

## DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY AND SECURITY STUDIES

### ACADEMIC PROGRAMME

## Detailed Course Contents

### 100 Level

#### GST 111: Communication Skills in English

2 Credits

The sound patterns in English Language will be considered. These will include vowels and consonants, phonetics and phonology). In addition, the English word classes (lexical and grammatical words, definitions, forms, functions, usages, collocations) will be considered. Thereafter, the course will examine the nature of the sentence in English especially in terms of its types such as simple, complex and compound sentences. Besides, the structure and function of the different types will be examined. The course will equally examine the issue of grammar and usage especially in relation to the subjects of tense, mood, modality and concord, and the aspects of language use in everyday life. Moreover, the course will focus on the important subjects of logical, critical thinking, and reasoning methods. Under this category the discussion will dwell on the issues of logic and syllogism, inductive and deductive arguments and reasoning methods, analogy, generalisation and explanations, ethical considerations, copyright rules and infringements.

There will be practical activities which will involve sufficient writing activities including, pre-writing, writing, post writing and proofreading, brainstorming, outlining, paragraphing, types of writing, summary, essays, letter, curriculum vitae, report writing, note making and mechanics of writing. The last part of the course will examine the nature of comprehension strategies such as reading and types of reading, comprehension skills including the 3RsQ. The discussion will be extended to the subject of information and communication technology in modern language learning. Thus, the language skills for effective communication will be examined. This will involve a consideration of the major word formation processes. Writing and reading comprehension strategies will be considered. The skills required for meaningful presentation, and the art of public speaking and report writing.

30hrs (T), C

#### GST 112: Nigerian Peoples and Culture

2 Credits

Nigerian history, culture and art up to 1800 (Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo peoples and culture; peoples and culture of the ethnic minority groups). Nigeria under colonial rule (advent of colonial rule in Nigeria; Colonial administration of Nigeria). Evolution of Nigeria as a political unit (amalgamation of Nigeria in 1914; formation of political parties in Nigeria; Nationalist movement and struggle for independence). Nigeria and challenges of nation building (military intervention in Nigerian politics; Nigerian Civil War). Concept of trade and economics of self-reliance (indigenous trade and market system; indigenous apprenticeship system among Nigeria people; trade, skill acquisition and self-reliance). Social justices and national development (law definition and classification, Judiciary and fundamental rights). Individual, norms and values (basic Nigeria norms and values, patterns of citizenship acquisition). Citizenship and civic responsibilities. Indigenous languages, usage and development. Negative attitudes and conducts. Cultism,

kidnapping and other related social vices). Re-orientation, moral and national values (The 3R's – Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Re-orientation). Re-orientation Strategies: Operation Feed the Nation (OFN). Green Revolution, Austerity Measures, War Against Indiscipline (WAI), War Against Indiscipline and Corruption (WAIC), Mass Mobilization for Self-Reliance, Social Justice and Economic Recovery (MAMSER), National Orientation Agency (NOA). Current socio-political and cultural developments in Nigeria.

30hrs (T), C

#### SOC 101: Introduction to Sociology

2 Credits

An analysis of the connection between the Industrial and Political revolutions which occurred in the 18th century, the attempts by the founding fathers of Sociology to produce a science of society and emergence of Sociology. The difference between sociology and other social science subjects. Introduction to basic concepts of Sociological analysis such as roles, status, society, culture, culture contact and many others: The social structure and its dynamics: The process of socialisation and use of its products to channel behaviour towards certain directions while barring others simultaneously.

30hrs (T), C

#### CSS 101: Introduction to Criminology and Security Studies

3 Credits

Definitions of the concepts that constitute the normative foundation of society and social order – (culture, values, norms, socialisation and many others). Definitions and comparison of the concepts of deviance and conformity. Crime and insecurity; significance of social control and social solidarity. Traditional and informal mechanisms for preventing, controlling and resolving deviance and conflicts. Evolution of criminology and penology. Development of security studies. Pioneers in the fields. Positivism and non-positivism models. Major perspectives in criminology and security studies. Relationship of criminology and security studies to other social sciences, including law. Development of criminology and security studies in Nigeria. Careers in the fields.

45hrs (T), C

#### CSS 102: Introduction to Criminal Justice System

3 Credits

Overview of the normative, traditional and informal systems of maintaining social order, investigating and resolving deviance and dispute. Definition of crime and deviance. Nature of criminal law. Processes and purpose of criminal justice system. Adversarial and inquisitorial criminal justice process. Functions and powers of criminal justice agencies, key criminal justice agencies (police, prosecution, courts, penal and correctional institutions, specialised policing agencies). Offenders and victims in criminal justice system. Evolution, functions, effectiveness.

45hrs (T), C

#### CSS 103: Deviant Behaviours and Social Control

3 Credits

Normative bases of society. Socialisation and social control. Definitions of deviance. Types of deviance behaviour. Similarities and differences between deviant and criminal behaviours. Social construction and definition of deviance, labelling and stigmatisation of deviance. Theoretical perspectives on deviance. Role of inequality, institutions, lifestyles, culture, gender, and identities in definitions and control of deviance. Formal and informal social control of deviance.

45hrs (T), C

#### CSS 104: Social Sciences and Human Behaviours

3 Credits

Scientific and non-scientific sources of knowledge on human behaviours. Nature of science: enlightenment era, positivism and scientific method. Evolution of social sciences. Key focus of social science programmes (anthropology, criminology, economics, geography, political science, psychology, sociology). Perspectives on the scientific character of social science discipline. Freewill and determinism in explanation of human behaviour. Comparative perspectives and assumptions of the social science discipline on the nature, determinants, types and control of human behaviour.

45hrs (T), C

#### UIL-CSS 101: Introduction to Nigerian Criminal Law

2 Credits

The philosophy underlying Criminology and Security studies degree programme is to train and produce graduates equipped with techniques capable of subverting security lapses and to prevent increasingly sophisticated organised crimes in Nigeria. This is one of the focuses of the University of Ilorin in attaining academic excellence. The University is determined to produce graduates with sound theoretical and practical knowledge of criminology and Security Studies to keep crime and criminal behaviour at the lowest ebb, as well as meet the national need for guaranteed security by training students capable of taking up leadership in security management systems within government, corporate sector, and private security agencies.

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-CSS 102: Nigerian Indigenous Legal System

2 Credits

Characteristics of traditional African society. African traditional law enforcement. The traditional 'legal' system among the Yoruba ethnic group. Legal system among the Igbo ethnic group. Legal system among the Hausa ethnic group. Legal system among other ethnic groups in Nigeria. The instruments of law enforcement in traditional Nigerian society. Mechanisms of crime investigation and proof in indigenous Nigerian society. Punishment in indigenous Nigerian society. Comparative analysis of indigenous legal system in Nigeria. Modern/received legal systems. Comparative analysis of indigenous legal and modern legal system. Challenges of indigenous legal systems. The role of family in justice administration in Nigerian society. Relationship between offender and victim of crime. Restoration of relation in criminal matter.

30hrs (T), C

### UIL-CSS 103: Introduction to Correctional Counselling

2 Credits

The meaning of correctional counselling. Purpose of correctional counselling. History of correctional counselling. Challenges of correctional counselling. Correctional counselling and other counselling practices. Skills and areas of competence of a correctional counsellor. The role of a correctional counsellor. The correctional facilities and settings. Parole system. Probation. Correctional counselling techniques. Counselling programme for sex offenders. Counselling programmes for substance abusers and drug offenders. Counselling programmes for violent offenders. Counselling sessions for juvenile and young offender offenders in a correctional setting. Counselling treatments for female offenders in a correctional setting. Counselling treatments for elderly people in correctional settings.

30hrs (T), C

### UIL-CSS 104: Corruption and Financial Crimes in Nigeria

2 Credits

Meaning of corruption, and financial crimes. Corruption as a universal phenomenon. The extent, nature, and pattern of corruption and financial crimes in Nigeria. Socio-cultural factors influencing corruption and financial crimes in Nigeria. Political and institutional factors influencing corruption and financial crimes in Nigeria. Personal factors influencing corruption and financial crimes in Nigeria. Economic and organisational factors influencing corruption and financial crimes in Nigeria. The laws enacted to combat corruption and financial crimes in Nigeria. The role and challenges of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC). The role and challenges of Independent Corrupt Practices and other related offences Commission (ICPC). Whistle-blowing policy. Treasury Single Account (TSA). Political costs of corruption and financial crimes in Nigeria. Social costs of corruption and financial crimes in Nigeria. Environmental costs of corruption and financial crimes in Nigeria. Economic costs of corruption and financial crimes in Nigeria. Role and challenges of the criminal justice in handling cases of corruption and financial crimes in Nigeria.

30hrs (T), C

### UIL-CSS 105 Introduction to Social Problems in Nigeria

2 Credits

Meaning of social problems. Characteristics of social problems. Approaches to social problems. Sociological theories that help in understanding social problems. Types of social problems: Rape. Domestic violence. Terrorism. Human trafficking in Nigeria. Child abuse and neglect in Nigeria. Ethno-religious conflicts in Nigeria. Cyber-crime (yahoo-yahoo). Prostitution. Drug/substance abuse. Examination malpractices. Cultism. Electoral violence. Solutions to social problems.

30hrs (T), E

### UIL-CSS 106 Urbanisation and Crimes

2 Credits

Meaning of urbanisation. Trends and patterns of urbanisation in Nigeria. Impacts of urbanisation. Precolonial urbanisation. Colonial urbanisation. Post-colonial urbanisation. Theories of urbanisation. Social disorganisation theory as related to urban crime. Anomie theory and most

common crimes in urban crime. Nexus between urban built environment and crime. Marxists related to urban crime. Urban violence and gangsterism as consequences of urbanisation. Armed robbery and traffic robbery as consequences of urbanisation. Relationship between urbanisation and kidnapping. Relationship between urbanisation and burglary. Nexus between urbanisation and drug trafficking. Nexus between urbanisation and burglary, gambling, and other criminal acts. Preventive measures against urban crimes.

30hrs (T), E

## **200 Level**

### **GST 212: Philosophy, Logic and Human Existence**

**2 Credits**

Scope of philosophy; notions, meanings, branches and problems of philosophy. Logic as an indispensable tool of philosophy. Elements of syllogism, symbolic logic— the first nine rules of inference. Informal fallacies, laws of thought, nature of arguments. Valid and invalid arguments, logic of form and logic of content — deduction, induction and inferences. Creative and critical thinking. Impact of philosophy on human existence. Philosophy and politics, philosophy and human conduct, philosophy and religion, philosophy and human values, philosophy and character moulding, and many more.

30hrs (T), C

### **ENT 211: Entrepreneurship and Innovation**

**2 Credits**

The course contents will cover the following areas, viz.: the concept of entrepreneurship (entrepreneurship, intrapreneurship/corporate entrepreneurship). The theories, rationale and relevance of entrepreneurship (Schumpeterian and other perspectives, risk-taking, necessity and opportunity-based entrepreneurship and creative destruction). Characteristics of entrepreneurs (opportunity seeker, risk taker, natural and nurtured, problem solver and change agent; innovator and creative thinker). Entrepreneurial thinking. Critical thinking, reflective thinking, and creative thinking. Innovation (concept of innovation, dimensions of innovation, change and innovation, knowledge and innovation). Enterprise formation, partnership and networking (basics of business plan, forms of business ownership, business registration and forming alliances and joint ventures). Contemporary entrepreneurship issues (knowledge, skills and technology, intellectual property, virtual office, networking). Entrepreneurship in Nigeria (biography of inspirational entrepreneurs, youth and women entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship support institutions, youth enterprise networks and environmental and cultural barriers to entrepreneurship. Basic principles of e-commerce.

45hrs (T), C

### **SSC 202: Introduction to Computer and its Application**

**3 Credits**

Historical perspectives of computing sciences that gave birth to the different programs. Characteristics of each program in computing sciences. Hardware, Software; and human resources;

Integration and application in business and other segments of society. Information processing and its roles in society. laboratory assignments using the PC's operating system, and several commonly used application software, such as word processors, spreadsheets, presentations, graphics and other applications. Internet and on line resources, browsers, and search engines.

45hrs (T), C

### CSS 201: Nigerian Law Enforcement and Security System

2 Credits

Roles of values, norms, institutions, socialisation and social control institutions in maintaining social order. Conformity and deviance. Traditional and informal social control systems. Law as social control. Sources of law in Nigeria. Nature, sources and types of crime and criminal behaviours. Law enforcement and criminal justice administration. Evolution and legal basis of key law enforcement and security agencies (armed forces, police; specialised policing and regulatory agencies). Types, functions and powers of law enforcement and security agencies. Juvenile justice system. Performance, capability, constraints, prospects, oversight and accountability of law enforcement and security organisations in Nigeria.

30hrs (T), C

### CSS 202: Nigerian Criminal Procedure and Evidence

2 Credits

Overview of the goals and structure of criminal law and criminal justice system. Fundamental rights, law enforcement and criminal justice administration. Overview of the sources and development of Nigerian criminal law. Key stages of criminal procedure (arrest, detention, indictment or charges, arraignment for plea; trial, judgment, sentencing and execution of sentence). Major actors in criminal procedure (police, investigators; prosecutors, judges, custodial officials and defence attorneys and witnesses). Nature of evidence. Requirements for the admissibility of evidence. Nature and stages of criminal procedure. Significance of evidence in criminal justice administration. Procedure and evidence in selected criminal proceedings like homicide, theft, fraud, and rape. Juveniles in criminal justice system.

30hrs (T), C

### CSS 203: Comparative Police and Policing Systems

2 Credits

Definitions and distinction between police and policing. Evolution of police force in Nigeria. Purpose of policing and police. Powers of police. Structure and organization of police and policing. Types of police and policing. Police legitimacy and deviance. Philosophy and styles of policing. Human rights and policing. Police reform. Police occupational culture. Transnational policing. Evolution of police organizations and system in selected countries. Contemporary comparative development in police organisations and powers. International, regional and national police organisations and associations. Oversight and accountability of police. Traditional and informal mechanisms for the control of crime and insecurity in Nigerian societies and elsewhere will be considered.

