



UNIVERSITY FACULTY CENTRALIZATION: COORDINATOR, COORDINATORSHIP AND COORDINATORISM FOR EDUCATIONAL GOALS ACHIEVEMENT IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT: *University education is very universal and covers all fields of human endeavour, professions and professionals hence the need for human resources management for educational goals achievement. Using related literature review and over forty years' experience in the university system of education nationally and internationally, the placement of these qualified and recognized professionals is focused. It is discovered that lecturers with similar university degrees and professions are university facultized while those with same are university faculty departmentized. The position of this paper is that those with different degrees and professions should first and foremost be faculty institutized before being facultized and/or departmentized otherwise they should be faculty centralized for external consultancy, collaboration, partnership, exchanges and linkages to enhance university goals achievement nationally and globally.*

KEYWORDS: University, Faculty Centralization, Coordinator, Coordinatorship, Coordinatorism, Educational Goals, Nigeria

INTRODUCTION

Globally, education is the most important instrument or tool for development, growth, sustainability, change and advancement. Generally speaking, there are different levels of education to cater for all the ages of human beings. But, particularly in Nigeria, there are three most recognized levels namely, the primary, the secondary and the tertiary. The tertiary level is the highest and is the focus of this study. This is based on the fact that all the teachers of these levels obtained their highest academic qualifications or degrees from the tertiary/higher level of education. The educational institutions of the tertiary/higher level of education include, monotechniques, polytechnics, colleges of education and universities. The Universities are at the apex for the award the highest degree of Doctor of philosophy (PhD). Therefore, the present study entitled university faculty centralization: Coordinator, Coordinatorship and coordinatorism for educational Goals Achievement in Nigeria shall be discussed under the following subheadings:

- Educational Goals in Nigeria
- University Educational Goals Achievement in Nigeria
- University Faculty Centralization
- Coordinator, Coordinatorship and Coordinatorism
- Conclusion



Educational Goals in Nigeria

In Nigeria, the three most recognized levels of education have their goals very well identified and are all directed towards the overall national educational goals including

- (a) The inculcation of national consciousness and national unity;
- (b) The inculcation of the type of values and attitudes for the survival of the individual and the Nigerian society;
- (c) The training of the mind in the understanding of the world around; and
- (d) The acquisition of appropriate skills and the development of mental, physical and social abilities and competencies as equipment for the individual to live in and contribute to the development of the society.

Federal Republic of Nigeria (2014:5). But, specifically, the goals of tertiary education, according to *ibid* p.28 shall be to

- (a) Contribute to national development through high level relevant manpower training;
- (b) Develop and inculcate proper values for the survival of the individual and society;
- (c) Develop the intellectual capability of individuals to understand and appreciate their local and external environments;
- (d) Acquire both physical and intellectual skills which will enable individuals to be self-reliant and useful members of the society;
- (e) Promote and encourage scholarship and community service;
- (f) Forge and cement national unity; and
- (g) Promote national and international understanding and interaction

Furthermore, University education shall make optimum contribution to national development by

- (a) Intensifying and diversifying its programmes for the development of high-level manpower within the context of the needs of the nation;
- (b) Making professional courses to reflect our national requirements;
- (c) Making all students, as part of a general programme of all-round improvement in university education, to offer general study courses such as history of ideas, philosophy of knowledge and nationalism. (*ibid* 29)

The universities, the apex in the tertiary/higher educational industry Henderson and Henderson (1974), enhance the achievement of these goals through the means of effective and efficient application or utilization of the available human and material resources Hungate (1964), Akindutire (2004), Ekpo (2005), Bassey and Bassey (2011), Meenyinikor (2012).

