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Welcome,



The development of world-class human resources and capabilities is fundamental to the progress of any community. And quality teaching, learning, research and knowledge dissemination is absolutely fundamental to the challenges that confront the global community. Today's higher education demands that students be equipped with knowledge and competencies to find workable solutions to ever-increasing local and global challenges.

At the University of Ghana, we take a serious view of what it takes to nurture competencies because most of our students come from developing lands where healthcare, basic education and food security continue to limit the quality of life. Six decades of teaching and learning has reaffirmed our belief that a multidisciplinary approach to finding solutions is the way to go. For this reason, our faculties work at the forefront of academia, industry and governance providing the needed leadership in research,

technology, policy and advocacy. For instance, last year saw some 1,070 publications and 1,300 research projects being conducted in collaboration with both local and foreign partners.

Given the enormous diversity of teaching and learning activities at the University, this admission prospectus is just a glimpse of what we do here. Nevertheless, I hope it will give you some insight into the way we can assist you nurture your intellectual capital. Regardless of your career ambitions, I encourage you to hone your skills and competencies so you can assume the leadership roles necessary to shape the needs of your community, nation or continent.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Ernest Aryeetey'.

Professor Ernest Aryeetey
BA (Econ), MSc (Kumasi), PhD (Dortmund).
Vice-Chancellor



Leadership & Governance

Principal Officers



Chancellor

His Excellency, Mr. Kofi Annan
(Kumasi) DEA (UHEI) MSc (Massachusetts)



Chairman, University Council

Justice Samuel Kofi Date-Baah
LLB (Ghana) BL LLM (Yale), PhD (London)



Vice-Chancellor

Professor Ernest Aryeetey
BA (Econ) MSc (Kumasi) PhD (Dortmund)

Other Officers



Pro Vice-Chancellor
(Academic & Student Affairs)

Professor E. K. Osam
BA, MPhil(Ghana), PhD (Oregon)



Pro Vice-Chancellor
(Research, Innovation & Development)

Professor John Gyapong
BSc (Kumasi), MSc, PhD (London)



Registrar

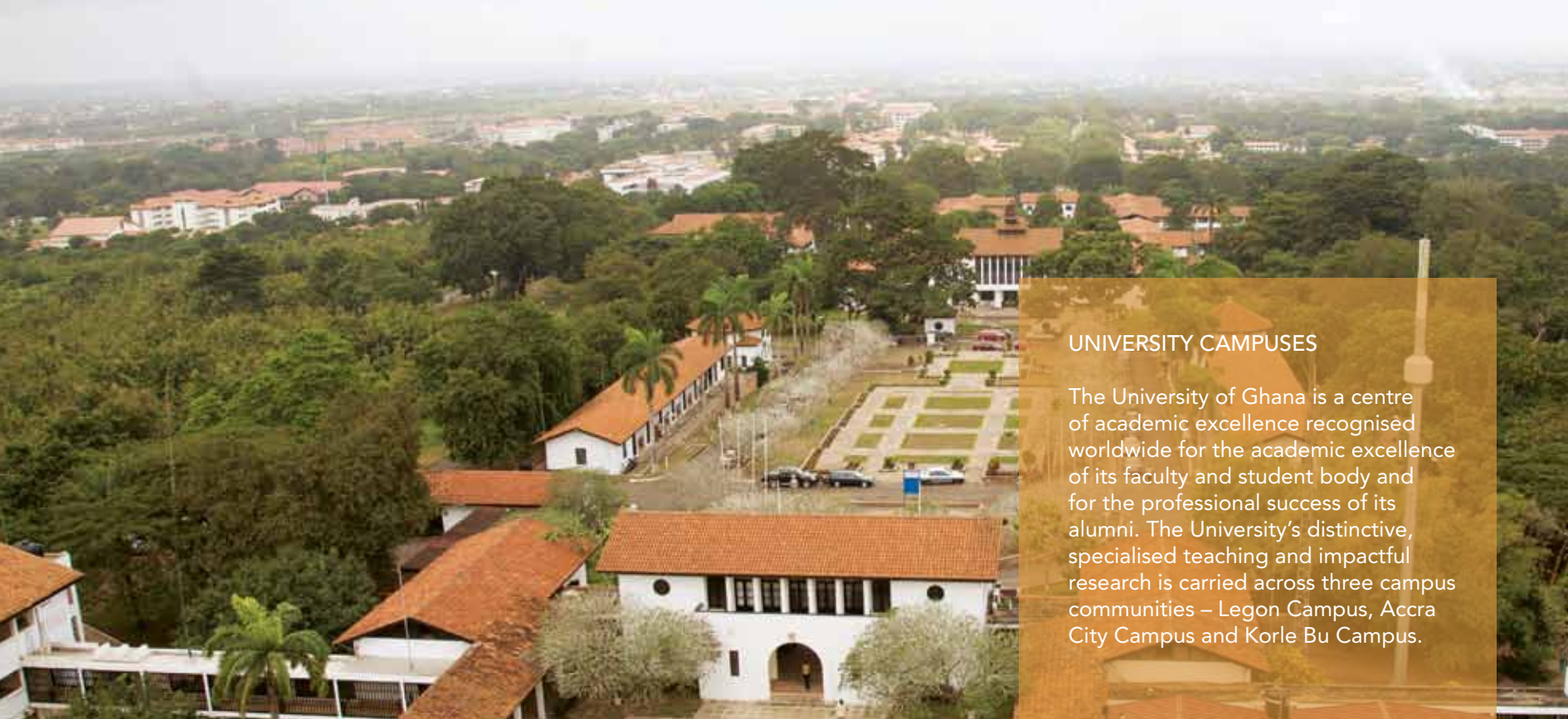
Mr. Joseph Maafo Budu
BA (Ghana) Dip Ed MA (London)



