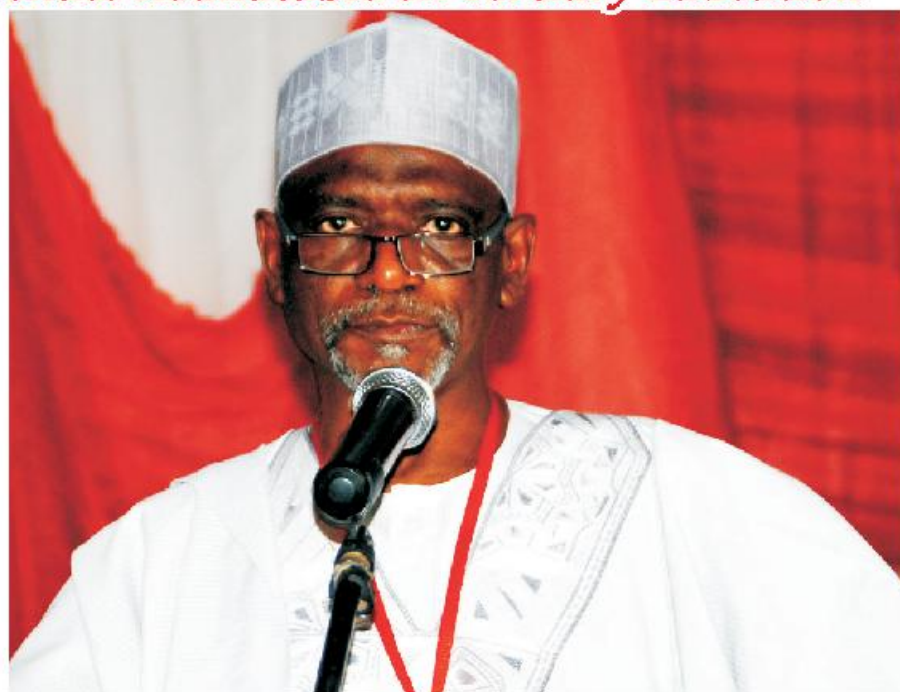


Make Legislation for Special Incentives for Teachers

-Adamu Adamu @ Senate Roundtable on Tertiary Education

The Honourable Minister of Education (HME), Mal. Adamu Adamu, has proposed the consideration of legislations by the National Assembly that would provide a special scholarship scheme, salary scale and grants for Nigerians, who are willing to pursue career in education in order to attract and retain the best brains in the teaching profession. He stated this at the opening of a Two-day Roundtable on Legislative Agenda for Tertiary Education in Nigeria, Organised by the Senate Committee on Tertiary Institutions and Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund) and the Federal Ministry of Education (FME) in collaboration with Daily Trust Newspapers, on Tuesday, 31 May, 2016, in Abuja, with the theme, *Towards Positive Change in Tertiary Education: Relevance, Competitiveness and Sustainability*.



Mal. Adamu Adamu
Hon. Minister of Education

The Minister, who also represented the Special Guest of Honour, President Muhammadu Buhari, *GCFR*, stressed that legislations on teacher education must be tailored towards ensuring the training and recruitment of

quality and relevant teachers that would produce the critical human capital required for the nation's advancement. He noted that most nations thriving today invested wisely and massively in tertiary education especially in the areas of

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promoting scientific and technical knowledge, leading to wealth creation and international competitiveness to their economies.

Mal. Adamu said that the role of higher education in attaining competitiveness and sustainability was acknowledged as a worldwide phenomenon, stating that education was the basic human rights of citizens of a country, as articulated in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda. He recalled that Nigeria participated at many world fora and Summits on Sustainable Development, with follow-up conferences on all aspects of education, while several stakeholders summit within had also led to far-reaching



Mal. Adamu Fika
Chairman of Occasion

recommendations on the sector. According to him, the lack of political will to implement these instruments as policies had been a recurring decimal and acknowledged the efforts of the Senate on leading the pack towards renewing interest in



Representative of the Senate President
Sen. Olusola Adeyeye, delivering his speech
policy formulation for the
education sector.

The HME emphasised that Nigeria must strive to develop and sustain its Science and Technology education drive and the eradication of illiteracy, to which the country assented at different World Conventions. He called on the stakeholders to address the legal frameworks which had not allowed for sustainable implementation of the nation's education policies at the Roundtable. He expressed the hope that the tertiary education sub-sector would lead the pack in giving the nation value for money spent on the system.

The Hon Minister said that the public institutions presently were fraught with a multiplicity of challenges ranging from dilapidated infrastructure to low quality, out-dated and irrelevant curriculum and contents, low morale of the teaching staff, among others. He noted that the public institutions under the Federal and State Governments had been experiencing increased flow of funds through various inter-agency sources such as the

TETFund, Central Bank of Nigeria, Petroleum Training and Development Fund (PTDF), Financial Institutions and International Development Partners. He however, advised that other funding alternatives should be explored by the universities to improve their stake in global competitions such as foundations and endowments.

Mal. Adamu further stated that the Government believed that No child should be denied education especially at the basic level, stressing that this called for a corresponding commitment of teachers and the students especially in meeting the Government target and policy ratio of 70 for Science and 30 for Technical Education. To realise this, he said that there was the need for a review of teacher quality and quantity as well as curriculum content and relevance. He, therefore, urged the participants to support government efforts at addressing brain drain and enhancing capacity training in the teaching profession by proffering practical suggestions on ways to strengthen



Sen. Binta Garba Masi
Chairman, Senate Committee on
Tertiary Institutions and TETFund



Executive Secretary NUC, Prof. Julius A. Okojie with the Honourable Minister for State, Education, Prof. Anthony Anwuka at the Roundtable

the existing laws to meet global competitiveness.

The Chairman of the occasion and elder statesman, Mal. Adamu Fika, *CFR, (Wazirin Fika)*, in his remarks, advised the National Assembly to be wary of the fact that education was on the concurrent list by enacting laws that would not impinge on the residual powers of the states. He said that the nation's woes had been hinged on the fact that the rule of law was jettisoned at all strata of the citizen's national lives, stressing that obedience to constitutional provisions and rights was instrumental to the revitalisation of not only education, but the entire sector of the economy. He particularly faulted the idea of some States Assemblies enacting laws on areas like Aviation to establish Airports, which are on the Exclusive list.

Declaring the Roundtable open, the Senate President, Dr. Bukola Saraki, who was represented by the Senate Chief Whip, Senator Olusola Adeyeye, said that the good old days of Nigeria's education system had become a shadow of itself. He recalled that in 1964, when he entered the

University of Ibadan's College of Medicine, it was ranked the fourth in the British Commonwealth. He decried the fact that Nigerians had become the greatest patronisers of university education in the USA, with many of its students pursuing graduate programmes.

The Senate President stated that if the challenge of education is tackled, 70 per cent of the nation's development issues would have been fixed, observing that the Roundtable had the capacity to help in redressing the fortune of education in the country in the present 21st Century dependent on knowledge and Application. He submitted that the ideas that would be generated by the stakeholders were bound to reposition a better Nigeria that would be the pride of the future generation of leaders.

Welcoming participants, the Chief convener and Chairman of the Senate Committee on Tertiary Institutions and TETFund, Senator Binta Garba Masi, remarked that education bring about an orderly development of the society and remains the facility through which the required knowledge and human skill for enhancement of the society is built. She expressed

dismay that higher education had not been able to address the challenges posed by rising demand for education. Quality, she observed, had progressively declined in Nigeria with so many countries around being rated higher than others.

Senator Masi traced the decline to prolonged military rule that adversely affected effective planning of education which had continued today. Unfortunately, this had resulted to lack of creativity on the part of the administrators of the educational institutions on ways to generate their own funds with many depending solely on Government to buy even the most mundane things as staple machines. She stated that the allocation of N8 billion as capital expenditures for the entire tertiary education only translated to N53 million to each of the federal universities and N40 million each to polytechnics and Colleges of education in the country. This, according to her, was paltry compared to the enormous needs of the sector.

The Committee Chairman emphasised that the extent laws



Prof. Peter Okebukola
Fmr. Executive Secretary, NUC and
Resource Person





Prof. Juma Shabani
Keynote Speaker

governing education regulatory agencies needed a review while those of the tertiary institutions should be re-evaluated to identify their relevance or otherwise. She explained that it formed the legal basis upon which the Committee's idea of convening the Roundtable was initiated.

Senator Masi listed its broader objectives to include: Redefining the state of the nation's education system; identifying the lacuna and the factors impeding the effective implementation of education policies; developing template for funding education in Nigeria and reviewing of the laws establishing tertiary education and institutions through the provision of a legislative agenda to the National Assembly by the stakeholders. The expectations are that it would help to address issues relating to autonomy, funding and the role of research in advancing the economy.

