

Incorporate 21st Century Skills in Varsity Curriculum –Prof. Okebukola at 2nd NUC International Lecture



L-R: Distinguished Lecturer, Prof. Peter Okebukola; Chairman of the occasion, His Excellency, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo and the Executive Secretary, NUC, Prof. Abubakar A. Rasheed

As the National Universities Commission (NUC) gets set to review the curriculum of the Nigerian University System (NUS), its

former Executive Secretary, Distinguished Professor Peter A. Okebukola, OFR, has proposed that the envisaged curriculum must be 40 percent theory, 30 percent

practicals (inclusive of 10 percent field/practical immersion experience, such as SIWES); 20 percent for 21st century skills, entrepreneurship, innovation and

in this edition



FG Inaugurates Panel to Audit 12 Fed. Varsities

Pg. 4



Weak Institutions, Leadership Deficit, Bane of Nigeria's Development - Former President Obasanjo

Pg. 6



ABUAD Honours Profs. Rasheed, Okojie

Pg. 8



L-R: Registrar JAMB, Prof. Is-haq Oloyede; Executive Secretary, TETFund, Dr. Abdullahi Baffa Bichi; Prof. Abubakar Rasheed; Chief Olusegun Obasanjo; Prof. Peter Okebukola and Secretary-General, Committee of Vice-Chancellors (CVC), Prof. Michael Faborode

IT Skills; and 10 percent courses for developing societally-approved values.

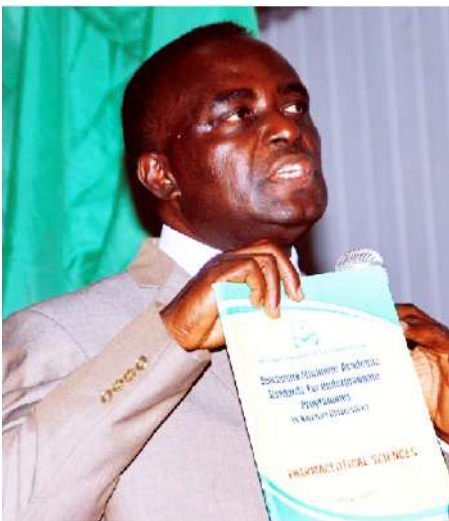
Professor Okebukola made the proposal in his lecture titled, 'On the March to Re-invent the Curricula of Nigerian Universities for Improved Relevance and Global Competitiveness,' delivered at the 2nd Quarterly Distinguished Lecture Series of the NUC, held at the Commission, Abuja, on Wednesday, 3 May, 2017.

Besides emphasising the development of a curriculum that would ensure that Nigerian graduates are nationally-relevant and globally competitive, Professor Okebukola stressed that due attention must also be paid to ensuring that the environment for delivering the curriculum is sufficiently clement. To implement this practical-oriented curriculum, therefore, the Lecturer advised that more investment must be made in improving laboratory and workshop infrastructure and equipment as

well as the provision of consumables and maintenance of equipment.

Such a curriculum, he said, would force the hands of proprietors, who desired full accreditation of programmes in their universities, to provide functional laboratories and workshops, while the lecturers would in turn, ensure conduct of practical work, since student laboratory reports would be the basis for accreditation.

The curriculum should also include



Prof. Okebukola delivering the Lecture



Presidents of the Nigerian Academies of Letters and Science, Profs. Olu Obafemi (left) and Mostow Onuoha





Representative of the Lagos State Governor and Director General, Office of Education Quality Assurance, Lagos State Ministry of Education, Mrs. Ronke Soyombo with the Chairman, Senate Committee on Tertiary Education and TETFund, Senator Jibrin Barau

courses and promote delivery system that would foster innovation by staff and students, courses that would inculcate cherished societal values, so that the products could truly graduate in learning and character as well as courses that would foster entrepreneurship and 21st century skills such as, collaboration and teamwork, creativity and imagination, critical thinking, problem solving, flexibility and adaptability, global and cultural awareness, information literacy, leadership, civic literacy and citizenship, oral and written communication skills, social responsibility and ethics, technology literacy and initiative.

The above were part of the report of a study that Professor Okebukola undertook with his team of researchers. Towards re-inventing a 2018 NUC Benchmark Minimum Academic Standards (BMAS) and based on the findings of the national needs assessment, international comparisons with curricula of high-performing university systems as well as the

envisioned future outlook of occupations and jobs in a globalised world, the configuration proposed for the revised NUC BMAS, anticipated to be published in the first quarter of 2018, were summarised by the team.

Professor Okebukola called on the incumbent Executive Secretary, Professor Abubakar A. Rasheed, to urgently set up an NUC Working Group on BMAS Review and suggested some terms of reference (ToRs) for the Committee. These

include: collection of data (additional to those of the study reported in this lecture on (a) areas needing improvement in the 13 disciplines; (b) new programmes without NUC-approved BMAS developed by universities (c) rapid needs assessment of labour market expectations of graduates of Nigerian universities since 2006 on skills gaps to be bridged through the revised BMAS and (d) global and national forecast of new programmes that will be relevant in the next 20 years; convening teams of experts in 13 panels to review the 2011 BMAS, based on empirical data from (a) above; conduct of mid-cycle (after two-and-a-half years) evaluation of the level of implementation of BMAS and conduct of end-of-cycle (towards the end of the fifth year) evaluation of the level of implementation of the BMAS.

The Professor of Science and Computer Education cautioned that a good curriculum by itself was not sufficient for the production of quality graduates. Rather, it was a



Vice-Chancellors at the Lecture





Vice-Chancellors, Heads of Parastatals and guests at the Lecture

requirement within a climate of other conditions such as well-motivated and quality staff in the right quantity, well-resourced and learner friendly environment to deliver the curriculum, well-motivated students with good reading culture, good university governance climate as well as stable academic calendar (not interrupted by lengthy strikes by staff and students) among others.

At the current level and based on comparisons with 2017 curricula of top-three universities in the world, Professor Okebukola said the current university curriculum was found to have some innate strengths. These include, being very prescriptive to ensure that national minimum standards are met and all graduates, regardless of the University of training, have the same minimum exposure to knowledge and skills for the course, which is good for a relatively young university system; it prescribes a PhD as the minimum qualification, at least for a Lecturer Grade 1 position; the courses are numerous to ensure full engagement of students

throughout their courses; and Entrepreneurial studies are compulsory for all students, regardless of their course of study. On its weaknesses, the curriculum is too weak in providing exposure to practical experiences; there are too many theoretical and too few practical courses; it is weak in promoting innovation; there are too many traditional courses and too few courses in emerging disciplines and programmes; while it is also weak in promoting development of 21st century skills and fostering the

development of values.