30hrs (T), C

### CSS 204: Applied Statistical Methods in Criminology and Security Studies

2 Credits

Logic of statistical methods in criminology and security studies. Descriptive statistics and measures of central tendencies (frequencies, mean, median, range, mode, mean) that summarise the characteristics of a population and sample. Inferential statistics (estimates from sample) used to infer characteristics of population. Statistic parameters and estimations; correlation (bivariate, multivariate). Tests for data at different levels of measurement (categorical/nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio). Tests of association for nominal, ordinal levels of measures most often used in Criminology and security studies. Pearson correlation and Spearman rank order correlation, regression analysis, analysis of variance, factor analysis, hypothesis testing, parametric and non-parametric tests. Statistical analysis software commonly used in social sciences (such as, SPSS).

30hrs (T), C

### CSS 205: Human Rights and Criminal Justice Systems

2 Credits

Nature, elements and types of human rights. Human rights and criminal justice administration. Organisation and functions of criminal justice systems. International human rights instruments and criminal justice administration. Constitutional and statutory provisions on human rights in Nigeria. Child Rights Act. Public order laws and human rights (assembly and protest). Civil society organisation and human rights protection. Non-state security providers (vigilantes, community crime watch groups) and human rights. Oversight and accountability of law enforcement and security agencies and non-state security providers. Rights of suspects, offenders and victims in the Nigerian criminal justice system. Government human rights organisations in the country (NHRC, LAC; PCC, Legislature, law enforcement and security agencies, judiciary). Legal aid and assistance, public defender. Office of ombudsperson. Challenges to the protection of human rights in and by Nigerian criminal justice system.

30hrs (T), C

### CSS 206: Conflict Resolution and Peace-building

3 Credits

Concepts of conflict, conflict resolution, peacekeeping, peace enforcement, peacekeeping, mediation and arbitration. Elements, nature and causes of conflict. Factors that enhance or inhibit peace. Traditional conflict prevention and resolution methods. Governance, development and conflict; early warning system. Parties and interests in conflicts. Types and stages of conflict. Role of conflict entrepreneurs and warlords. Resource conflicts, strategies of conflict resolution. Conflict analysis and mediation. Mechanisms of peacekeeping and peace building in post-conflict setting. Perspectives on conflict resolution and peace building. Relationship among conflict resolution, peace-building, security and development, and principles and ethics in mediation, conflict resolution and peace-building, and transitional justice.

45hrs (T), C

## CSS 207: Prisons and Correction Services

2 Credits

Evolution of prisons and correction services. Philosophy, justifications and goals of punishment and correction of offenders. Functions of prisons and correction agencies; classification of inmates. Interviewing techniques, record and case management; group counselling and therapy. Effects of imprisonment on offenders. Labour, education and vocational training in custodial centres. Evolution of punishment and correction agencies in Nigeria. Remand homes, approved schools, borstal training institutions and prisons evolution of prisons and correctional services in Nigeria; functions of the Nigerian Correction Service; including juvenile custody and corrections in Borstal, Approved and Remand Homes. Effectiveness and limitations of prisons and correction services. Features of custodial and non-custodial punishment and treatment of offenders; nature and features of probation and parole. Principles and practices in restorative justice in correction services.

30hrs (T), C

## UIL-CSS 201: Clinical Criminology

2 Credits

Meaning of clinical criminology. Aspects of clinical criminology. The need to study clinical criminology. An overview of offensive behaviour. Mental health and criminal justice actors. Law breaking by individuals with mental illness. Justice administration and mental health problems. Understanding of personality disorder. Elements of cognitive impairment. Special attention on sexual offending and offenders. Psychopathic and key legal issues. Fitness and ability to stand trial. Criminal responsibility and mental health issue. Mental incapacitation, crime and criminal justice system. The Nigerian health system and mental health treatment. Societal stigmatisation of people with mental health issues. Examination of correctional interventions in the assessment, treatment and management of problematic categories of offenders and ex-offenders.

30hrs (T), C

## UIL-CSS 202: Victimology

2 Credits

Definition of crime victim. Primary victims of crime. Secondary victims of crime. The costs of victimization. Meaning of victimology. The origins of victimology. Sources of victimization data. The routine activities theory of victimization. The lifestyle-exposure theory of victimization. The precipitation theory of victimization. Criminogenic/victimogenic place theory of victimization. Victims and the criminal justice system. The victims of Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria. Victims of ethno-religious violence in Nigeria. Victims of human trafficking. Sexual victimization. Recurring victimization. Victims' rights. Victim's restitutions and compensational services.

30hrs (T), C

## UIL-CSS 203: Penology

2 Credits

The concept of punishment. Types of punishment. Characteristics of punishments, Purpose of punishment. Significance of punishments in human societies. Penology as an aspect of criminology. History of penology. Penal laws in Nigeria. Punishment of the offenders in Nigeria. Perspectives of penology. Utilitarian theory. Deterrence theory. Retribution theory. Incapacitation theory. Rehabilitation theory. Restitution theory. Punishment modalities across human society.

Comparative analysis of punishment modalities across human societies (Vis-à-vis Nigerian society).

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-CSS 204: Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crimes

2 Credits

The Concept of Delinquency and youth crime. The Nature and extent of delinquency and crime. Theories of delinquency and youth crime. Rational choice theory. Trait theories. Psychological perspectives of delinquency. Social disorganisation theory. Strain theory. Social control theory. Social learning theory (differential association theory). Influences on delinquency and youth crime. The family and delinquency. Schools and delinquency. Peers and delinquency. Substance use and delinquency. Neighborhood and delinquency. Gender and delinquency. Unemployment and youth crime. Prevention of delinquency and youth crime in Nigeria. Juvenile justice system in Nigeria: history and philosophy. Police and the juveniles; Juvenile court. Juvenile corrections.

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-CSS 205: Nigerian Indigenous Restorative Justice System

2 Credits

Define restorative justice. Elements of restorative justice. Significance of restorative justice in our contemporary society. Processes of restorative justice. Restorative justice process in other parts of the world. Justice administration in the pre-colonial African society. Various indigenous restorative justice administration in Nigeria. The role of family members in justice administration. The role of elders and community headship in restoration of harmony. Restoration of relationship and social harmony. Characteristics of restorative justice in Yorubaland. Restorative justice in Igboland. Indigenous restorative justice process among Hausa/Fulani ethnic groups. Indigenous restorative justice practices in other ethnic groups in Nigeria. Relationship and differences between the contemporary justice system and indigenous restorative justice system. Relationship between the contemporary restorative justice system and African indigenous restorative justice. The differences between the indigenous restorative justice programs in Nigeria and other European countries.

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-CSS 206: Nigerian Correctional Reports and Records

2 Credits

Meaning of corrections. Qualities of a good correctional officer. Correctional institutions. Four main categories of corrections system. Correctional reports. Correctional records. Frequently used forms of reports and records in Local, State and Federal correction facilities. Contents of a detailed correctional report. Contents of a detailed correctional record. Problems of correctional reports and records. Problems facing correctional officers. Problems facing correctional institutions. Difference between correctional report and records. An ideal correctional institution. Situations in the Nigeria correctional institutions. Legal position to correctional institution.

30hrs (T), E

#### UIL-CSS 207: Correctional and post correctional programs in Nigeria

2 Credits

Meaning of corrections. Reasons for correction. Types of corrections. Significance of correction. Correctional methods in Nigeria. Utilisations of parole and probation in Nigeria. Corrections in United Kingdom and United States of America (USA). Correctional programs. Post-correctional programs. Various types of correctional programs. Various types of post-correctional programs. The concept of discharged inmates and rehabilitation. Effectiveness of post-correctional programs on ex-convicts. Factors that contribute to effective rehabilitation of offenders. Common forms of correctional programs. Organizations that facilitate ex-convicts' welfare post-release. Benefits of providing information programming in correctional facilities.

30hrs (T), E

### **300 LEVEL**

#### **GST 312: Peace and Conflict Resolution**

**2 Credits**

Concepts of peace, conflict and security in a multi-ethnic nation. Types and theories of conflicts: ethnic, religious, economic, geo-political conflicts. Structural conflict theory, realist theory of conflict, frustration-aggression conflict theory. The root causes of conflict and violence in Africa will be studied: indigene and settler's phenomenon. Boundaries/boarder disputes. Political disputes. Ethnic disputes and rivalries. Economic inequalities. Social disputes. Nationalist movements and agitations. Selected conflict case studies – Tiv-Junkun; Zango Kartaf, chieftaincy and land disputes and many others. Peace-building, management of conflicts and security: peace and human development. Approaches to peace and conflict management (religious, government, community leaders and many others). Elements of Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution: Conflict dynamics assessment Scales: Constructive & Destructive. Justice and Legal framework: Concepts of Social Justice. The Nigeria Legal System. Insurgency and Terrorism. Peace Mediation and Peace Keeping. Peace & Security Council (International, National and Local levels) Agents of Conflict resolution – Conventions, Treaties Community Policing: Evolution and Imperatives. Alternative Dispute Resolution, (ADR). A) Dialogue b). Arbitration, c). Negotiation d). Collaboration and many others. Roles of International Organizations in Conflict Resolution. (a). The United Nations, UN and its Conflict Resolution Organs. (b). The African Union & Peace Security Council (c). ECOWAS in Peace Keeping. Media and Traditional Institutions in Peace Building. Managing Post Conflict Situations/Crisis: Refugees. Internally Displaced Persons, IDPs. The role of NGOs in Post-Conflict Situations/Crisis.

30hrs (T), C

#### **ENT 312: Venture Creation**

**2 Credits**

Opportunity Identification (Sources of business opportunities in Nigeria, Environmental scanning, Demand and supply gap/unmet needs/market gaps/Market Research, Unutilised resources, Social and climate conditions and Technology adoption gap). New business development (business planning, market research). Entrepreneurial Finance (Venture capital, Equity finance, Micro finance, Personal savings, Small business investment organizations and Business plan competition). Entrepreneurial marketing and e-commerce (Principles of marketing, Customer Acquisition & Retention, B2B, C2C

and B2C models of e-commerce, First Mover Advantage, E-commerce business models and Successful E-Commerce Companies,).Small Business Management/Family Business: Leadership & Management, Basic book keeping, Nature of family business and Family Business Growth Model. Negotiation and Business communication (Strategy and tactics of negotiation/bargaining, Traditional and modern business communication methods). Opportunity Discovery Demonstrations (Business idea generation presentations, Business idea Contest, brainstorming sessions, Idea pitching). Technological Solutions (The Concept of Market/Customer Solution, Customer Solution and Emerging Technologies, Business Applications of New Technologies - Artificial Intelligence (AI), Virtual/Mixed Reality (VR), Internet of Things (IoTs), Blockchain, Cloud Computing, Renewable Energy and many others. Digital Business and E-Commerce Strategies).

45hrs (T), C

### SSC 301: Innovation in the Social Sciences

2 Credits

Identifying Innovative ideas in dealing with Societal Problems and Environmental Issues. Establishing and mobilizing resources for establishing enterprises through which social science knowledge can be applied to social research for public and private sectors; social and human welfare services such as care for children and the elderly, training consulting services; Proposal writing techniques for grants, Managing grants. Models for establishing Family Social Health Centres, Community Gender Balancing Units, and Community Development Management Units. Social Sciences and innovation in technology and Patenting new ideas.

30hrs (T), C

### SSC 302: Research Method I (2 Units C: LH 30)

Introduction to Social Science research protocol with particular emphasis on proposal development. Literature review (conceptual, empirical and theoretical framework). Ethnography of the study area, statement of the research problem, sampling procedures and methods of data collection and instruments.

### CSS 301: Theories of Crime, Criminal Behaviour and Punishment

3 Credits

Normative foundation of society and social order (values, norms, rules, laws, social control). Evolution of criminology. Sub-disciplines or sub-specialities of the field. Pioneers in criminology and penology. Positivist and non-positivist approaches to criminology. Typology of crimes. Theoretical perspectives in criminology – bio-psychological. Sociological approaches – strain (anomie), sub-cultural, control. Social learning, developmental, critical, feminist, post-modernist, conflict (social Marxist), routine activity and economic models. Traditional and contemporary crime prevention and control strategies. It also covers philosophies and perspectives on crime and punishment. Criminal justice administration process. Role of criminal justice agencies. Evolution, functions and powers of police and judicial system in Nigeria. Philosophy, theories, types and methods of punishment and correction (retribution, restitution, deterrence, rehabilitation). Custodial and non-custodial treatment of offenders. Victims of injustice and restorative justice.

Assessment of the application of criminological theories in Nigeria and evaluation of criminal justice administration in Nigeria.

45hrs (T), C

### CSS 302: Theoretical Perspectives on Security

2 Credits

Nature of social order. Evolution and definitions of the concept of security – state-centric and human-centric approaches. Human security framework. Significance of security. Micro and macro perspectives. Theories on security in inter-state and world politics. Types of security at community and national levels. Concept and composition of security sector. State and non-state security providers. Nexus between security and development. Key security agencies in Nigeria. Functions of security agencies in Nigeria. Security challenges in Nigeria, performance and challenges of security agencies in Nigeria. Contemporary threats and manifestations of insecurity in Nigeria and application of theories for their explanation and management.

30hrs (T), C

### CSS 303: Research Methods in Criminology and Security Studies

2 Credits

Sources of scientific and non-scientific knowledge. Positivist, interpretivist, and constructionist approaches to reality. Concept of research, types of research. Research process. Roles of theory, concept and variable in research. Research problem formulation. Research aim, questions and objectives. Nature and purpose of literature review. Research designs (experimental, quasi-experimental, cross sectional survey, panel and longitudinal; case study; mixed-designs) quantitative data collection methods (survey, questionnaire, interviews, secondary data. Data collection and analysis (ethnography, focus group discussion, observation, in-depth interview). Population, sample and sampling. data collection methods and tools. Construction of questionnaire and interview guides. Qualitative and quantitative analysis. Ethical issues in research. Report writing and presentation; reference styles.

30hrs (T), C

### CSS 304: Intelligence and Investigation Management

3 Credits

Nature and sources of intelligence; relationship between intelligence and investigation. Nature, purpose and process of intelligence production (intelligence cycle); sources of intelligence. process of criminal investigation and management; crime scene investigation. Scientific and technological tools of investigation. Surveillance and intelligence gathering; profiling for intelligence and investigation; intelligence sharing; significance of criminal intelligence in criminal investigation and prosecution; methods, uses and significance of criminal investigation in criminal justice administration and security management. Criminal investigation, intelligence and human rights. Criminal investigation and intelligence agencies in Nigeria.

45hrs (T), C

### CSS 305: Forensic Science

2 Credits

Overview of evolution, concepts, forensic science specialty. Application of forensic science in criminal intelligence, investigation and prosecution. Investigation and collection of evidence at the crime scene WIDER laboratory analysis of exhibits; forensic methods and evidence (biological, chNOCFemical, psychological and anthropological analyses. DNA, trace, fingerprints, toxicology; blood, vocal, document and handwriting); application of forensic science in law enforcement and criminal justice administration in Nigeria.