University Librarian

Professor Ellis Badu
BA Grad Dip MA, MPA (Ghana)

The University and its Host City



UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES

The University of Ghana is a centre of academic excellence recognised worldwide for the academic excellence of its faculty and student body and for the professional success of its alumni. The University's distinctive, specialised teaching and impactful research is carried across three campus communities – Legon Campus, Accra City Campus and Korle Bu Campus.

Legon Campus

Located 13 kilometers northeast of Accra, Legon is recognised as the nerve-centre of Ghana's premier academic resource. Legon Campus houses the central administration and the five traditional Halls of the University - Legon, Volta, Commonwealth, Akafo and Mensah Sarbah. Many of the academic, residence and support service

facilities which were commissioned in the 1960s and 1970s have undergone renovation and expansion. Recent projects include VALCO Trust Hostel (1997) Jubilee Hall (1998), International Students Hostel (1999), Hilla Limann, Alexander Adum Kwapong, Jean Nelson Aka Halls (2010) and Elizabeth B. Sey Hall (2012).

What's in a Word?

Legon

Legon comes from two indigenous Ga words: "ni-le" which is translated "knowledge" and "gon" which is translated as "hill"; thus Legon is the rendering of "nile-gon" - "hill of knowledge"; aptly describing the 121 metre altitude of the Legon Campus.



Korlebu Campus

The Korle Bu Campus is located 3 kilometres from Accra's Central Business District. The Korle Bu Campus houses the College of Health Sciences comprising the Medical School, Dental School, School of Public Health, Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research, the School of Allied Health Sciences, the School of Nursing and the School of Pharmacy. Affiliated with the

College of Health Sciences is the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, the largest teaching hospital in Ghana. The stimulating academic experience at Korle Bu Campus is further enriched by three centres of excellence: the National Cardiothoracic Centre, the National Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery Centre and the Radiotherapy Centre.



Accra City Campus

The Accra City Campus was originally established during the 1963/1964 Academic Session as the External Degree Centre. Until it was restructured into the Accra City Campus in 2002, it was known as the Accra Workers College. The City Campus offers mature persons and persons who prefer

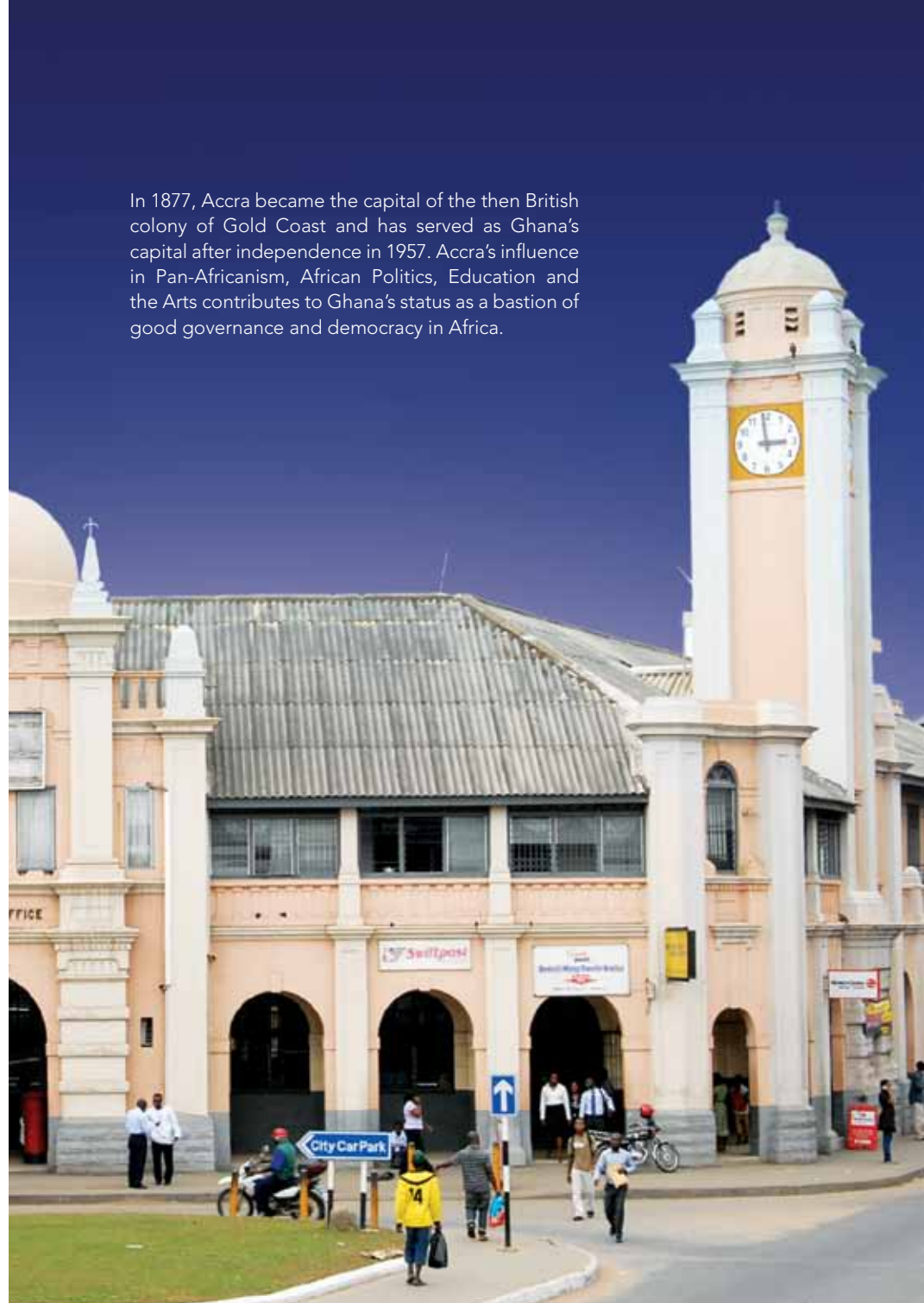
not to study full time with access to many of the degree programmes available on the main Legon Campus. It is located within the Central Business District of Accra.