Presenting a Keynote Address on the theme of the Roundtable, Secretary-General of the

Association of African Universities (AAU), Professor Juan Shabani, recalled that in 2007, a Conference convened by the World Bank on higher education for Sub-Saharan Africa had recommended the need for the continent to rethink towards Research for innovations and the need to resuscitate the funding of education by taking into consideration such indices as capacity building on the pedagogy of education delivery and research generation.

Elaborating, Professor Shabani noted that on competitiveness, the idea was for the development of a competitive index measured on the performance of a country's economy and based on research output of academics and the level of investment in ICT infrastructure in the universities. On relevance, he cited the example of Botswana, where the country's leadership was involved in the design of the curriculum contents to ensure that the outcome of the education training of the citizens met the needs of the economy. Senegal, he also said, made Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and Agriculture top priority and had over the years ensured that enrolment in the school system were targeted at addressing these needs. He recommended such deliberate policies for the country especially in the area of Science, Technology and Innovations (STI). On sustainability, he said that since higher education was recognised as very critical in human capital development, tertiary institutions in Nigeria should reposition themselves to participate at the level of

developing national planning programme and implementation in order to win the support and funding of not only the Government but private sector players.

In a vote of thanks, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Sen. Tijjani Kaura, expressed appreciation to invited guests for honouring the invitation to participate at the Roundtable, including the HME, Management of Daily Trust, Mal Adamu Fika and the Senate President as well as distinguished participants. He said that the Senate was committed to ensuring that the synthesis of the stakeholders' views was reflected in the legislative agenda of the Committee in its assignment.

At the opening day two technical papers were presented at the Plenary Sessions including those of the immediate past Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission (NUC), Professor Peter Okebukola on *Growth, Development and Challenges of Tertiary Education in Nigeria:*



Prof. Pai Obanya
Resource Person





Sen. Oluremi Tinubu, first right, with other guest at the Roundtable

1999-2015 and the Foremost Educationist and UNESCO Consultant, Professor Pai Obanya on *Syntheses of Previous Reports and National Policy on Tertiary Education in Nigeria, Policy Issues- Gaps, Challenges and Lessons*.

The Executive Secretary, NUC, Professor Julius A. Okojie, who reflected on the challenges of tertiary education, observed that the Federal Government, through

the 2012 Needs Assessment Report on Public universities had identified some issues requiring urgent attention. This, he said, included the resuscitation of obsolete facilities, quality of entrants into the Universities caused by the collapse of the boarding system and the removal of bottlenecks on the inconsistency in Governance structure caused by weak institutional frameworks. Others were the lack of political will to

implement some far-reaching recommendations of Committees set up by Government, including the failed conversion of Yabatech and Kaduna Polytechnics to university status, prescribed by the Committee he chaired.

Participants at the Roundtable were drawn from the Universities, Polytechnics, Colleges of Education as well as Research Institutes and Inter-University Centres.



R-L: Prof. Okojie, NUC Directors of Protocol and Special Duties, Mr. Chris Maiyaki; Quality Assurance Dr. Noel Saliu and other guests



180 Now Uniform Cut-off for All Tertiary Institutions

-Post-UTME, JAMB Scratch Card Scrapped

The Honourable Minister of Education (HME), Malam Adamu Adamu has said that candidates would be admitted into the nation's Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges of Education (COEs) with a uniform cut-off mark of 180 in this 2016 Admission year. This is a contrast to the 2015 admission year, which

for candidates seeking admission had been scrapped, with a proviso that universities could only conduct screening exercise for the candidates. He also directed that the sale of scratch cards to candidates to view or check their results should also be stopped.

The Minister remarked that the

would ensure the overall good of the Nigerian child. He further said that it would amount to disenfranchising the Nigerian child, if those who met the necessary criteria do not gain admission into any of the tertiary institution of their choice. He stated that Government would continue to improve the



L-R: Executive Secretary, NUC, Prof. Julius Okojie; Registrar/CEO JAMB Prof. D'ibu Ojerinde; Hon. Min. of Education, Mal. Adamu Adamu and Permanent Secretary, FME, Dr. Mrs. Folashade Esan

placed the minimum cut-off at 180 for universities and pegged that of Polytechnics and COEs at 150, respectively.

Announcing this development on Thursday, 2 June, 2016, at the Stakeholders' 2016 Combined Policy Committee Meeting on Admissions into Degree, National Diploma, National Innovation Diploma (NID) and Nigeria Certificate in Education, held at the Idris Abudlukadir Auditorium, National Universities Commission (NUC) Secretariat, Abuja, Malam Adamu Adamu also said that the Post-Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination (Post-UTME) hitherto conducted by universities

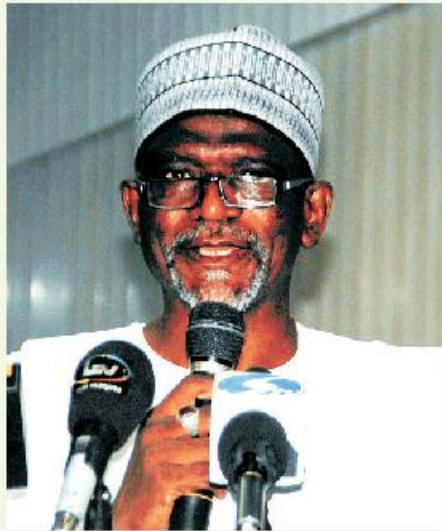
Nigerian youths who staged a protest on the university entrance examination within the vicinity of the meeting had some justifiable reasons as some institutions used it as avenues to extort money from helpless candidates. He stated that the examinations by universities also put to question the quality of the UTME conducted by the Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB), stressing that no socio-economic development could take place in any economy without sound educational policies.

The Minister said that, creating access to qualitative education in Nigeria was of most importance and urged all stakeholders to follow through these policies that

competitiveness of the universities, polytechnics and colleges of education with a view to positioning them as the heart of national productivity, innovation and enterprise.

The HME reminded the stakeholders that in line with the *change mantra* of the present administration, the FME had taken measures to fashion out new policies that would address the challenges confronting the education sector at all levels. While soliciting for their support and cooperation, he assured them that teaching/ learning and research facilities would be constantly upgraded and updated to make them compete with similar institutions worldwide.





Malam Adamu Adamu
Honourable Minister of Education

Malam Adamu Adamu cautioned the stakeholders to adhere strictly to the admissions guidelines and fully utilise the admissions quota approved for their institutions so as to avoid doing a disservice to the Nigerian child. He remarked that Government would continue to pursue a policy of non-discrimination between the universities and the polytechnics, noting that it was the reason for placing the cut-off mark at the same level to disabuse the mind of Nigerians that Polytechnics and COEs were inferior. He urged the stakeholders to play by the set rules and standards of admission, emphasising that doing so would enhance the growth and development of the nation.

Welcoming participants, the Registrar/ CEO, JAMB, Professor Dibu Ojerinde, said that the meeting was important because qualitative education provided appropriate skills that lead to national development. He expressed hope that the event would go a long way to consolidate the healthy relationship existing between the Board and tertiary institutions. Professor Ojerinde recalled that the 2016 edition was held

exclusively on CBT from Saturday 27 February to Wednesday 23rd March, 2016, throughout the federation and eight foreign countries of Benin Republic, Cameroun, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and United Kingdom. He advised all universities and colleges of education to conclude the 2016/2017 admission exercise before the 30th of November this year. He also laid emphasis on the 60% to 40% admission ratio in favour of the sciences and 70% to 30% admission ratio in favour of technical courses.

On the statistical reports on the 2016 UTME applications, Professor Ojerinde noted that candidates had continued to prefer university degrees as their first choice with a total of 1,557,017 out of the combined number of 1,592,305 representing 97.78 % seeking admission, the NCE, ND and NID had 17, 673 (1.11%, 17,584 (1.10%) and 31 (0.0002%) respectively. When compared with the statistics of 2015, the total number of applicants last year was 1, 475,600 and with the number in 2016, it represents an eight per cent increase. The number of centres used also increased from 402 to 540 representing 34.3% increase, while the number of visually impaired candidates also

rose marginally from 196 to 211 representing 7.7%.