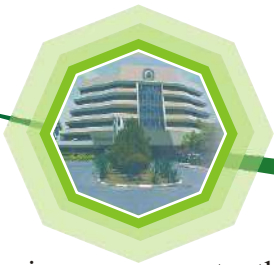
The former NUC Scribe noted that the commonest global pattern of cycles of renewal of university curricula was five years in most countries. He acknowledged that NUC, as much as practicable, subjects the BMAS to renewal every five years, with a nine-step process followed in the review. He disclosed that there were three widely acknowledged models of reinventing or reviewing the curriculum: the patchwork model, the big bang model and patchwork-big bang hybrid model.

In his remarks, Chairman of the Lecture and former President Olusegun Obasanjo, threw his weight behind the curriculum review, saying that education institutions, at all levels required a curriculum that would guide and lead to the attainment of the mission and objectives of that institution. He noted that, through the ages, the question had always been 'Education for What?' and the



More Vice-Chancellors and other stakeholders at the Lecture





various answers to this question had included: Education for Knowledge, for skill, as a meal ticket, for freedom, for self-reliance and even for employment.

The former President submitted that “whatever our education is for, one important aspect of it, in a dynamic society, is that the curriculum must be innovated, reinvigorated, reengineered and made dynamic.” He was, therefore eager to listen to Professor Okebukola, whom he described as a man of many parts and an erudite scholar.

Nigeria, he noted, needed innovation at this time in its history, especially by reviewing those aspects of the curriculum that

led to the production of graduates that are unemployed or even unemployable. He therefore suggested the institution of prizes for innovation at Faculty, University, Local Government and even State levels, for those who introduce the best innovations into the conduct of their activities and businesses. According to him, research and innovation may be grouped together, but they are not the same. While not downplaying the importance of research, he said, “Innovation is very important. It is the responsibility of all of us, no matter what we are doing or not doing.”

Welcoming guests, Professor Rasheed said he was delighted to welcome them to the very special

event and that it was particularly remarkable that Chief Obasanjo was chairing it. He described Chief Obasanjo as a senior citizen of the world, an eminent leader and visionary as well as founder and father of one of the leading private universities in the country.

The Executive Secretary recalled Chief Obasanjo's spontaneous enthusiasm on hearing his remarks, at the last convocation ceremony of Baze University, Abuja, that NUC intended to undertake a comprehensive overhaul of the curricula in all the academic disciplines in the NUS, especially against the backdrop of the criticisms from diverse stakeholder groups about the real and perceived inability of Nigerian graduates to function meaningfully in the world



Chief Olusegun Obasanjo (4th left) with Profs. Rasheed, (3rd left) Okebukola (2nd left) and other dignitaries pose for a group photograph



of work and the pervasive notion of knowledge and skills gap, calling to question the quality of the graduates. Chief Obasanjo had said that the curriculum review was a task that must be pursued with vigour and pursued because of the centrality of the curriculum to inculcating, in students, the requisite skills for national development and global competitiveness.

With such encouragement, Professor Rasheed said, the next important task was to define the modalities for re-engineering the curricula of Nigerian universities. The Commission decided to leverage on its International Distinguished Lecture Series to kick-start the conversation and set the tone for broader stakeholder interaction and engagement in the curriculum reform process.

The next hurdle was to identify the most appropriate person to deliver the all-important lecture. The Commission, he said, did not have to look far to find one of its own, a curriculum expert, university administrator and former Executive Secretary of the Commission, Distinguished Professor Okebukola.

The Executive Secretary stated that NUC was empowered by law to lay down minimum standards for all the programmes taught in the NUS and had always taken a proactive approach, in consultation with the universities and all key stakeholders to achieve its mandates. The lecture, he said, was expected to throw up veritable pathways to reinventing

curriculum and stimulate contributions from all key stakeholders, including policy makers, academics, university managers, the industry and employers of labour, among others. From the initial effort of setting the Minimum Academic Standards (MAS) in 1989, which was later considered to be too prescriptive and led to the development of the BMAS document, which clearly enunciates the thresholds of the regime of knowledge and focuses on the improvement of skills and competences, Professor Rasheed said the processes had always been in consultation with key stakeholders.

Despite this productive approach, he said, the curriculum remained the suspect whenever the quality, competitiveness and employability of graduates were being discussed. NUC, he assured, was committed engendering flexibility and innovation in the development of university curriculum in the country. The Commission has, therefore, intensified its collaboration with universities to promote the emergence of innovative academic programmes and disciplines within the context of the availability of expertise and material resources.

The most recent example of the above, the Executive Secretary said, was the development of the BMAS for Aeronautic/Astronautic Engineering, in collaboration with the Kwara State University, Malete, in 2016. Professor Rasheed said that the Commission would continue to encourage universities to be innovative and flexible with the curriculum and introduction of

new academic programmes, adding that while the curriculum is being developed, concerted efforts must be made to build the capacities of academic staff to ensure that they are at the cutting edge of the frontiers of knowledge, without which their graduates would be at a disadvantage.

Chairman of the Local Organising Committee and Director, Research and Innovation, Dr. Suleiman Ramon-Yusuf, thanked the guests, which included the Director General, Office of Education Quality Assurance at the Lagos State Ministry of Education, Mrs. Ronke Soyombo, who represented the Lagos State Governor, Akinwunmi Ambode; Executive Secretary, Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund), Dr. Abdullahi Baffa Bichi, who represented the Guest of Honour and Honourable Minister of Education, Malam Adamu Adamu; Registrar of JAMB, Professor Is-haq Oloyede; Proprietors, Pro Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of Federal, State and Private Universities; members of the academia; Presidents of the Nigerian Academies of Science and Letters; representative of the Council for the Regulation of Engineering in Nigeria (COREN), Heads of Agencies and Parastatals in the Federal Ministry of Education as well as Management and staff of the NUC.

The Lecture was streamed live via the Nigerian Research and Education Network (NgREN), where the Vice-Chancellors and other Principal Officers of Bayero University, Kano and University of Uyo joined the conversation.





FG Inaugurates Panel to Audit 12 Fed. Varsities

The Federal Government has inaugurated a seven-man audit panel to investigate the utilisation of the take-off grants of the 12 Federal Universities, established by the past administration, between 2011 and 2013. These are the Federal Universities of Kashere, Gombe State; Ndufu-Alike Nkwo, Ebonyi State; Oye-

consolidate the funding of these universities, to enable them achieve their overriding objectives, it is highly desired, in line with the stance of the present government on transparency and accountability in public affairs, that an audit of the utilisation of the grants for the take-off project in the 12 universities be

selected, based on integrity and professionalism. He, therefore, charged them to carry out the assignment with utmost diligence and justify the confidence reposed on them by the government. The Terms of Reference for the Committee are to:

1. Determine the actual amount



Hon. Minister of Education Mal. Adamu Adamu, inaugurating the panel: Hon. Minister of State for Education, Prof. Anthony Anwukah (2nd left); Executive Secretary, NUC, Prof. Abubakar A. Rasheed and the Ag. Permanent Secretary, Dr. Hussain Adamu

Ekiti, Ekiti State; Lokoja, Kogi State; Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State; Dutse, Jigawa State; Otuoke, Bayelsa State; Lafia, Nasarawa State; Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State; Gusau, Zamfara State; Gashua, Yobe State and Wukari, Taraba State,

Inaugurating the Panel, the Honourable Minister of Education, Malam Adamu Adamu, said that the Panel became necessary, following series of complaints and petitions from various quarters on financial impropriety, adding that the exercise was not to witch-hunt any political opponent. According to him, 'In order to further

undertaken. The audit is also necessitated by the avalanche of complaints and petitions from stakeholders and clients, including the new Vice-Chancellors of the 12 universities as well as campus-based unions and community leaders.' He informed the Committee members that the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) was currently investigating a number of allegations on financial impropriety in three of the institutions, including the Federal Universities of Kashere, Gombe State, Dutsin-ma, Katsina State and Otuoke, Bayelsa State.

