

## FG Earmarks 208bn for Varsity Infrastructure

—— PMB at UniAbuja 23<sup>rd</sup> Convocation

The President and Visitor to University of Abuja, Muhammadu Buhari, GCFR, has approved the disbursement of N208 billion, under the 2019 Special Interventions of the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund), to address the deficiencies in infrastructure in all federal universities.

President Buhari said this recently at the 23<sup>rd</sup> Convocation of the University, where he emphasised that the fund was meant to address identified challenges in all segments of the educational system.

The Visitor, who was represented by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, Arch. Sonny Echono, said the University system must search for solutions to the nation's developmental

needs.

He said, "The ability of

development no longer depends on petroleum resources but on



President Muhammadu Buhari, GCFR  
Commander-In-Chief of the Armed Forces

Nigeria with its huge population to overcome its present challenges of the ability of the country to develop its human capital. The present administration will

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---Professor Oloyede



continue to improve on the infrastructural facilities in the universities, promote teacher development and curriculum review.

"It is in furtherance of this that I recently approved the disbursement of N208bn to public tertiary institutions under the 2019 intervention of the TETFund."

"The government will

academic programmes were being pursued diligently and was enjoying an atmosphere of peace and harmony, leading to the smooth and uninterrupted conduct of academic activities. He recalled with elation that UniAbuja had graduated its second set of 22 medical doctors last September after the first set of 18 were graduated in December 2017.

need to urgently complete on-going projects towards making the conditions for learning, more conducive for students.

The chancellor further emphasised the need for the University's Alumni Association to advance the course of the institution through forming synergy with the University's management to raise the levels of infrastructure and provision of a conducive environment for academic prowess within UniAbuja through the deployment of the resources.

He said that the time-tested reason for Alumni Associations all over the world include to among other factors: raise visibility and good name of a University; intervene in times of crisis within the University as well as mobilise resources from members and friends for the purpose of raising the standards of learning, teaching, research and community services in the University.

Dr. Idris lauded the efforts of the Governing Council, Management, Senate and entire University community for their efforts in lifting up the institution which had led to stability and steady progress in the quality of its programmes. He particularly thanked the Federal Government for its support in the rebuilding efforts



Chancellor and Emir of Zazzau, Dr. Shehu Idris, CON

continue to look into the issues raised by the universities, especially regarding physical development and will equally monitor the university closely."

In his remarks, the Chancellor and Emir of Zazzau, Alhaji (Dr) Shehu Idris, CFR, expressed delight that the University had returned on the path of development as its

While felicitating with the President for his interest in revitalising universities, the Chancellor appealed to the federal government to consider UniAbuja for a special grant, as according to him, the institution was still in a transition period and government should consider its strategic position in the Federal Capital and assist it to meet its development plans. He also raised the issue of the







of the present management which made it possible for UniAbuja to attain a new record in its activities so far.



Alhaji Sani Maikudi  
Pro-Chancellor

In his last convocation address, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Michael U. Adikwu, who recalled that the picture of the University when he took over five years ago was not palatable expressed delight that with the cooperation and support of the federal government it now was on course having consolidated on the gains recorded through this years.

He said the fact that the University had graduated its third set of medical students this year was a sign that the effort to restore academic culture in the system was paying off, adding that his desire was to ensure that normalcy do not depart from

the University in its pursuit of academic goals.

The Vice-Chancellor noted that since the University's last convocation, some remarkable achievements had been recorded in other aspects including staff training, welfare, establishment of linkages and partnerships with institutions of like minds, development of infrastructure and the strengthening of its regular and distance learning capabilities in line with the dual mandate of the University.

He stated that some on-going projects were nearing completion, both those



Prof. Michael U. Adikwu  
Vice - Chancellor, University of Abuja

initiated by the University and those sponsored by some intervention agencies such as the main office of the Centre for Distance Learning and

Continuing Education, Postgraduate School and the ICT centre amongst others.

Prof. Adikwu expressed his elation that they would in no distant future be put to good use which, according to him, would give a boost to the Institution's efforts to strengthen existing academic programmes and facilitate the commencement of others that had been on the drawing board.

Giving a breakdown of the graduands, he disclosed that a total of 4,946 made up of 4,725 Undergraduates and 221 Postgraduate students graduated from the 2017/2018 academic session. A further break down showed that 24 made First Class; 982 Second Class Upper Division; 2,498 Second Class Lower Division, 1,085 Third Class and 136 with Pass Degree.

In the higher degree category, a total of 68 have Doctorate Degrees, 233 Master's and another 41 with Postgraduate Diploma, making a total of 342. He congratulated the graduands on their achievements and urged them to be worthy ambassadors of their alma mater anywhere they found themselves in life.

He said the various certificates for the graduands were ready and would be issued on the convocation day.





"We are ready to issue certificates immediately as

Vice Chancellor and for going extra mile in ensuring that the

Alkahli Foundation, Barrister Salamatu Hussaini.



L-R: Nollywood Ace Actor, Kanayo O. Kanayo with other Graduands of Faculty of Law at the 23rd Convocation Ceremony of University of Abuja

students are graduating they are also getting their certificates, that is what we have been doing since five years and after I am done in few days, this norm should be continued."

He appreciated the Governing Council, Management, Senate, Staff and Students for the opportunity to serve as the

teeming guests of the institution were not disappointed.

Meanwhile, the highlight of the convocation was the conferment of honorary Doctorate Degree of Doctor of Business Administration to Architect Amaechi Chiedu Ndili and Doctor of Letters to the Chief Executive Officer of

At the convocation were some members of the National Assembly, Vice-Chancellors of some Sister Universities, Captains of Industry, Traditional Rulers and Religious leaders, Parents, Friends and relatives of the graduands.





## Geology Expert Raises Alarm on Earth Tremors and Water Pollution in Nigeria

The President, Nigeria Academy of Science (NAS) and Geology expert, Professor Emeritus Kalu Mosto Onuoha has called on the federal government to improve on provision of amenities such as water supply to the people in order to stem the rising cases of Earth tremors and water pollution in the country.

He said this while delivering the Pre-Convocation lecture entitled *“Dealing with Terra Non Firma: Thoughts and Requisite Actions on Earth Tremors in Abuja-FCT and Nigeria in General”* at University of Abuja (UNIABUJA).

The President advised that the current suspension of quarrying and drilling activities in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) should be sustained until seismic sensors had been installed for effective monitoring and evaluation of the area.

He called on the government to urgently expand the current seismometer network through acquisition, installation and networking of additional seismometers for real-time data transmission and accessibility in Nigeria. He also advised that all existing and future quarrying companies should provide and install monitoring sensors in their quarrying vicinities as part of criteria for licensing, adding that

quarrying activities found to be located along identified geological fault lines and earth tremor epicentres should be relocated, with the exception of rocks blasting along identified road construction corridors.

Professor Onuoha explained that ordinarily, the earth was supposed to be rigid and firm as solid earth or terra firma,

of seismic waves that travelled outwards from the source. They were caused by sudden release of strain within the earth which usually accumulated very slowly through geological times and the vibrations could range from being barely noticeable in which case they were referred to as micro tremors to being catastrophic. He said that a lot of earthquakes were routinely recorded by seismic monitoring



Prof. Mosto Kalu Onuoha  
Guest Lecturer

however, due to some interferences and activities, it could suddenly begin to vibrate or shake causing fear, discomfort and possibly some widespread destruction in which case it could be said to be terra non firma.