Meanwhile on the cumulative performance of candidates, a total of 565,479 representing 10.46% scored 200 and above; 821, 095 (25.66%) scored 190 and above; 1,053,979 (45.16%) got 180 and above, while 117,290 candidates representing (2.17%) scored below 160 and above. On a state of origin, Imo recorded the highest



Prof. D'ibu Ojerinde
Registrar/CEO JAMB

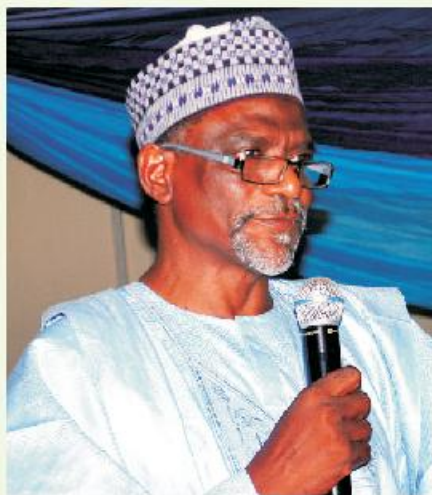
number of applicants with 104, 383 candidates representing (6.56%), followed by Delta 78, 854 (4.95%), Anambra 77,694 (4.88%) Osun 72,752 (4.57%) and Oyo 72,298 (4.54%), respectively. The state with the least applicants is Zamfara 5,295 (0.33%) and the FCT had 4,087 (0.26 %).



Stakeholders at the JAMB Combined Policy Meeting



HME Holds Interactive Session with CPC, CVC



Mal. Adamu Adamu
Hon. Minister of Education



Prof. Julius A. Okojie
Executive Secretary, NUC



Prof. Kimse Okoko
Chairman, CPC

The Honourable Minister of Education (HME), Malam Adamu Adamu on Friday, 4 June, 2016, interacted with the Committee of Pro-Chancellors (CPC) and Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Public Universities. The Meeting held at Conference room of the Ministry of Education, Abuja, according to the Minister, was for the parties to familiarise with one another on a common understanding on the right way forward, while also discussing the core objectives of the Minister's Action Plan (MAP) for education, especially with regards to higher education in Nigeria.

The interactive session centred on funding, quality and regulation, infrastructure and learning resources, governance and administration, industrial harmony, teaching and research, student welfare, access to university education, ethics and values, competitiveness and visibility and on generation of

ideas that would move the system forward. The Minister informed the meeting that discussions had reached advanced stage with the Account General of the Federation as regards to the need to offset the backlog of the shortfall noticed and the correction of subsequent warrants of Personnel Cost. He, however, charged universities to devise strategies to access the TETFund intervention and NEEDs Assessment grants, noting that universities had no need to cry for underfunding when these grants had remained idle

Mal. Adamu stated that the nation's education stakeholders are concerned with the quality of graduates and the quality of the teaching personnel in the system. He said that as stakeholders, they should come up with practical and objective ways of peer-reviewing the universities to ensure competitiveness among students. He added that the quality of the content delivered in the universities should be increased and that the observance of strict

regulation and maintenance of high-standards must be maintained and emphasised.

The HME charged the Governing Council and other Managers of the universities to maintain a cordial relationship with one another, urging them to be more creative and innovative so as to chart a new course for our universities. He acknowledged that the Nigerian University System (NUS) had not experienced any industrial action in the past three years, which, he stated, was good for the growth of



Prof. Adebisi Daramola
Chairman, CVC and VC FUTA





the system. He stated that the Ministry would work hard to ensure that no national strike is witnessed in the sector and charged individual universities to avert any industrial dispute within their domain. He also called on universities to devise means of checking the qualification of universities and the lecturers that teach students.

The Minister stated that there was need to develop a coherent plan that would make the nation's 143 universities to create at least two million places annually, which would ensure that each institution on the average admitted 14,300 students at every academic session. He suggested the need for strengthening staff-student relations, which would help avert issues that always occurred on the campuses.

Responding, the Chairman CPC and the Pro-Chancellor University of Uyo, Professor Kimse Okoko, thanked the HME for convening the meeting, describing it as the first of its kind, on the NEEDs grant and TETFund intervention. He said that such grants was what had helped to change the face of the universities, calling on the HME to help the universities to access

their 2014/2015 grants. On the ranking of universities and insufficiency, he stated, that the current economic challenge in Nigeria contributed to the present state of the universities. He added that, for Nigerian universities to attain such heights expected, some infrastructures needed to be put in place and that constant power supply was important for a scientist to make appreciable research in Nigeria.

Professor Okoko intimated the HME of the restiveness been experienced in universities which was as a result of the lack of payment of earned allowances and also shortfall in salaries. He stated that some staff in the NUS were paid last in December 2015, while others were yet to be paid, appealing to the Minister to help the university access third-party grants, because of the new policies where all monies are now paid into the Treasury Single Account (TSA).

In his address, Chairman, Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Vice-Chancellor, Federal University of Technology, Akure (FUTA), Professor Adebisi Daramola, thanked the HME for the interaction. He stressed the need for the Federal Government

to make it easy for universities to access their grants, observing that only 20% of grants that accrued to universities were released to them. He also stated that the hike in dollar rate had made it difficult for the institutions to complete infrastructure on the campuses.

Professor Daramola told the HME that the constant visitation exercises from the offices of the Auditor General and Accountant Generals of the Federation, was distorting academic programmes and was also costing universities a lot which usually happens four times in a month.

In his closing remarks, the Honourable Minister of State for Education, Professor Anthony Anwukah, advised the stakeholders in the system to go and digest the challenges and to proffer lasting solutions to the Government. He particularly charged the Governing Councils to stick to their mandates and avoid interfering with the job of the Vice-Chancellors.

Also present at the meeting was the Executive Secretary, NUC, Professor Julius A Okojie.



Adamu Adamu with stakeholders in a group photograph



Prof. Okojie Advocates Marshall Plan for the NUS

The Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission (NUC), Professor Julius A Okojie, OON, has advocated for a Marshall Plan for the Nigerian University System (NUS), in order to address the challenges in the System. He made the call, on Saturday, 30 May, 2016, in his presentation titled, Universities as Ivory Towers: The Nigerian Adaptation of an Enduring Culture, at the Committee of Vice-Chancellors (CVC) meeting at Jos, Plateau State. According to him "We can draw correlations between the Nigerian Education Sector today and Post-war Europe in 1947. Like George Marshall, This is an effort to roll out a plan for education in Nigeria on the campus of a university named after one of our most visionary leaders, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe".

The NUC scribe highlighted some of the challenges of the NUS to include: Access and Quality, Governance Structure, Funding: Endowment, Poor adoption of Technology-Assisted Learning for Research. He particularly mentioned the failure of the universities to embrace the Nigerian Research and Education Network (NgREN), Parochialism, Globalisation, Dying culture of academic mobility and Weak relations with the alumni.

On the way to address these issues through a marshal plan, Professor Okojie recommended that the constitutional issues that put education on the concurrent legislative list



Executive Secretary, NUC, Prof. Julius A. Okojie addressing CVC at the Jos meeting

should be resolved, while the three tiers of Government and their responsibilities in the provision of education be redefined. Others, he said, were the strengthening of Regulatory Laws; Streamlining of Professional Bodies: Post-Qualification regulation only for professional bodies; Accreditation panels by positions held in Academics, Redefining the roles of Professional bodies; Legislation on data capture for planning purposes: Staff and Student audit at all levels; Infrastructure Audit, among others.

Professor Okojie called for the Strengthening of National Institutions through the Restructuring of School Management Systems, Regulatory and Inspectorate agency for Secondary Education; Tertiary Education Commission; Ministry of Higher Education and Research; Ministry of Education and Social Development; Introduction of

new University Education Classification System: such as the "Ivy" League or First Generation universities; State and Regional Universities; Universities Colleges offering only undergraduate programmes; Equivalent of Community Colleges; Effective Legislation: Regulatory/ Funding/ Intervention Agencies;

On Universal Primary Education, the Executive Secretary recommended for a Free, Compulsory Education at the Basic levels and Penalty for defaulters; School Feeding Programmes; Boarding System for majority of Secondary schools; Technical and Vocational Education using the Chile and Mauritius examples; Subsidising and supporting private providers of education in the present 21st Century reality. He said that Improving Teacher Quality (Qualifications for Teaching); Inclusive Education; Gender, Special needs



CVC Sec Gen. Prof. Michael Faborade, ES, CVC Chair, Prof. Adebisi Daramola, Prof. Ishaq Oloyede & VC Unijos, Prof. Howard Mufuyey

with huge amount of scholarship and grants to include: Fulbright-Founded by Senator J. Williams Fulbright of Arkansas with 8000 grants annually, in 155 Countries and had produced 310,000 Fulbright fellows since inception. Similarly, in 1946, Rhodes Fellowships was established in 1902, named after Cecil John Rhodes, a British Mining Magnate and South African politician, primarily for foreigners, to study in University of Oxford and had trained over 7,688 since inception. Also, Humbolt-Competitive research fellowship was established by the Government of Germany for Natural Science and Humanities research and receives 700 persons annually, with 26,000 Humbolt Alumni, in 130 countries and producing about 50 Nobel Laureates

In his address, the Chairman, CVC and Vice-Chancellor, Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta, Professor Adebisi Daramola charged university managers to adhere strictly to the Keffi Declaration in order to preserve the sanctity of the university tradition. He advised them to resist the temptation of violating the KD due to pressures from highly placed members of the society.