Malam Adamu reminded members of the Committee that they were

released to the NUC by the Tertiary Education Trust Fund as take-off grants to the institutions;

2. Identify and confirm the number of contracts awarded, including contract sums;

3. Ascertain that due process was followed in the awards of contract;

4. Determine the amount paid on each project, including outstanding claims;

5. Assess the status of the various projects implemented; and

6. Make recommendations for any other issue relating to project implementation in the 12 institutions.

In his acceptance speech, Chairman of the Committee and former Vice-





Members of the Panel at the inauguration

Chancellor of the University of Ibadan, Professor Olufemi Bamiro, thanked the Minister for finding them worthy and promised that they would bring their experience to bear in carrying out the assignment within the stipulated time.

Other members of the Committee included: Mr. S.L. Abubakar, Engr. Mansur Ahmed, Arc. Umar Aliyu, Mr. Fred Eenwa and Professor Patrick Ehi Oshio, while Barr. Kefas Magaji, is to serve as Secretary. At the meeting were the Honourable Minister of State for Education,

Professor Anthony Anwukah; Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission (NUC), Professor Abubakar Rasheed, some Directors of the Federal Ministry of Education and NUC as well as Vice-Chancellors of the affected universities.



The Panel members with the Honourable Minister



Weak Institutions, Leadership Deficit, Bane of Nigeria's Development - Former President Obasanjo



L-R: Director, Olusegun Obasanjo Research Centre on Good Governance and Democracy Development, Prof. Abdullahi Shehu; Pro-Chancellor, NOUN, Ameh Ebute; Vice Chancellor, Prof. Abdallah Uba Adamu; His Excellencies, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo and Dr. John Dramani Mahama and Rtd. Chief Justice Aloma Muktar

One of the crises of development in Nigeria is the weaknesses of the country's institutions along with leadership deficit, former President Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR, has said. The country, he submitted, must strengthen its institutions, especially those saddled with the responsibility of ensuring transparency and accountability in governance, while also ensuring that those elected to make laws are people with integrity and wisdom to make good laws, otherwise bad laws would lead the nation to the ditch. Those who have the responsibility for arbitrating and adjudicating must also be up to their oaths of office and do justice without fear or favour and those responsible for management of resources must know that they are doing so in trust and should account for their actions too.

Chief Obasanjo made these

submissions on Tuesday, 2 May, 2017, while delivering the Distinguished/ Inauguration Lecture of the Olusegun Obasanjo Good Governance and Development Research Centre of the National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN), titled, 'Leadership, Governance and the Challenges of Development in Nigeria: The Way Forward', held at the Yar'Adua Centre, Abuja.

The former President described as misplaced, the belief by some persons that in the quest for the nation's development, there was no need for strong people, but rather strong institutions. While arguing that this may be true to some extent, strong institutions, he insisted, are built by strong people with vision, foresight, integrity and dedication. He expressed optimism that the Research Centre would not fall into this crisis, with the appointment, by NOUN, of Professor Abdullahi

Shehu, who has vast international experience in governance and development policy and practice and had also worked in the UN and ECOWAS, as Director.

Chief Obasanjo remarked that leadership has some attributes and characteristics that could, predictably, be discerned. According to him, leadership does not necessarily mean power or the application of power, but rather, the ability to influence others to do what is right and make them do it willingly. He stressed that it was an essential ingredient for human development. Without good leadership, he said, no society could attain its full potentials. The basic attributes of leadership is taking the vision from 'Me' to 'We', he said.

The Guest Lecturer postulated six theories which, he said, were pertinent to leadership such as the





L-R: Former Vice-Chancellors of NOUN, Profs. Olugbemiro Jegede and Vincent Ado Tenebe; Vice-Chancellor, Nile University of Nigeria, Prof. Hussein Seth and Distinguished Prof. Peter Okebukola

great man-woman theory, trait theory contingency theories, charismatic/ transformational theory, authentic leadership theory and Coleman's political theory. He, therefore, challenged the Centre to research on this and other theories and draw applications that would suit the Nigerian context and to be tested in different contexts across the world.

Leadership attributes and qualities are synonymous, Chief Obasanjo stated. He said that no leader has them all but that a good and effective leader must possess most of them to a very high degree. These attributes and qualities, he summarised as: infinite courage, self-control, sense of justice, decision making, planning, admirable and pleasing personality, sympathy and empathy, responsibility, teamwork, cooperation and, above all, believing in God and being God-fearing, which, he described as both the beginning of wisdom and success of a leader. He argued that whatever style or theories of leadership a person may believe in

or practice, success could only be guaranteed when one sets and gets the priority right, avoids impunity, zero-tolerance for corruption, inclusion and popular participation, among others.

On Governance, the former President said that everyone clamours for democracy which is the right form of government, stressing that himself was a victim of brutality of non-democratic government. Democracy must, therefore, be the base and beginning of governance and indeed of good governance. He, however, shocked his audience by asserting that the best person for the job is not necessarily selected, but what electoral democracy gives developing nations of Africa and Nigeria, in particular, is the chosen person for the job and not the best person for the job. He advocated that no one should go into government with 'empty mind' and hoping to fill the mind up when already in power. One should be fired up by ideals and only itching to run with it after gaining power.

Chief Obasanjo expressed his displeasure that in some cases, manifestoes are written without the candidate having an input. He proposed that a programme of work with timeline must be available on the first day of work for a political leader, pointing out that such programme must be embedded with political, economic, social and international elements. For instance, he noted that the political element must recognise opposition as well as other stakeholders as and when necessary, ensure unity of purpose, not elimination of opposition. Opposition, he said also must constructively and positively oppose while there must be space, opportunity and resources for each tier of government to perform its functions and responsibilities. In this wise, there should be no usurpation of resources or functions of one tier of government by the other.

Drawing inference from the other elements, the former President explained that economic elements flow into social element and by





extension to the international element, where the world lives interdependently in a global village, pointing out, though, that the latter was not quite as simple as it would seem in governance and, more so, in good governance. Some of the intangible factors that make up good governance include justice, equity, inclusion, popular participation, peace and security. Others are freedom, fundamental human rights and choices, food security and nutrition, education and access to knowledge and skills, health and healthcare delivery, employment. He submitted that any government that cannot reasonably guarantee security and property of its citizens is not governing and not worthy of the name government.

