Africa, Toru-Orua	2016	43	Baze University, Abuja	2011

- BOOK OF THE MONTH -

Book Title: UNESCO - NIGERIA COOPERATION IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR 1960-2013

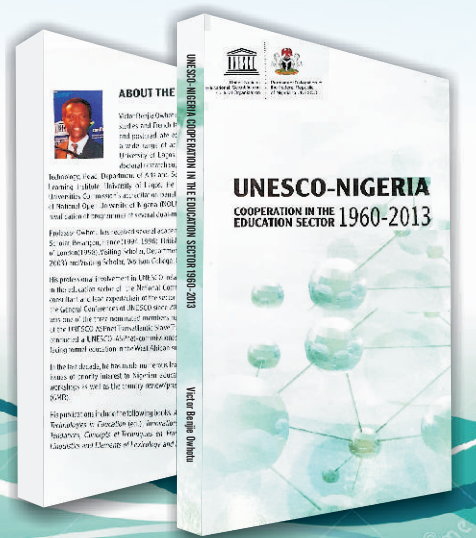
Author: Victor Benjie Owhotu

Publisher: Permanent Delegation of Nigeria to UNESCO

Place of Publication: Paris, France

Year of Publication: 2013

Books wash away from soul the dust of everyday life.



44	Landmark University, Omu-Aran, Kwara State	2011
	Samuel Adegboyega University, Ogwa, Edo State	2011
45	Elizade University, Ilara-Mokin, Ondo State	2012
46	Evangel University, Akaeze, Ebonyi State	2012
47	Gregory University, Uturu, Abia State	2012
48	McPherson University, Seriki Sotayo, Ajebo, Ogun State	2012
49	Southwestern University, Okun Owa, Ogun State	2012
50	Augustine, University, Ilara, Lagos State	2015
51	Chrisland University, Owode, Ogun State	2015
52	Christopher University, Mowe, Ogun State	2015
53	Hallmark University, Ijebu, Itele, Ogun State	2015
54	Kings University, Ode Omu, Osun State	2015
55	Michael and Cecilia Ibru Uni., Owhrode, Delta State	2015
56	Mountain Top University, Ogun State	2015
57	Ritman University, Ikot Ekpene, Akwa Ibom State	2015
58	Summit University, Offa, Kwara State	2015
59	Edwin Clark University, Kiagbodo, Delta State	2015
60	Hezekiah University, Umudi, Imo State	2015
61		

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. Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, *nni*, MFR
Executive Secretary, NUC
Announcer



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)
- 52) career Light Resources Centre, Jos
- 53) University of West Africa, Kwali-Abuja, FCT
- 54) Coastal Univversity, Iba-Oku, Akwa-Ibom State
- 55) Kaduna Bussiness School, Kaduna
- 56) Royal University of Theology, Minna, Niger Delta
- 57) 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 Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, mni, MFR
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION
ANNOUNCER





This Week's Birthdays



NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	DEPT.
MAUREEN EZINMA UKAEGO	29 Aug.	DFA
LYDIA TANI KIMS IMOROA	30 Aug.	DIM
IKOKU HEZEKIAH EGEKWU	30 Aug.	DFA
JUDITH AMAKA OGOKE	1 Sept.	DMSS
MUSTAPHA AUDU	2 Sept.	DIM
MARYROSE OMEREBERE EDOKOBI	4 Sept.	DMSS
EMEM S ESSIEN	4 Sept.	DSSS
HADIZA KACHALLAH MUSA	4 Sept.	DAS

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

"VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY"

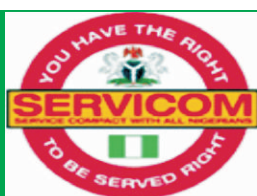
A Television Documentary Programme

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:

(a) **Nigerian Television Authority (NTA)** on
Mondays 1.30-2.00pm

(b) **African Independent Television (AIT)** on
Tuesdays 4:30 - 5.00 pm



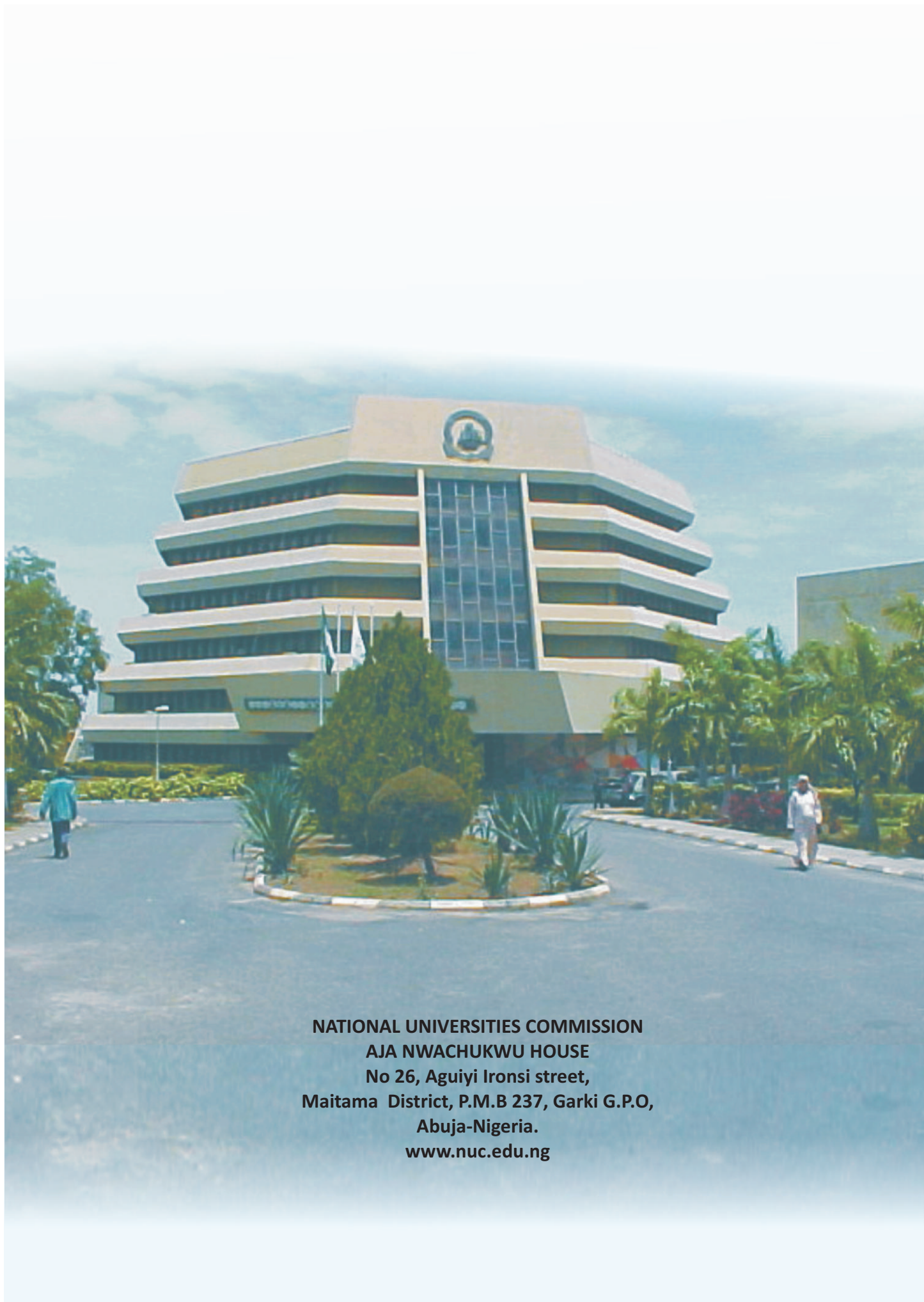
TAKE RESPONSIBILITY
DO YOUR BIT TO MOVE THE COMMISSION TO GREATER HEIGHTS

Dress Well and Earn Respect.

Courtesy: Directorate of Management Support Services

SHUN CORRUPTION.
It Does not Pay

Courtesy: Anti-corruption and Transparency Division



**NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION
AJA NWACHUKWU HOUSE
No 26, Aguiyi Ironsi street,
Maitama District, P.M.B 237, Garki G.P.O,
Abuja-Nigeria.
www.nuc.edu.ng**