Accra



Accra is the capital of Ghana and it is Located at 5°30' North, 0°10' West of the West African Country. Its architectural landscape is a delicate balance of ancient with modernity and African with European. Originally settled by the Ga people in the 15th century, Accra became a strategic trade post, first in gold and later in slave trade. For some 250 years, the Portuguese, Dutch, British, Danish and Germans competed in the slave trade exporting about 10,000 slaves annually.

In 1877, Accra became the capital of the then British colony of Gold Coast and has served as Ghana's capital after independence in 1957. Accra's influence in Pan-Africanism, African Politics, Education and the Arts contributes to Ghana's status as a bastion of good governance and democracy in Africa.



Accra By Night



With some effort, if you manage to climb the Legon hill on which the administrative seat of the university is located on campus, you would have a pleasant valley view of the surrounding communities on the borders of the university and beyond. Eventhough some Commonwealth Hall members would like to claim the credit, its unclear as to who named it but it has

come to be known and accepted as 'Accra by night' by both past and present students. They would easily point to this location as one of their favourite spots on campus.

But if you happen to be a bit of an extreme sight seeker, then by all means embark on the energy tasking quest of climbing the university tower.

And when you finally get to the top of the 'black star' tower, you might just ignore the fact that your heart beat is in overdrive. Because not only would you be rewarded with a breath taking view of almost the whole of Accra, you would also enjoy a clean and a refreshing tropical breeze. And your heart is bound to be compensated for its hard work.



The People & Culture



Accra is the indigenous home of the Ga and Adangbe people. Traditionally, Accra has been ruled by a succession of kings known as Ga Mantse since the founding of the Ga State in 1510. As national capital, it is a melting pot of diverse cultures drawn from other ethnic groups in Ghana and the rest of Africa. The city hosts various multicultural and religious festivities throughout the year. Accredited as one of the world's safest cities, Accra is home to close to 4 million people making it the economic, administrative and communications centre of Ghana.