30hrs (T), C

#### CSS 306: Internship or Organizational Visits

2 Credits

Placement in or visits to organisations and agencies relevant to criminology and security studies. Such agencies or organisations include law enforcement and security agencies, courts, correctional institutions and commercial private security organisations and many others. Skill and techniques of preparing and presenting analytical report on the establishment, functions, powers, performance and challenges of the chosen Nigerian law enforcement and security organisation. Guest lectures by invited professional and heads of security agencies and private security companies for different aspects of the course.

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-CSS 301: Domestic and Gender-based Violence

2 Credits

Definition of Domestic and Gender based violence. Types and forms of gender-based violence. Causes of gender-based violence. Victims and perpetrators of gender-based violence. Theoretical explanation of domestic and gender-based violence. Gender-based violence in contemporary Nigerian societies and beyond. Cultural factors sustaining gender-based violence in Nigeria. Local and national response to gender based violence. Gender inequality in Nigeria. Various expressions of violence within the family structure. Meaning and types of child abuse. Spouse and partner abuse, and elder abuse. Meaning and types of sexual abuse. Sexual assault. Stalking. Domestic homicide. Psychological and social causes of domestic and sexual violence. Signs of domestic and sexual violence. Effects of domestic violence as well as programs and policies for prevention of domestic violence.

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-CSS 302: Media, Crime Reporting and Justice Administration

2 Credits

Definition of media. Types of media. The place of media in contemporary Nigerian society. Relationship between media and crime. Media as a source of information about trends of crime. Media as an initiator of crime. Media and Hate speech/crime. Media and stereotyping. The role of media in conflict management and escalation. Media and public panic. Relationship between media and criminal justice actors. Media as a source of image creation by the public. Media as a source of image management by the criminal justice actors. How the media shape public opinion of the criminal justice system. Role of media in justice administration. Media trial, criminal justice system and offenders. Libel and slander under Nigerian law.

30hrs (T), C

UIL-CSS 303: Interrogation, Confessions, and Testimony

2 Credits

The meaning and definition of interrogation. meaning and of confession and testimony. Strategies of interrogation. Steps in effective interrogation. Attributes of an effective interrogator. How things can go wrong during interrogation. Significance of confession. Sources of confession. Theories of confession. Concept of false confession. Causes of false confession. Consequences of false confession. Various techniques of interrogation. Meaning of testimony. Types of testimony. Justification for testimony at the judicial court. Comparative analysis of interrogation. Confessions and testimony across human societies. Condition of admissibility of testimony in court. Oral and written evidence. Miranda warning, Capacity to waive Miranda warning, how police overcome Miranda.

30hrs (T), C

UIL-CSS 304: Environmental Criminology

2 Credits

Concept of environmental criminology. Aspects of environmental criminology. The need for the study of environmental criminology. Environmental justice. Environmental law and crime in Nigeria. Environmental regulation and violation patterns. Man, his environment, and pollution. Meaning of Green criminology. Aspects of criminology. Industrialization and environmental crimes. Climate change and crime. Examination of environmental lawsuits in Nigeria. The study of the spatial patterns of crime and criminality. Crime prevention through environmental design. Technology and detection of environmental crimes. Theorizing environmental criminology.

30hrs (T), C

UIL-CSS 305: Prosecution and Sentencing

2 Credits

Meaning of prosecution. Concept of sentencing. Types of prosecution in Nigeria. Procedure to prosecute an offender. The significance of studying prosecution. Who is a prosecutor? The need for sentencing in criminal proceeding. How to prosecute. Stages of prosecution. United Nations guidelines on the prosecution. The roles of prosecutors. Ethics guiding the practices of prosecutors. When to prosecute and when to sentence. Prosecution and sentencing an important point in the criminal justice system. Socio-cultural factors influencing the prosecution and sentencing processes. Practical overview of the techniques and methods of prosecution and sentencing in Nigeria. Overview of prosecution procedure in United State of America (USA). Meaning of sentencing. Types of sentencing. Sentencing guidelines in the Nigerian criminal justice system. Misapplication of sentencing guidelines by juries.

30hrs (T), E

UIL-CSS 306: Zemiology

2 Credits

Meaning of zemiology. Types of zemiology. Different aspects of zemiology. Implications of zemiology. Concept of Social Harm. Towards Social Harm and Zemiology. A Provisional

Typology of Harm. The Relations and Ontologies of Harm. Reconciling crime with social harm. *Doing Zemiology*. Activist Zemiology for Social Justice. Environmental harm and safety. Social inequality and conception of individual harm. Harms-based approach within criminology. Crime has no ontological reality. Harms of the criminal justice actors. Concept of structural violence. Critical considerations of some of the responses to beyond Criminology. Approaches to social harm. Social harm in African countries. Social harm in developed countries.

30hrs (T), E

## **400 LEVEL**

### **SSC 401: Research Method II (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Data collection and coding procedures. Analysis of data and relate these to the research objectives. Writing and discussing the research report.

30hrs (T), C

### **CSS 401: Research Project**

**4 Credits**

Apply the knowledge acquired in the various courses on theory, research methods and statistics to conduct, report and defend a research report on a significant problem in criminology and security studies, under the supervision of a lecturer in the Department.

180hrs (T), C

### **CSS 402: Democracy and Governance of Security Sector**

**3 Credits**

Nature, types and principles of democracy. Definitions of security sector, security sector governance, security sector reform and security sector transformation. Post-conflict security sector reconstitution. Agencies and institutions that constitute the security sector. Essence and elements of security sector governance. Determinants and characteristics of security sector governance and reform. Roles of the legislature, executive, judiciary and civil society in security sector governance and reform. Nexus between democracy and security. Oversight and accountability in democratic governance of society and security sector. Security sector reform goals and approaches. Challenges of security sector reform. Democracy and security in Nigeria. Composition and governance of security sector in Nigeria. Security sector reform in Nigeria.

45hrs (T), C

### **CSS 403: Contemporary Development in Criminology and Security Studies**

**3 Credits**

Contemporary developments in criminology theory and research. Emerging pattern and trends of crime and insecurity at local and global levels. New directions in research. Policy options and debates. Emerging trend in national and global approaches to the prevention, control and mitigation of crime and insecurity. Role of technology in perpetration, prevention and control of crime. Nexus between globalisation and transnational crime and policing. Transnational

instruments, law enforcement organisations and associations in transnational crimes. Regional Economic Communities and African Union and promotion of security, democracy, peace and development. Trends in criminology and security studies in Africa.

30hrs (T), C

#### CSS 404: Humanitarian Emergency and Disaster Management

3 Credits

Definitions of humanitarianism, humanitarian and complex emergencies. Human and non-human induced disasters. Characteristics of natural disasters and complex emergencies. Humanitarian principles. Code of conduct and accountability in humanitarian and disaster responses. Legal and non-legal framework for disaster management cycle. Political, economic and socio-cultural factors in humanitarian emergency and disaster response management. Disaster response and coordination. Multi-sectoral needs assessment and responses in disaster response. Disaster risk management approaches. Operation planning and coordination. Logistic and supply chain in relief distribution management. Building resilience. Monitoring and evaluation in humanitarian and disaster response management. Emergency management framework and agencies in Nigeria (NEMA and SEMA). Disaster reduction and risk management agencies in Nigeria.

45hrs (T), C

#### CSS 405: National and Transnational Organised Crimes

3 Credits

Definitions of the concepts of crime, organized crimes. Transnational organized crimes (TOC). Organizational and white-collar crimes. Structure and types of transnational organised crimes and enterprises. Criminal networks. Dynamic characteristics of organized crimes. Goods and services provided by transnational organized crimes. Cybercrime and transnational organised crime, impact of TOC on the political and socioeconomic systems. TOC in Africa and Nigeria (trafficking in persons, drugs, arms; fauna and flora crimes; maritime crimes; illicit financial flows; cybercrimes). Prevention and control of TOC. Local, regional and international conventions on TOC. Global indexes on organised crimes, especially Africa organised crime index.

45hrs (T), C

#### CSS 406: Comparative National Security Policy and Strategy

2 Credits

An overview of concepts of national security policy. National security strategy. National defence policy, national defense strategy. National development policy and plan. The purposes and key elements of national security policy and strategies. Policy and strategy cycles. Linkages between security policy and development planning, national security policy formulation process. components of national security strategy. Relationships between national security policy and national security strategy. Overview of Nigerian security strategy. Case study of national security policy and strategy of selected countries.

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-CSS 401: Cyber Crime and Cyber Security

2 Credits

Definition of cybercrime. Types of cybercrime. Perpetrators of cybercrime. Cybercrime in Nigeria. laws against cybercrime in Nigeria. Institutions established for the eradication of cybercrime in Nigeria. the Economic and Financial Crime Commission. Records of cybercriminals. Cybercrime prevention techniques in Nigeria. Cybercrime detection mechanisms. Notable incidents of cybercrime in Nigeria and beyond. Management of cybercrime processes. Policies and procedures on cybercrime activities in Nigeria. Global standard for management and eradication of cybercrime management. Guidelines for the implementation and governance of cybercrime activities. Understanding of the new and advanced digital investigation techniques for machines, systems and networks. New technologies as the door to new criminal approaches. Definition of cyber security. Types of cyber security. Threat to cyber-environment in Nigeria.

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-CSS 402: Rehabilitation and Treatments of the offenders

2 Credits

The History of Nigerian Correction institution. The roles of Nigerian corrections as highlighted in the law. Modern corrections and the roles. Modus Operandi of correctional institutions. Definition of rehabilitation. Purpose of rehabilitation. Types of rehabilitation programs. The effectiveness and efficiency of rehabilitation programs. Vocational/entrepreneurial program. Substance Abuse. Prison Education Program. Social and entertainment programs. Correctional reformation programs. Types of reformation programs for inmates. Purpose of reformation. The effectiveness of reforming inmates. Re-integration of offender/inmates. Purpose of reintegration. Types of re-integration programs. Challenges of re-integration.

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-CSS 403: Traffic/Road Safety and Security

2 Credits

Meaning of transportation. Significance of transportation to human existence. Conventional mode and transportation in pre-colonial Nigeria. Transportation in colonial era. The development of modern road transportation in Nigeria. Meaning of safety on the road. The need for road safety and security. Safety measures on the road. Types of road networks. Road traffic accidents. The road users. Nigerians and road safety awareness. Road safety management. Systemic approach to road safety. The Federal agencies in road safety enforcement and management. The State and local agencies in road safety management. Road safety rules and regulations. Road signs and symbols.

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-CSS 404: Emerging state and non-state security organisations

2 Credits

Definition of security. Importance of security. State and non-security organisations. Different roles played by both state and non-state security organisations in internal security management in Nigeria. Difference between central/federal security organisations and state security organisations in Nigeria. Non-state security organisations in the pre-colonial Nigerian society. The emergence of (new) state and/or regional recognised security organisations. Amotekun and its modus operandi. Eastern Security Network (ESN) and its modus operandi. Hisbah and its modus operandi. Non-state security organisation and relationship with a state-recognised security

organisation. Vigilante group and in internal security management in Nigeria. Community crime watch and management. Community joint task force. Collaborative efforts of the non-state security organisations. Public support for the non-state security organisations.

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-CSS 405: Peace and peace keeping operations

2 Credits

Definitions of Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs), The characteristics of (PKOs). Types of peace. Peace education and culture. Peacemaking in conflict situation. Definitions of peace building. Early warning of conflicts and war. Multi tracks diplomacy. Role of non-governmental organization in peace building. Peace keeping operations. Types of keeping operations in Africa. Purposes of peace keeping operations. Challenges of peace keeping operations. Military and police as an active member of peace keeping operations. Role played by governments in ensuring peace in Africa. light military equipment, use of force only in self-defense, consent of the parties to the dispute, prerequisite of a ceasefire agreement, contribution of contingents on a voluntary basis. Preventive Deployment, Disarmament and Demobilization, Mine Clearance, Training, and Awareness Programs, Establishment of a Secure Environment, Direct Humanitarian Assistance, Electoral Support, The multiple functions of PKOs: Military, Political, Humanitarian. Consent of the Parties, Ceasefire, Legal Framework of PKOs, Cooperation with Regional Organizations, Financing Peacekeeping, Logistics, Training focuses on two kinds of skills: functional and contact. Coordination of Military and Civilian Personnel, Unity of Command and Control Structures, Conflict Resolution, Limiting Armed Violence.

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-CSS 406: Intelligence gathering and Crime Detection and Management

2 Credits

Intelligence Analysis, Link Analysis Techniques, Intelligence Sharing, Charting Techniques, Financial Analysis, Sources of Information, Conspiracy Investigations, Computer Applications (endemic to the Course) and Practical Exercises. Information security, Information classification and designation, Relationship to Access to Information and Privacy Acts, Types of designated information, Personal information, Business information, Gravity of injury, *Top secret*, *Confidential*, Invasion of privacy, Collecting personal information, Materiel asset security, Information technology security, Protecting personnel, Evidence, Investigative cooperation, Testing security systems, Managing security guards, Secret information, Confidential information. This course covers the fundamentals of collecting, sorting, and analyzing criminal intelligence related to law enforcement. Surveillance and intelligence gathering. Managing information, Safeguarding and classification of information, Use of intelligence in evidence, The use of information in security planning.

30hrs (T), E

#### UIL-CSS 407: Terrorism and National Security

2 Credits

Meaning of terrorism. Social unrest. Types of terrorism. Terrorist organizations. Terrorist methods. State covert actions and terrorism. Terrorist organizations in Nigeria. Examples of

terrorist organizations. Activities of terrorist organization in Nigeria. Bokoharam, and its dastardly acts across Nigeria. Social policy against terrorism in Nigeria. National Security and Nigerian Government engagement in the war against Terrorism. History and development of terrorist organizations and extreme political militancy both in Nigeria and the world. Weapon of mass destruction. Types of weapons of mass destruction. Principles of weapons of mass destruction, recognition, identification, decontamination, and treatment protocols. The importance of personal protective equipment. Uses of protective equipments. Toxicology of weapon of mass destruction, physical and chemical properties associated with weapons of mass destruction.