Revolution in Examination Administration; ICT deployment in Research and Education Networks; Institutional based-research; Technology Transfer and Diffusion; Women in Science; Knowledge Dissemination.


Professor Okojie observed that universities had evolved over the years and some of their enduring best practices have made the best universities in the world, what they are. Many are deeply rooted in tradition, yet with international, autonomous, thought leaders' as well key drivers of development. He noted that in Nigeria the First Generation federal universities concentrated on research like the Ivy League, while the

Second Generation federal and state universities were addressing regional issues, whereas private universities were like community colleges. He recalled that while university education in Medieval Europe was mostly fuelled by a need to train clergy, the Nigerian experience was to build manpower to sustain a nascent independent nation.

The Executive Secretary observed that to give a university an international status, there were deliberate efforts by countries in the developed world to internationalise their universities through fellowships, and scholarships to attract the best brains. He cited some examples of universities



Prof. Okojie in a group photograph with stakeholders



time when the honoree can be present. Do not permit surrogates to accept your school's most prestigious award".

Other presentations were those by the former Registrar of Obafemi Awolowo University, Mr. Ayorinde Ogunraku, on University Registry and Academic Ceremonies and former Vice-Chancellor, University of Illorin, Professor Ishaq Oloyede

The Chairman cautioned against the award of honorary degrees to individuals in absentia, saying that such practice deprives the university the opportunity of hosting top personality. According to him "Although it is some time impossible for an honorary degree recipient to attend convocation, honorary degrees should not be presented in absentia because doing so

diminishes the prestige of the honour and robs the university the opportunity to host a prominent person. Furthermore, a honorary degree awarded in absentia squanders the valuable public relations benefits that can be derived from media coverage of the occasion. When a honoree is out of the country or otherwise occupied on a particular date, defer the presentation to another

NUC, NBTE, CIBN, Hold 2nd Confab for Banking, Finance Educators



Prof Alna delivering Prof Julius Okojie's Welcome Address


The Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria (CIBN) in collaboration with the National Universities Commission (NUC) and National Board for Technical Education (NBTE), organised the Second National Conference of Educators in Banking and Finance in Nigeria, from 28 -29th, 2016, at the Aganga Hall, International Conference Centre, University

of Ibadan. The Conference, attended by 91 delegates from the academia, regulatory institutions and the Deposit Money Banks has the theme "The Dynamics of Stabilizing the Nigerian Economy through Banking and Finance Education".

Welcoming participants, the Special Guest of Honour and Executive Secretary, NUC, Professor Julius A. Okojie, OON, noted that as a regulatory body,

the Commission, in response to the overwhelming demand for university education for national development set up Minimum Academic Standards and has constantly reviewed the curricula of universities and other degree awarding institutions in the country, spelling out the regime of knowledge, skills, as well as resource requirements for running academic programmes, taking into consideration contemporary national issues





economy; and inconsistent government policies and initiatives.

The participants also noted that Financial intermediation roles of the banking industry would not, on its own, produce value unless it is channelled to the productive sector of the economy. They recommended the need for a deliberate mechanism to connect the financial services sector to the productive sector. The government and regulatory institutions was advised to commission a research project on the changing banking dynamics in the country with a view to understanding the prospects for the industry and Nigeria is suffering from the resource curse which emanated from long years of mismanagement of our major source of income, crude oil, as well as leadership indiscipline.

Participants also noted that Academics and educators in the banking and finance industry have the responsibility to

and advancements in the frontiers of knowledge. The Commission has also over the years maintained high academic standards through accreditation of universities and courses they offer and ensuring that every university abides by the rules and regulations of accreditation, policies, procedures and guidance related to quality assurance, learning and teaching enhancement and academic standards.

The Executive Secretary, represented by former Vice-Chancellor, Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti and NUC Visiting Professor Oladipo Aina FAS, noted that with a conscious effort, the Conference would address such issues as the future of Banking, the role of Banking and Finance in the Nigerian economy, the role of regulatory institutions in Banking and Finance and building capacity for the Nigerian economy. He also acknowledged that it would proffer solutions to help Nigeria

overcome its present economic challenges, and attain its rightful position in history. He expressed the hope that with the caliber of persons participating at the Conference, the subject would be appropriately addressed for the nation to re-examine its efforts at nation building.

The objective of the Conference was to give educators a platform to collectively develop methodologies that would be ideal for tackling the challenges facing banking and finance education and practice in the country. At the conference participants agreed that banking and finance institutions should be re-positioned towards playing active roles in economic growth and development of the country. They also identified the major challenges facing the teaching and practice of banking and finance to include: inadequate basic infrastructure, poor funding of the country's educational system; corruption, fraud and unethical practices in all facets of the Nigerian



Prof. Aina, 2nd left, in a group photograph with participants



Participants at the Conference

ensure that the right quality of graduates and professionals with the right values are running the industry and not a set of charlatans who are out to swindle the masses of their hard-earned income. It also observed that the task of capacity building in the banking and finance industry is a continuous phenomenon that is dependent on the economic environment.

The participants recommended that within the tertiary institutions, HND and BSc. Banking and Finance programmes and CIBN Curricula, should continually be reviewed to meet the dynamics of not only the banking industry, but the financial services industry in general, while the curricula should be revised to reflect the current fast-paced technological age. The Curriculum for the BSc. Degree in Banking and Finance was recommended to include polytechnics, preferably at the

end of the third year of study in the university. They also recommended that work-based learning should be emphasised for effective teaching of ethics and professionalism in the corporate finance arena, while the teaching of banking and finance as a discipline should be more practical and not merely theoretical. Banking and Finance departments were told to acquire laboratories for practical sessions for students and such laboratories should simulate what happens in a typical bank.

It was also agreed that the banking and finance sector of the economy should channel its resources to financing the real/productive sector of the economy with particular attention to the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Banks were urged to develop programmes and products that would assist SMEs to improve the quality of locally-produced goods in order to encourage their consumption. The cross-purposes between banks' role of financial intermediation and the

need to declare high profits should be avoided. Banks are to be encouraged to have strong research departments which would offer sabbatical leave opportunities for academics, thereby fostering the relationship between the practice and teaching of banking and finance.

Participants also agreed that the concept of job fairs, where banks and new graduates of banking and finance could interact, should further be encouraged. This would serve as a way of reducing training costs for banks as Banking and Finance graduates who have been adequately trained, through industrial attachment, would not likely need intensive training on the basics of banking before they can be fully integrated into the industry.

On the part of Government, it was agreed that Government should provide the enabling environment for banking business and education. They also said that Government should drive the diversification

of the economy with greater vigour to reduce the adverse impact of the persistent fluctuations in the global price of crude oil. Participants also recommended that

Government should adequately fund institutions of higher learning to strengthen their service delivery; it should provide adequate infrastructural facilities to enable small and medium scale entrepreneurs operate successfully and competitively to encourage banks lending to the sector and that the judiciary should also speedily try cases of abuse of bank facilities and dispense with banks request to recover loans through realization of collaterals

expeditiously.

For the regulatory institutions, it was recommended that Policy inconsistency and weak regulatory oversight on the part of the regulatory institutions should be discouraged in order to ensure better service delivery. Also, regulators, including the CIBN, should appropriately sanction erring banks. The Sub-Committee on Ethics and Professionalism and the Investigating Panel of the CIBN should not relent in their efforts at promoting high ethical standards in the industry. The Central Bank of Nigeria should not limit its "Centres of Excellence", initiative to the Federal Universities but also extend to the Polytechnics and

State Universities, while the CIBN Certification should be a compulsory requirement for entry into Managerial Cadre (Assistant Manager and above) in the banking industry.

The papers presented at the conference include: The Future of Banking: Drivers, Prospects and Challenges; The Nigerian Economy and the Banking and Finance Profession: The Role of Ethical Education; Building Capacity for the Nigerian Economy: The Role of Regulatory Institutions in Banking and Finance; as well as Attracting Professional Interest in the Banking Industry: A Case Study.



Participants in a group photograph



ES Charges CDPGS On Best Practices

The Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission (NUC), Professor Julius A. Okojie OON, has charged members of the Committee of Deans of Postgraduate Schools in Nigerian universities (CDPGS) to glean and apply best practices in the discharge of their duties. He gave the charge on Thursday, 2 June, 2016, at the Annual General Meeting of the Committee, held at the Secretariat of the Nigerian Research and Education Network (NgREN).

