

# Notes

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1. The terms 'higher education' and 'university' are used in this work interchangeably.
2. See the critique of Ramphele's on her position about how higher education governance should go in the contemporary times.
3. See many contributions in the Journal of Higher Education in Africa (JHEIA) and the publications of Association of African Universities (AAU) on the subject matter. See also the publications of the World Bank and the UNESCO on higher education in Africa.
4. The private universities operate as profit making institutions.
5. See many contributions in the Journal of Higher Education in Africa (JHEIA) and the publications of Association of African Universities (AAU) on the subject matter. See also the publications of the World Bank and the UNESCO on higher education in Africa.
6. The Asquith and Elliot Commissions were the responses to the long standing demands from the nationalist leaders for the establishment of universities. From the last quarter of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century, nationalist leaders like Horton Blyden, Joseph Ephraim Casely Hayford were forerunners in advocating for the establishment of universities in British colonial West Africa.
7. These university colleges were often referred to as Asquith university colleges
8. The leading role of the state in the running of higher education was in fact what prevailed in European countries in the period under review and as such did not expect much deviation of African universities from that as the European systems formed the basis of the African institutions of higher education.
9. A failing state refers to a state system in which its institutional weakness undermines effective public service delivery, which is the *raison d'être* of a modern polity.
10. These took the form of demonstrations against the removal of subsidies on basic food items like bread and fuel.
11. CAMES is an acronym in French for Conseil Africain et Malgache pour l'Enseignement Supérieur.
12. The member countries of the CAMES are: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Central Africa Republic, Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal and Togo.

13. The NABPTEX is a statutory national regulator body for regulating professional and technician examination in Ghana. Among other things, it oversees educational curriculum and programs of polytechnics and other tertiary institutions that run Higher National Diploma (HND) programs.
14. For the list of accredited public universities in Ghana see: [http://www.nab.gov.gh/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=56&Itemid=184](http://www.nab.gov.gh/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=56&Itemid=184) accessed on 17 October 2014.
15. For the list of accredited chartered private universities in Ghana see: [http://www.nab.gov.gh/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=59&Itemid=196](http://www.nab.gov.gh/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=59&Itemid=196) accessed 17 October 2014.
16. See University of Ghana (2014) <http://www.ug.edu.gh/index1.php?linkid=243&sublinkid=68> Accessed 14 February 2014
17. Excerpts of Vice-Chancellor's Address in 1965
18. See Agbodeka, F, 1998; 126, A History of University of Ghana (1948-1998)
19. Kofi Busia became an active political actor in the military government that overthrew Nkrumah's government and he subsequently became the Prime Minister in the period 1969-1972.
20. Hilla Limann was the President of the Third Republic of Ghana. His Peoples' Nationalist Party (PNP) government was in power from September 1979 to December 1981.
21. The criteria for election as a Chancellor are spelt out in Statute of 3 of the University of Ghana. The eligibility criteria as indicated in Statute 3 are as follows: (a) must be a citizen of Ghana; (b) must have distinguish themselves in the world of letters, science, business and public office; (c) in the opinion of the Board of Nominators are fit and proper persons to be Chancellor.
22. Asantehene refers to the King of the Asante Kingdom. The capital of the Asante Kingdom is Kumasi.
23. The Department of Commerce began the School of Administration and now the School of Business of the University of Ghana.
24. The collegiate system was adopted after the promulgation of the revised University Statutes in October 2004.
25. See Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology website Retrieved on 4 October 2014 from <http://www.knust.edu.gh/academics/colleges>
26. The gender specificity of the Chancellor is not in doubt as the King of the Asante Kingdom (Asantehene) has been the Chancellor since Chancellorship had been taken away from the Head of State, in 1993.
27. See University of Cape Coast (2012) [http://ucc.edu.gh/apqa/sites/ucc.edu.gh.apqa/files/dapqa\\_strate.gic\\_plan.pdf](http://ucc.edu.gh/apqa/sites/ucc.edu.gh.apqa/files/dapqa_strate.gic_plan.pdf) accessed 23 February 2014
28. Polytechnics and Teachers' Training Colleges at this point in time were not considered as tertiary institutions.
29. The efforts by Nkrumah's government in developing agricultural projects in the Damongo area in the Northern Region failed to yield results.

30. Nyankpala is about 21 kilometers from the Tamale metropolis. In 1992 it was part of the Tamale local government administration.
31. The UDS is also reviewing its governance structure to adopt the collegiate system. Its Statutes are also undergoing revision to reflect the drive towards the collegiate system.
32. Junior members refer to students in the University.
33. Sunyani is the capital of the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. Brong Ahafo is in the middle ecological transition zone of the country.