30hrs (T), E

### SUMMARY

#### 100 Level

**Compulsory Courses:** CSS 101 (3), CSS 102 (3), CSS 103 (3), CSS 104 (3), UIL-CSS 101 (2), UIL-CSS 102 (2), UIL-CSS 103 (2), UIL-CSS 104 (2), UIL-CSS 105 (2), UIL-CSS 106 (2) = **24**

**Required Courses:** GST 111 (2), GST 112 (2), SOC 101 (3) = **7**

**Total = 31 Credits**

#### 200 Level

**Compulsory Courses:** CSS 201 (2), CSS 202 (2), CSS 203 (2), CSS 204 (2), CSS 205 (2), CSS 206 (3), CSS 207 (2), UIL-CSS 201 (2), UIL-CSS 202 (2), UIL-CSS 203 (2), UIL-CSS 204 (2), UIL-CSS 205 (2), = **25**

**Elective Courses:** UIL-CSS 206 (2), UIL-CSS 207 (2) = **4**

**Required Courses:** GST 212 (2), ENT 211 (2), SSC 202 (3) = **7**

**Total = 36 Credits**

#### 300 Level

**Compulsory Courses:** CSS 301 (3), CSS 302 (2), CSS 303 (3), CSS 304 (3), CSS 305 (2), CSS 306 (2), UIL-CSS 301 (2), UIL-CSS 302 (2), UIL-CSS 303 (2), UIL-CSS 304 (2), = **23**

**Elective Course:** UIL-CSS 305 (2), UIL-CSS 306 (2) = **4**

**Required Courses:** GST 312 (2), ENT 312 (2), SSC 301 (2), SSC 302 (3) = **8**

**Total = 35 Credits**

#### 400 Level

**Compulsory Courses:** CSS 401 (4), CSS 402 (3), CSS 403 (3), CSS 404 (3), CSS 405 (3), CSS 406 (2), UIL-CSS 401 (2), UIL-CSS 402 (2), UIL-CSS 403 (2), UIL-CSS 404 (2), UIL-CSS 405 (2), = **28**

**Elective Courses:** UIL-CSS 406 (2), UIL-CSS 407 (2) = **4**

**Required Courses:** SSC 401 (2) = **2**

**Total = 34 Credits**

**Graduation requirements**

Total minimum credit required for graduation is 120 and 90 for students admitted through UTME and Direct Entry admission respectively. In order to graduate, a student should pass all compulsory courses including the student's industrial training course (SIWES)

**Graduation requirements**

Total minimum credit required for graduation is 132 and 105 for students admitted through UTME and Direct Entry admissions respectively. In order to graduate, a student should pass all compulsory courses, six (6) electives and Student's Industrial Training (SIWES).

# DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

## Academic programme

### DETAILED COURSE CONTENTS

#### 100 Level

##### **GST 111: Communication Skills in English (2 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)**

The sound patterns in English Language will be considered. These will include vowels and consonants, phonetics and phonology). In addition, the English word classes (lexical and grammatical words, definitions, forms, functions, usages, collocations) will be considered. Thereafter, the course will examine the nature of the sentence in English especially in terms of its types such as simple, complex and compound sentences. Besides, the structure and function of the different types will be examined. The course will equally examine the issue of grammar and usage especially in relation to the subjects of tense, mood, modality and concord, and the aspects of language use in everyday life.

Moreover, the course will focus on the important subjects of logical, critical thinking, and reasoning methods. Under this category the discussion will dwell on the issues of logic and syllogism, inductive and deductive arguments and reasoning methods, analogy, generalisation and explanations, ethical considerations, copyright rules and infringements. There will be practical activities which will involve sufficient writing activities including, pre-writing, writing, post writing, editing and proofreading, brainstorming, outlining, paragraphing, types of writing, summary, essays, letter, curriculum vitae, report writing, note making and mechanics of writing. The last part of the course will examine the nature of comprehension strategies such as reading and types of reading, comprehension skills including the 3RsQ. The discussion will be extended to the subject of information and communication technology in modern language learning. Thus, the language skills for effective communication will be examined. This will involve a consideration of the major word formation processes. Writing and reading comprehension strategies will be considered. The skills required for meaningful presentation, and the art of public speaking and report writing.

##### **GST 112: Nigerian Peoples and Culture (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Nigerian history, culture and art up to 1800 (Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo peoples and culture, peoples and culture of ethnic minority groups). Nigeria under colonial rule (advent of colonial rule in Nigeria; Colonial administration of Nigeria). Evolution of Nigeria as a political unit (amalgamation of Nigeria in 1914. Formation of political parties in Nigeria. Nationalist movement and struggle for independence). Nigeria and challenges of nation building (military intervention in

Nigerian politics; Nigerian Civil War). Concept of trade and economics of self-reliance (indigenous trade and market system; indigenous apprenticeship system among Nigeria people; trade, skill acquisition and self-reliance). Social justices and national development (law definition and classification. Judiciary and fundamental rights. Individual, norms and values (basic Nigeria norms and values, patterns of citizenship acquisition. citizenship and civic responsibilities; indigenous languages, usage and development; negative attitudes and conducts. Cultism, kidnapping and other related social vices). Re-orientation, moral and national values (The 3R's – Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Re-orientation; Re-orientation Strategies: Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), Green Revolution, Austerity Measures, War Against Indiscipline (WAI), War Against Indiscipline and Corruption (WAIC). Mass Mobilization for Self-Reliance, Social Justice and Economic Recovery (MAMSER). National Orientation Agency (NOA). Current socio-political and cultural developments in Nigeria.

### **ECO 101: Principles of Economics I (2 Units C: LH 30)**

An introduction to the nature of economic science and its basic problem of scarcity and choice. The methodology of economics and major areas of specialization. Historical development of ideas from the classical, neoclassical, utilitarian and welfare economists. Major findings in the various areas of specialization and elementary principles of microeconomics, as well as partial equilibrium analysis. Demand and Supply; and their laws. Determinants and types in statement and graphical format. The firms and production functions, as well as market structure.

### **ECO 102: Principles of Economics II (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Treatment of Functions, Index numbers, variables and functional relationships. Basic concept of national income accounting. The circular flow of income, withdrawals and injections. National Income determination and analysis. Introduction to consumption, savings and investments. Elementary understanding of government activities: taxation and government expenditure; money and the banking system. Aggregate supply, unemployment and inflation. The basic terminology in external economy such as exchange rates, balance of payment and global interdependence.

### **ECO 103: Introductory Mathematics I (2 Units C: LH 30)**

The course begins with mathematical concepts in the social sciences. Gradual focus on Set theory. Factors and exponents. Logarithms. Trigonometry. Different types of equations as well as functions and progressions. Other topics include: Co-ordinate geometry, Trigonometric functions and their inverse. Inequalities, Matrix algebra, and differentiation.

### **ECO 104: Introductory Mathematics II (2 Units C: LH 30)**

The derivatives of trigonometric functions, sequences and series, and expansions. Partial and total derivatives. Maxima and minima. Linear algebra. Matrix algebra. Simultaneous linear equations. Treatment of mathematical relationships and analysis with respect to basic theories of economics. The use of simple algebra and graphical tools in explaining economic statements and concepts.

**UIL-ECO 101: Introduction to Statistics****(2 Units, C; L = 30)**

Definition and scope of statistics. Basic concepts in statistics. Statistics in everyday life. Measurement and types of data in Economics. Sources, nature, uses and limitations of published economic and related statistical data in Nigeria. Population and sample. Questionnaire design: standardized and exploratory questionnaire. Structure and unstructured interview. Participatory and non-participatory observation. Coding and entering questions. Sampling and sampling techniques. Methods of data presentation: tables, graphs, curve. Data management and transformation. Measurement scale of data: ratio, interval, ordinal, nominal. Factors affecting the accuracy of data. Distinction between quantitative versus qualitative data.

**UIL-ECO102: Economies of West Africa****(2 Units, C; L = 30)**

Economic profile of West African countries. Historical and Geographical profile of countries in West Africa. Trade profile in West African countries. Trade integration. Challenges of trade integration. Demographic Structure across West Africa. Sociocultural diversities in West Africa. Political dynamics in West Africa. Transport and communications. Labour movements. Comparison of sub-regions in West Africa: WAMU and WAMZ. West African monetary system. Single currency agenda. Macroeconomic convergence. Capital market integration. Integration of money market. Integration of insurance industry. Integration of payment system. Infrastructure and integration in West Africa.

**200 Level Courses****GST 212: Philosophy, Logic and Human Existence (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Scope of philosophy; notions, meanings, branches and problems of philosophy. Logic as an indispensable tool of philosophy. Elements of syllogism, symbolic logic the first nine rules of inference. Informal fallacies, laws of thought, nature of arguments. Valid and invalid arguments, logic of form and logic of content — deduction, induction and inferences. Creative and critical thinking. Impact of philosophy on human existence. Philosophy and politics, philosophy and human conduct, philosophy and religion, philosophy and human values, philosophy and character moulding and many others.

**ENT 211: Entrepreneurship and Innovation (2 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)**

Concept of Entrepreneurship (Entrepreneurship, Intrapreneurship/Corporate Entrepreneurship,). Theories, Rationale and relevance of Entrepreneurship (Schumpeterian and other perspectives, Risk-Taking, Necessity and opportunity-based entrepreneurship and Creative destruction). Characteristics of Entrepreneurs (Opportunity seeker, Risk taker, Natural and Nurtured, Problem solver and change agent, Innovator and creative thinker). Entrepreneurial thinking (Critical thinking, Reflective thinking, and Creative thinking). Innovation (Concept of innovation, Dimensions of innovation, Change and innovation, Knowledge and innovation). Enterprise formation, partnership and networking (Basics of Business Plan, Forms of business ownership, Business registration and Forming alliances and joint ventures). Contemporary Entrepreneurship Issues (Knowledge, Skills and Technology, Intellectual property, Virtual office,

Networking). Entrepreneurship in Nigeria (Biography of inspirational Entrepreneurs, Youth and women entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship support institutions, Youth enterprise networks and Environmental and cultural barriers to entrepreneurship). Basic principles of e-commerce.

### **SSC 202: Introduction to Computer and its Application (3 Units C: LH 45)**

Historical perspectives of computing sciences that gave birth to the different programs. Characteristics of each program in computing sciences. Hardware, Software; and human resources; Integration and application in business and other segments of society. Information processing and its roles in society. laboratory assignments using the PC's operating system, and several commonly used application software, such as word processors, spreadsheets, presentations, graphics and other application. Internet and online resources, browsers and search engines.

### **ECO 201: Introductions to Microeconomics I (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Introduction to microeconomics. The partial equilibrium analysis with respect to basic microeconomic variables like individual and market demand, individual and market supply. Shapes of the demand and supply curves. Price elasticity of demand. Arc and point elasticity of demand. Income and cross elasticities. Consumer behaviour: Cardinalist, Ordinalist using indifference curves, their graphical and mathematical presentation and Partial derivative. Consumer surplus. Income and substitution effects in consumption. Cobweb analysis. Government price control. The production functions. Introductory theories of production and cost: Short- and Long-run production with laws of diminishing returns or variable proportion, marginal rate of technical substitution, Isocost, returns to scale, expansion path and factor substitution. Graphical and mathematical treatments of these.

### **ECO 202: Introduction of Microeconomics II (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Recapitulation of the short-run and long-run production periods. The short-run and long-run cost curves. Fixed costs, variable costs, average costs and marginal costs. Cobb Douglass production function. Technical progress and production. Market structure: Axioms and determination of prices and output in perfect markets and imperfect markets, such as perfect competitive market, monopoly and price discrimination, monopolistic competition, oligopoly and different types, duopoly. Pricing of factors of production such as, wages, rent, interest and profit. Elementary price theory and its applications.

### **ECO 203: Introduction to Macroeconomics I (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Distinction between Microeconomics and Macroeconomics in the context of partial and general equilibrium. The goals of macroeconomics. Nature and Scope of Macroeconomics. Concept of National Income Accounting, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components, its calculation and derivatives. Gross National Product, GDP deflator and its uses, cost of living; consumer price index and National Income with its derivatives. Consumption and Savings theories and their determinants. The Multiplier and the relations between APC, APS, MPC, MPS. Also, the theories

of investment and its determinants, as well as introduction to government roles within the context of a 3- Sector model.

**ECO 204: Introduction to Macroeconomics II (2 Units C; LH 30)**

Introduction to government: government spending, taxes, transfers, subsidy and output. Government sector multipliers; multiplier for model with income taxes. Money and its functions, the banking system and functions. Income and Trade policy measures. The External sector: International trade, exchange rate regimes, international reserves and balance of payments.

**ECO: 205 Structure of the Nigerian Economy (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Introduction to development in the pre-colonial and post-colonial periods with regards to development of economic and social structure of the Nigerian economy. The modern nature and structure of the Nigerian economy: Primary Sector: Agriculture, Mining and other extractive industries. Secondary Sector: Small, medium and large-scale enterprises including manufacturing and allied enterprises with their Associations such as, MAN. The Tertiary Sector or Services: Banking, Insurance, Commerce, Shipping, Entertainment, Sports and many others, and their Associations like NACCIMA. The functions and roles of agriculture, industry and service sectors in Nigerian economic development. Growth of income, employment, wages and prices in Nigeria since independence.

**ECO 206: Statistics for Economists (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Descriptive statistics: frequency distribution, measures of central tendency, measures of dispersion and shapes of frequency distribution. Probability and Probability distributions: probability of single and multiple events, discrete probability distribution and binomial distribution, Poisson distribution, normal distribution and continuous probability distribution. Statistical inferences from sampling, sampling distribution of the mean, estimation using the normal distribution and t distribution; confidence intervals. Statistical inference of Hypothesis testing: Testing hypotheses: about population mean and proportion; for differences between two means or proportions; Goodness of fit, Analysis of variance, Chi Square test and Nonparametric testing.

**ECO 207: Mathematics for Economists (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Derivatives of trigonometric functions. Sequences and series. Expansions, and Taylor's theory. Mathematical analysis of basic theories of economics as well as partial and total derivatives, differentials and difference equations. Applications of partial derivatives, maxima and minima; the Lagrange multiplier to theories of consumer behaviour and production functions. Linear algebra. Matrix algebra and Inverse matrix. Application of Simultaneous equations to macroeconomic issues in consumption and investments. Introduction to linear programming, game theory and in-put output analysis.