He said that earthquake was a sudden movement of the earth crust accompanied by generation

instruments than those usually felt by people.

Although earthquakes were not common in Nigeria and devastating tremors had not been felt in any part of the country as in other climes, the question was whether such tragic events could occur in Nigeria and if there were some parts that were more vulnerable to such disasters.



“The recent tremors felt in parts of the FCT between September 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> 2018, had again brought the issue into limelight. As the nation's capital and a rapidly growing city, real estate developers, industrialists, government officials, those in charge with the location and construction of critical facilities and other inhabitants of the city are highly interested in the safety of their lives, property and investments”.

He said that it was common knowledge that series of mild, but clearly perceptible earth tremors were felt in parts of Abuja on 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> September, 2018, which later turned out to be foreshocks of the main tremor that occurred on 7<sup>th</sup> September and widely felt in Mpape, Maitama, Gwarimpa, Wuse II, Asokoro and Katampe areas of the FCT. The events left no loss of lives and damage to property. In response to the Abuja events, the federal government constituted an inter-ministerial committee made of stakeholders from the universities, and relevant MDAs to critically look into the immediate and remote causes of the seismic occurrences with a view of proffering recommendations for the way forward.

The Scholar further pointed out that following the reports of seismic events in Abuja, it was deduced that the possibility of human activities induced the tremors. This, he said, could be linked to the rates of water abstraction from the sub-surface

such as filling of new reservoirs and impounding of large dams, pumping of fluids deep into the earth through wells and underground detonation of nuclear explosives through quarrying and mining activities.

He elaborated that “Many large dams have been built in Nigeria over the decades and we have had no reports or records of any seismicity induced in the adjoining areas because of the impounding of these areas. We can expect this good trend to continue provided that we continue with the practice of carrying out a thorough and detailed geological, geophysical and geotechnical evaluation of each chosen site prior to the impounding of every dam. It is also advisable to operate a micro seismic monitoring network around each large dam”.

Professor Onuoha posited that the population of FCT had grown tremendously in the past 25 years owing to influx of people from all over the country in search of jobs and better conditions of living. A major consequence of the rapid growth in population in the city was inability of government to provide adequate supplies of water and electricity to the teeming population as water supply from Lower Usuma dam with production capacity of 800m per hour designed for 500, 000 people 25 years ago, with the support of waterworks from Gurara water scheme still remained inadequate to meet the water needs of the population.

According to the Scholar, supply of water to the newer fast-growing satellite towns has also been inadequate leading to the current boom in water borehole drilling business. The advent of more sophisticated and rugged drilling rigs especially from India within the last decade into the FCT has led to a crash in the average drilling cost of water boreholes by about 40%, thereby making the service more readily accessible to many Nigerians within the city and environs.

He expressed concerns that with the rates of such activities, they posed challenge of environmental hazards such as land subsidence, aquifer pollution and depletion. He noted that already, a few incidences of borehole pollution had been reported in some parts of the city, while there were widespread incidences related to aquifer depletion manifesting as dried wells that had hitherto been productive few years back. As a result, the average depth of drill of water borehole had significantly increased from about 40 metres to 80-100 metres in some cases and 150, 200 and even 280 metres in some locations.

He further said that the 2018 Presidential Advisory Committee report indicated that an important fault system that had been identified within Nigeria was the North-North East-South-South West trending Ifewara-Zungeru fault zone which had been linked with the oceanic fracture zones of the Atlantic Ocean, while the other important fault systems



in Nigeria were the Anka and Kalanga faults. In the same vein, investigations carried out in 1978 by Julius Berger for FCT had also identified the North-East part of the FCT as a shear zone that was weak with several fractures and fault systems.

Giving background information on earthquake monitoring and research in Nigeria, Professor Onuoha said that it could be traced to some important seismic events that occurred in December 1983 and August 1984 in West African sub-region especially in Republic of Guinea and Nigeria. He said that the reaction of the people and the Federal government of Nigeria to those events turned out to have catalytic effect on earthquake-related studies in Nigeria.

He said that the 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 1983 earthquake which occurred in Gaoual, Kambia and Koundura Districts of North-West Guinea had a surface wave magnitude of 6.2 and maximum epicentral intensity of IX Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale, which according to reports, resulted in the death of about 300 people, injured hundreds and destruction of over 500 homes.

He noted that prior to those events, the contributions of Nigerian scholars to international literature on seismicity and seismic hazard were quite negligible, however, the Guinea earthquake ignited a lot of interests not just because of the scale of destruction it brought to the developing country, but

also due to the fact that it occurred in a region far from the world's known active plate boundaries. He said that initially, it was difficult to explain why such an event could occur within a "stable continental plate" which was what the entire area affected was supposed to be a part.

The second event that gingered seismicity studies in Nigeria was the occurrence of two widely felt tremors within one week in South-West Nigeria on 28<sup>th</sup> July and 2<sup>nd</sup> August, 1984. He said that Public awareness on the menace of earth tremors was greatly aroused in the wake of those events and quite a few people started to ask questions and express fears about the safety of some of their critical facilities.

The reactions that followed made the Nigerian government to set up an advisory committee of experts to look into the matter. This body was known as the National Technical Committee on Earthquake Phenomena (NTCEP) and the authorities expected these experts to advise on how to cope with earthquake menace that had suddenly found its way into West Africa.

Professor Onuoha said that membership of the NTCEP included prominent academics in the Earth Sciences, Directors from relevant Departments and Agencies with the mandates to examine all factors that could lead to the occurrence of earthquakes in Nigeria and assess the reality of the hazard; establish earthquake-resistant design

guidelines for the construction of critical facilities in Nigeria and draw up guidelines for the prompt response to and for the management of the effects of any earthquake that may occur in Nigeria.

Subsequently, the Committee identified some priority areas of research that had to be embarked upon including seismotectonic studies; compilation of historical data on earthquakes occurrences in the country; identification of major faults and fracture zones within the country; regional geological gravity and aeromagnetic studies of the continental margin of South-west Nigeria to facilitate the mapping of faults and fracture zones in that area; assessing the link between identified fracture on land and the well known Oceanic Fracture Zones (Charcot, Chain etc.); organisation of seminars and workshops to increase awareness on the hazards posed by earthquakes, tsunamis and landslides; setting up of network of seismograph stations to monitor micro and macro seismic events in the country and collation of all relevant data necessary for the formation of standards and codes for the seismic-resistant design of critical facilities.

Professor Onuoha said that despite the laudable approach, funding for the assignment was grossly inadequate and experienced personnel to undertake some of the assignments were lacking.

He recalled that during the 1984 tremor in Ijebu-Ode/Ibadan axis, there was no single properly established seismological





observatory in Nigeria. He commended the Physics department of Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, which at that period, maintained a single component seismograph and to the credit of those who ran the equipment, they were able to record the July 28<sup>th</sup> event.

The president, NAS, said that over a couple of years, members of NTCEP especially those from the academia, were able to embark on some of the recommended studies and submitted reports that were still relevant. By 1990, the Nigerian Geological Survey Agency (NGSA), had some seismic sensors and was able to record the 1990 tremor in Ilorin, Kwara state and the Agency was currently reviving its seismic network and installing some new ones.