Dwelling on the international element, the Guest Lecturer observed that every country needed political and diplomatic support of other countries, as there is no hiding place for any government in the world today. In this sense, no country can be secure and safe in isolation. It

needs the defence and security support of others. Likewise on economy and trade, finance and the issue of environment and cultural diplomacy, because as the ecosystem is diverse, so is culture diverse. Governments, he said, must work bilaterally, multilaterally and with international organisations and institutions to achieve same.

Chief Obasanjo took a swipe at the impediment to good governance in Nigeria-the issue of corruption. In this context, he acknowledged that corruption was the enemy of progress and development, but observed that while it is true that there is corruption in every society, its pervasiveness, deleterious effects and debilitating impacts are more in societies with weak ethical frameworks, rule of law and institutions to prevent and control corruption. He acknowledged that successive governments had attempted to fight corruption in Nigeria, recalling that his government introduced the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related

Offences Commission (ICPC), Money Laundering Prohibition Act and the Advance Free Fraud and other Related Offences Act, among others.

At the international level, the former President recounted that his government spearheaded the establishment of the ECOWAS Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA) According to him, despite this efforts and those of other governments, corruption still posed a challenge to the progress and development of Nigeria. He urged Nigerians to stop pointing accusing fingers, shifting blame or passing the buck, but to instead know that the buck ends with everyone. He expressed hope that if Nigeria arises to this responsibility, Africa would have risen and challenged Nigerians to live by example, especially by the Church and Mosque taking the lead in the fight against corruption.

Earlier in his remarks, Chairman of the occasion and former President of Ghana, Dr. John Dramani



Representative of the Executive Secretary, NUC and Director, Research and Innovation, Dr. Suleiman Ramon-Yusuf (2nd right) with other guests at the Lecture





Mahama, noted that Chief Obasanjo was in a good position to talk expressly on good governance, respect for human rights and rule of law, having traversed both the military and civilian era as Nigeria's leader. He said that his invitation was a testament to the consolidation of good governance and leadership role as well as brotherly relationship between Nigeria and Ghana.

Dr. Mahama tasked the Centre to research into unresolved issues of Democracy and Development in Africa. He explained that Africa, emerging as the fastest growing population should be researched into to identify the relationship between the population growth and development programmes. While not preempting the lecturer, he expressed his belief that a lot of challenges would be thrown after the lecture that the Centre would need to use as the basis for its research activities.

Similarly, the Co-Chair and former Chief Justice of Nigeria, the first woman to be so appointed, Hon. Justice Aloma Mayram

Muktar, GCON, said that the lecturer is a man of immense wisdom and reputation and well regarded in Africa and beyond. She said that despite his age, his quest for knowledge had thrown a challenge to many Nigerians that it was not late to seek knowledge as learning is a life-long activity.

While welcoming the guests, the Vice-Chancellor of NOUN, Professor Abdallah Uba Adamu said that the Research Centre was the University's modest way of contributing to national development needs. While describing former President Obasanjo as an eminent person, he said that Obasanjo revived the moribund NOUN when he came back as a civilian leader and also appointed a sound academic in the person of Professor Olugbemiro Jegede, as the pioneer Vice-Chancellor, whom, he said, laid the solid foundation for what the institution had become today. The University, he pointed out, approached the former President for the Centre to be named after him which he obliged without hesitation and also agreed to deliver the

inauguration Lecture. NOUN, he disclosed has over 200,000 active students today, including the former President, who is currently undertaking his PhD project.

One of the highlights of the event was the presentation of mementos to Chief Obasanjo, Dr. Mahama and Hon. Justice Muktar, on behalf of the University by the Pro-Chancellor, Senator Ameh Ebute; while the Director of the Centre, Professor Abdullahi Y. Shehu gave the vote of thanks.

The lecture was attended by the crème la crème of the academia, members of the National Assemblies, Justices of the Supreme Courts and High Courts, former and serving Permanent Secretaries of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and other members of the university community. The Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission, Professor Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, MFR, was represented by the Director, Research and Innovations, Dr. Suleiman Ramon-Yusuf.



Dignitaries with the Chief Host, Prof. Abdallah, 3rd right at the Lecture



ABUAD Honours Profs. Rasheed, Okojie



Prof. Abubakar A. Rasheed
Executive Secretary, NUC

Afe Babalola University, Ado-Ekiti, ABUAD, recently organised a reception in honour of the Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission (NUC), Professor Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, mni, MFR and his predecessor, Professor Julius A. Okojie, OON, in recognition of their outstanding performances and contributions to the entrenchment of quality university education in the country. The event featured a Guard of Honour mounted at the University's main gate on Tuesday, 25 April, 2017, in honour of the two Academics.

Speaking at the event, the Founder and Chancellor of the University, Aare Afe Babalola, said that the university community was delighted to organise a farewell and

welcome reception for the two NUC Chiefs, due to their remarkable contributions to university education in Nigeria. The reception was to also appreciate the immediate past Executive Secretary for his support for ABUAD and to welcome the new Executive Secretary for his manifest love for ABUAD as evidenced by what he said and wrote about ABUAD. He said that the licensing of ABUAD as the 34th Private University in 2009, was one of the high points of the 10-year eventful tenure of Professor Okojie as the Seventh Executive Secretary of NUC. He recalled that it was during Professor Okojie's tenure, he applied for the license for ABUAD and due to the former Executive Secretary's passion and commitment towards the entrenchment of quality and functional education in Nigeria, a team was sent to assess the University. He added that the delegation was impressed with what it saw on ground, as a result of which it pronounced the University as "a model benchmark and reference point" for other Universities. He also prayed that God would grant Professor Rasheed the wisdom to continue with the good works of his predecessor and even with better innovations to steer the Nigerian University System (NUS) to a world class status.

In his remarks, Professor Okojie commended the visionary leadership of Aare Afe Babalola, which, he said, had contributed to the transformation of the Institution. He congratulated the Principal Officers for their achievements and support towards upholding the vision and mission of the University. He expressed appreciation for the encomiums showered on him and Professor Rasheed, who was represented by NUC Director, Student Support Services, Dr. Rukayyatu Gurin and accompanied by the Director, Executive Secretary's Office, Mrs. Constance N. Goddy-Nnadi.

At the Cocktail reception, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Michael Ajisafe, said that the University



Prof. Julius A. Okojie
Former Executive Secretary, NUC





would continue to appreciate the immense support and professional advice of Professor Okojie to the University and other Private Universities in general. He asserted that Professor Okojie was the grandfather of Private Universities in Nigeria, because many Private Universities were licensed during his tenure. He further stated that Professor Rasheed was, by his designation, the father of Private Universities, due to his determination to nurture the universities to enviable growth.