**UIL-ECO 201: Introduction to Monetary Economics**

(2 Units, C; L = 30)

Traditional and modern functions of money. The roles of cryptocurrency as an alternative to traditional monetarization. Theory of demand for money. Inventory model of cash management. Theory of liquidity preference. Supply of money in modern economy. Algebraic approach to money multiplier and its applications. Flow of funds approach. Money and monetary policy in a flexible price model. Money and monetary policy in the sticky price. New Keynesian model of Philips curve. Theories and term structure of interest rate. Monetary policy framework and strategies. Operating targets in monetary policy. Economic uncertainties and time lags in monetary policy. Welfare effects on inflation as a monetary phenomenon. Monetary policy at the zero lower bound. The role of models in monetary economics.

**UIL-ECO 202: Introduction to Labour Economics** (2 Units, C; L = 30)

Theory of demand for labour. Change in demand for labour. The elasticity of demand for labour. Determinants of elasticity of demand for labour. Theory of supply of labour. Determinants of labour supply. Backward bending of labour supply curve. The role of government in the labour industry. The role of employers and employees in the labour industry. Meaning and causes of unemployment. Theory of excessive real wage unemployment. Causes of educated unemployment and underemployment in Nigeria. Solution to unemployment problem in Nigeria. Meaning and historical development of trade union in Nigeria. Problems of trade union organization. The instrument of labour unions and factors affecting the effectiveness of labour union. Subsistence theory of wage. Residual clamant theory. Wage found theory and Modern theory of wage determination. Wage differential.

**UIL-ECO 203: Tourism Economics** (2 Units, E; L = 30)

Tourism concepts. Tourism types (Segmentation). Tourism demand. Tourism supply. Equilibrium in Tourism Markets. Issues of unpriced values and externalities in tourism. Sustainability of ecotourism resources. Market structure of international tourism. Tourism Enterprises and Businesses. Passenger transport, accommodation, travel and tourism operation. Tourism marketing. Impact of tourism. Tourism Growth and National Economies. Tourism development in developing countries with special reference to Nigeria. The Balance of Tourism payments. Tourism multiplier. Case studies

**300 Level**

**GST 312: Peace and Conflict Resolution (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Concepts of Peace, Conflict and Security in a multi-ethnic nation. Types and Theories of Conflicts: Ethnic, Religious, Economic, Geo-political Conflicts. Structural Conflict Theory, Realist Theory of Conflict, Frustration-Aggression Conflict Theory. Root causes of Conflict and Violence in Africa: Indigene and settlers Phenomenon. Boundaries/boarder disputes; Political disputes. Ethnic disputes and rivalries. Economic Inequalities. Social disputes; Nationalist Movements and Agitations. Selected Conflict Case Studies – Tiv-Junkun; Zango Kartaf, Chieftaincy and Land disputes and many others. Peace Building, Management of Conflicts and Security: Peace & Human Development. Approaches to Peace & Conflict Management --- (Religious, Government,

Community Leaders and many others). Elements of Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution: Conflict dynamics assessment Scales: Constructive & Destructive. Justice and Legal framework: Concepts of Social Justice. The Nigeria Legal System. Insurgency and Terrorism. Peace Mediation and Peace Keeping. Peace & Security Council (International, National and Local levels) Agents of Conflict resolution – Conventions, Treaties Community Policing: Evolution and Imperatives. Alternative Dispute Resolution, ADR. Dialogue b). Arbitration, c). Negotiation d). Collaboration and many others. Roles of International Organizations in Conflict Resolution. (a). The United Nations, UN and its Conflict Resolution Organs. (b). The African Union & Peace Security Council (c). ECOWAS in Peace Keeping. Media and Traditional Institutions in Peace Building. Managing Post-Conflict Situations/Crisis: Refugees. Internally Displaced Persons, IDPs. The role of NGOs in Post-Conflict Situations/Crisis

### **ENT 312: Venture Creation (2 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)**

Opportunity Identification (Sources of business opportunities in Nigeria, Environmental scanning, Demand and supply gap/unmet needs/market gaps/Market Research, Unutilised resources, Social and climate conditions and Technology adoption gap). New business development (business planning, market research). Entrepreneurial Finance (Venture capital, Equity finance, Micro finance, Personal savings, Small business investment organizations and Business plan competition). Entrepreneurial marketing and e-commerce (Principles of marketing, Customer Acquisition & Retention, B2B, C2C and B2C models of e-commerce, First Mover Advantage, E-commerce business models and Successful E-Commerce Companies.). Small Business Management/Family Business: Leadership & Management, Basic book keeping, Nature of family business and Family Business Growth Model. Negotiation and Business communication (Strategy and tactics of negotiation/bargaining, Traditional and modern business communication methods). Opportunity Discovery Demonstrations (Business idea generation presentations, Business idea Contest, Brainstorming sessions, Idea pitching). Technological Solutions (The Concept of Market/Customer Solution, Customer Solution and Emerging Technologies, Business Applications of New Technologies - Artificial Intelligence (AI), Virtual/Mixed Reality (VR), Internet of Things (IoTs), Blockchain, Cloud Computing, Renewable Energy and many others. Digital Business and E-Commerce Strategies).

### **ECO 301: Intermediate Microeconomic Theory I (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Advanced topics in consumer demand theory: Separable and additive utility functions; homogeneous and homothetic utility functions. Slutsky and Hicks substitution effects of changes in prices and incomes. The theory of Revealed Preference in consumption and the demand for characteristics. Composite commodities, consumer's surplus. The theory of the firm: the Production functions (Homogeneous, CES, Leontief and many others), production curves and shapes; Elasticity of substitution; optimising behaviour, input demand functions. The cost functions in the short and long run. Constrained Revenue maximisation and Profit maximisation.

**ECO 302: Intermediate Microeconomics II****(2 Units: LH 30)**

Market structure and optimization exercises: Perfect competition – demand function, supply function, commodity market equilibrium, factor market equilibrium. The existence and uniqueness of equilibrium with issue of stability. Imperfect competition – Monopoly and price discrimination, Monopsony and Monopolistic competition. Duopoly, Oligopoly (collusive and non-collusive leadership) and Bilateral Monopoly. Issues of revenue, output and profit and maximization in each market. Limiting pricing or entry preventing pricing theories. Exchange theory, offer curves, and contract curves. General Equilibrium theory.

**ECO 303: Intermediate Macroeconomic Theory I (2 Units C: LH 30)**

The concepts and multipliers of national income components in an open economy or 4-Sector model using the Keynesian model. Theories of Consumption (KIH, RIH, PIH & LCH); Investments: Types, Assumptions, Physical theories like accelerator, MEI and MEC, Tobin Q and Financial theories like Shapiro's profit theory, Jorgensen's investment theory). The **IS – LM** analytical framework within the context of equilibrium in the goods sector and the monetary sector. The multiplier effects of monetary and fiscal policies in an IS-LM framework.

**ECO 304: Intermediate Macroeconomics II****(2 Units C: LH 30)**

Theories of economic growth: The Classical/Neo-Classical growth models (H-D model, Nicholas Kaldor, Pasinetti, Joan Robinson & Solow models), the Marxian theory of growth model, Keynesian growth model. The Endogenous growth model (Arrow, Romer, Lucas, and many others) The government economic policies including fiscal and monetary theories and policies. Theories and problems of unemployment and inflation. The international economy involving trade, exchange rates and balance of payments theories (Portfolio Balance, Keynesian theory, Monetary approach, Purchasing Power Parity and many others.) and policy measures for Balance of Payments adjustments.

**ECO 305: History of Economic Thought****(2 Units C: LH 30)**

The Physiocrats, Mercantilism, classical economics, neo-classical school of thought, as well as evolution and contemporary development of Marxian School of Economic thought, the Marginalist, positive and welfare schools of economic thought, institutional economics, Keynesian School of Economic thought, the Monetarists and the Rational Expectation School (RATEX). The Supply Side economics. Contemporary state of development in economics and future prospects are examined within the context of development theories relevant to emerging and developing economies around the world.

**ECO 306: Introductory Econometrics****(3 Units C: LH 30; PH 45)**

Beginning with extensions of the two–variable linear model. The course should cover introduction to matrix algebra and algebra of econometrics. The General linear model and generalized least square procedure, violations of linear model assumptions and the correction of serial correlation (autocorrelation) of the errors, intercorrelation (Multicollinearity) of the variables, stochastic regressions and errors in variables are also discussed. Other topics are identification of problems, meaning, detection and correction of simultaneous models and estimations, K-class estimators and the choice of estimators. Students will be engaged in practical assignments and familiarity with software computer applications for econometrics such as E-views, Stata, SPSS and many others.

**ECO 307: Project Evaluation (3 Units C: LH 30 PH 45)**

Definition and classification of projects and project evaluation are introduced. Topics are location and size of projects, calculation of investments required for a project, and evaluation of projects. Other topics are appraisal of projects from commercial and social view points and cash flow analysis. Project and the overall view of development programme data requirements. Evaluation of proposed investments via Payback method, Return on investment (ROI), Total life cycle ratio or present value method, Saving/Investment ratio or Benefit/Cost ratio; Net Present Value (NPV) and Internal rate of return (IRR). Students are to carry out practical project evaluation of identified businesses.

**ECO 308: Public Sector Economics (2 Units C: LH 30)**

The concept and scope of the public sector is examined. The importance and goals of public policy. Roles of government under different economic systems: capitalism, socialism and mixed economic system. Theories of public policy: Ernest Engel law. Pigou and Dalton theory. Musgrave and Musgrave theory. Keynesian theory, Wagner's theory. Peacock and Wiseman theory. Luzano theory and many others. Public sector Revenue and Expenditure instruments. Public sector policy and market/State failure. Quantitative skills for public policy: exploration of applications of game theory to public policy analysis. Public debt issues. Institutions, structure and public policy.

**SSC 301: Innovation in the Social Sciences (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Identifying Innovative ideas in dealing with Societal Problems and Environmental Issues. Establishing and mobilising resources for establishing enterprises through which social science knowledge can be applied to social research for public and private sectors; social and human welfare services such as care for children and the elderly, training consulting services; Proposal writing techniques for grants, managing grants. Models for establishing Family Social Health Centres, Community Gender Balancing Units, and Community Development Management Units. Social Sciences and innovation in technology and Patenting new ideas.

**SSC 302: Research Method I (2 Units C: LH30)**

Introduction to Social Science research protocol with particular emphasis on proposal development; literature review (conceptual, empirical and theoretical framework), ethnography of

the study area statement of the research problem, sampling procedures and methods of data collection and instruments.

### **UIL-ECO 301: Development Economics**

(2 Units, C; L = 30)

Distinction between growth and development. Development and underdevelopment. Classical theory of development. Rostow's stages of development. Marxian theory of development. Schumpeterian theory of development. Harrod-Domar theory of development. Dualism theory of development. Balanced and unbalanced theories of development. Characteristics of a developing country. Obstacles to development and strategies to remove them. Technological resources. Aids and international trade. Policy issues and case studies. Role of the state in promoting development. Economic and non-economic factors in development experience. Prospects of Nigeria's development.

### **UIL-ECO 302: International Trade**

(2 Units, C; LH = 30)

Meaning of International trade. Differences between international trade and domestic trade. Reason for international trade. Benefit of international trade. Cost/ Disadvantage of international trade. Principle of comparative advantages. Classical and modern theories of international trade. Economies of Scale and International Trade. Offer curves. Terms of trade. Balance of payment. Restrictions on trade. Theory of economic integration. Types of economic integration. Economic Community of West Africa States. Commercial policy. Trade Policies with Market Imperfections and Distortions. The Theory of tariffs. Theory of custom union. foreign investment, trade and economic growth. new international economic order. Nigeria's International trade profile.

### **UIL-ECO 303: Introduction to Financial Economics**

(2 Units, C; L = 30)

Definitions and scope of financial economics. Financial markets. The structure of modern financial institutions. The efficient markets theory. Behavioral finance theory. The present value model. The term structure of interest rates. Risk and risk aversion in the context of utility theory. The Capital Asset Pricing Model and some of its limitations. Multi-Factor Models (Arbitrage Pricing Theory). Arbitrage conditions in foreign exchange markets. Portfolio choice. Mean-variance analysis. Bond Yields and Interest Rate Risk. An introduction to the economics of financial crises. Financial innovations. International financial organizations.

### **UIL-ECO 304: Industrial Economics**

(2 Units, C; L = 30)

Scope and methodology of industrial economics. Determinations of market structure. Theories of the firm. Growth of the firm. Models of collusive and non-collusive oligopoly. Various measurements of industrial concentration. Diversification, mergers and innovation. Investment economics, risk and uncertainty. Cost of capital. Sources of finance. Industrial pricing and marketing. Industrial location. Industrial practices and policies in Nigeria. Product differentiation and Innovation and Networks. Pricing strategies and price discriminations. Theory of contestable markets. Competition policy and regulations. Patents and R& D strategies.

### **UIL-ECO305: Introduction to Transport Economics**

(2 Units, E; LH = 30)

Nature of Transport. Scope of Transport Economics. Demand for Transport. Supply of Transport. Pricing in Transport. Costing in Transport. Modes of Transport. Means of Transport. Informal Transport. Investment Appraisal in Transport. Sources of Transport data. Nature of transport data.

Transport planning. Transport Plan Implementation. Formulation of transport Policy. Transport policy implementation. Transport Safety. Road Safety.

### **UIL-ECO 306: Health Economics**

(2 Units, E; LH = 30)

Introduction to Health and Healthcare. Economics of health and health economics. Healthcare and Medical care. Healthcare and health systems. Features of healthcare services. Supply and demand for health. Markets and market failure in healthcare delivery. Health financing. Health Insurance System. Health issues in Nigeria. Health policy in Nigeria. Economic evaluation in health. Health and development. Efficiency of Healthcare delivery. The role of government in healthcare.

### **400 Level**

### **ECO 401: Advanced Microeconomics I (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Fundamental quantitative relationships, Recapitulation on partial/general equilibrium conditions. Consumer surplus, Slutsky and Hicks income/substitution effects. Consumer behaviour under uncertainty. Dynamic analysis and value theory production functions. Constrained profit maximisation, cost minimisation and profit functions. Duality in production. Production under uncertainty. Factor market equilibrium. The existence and uniqueness of equilibrium as well as the stability of equilibrium. Topics are determination of wages, rent, interest and profit. Optimisation in theories of consumption and production. It also includes the notion of economic efficiency. Efficiency and equity.

### **ECO 402: Advanced Microeconomics II (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Study of externalities as well as Social and private costs and Pareto Optimality Criterion. Social welfare functions are studied using Game theory and with applications relevant to developing economies. Theory of Games: Two-person, Zero-Sum games, Mixed strategies. Linear programming equivalence, cooperative games and the Nash Bargaining solution. Welfare economics: Pareto optimality for consumption, production and in general. Social Welfare Function and its determinants. Social preference and indifference. The Arrow Impossibility Theorem. Income distribution and equity. Relevance of the welfare economics to emerging and developing economies.