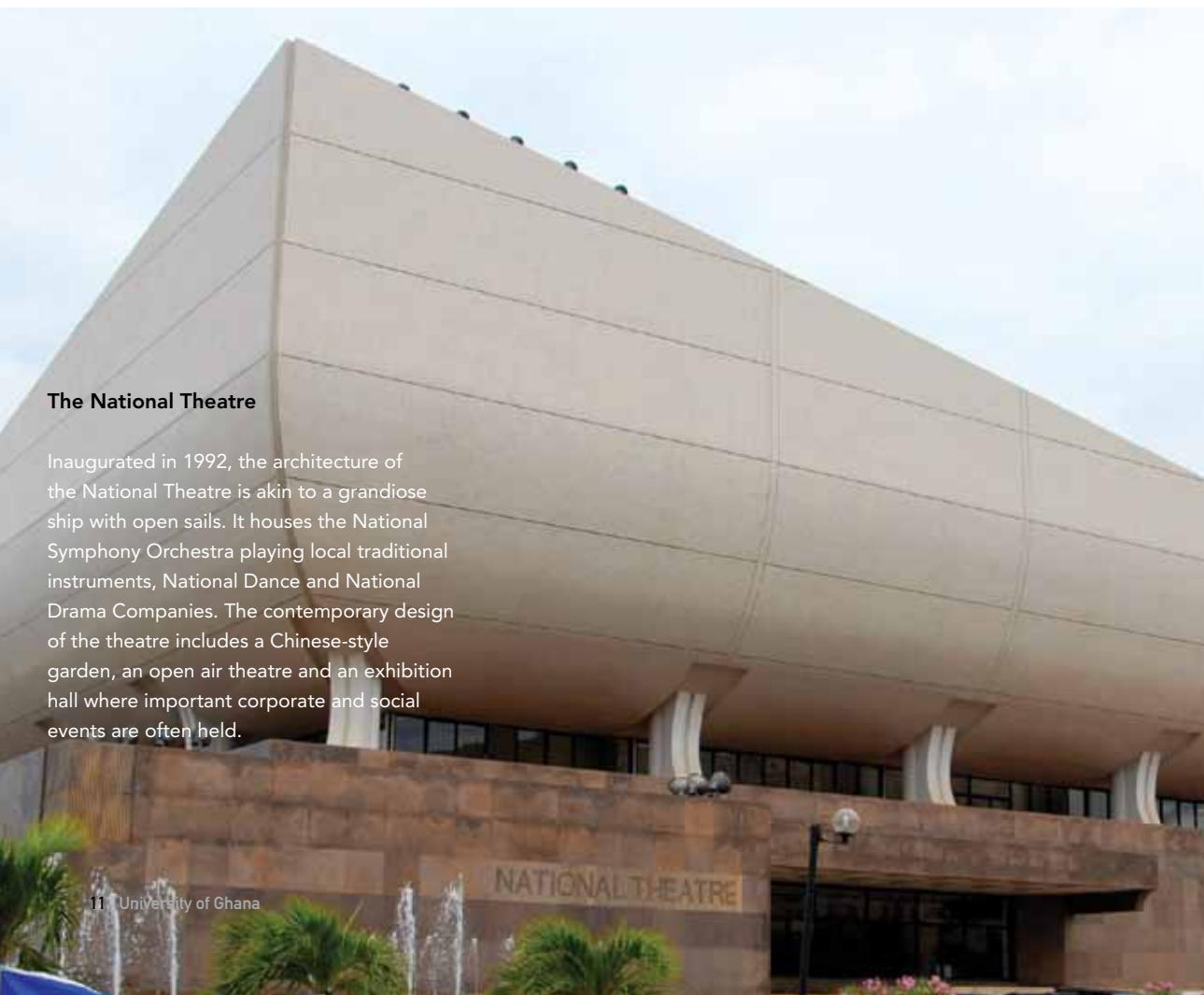
Places of Interest

Much of the attractions of Accra are based on its historical and cultural legacy. Each corner of the old part of the city is a distinguished element of the European presence and the struggle towards political independence. However, Accra also possesses many cultural, ecological and commercial attractions worth exploring.



The National Theatre

Inaugurated in 1992, the architecture of the National Theatre is akin to a grandiose ship with open sails. It houses the National Symphony Orchestra playing local traditional instruments, National Dance and National Drama Companies. The contemporary design of the theatre includes a Chinese-style garden, an open air theatre and an exhibition hall where important corporate and social events are often held.





The Independence Square

The Independence Square is built on the original site where three service men were shot during the colonial times, while attempting to present their grievances to the Governor. The Square is home to two monuments; the Independence Arch and the Independence Monument – the memorial to the Unknown Soldier. The square has the capacity to admit 30,000 people and it is a major venue for national events.

Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Park (KNMP)

The Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Park houses the mausoleum of Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the first President of Ghana and a famous Pan-Africanist. The Park which used to be called Polo Grounds also consists of a statue and a museum of the life and work of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. It was on this same spot that Dr. Kwame Nkrumah declared independence for Ghana on 6th March 1957.

National Museum

The National Museum houses a fascinating collection of historical treasures of Ghana and neighbouring West African countries. It includes objects of archeology, ethnography and fine art. The ethnography collection includes traditional chiefs regalia, indigenous Ghanaian musical instruments, gold-weights, beads, traditional textiles, stools and pottery. The archeological section houses objects dating from the Stone Age to recent times.

George Padmore Research Library on African Affairs

Named after George Padmore (1902-1959), this library, research and educational centre houses materials relating to the black community of Caribbean, African and Asian descent in Britain and continental Europe. George Padmore, a Trinidadian writer and a dedicated Pan-Africanist, was one of the influential figures of the anti-colonialism and independence struggles of the 20th Century.



W. E. B. Du Bois Memorial Centre for Pan African Culture

The Du Bois Centre is dedicated to the life of a man who spent greater part of his life in the struggle for the emancipation of the black man through Pan Africanism. The centre contains the remains of Dr. Dubois and the ashes of his wife Shirley Graham. Dr. Dubois worked and died in this house on 27th August, 1963, a day short of 28th August 1963 when Dr. Martin Luther King delivered his famous "I Have a Dream Speech".

Dr. Dubois had predicted nearly sixty years earlier that "blacks could not remain submissive to a white society that would never voluntarily grant them equal rights"



Centre for National Culture

This centre has a vast collection of traditional handicrafts in various forms from Ghana and neighbouring West African countries. Facilities at the Centre include workshops, art galleries, art and craft bazaar and a traditional textile market.



Accra Central

Accra Central is the busiest section of the city where many national monuments, headquarters of public and corporate organisations are located. The famous Makola Market is located here. One can bargain for local and foreign merchandise at lower prices at this popular market. Close to the Makola Market is the giant effigy of Tackie Tawiah I, the twentieth King of the Ga State which gives a panoramic view of Rawlings Park and the modern and classical buildings that have been erected across the centuries.

The Accra High Street, which connects the Independence Arch through the Supreme Court building, the Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Park and the Bank of Ghana to Ga Mashie and older parts of the city is within a walking distance from the Makola Market.

LIVING IN ACCRA

Accra is one of Africa's liveliest cities. The city provides a vibrant setting for commerce, education and tourism. Aside Ghanaian students, the city is home to students from over 40 African countries who are pursuing secondary and tertiary education. Many students choose to study in Accra not only because of the region's respected education tradition, but also because there are a lot of networking opportunities and social activities that suit all tastes. Besides, it is an ideal starting point for travelling to other parts of Ghana or further abroad.