During the meeting with the Founder and ABUAD University Management on Wednesday, 26th April, 2017, Professor Okojie explained that Act No. 1 of 1974 established the Commission as a statutory body charged with the responsibility to oversee the Nigerian University System (NUS), while Act No. 16 of 1985 empowered the Commission to set up Minimum Academic Standards for Nigerian Universities and to license private universities. He maintained that the NUC had intensified its regulatory activities beyond the use of instruments of accreditation, by embarking on inspection and monitoring visits to the universities.

Professor Okojie, explained that the exercise was being carried out as a means of ensuring that universities remained committed to maintaining quality in their academic programmes. He charged

the university to continue to strive for the best, pledging that NUC would always provide the needed guidance and support to ensure quality teaching and learning in the University's academic programmes. He commended ABUAD's efforts towards providing conducive learning atmosphere, while ensuring that it surmounts its challenges, through effective management and synergy. He highlighted the need for improved funding, observing that teacher quality was significant in ensuring quality in education, since teachers had the most interactions with students. He called for the need to sustain best practices in the system, as he advocated for the encouragement of the Private sector to support the funding of education in Nigeria.

Professor Okojie further commended ABUAD for its commitment to ensuring and maintaining high academic standards, since its establishment. He said that contrary to the notion that standard of university education in Nigeria had fallen, Nigerian students and graduates had continued to excel in their various endeavors, both at home and internationally. He attributed the poor performances of some students to unstable academic calendar and absence of the boarding school system which inculcated discipline in students' lives. He stated that since the introduction of the Presidential

Special Scholarship for Innovation and Development (PRESSID), students from private universities had topped the list in the examinations.

Responding Aare Afe Babalola said that it was by virtue of the rare combination of Professor Okojie's words of advice and the readiness of the University to always exercise discretion that enabled the university to have its Admission Quota in Law programme hiked from 50 to 100 to ensure that the quantum of world class faculty and facilities put in place in ABUAD Law College, which the NUC described as the "Best in West Africa" were not allowed to waste away.

At the Gala and Awards Night, the Founder paid a special tribute to Professor Okojie for his love and respect for ABUAD. He said that he was attracted to Professor Okojie because he is someone who shares his dream, vision and aspirations for the progress of the society.

On some of the challenges affecting Nigerian Universities Aare Afe Babalola stated that funding was among the major impediments to university education. He stated that the fact still remains unassailable that what Nigeria budgets for education as a nation is far below the UNESCO recommendation of 26% of the Annual Budgetary Allocation and this is at a time that education in Nigeria has been badly





affected, due to paucity of funds. He said, the starting point is that quality education is a very expensive enterprise. On university autonomy, he said that the appointment of Pro-Chancellors and Council members had been politicised. He said that appointments for Pro-Chancellors and Council members must not necessarily be based on membership of ruling political party, but men and women who were passionate for education, had their own sources of income and were ready and willing to forgo allowances and contribute to the

development of the university.

The Founder also called for the Need for the establishment of more Private Universities, arguing that the future of Nigerian education depended on Private Universities, which had stable academic calendar as they do not go on strikes, an endemic issues afflicting Nigeria's education sector, which has almost become a ritual. To curb such menace, we need more private universities in Nigeria which do not compromise character, discipline and decorum.

As part of the event, dignitaries were earlier conducted on a tour of some facilities of the University including ABUAD Teaching Hospital, ABUAD Farms and the Ajibamidele Farms owned by the Founder. The farms consist of Tick plantations, fisheries, piggeries and moringa plantation. The team also inspected the Wood processing factory where it has a division for exporting wood products. A novelty match by students between Professors Okojie and Rasheed teams was also held at the ABUAD Sports Complex.



Prof. Okojie in a group photograph with the proprietor of Afe Babalola University, Aare Afe Babalola, representatives of the Executive Secretary of NUC, Mrs, Goddy-Nnadi and Dr. Gurin, former Deputy Executive Secretary, NUC, Mr. Akinbode Agbaoye, second right, and other well-wishers



Dr. Odili Presents Documents for 1st Proposed Private Medical University



Prof. Rasheed (middle), Dr. Odili left and Prof. Essien (right)

The first Private University of Medical Sciences in Nigeria, with the proposed name of PAMO University, is under way, the Executive Secretary, National Universities Commission (NUC) Professor Abubakar Rasheed has said.

Speaking, while receiving the documents of the proposed university, the Academic Brief, Physical Master Plan and University Law, from the promoters and members of the Planning and Implementation Committee, led by the former Governor (PIS) of Rivers State, His Excellency, Dr. Peter Odili, *CON*; the Executive Secretary said that the proposed University, when licensed, would not only be the first private university, dedicated solely to the training of medical students in Nigeria, but in the West African

sub-region.

Professor Rasheed said that although there was already the Ondo State University of Medical Sciences, the proposed PAMO university would be the first privately-owned University to pursue such a capital intensive professional project with huge commitment, that would not yield financial returns in the short run. He submitted that such a venture could only be embarked upon by those who had the passion to give back to the society. He said a university, unlike other investments, was capital intensive and would not yield commensurate financial returns until after a very long time. He added that, when a good university, stabilises, it would develop the capacity to sustain itself. He observed that due to the finances required to run a medical

programme, not many universities could commence Faculties of Medicine. He therefore commended the efforts of the promoters for embarking on the venture.

The Executive Secretary said that the joy of establishing a university lay in the lasting reputation that usually outlived the promoters, like the University of Virginia, which was founded by Thomas Jefferson in 1693. He expressed optimism that the proposed university would attract foreign students and reflect the true universality of a world-class university, based on the level of commitment demonstrated by the promoters and the calibre of members of the PIC. He informed the team that ultimately, the proposed university would require endowments, like other world-class universities from reputable





individuals and organisations. He also advised the team to set aside a certain number of scholarships to indigent but brilliant students.

Professor Rasheed said that through the proposed university, the Commission would demonstrate to the world that it is possible to licence a private university within one year, as long as it satisfies the requirements.

In his remarks, the Promoter, Dr Peter Odili thanked the Executive Secretary for the passion he had shown and the guidance provided, so far, to ensure a smooth process. He assured the Executive Secretary that the PAMO would strive to live up to its motto, which

is: 'Excellence for All'. According to him it would be for all Nigerians and humanity, while focusing on excellence and ethical commitment in its training.

A member of the PIC and former Director-General, National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Dr. Abdulrahman Sambo, disclosed that, the proposed university was ready to commence academic activities before the end of the year, adding that the institution would be driven by ICT.

While presenting the documents, Chairman of the PIC, Professor L. N. Ajabor, promised that the university when licenced, would abide by the rules of the

Commission. He disclosed that the university would commence with three faculties of Basic Medical and Allied Health Services as well as Medicine.

At the meeting were the Deputy Executive Secretary, II, Mr. Ibrahim Dan' Iya; Directors of Research and Innovation, Dr. Suleiman Ramon-Yusuf; Management Support Services, Barr Victor Onuoha and Academic Standards, Dr. Gidado Bello Kumo.