He said that the establishment of series of seismic monitoring stations in Nigeria took a long time to materialise due to problem of funding, lack of

trained personnel and time required to explore, decide on equipment specification and get the requisite equipment delivered to the country. He reported that those early efforts of NTCEP led to the establishment of the government agency known as Centre for Geodesy and Geodynamics (CCG) based in Toro, Bauchi state in charge of monitoring earthquakes in the country and currently under the National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA).

The scholar said that the CCG now had other functional seismological stations in Nsukka, Ile-Ife and Kaduna and had plans to expand the network especially in the light of the recent seismic events in the country. The existing stations had routinely been detecting and recording series of seismic events including the earth tremor of 11 September 2009 around the Nigeria-Benin border, 11 & 12 September, 2016 in Kwoi and the 7 September, 2018 in Abuja.

Professor Onuoha posited that a lot more data would be required before any definite conclusion could be reached regarding the cause of the earth tremors experienced in Abuja in 2018. He said that even when the possibility of the effect of massive groundwater abstraction had been ruled out, experts could not for now without more technical information also ruled out other possible causative anthropogenic factors.

He cited that they could not assess the effect of blasting during quarrying activities which had been going on in the area for many years until the recent moratorium placed on mining and quarrying in the FCT by the federal government, emphasising that a fault running across Kaduna, Nasarawa and down to Abuja through the Mpape area has recently been identified, thereby increasing the need for more seismic detectors to be put in place for effective monitoring of the entire area and the country in general.





## Examination Malpractice, Root Cause of Corruption, Underdevelopment in Nigeria

*---Professor Oloyede*

The Registrar, Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB), Professor Is'haq Oloyede, explained that examination malpractice has been the root of corruption and the cankerworm responsible for the socio-political challenges that had beleaguered Nigeria, blaming the corruption of the corrupt on faulty foundation from schooling years.

He made this known recently while delivering the 4th Convocation lecture of Federal University, Dutse, entitled 'Towards Repositioning the Conduct and Management of (SUB) Regional Examination for Nigeria's Educational Development'.

According to the Registrar, if students from their formative years were orientated to be honest in their examinations without circumventing the system through fraud and other unwholesome practices, they would grow to be responsible and law-abiding citizens. He inferred that those who cheat in examinations might more likely grow to cheat in election process, thereby proving garbage in garbage out (GIGO) scenario. He Stated that Nigeria and Nigerians continue to suffer

untold hardships on account of corruption is a self-evident truth that impacts on the polity. Politics and the society.

Citing the philosophy of Plato on

Professor Oloyede said that through this process, Plato believed that education would achieve the purpose of touching evil at the grassroots and change the whole outlook of life as he was convinced



JAMB Registrar and Convocation Lecturer, Prof. Is-haq Oloyede

education, he said that “Against the backdrop of today's reality, it is necessary to draw inspiration from Plato's theory of education in which he incontrovertibly noted that education is one of the best things in life.

Education aims at touching evil at its very source, reforming the wrong ways of living one's outlook towards life, while its object is to turn the soul towards light. The main function of education is not to put knowledge into the soul but to bring out the latent talent in the soul by directing it towards the right objects”.

that the root of vice laid chiefly in ignorance and it was through proper education that one could be converted into a virtuous person.

According to Plato, an individual without education is a nonentity, as such a person is like a patient who believes in curing himself by his desired remedy without giving up his unhealthy lifestyle. He was also convinced that it was through education that the principle of justice would be properly achieved and maintained.

He Submitted that, the main purpose of education has been its



propensity ban on individualism or self-centredness, abolish incompetence and immaturity as well as create the rule of efficiency not mediocrity.

He informed the gathering that the primary objective of platonic education was the promotion of common good and when the primary purpose was missing,

He said that every educational system used examination to gauge academic ability, determine performance and promote learners to subsequent levels or stages of education.

According to the guest lecturer maintaining the integrity of examination was a collective responsibility because the

the standard of teaching and learning which education is all about, the collapse of the examination system is the collapse of the education system. All hands must be on deck to ensure that the integrity of examination is maintained by being creative, innovative and proactive”.

The scholar proffered that the



R-L: His Royal Highness, Emir of Kano, Muhammadu Sanusi II; VC, Prof. Batul Mukhtar, Representative of the Visitor, Prof. Rasheed, behind Prof. Batul is Prof. Oloyede, Convocation Lecturer

the society would be like a vast jungle where the operational principle would be “each versus all”, but when the purpose was present, the society became sane with ideology of “one for all and all for one”.

The Registrar posited that examination formed one of the most common tools around which the entire systems of education operated emphasising that the sanctity of examination in education sector could not be compromised by anyone deserving of operating within an educational system at any level.

society paid heavily for compromising educational standards as measured by examinations.

He said that though students all over the world were wont to seek ways of subverting the system through cheating or other forms of examination malpractice, it was the responsibility of teachers and administrators to pre-empt and prevent them. He further stated that to forestall quackery and mediocrity.

“Prof. Oloyede cationed that examination serves to measure

challenges associated with corruption could be ameliorated through value orientation that discouraged or thwarted examination malpractice, stressing that when the right and qualified candidates were placed in the right and appropriate programmes based on capacity and merit, many social problems would be averted and the education sector would be further developed as there would be value.

He said that development could only be guaranteed when education actually served its purpose which could be considered as the



reformation of character, adding that it was only when that composition was emphasised that the transformational potential of education could be fully harnessed to achieve the fundamental of attaining peace, security and development, which were crucial to the advancement of nations and societies. He stressed that the education was a life-long adventure and the end of schooling was not the end of education

“The bane of education in Nigeria is its being narrowed down to literacy. As a result, there are many people in high positions of authority who are only supposedly educated. Rather than total education which would improve their mental, emotional and physical comportment, the emphasis is only on the mental components, memorisation of usually ill-digested chunk of facts for the purpose of passing examinations and earning certificates. At the end of the day, the crucial and psychomotoric domains learning are usually missing, which reflects in the contradictions of paradoxes that assail the Nigerian society and perhaps, much of the global society”. He noted.

With reference to JAMB as an examination and placement body, Professor Oloyede lamented that though the Board in its bid towards curbing and eliminating examination

malpractice had been introducing some periodic changes in line with trends in technology, the traditional methods of cheating had given way to corresponding new patterns that were Computer-



Prof. Is-haq Oloyede  
Convocation Lecturer

Based Test (CBT)-related. These he said, included movement of routers to unregistered locations, illegal extension of registration points from the Centre network to hidden locations, attempts at cloning of registration SIMs, misuse of technology, sabotage by syndicates of some CBT Centres and tutorials operators, candidates' insistence on

patronising cyber cafes and sales of materials related to JAMB registration or examination at centres.

In his words, “Sadly, recent events have shown that the hypothesis or assumption that examination malpractices were reducing up to 2017, is totally untrue. What is true is that the perpetrators had invented ingenious methods of conducting their criminal acts.

The emerging figure of discovered examination malpractices in 2019 is to say the least, in multiple of the highest figure ever recorded for examination malpractice in the history of the Board”

He said that some of the strategies used by the Board to curb the recent trend in examination malpractices included identification and accreditation of suitable CBT centres and network monitoring tests of the centres; creation of candidate's profile during registration; capturing of candidate's biometrics; embossment of photograph on all documents; use of CCTV; use of metal detectors/handheld scanners to screen candidates; Biometric verification; adequate supervision and application of sanctions.