### **ECO 403: Advanced Macroeconomics I**

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Basic model of income determination and extension from a simple closed economy to a four-sector economy with the derivation of the multipliers. Detailed theories of consumption (KIH, RIH, PIH & LCH) and investment (Accelerator theories, MEC, MEI, Profit Theory, Profit & Residual, Cash Flow and many others), (including under conditions of uncertainty) of the classical, Neo-Classical, Keynesian and Post-Keynesian economists; and the relevance of the theories to emerging and developing countries. The advanced treatment of the IS-LM framework within the context of government monetary and fiscal policies and in relation to output, employment, prices and inflation.

**ECO 404: Advanced Macroeconomics II****(2 Unit C: LH 30)**

Growth Theories: Solow model and endogenous models of economic growth, inclusive growth model. Keynesian models of Income, employment and Prices. Taxation and Laffer curve, Debts and Ricardian equivalence. Capital theory, fiscal and monetary policy theories. Determination of wages, rent, interest and profit. Notion of economic efficiency; Efficiency and equity; the theories of foreign exchange and balance of payment, required adjustment techniques in balance of payment disequilibrium. The J-Curve and Marshall-Lerner condition for currency adjustments. Theories of Business Cycle. Macroeconomic policies, planning and optimal allocation of resources with particular reference to emerging and developing economies.

**ECO 405: Economic Planning****(3 Units C: LH 45)**

The origins of planning and technical planning types include Input-Output model and planning performance. Rationale for planning. Objectives and policy formation. Component of Economic Planning: Objectives, Planning authority, Democratic character, comprehensiveness, Rational allocation of resources, Feasible policies and targets; and the Political economy. Types of planning: Planning by inducement; Planning by Directions; Physical and Financial Planning; Centralised and Decentralised planning; and Structural and Functional Planning. Planning machinery; the planning process; Planning decision models and Planning data. Plan implementation. Development planning in Nigeria and Africa – Agenda 2063. Issues in Development and Under-development.

**ECO 406: Monetary Theory and Policy (3 Units C: LH 45)**

Recapitulation of the theories of demand for and supply of money, and interest rates. Theories of money and economic growth: McKinnon and Shaw, Gurley and Shaw, Polak and Boisselneut. Definition, Objectives and Trade-offs in monetary goals. Targets of monetary policy. Indicators of monetary policy. Lags in monetary policy: Types and nature, Outcomes of monetary policy: Positive, negative & neutral. Factors considered in monetary policy formulation, Constraints to monetary policy efficacy. Issues in Economic Policies: Monetary Policy; Fiscal Policy; Exchange Rate; Income Policy; Effectiveness of Monetary & Fiscal Policy. Monetary Management in Nigeria: Monetary Policy Framework; Monetary Targeting; Inflation Targeting. Multiple Targeting. International Financial Institutions & International Liquidity: International Institutions: World Bank Group; IMF; African Development Bank Group.

**ECO 407: Fiscal Policy and Analysis (3 Units C: LH 45)**

Government revenues sources, particularly taxes, distinction between the taxation of income and taxation of capital. Personal Income Tax. The law and practice of income tax relating to individuals, exemptions, settlements, trusts, and estates. Company Tax – the principles and scope of company tax as well as small company provisions including definitions, computation and exemptions. Government expenditure: debt issues including Ricardian Equivalence and fiscal

responsibility. Nigerian system of income tax administration. Structure and procedures, returns, assessments, appeal, postponement, collection, with reference to all necessary legislation. The role of the public sector and economic development is examined as well as analysis of selected public policies; special attention will be paid to the public service in Nigeria.

#### **ECO 499: Research Project/Long Essay (6 Units C: PH 270)**

Students are guided through supervision by lecturers in the department to choose topics in core economic area. The long essay or research report contains introduction; Literature review containing conceptual, theoretical and empirical literature; Methodology, Data Estimation and Analysis, Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations and completed with References which are expected to be current and relevant.

#### **UIL-ECO 401: Intermediate Econometrics (3Units C; LH = 30; PH = 45)**

Estimation and interpretation of regression model with dummy variable regressors. Modelling with interactive variables. Introduction to time series modelling: unit root and cointegration tests, ARDL Bound test, Error Correction Model (ECM), Long-run Cointegrating regression, Vector Autoregressive Model (VAR Model), Vector Error Correction Model (VECM), Granger Causality. Modelling Static Panel: Pooled model, Fixed Effect Model, Random Effect Model. Dynamic Panel Model: First Difference GMM, System GMM. Discrete Choice Model: Binary logit, binary probit, ordered logit, ordered probit, multinomial logit, multinomial probit.

#### **UIL-ECO 402 Economics of Production (2 Units C; LH = 30)**

Nature of production. Scope of production. Production functions. Production costs. Techniques of production. Capital-intensive technique. Labour-intensive technique. Industrial location. Localization of Industries. Location of Industries. Factors affecting Location of industry. Industrial zones. Nigerian Industrial policy. Production planning and control. Plant layout and raw material handling. Quality control. Inventory management.

#### **UIL-ECO 403: Nigerian Public Finance (2 Units, C; LH = 30)**

Main issues in Federal finances. Fiscal institutions in Nigeria. Structure of public revenue and expenditure in Nigeria. Fiscal Federalism. Inter-governmental transfer and regional/state revenues. Methods and Practices of Public Budget. Budget Systems: Traditional Budget; Zero-Based Budget; Results Based Budget. Budgetary processes in Nigeria. Budget Composition. Challenges of Budgeting in Nigeria. Budgetary Institutions. Capital Budgeting in Nigeria: Planning; Budgeting, Implementation; Audit and Reporting. Problems of Capital Budgeting. Fiscal Discipline.

#### **UIL-ECO 404: Issues in Development (2 Units, C; L = 30)**

Development experience around the world. Poverty and inequality. Gender inequality. Population growth and quality of life. International migration and development. Remittances and development. Internal migration and urbanization. The role of human capital in development. Development and the environment. Climate change and development. Globalization and

development. Institutions and development. The politics of development. The SDGs as strategy for development. Free trade and development. The role of international development partners.

**UIL-ECO405: International Finance**

(2 Units, E; LH = 30)

Introduction of international finance. Functions of international finance. Market cover by international finance. Features, instruments and performance of international finance. Balance of payment theory. Balance of payments in Nigeria. Adjustment Policies. Policy models of international monetary organization. Foreign trade multiplier. Fixed and flexible exchange rates. Efficiency of foreign exchange market. Global economic environment. Nature of capital and International capital flow. Internal and external debts. Debt financing Portfolio. Monetary integration. Internal and external balance. The foreign exchange markets. Cost and benefits when prices changes. The concepts of shadow price.

**UIL-ECO 406: Natural Resource Economics**

(3 Units, E; LH = 45)

Concept of natural resources economics. Natural resources management. Renewable resources. Non-renewable resources. Causes of resource depletion. Methods of valuing natural resources. Application of Pareto efficiency theory to natural resources. The issues of Imperfect competition and externality theory in natural resource. The significance of energy sector for economic development. Major issues in natural resources productivity. Equity and sustainability of Natural resources. Optimum rate of resource extraction. Cost analysis. Price fixing. Role of Multinational Corporations in Nigerian mining sector.

## DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

### ACADEMIC PROGRAMME

#### Detailed Course Contents

##### 100 Level

##### GST 111: Communication in English

2 Credits

Sound patterns in English Language (vowels and consonants, phonetics and phonology). English word classes (lexical and grammatical words, definitions, forms, functions, usages, collocations). Sentence in English (types: structural and functional, simple and complex). Grammar and Usage (tense, mood, modality and concord, aspects of language use in everyday life). Logical and Critical Thinking and Reasoning Methods (Logic and Syllogism, Inductive and Deductive Argument and Reasoning Methods, Analogy, Generalisation and Explanations).

Ethical considerations, Copyright Rules and Infringements. Writing Activities: (Pre-writing , Writing, Post writing, Editing and Proofreading; Brainstorming, outlining, Paragraphing, Types of writing, Summary, Essays, Letter, Curriculum Vitae, Report writing, Note making etc. Mechanics of writing). Comprehension Strategies: (Reading and types of Reading, Comprehension Skills, 3RsQ). Information and Communication Technology in modern Language Learning. Language skills for effective communication. Major word formation processes. Writing and reading comprehension strategies. Logical and critical reasoning for meaningful presentations. Art of public speaking and listening. Report writing.

30hrs (T), C

##### GST 112: Nigerian People and Culture

2 Credits

Nigerian history, culture and art up to 1800 (Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo peoples and culture; peoples and culture of the ethnic minority groups). Nigeria under colonial rule (advent of colonial rule in Nigeria; Colonial administration of Nigeria). Evolution of Nigeria as a political unit (amalgamation of Nigeria in 1914; formation of political parties in Nigeria; Nationalist movement and struggle for independence).

Nigeria and challenges of nation building (military intervention in Nigerian politics; Nigerian Civil War). Concept of trade and economics of selfreliance (indigenous trade and market system; indigenous apprenticeship system among Nigeria people; trade, skill acquisition and self-reliance). Social justices and national development (law definition and classification. Judiciary and fundamental rights. Individual, norms and values (basic Nigeria norms and values, patterns of citizenship acquisition; citizenship and civic responsibilities; indigenous languages, usage and development; negative attitudes and conducts. Cultism, kidnapping and other related social vices). Re-orientation, moral and national values (The 3R's – Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Re-orientation; Reorientation Strategies: Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), Green Revolution, Austerity Measures, War Against Indiscipline (WAI), War Against Indiscipline and Corruption (WAIC), Mass Mobilization for Self-Reliance, Social

Justice and Economic Recovery (MAMSER), National Orientation Agency (NOA). Current socio-political and cultural developments in Nigeria.

30hrs (T), C

### MTH 101: Elementary Mathematics I (Algebra and Trigonometry)

2 Credits

Elementary set theory, subsets, union, intersection, complements, Venn diagrams. Real numbers; integers, rational and irrational numbers, mathematical induction, real sequences and series, theory of quadratic equations, binomial theorem. Complex numbers; algebra of complex numbers; the Argand diagram. De-Moivre's theorem, nth roots of unity. Circular measure, trigonometric functions of angles of any magnitude, addition and factor formulae.

30hrs (T), C

### MTH 102: Elementary Mathematics II (Calculus)

2 Credits

Function of a real variable, graphs, limits and idea of continuity. The derivative, as limit of rate of change. Techniques of differentiation. Extreme curve sketching; Integration as an inverse of differentiation. Methods of integration, Definite integrals. Application to areas, volumes.

30hrs (T), C

### GEO 101 Introduction Physical Geography

2 Credits

Composition and structure of the lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere; Nature, distribution, evolution and significance of the First Order Relief Forms of the earth. The earth's radiation, atmospheric and oceanic circulation systems. Introduction to the cycling of matter and energy in eco-systems.

30hrs (T), C

### GEO 102: Introduction to Human Geography

2 Credits

Scope of human geography and its relation to physical geography. World population: its distribution and patterns of growth/demographic characteristics of selected populations. Human settlements: evolution patterns and functions. Inter-relationships between urban and rural settlements. Environmental resources; the concept of resources: types of resources and their global distribution; relationship between resources and tertiary activities; impact of human activities on the environment at varying levels of technology and population densities; sustainable management of the resources; The roles of movement and flows of people, goods, energy and ideas.

30hrs (T), C

### GEO 103: Introduction to Practical Geography

3 Credits

Map reading: location; map scale; conventional signs; representation of relief and recognition of relief forms; analysis and interpretation of relief forms on maps; analysis and interpretation of cultural features on maps. Graphical and map presentation of geographical data; isoline maps; choropleth maps; dot maps; flow maps and many others.

45hrs (T), C

### GEO 104: Local Field Studies

3 Credits

Field work is an essential geographic activity. At the end of the course, students should be able to, familiarize the students with knowledge of their local environment, introduce students to the use of local knowledge and tools to tackle local problems; and promote local solutions to environmental problems.

Local field studies on vegetation, soils, settlements, earth's resources, landforms, market surveys, population, rural or urban surveys and weather.

45hrs (T), C

### GEO 105: Introduction to Environmental Sciences

2 Credits

Definitions of environmental science; multidisciplinary nature of environmental science; components of the environment; Environment concepts, Environment as a system; Energy systems in the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere. Current environmental issues, including climate change, air pollution and other natural hazards; erosion, drought, earthquakes, hurricanes, floods and the likes. Role of man in the environment.

30hrs (T), C

### UIL-GEO 102: Introduction to Environmental Management 3 Credits

Examines environmental issues and develops ways to manage and solve them. It is concerned with the rational and sustainable administration and utilisation of environmental elements, including the reuse, recycling, protection and conservation of these elements.

Specifically, the course examines basic environmental issues, their challenges and opportunities and environmental problems. This course will provide the students with the essential knowledge of the need to effectively and efficiently manage the environment for sustainable development.

45hrs (T), C

## 200 Level

### GST 212: Philosophy, Logic and Human Existence

2 Credits

Scope of philosophy; notions, meanings, branches and problems of philosophy. Logic as an indispensable tool of philosophy. Elements of syllogism, symbolic logic— the first nine rules of inference. Informal fallacies, laws of thought, nature of arguments. Valid and invalid arguments, logic of form and logic of content — deduction, induction and inferences. Creative and critical thinking. Impact of philosophy on human existence. Philosophy and politics, philosophy and human conduct, philosophy and religion, philosophy and human values, philosophy and character molding, etc.

30hrs (T), C

### ENT 211: Entrepreneurship and Innovation

2 Credits

Concept of entrepreneurship (entrepreneurship, intrapreneurship/corporate entrepreneurship,). theories, rationale and relevance of entrepreneurship (Schumpeterian and other perspectives, risk-taking, necessity and opportunity-based entrepreneurship and creative destruction). Characteristics of entrepreneurs (opportunity seeker, risk taker, natural and nurtured, problem solver and change agent, innovator and creative thinker). Entrepreneurial thinking (critical thinking, reflective thinking, and creative thinking). Innovation (concept of innovation, dimensions of innovation, change and innovation, knowledge and innovation). Enterprise formation, partnership and networking (basics of business plan, forms of business ownership, business registration and forming alliances and joint ventures). Contemporary entrepreneurship issues (knowledge, skills and technology, intellectual property, virtual office, networking). Entrepreneurship in Nigeria (biography of inspirational entrepreneurs, youth and women entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship support institutions, youth enterprise networks and environmental and cultural barriers to entrepreneurship). Basic principles of e-commerce.