University Educational Goals Achievement in Nigeria

Undoubtedly, the achievement of educational goals in Nigeria depends upon the achievement of university educational goals in Nigeria. There is no need to repeatedly emphasize the



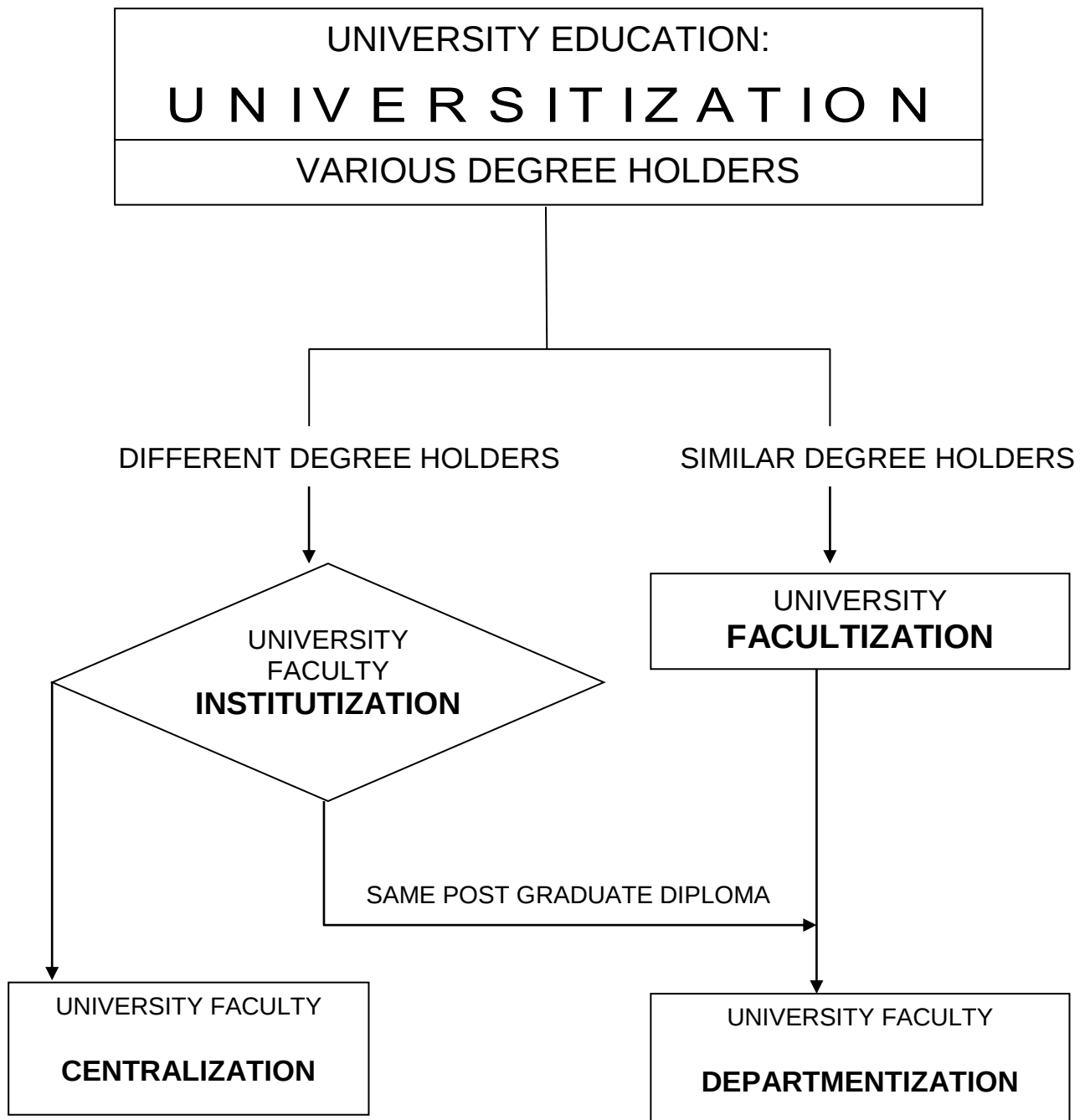
apexility of university educations Chambers (1970) and the fact that all the teachers of the other educational institutions obtain their highest degrees from the university system of education Jega (2009), Ajumogobia (2011), Moja (2013). Thus, inter alia, university educational goals are achieved through the instrumentality of university educational management Federal Republic of Nigeria (2001), Kaegon (2011). Differently put, many scholars and professional experts from time of old have referred to management as the effective and efficient application/utilization of available human and material resources to achieve predetermined goals and objectives Fayel(1949), Filley, Robert and Kerrs(1976), Appleby(1980). As citadels of knowledge/ideas, the highest caliber of human resources Bratton & Gold (1999), Nwachukwu (2000), Gomez-mejiaa, Balkiu, Cardy & Dimick (2000), as well as the most sophisticated and state of the art facilities and equipment Coates (1990), Gbadamosi (2006), Anietan & Asita (2012), Graham (2013) are found and used in almost all the universities in Nigeria Fanton (201), National Universities Commission (2013), Federal Republic of Nigeria (2016).