He declared that “The good news is that we are now on top of the matter and ahead of the antics of examination cheats. The war is total and maximum pressure would be mounted until the process is sanitised”.







On JAMB's intervention through innovation, the Registrar informed that apart from the introduction of the Integrated Brochure System (IBASS) to assist candidates to navigate the ever-increasing number of tertiary institutions in the

admission which was prone to errors, laborious and inefficient process, multiple admissions for same candidate, limiting admission opportunities, lack of timely information for decision making and inefficiency of easily retrievable data for research and

accountability in admission process among others.

While explaining the merits of interventions and innovations in conducting examinations, Professor Oloyede pointed out that scientific investigation had shown



The Chairman Convocation Lecturer, Prof. Rasheed (middle) flanked by the VC, Prof. Batula Mukhtar(right) and DCC, Ibrahim Usman Yakasai (left) after the lecture.

country, a far-reaching innovation in the conduct and management of JAMB examinations was the introduction of the Central Admissions Processing System (CAPS).

He said that prior to its introduction in 2017, admission process was marred by such challenges as erosion of autonomy of institutions on admissions, manual process of

planning.

The guest Lecturer explained that the aim of CAPS was to eliminate human interferences in admission process as much as possible and to also restore the autonomy of institutions; protect academic calendar; expand admission opportunities; provide credible and easily retrievable data for research and planning on education in Nigeria; enhance inclusiveness and to ensure equity, transparency and

that while lack of confidence in UTME results informed the introduction of Post-UTME in 2005, critical stakeholders had begun to find that UTME results were true reflections of candidates' ability.

He said that in an empirical analysis of the correlation between students' performance in UTME and Post-UTME at University of Ibadan, which could serve as a case



study for other Nigerian universities, it was found that there was high degree of relationship in candidates' performance both in UTME and Post-UTME.

He summed that it actually showed that educational development in Nigeria was impacted by enhancing the conduct and management of public examinations and that the more interest was shown in improving the system, the better it was for the education sector.

Professor Oloyede further informed that JAMB had also started to intervene directly in tertiary institutions through the National Tertiary Admissions' Performance Merit Award (NATAP-M), through which N125 million had been injected into beneficiary institutions to improve their facilities and propel healthy competition and excellence.

He listed the categories as most subscribed institutions by candidates; most national institutions in terms of admission spread; institution with highest number of international students; most improved institution over previous year intake of female students and most complaint institution in observing guidelines, rules and regulations of the Board.

The Registrar highlighted that if the conduct and management of regional and sub-regional or public examinations were optimised for excellence and refocused to compete with international best practices, they would promote culture of citizenship that valued social actors and instilled in the minds of citizens the values of peace, which could further promote new lifestyles and living patterns.

Others include developing maximum potentials; disseminating knowledge and skills necessary to foster sustainable production and consumption patterns; ensuring enlightened populace that was prepared to support changes in other sectors; asserting the importance of local communities and their ties to the global community as well as mobilising the society in a concerted effort aimed at eliminating poverty, violence and injustice which could jeopardise the future and quality of life of the citizenry. He stressed that only when all these were achieved that educational development would attain the desired level of powering development and empowering education recipients to be at their best.

He advised that there should be immediate declaration of state of emergency on education with a view of addressing all its challenges comprehensively;

activating the implementation of the well-conceived Ministerial Strategic Plan; increasing funding for education; increasing access to education to the less-privileged and out-of-school; reviewing curriculum for better educational development; promoting teacher development for placement of the right people in the right class rooms; generating accurate educational data for planning and effective collaborations among stakeholders as well as stimulating and maintaining good governance and administration in the Federal Ministry of Education and also, developing follow-up mechanisms to engender sustainability.

Professor Oloyede called for the need to overhaul education in Nigeria and Africa at large, stressing that there was disconnect between education and development. He expressed concerns that while the developed world was making progress at all frontiers, places like Nigeria as a microcosm of Africa continued to wallow in conflicts, insecurity, poverty, communicable diseases, crime and man's inhumanity to man.

He said that development was an action paradigm and for its good fruits to be harvested, there was need to re-think education and act purposely in order to achieve a better society.

**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

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**Spectrum Management Department**

MCT/ST.0012/X

18<sup>th</sup> June, 2019

The Executive Secretary,  
National Universities Commission,  
Plot 430, Aguiyi Ironsi Street,  
Maitama, Abuja.

**NOTICE OF VACANCIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)**

I am directed to forward the attached notice of vacancies that exists at the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Geneva, Switzerland for the post specified below :-

S/ N	VACANCY NOTICE NUMBER	FUNCTIONS	GRADE	DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION TO ITU HQ	DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION SUBMISSION TO MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS	TYPE OF APPOINTMENT/ DUTY STATION
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
1.	14P—2019/BDT-FIELD/EXTERNAL/P3	Programme Officer Regional Office	P3	7 <sup>th</sup> July, 2019	28 <sup>th</sup> June, 2019	Fixed-Term Appointment / Bangkok, Thailand
2.	15P-2019/SG-C&P/EXTERNAL/P4	Head, Document Management	P4	7 <sup>th</sup> July, 2019	28 <sup>th</sup> June, 2019	Fixed-Term Appointment / Geneva, Switzerland
3.	16P-2019/BR-SGD/EXTERNAL/P5	Study Group Counselor	P5	14 <sup>th</sup> July, 2019	5 <sup>th</sup> July, 2019	

2. You are kindly requested to circulate the notices to members of staff in your Organisation and publish in at least two National daily newspapers to avail Nigerians of this ample opportunity, taking into consideration qualified women candidates.

3. I am further directed to inform you that the vacancies notices be given urgent attention as the deadline for submission of applications to ITU Headquarters are as stated in **Column " e " paragraph 1** above. **All candidates are required to complete an on-line application form.** Applicants are to please refer to the section 'HOW TO APPLY' on ITU web site: <http://www.itu.int/employment/Recruitment/index.html>. Interested applicants should forward their on-line application form and acknowledgement letter from ITU to the Federal Ministry of Communications not later than the date mentioned in **Column " f " paragraph 1** above, to the following address:

The Secretary General,  
International Telecommunication Union,  
Place de Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 20,  
Switzerland.

Through: The Honourable Minister,  
Federal Ministry of Communications,  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Annex III, Federal Sec Complex, Abuja.  
**Attention: Director (Spectrum Management)**

4. Please, accept the assurances of the Permanent Secretary's regards.

Engr. Anagonye, Joseph O.  
for: Permanent Secretary





## ESSAY CONTEST

"WRITING IS A WAY OF TALKING WITHOUT  
BEING INTERRUPTED"

Jules Renard

**Topic: Enhancing Confidence in Nigeria for Nation  
Building: Towards Economic Success and Improved Quality  
of Life for Nigerians**

Eligibility: Entrant must be an undergraduate of a Nigerian University

### REQUIREMENTS:



Entries must be  
written in English



One entry per  
participant



1,500 maximum  
word count



Plagiarism is not  
accepted



Submitted  
before July 24,  
2019

### HOW TO ENTER:

1

Go to the NESG Website:  
[www.nesgroup.org/essay](http://www.nesgroup.org/essay)

2

Fill in your contact  
details

3

Upload your  
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4

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TERMS AND CONDITIONS APPLY





## ESSAY CONTEST

The Nigerian Economic Summit Group (NESG) in partnership with the National Universities Commission (NUC) is pleased to announce the theme for the Nigerian Economic Summit (NES) 25th Anniversary Essay Competition- "Enhancing Confidence in Nigeria for Nation Building: towards economic success and improved quality of life for Nigerians"

*Trust is the social glue that holds families, communities, organizations and societies together, without it, reaching any agreement can become a fraught negotiation. – Peggy (Rockefeller) Dulany, Synergos*

With a global shift towards 'inclusive' economic growth, it is argued that economic prosperity and business success cannot be adequately explained by abundance of natural resources, brilliance of intellect, or the presence of good laws and institutions. Rather, economic prosperity requires (in addition to the above elements listed) a culture of trust and social capital that forms an economic input (Fukuyama, 1995).