30hrs (T), C

### GEO 201: Introductory Geomorphology and Soil Geography

3 Credits

The meaning and scope of geomorphology, rock types, their origins and characteristics. Nature and origin of second order relief forms of the continents. Structural landforms. The meaning and scope of soil geography. Factors of soil formation. Zonal soils; azonal soils and intrazonal soils, Importance of landforms to human development.

45hrs (T), C

### GEO 202: Introductory Climatology and Biogeography

3 Credits

The general circulation of the atmosphere – scales and laws of motion. Forces that drive the atmosphere. Major features and models of the circulation, weather-producing systems – air masses and fronts, frontal and non-frontal depressions; tropical systems. Climatic classifications and global systems of climate. Man's influence on the atmosphere. Basic

structure and dynamics of plant communities, factors influencing plant growth. Survey of characteristics, distribution and controlling factors of principal or zoned vegetation types. Man's influence on vegetation.

30hrs (T), C

### GEO 203: Spatial Organisation of Society Ethics 3 Credits

Basic concepts of spatial organization: principles of classification of geographical phenomena; growth and spatial distribution of population. Production systems; typology and distribution; location, spacing and growth of settlements; movements over space and transport networks. Land-use; typology, patterns and interaction.

30hrs (T), C

### GEO 204: Introduction to Remote Sensing and GIS 3 Credits

Fundamentals of remote sensing (Definition, history of remote sensing, components of remote sensing, electromagnetic radiation), RS process. Relationship between Remote sensing and Geographic Information System; and the applications of remote sensing remote sensing systems, Imageries across the spectrum, Image acquisition, Image restoration and enhancement, Image processing and interpretations, Image storage and retrieval formats; applications in agriculture, environmental resources management, monitoring and change detection, Urban planning.

45hrs (T), C

### GEO 205: Field Course 3 Credits

Detailed study of the geographical and geological forms and processes, the man and environment interactions, and the social and economic patterns as well the urban geography. Their knowledge of cartography, remote sensing, GIS are all brought to bear in interpreting their environment.

45hrs (PH), C

### GEO 206: Statistics for Geographers 2 Credits

The place of statistics in geography; Data description and characteristics; Discrete and continuous variables, Data Scales, Frequency distributions and graphical presentation; Measures of central tendency and variability. Methods of sampling; spatial sampling, description of point patterns; nearest neighbour analysis.

30hrs (T), C

### UIL-GEO 201: Environmental Science 3 Credits

Meaning of environment. Types, and components of the environment. Background to the study of environmental science. Definitions and purposes of environmental science.

Multidisciplinary nature of environmental science. Systems approach to the study of environmental science. The earth as a system. Energy systems in the atmosphere. Hydrological system, and hydrological cycle. Lithosphere. Biosphere/ecosphere. Basic geologic processes of rock formation. Weathering. Soil processes and factors of soil formation. Environmental pollution. Land Degradation. Erosion. Drought. Earthquakes. Hurricanes. Flooding. Global warming and climate change. Water scarcity.

45hrs (T), C

### UIL-GEO 202: Man-Environment Interaction

3 Credits

Meaning and types of environment. Components of the environment. Interrelationship among components of the environment. Philosophical approaches to man environment relations. Meaning of and types of environmental resources. Human use of environmental resources. Culture and resources. Human social system. Environmental perception. Coevolution and coadaptation. Positive and negative feedback systems. Human activities and environmental degradation. Mining activities. Lumbering activities. Agricultural practices. Industrial activities. Sustainability and sustainable development.

45hrs (T), C

### UIL-GEO 203: Elementary Surveying and Map

3 Credit

Surveying equipment and their uses. Basic principles of chain surveying. Obstacle to chaining. Compass traverse and error of closure. Plain tabling. Simple reciprocal leveling. Maps and their essentials. Distance and area measurements. Relative relief mapping. Depth of dissection. Hypsometric integral. Gradient and slope. Analysis of drainage features on topographic maps. Analysis of cultural features on topographic maps. Analysis of spatial patterns. Analysis of Geological maps. Analysis of climate and weather maps. Magnitude frequency analysis.

45hrs (LH), C

### UIL-GEO 204: Elements of Medical Geography

2 Credit

Development of medical geography. Background of medical geography. Differential characteristics of medical/ health geography. Concepts of health and diseases. Approaches to the study of medical geography. Social determinants of health. Disease diffusion. Spatial approaches to human health. Disease ecology framework. Natural environment and diseases. Healthcare demand and utilization. Models of healthcare utilization. Measuring health inequalities. Disease ecology and environment. Health seeking behaviour. Disease mapping. GIS and disease mapping.

30hrs (LH), C

### UIL-GEO 205: Settlement Geography

2 Credit

Meaning and evolution of settlement geography. Scope of settlement geography. Origin and evolution of human settlements. Settlement formation. Classification of settlements. Theories of

settlement location and distribution. Factors of settlement location. Settlement distribution. Settlement hierarchy. Settlement morphology. Theories of urban form and growth. Rural-Urban relationships. Rural-Urban migration. Rural depopulation. Problems of urbanization. Settlement management. Elementary town planning principles. Resettlements. Urban renewal. Green cities.

30hrs (LH), C

#### UIL-GEO 206: Transport Geography

2 Credit

Meaning of transport and transport geography. Issues and scope of transport geography. Approaches to transport geography. Evolution of transport geography. Transport demand and supply. Network analysis-morphological. Functional analysis. Topological (graph theoretic) approaches. Flow analysis. Transport modes. Transport costs and rates. Transport and development. Environmental impacts of transport. Social impacts of transport. Introduction to transport planning. Transport policy. Transport geography of the future.

30hrs (LH), C

#### UIL-GEO 207: Social Geography

2 Credit

Definition and nature of social geography. Scope of social geography. Concepts of human ecology and social space. Spatial patterns of social life and social groups. Spatial processes of human behaviour. Spatial ecology of social welfare and problems. Distribution of quality of life. Spatial Pattern of social deprivation. Spatial distribution of crime. Territorial division of labour. Capitalist development. Residential location. Residential segregation. Social deviance. Social justice and equity. Social development plans. Social geography and public policy.

30hrs (LH), C

### 300 Level

#### GST 312: Peace and Conflict Resolution

2 Credits

Concepts of peace, conflict and security in a multi-ethnic nation. Types and theories of conflicts: ethnic, religious, economic, geo-political conflicts. Structural conflict theory, realist theory of conflict, frustration-aggression conflict theory. Root causes of conflict and violence in Africa: indigene and settlers' phenomena; boundary/boarder disputes; political disputes; ethnic disputes and rivalries. Economic inequalities; social dispute. Nationalist movements and agitations. Selected conflict case studies – TivJunkun; Zango Kartaf. Chieftaincy and land disputes, etc. Peace building, management of conflicts and security. Peace and human development. Approaches to ease & conflict management - (religious, government, community leaders etc.). elements of peace studies and conflict resolution. Conflict dynamics assessment scales. Constructive and destructive, justice and legal framework. Concepts of social justice;

the Nigerian legal system. Insurgency and terrorism. Peace mediation and peace keeping. Peace and Security Council (international, national and local levels). Agents of conflict resolution – conventions, treaties, community policing. evolution and imperatives. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). Dialogue, arbitration, negotiation, collaboration, etc. Roles of international organizations in conflict resolution - (a). the United Nations (UN) and its conflict resolution organs; the African Union and Peace Security Council. ECOWAS in peace keeping. The media and traditional institutions in peace building. Managing post-conflict situations; refugees. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS). The role of NGOs in post-conflict situations.

30hrs (T), C

### ENT 312: Venture Creation

2 Credits

Opportunity identification: sources of business opportunities in Nigeria, environmental scanning. Demand and supply gap/unmet needs/market gaps/market research. Unutilised resources, social and climate conditions and technology adoption gap. New business development: business planning, market research, etc. Entrepreneurial finance: venture capital, equity finance. Micro finance, personal savings, small business investment organizations and business plan competition. Entrepreneurial marketing and ecommerce. Principles of marketing, customer acquisition and retention. B2B, C2C and B2C models of ecommerce. First mover advantage, e-commerce business models and successful e-commerce companies. Small business management/family business. Leadership & management: basic book keeping, nature of family business and Family Business Growth Model. Negotiations and business communication: strategy and tactics of negotiation/bargaining. Traditional and modern business communication methods. Opportunity Discovery Demonstrations: business idea generation and presentations. Business idea contest, brainstorming sessions, idea pitching, etc. Technological Solutions: the concepts of market/customer solution, customer solution and emerging technologies. Business Applications of new technologies: Artificial Intelligence (AI), Virtual/Mixed Reality (VR), Internet of Things (IoTs), Blockchain, Cloud Computing, Renewable Energy, etc. Digital business and e-commerce strategies).

30hrs (T), C

### GEO 301: History of Geographical Thoughts

2 Credits

History of geographical thoughts in relation to science. The role of theory on science and geography. Methods in natural and social sciences. The nature and problems in geographical research. Course studies from Greek time up to the present. Frontier in contemporary geographical thought.

30hrs (T), C

### GEO 302: Geomorphology

2 Credits

There are various geomorphic features in the world. A careful study of the landforms will reveal the factors responsible for their development. At the end of the course, students should

be able to: 1. explain origin of landforms, describe forces responsible for landforms development, identify and classify landforms, describe landforms development; and foster sustainable human development.

Key content includes Nature and scope of geomorphology: aims and objectives of geomorphology. Developments in geomorphic thought; Approaches to geomorphological studies, Conceptual developments in geomorphology. Landforms, their formative agents and processes; classification of landforms; volcanic and tectonic landforms, landforms of weathering and mass wasting, fluvial landforms, coastal landforms, Aeolian landforms, glacial landforms. Introduction to applied geomorphology.

### GEO 303: Science of Climate change

3 Credits

Climate change is already disrupting ecological, atmospheric and hydrologic systems. Yet there is poor understanding of the science of climate. At the end of the course, students should be able to: explain the science of weather and climate, classify different world's climate, identify causes and effects of climate change, and characterize global response to climate change.

Subject-matter and scope of climatology. Historical developments of meteorology and climatology. Physical climatology: Solar radiation, atmospheric temperature, atmospheric moisture, air masses, fronts and storms; winds and the global air circulation system. Regional climatology: classification of climates; examples of climate classificatory systems; climatic regions of the world, the science and politics of climate change; adaptation and mitigation of climate change, climate-preneurship to leverage the opportunities presented by climate change; global strategies and the role(s) of institutions and organizations: UNFCCC, WMO, UNEP, IPCC. Manifestations of climate change; vulnerability to climate change. Adaptation to climate change. Communicating climate change. Climate change versus environmental change. Nigeria's response to climate change, The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).

30hrs (LH), C

### GEO 304: Biogeography

2 Credits

Principles and concept of biogeography. Vegetation types; factors affecting flora and fauna distribution at various scales. The concept of the ecosystem. The structure and functioning of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Vegetation changes through time: adoption, cyclical, fluctuations, succession and climax. Nutrient cycling, the role of man in ecosystem modification, soil studies and many others.

30hrs (LH), C

### GEO 305: Research Method I

2 Credits

Understanding basic elements of research methods in geography: Selection of a research topic; definition of study problems and objectives; Formulation of research hypotheses; Experimental design for collection and analysis of data; writing a research proposal.

30hrs (LH), C

### GEO 306: Field Course

2 Credits

Eight to ten days intensive field studies designed to illustrate the application of theories, concepts and techniques of geographical analysis. Examples of field study activities include rural land use studies, urban studies, vegetation and soil studies, landform studies and market surveys. It is expected that the students should travel outside the State where the University is located so they can be exposed to different geographic features.

30hrs (T), C

### GEO 307: Quantitative Techniques in Geography

2 Credits

Introduction to descriptive and inferential statistics, parametric and non-parametric tests; Survey design and sampling techniques, Elementary statistical analysis of spatial patterns.

30hrs (T), C

### GEO 308: Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System I

2 Credits

Introduction to remote sensing, Key contents include: Elements of remote sensing system, Techniques of remote sensing. Interpretation and analysis of visual and digital imageries. Remote sensing application, Integration of remote sensing and GIS in geographical research, case studies GIS and the information age, Capabilities of GIS, Spatial data and their sources for GIS analysis, Raster and Vector data, Data Entry, GIS analysis and modelling data issues and problems.

30hrs (T), C

### GEO 309: SIWES

15 Credits

Geographers are sent to institutions such as armed forces, Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government, Schools, Boundary Commission, National Population Commission as well as the Private organizations. Depending on the nature of their places of attachment, they are to participate in activities like map making, planning practices land, soil and water resources evaluation; human and socio-economic surveys, basic operation of field and laboratory equipment and facilities, practical and operational climatology, instrumentation in geography; and any other assignment given to them by their industrial based Head of Department. At the end of the exercise, they are to report on the entire experience.

675hrs (PH), C

Meaning and scope of Economic Geography. Economics and Economic Geography. Approaches to the study of Economic Geography. Major concepts in Economic Geography. Basic economic problems. Impacts of urban economic activities. Rural economic activities. Consumption function. Distance and decision making. Locational problems. Natural resources. Agricultural land allocation. Theories of agricultural land location. Theories of industrial location. Geography of economic development. Nature of underdevelopment. Rostow's model of economic growth. .

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-GEO 302: Population Geography

2 Credits

Population studies, population geography and demography. Population distribution. Population characteristics. Malthusian theory and population explosion. Population change/fertility component. Population change/mortality component. Population change/migration component. Social and economic characteristics of population. Population and urbanization. Sources of census data. Methods of collecting census data. Vital statistics and demographic data. Indices and characteristics of demographic change. Demographic transition model. Population and resources. Population problems. Demographic and family planning.

30hrs (LH), C

### 400 Level

#### GEO 401: Systematic Geography of Nigeria

2 Credits

Spatial patterns: ecological zones; growth and distribution of population; natural resources base; agricultural production and marketing systems; industrialization: transport development; internal and external exchange. Concepts and models; river basins; city and community regions; migration flows, urban systems; modernization; development strategies.

30hrs (T), C.

#### GEO 402: Contemporary Philosophy and Methodology in Geography

2 Credits

Paradigm shifts within scientific approach to geographical research, quantification and classification in geography; theories and models in geography; systems analysis in geography and spatial thinking skills

30hrs (LH), C.