In the proposed PAMO University team were Ambassador Desmond Akawor; Dr Ada Oreh; Mr. Peter Odili (Jnr); Barr Chinelo Odili and Vincent Chukwujekwe.



(Middle L-R) Prof. Rasheed and Dr. Odili with other members of the proposed university's implementation team and members of the NUC Management



Images from the 2nd NUC Distinguished Lecture



Prof. Abubakar Rasheed welcoming Chief Olusegun Obasanjo



Prof. Rasheed presenting a souvenir to Chief Obasanjo...



... and Prof. Okebukola



Chief Obasanjo, being accompanied by Prof. Rasheed and Dr. Baffa to the Lecture Hall



L-R: Mal. Yakasai, Prof. Rasheed and Chief Obasanjo

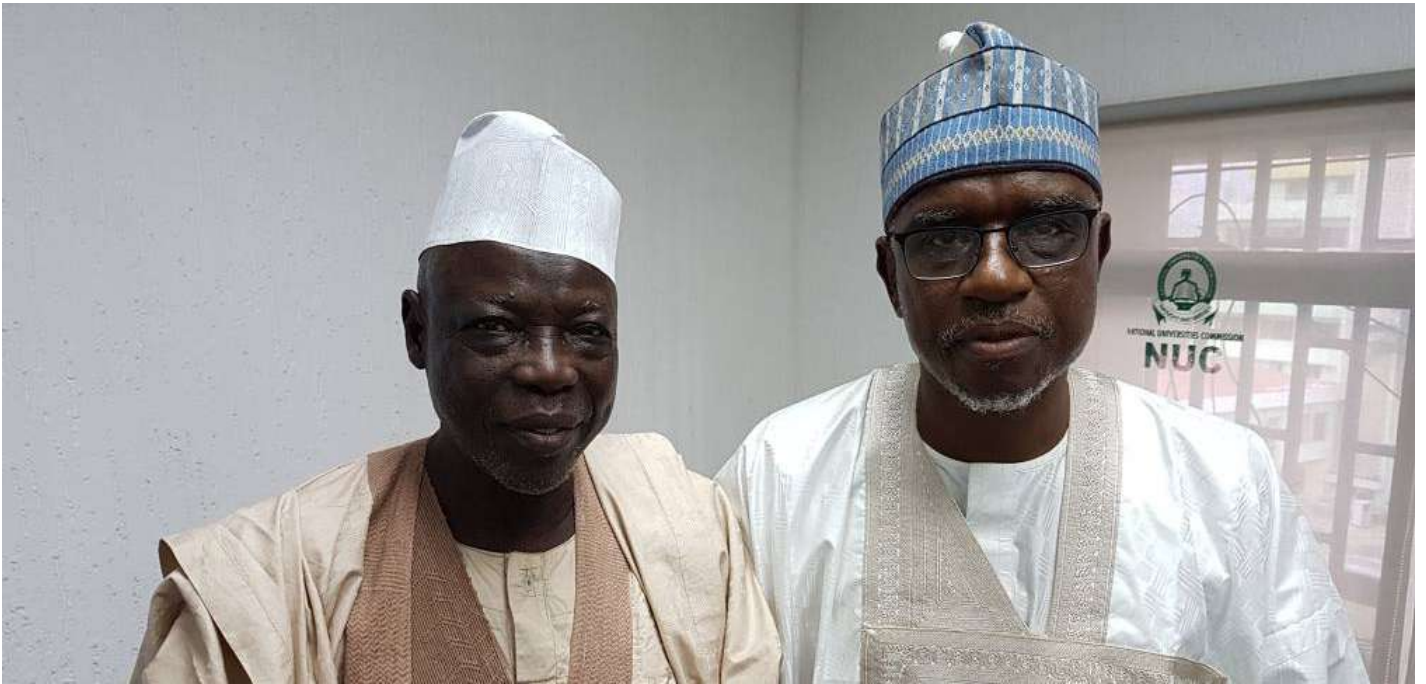


NUC Directors at the Lecture





Pro-Chancellor FUD Visits ES, NUC



L-R: Pro-Chancellor Federal University Dutse, Alh. Ibrahim Akuyam and Prof. Rasheed



L-R: Mal. Abdu Gimba, Bursar, Alh. Ibrahim Akuyam, Pro-Chancellor, Prof. Rasheed, ES, NUC, Prof. Batulu Mukhtar, VC and Malam Bukar Usman, Registrar



NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION IPSAS IMPLEMENTATION



Introduction:

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

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

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

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

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

Implementation Approach:

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

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

- Results Based Management
- Easy Comparison
- Competitive Advantage

- Quality
- Consistency
- Comparability

IPSAS

- Transparency
- Accountability

Expected Benefits:

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





Implementation Committee

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

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

Approved Open Universities and Distance Learning Centres in Nigeria

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

List of approved Distance Learning Centres in Nigeria

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

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

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

NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

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

PROGRAMMES

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

1. From 1st September 2015, both current and prospective proprietors of Medical and Dental Schools should:
 - a. Write a letter to the Executive Secretary stating their intent and provide relevant information as available.
 - b. On receipt, (if NUC has no obvious reasons to disqualify the application), they would be sent a copy of the BMAS for MBBS/BDS and advised firmly to ensure that they are strictly complied with.