In the light of challenges that have constantly plagued the Nigerian economy despite being the largest African economy, Nigeria has remained a low-trust country and this has resulted in a slow-paced growth.

With an outlook of building a nation that is competitive and sustainable, Nigeria sets to embark on the long march towards economic growth and improved quality of life for its people. Bearing in mind the highly diverse nature of Nigeria, we cannot therefore shy away from the arduous task of rebuilding trust and confidence in her people. It is on this premise that the NESG calls for applicants for the essay competition.

**Topic: Enhancing Confidence in Nigeria for Nation Building: Towards Economic Success and Improved Quality of Life for Nigerians**

June 13, 2019 - July 24, 2019

### ELIGIBILITY AND RULES

- |                            |   |  |   |   |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| 1                          | 2   | 3  | 4   | 5   |
| Entrant must be a Nigerian | Entrant must be an undergraduate of a Nigerian University | Entries must be written in English Language and be the original work of the writer | Only one entry per participant is allowed. Please carefully review your essay before submitting, you cannot edit after submission | The maximum word count is 1,500 words; Read the instructions carefully and submit at <a href="http://www.nesgroup.org/essay">www.nesgroup.org/essay</a> |

**Value of Award:** Prizes would be awarded to the top 3 winners. They would be awarded a certificate of performance, internship opportunity at the NESG and win an all expense paid trip to Abuja to attend the NES 25th Anniversary Summit, the platform on which they present their essay.

For more information, follow [officialNESG](https://twitter.com/officialNESG) or visit [www.nesgroup.org/essay](http://www.nesgroup.org/essay)

TERMS AND CONDITIONS APPLY



## MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

TRAINING AND STAFF WELFARE DIVISION

ABUJA

P.M.B. NO.130 Garki.  
Telegram: Foreign Abuja  
Tel. No.: 09-5230874



Ref. No. TSW/IND/34/T  
Date: 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2019

**The Executive Secretary,**  
National University Commission,  
No. 26, Aguiyi Ironsi Street,  
Maitama District,  
Abuja.

### **INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE FOR INDIAN TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION (ITEC), TO HOLD IN INDIA.**

I am directed to forward herewith, for your information and further action, a letter Ref. No **ABUJ/231/1/2019** dated **16<sup>th</sup> May, 2019**, received from the High Commission of India in Abuja, requesting for interested Nigerian's to participate for the short term courses under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC). The list of available courses scheduled to hold from 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2019 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020, in India, is hereby attached.

2. In this regard, your esteemed organization is kindly requested to disseminate the above information to interested candidates and request them to fill the online application form @ [www.itecgoi.in](http://www.itecgoi.in) and to submit to this Ministry for onward transmission to the Indian appropriate authority.

3. While anticipating your response on this matter, please accept the assurances of the Honourable Minister's highest consideration.

— **M. Badamasi**  
For: Honourable Minister







**Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation Programme**  
Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India

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Period: From 16 May 2019 To 26 May 2020 Show

**Available courses from 16/May/2019 to 26/May/2020**

Course	Start	End	Status
(1) STATISTICAL THEORY AND APPLICATIONS	01-Aug-2019	31-May-2020	Open
(2) MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	01-Jul-2019	20-Jul-2019	Open
(3) FUNCTIONAL MODULE ON REFINERIES- CHEMICAL ENGINEERS	01-Jul-2019	18-Oct-2019	Open
(4) TEXTILE TESTING AND QUALITY CONTROL	01-Oct-2019	29-Nov-2019	Open
(5) TEXTILE MILL MANAGEMENT	01-Oct-2019	29-Nov-2019	Open
(6) GENDER ISSUES IN THE WORLD OF WORK	02-Dec-2019	20-Dec-2019	Open
(7) CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	02-Dec-2019	14-Dec-2019	Open
(8) SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR YOGA TRAINERS	02-Dec-2019	29-Dec-2019	Open
(9) CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR VOTER EDUCATION	02-Feb-2020	07-Feb-2020	Open
(10) DIPLOMA COURSE IN DEVELOPMENT JOURNALISM FOR NON- ALIGNED AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	02-Jan-2020	29-Apr-2020	Open
(11) INTERNATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME ON SOLAR ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES	02-Mar-2020	20-Mar-2020	Open
(12) SPECIALISED PROGRAMME ON IOT	02-Mar-2020	24-Apr-2020	Open
(13) ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	02-Mar-2020	21-Mar-2020	Open
(14) TRAINING ON SERICULTURE AND SILK INDUSTRY	02-Sep-2019	29-Sep-2019	Open
(15) INTERNATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME ON MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	02-Sep-2019	27-Sep-2019	Open
(16) SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION	02-Sep-2019	20-Sep-2019	Open
(17) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)	02-Sep-2019	21-Sep-2019	Open
(18) OVERVIEW OF MARKETING OPERATIONS	02-Sep-2019	12-Oct-2019	Open
(19) INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM ON RURAL CO-OPERATIVES	03-Dec-2019	09-Dec-2019	Open
(20) EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES	03-Feb-2020	14-Feb-2020	Open
(21) ANALYSIS OF PETROLEUM, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND OPERATION & MAINTENANCE OF CFR ENGINE	03-Feb-2020	27-Mar-2020	Open
(22) INNOVATIVE LEADERSHIP FOR ORGANIZATION GROWTH AND EXCELLENCE (ILOGE)	03-Feb-2020	27-Mar-2020	Open
(23) ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR SMALL BUSINESS TRAINERS/PROMOTERS PROGRAMME (ESB-TP)	03-Feb-2020	27-Mar-2020	Open
(24) INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ON PROJECT MANAGEMENT FOR PUBLIC WORKS	03-Jun-2019	26-Jun-2019	Open
(25) REMOTE SENSING APPLICATION ON THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT	03-Jun-2019	14-Jun-2019	Open
(26) GOOD GOVERNANCE FOR MANAGEMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	03-Sep-2019	30-Sep-2019	Open