Professor Okojie said that as Deans of PG Schools, they were expected to drive research that would not only add value to the



Prof. Julius A. Okojie
Executive Secretary, NUC

Nigeria Universities System, but to also improve their host communities. He advised the

group to contribute their quota for the betterment of the NUS.



Deans of PG Schools at the meeting

Okojie Restates Case for Review of NUC Laws

The National Universities Commission (NUC) Act, Cap N81 LFN 2004, first enacted as NUC Act No. 1 of 1974, with only minor amendments in 1993 under Decree 10 of 1993, requires urgent review, the Executive Secretary, Professor Julius A. Okojie, has said. He stated this on Wednesday 1 June, 2016, in his paper, titled: *Review of the Laws Establishing Regulatory Agencies and Tertiary Institutions*, at the Roundtable on Legislative Agenda for Tertiary Education in Nigeria, Organised by the Senate Committee on Tertiary Institutions and Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund) and the Federal Ministry of Education (FME) in collaboration with Daily Trust Newspapers, in Abuja.

The Executive Secretary, whose paper was presented by Deputy Director, Legal Services, NUC, Barr. Moses Awe, noted that under the 2004 Act, the Commission is essentially recognised as a service institution which provides services to Nigerian University System (NUS) and the nation at large. He said that, by so doing, NUC had ensured the provision of an efficient and balanced co-ordinated development of the Nigerian universities, which in turn had facilitated the flourishing of the tripartite mandates of these institutions namely, teaching, research and community service. Professor Okojie, however stated that with several contemporary challenges facing the NUS, wide gap had been created in the legal framework and the NUC's efforts at dealing with those challenges. He cited the example of the extant



Prof. Julius A. Okojie
Executive Secretary, NUC

law which only directed the Commission to close down unapproved universities without prescribing sanctions for operators and promoters of such acts, causing sporadic and endemic increase in the number of 'degree mills' (illegal universities). He, therefore, canvassed for an urgent amendment of the law to criminalise the operations of illegal universities and prescribe sanctions for violators of its prohibition.

The NUC Scribe pointed out that with the increase in the number of private universities to 61, with many more to come, there is an urgent need to legally and properly empower the Commission to ensure effective regulatory control over the licenced universities so as to make such licences amenable to suspension and withdrawal by NUC whenever the circumstances warrant it. According to him, licenced universities were

currently exploiting the existing legal gap to violate the terms and conditions of their licences without NUC properly positioned in terms of legal capacity to deal with such situations.

Giving an overview of the gaps in existing legislations that required amendment to meet the demands of the present times, Professor Okojie identified the alignment of the tenure of Office of Executive Secretary with that of the Vice-Chancellors of Federal universities, to reduce the term of the Office from multiple tenures to a single term of five years only, enhancement of the administrative structure by providing for dual Deputy Executive Secretaries to reflect the expanded responsibilities of the Commission to the enlarged NUS composed of 143 universities and 3 Inter-University Centres (IUCs). Others, he said, include the need for the functions



Barr. Moses Awe
Representative of the ES and Deputy
Director, Legal Services, NUC

of the Commission to be properly reviewed, realigned and expanded to reflect the mandates and functions of new departments and structures that evolved after the 1974 enactment, and to reflect the contemporary challenges in the NUS, among others.

On the Education (National Minimum Standards and Establishments of Institutions) Act CAP E3 LFN 2004, the Executive Secretary noted that it was an Education Act of 1985 legislation, which combined the regulatory functions of the NUC, NBTE and NCCE as an operational law targeted at quality assurance including setting of academic standards, accreditation, inspection of academic facilities, closure of illegal institutions, among others. He observed that despite some marginal amendments carried out in the Act in 1993, the legislative challenges facing NUC and the others had made the content and context of the Act to be deficient, thereby creating yawning legal gaps waiting to be filled by

amendment of the Education Act. He recalled that in 2011, pursuant to this task, the Federal Executive Council had approved some body of amendments to the Act which was forwarded to the 7th National Assembly, which remained in the custody of the Senate Committee on Education, as then called, before the expiration of the term of the Assembly.

Professor Okojie listed some of the gaps in the Education Act to include; conflicting and competing accreditation exercises of professional bodies that run parallel with NUC's exclusive accreditation powers as contained in Section 10 of the Act, that needed to be addressed, absence of legislative prohibitions and sanctions against establishment and operation of unapproved degree programmes, illegal satellite campuses, unapproved affiliations (both local and foreign) had become the bane of

40 federal universities and 3 IUCs under the regulatory ambit of NUC, only 25 have enabling statutes. He particularly revealed that the bill for University of Uyo, Federal University of Petroleum Resources, Effurun (FUPRE) and the thirteen new federal universities, French and Arabic Language Villages and the Nigerian Police Academy were not passed before the expiration of the tenure of the 7th National Assembly. He used the forum to commend the Senate Committee for taking the initiative of organising the Roundtable and called for expeditious consideration of the identified gaps in NUC existing laws in order to provide the enabling environment for the Commission to continue to discharge its responsibilities.

Present at the event were the NUC Deputy Executive Secretaries 1 and II, Professor Chiedu Mafiana



Cross Section of University stakeholders during the breakout session at the Roundtable

the NUS, which needed to be addressed statutorily.

Similarly, the NUC Scribe said that each of the federal universities was expected to have its establishment law. He, however, explained that out of the

and Mal. Ibrahim Dan'lya, respectively; Directors of Quality Assurance, Dr. Noel Saliu; Academic Standards, Dr. Gidado Kumo; Research and Innovation, Dr. Suleiman Ramon-Yusuf; and Executive Secretary's Office, Mrs. Constance Goddy-Nnadi.



Going Global Berth on African Soil for the First Time



Sen. Binta Masi Garba, Prof. Julius A. Okojie and Prof. Fatima B. Mukhtar

The British Council (BC) in conjunction with the South African Department of Higher Education and Training held the 2016 edition of Going Global Conference for leaders of international education for the first time on Africa soil. The event which attracted more than 1,000 delegates including Head of States, Ministers of Education, Higher Education leaders and other stakeholders, took place from 2nd to 6th May, 2016 at the Cape Town International Convention Centre in South Africa, with the theme: *Building nations, connecting cultures*.

The Conference, among others, examined such thematic issues as:

Education policy local priorities, local priorities, national systems and global drivers; Economic development, skills, enterprise, research and innovation as well as Engagement, democracy, social justice and international relations. In his remarks, the Chief Executive Officer of BC, Sir Cieran Devane, described it as a privilege to be at the helm of affairs when the 12th edition of the Going Global Conference was hosted in Africa. He stated that there was no other important platform on earth, where such a rich and multi- sectoral community come together to rethink and take a look at what the challenges and potentials of Global Higher Education are. He said that when the African Union

reflects on the African Renaissance, it refers not only to those rich natural resources of Africa, but to the human capital potentials of the continent. He observed that these resources were in dire need of new skills-set and the global impact of Higher Education on the continent, to derive maximum benefits.

Sir Devane enthused that Going Global was about partnerships, exchange of knowledge and ideas in helping the next generation of youth to be able to distinguish between what is harmful and/or good. The conference he remarked, also seeks to examine and re-frame, the role of Higher Education in African development and the



Sir Cieran Devane
CEO British Council

reengineering of positive social change. He posited that since the challenges were connected, the solutions too have to be interconnected. He argued that it was time to partner and do those things we could not do individually. He spoke passionately about the annihilation of distances and that ideas and innovations travel so fast with modern technology. He emphasised the need for the exchange of knowledge and understanding to make the world a safer and more prosperous place.

The U.K. Minister for the Cabinet, Mr. Matthew Hancock, spoke about the irrevocable commitment of the United Kingdom to partnerships based on an active support for research collaboration, support for Higher Education, trade, science and technology and linkage between industry and the academia. He noted that the Going Global conference has lived up to its expectations and true to the name that its founding fathers gave it, going global, given the array of participants from various

backgrounds, interests and persuasion.

Mr. Hancock recalled that in 1947, the Queen aged 21, had visited Cape Town with her parents, where in a speech dedicated her life to the service of the Commonwealth and spoke passionately about the challenges facing the youth. He also recalled that several years after, it was Nelson Mandela who also spoke about education as a weapon. He noted that these messages have continued to be relevant as the



Her Excellency
Ameenah Gurib-Fakim
President of Mauritius

years go by. He further noted that 22 years after the abolition of Apartheid and minority rule, much has changed as the Republic of South Africa has witnessed unprecedented development through among others, the reduction of poverty from 42% to 22%. He advocated the urgent need to educate, empower and forge global action to surmount these challenges of the world. He argued that ingenuity in every human endeavour is a value that is incalculable, hence the urgent need to unlock every human

potential. Mr. Hannock charged national systems to respond to the search for a more prosperous world, by also looking beyond the focus of primary and secondary education into high level critical thinking.