- c. The setting up of medical schools is not an emergency exercise. To this end, prospective proprietors must own and have in place (prior to a request for a Resource Verification), a fully functional and well run tertiary type hospital. In the circumstance of the above not being in place, consideration for an affiliation with a tertiary government-owned institution may be given only when the said university owns a medical institution fully functional with a minimum of 150 beds and a rural health medical unit. (See Appendix 4 of the BMAS).
 - d. A Pre-clinical Accreditation would be expected to take place within two years of a positive Resource Verification. Students can only sit for the second MBBS professional examination (Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry) when they have a successful preclinical accreditation. The preclinical accreditation would, amongst others, concentrate largely on the Department of Anatomy, Biochemistry, Physiology, Pathology and Pharmacology and to a lesser extent, Community Health. All evaluated departments must have the minimum requirements in terms of academic staff, non academic staff and laboratory facilities. (See Appendix 3 of the BMAS)
 - e. The Commission has now approved a Clinical Accreditation expected to take place within twelve months of a successful preclinical accreditation. Subsequent to that, a reaccreditation exercise will take place every five years.
2. With respect to established medical schools, (and irrespective of their accreditation status), it should be noted that only institutions that (by the deadline of March 20th, 2016) have requested and obtained formal approval from the National Universities Commission for a re-evaluation based on the following considerations would be allowed to admit students into the MBBS/BDS programmes from the 2016/2017 academic year:
- a. All Medical and Dental schools must have an approved, and appropriately utilized, Clinical Skills/Simulation centre.
 - b. Ensure strict adherence to the proper use of the course system for all approved programmes in Nigerian Universities. The implication of the above is that a particular programme (subject) is taught not only broken into cluster units of 1-4 but also have the components of university supervised examinations. For clarity, current end of posting examinations (practiced by some medical/dental schools) that neither have units allocated nor follow the standards of a University examination, do not conform to the Minimum Academic Standards as established by the National Universities Commission.
 - c. Universities are strongly urged to immediately review their current methods of teaching medical and dental students to include more tutorials, self study group teaching, use of IT in the delivery of courses and simulation/competency based evaluations that must be signed by a lecturer not below the status of a senior lecturer. It must be noted that the confirmation of a successful simulation/competency based evaluation should be a mandatory requirement before the students are eligible to sit for the various professional/sessional examinations
3. Proprietors are urged to note the Essential Component changes of the new curriculum expected to be in use from the 2016/2017 academic session. Details of these changes are available in the New Minimum Academic standards booklet and at the National Universities Commission website. (www.nuc.edu.ng.) Major components include the following:
- (a) The approval of three alternative models viz;
 - i. A seven year MBBS/BDS programme that encompass a mandatory seamless four-year acquisition of the B.Sc. (Basic Medical Science) with interest in either Anatomy/Physiology/Biochemistry. At the end of seven years, students would have acquired the Bachelor of Basic Medical Science, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery degrees. In case of the dental programmes, the students would have acquired a degree in Basic Dental Science and Bachelor of Dental Surgery.
 - ii. In order to allow for career change for interested non-medical health professionals, the Commission has also approved a four year programme leading to MBBS/BDS for interested and qualified graduates of Nursing, Pharmacology, Physiotherapy, Image Science, Paramedics, Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry and Pharmacology. It must be noted for such to be considered for admission they must have at the WAEC/NECO levels minimum credit scores in Mathematics, English, Physics, Chemistry and Biology at one sitting, prior to the admissions for their first degrees. They must also have a good CGPA.
 - iii. Admission into universities based on the current six year programme would be allowed to continue as suitable alternative based on the discretion of the University.
 - iv. It should be noted and emphasized that all the above degrees have the Bachelor appellation as they remain undergraduate programmes.
 - (b) Specific periods of posting to the department of Family Medicine. The obvious implication here is that, the Universities should create the Department of Family Medicine following their due process.
 - (c) Redesignation of the Department of Pharmacology to the Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics. The department is now expected to provide relevant basic clinical teaching and conduct relevant professional examination in Pharmacology. They will also be expected to provide relevant clinical teaching in Therapeutics. All Universities should set in motion the machinery to achieve the above.
4. In view of the above essential component changes of the new curriculum, the Commission will be organising a National training for Medical teachers in Nigerian Universities. Details of the training would be made available shortly.
5. Interested stakeholders are invited to send comments/suggestions on the above to: The Executive Secretary, NUC, rasheed3h@gmail.com and copy to chiedu.mafiana@gmail.com





NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

RE: MORATORIUM ON PART-TIME PROGRAMMES

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

2.0. Universities That Made Submission

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

A. Federal Universities

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

B. State Universities

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

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

C. Private Universities:

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

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

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

A. Federal Universities

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





10. Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta
11. Federal University of Technology, Owerri
12. Usman Danfodiyo University, Sokoto
13. Bayero University, Kano
- B. State Universities
1. Ekiti State University, Ado – Ekiti, Ekiti State
2. Cross River State University, Calabar, Cross River State
3. Imo State University, Owerri, Imo State
4. Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rivers State
5. Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State
6. Ambrose Ali University, Ekpoma, Edo State
7. Enugu State University of Science & Technology, Enugu State
8. Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagan, 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	Bingham University, Auta-Balefi, Karu, Nasarawa State	2005
14	Federal University of Technology, Owerri	1980	14	Niger-Delta University, Yenagoa	2000	14	Al-Qalam University, Katsina	2005
15	Federal University of Technology, Akure	1981	15	Anambra State University, Uli	2000	15	Renaissance University, Enugu	2005
16	Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola	1981	16	Kano University of Science & Technology, Wudil	2000	16	Bells University of Tech, Ota, Ogun State	2005
17	Federal University of Technology, Minna	1982	17	Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki	2000	17	Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State	2005
18	Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna	1985	18	Nasarawa State University, Keffi	2002	18	Crawford University, Igbesa, Ogun State	2005
19	University of Abuja, Abuja	1988	19	Adamawa State University, Mubi	2002	19	Kwararafa University, Wukari (formerly Wukari Jubilee Uni.)	2005
20	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi	1988	20	Gombe State University, Gombe	2004	20	Crescent University, Abeokuta	2005
21	University of Agriculture, Makurdi	1988	21	Kaduna State University, Kaduna	2004	21	Novena University, Ogume, Delta State	2005
22	Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta	1988	22	Cross River University of Technology, Calabar	2004	22	University of Mkar, Mkar	2005
23	University of Uyo, Uyo	1991	23	Plateau State University, Bokkos	2005	23	Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji, Osun State	2006
24	Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka	1992	24	Ondo State University of Technology, Okiti Pupa.	2008	24	Caleb University, Lagos	2007
25	Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike	1992	25	Ibrahim Babangida University, Lapai, Niger State	2005	25	Fountain University, Osogbo	2007
26	National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos	2002	26	Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun	2005	26	Obong University, Obong Ntak	2007
27	Fed. Univ. of Petroleum Resources, Effurun	2007	27	Umaru Musa Yar'Adua University, Katsina	2006	27	Salem University, Lokoja	2007
28	Federal University, Lokoja, Kogi State	2011	28	Yobe State University Damaturu, Yobe State	2006	28	Tansian University, Umunya, Anambra State	2007
29	Federal University, Lafia, Nasarawa State	2011	29	Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero	2006	29	Veritas University, Abuja	2007
30	Federal University, Kashere, Gombe State	2011	30	Osun State University, Osogbo	2006	30	Wesley University of Science & Technology, Ondo	2007
31	Federal University, Wukari, Taraba State	2011	31	Taraba State University, Jalingo	2008	31	Western Delta University, Oghara, Delta State	2007
32	Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State	2011	32	Kwara State University, Ilorin	2009	32	The Achievers University, Owo	2007
33	Federal University, Dutse, Jigawa State	2011	33	Sokoto State University, Sokoto	2009	33	African University of Science & Technology, Abuja	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.
34	Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State	2011	34	Akwa Ibom State University, Ikot Ikpaden	2010	34	Afe Babalola University, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State	2009
35	Federal University, Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State	2011	35	Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuolumeni	2010	35	Godfrey Okoye University, Ugwuomu-Nike, Enugu State	2009
36	Federal University, Otuoke, Bayelsa	2011	36	Bauchi State University, Gadau	2011	36	Nile University of Nigeria, Abuja	2009
37	The Nigeria Police Academy, Wudil, Kano State	2012	37	Northwest University, Kano	2012	37	Oduduwa University, Ipetumodu, Osun State	2009
38	Federal University, Birnin-Kebbi, Kebbi	2013	38	The Technical University, Ibadan.	2012	38	Paul University, Awka, Anambra State	2009
39	Federal University, Gusau, Zamfara	2013	39	Sule Lamido University, Kafin Hausa	2013	39	Rhema University, Obeama-Asa, Rivers State	2009
40	Federal University, Gashua, Yobe	2013	40	Ondo State University of Medical Sciences	2015	40	Wellspring University, Evbuobanosa, Edo State	2009
			41	Edo University, Iyamho	2016	41	Adeleke University, Ede, Osun State	2011
			42	Eastern Palm University, Ogboko	2016	42	Baze University, Abuja	2011
			43	University of Africa, Toru-Orua	2016	43	Landmark University, Omu-Aran, Kwara State	2011
			44	Borno State University	2016	44	Samuel Adegboyege University, Ogwa, Edo State	2011
						45	Elizade University, Ilara-Mokin, Ondo State	2012
						46	Evangel University, Akaeze, Ebonyi State	2012
						47	Gregory University, Uturu, Abia State	2012
						48	McPherson University, Seriki Sotayo, Ajebo, Ogun State	2012
						49	Southwestern University, Okun Owa, Ogun State	2012
						50	Augustine, University, Ilara, Lagos State	2015
						51	Chrisland University, Owode, Ogun State	2015
						52	Christopher University, Mowe, Ogun State	2015
						53	Hallmark University, Ijebu, Itele, Ogun State	2015
						54	Kings University, Ode Omu, Osun State	2015
						55	Michael and Cecilia Ibru Uni., Owhrode, Delta State	2015
						56	Mountain Top University, Ogun State	2015
						57	Ritman University, Ikot Ekpene, Akwa Ibom State	2015
						58	Summit University, Offa, Kwara State	2015
						59	Edwin Clark University, Kiagbodo, Delta State	2015
						60	Hezekiah University, Umudi, Imo State	2015
						61	Anchor University, Ayobo, Lagos State	2016
						62	Arthur Jarvis University, Akpabuyo, Cross River State	2016
						63	Clifford University, Owerrinta, Abia State	2016
						64	Coal City University, Enugu, Enugu State	2016
						65	Crown Hill University, Eiyenkorin, Kwara State	2016
						66	Dominican University, Ibadan, Oyo State	2016
						67	Koladaisi University, Ibadan, Oyo State	2016
						68	Legacy University, Okija, Anambra State	2016