<https://www.itecgoi.in/upcomingcourse.php>





IIEC : Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation			
(28) NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL LIVELIHOODS	03-Sep-2019	30-Sep-2019	Open
(29) INTRODUCTORY TRAINING COURSE IN NANOFABRICATION TECHNOLOGIES	04-Feb-2020	25-Feb-2020	Open
(30) FORMAL SOLUTIONS TO INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS	04-Nov-2019	13-Dec-2019	Open
(31) LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS IN A GLOBAL ECONOMY	04-Nov-2019	22-Nov-2019	Open
(32) PROJECT & RISK MANAGEMENT	04-Nov-2019	22-Nov-2019	Open ✓
(33) SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	05-Aug-2019	16-Aug-2019	Open ✓
(34) INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STANDARDS AND PROMOTION OF GENDER EQUALITY AT THE WORKPLACE	05-Aug-2019	23-Aug-2019	Open
(35) OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE OF CROSS COUNTRY PIPELINES	05-Aug-2019	05-Oct-2019	Open
(36) PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE CITIES	06-Jan-2020	14-Feb-2020	Open
(37) SCIENCE DIPLOMACY	06-Jan-2020	17-Jan-2020	Open ✓
(38) SHORT COURSE ON REMOTE SENSING WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING	06-Jan-2020	28-Feb-2020	Open
(39) TRAINING ON POST COCOON TECHNOLOGY	06-Jan-2020	02-Feb-2020	Open
(40) BUDGETING, ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENT SECTOR	06-Jan-2020	24-Jan-2020	Open
(41) PROGRESS TO PROFICIENCY ADVANCED	07-Jan-2020	27-Mar-2020	Open
(42) PROGRESS TO PROFICIENCY BASIC	07-Jan-2020	27-Mar-2020	Open
(43) PARTICIPATORY PLANNING FOR POVERTY REDUCTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	07-Jan-2020	03-Feb-2020	Open
(44) TRAINING METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT PROFESSIONALS	07-Jan-2020	03-Feb-2020	Open
(45) PETROLEUM REFINING TECHNOLOGY AND PETROCHEMICALS	07-Oct-2019	29-Nov-2019	Open
(46) ENHANCING LEADERSHIP SKILLS	07-Oct-2019	25-Oct-2019	Open
(47) SPECIALISED PROGRAMME ON E-GOVERNANCE APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT	08-Jul-2019	30-Aug-2019	Open
(48) TRADE AND SUSTAINABILITY	08-Jul-2019	19-Jul-2019	Open
(49) BIOGAS PRODUCTION, POWER GENERATION AND UPGRADATION FOR VEHICULAR APPLICATION	08-Jul-2019	21-Jul-2019	Open
(50) MANAGERIAL SKILLS FOR ACADEMICIANS AND ADMINISTRATORS	09-Dec-2019	20-Dec-2019	Open
(51) SPECIALISED TRAINING ON TRADE REMEDIES UNDER WTO TRIMS WTO DISPUTES AND RTAS	09-Dec-2019	18-Dec-2019	Open
(52) SPECIALISED PROGRAMME ON BIG DATA ANALYTICS	09-Dec-2019	14-Feb-2020	Open
(53) INTERNATIONAL WRITE-SHOP ON PROJECT FORMULATION: CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION	09-Dec-2019	14-Dec-2019	Open
(54) MAIL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME	09-Dec-2019	20-Dec-2019	Open
(55) WOMEN & ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (WED) - A TRAINERS/PROMOTERS PROGRAM	09-Dec-2019	31-Jan-2020	Open ✓
(56) GEO-INFORMATICS APPLICATIONS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT	09-Jul-2019	05-Aug-2019	Open
(57) MANAGEMENT OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROJECTS AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION	09-Jul-2019	05-Aug-2019	Open
(58) SPECIALIZED TRAINING PROGRAM IN CYBER SECURITY & MALWARE ANALYTICS (REVERSE ENGINEERING)	09-Mar-2020	01-May-2020	Open ✓
(59) PROMOTING WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND STARTUP	09-Sep-2019	20-Sep-2019	Open
(60) INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY (IEIDP)	10-Feb-2020	06-Mar-2020	Open ✓
(61) INTERNATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME ON COMPETENCE AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS OF LABORATORIES	10-Feb-2020	28-Feb-2020	Open
(62) INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM ON FINANCING INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL	10-Feb-2020	22-Feb-2020	Open

<https://www.itecgoi.in/upcomingcourse.php>

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## Re: Recruitment of Qualified Persons to fill positions at the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus Trinidad and Tobago

The National Universities Commission (NUC) has received, through the High Commission of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, a University of West Indies (UWI) circular, requesting for qualified persons to fill the positions of Director of the Montserrat Volcano Observatory, in the Seismic Research Centre of the St. Augustine Campus of the University.

The University of West Indies (UWI) is a well-established Independent university that serves 17 countries of the Commonwealth Caribbean. It is the oldest, fully regional institution of higher learning in the Commonwealth Caribbean. The UWI began at the Mona Campus, Jamaica, in 1948 as a College of the University of London; and in 1962 achieved full university status.

The St. Augustine Campus in Trinidad and Tobago was established in 1961 and in 1963 a third Campus was established at Cave Hill in Barbados. In 2008 the University established a fourth Campus-The Open Campus-to better manage and expand multi-mode delivery of its programmes.

The eight faculties of the UWI offer a wide range of Undergraduate,, Master's and Doctoral programmes in Engineering, Food and Agriculture, Humanities and Education, Law, Medical Sciences, Science and Technology, Social Sciences and Sport. Several of these programmes are delivered through the distance mode.

**N.B** Interested Universities' personnel should visit online and download the application form from the University's website [www.uwi.edu](http://www.uwi.edu) or [www.sta.uwi.edu](http://www.sta.uwi.edu) for more on how to complete the form.

Furthermore, the completed applications should be forwarded to the undersigned with soft copies via e-mail to [hcabuja@foreign.gov.tt](mailto:hcabuja@foreign.gov.tt) and the website <http://foreign.gov.tt/hcabuja> on or before 28<sup>th</sup> April, 2019 for processing and onward transmission.

High Commission of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago  
No. 7 Casablanca Street,  
Off Aminu Kano Crescent  
Off Parakou Crescent Wuse 11,  
Abuja, F.C.T  
Nigeria

Phone: (234)-703-150-4050 and (234)-803-960-7775

E-mail: [hcabuja@foreign.gov.tt](mailto:hcabuja@foreign.gov.tt)

Website: <http://foreign.gov.tt/hcabuja>







1<sup>st</sup> July, 2019

Vol. 14 No. 26

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**Call for Papers**  
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The International Journal of Entrepreneurship Studies (IJES) is a peer reviewed Journal. It provides a forum for the dissemination of findings and reports from conceptual, theoretical and empirical research in the field of Entrepreneurship and Allied Studies. The Journal welcomes contributions from academics and policy makers in Entrepreneurship and related issues for economic development in Nigeria, Africa and in the World at large. The Journal is published twice a year, that is, March and November editions.

**Preparation of Manuscripts for Submission**

IJES accepts articles submitted in MS Word only and English Language (UK/USA style). Paper should not be more than 15 pages including references in APA referencing style. Authors are free to present their text in the format that suits their articles in as much as the text follows the Journal text page guidelines. All manuscripts should be in 1.5cm line spacing, margins should be one inch (2.5cm) at the top, bottom and side of the page. Font size should be 12 point and font style should be Times New Roman. All papers submitted must bear the name (s) and the title (s) of the author (s), institutional affiliation (s) and address for correspondence, including telephone (s) and email details.