Accommodation

Accra offers a wide variety of accommodation types to suit different budgets and needs. Accommodation types range from five-star hotels to four-star hotels as well as numerous three-star hotels and budget hotels. Many students though live in halls of residences on campuses which are comparatively cheaper and offer a more communal experience. Other students prefer to live in private hostel accommodation or with relatives.



Transportation

Accra is served by the Kotoka International Airport which is located 6 kilometres from the city centre. The popular forms of transport however are taxis and private mini buses (tro-tros). With an extensive network, taxis make for ideal transportation within the city, but most taxis are not metered so fares must be negotiated prior to boarding. Shared taxis follow fixed routes and have fixed rates per passenger. Buses are available for longer journeys usually between cities and towns.

Private mini buses (tro-tros) act as public transport. They drive along popular city routes and have cheaper fares. But they can be over crowded and in poor condition. Destinations are usually yelled out by the driver's assistant.



Eateries

Accra has a wide choice of eateries serving both local and continental dishes. The city is dotted with numerous restaurants, bars, fast food joints and outdoor dining areas serving different tastes and needs.

Healthcare

Healthcare is easily accessible through public and private hospitals and clinics. Unless in an emergency, most healthcare providers will demand cash payment or health insurance before consultation and treatment. Health and safety must be taken very seriously at all times. Students are advised to take out some form of healthcare insurance before coming to Accra to study.

Recreation

Accra has plenty recreational activities to offer to individuals and groups. Popular recreational activities includes cinema, soccer, basketball, beach sports, eco touring and a range of indoor games at most bars and clubs. The city also has a bustling nightlife. Popular night life destinations include Osu, Adabraka, Tetteh Quarshie, Asylum Down, La, Cantonments, East Legon and Teshie-Nungua.

Overview

The University of Ghana was founded in 1948 as the University College of Gold Coast upon the recommendation of the Asquith Commission on Higher Education in the then British colonies. Informed by colonial policies, access to higher education by Africans was limited until the end of World War II. The founding of the University of Ghana was therefore the culmination of the struggles and protests of nationalist movements which advocated for an African system of higher education in the former Gold Coast.

Between 1948 and 1961, the University entered into a special relationship with the University of London to offer limited programmes of study. However, by an Act of Parliament on October 1st 1961, the University attained a sovereign status with the authority to offer more comprehensive programmes and award its own degrees. The University's sovereign status together with the aspirations of the new independent state of Ghana provided the catalyst for its rapid growth in the 1960's and the emergence of UG's distinctive identity as a world-class centre of academic excellence and a leader in career training and professional development.

Thus in over six decades, the University of Ghana has evolved into one of Africa's leading universities, recognised worldwide for the academic excellence of its faculty and student body and for the professional success of its alumni. Since its foundation, the University has conferred more than 50,000 Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates.

Timeline



1943

- The Asquith Commission is appointed by the British Government to investigate Higher Education in British colonies.
- The Asquith Commission recommends among other things the setting up of University Colleges in association with the University of London.
- A number of separate Commissions are set up in different regions as a sequel to the Asquith Commission.

1945

- Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot chairs the commission for Higher Education in West Africa.
- The Elliot Commission publishes two reports: whereas a Majority Report recommends the establishment of two University Colleges, one each in Ghana [Gold Coast] and Nigeria; a Minority Report considers that only one

University College for the whole of British West Africa is feasible.

- The British Government accepts the Minority Report and decides that a University College for the whole of British West Africa shall be established at Ibadan in Nigeria. This decision is rejected by the people of the Gold Coast.
- The Gold Coast people are led by a scholar and a politician, Dr. J.B. Danquah. They urge the Gold Coast Government to inform the British Government that the Gold Coast can support a University College.
- The British Government reviews its decision and agrees to the establishment of the University College of the Gold Coast.

1948

- The University College of the Gold Coast is founded by Ordinance on August 11 for

the purpose of providing for and promoting university education, learning and research. Its first Principal is Mr. David Mowbray Balme.

- The Institute of Continuing & Distance Education is established as the Department of Extra Mural Studies later to be named as the Institute of Adult Education. The Institute is to provide university-based adult education through its branches and workers' colleges throughout the country.

1951

- The foundation tablet for Legon Hall is laid during the Michaelmas Term of 1951 making it the premier hall of the University. In September 1952, the first undergraduates are accepted into residence.

1953

- Akuafo Hall is established with the appointment of Professor D.A. Taylor, a Master-designate and a Hall Council in 1953. The Hall Council in 1954 decides to name the Hall Akuafo to commemorate the generous gesture of the farmers of Ghana in contributing money towards the foundation of the University College.

1956

- The first batch of students are admitted into residence in Commonwealth Hall at the beginning of the 1956-1957 academic year. In the Lent Term of that academic year, Ghana attains its independence from Great Britain, and the Hall, hitherto known as the Third Hall, is officially christened Commonwealth Hall to commemorate Ghana's admission into the Commonwealth of Nations.