Thus, professionally utilizing the managerial functions of planning, organizing, Directing, staffing, communicating, coordinating, reporting, reporting, budgeting/financing, and evaluating Schuler (1990), Akomo, Fottler & McAfee (2008), Anyamele and Onyido (2010).

This could be seen using the Flowchart of University Faculty Centralization for Lecturers as shown.

University Faculty Centralization

FLOWCHART OF UNIVERSITY FACULTY CENTRALIZATION FOR LECTURERS



Source: Related Literature Review and J.N.D Meenyinikor PhD, FCAI, over 40 years of national and international experience in the University system of Education since 1975



University UNIVERSITIZATION means that an individual has successfully passed through the university educational system and has been rightly/correctly awarded a university degree. In order to be a Lecturer in the University System of Education, the individual MUST have a Doctor of Philosophy Degree (PhD). In such a case the individual is statused/titled Lecturer II, Lecturer I, senior Lecturer, etc. Subsequently after meeting some laiddown requirements/conditions, he/she is called a Professor Anikpo(2011), Isa(2015). This implies that only Professors are the qualified Lecturers in the University educational system. Additionally, they must be registered/recognized members of their particular professional Bodies, Societies or Associations as appropriate.

According to the flowchart of University Faculty centralization, Lecturers with similar professional degrees are FACULTIZED. Hence the terminology; UNIVERSITY FACULTIZATION. On the other hand, those with different professions and degrees go/proceed to a separate INSTITUTE OF THE FACULTY to be trained and educated in the arts or science of performing the functions of the Faculty before being allocated/sent to the appropriate DEPARTMENT OF THE SAME FACULTY. Hence the terminology: UNIVERSITY FACULTY DEPARTMENTIZATION.

UNIVERSITY FACULTY CENTRALIZATION, therefore, is where a PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY LECTURER is neither UNIVERSITY FACULTY DEPARTMENTIZED nor UNIVERSITY FACULTY INSTITUTIZED. In otherwords, UNIVERSITY FACULTY CENTRALIZATION is the arts or science where an individual member of University staff, who is a qualified and registered/recognized member of his/her profession is used as a university professional consultant in a University professional/particular centre of activity/operation for the effective and efficient achievement of predetermined University goals, objectives/purpose. Thus, a UNIVERSITY FACULTY CENTRE identifies and uses the University member of staff irrespective of his/her location/domicility. Perhaps, this is the principal reason University Faculty Centres are well known for consultancies, collaborations, partnerships and being in the exact middle for a particular purpose/activity, UNESCO (2009), Anya (2013).