**Submission and Assessment/Publication Fee**

Payment is subdivided into Peer review fee of ₦5000 (Five Thousand Naira) and Publication fee of ₦15000 (Fifteen Thousand Naira). The Peer review fee is paid and evidence submitted with the manuscript while the Publication fee is paid upon the acceptance of manuscript for publication and evidence of payment should accomplish the submission of the corrected manuscript for publication. Authors are expected to make direct cash deposit or make electric fund transfer to **Account Name uniabuja** Centre for Entrepreneurship **Account Number: 2011987031** First Bank.

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## NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

### Approved Open Universities and Distance Learning Centres in Nigeria

**T**he 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 Eleven 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. Ladoke Akintola University of Technology Open and Distance Learning Centre.
8. Distance Learning Centre, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.
9. Lagos State University Open and Distance Learning and Research Institute
10. Joseph Ayo Babalola University Centre for Distance Learning
11. University of Nigeria, Nsukka Centre for Distance and e-Learning







## NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

### RE: MORATORIUM ON PART-TIME PROGRAMMES

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

#### 2.0. Universities That Made Submission

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

##### A. Federal Universities

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

##### B. State Universities

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

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

##### C. Private Universities:

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

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

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

##### A. Federal Universities

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





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

**C. Private Universities**

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

**Dr. Gidado Bello Kumo**Director, Academic Planning  
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 UNIVERSITIES

S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.	S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.	S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.
1	University of Ibadan, Ibadan	1948	16	Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola	1981	31	Federal University, Wukari, Taraba State	2011
2	University of Nigeria, Nsukka	1960	17	Federal University of Technology, Minna	1982	32	Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State	2011
3	Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife	1962	18	Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna	1985	33	Federal University, Dutse, Jigawa State	2011
4	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	1962	19	University of Abuja, Abuja	1988	34	Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State	2011
5	University of Lagos, Lagos	1962	20	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi	1988	35	Federal University, Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State	2011
6	University of Benin, Benin City	1970	21	University of Agriculture, Makurdi	1988	36	Federal University, Otuoke, Bayelsa	2011
7	Bayero University, Kano	1975	22	Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta	1988	37	The Nigeria Police Academy, Wudil, Kano State	2012
8	University of Calabar, Calabar	1975	23	University of Uyo, Uyo	1991	38	Federal University, Birnin-Kebbi, Kebbi	2013
9	University of Ilorin, Ilorin	1975	24	Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka	1992	39	Federal University, Gusau, Zamfara	2013
10	University of Jos, Jos	1975	25	Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike	1992	40	Federal University, Gashua, Yobe	2013
11	University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri	1975	26	National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos	2002	41	Nigeria Maritime University Okerenkoko, Delta State	2018
12	Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto	1975	27	Fed. Univ. of Petroleum Resources, Effurun	2007	42	Air Force Institute of Technology, Kaduna	2018
13	University of Port-Harcourt, Port-Harcourt	1975	28	Federal University, Lokoja, Kogi State	2011	43	Nigerian Army University, Biu	2018
14	Federal University of Technology, Owerri	1980	29	Federal University, Lafia, Nasarawa State	2011			
15	Federal University of Technology, Akure	1981	30	Federal University, Kashere, Gombe State	2011			

## STATE UNIVERSITIES

S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.	S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.	S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.
1	Rivers State University of Science & Technology, Port Harcourt	1979	18	Nasarawa State University, Keffi	2002	35	Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuolumeni	2010
2	Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma	1980	19	Adamawa State University, Mubi	2002	36	Bauchi State University, Gadau	2011
3	Abia State University, Uturu	1981	20	Gombe State University, Gombe	2004	37	Maitama Sule University, Kano	2012
4	Enugu State University of Science & Tech, Enugu	1982	21	Kaduna State University, Kaduna	2004	38	The Technical University, Ibadan.	2012
5	Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye	1982	22	Cross River University of Technology, Calabar	2004	39	Sule Lamido University, Kafin Hausa	2013
6	Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti. (formerly University of Ado-Ekiti)	1982	23	Plateau State University, Bokkos	2005	40	Ondo State University of Medical Sciences	2015
7	Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos	1983	24	Ondo State University of Technology, Okiti Pupa.	2008	41	Edo University, Iyamho	2016
8	Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomosho	1990	25	Ibrahim Babangida University, Lapai, Niger State	2005	42	Eastern Palm University, Ogboko	2016
9	Imo State University, Owerri	1992	26	Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun	2005	43	University of Africa, Toru-Orua	2016
10	Benue State University, Makurdi	1992	27	Umaru Musa Yar'Adua University, Katsina	2006	44	Borno State University	2016
11	Delta State University, Abraka	1992	28	Yobe State University Damaturu, Yobe State	2006	45	Moshood Abiola University of Science and Technology, Abeokuta	2017
12	Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba - Akoko	1999	29	Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero	2006	46	Gombe State University of Science and Technology, Kumo	2017
13	Kogi State University, Anyigba	1999	30	Osun State University, Osogbo	2006	47	Zamfara State University, Talata-Mafara	2018
14	Niger-Delta University, Yenagoa	2000	31	Taraba State University, Jalingo	2008	48	Bayelsa Medical University Yenagoa, Bayelsa State	2019
15	Odumegwu Ojukwu University Uli	2000	32	Kwara State University, Ilorin	2009			
16	Kano University of Science & Technology, Wudil	2000	33	Sokoto State University, Sokoto	2009			
17	Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki	2000	34	Akwa Ibom State University, Ikot Ikpaden	2010			