In a welcome address, the South African Minister of Higher Education and Training, Dr. Blade N Zimande, congratulated the British Council for deciding to host the Global Global in South Africa. He noted that the conference theme "Building Nations, Connecting Cultures" is very appropriate. He informed the meeting that after 22 years of independence, in South Africa has witnessed tremendous changes in its Higher Education landscape, through a deliberate programme of reconstruction and restructuring necessitated by the need to discard some of the counterproductive vestiges of the Apartheid era and make the sector make competitive and relevant. According to him more black and coloured students enrolled were into the country's universities, while their Curriculum reform



Dr. Connie Price
Country Director British Council, Nigeria.



Sir Cieran Devane with
Prof. M.Y. Bello, VC, BUK

also includes scarce skills, like STEM, Business and Law to reflect its contemporary demographics.

The Minister noted that in spite of the progress recorded so far, there were yet challenges in the Higher Education landscape which reflects the country's colonial and Apartheid past. There was therefore the urgent need to inject financial, human and infrastructural resources in many neglected rural areas.

He stated that with well over 71,000 foreign students in its university system, the government recently outlined key priorities areas to include the strengthening of the role of government in post school education and training, broadening access, stronger relationship between relevant education and training institutions, increasing doctoral graduates, staff attraction and retention of high quality academics, mentorship targets

with defined milestones/outcomes, expansion of research enterprise and output, introduction of teaching development grant, transformation of curriculum to remove some of the vestiges of the colonial era, internationalisation of the South African brand, qualitative knowledge production, intra and inter-African collaboration between the community, industry and local society so as to continuously utilise the impact of research to the community.

Vice-Chancellor, University of Liverpool and Vice-President, Universities in UK, Professor Beer, noted that South Africa was a country of tremendous history and tradition of great literature, with which it plays a regional leadership role in all spheres and in which Higher Education system share such warm and excellent relationship with their UK counterparts. She noted that the sheer scale of Going global exerting a gravity of influence and the seniority of people that it attracts, shows how committed the British Council has earned an international reputation. UK

Universities recognise the need to energise language learning irrespective of the professional pursuits of students. Universities have also been acknowledged to be the engines of cross fertilisation, architects and master builders of our collective prosperity. She said South Africa gives an example of transformational leadership and engagement. The UN Sustainable Development goals also recognise the powerful role that universities ought to play in providing policies on skills development.

Professor Adam Habib, Vice-Chancellor University of Witwatersrand stated that Going Global gives the practical effect to the dictum that Science has no boundaries. He however observed that this philosophy is constrained by our national policies, international rivalries and the inequalities that exist in our global academia. He argued that the world would not survive as a human specie if we do not come together as a global academy. This is more so, because all challenges are transnational in character, the reason why we truly



Mr. Chris Maiyaki with Director, British Council Myanmar,
Ms. Lynne Heslop



need to go global. He charged participants on the need to produce sufficient number of high quality graduates in areas of dire need. He cautioned that internationalisation efforts should be enhanced and expanded in such a manner that will not reproduce the same inequality and weaken local systems, the new order was supposed to overcome.

In his keynote Speech on *Age of Discovery: Globalization, Development and Tertiary Institutions*, Professor Ian Goldin, shared some of the thoughts that arose from the University of Oxford Martin School, where some 300 faculty members drawn from across 60 disciplines have been working on a multidisciplinary platform to find ways of surmounting some of today's challenges.

He noted that the iconic image of our time is that which has seen walls such as the Berlin wall coming down. He would have

thought that this wave of change was just about Eastern Europe, but it also brought about the collapse of Apartheid and the democratisation of at least 65 countries. He further stated that things have happened very quickly through hyper-connectivity and globalisation in the past 26 years which has seen the pace of change accelerating, hence the need for earlier assumptions, especially in education to be changed. This period of momentous change in the history of humanity, has come with some of its drawbacks, as could be seen in the Arab spring where some of changes and hopes for change were suddenly extinguished and dashed, in Syria, Libya and Egypt. The lesson being that it is not so much about openness, connectivity and democratisation, but that there could be real reversals in the midst of change.

Prof. Goldin argued that the dynamics of change need to challenge educators so as to seize the extraordinary and

unprecedented opportunities for humanity to overcome poverty, disease and by so doing avert those factors that could destroy the planet. He remarked that the choice was ours because since the wall came down, there have been an additional 2 billion people, new ideas have emerged that could make people live longer through scientific breakthroughs and simple habits of good hygiene. The advent of internet connectivity which came about the same year the Berlin wall came down, has seen access raised from 500,000 users to 5 billion and that with heightened literacy, there is a promising opportunity for the emergence of new Einsteins and Shakespeares that will change our lives at a much greater pace, not only due to the rapid distribution of exceptional creativity, but the concerted efforts and diversity of research collaboration. Therefore, there is need to think about the future and rethink our activities in education, as well as change our conception



L-R: Prof. Okojie, Sen. Garba, Sir Christopher Rodriguez, Mr. Maiyaki, Dr. Connie Price, Mr. Chikodi Onyemerela and Adetomi Soyinka





of ourselves and the world.

In another keynote speech on *National Goals and Tertiary Education: Made in Africa Solutions?* President of Mauritius, Her Excellency, Ameenah Gurib-Fakim, said that Going Global is taking place at extraordinary times in Africa's development trajectory, when Africa, south of the Sahara is in dire need of economic and political transformation. The conference she argued, would seek to examine the economic development, education policy and engagement which constitute the key building blocks for growth and development. She enjoined African leaders and stakeholders alike, to re-examine the critical role of Science & Technology, ICT, stronger institutions, mobilise investments in order to tackle the development deficit of Africa. She noted that it has been projected that by 2050, African population would double,

hence the urgent need to channel the tremendous reservoir of human capital to productive sectors. The youth, need to be mobilised for the urgent task of national and regional development through investments in basic and secondary education, TVET, and STEM. However, she warned that tapping the human potential of Africa, requires vision, innovation and investment backed up by key implementation strategies. Africa needs to invest in high quality research that is creative and adaptable to local circumstances and build high quality Higher Education systems as well as quality infrastructure as a magnet for industrial growth in Africa.

At a Roundtable discussion, Professor Olusola Bandele Oyewole, Vice-Chancellor, University of Agriculture Abeokuta, and current President, Association of African Universities (AAU), listed some of the challenges and priorities

confronting African Institutions. These include among others, access and equity, massification without corresponding increases in teaching staff and infrastructure, funding, poor remuneration. He recommended that African universities need to promote Open and Distance Learning, ICT, Internally Generated Revenue, strong national quality assurance agencies, pedagogy, and the emphasis on skills development through TVET. Other priority areas include, encouragement of Public Private Partnerships in the provision of services, etc.

At a private meeting with the Executive Secretary, NUC, the Chief Executive Officer of the British Council, Sir Cieran Devan, congratulated the Executive Secretary and the National Universities Commission for having done so creditably well to shape the cause of quality higher education



Profs. Daramola, Mafuyai, Bello, Sen. Masi, Profs. Hussein Sert, DD. Sheni, Mr. Chris Maiyaki, Prof. Mukhtar and Prof. Okojie



Dr. Blade Nzimande
Minister of HE & Training, SA

delivery in Nigeria, noting that he was proud of the achievements of Professor Okojie. Sir Devane stated that policy conversations at Going Global are usually at the highest level. He informed participants that the side meeting was aimed at bringing up to date what needs to be done by both parties to make ever lasting impact in Nigeria. This could be achieved by taking the discussions back to Nigeria based on a framework for the Higher Education Community to work with.

In a contribution, the Country

Director of the British Council in Nigeria, Dr. Connie Price, stated that the sheer scale of Nigeria and the huge demand for Higher Education brings about the imperative of working closely with NUC to ensure that NUC recognised the British Council system which grants accreditation to UK based institutions. She made a case for bringing together in a much closer working relationship, both Higher Education systems. Sir Both parties emphasised the need to consolidate and sustain the excellent and mutually beneficial ties between the two organisations. It was also resolved that either the Council or NUC would work with their designated officials on both sides to explore the suggestions by the University Alliance Consortium for enthroneing a budding system under which experienced Nigerian administrators and their British counterparts could work toward improving the executive capacities of university administrators. Other priority areas include increased doctorate training for both university staff and their NUC counterparts, sort of an in-house capacity that would lead to subject specialist, including the International Visitor Leadership Programme for new managers.