List of Universities with Approved Postgraduate Programmes

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

Federal Universities :

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

State Universities :

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

Private Universities :

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

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

Signed:
MANAGEMENT

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

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

1. Application in writing stating the intent for the establishment of the university
2. Interview of prospective proprietors
3. Collection of application forms
4. Submission of application forms and relevant documents
5. Intensive review/analysis of documents by experts in relevant NUC departments
6. Revision of documents by proprietors, based on report of SCOPU

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

Prof. Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, mni, MFR
Executive Secretary, NUC
Announcer





NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION **PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT**

List of Illegal Universities Closed Down by NUC

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

- 1) University of Accountancy and Management Studies, operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 2) Christians of Charity American University of Science & Technology, Nkpor, Anambra State or any of its other campuses
- 3) University of Industry, Yaba, Lagos or any of its other campuses
- 4) University of Applied Sciences & Management, Port Novo, Republic of Benin or any of its other campuses in Nigeria
- 5) Blacksmith University, Awka or any of its other campuses
- 6) Volta University College, Ho, Volta Region, Ghana or any of its other campuses in Nigeria
- 7) Royal University Izhia, P.O. Box 800, Abakaliki, Ebonyi State or any of its other campuses
- 8) Atlanta University, Anyigba, Kogi State or any of its other campuses
- 9) United Christian University, Macotis Campus, Imo State or any of its other campuses.
- 10) United Nigeria University College, Okija, Anambra State or any of its other campuses.
- 11) Samuel Ahmadu University, Makurdi, Benue State or any of its other campuses.
- 12) UNESCO University, Ndoni, Rivers State or any of its other campuses.
- 13) Saint Augustine’s University of Technology, Jos, Plateau State or any of its other campuses
- 14) The International University, Missouri, USA, Kano and Lagos Study Centres, or any of its campuses in Nigeria
- 15) Collumbus University, UK operating anywhere in Nigeria
- 16) Tiu International University, UK operating anywhere in Nigeria
- 17) Pebbles University, UK operating anywhere in Nigeria
- 18) London External Studies UK operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 19) Pilgrims University operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 20) Lobi Business School Makurdi, Benue State or any of its campuses in Nigeria.
- 21) West African Christian University operating anywhere in Nigeria.
- 22) Bolta University College Aba or any of its campuses in Nigeria.
- 23) JBC Seminary Inc. (Wukari Jubilee University) Kaduna Illegal Campus
- 24) Westlan University, Esie, Kwara State or any of its campuses in Nigeria.
- 25) St. Andrews University College, Abuja or any of its campuses in Nigeria.
- 26) EC-Council University, USA, Ikeja Lagos Study Centre.
- 27) Atlas University, Ikot Udoso 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 State
- 57) West African Union University, in Collaboration with International Professional College of Administration, Science and Technology Nigeria, operating anywhere in Nigeria.

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

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

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

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

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

Professor Abubakar Adamu Rasheed, mni, MFR
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION
ANNOUNCER





This Week's Birthdays



NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	DEPT.
MOSES OLAJIRE AWE	8 May	DESO
TABITHA SIMEON BUNSHAK	8 May	DPSD
ULONNA ODOCHI INYAMA	8 May	DPSD
NKECHINYERE UKAMAKA ASOGWA	9 May	DESO
ALECHENU JOHN ABAHAM	10 May	DFA
ONOLUNOSEN LOUISA IBHAZE	10 May	DQA
JAMILA ABDURRAHMAN DAHIRU	10 May	DAS
FRANCIS SASA	10 May	DSSS
OLUWA DAMILOLA DEBORAH OSEGHAE	11 May	DESO
AKUNNA BERNADINE OSUAGWU	11 May	DESO
SALAWU OKUKU MUSA	11 May	DPP
DAMILOLA ADEDIPE	11 May	DMSS
ALIMOT FUMILOLA BABAYODE	12 May	DAS
KENECHUKWU KENNETH CHINEGWU	12 May	DPP
ADAM GARBA ABUBAKAR	12 May	DPP
SAMAILA BITRUS	13 May	DESO
SILIFAT OLAYINKA OLOWU	13 May	DRI
PHEBE DZARMA BANU	14 May	DESO
HUSSAINI BAYERO	14 May	DMSS
CHIDINMA KALU IDIKA	14 May	DSSS

"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

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



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

*Dress Well and Earn
Respect.*

Courtesy: Directorate of Management Support Services

SHUN CORRUPTION.
It Does not Pay

Courtesy: Anti-corruption and Transparency Division