# LIST OF APPROVED UNIVERSITIES IN NIGERIA

## PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.	S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.	S/N	INSTITUTIONS	Year Est.
1	Babcock University, Ilishan Remo	1999	27	Salem University, Lokoja	2007	53	Hallmark University, Ijebu, Itele, Ogun State	2015
2	Madonna University, Okija	1999	28	Tansian University, Umunya, Anambra State	2007	54	Kings University, Ode Omu, Osun State	2015
3	Igbinedion University, Okada	1999	29	Veritas University, Abuja	2007	55	Michael and Cecilia Ibru Uni., Owrode, Delta State	2015
4	Bowen University, Iwo	2001	30	Wesley University of Science & Technology, Ondo	2007	56	Mountain Top University, Ogun State	2015
5	Covenant University, Ota	2002	31	Western Delta University, Oghara, Delta State	2007	57	Ritman University, Ikot Ekpene, Akwa Ibom State	2015
6	Pan-Atlantic University, Lagos	2002	32	The Achievers University, Owo	2007	58	Summit University, Offa, Kwara State	2015
7	Benson Idahosa University, Benin City	2002	33	African University of Science & Technology, Abuja	2007	59	Edwin Clark University, Kiagbodo, Delta State	2015
8	American University of Nigeria, Yola	2003	34	Afe Babalola University, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State	2009	60	Hezekiah University, Umudi, Imo State	2015
9	Redeemers University, Ede, Osun State	2005	35	Godfrey Okoye University, Ugwuomu-Nike, Enugu State	2009	61	Anchor University, Ayobo, Lagos State	2016
10	Ajayi Crowther University, Oyo	2005	36	Nile University of Nigeria, Abuja	2009	62	Arthur Jarvis University, Akpabuyo, Cross River State	2016
11	Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin	2005	37	Oduduwa University, Ipetumodu, Osun State	2009	63	Clifford University, Owerrinta, Abia State	2016
12	Caritas University, Amorji-Nke, Enugu	2005	38	Paul University, Awka, Anambra State	2009	64	Coal City University, Enugu, Enugu State	2016
13	Bingham University, Auta-Balefi, Karu, Nasarawa State	2005	39	Rhema University, Obeama-Asa, Rivers State	2009	65	Crown Hill University, Eiyenkorin, Kwara State	2016
14	Al-Qalam University, Katsina	2005	40	Wellspring University, Evbuobanosa, Edo State	2009	66	Dominican University, Ibadan, Oyo State	2016
15	Renaissance University, Enugu	2005	41	Adeleke University, Ede, Osun State	2011	67	Koladaisi University, Ibadan, Oyo State	2016
16	Bells University of Tech, Ota, Ogun State	2005	42	Baze University, Abuja	2011	68	Legacy University, Okija, Anambra State	2016
17	Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State	2005	43	Landmark University, Omu-Aran, Kwara State	2011	69	Admiralty University, Ibusa, Delta State	2017
18	Crawford University, Igbesa, Ogun State	2005	44	Samuel Adegboyega University, Ogwa, Edo State	2011	70	Spiritan University, Nneochi, Abia State	2017
19	Kwararafa University, Wukari (formerly Wukari Jubilee Uni.)	2005	45	Elizade University, Ilara-Mokin, Ondo State	2012	71	Precious Cornerstone University, Ibadan, Oyo State	2017
20	Crescent University, Abeokuta	2005	46	Evangel University, Akaeze, Ebonyi State	2012	72	PAMO University of Medical Sciences, Port Harcourt, River State	2017
21	Novena University, Ogume, Delta State	2005	47	Gregory University, Uturu, Abia State	2012	73	Atiba University, Oyo, Oyo State	2017
22	University of Mkar, Mkar	2005	48	McPherson University, Seriki Sotayo, Ajebo, Ogun State	2012	74	Eko University of Medical Sciences, Ijanikin, Lagos State	2017
23	Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji, Osun State	2006	49	Southwestern University, Okun Owa, Ogun State	2012	75	Skyline University, Nigeria Kano State	2018
24	Caleb University, Lagos	2007	50	Augustine University, Ilara, Lagos State	2015	76	Greenfield University, Kasarami Kaduna State	2019
25	Fountain University, Osogbo	2007	51	Chrisland University, Owode, Ogun State	2015	77	Dominion University, Ibadan Oyo State	2019
26	Obong University, Obong Ntak	2007	52	Christopher University, Mowe, Ogun State	2015	78	Trinity University, Laloko Ogun State	2019
						79	Westland University, Iwo Osun State	2019







## 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         | 16. University of Benin, Benin City                    |
| 2. Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria                    | 17. University of Calabar, Calabar                     |
| 3. Bayero University, Kano                           | 18. University of Ibadan, Ibadan                       |
| 4. Federal University of Technology, Akure           | 19. University of Ilorin, Ilorin                       |
| 5. Federal University of Technology, Minna           | 20. University of Jos, Jos                             |
| 6. Federal University of Technology, Owerri          | 21. University of Lagos, Akoka                         |
| 7. Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike | 22. University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri                 |
| 8. Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola      | 23. University of Nigeria, Nsukka                      |
| 9. National Open University of Nigeria, Lagos.       | 24. University of Port Harcourt, Port Harcourt         |
| 10. Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna                 | 25. University of Uyo, Uyo                             |
| 11. Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka                  | 26. Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto                |
| 12. Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife              | 27. Federal University, Lafia                          |
| 13. University of Abuja, Gwagwalada                  | 28. Federal University, Dutse                          |
| 14. University of Agriculture, Abeokuta              | 29. Federal University of Petroleum Resources, Effurun |
| 15. University of Agriculture, Makurdi               |  |

### State Universities :

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Abia State University, Uturu                             | 16. Nasarawa State University, Keffi                                 |
| 2. Adamawa State University, Mubi                           | 17. Niger-Delta University, Wilberforce Island                       |
| 3. Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko                | 18. Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye                           |
| 4. Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma                          | 19. Rivers State University of Science and Technology, Port Harcourt |
| 5. Anambra State University, Uli                            | 20. Umaru Musa Yar'Adua University, Katsina                          |
| 6. Benue State University, Makurdi                          | 21. Gombe State University, Gombe                                    |
| 7. Cross River University of Technology, Calabar            | 22. Ibrahim Babangida University, Lapai                              |
| 8. Delta State University, Abraka                           | 23. Kano State University of Science and Technology, Wudil           |
| 9. Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki                       | 24. Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero         |
| 10. Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti                       | 25. Kwara State University Malete                                    |
| 11. Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Enugu | 26. Bauchi State University, Gadau                                   |
| 12. Imo State University, Owerri                            | 27. Yobe State University, Damaturu                                  |
| 13. Kogi State University, Anyigba                          | 28. Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuolumeni              |
| 14. Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso      | 29. Osun State University, Osogbo                                    |
| 15. Lagos State University, Ojo.                            |  |

### Private Universities :

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. African University of Science and Technology, Abuja | 11. Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji, Osun State |
| 2. American University of Nigeria, Yola                | 12. Nigerian Turkish Nile University, Abuja                   |
| 3. Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo                    | 13. Afe Babalola University, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State           |
| 4. Benson Idahosa University, Benin City               | 14. Lead City University, Ibadan, (MSc. only)                 |
| 5. Bowen University, Iwo                               | 15. University of Mkar, Mkar (MSc. only)                      |
| 6. Covenant University, Ota                            | 16. Madonna University Okija                                  |
| 7. Igbinedion University, Okada                        | 17. Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin (MSc. only)                  |
| 8. Pan-African University, Lekki                       | 18. Godfrey Okoye University, Ugwuomu-Nike, Enugu State       |
| 9. Redeemer's University, Mowe, Ogun State             | 19. Adeleke University, Ede                                   |
| 10. Caleb University, Lagos                            | 20. Veritas University, Abuja                                 |

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](mailto: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](http://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, FNAL**  
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, Mbaize, Imo State or any of its campuses in Nigeria
- 33) Houdegbe 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.
- 58) Gospel Missionary Foundation (GMF), Theological University. 165 Iselo road, Cele bus stop, Egbe-Ikotun, Lagos.

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.
- 9) L.I.F.E Leadership University, Benin City, Edo State.

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, FNAL**  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION  
ANNOUNCER





# This Week's Birthdays



NAMES			DATE OF BIRTH
BISI		OLANIYAN	1 July
SAMUEL	AKPENPUUN	AKUSE	1 July
OBINNA		WACHUKU	2 July
DOMINIC	OBIORA	CHUKWUANI	2 July
MOHAMMED	ANAS	SHETIMA	3 July
OLANREWaju	EBENEZER	AYENI	3 July
BELLO		SHEHU	4 July
RITA	EBOSETALE	EBEHIKHALU	4 July
OGOCHUKWU	BIBIAN	ONYEANISI	5 July
TUNBOSUN	CYRIL	DOMINGO	6 July
PEACE	CHIKA	EMEANURU	6 July
KOLAWALE		ALEBIOSU	6 July
MATTHEW	IHENJIAWUNZE	ANYANWU	6 July
IDRIS	DANJUMA	IBRAHIM	7 July
CHUKWUEMEKA		OFFOR	7 July
SARAYA		DAUDA	7 July
FESTUS	OMALE	OGWU	7 July
ISMAILA		YERIMA	7 July

*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*