1960

- Volta Hall starts as the Fourth Hall in the 1959-60 academic year, on 16 November, 1960. The University College Council, on the recommendation of the Hall Council, names it Volta Hall. The Hall consists of the main hall designed to accommodate 82 students and an annex with a capacity for accommodating 198 students.
- The Fifth Hall of the University is named after the famous Ghanaian jurist, writer and statesman, John Mensah Sarbah of Cape Coast. At this time, Mensah Sarbah Hall is the only co-educational Hall of Residence in the University.
- The Business School is established by statutory instrument in January 1960 as the College of Administration at Achimota. It had begun as the Department of Commerce in the Kumasi College of Technology (later to be known as the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology); this Department was transferred to the Western Compound of Achimota to form the nucleus of the College of Administration.

1961

- The University College Council makes a request to the Government of Ghana for legislation to constitute the University College into a University with the power to award its own degrees. The Government appoints an International Commission to examine the request.
- On the recommendations of that Commission, the University of Ghana is set up by an Act of Parliament on October 1, 1961 [Act 79]. The President of the Republic of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, becomes the first Chancellor





of the University, with Nana Kobina Nketsia IV, Omanhene of Essikado, as the [Interim] Vice Chancellor.

- The Institute of African Studies is established to conduct fundamental research in areas of African Languages, history and culture and to run interdisciplinary courses leading to MPhil and PhD degrees in African Studies.

1962

- The School of Performing Arts is established as the School of Music and Drama under the Institute of African Studies. It comprises the Department of Dance Studies, the Department of Music and the Department of Theatre Arts.

1964

- The Ghana Medical School is established by command of Government under the Ministry of Health as an autonomous institution in a special relationship with the University of Ghana.

Arrangements are finalised in 1969 to integrate the Medical School formally into the University of Ghana. It is named the University of Ghana Medical School.

1966

- The Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research [ISSER] is established as the Institute of Statistics. In addition to its original concern with problems related to statistics, the Institute is later to expand into the field of social and economic studies; offering Certificate and Diploma courses in Statistics as well as a Master of Arts degree in Development Studies.

1972

- The Regional Institute for Population is established jointly by the United Nations Organisation and the Government of Ghana to promote and strengthen research and training in demography for students from English

speaking countries in Africa.

1973

- The School of Communication Studies is established as the Institute of Journalism and Mass Communication to provide future journalists and media practitioners with the theoretical understanding and the professional skills and techniques required in the mass media.

1979

- The Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research is established in a building funded by the Government of Japan to serve as a monument in memory of Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, a Japanese medical scientist who died in Accra in May, 1928 while investigating yellow fever. The Institute is to provide a base for medical co-operation programmes between Ghanaian and Japanese scientists and a centre for conducting



medical research relevant to Ghana's needs.

1994

- The School of Public Health is established through collaboration between the Ministry of Health in Ghana and the University of Ghana. It is tasked to primarily train public health workers to enable them perform effectively at District, Regional and National levels within governmental, quasi-governmental, non-governmental and private organisations.

1995

- The University of Ghana Dental School is established, even though basic dental training of dentists locally had been in place for as far back as 1972.

1997

- The Valco Trust Hostel, a block of purpose-built, self contained flats for 190 students is donated to the University by the Valco Trust Fund to ease pressure on student accommodation. The Valco Trust Hostel is the University's first hostel for graduate students.

1998

- The University inaugurates Jubilee Hall to commemorate the University's Golden Jubilee. Modelled after Akafo Hall, one of the traditional Halls of the University, and funded mainly by alumni of the University, the Hall is a group of 4 (four) multi-purpose blocks containing single study bedrooms, self-contained flats and double rooms.

1999

- The Academic Board and the University Council approves a proposal initiated by Ghana's Ministry of Health in 1998 for the establishment of a School of Allied Health Sciences.





- The School is to train medical and dental technical graduates through the Medical School.
- The University commissions the first phase of the International Students Hostels. The hostels are co-educational and each has 43 single rooms and 85 double rooms. The commissioning of the hostels is to create and strengthen links with other universities in order to enhance the international student presence on campus.
- **2002**
- The Academic Board of the University approves an arrangement to transform the External Degree Centre into the Accra City Campus of the University of Ghana, to offer part-time degree programmes in Bachelor of Arts (BA) and Bachelor of Science in Administration (B.Sc Admin). Admission is on fee-paying basis and time-tabling is made flexible to accommodate the needs of workers. Nevertheless, entry requirements remains the same as for admission to the main campus.
- **2003**
- The University Council approves the conversion of the Department of Nursing in the Faculties of Science and Social Sciences into the School of Nursing. The School is to offer undergraduate and graduate programmes in Community Health Nursing, Maternal and Child Nursing, Mental Health Nursing, Adult Health Nursing and Research, Education and Administration.
- **2007**
- The School of Graduate Studies is established to coordinate and provide a more effective and efficient governance structure for graduate studies. The School is headed by a Dean and deals with all matters relating to registration and records, official correspondence as well as the welfare of graduate students.

2007



- The University Council appoints a Visitation Panel to review the University's academic programmes, infrastructure, resources, administrative and governance structures. The Panel is mandated to submit a comprehensive report with recommendations on ways in which the structures of the University can be improved, with a view to enhancing efficiency.

2008

- The Office of Research, Innovation & Development (RID) is established to promote, coordinate and facilitate the University's research enterprise. The Office, headed by a Pro Vice-Chancellor seeks to raise the leadership profile of the University's research enterprise; create an enabling environment for building the portfolio of contract research; raise the level of research income and to commercialise the huge intellectual resources available to the University.