Some examples of University Faculty Centres in University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria University of Port Harcourt (2015, 2018) include but not limited to the followings

1. Centre for Gas, Refining and Petrochemicals
2. Centre for Malaria Research and Phytomedicine (CMRAP)
3. Centre for Innovation and Instructional Technology (CIIT)
4. Centre for Higher Education Studies (CHES)
5. Centre for Conflict and Gender Studies
6. Centre for Disaster Risk Management and Development Studies (CDRMDS)
7. Centre for Petroleum Geosciences
8. Centre for Research Management (CEREM)
9. Centre for Health and Development (CHD)
10. Centre for Children Developmental and Communication Disorders (CCDCD)



11. Entrepreneurial Centre
12. Open, Distance and E-Learning Centre (ODEL)
13. National Centre for Marine Pollution Monitoring
14. Nomadic Education Centre
15. Regional Centre for Bioresearches
16. Consultancy, Research and Development Centre (CORDEC)
17. Lulu-Briggs Health Centre
18. World Bank Centre of Excellence in Oil Field Chemicals Research (CEFOR)
19. Youth-Friendly Centre
20. Post NCE Sandwich Centre
21. Centre for Skills Acquisition
22. Etc

Coordinator, Coordinatorship and Coordinatorism

The person who is saddled with the management of the day-to-day affairs of a University Faculty Centre is the COORDINATOR. Usually a professor, very experienced, professional and versed in the operations of the centre Chukwu & Chukwu (2009), Akpan (2011). The appointment is normally suggested by the Dean of the Faculty to the Vice Chancellor and communicated by the Registrar of the University, University of Port Harcourt (1982). UNIVERSITY FACULTY CENTRE COORDINATORS are normally for a specified period of time. Such period of time or the tenure in office is called the COORDINATORSHIP. Thus, the COORDINATOR of a UNIVERSITY FACULTY CENTRE during the COORDINATORSHIP must legitimately perform the scheduled functions. These scheduled functions, assigned duties and relevant activities are the COORDINATORISMS of the COORDINATOR during the COORDINATORSHIP. Some of the COORDINATORISMS of the University Faculty CENTRE'S COORDINATOR during the period of COORDINATORSHIP include but not limited to the following

1. Manages the human and material Resources of the University Faculty Centre.
2. Liases with the University Faculty, Faculty Institutes, Faculty Departments and other faculty Centres to achieve desired results
3. Represents the centre at all University meetings as appropriate
4. Recommends professional and Lecturers for appointments and members of staff of the university centre as appropriate
5. Arranges tours and visits to and from relevant institutions internally and externally for predetermine goals achievement.
6. Identifies relevant agencies, firms, companies, multinationals and institutions for consultancy, partnership, exchanges, linkages, collaborations, etc for predetermined goals achievement.



7. Organizes training, workshops, talks, seminars, lectures, orientations, fairs, etc, locally and internationally in accordance with the relevant mandate to enhance goals achievement.
8. Assists the Local, State and Federal Governments of the day for the welfare and education of the citizens and society as appropriate for contemporary issues.
9. Schedules, approves, coordinates, etc programmes, events, activities, etc of the university faculty centre.
10. Publicizes, promotes, presents, exposes the favourable/positive image of the university faculty centre in all aspects of the media.
11. Maintains and records documentaries of the university faculty centre for ease of retrievals and showcasing.
12. Chairmans all meeting of the University faculty centre as appropriate.
13. etc

CONCLUSION

It has been widely made clear that all University Lecturers are Doctor of Philosophy Degree (PhD) holders and current registered/recognized members of their different professional bodies, societies and associations. It is also a truism that University Lecturers are appropriately grouped into

1. University Faculties
2. University Faculty Institutes and
3. University Faculty Departments.

The stand of this work is that there should be the University Faculty Centre. University Faculty Centralization is therefore the arts or Science of creating/establishing particular professional centres in University Faculties and properly/adequately staffing them with qualified and professional Lecturers who are not in 1, 2 or 3 above for the purpose of external consultancy, collaboration, partnership, exchanges, linkages, etc. so as to enhance the effective and efficient achievement of University goals and objectives nationally and globally.

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