Both parties agreed to articulate common grounds and develop actionable priority areas, including establishing a one-stop system of verifying the accreditation status of UK-based online providers of Higher Education. Professor Okojie congratulated the British Council for a successful Going Global and thanked the CEO for his recent visit to the NUC Headquarters in Abuja.

The Country Director of the British Council in Nigeria, Dr. Connie Price, at a cocktail reception for the Nigerian Delegation, stated that having listened to speeches and deliberations all day during the conference, the British Council was pleased to host the cocktail for the Nigerian Contingent and Nigerians working in South Africa, to enable further networking and getting to know each other. She said the Council looked forward to talking and engaging with all participants in the coming months.

The Acting High Commissioner to South Africa, Amb. Martin Cobham stated that it was historic for him to be part of the first edition of Going Global on



Prof. Oyewole, Dr. Blade, H.E. Gurib-Fakim, Min. of Science & Tech. SA, Dr. Naledi Pander and Cabinet Secretary, Min. of Edu. Sci & Tech, Kenya, Dr. Fred Matiangi



African soil. He canvassed for more of such platforms to continuously communicate the Nigerian story. Amb. Cobham enjoined members of the delegation to come up with a template to properly capture the gains of Going Global to enhance Nigeria's Higher Education system. He argued for more action by citizens in position of policy and authority, so as to move away from talk shops as the only way to reclaim the past glory of the Nigerian Education System. He decried the lack of a viable national library in Abuja. He welcomed delegates and urged them to put into real action the lessons learnt in South Africa, in order to make a difference in Nigeria.

In a contribution, the Executive Secretary, Professor Okojie noted that Going Global had become a family affair and an annual gathering for addressing issues in Higher Education. He therefore, congratulated the British Council for moving the event from a small experience to a highly-regarded

international event, heavily loaded with information. He called for immediate action and enjoined the Vice-Chancellors present to upon return to Nigeria, convene a meeting of management and senate for the purpose of sharing the best practices. Professor Okojie further noted that every nation is expected to subject the Sustainable Development Goals as a unit of research with an expected outcome, hence the need for a colloquium on all the issues involved with SDGs and Higher Education.

Professor Okojie noted that the annual event has become a veritable platform for giving the loudest ovation to the good work which the British Council continues to provide. Participants were informed that Nigeria had had an unstable political history which has negatively impacted on the educational fortunes of Nigeria. He stressed the need to resuscitate the best practice and academic traditions, could not be over emphasised.

Professor Okojie also informed that expansion in University Education has come with its unique challenges, noting that brain drain took away quality academics to other lands. He highlighted the concept and gains of the Linkages with Expert and Academics in the Diaspora Scheme. He reasoned that in desperation for paper qualification, unsuspecting Nigerian children now travel to unaccredited institutions in some African countries. He spoke about the urgent need for the expansion and provision of Higher Education, which has necessitated the establishment of the Department of Open and Distance Education at the NUC.

At the closing, the South African Cabinet Minister for Higher Education, remarked that South Africa was proud to have successfully hosted the very first Going Global on African soil and noted with pride that the Conference sought to explore some of the key issues identified at the 2015 Going Global, on



L-R: Dr. Igot B. Ofem, Amb. Martin Cobham, Mr. Maiyaki, Dr. Price, Prof. Okojie, Mal. Abdullahi and Prof. Bello

connecting cultures, including the impact of Cross cultural boundaries at the individual, organisational and national levels. He further noted that Going Global 2016 has successfully addressed the role of Higher Education in building strong, productive and economically viable society. Other pertinent issues include but are not restricted, to staff and student mobilisation, institutional partnerships and collaboration, innovation, knowledge economy. Apart from cementing the long standing strategic partnership between UK and South Africa and other countries across the globe, this edition of Going Global has signalled the role of interconnectedness of today's global environment. It also has set the tone for meaningful development targets and goals for universities in the Less Developed Countries.

Prof Jo Beal, Director Education

and Society, at the British Council, thanked all the sponsors, speakers, participants, President of Mauritius and the host government for their contributions, passion, disagreement and debates, which were responsible for the huge success recorded so far while noting that the content and ideas obtainable from the Conference have been enriched in successive Going Global editions. She remarked that the British has over the years, tried to put on the table and convinced people with divergent views to come together to brainstorm annually. She reported that about 18m viewers virtually followed this year's edition. She then announced that the 2017 edition would take place at the Queen Elizabeth International Conference Centre in London in May, 2017, where she hopes, stakeholders could develop more links and continue the debate and passion expressed in Cape Town.

Other members of the Nigerian Delegation were: Ag. High Commissioner of Nigeria to SA, Ambassador Martin COBHAN; Chairman, Senate Committee on Tertiary Education & TETFund, Senator Binta Masi Garba; Sec General, AVCNU, Prof. Michael Faborode; Vice-Chancellors of Jigawa State University, Kafin Hausa, Prof. Abdullahi Ribadu; Plateau State University, Bokkos, Professor DDD Sheni; University of Jos, Prof. Hayward B. Mafuyai; Univ of Calabar, Prof. Zana I. Akpagu; , Fed Univ Dutse, Prof. Fatimah B. Muktar; ATBU Bauchi, Prof. Saminu A. Ibrahim; BU Kano, Prof. Muhammad Yahuza Bello; Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Professor Olusola B. Oyewole; University of Ibadan, Prof. Abel Idowu Olayinka as well as Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Bowen University and NUC, Director, Lagos Office, Mr. Abdullahi Hamza.



L-R: Amb. Cobham, Nigerian Embassy official 2nd left, Prof. Michael Faborode, another Embassy official and Mafuyai



UI Organises Colloquium, Book Launch in Honour of Emeritus Prof. Sogolo



(L-R) Professor Ambrose E. Aiyelari, Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Administration), University of Ibadan. Prof Oladipo Aina, Visiting Professor, NUC, Emeritus Prof Godwin Sogolo (Honoree)

The Department of Philosophy, University of Ibadan (UI) and former students of Emeritus Professor Godwin Sogolo, on Tuesday, 10 May, 2016, organised a one-day Colloquium to honour the eminent Professor of Ethics and African Philosophy, who clocked 70 years, in January, 2016. The celebrant joined the Department of Philosophy, University of Ibadan in 1976, retired from the services of the University of Ibadan in 2003, after about three decades of meritorious service.

The event featured presentations by immediate past Vice-Chancellor, National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN), Professor Vincent Ado Tenebe, President of Nigeria Philosophical Association and Deputy Vice-Chancellor of Madonna University, Okija, Professor J.C.A. Agbakoba, and a Roundtable discussion by six

eminent professors, most of whom were Professor Sogolo's former students. The occasion was chaired by the Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission (NUC), Professor Julius Okojie, who was represented by Visiting Professor Professor Oladipo Aina FAS.

In a welcome address, the Vice-Chancellor, University of Ibadan, Professor Abel Idowu Olayinka, FAS, represented by Professor Ambrose E. Aiyelari, Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Administration), paid tributes to Emeritus Professor Sogolo, whom, he described, as a catalyst to the study of Ethics and Philosophy in Africa. The Vice-Chancellor enjoined other academics to emulate the mentorship programme and exemplary lifestyle of the erudite Professor.

The Chairman of the occasion, Professor Julius Okojie,

commended the efforts of the organisers of the Colloquium, which, he said, would positively impact on nation building and development. He congratulated Emeritus Professor Sogolo, describing him as "a very respectable, strong and solid man of character, pedigree, brilliance, humility, dignity and nobility. He noted that this impeccable attributes which qualified the Emeritus Professor as a veritable mentor and role model to the younger generations of academics and students was recognised by the NUC and in tune with the Commission's policy of encouraging this as virtues required of academic staff of the present 21st Century.

In his opening remarks, the Dean, Faculty of Arts, University of Ibadan, Professor A. B. Ekanola eulogised Professor Sogolo, who incidentally served as a Dean of Arts in the University, (a position himself





Prof. Aina unveiling the book

University of Ibadan community, his friends, former students and colleagues for contributing in various ways to his development. He appreciated the tremendous support and goodwill he had received from friends and acquaintances, including His Excellency, the Executive Governor of Delta State, Dr. Ifeanyi Arthur Okowa and most especially Professor Vincent Ado Tenebe, Professor Julius Okojie and Chief Tony Anenih, amongst others.