2010

- The University commissions Hilla Limann, Alexander Adum Kwapong and Jean Nelson Aka Halls. The new hall complex houses 7,120 students and it is ready for occupancy at the beginning of the 2010/2011 academic year.

2011

- A state of the art multi purpose building complex is commissioned by the University for the Law Faculty. The building comprises of modern faculty offices, a well stocked law library and an auditorium.
- The International House (formerly, the International Programmes Office) is commissioned. The modern office complex is mainly occupied by the International Programmes Office. It also hosts the United Nations University, the Institute for Migration Studies, the Institute for Environment and Sanitation Studies amongst others.

2012

- Elizabeth Frances Baaba Sey Hall is inaugurated.



Mission

To develop world-class human resources and capabilities to meet national development needs and global challenges through quality teaching, learning, research and knowledge dissemination.

Motto

Integri Procedamus.

The Arms of The University

The University logo: (Blue shield with three “AYA” standing upright in top half and “DWENINMENTOASO” in the middle of bottom half - all embossed in gold.



IN FOCUS >>>



Integri Procedamus

Prior to its attainment of a sovereign university status, the motto of the University of Ghana, then known as the University College of Gold Coast was “vigil evocat auroram” symbolised by a cockerel - the watchful bird calling forth the dawn, i.e. keeping vigil to protect its academic freedom from being eroded through political intervention in its affairs.

In 1961, the University attained a sovereign status and by 1963, it was felt that inspiration for its growth could best be drawn from Ghana’s cultural roots preserved in a new motto and a new crest. To this end, Professor A.A Kwapong, the first Ghanaian Pro-Vice Chancellor, tasked Professor Mawere Opoku of the Institute of African Studies (IAS) to design the crest.

Professor Opoku chose the symbol of three straight ferns (aya in Twi), which because of their quality of always growing straight up in the forest represent, in traditional thought, straightness, truthfulness and integrity. He also took the symbol of two interlocking ram horns (in Twi - guanini mmen toa so) which never stop growing therefore depicting progress. Professor Kwapong then provided the Latin rendering of the motto “integri procedamus” progress with integrity, inscribed beneath the symbols.

MEASURES OF EXCELLENCE

Six Decades of Research, Teaching and Learning

From its origins as a University College with strong academic rigour that prepared graduates to man sensitive positions in the Gold Coast, the University of Ghana continues to build a fine reputation for excellence in higher education.

For six decades, the University has built significant strengths and expertise in research, teaching and outreach. Capitalising on these strengths and expertise, the University has provided an unparalleled platform for

students to study and work with renowned authors, scholars with outstanding credentials, consultants to the corporate world, seasoned technocrats and outstanding physicians.

Through its Colleges, Faculties, Schools and support infrastructure, the University is committed to providing a world class education to promote economic innovation and community advancement by training students to excel anywhere on the globe.

Human Resource Development



FAST FACTS

At A Glance: The New UG Required Courses

- Academic Writing
- Numeracy Skills
- Understanding Human Societies
- Science and Technology in our Lives
- Critical Thinking and Practical Reasoning
- Liberal and African Studies

The University of Ghana's contribution to human resource development in Ghana and abroad is legendary. The University's resources have played a fundamental role in career training and professional development – a major source of skilled labour to Ghana and neighbouring regions.

At present, the University welcomes a diverse student body of nearly 45,000 from across all of Ghana and more than 70 countries and territories. With over 200 programmes of study from the Humanities, Sciences, Agriculture, Social Sciences and Health Sciences, the University attracts high-achieving students from diverse educational and social backgrounds.

Recognising the importance of educating students with a broad mindset shaped by local and global perspectives, the University introduced a unique general education programme- University of Ghana Required Courses [UGRC] in the 2010/2011 Academic Year. The UGRC, which is a blend of interdisciplinary courses, is intended to foster broad student familiarity with key advances in the humanities, science and technology.

Together with a healthy array of co-curricular and extra-curricular programmes, the University offers students with ample opportunities to hone their skills in order to excel either on the job market or in self-employment.

Academia

UG's reputation as a centre for academic excellence is underpinned by its historic commitment to academic rigour, the exceptional accomplishment of its faculty and impactful research.

Consistent with its mission of "providing world class human resources and capabilities", the University's faculties work at the forefront of academia, industry and governance providing the needed leadership in research, technology, policy and advocacy.

The University's academic engagement is diverse and enriching. As of the 2009/2010 Academic Year, the University managed Memoranda of Understanding, Staff/Student Exchange Protocols and Project Agreements with over 170 Universities, Partner Institutions and Foundations across the globe.



In that same Academic Year alone, the University produced 1,070 publications and managed 1,300 research projects.

So much of what the University stands for aside its dedication to academic rigour and research lies in its ability to fashion strategies and solutions to address the broader intractable socio-economic challenges facing the world. Using its range of expertise, the University is actively engaging intellectual and social communities in seeking actionable solutions to these challenges.

Recent Impactful Research Publications

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Socio-Political



The University of Ghana has consistently taken the lead on socio-political issues that affect the greater well-being of society. Through the sustained attention of specialised institutes and centres, topical and sometimes controversial issues are studied, analysed and brought to the attention of sector stakeholders and the public domain for debate and redress.