Present also at the ceremony were seasoned academics, politicians and businessmen, including former Vice Chancellor, University of Ibadan, Emeritus Professor Ayo Banjo; Professors Adigun Agbaje; Jim Unah; Sophie Oluwole; Wale Olajide; A.G.A. Bello and Oshita Oshita; Alhaji Idi Farouk, Chief Tony Ipasaja, Sam Okonedo, Sunny Wilson, Chief Peter Igbo, Chief Sam Nkire, Mr. Dele Olowu as well as representatives of the traditional ruler of Emevor Kingdom, Delta State.

presently occupies and was also Professor Ekanola's Ph.D supervisor. He described Professor Sogolo as a teacher of teachers, whose academic children and grandchildren had excelled in all walks of life.

In his keynote Address, Professor Tenebe, who was represented by Dr. Eric Omazu, described Professor Sogolo as an "excellent mind", who not only demonstrated effusive generosity of his person, his intellect, his time and other resources in the service of mankind, but followed up same with good works. The President of Nigeria Philosophical Association,

Professor Agbakoba, in his remarks, charged Philosophers to work towards reclaiming their proper role in society, insisting that Philosophy is indeed responsible for the development and underdevelopment of any society.

Highlight of the event was the launching of a book written in honour of Emeritus Professor Godwin Sogolo entitled; Ethics, Governance and Social Order in Africa: Essays in Honour of Godwin S. Sogolo.

In his response, Emeritus Professor Sogolo thanked the organisers of the Colloquium for honouring him, and the



Cross section of audience at the Colloquium/Book Launch





Photo Gallery



One of the completed project in the Veritas University



Prof. Julius A. Okojie inspecting a Lecture Theatre in Veritas University



Prof. Julius A. Okojie inspecting facilities at the Proposed Kola Dalsy University



Ongoing project in the Proposed University



Other ongoing in the proposed projects



Prof. Julius A. Okojie being conducted round the Veritas University

Photo Gallery



L-R: ES, NUC, Profs. Julius A. Okojie; VC, Elizade University, Kunle Oloyede and Director, Quality Assurance, Dr. Noel Salu, during their visit to Elizade University



L-R: (Back row) Dr. Deborah Osgood, Mr. Sam Onazi Dr. Rukayyatu Gurin, Sen. Binta Masi Garba, Dr. Folashade Yemi Esan, Dr. Larry Fajekwo, Dr. Bill Osgood, (front row) Mr. Chris Malyaki, Dr. Aboki Samu, Mal. Ibrahim Dan'l'ya, Hon. Aminu Suleiman Fagge and Dr. Sola Aliu, during the tour of the Knowledge Institute, USA



Children celebrating during the International Day of Children at the NUC Creche



The Creche manager, 2nd left, Mrs. Dorothy Ohiaga with other staff in a group photograph with the children

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

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

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

Prof. Okojie, who was represented by the Deputy Executive Secretary 1, Professor Chiedu Mafiana, had explained that the new curriculum provides for a seamless seven-year programme. With the new curriculum, a Medical student would be expected to graduate in Basic Medical Sciences, with options in Anatomy, Medical Biochemistry and Physiology in the first four years, before proceeding for the clinical training that would run for three years.

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

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

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

Clinical Skills Laboratory.

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





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

Classroom Equipment

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

E-learning materials and Research Information Platforms

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

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

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

**Signed:
Management**



Approved Open Universities and Distance Learning Centres in Nigeria

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

List of approved Distance Learning Centres in Nigeria

Seven 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. Ladoko Akintola University of Technology Open and Distance Learning Centre, Ogbomosho.

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

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

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





NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

RE: ACADEMY OF SCIENCE ACCUSES NUC OF TAKING BRIBES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signed

Ibrahim Usman Yakasai
Director, Information and Public Relations





NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION



ADVERTORIAL

CONFIRMATION OF APPROVAL OF THE NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES e-LEARNING PROGRAMME

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

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

The four Participating Universities are:

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

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

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

Signed

Ibrahim Usman Yakasai

Director Information and Public Relations

www.nuc.edu.ng

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

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

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

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





NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

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

PROGRAMMES

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

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





- (a) The approval of three alternative models viz;
 - 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, okojie_julius@yahoo.com and copy to chiedu.mafiana@gmail.com

MANAGEMENT

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NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

RE: MORATORIUM ON PART-TIME PROGRAMMES

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

2.0. Universities That Made Submission

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

A. Federal Universities

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

B. State Universities

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

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

C. Private Universities:

1. Crescent University, Abeokuta, Ogun State
2. Caleb University, Imota, Lagos State
3. Igbiniedion 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, Umuaya, 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, Ighesa, Ogun State	2005
20	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi	1988	20	Gombe State University, Gombe	2004	20	Kwararafa University, Wukari (formerly Wukari Jubilee Uni.)	2005
21	University of Agriculture, Makurdi	1988	21	Kaduna State University, Kaduna	2004	21	Crescent University, Abeokuta	2005
22	Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta	1988	22	Cross River University of Technology, Calabar	2004	22	Novena University, Ogume, Delta State	2005
23	University of Uyo, Uyo	1991	23	Plateau State University, Bokkos	2005	23	University of Mkar, Mkar	2005
24	Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka	1992	24	Ondo State University of Technology, Okiti Pupa	2008	24	Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji, Osun State	2006
25	Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike	1992	25	Ibrahim Babangida University, Lapai, Niger State	2005	25	Caleb University, Lagos	2007
26	National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos	2002	26	Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun	2005	26	Fountain University, Osogbo	2007
27	Fed. Univ. of Petroleum Resources, Effurun	2007	27	Umaru Musa Yar'Adua University, Katsina	2006	27	Obong University, Obong Ntak	2007
28	Federal University, Lokoja, Kogi State	2011	28	Bukar Abba Ibrahim University, Damaturu, Yobe State	2006	28	Salem University, Lokoja	2007
29	Federal University, Lafia, Nasarawa State	2011	29	Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero	2006	29	Tansian University, Umunya, Anambra State	2007
30	Federal University, Kashere, Gombe State	2011	30	Osun State University, Osogbo	2006	30	Veritas University, Abuja	2007
31	Federal University, Wukari, Taraba State	2011	31	Taraba State University, Jalingo	2008	31	Wesley University of Science & Technology, Ondo	2007
32	Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State	2011	32	Kwara State University, Ilorin	2009	32	Western Delta University, Oghara, Delta State	2007





LIST OF APPROVED UNIVERSITIES IN NIGERIA

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

- BOOK OF THE MONTH -

Book Title: Nigeria Yesterday Today

Author: Godwin Sogolo

Publisher: Safari Books Ltd



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, Ogbomoso
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, Ilesha-Remo
4. Benson Idahosa University, Benin City
5. Bowen University, Iwo
6. Covenant University, Ota
7. Igbinedion University, Okada
8. Pan-African University, Lekki
9. Redeemer's University, Mowe, Ogun State

10. Caleb University, Lagos
11. Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji, Osun State
12. Nigerian Turkish Nile University, Abuja
13. Afe Babalola University, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State
14. Lead City University, Ibadan, (MSc. only)
15. University of Mkar, Mkar (MSc. only)
16. Madonna University Okija (MSc. only)
17. Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin (MSc. only)

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

Signed:
MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

relevant NUC departments

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

Prof. Julius A. Okojie, OON,
Executive Secretary, NUC
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, Manotis 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) Columbus 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 Udo 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 University, Iba-Oku, Akwa-Ibom State
- 55) Kaduna Business 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, Arochuku, Abia State.
- 5) West Coast University, Umuahia.
- 6) Saint Clements University, Iyin Ekiti, Ekiti State
- 7) Volta University College, Aba, Abia State.
- 8) Illegal Satellite Campuses of Ambrose Alli University.

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

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

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

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





This Week's Birthdays



NAME	DATE OF	DEPT
FUNMILAYO JUMOKE MOREBISE	06 June	DAS
BONIFACE OTE ODEY	06 June	DSSS
FELIX UDEY	06 June	DIM
PAUL CHINAKA ONWU	06 June	DAS
FRANCIS C. IDOKO	06 June	DRI
ANGELA OOGBEIDE	07 June	DODE
FUNMILOLA ADAMOLEKUN	07 June	DFA
JOSHUA MUYIWA AGBAOYE	07 June	DPP
LAURETTA NNENNA ACHOR	08 June	DQA
BOLAJI AYODELE BALOGUN	09 June	DPP
ABDULLAHI YA'U	10 June	DESO
OJOCHOGWU MARY ENEJOH	11 June	DODE
DAVID OLUSOLA OGUNDELE	12 June	LOL

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



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DO YOUR BIT TO MOVE THE
COMMISSION TO GREATER HEIGHTS

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Courtesy: Directorate of Management Support Services

SHUN CORRUPTION.
It Does not Pay

Courtesy: Anti-corruption and Transparency Division





**NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION
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