The Institute for Statistical, Social & Economic Research [ISSER] and Legon Centre for International Affairs and Diplomacy [LECIAD] are just two of the several institutes and centres that are at the frontier of socio-political leadership. Whereas ISSER is recognised for its authoritative socio-economic analysis and reports, LECIAD has built an international reputation for the depth, relevance and timely contribution to contemporary discourses, particularly those pertaining to Africa.

The University also serves as an incubator for major associations, clubs, political parties, lecture series, symposia and workshops. The annual "New Year's School" and "Aggrey-Frazer-Guggisberg Memorial Lectures", for instance have attracted eminent personalities from diverse backgrounds discussing teething issues in governance and education.



FAST FACTS

Institutes & Centres At The Frontier Of Socio-Political Leadership

- Institute of Continuing and Distance Education
- Institute of African Studies
- Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
- Regional Institute for Population Studies
- Legon Centre for International Affairs and Diplomacy
- UG Language Centre
- Centre for Social Policy Studies
- Centre for Gender Studies and Advocacy
- Centre for Migration Studies
- International Centre for African Music & Dance



Industry

FAST FACTS

A Sampling Of UG-Industry Partnerships/ Collaborations

- Ghana Cocoa Board
- SIDALCO
- Accra Brewery
- Toyota [Ghana] Limited
- Gates Foundation
- Rockefeller
- Eco Bank
- MOFA
- VRA
- Standard Chartered Bank

Characteristic of many developing economies, low level of industrialisation and lack of access to productive work opportunities for graduates pose a challenge to the design of the University's academic curricula and research interventions.

The University has responded by aligning academic curricula to the needs of industry, developing coordinated partnerships with industry and providing leadership on trends and alternatives in industrial advancement and technology. By means of this approach, the University's faculty and students have made major contributions to knowledge creation, technologies and policies related to agriculture,

healthcare, engineering and the arts & entertainment. The breadth of the University's industry-collaborations and research enterprise continues to expand with a focus on pressing local and global issues that have a wider impact on the performance of industry. Ongoing industrial collaborations and partnerships include: Ghana Cocoa Board, SIDALCO, Accra Brewery, Toyota [Ghana] Limited and many others.

Alumni



John Evans Atta Mills



John Schram



Nana Akuffo Addo



Theresa Oppong-Beeko



Prince Kofi Amoabeng



Georgina Woode



Joyce Aryee



Kwesi Bekoe Amissah-Arthur



Anna Bossman

One area where the University of Ghana has excelled time after time is the professional achievements of its alumni. This is deeply rooted in the University's curricular and extracurricular programmes which prepare students from diverse backgrounds to be leaders and productive members of society.

The University's alumni are leaders in Agriculture, Business, Healthcare, Industry, Education, Politics and Service sectors and play critical roles in socio-economic development. Many of the University's alumni are known globally for their contribution to the advancement of the human society.

FAST FACTS

Some Notable Alumni

- John Evans Atta Mills, President, Republic of Ghana
- Nana Addo Dankwa Akuffo Addo, Flag Bearer, NPP
- Georgina Woode, Chief Justice, Republic of Ghana
- Anna Bossman, Former acting CHRAJ Commissioner
- Joyce Aryee, Former CEO, Chamber of Mines
- Ishmael E. Yamson, Former CEO, Unilever Ghana Ltd.
- Prince Kofi Amoabeng, Co Founder & CEO, UT Bank
- Albert Boakye Gyening, Snr. Medical Officer, 37 Military Hospital
- Kwaku Ansah Asare, CEO Readwide Publications
- Jebriel Adams, CEO EPP Books
- Akua Kuenyehia, International Court of Justice
- Henrietta Mensa-Bonsu, Former UN Envoy to Liberia
- John R. Schram, Former Canadian High Commissioner to Ghana
- Frank W. Beecham, President, Ghana Bar Association
- Phyllis M. Christian, Legal Consultant
- Frederick Danso, Bank of Ghana
- Kwame Opoku-Darko, Cocoa Board
- Yeboa Amoa, Former CEO, Ghana Stock Exchange
- Kwesi Bekoe Amissah-Arthur, Governor, Bank of Ghana
- James Aggrey-Orleans, Career Diplomat
- Theresa Oppong-Beeko, Founder & CEO, Manet Group

Campus Ex



Campus experience is an integral part of the University of Ghana's educational experience. It is enriched by the diversity of its students and faculty across the globe, engaging academic and practical assignments, recreation and socialisation, vibrant student governance and an active creative networking environment.



experience

Residential and non-residential students have ample access to the University's academic resources - colleges & faculties, lecture halls, libraries and research facilities. Students also benefit from an array of non-academic resources such as the University Hospital, Postal & Banking Services, eateries, shops, copy centres, sports facilities, wireless internet hot spots and many more.



Office of the Dean of Student Affairs

FAST FACTS

Office of the Dean of Student Affairs

Dean: Dr. James Adomako

Location: University Square

Working Hours: 8am - 5pm

Telephone: 028 910 9099 /0302500788

Postal Address: P. O. Box LG.256

University of Ghana, Legon

The Office of the Dean of Student Affairs works closely with other departments within the university to ensure that students derive maximum academic and personal success from UG's life-changing experience.

By working with Heads of Halls, the SRC, the Sports Directorate, the Counselling and Placement Centre and the University Public Affairs Directorate, the Office of the Dean of Student Affairs

assists students by:

- Providing counselling and information services for students.
- Administering non-academic student disciplinary system and student grievance procedure.
- Assisting in non-academic programme development.