### GEO 403: Research Method II

2 Credits

Course Contents Area delineation of source of data, creation of research instruments, formal acquisition of data, appropriate statistical analyses, writing up of research finding and conclusion.; application of research findings in the real world.

30hrs (LH), C

### GEO 404: Quantitative Techniques in Geography II

2 Credits

Introduction to models and their testing, Advanced statistical techniques, Inferential Statistics; qualitative data analysis, spatial data analysis. Introduction to statistical behavioural models. Use of statistical software (SPSS, EPI INFO, MINITAB, STRATA, eVIEW) in analyzing Geographic data.

30hrs (LH), C

### GEO 405: Final Year Project

6 Credits

The Final year Project should cover but not limited to the following topics: soil, vegetation, map interpretation, remote sensing, GIS, regional, medical geography, disease ecology, climate change, hydrology, population studies, market studies among others. An individual study chosen by the student(s) with the approval of the Department should be carried out under the supervision of a senior member of staff. This will normally be started in the second semester of the third year. The final report of not more than 10,000 words in length should be submitted by the last week of second semester lectures in the fourth year.

270hrs (PH), C

### GEO 406: Applied Climatology

2 Credits

Bioclimatology, agro climatology, climatology and the built environment, climate change and its impact on rural and urban environments, climate change and sustainable development goals, , and climate change and its implications on humans and various human and economic activities. Definition and delimitation of the “Tropics” Rationale for studying the climatology of the tropics. Radiation conditions in the tropics. Temperatures in the tropics. Tropical precipitation. Tropical disturbances: Tropical weather systems. Applied tropical climatology: Tropical agro climatology; tropical bioclimatology, global circulation system and its influence in the tropics, links between the tropical climates and the temperate climates, climate change and climate-premiership.

30hrs (T), C

### GEO 407: Remote Sensing and GIS II

3 Credits

Remote Sensing analytic digital image processing system. Fundamentals (Computers imaging systems, image representation- colour space, image sampling quantization, quality measurement, data products, storage and retrieval- Photowite systems, dip systems and

software. Preprocessing (Encoding and decoding, sources of image degradation, atmospheric, radiometric and geometric errors, systematic and non-systematic correction, image geometry operations. Image Enhancement (Image characters, histogram, scatter plots, statistics and spatial statistics for processing, image models, spatial transforms, enhancements: radiometric and geometric operators, Fourier transforms, scale space transforms, image fusion, texture analysis. Image Classification (Spectral discrimination pattern matching Baye's theorem-signature and feature extraction- training and classification, supervised and unsupervised methods error matrix and accuracy estimates. Image Analysis (Concept of uncertainty, fuzzy partitioning, neural nets, subpixel classification concept, pattern recognition, feature descriptors). Remote sensing application, Integration of Remote Sensing and GIS in geographical research, case studies. (Basic concepts of Data, Information, File system vs DBMS, Data models, Hardware and software requirements, Database Management Systems, Database languages, Database Architecture, users and administrators, Classification of Database Management Systems. Relational Data Model (Relational model, Data Structure, Constraints, Key, Codd's Rule, Relational Algebra, Fundamental operations, Additional operations, Extended operations Null values. SQL (SQL, Data Definition, Basic structure of SQL queries, set operations, Aggregate, Functions, Null values, Nested sub queries, Complex queries, Views, Embedded SQL, Dynamic SQL, Triggers. Database Design and Management (Design process, Entity Relationship Model, Constraints, EER, Diagrams, Atomic domain and First Normal Form, Functional Dependency, Decomposition using Functional dependencies, Normalization using Multi-Valued Dependencies and Join Dependencies, Basic concepts of file organizations, indexing and hashing, Database recovery techniques, Database Security, Handling Spatial Database. Accessing Data Using ADO.Net and Vb.Net (ADO.Net Object Model using OLE DB managed provider, other data providers, Accessing XML data, Building Windows).

45hrs (T), C

#### UIL-GEO 401: Environmental Planning

3 Credits

Concepts of environmental planning. Elements of environmental planning. History of environmental planning. Scope of environmental planning. Theories of environmental planning. Perspectives on planning for the environment. Environmental planning process. Taking stock of local environment. Taking stock of urban environment. Creating environmental action plans. Planning for natural areas. Planning for built environment. Planning for water supply. Waste recycling. Air pollution control. Land pollution control. Environmental regulations and policies in Nigeria.

45hrs (T), C

#### UIL-GEO 402: Environment and Development in Nigeria 2 Credits

History and environment of Nigeria. Environmental problems associated with land-use planning. Resource exploitation and its problems. Drought and desertification. Conflict and environmental degradation in Nigeria. Floods and problems of peak discharge in Nigeria. Soil erosion,

sedimentation, siltation. Coastal erosion in Nigeria. Industrialisation. Problems of urbanization, urban slums and housing problems in Nigeria. Environmental pollution in Nigeria – solid waste, water pollution, air pollution. Transportation and traffic management problems in Nigeria. Approaches to national development in Nigeria. Energy and hazards. Environment and development policies and strategies. Environmental Laws in Nigeria. International environmental agreements. Case studies.

30hrs (T), C

#### **UIL-GEO 403: Environmental Impact Assessment** 2 Credits

Meaning, origin, importance and objectives of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Scope and interest of geographers in EIA. Basic concepts in EIA. History of legislation of EIA related laws in Nigeria. Approaches to assessment of impact of physical and socio-economic development on the environment. Needs for policies on environment. Functions of Federal Environmental Protection Agencies and related bodies. Procedures, assessment methods and tools of EIA. Writing of EIA reports and environmental statements. The place of public participation in EIA in Nigeria. Problems and challenges of EIA in Nigeria. Relationship between EIA and development plans. Current issues in EIA and roles of participation in the process. Local studies of EIA projects within the local environment. EIA report review. Monitoring, auditing and mitigation measures in EIA. Strategic environmental assessment and conflict resolution.

30hrs (T), C

#### **UIL-GEO 405: Applied Geomorphology** 2 Credits

Temperature and geomorphic process. Rainfall and geomorphic process. Vegetation and geomorphic process. Geomorphic effects of climate change. Tropical geomorphology. Stream network development. Drainage patterns. Morphometric analysis. Profile of a river system and features produced. Humid landforms. Arid and semi arid landforms. Glacier landforms. Karst regions. Landform classification. Coastal landforms. Geomorphological techniques and applications. Fluvial morphometric models in geomorphology. 30hrs (T), C

#### **UIL-GEO 406: Resource Management and Conservation** 2 Credits

Concepts of environment, resources, resource conservation. Nature of environment systems. Importance of natural resource and the need to manage resources. Resource categories. Objectives of natural resource management. Key elements of resource management. Approaches to management of natural resources. Land as a resource. Soil resources and food production. Land degradation, erosion and conservation. Strategy for land resource management.. Forest resource ecology and inventory. Forests and human livelihood. Water forms and sources of water. Inventory, distribution and importance of water. Surface and ground water pollution and management. Water conservation strategies. Water and coastal marine resources. Meaning and importance of wildlife. Contributions of wildlife to socio-economic development. Definition and Types of minerals. Importance of minerals in national economy. Mineral resources exploitation

and its consequences. Minerals conservation methods. Energy forms and sources of energy. Role of energy in economic growth. Problems related to energy use.

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-GEO 407: Urban Geography

2 Credits

Scope and evolution of urban geography. Concept of urban areas. Origin and history of urbanization. Systems of cities. Internal structure of cities. Urban economic activities. Urban transportation. Urban housing and neighbourhoods. Residential segregation. Inner city decline. Urban sprawl. Urban poverty. Urban crime. Environmental implications of urban growth. Urban renewal. Metropolitan governance. Urban planning. Sustainable cities.

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-GEO 408: Rural Systems Analysis

2 Credits

Scope of rural geography. Interests of geographers and importance of rural geography.

Evolution and history of rural settlements. Settlement classification and the rural dichotomy. Rural settlement functions. Interdependencies between rural and urban settlements. Structure of the Nigerian rural economy. Rural settlements and development in rural migrations. Rural development policies and constraints to rural development. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and participatory development methodologies. Development of the rural economy, micro-finance and rural banking. Rural women and agricultural development. Rural land use, food security and constraints. Pastoralism and conflict resolution in rural areas. Rural modern agriculture and socio-economic development. Rural industrialization and capital formation. Rural housing patterns and problems.

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-GEO 409: Hydrology

2 Credits

Definition of Hydrology. History of hydrology. Relevance of hydrology. Hydrological cycle. Hydro-social cycle. Water balance. Evaporation and evapotranspiration. Infiltration. Runoff, runoff process and runoff regime. Types and causes of floods. Flood mitigations. Flood routing. Groundwater flow. Groundwater measurements. Analysis and presentation of hydrological data. Problems of geographical distribution of hydrological resources. Use of GIS and remote sensing in hydrology.

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-GEO 410: Land Evaluation and Management

2 Credits

Need for land evaluation. Types of land evaluation. Purpose of land evaluation. Land evaluation in less and sparsely developed countries. Land evaluation in closely settled developed countries. Land capability classification. Concepts of land capability classification. Assumptions of land capability classification. Structure of land capability classification. Structure of land suitability evaluation. Land suitability process. Remote sensing in land resource appraisal. Properties of air photograph. Importance of air photograph in soil survey. Air photo interpretation. Terrain analysis and land system methods. Indigenous methods of land evaluation.

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-GEO 411: Disaster and Society

2 Credits

Concept of disaster. Natural disasters. Human-induced disasters (technological). Geophysical events. Impacts on human society. Disaster Management. Reducing vulnerability - responses. Disaster policies and adaptations. Disaster perception. Disaster risk assessment. Decision making. Disaster preparedness. Impact of legislative changes. Institutional preparedness. Disaster mapping. GIS and disaster management. Disaster education.

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-GEO 412 Soil Geography

2 Credits

Different views of soil. Pedology and soil geography. Soil minerals and organic materials. Soil water. Soil air. Physical properties of soil. Chemical properties of soil. Soil formation processes. Factors of soil formation. Types of soil survey. Planning soil survey. Soil classification. Major soils of the world. Soil degradation. Nature and concept of soil erosion. Effect of soil erosion. Erosion control methods and practices. Concept of soil conservation and need to conserve soil. Soil health management. Soil nutrient management.

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-GEO 413 Water Resources Management

2 Credits

##### Learning Outcomes

Definition and characteristics of water. What as a strategic resource. Water inventory. Basic data on global water usage. Uses of water in the agricultural sector. Use of water for power generation. Use of water for manufacturing and industrial. Harnessing water resources using surface structure of weirs and dams. Harnessing water using wells. Harnessing water through rain harnessing. Approaches to watershed management and planning. Water resources exploration and prospecting. River basin as a unit of development and sustainable water management. Land use land cover

management and water quality. Watershed instrumentation. Hazard within watershed. Riparian rights and water laws. Hydropolitics and international river basins.

30hrs (T), C

#### UIL-GEO 414: Tourism, Recreation and Environment      2 Credits

The nature of the tourism system and study of tourism. Concepts and definitions of tourism and recreation. Typology of tourism and recreation. Nature and scope of recreation. Concept of recreational activities. Characteristics of recreational activities. Tourism resources. Tourism destination. Tourism locations in various ecological zones of Nigeria. Challenges of tourism destinations in Nigeria. Tour guide operation. Factors influencing the growth of tourism and recreation. Impacts of tourism and recreation. Tourism and recreation planning and development in Nigeria. Tourism policy in Nigeria. Concept of event. Event Management. Case studies of destinations.

30hrs (T), C

### SUMMARY

#### 100 LEVEL

**Compulsory Courses:** GST 111 (2), GST 112 (2), MTH 101 (3), MTH 102 (3), GEO 101 (2), GEO 102 (2), GEO 103 (3), GEO 104 (3), GEO 105 (2), and UIL-GEO 102 (3) = **25 Credits**  
**Total = 25 Credits**

#### 200 LEVEL

**Compulsory Courses:** GST 212 (2), ENT 211 (2), GEO 201 (2), GEO 202 (2), GEO 203 (2), GEO 204 (2), GEO 205 (3), GEO 206 (2), UIL-GEO 201 (3), UIL-GEO 202 (3), and UIL-GEO 203 (3) = **24 Credits**  
**Elective Courses:** UIL-GEO 204 (2), UIL-GEO 205 (2), UIL-GEO 206 (2), and UIL-GEO 207 (2) = **8 Credits**

**Total = 32 Credits**

#### 300 LEVEL

**Compulsory Courses:** GST 312 (2), ENT 312 (2), GEO 301 (2), GEO 302 (2), GEO 303 (2), GEO 304 (2), GEO 305 (2), GEO 306 (2), GEO 307 (2), GEO 308 (2), GEO 309 (15), UIL-GEO 301 (2), and UIL-GEO 302 (2) = **39 Credits**  
**Total = 39 Credits**

#### 400 LEVEL

**Compulsory Courses:** GEO 401 (2), GEO 402 (2), GEO 403 (2), GEO 404 (2), GEO 405 (6), GEO 406 (2), GEO 407 (3), UIL-GEO 401 (2), UIL-GEO 402 (2), UIL-GEO 403 (2), and UIL-GEO 404 (2) = **27 Credits**

**Elective Courses:** UIL-GEO 405 (2), UIL-GEO 406 (2), UIL-GEO 407 (2), UIL-GEO 408 (2), UIL-GEO 409 (2), UIL-GEO 410 (2), UIL-GEO 411 (2), UIL-GEO 412 (2), UIL-GEO 413 (2), and UIL-GEO 414 (2) = **20 Credits**

**Total = 47 Credits**

**Graduation Requirements:**

Total minimum credit required for graduation is 120 and 90 for students admitted through UTME and Direct Entry admissions respectively. In order to graduate, a student should pass all compulsory courses. One semester will normally be devoted to Student's Industrial Training (SIWES).

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES**  
**DETAILED COURSE CONTENTS**

**100 Level**

**GST 111: Communication in English**

**(2 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)**

**Course Contents**

Sound patterns in the English language (vowels and consonants, phonetics and phonology). English word classes (lexical and grammatical words, definitions, forms, functions, usages, collocations). Sentence in English (types: structural and functional, simple and complex). Grammar and Usage (tense, mood, modality and concord, aspects of language use in everyday life). Logical and Critical Thinking and Reasoning Methods (Logic and Syllogism, Inductive and Deductive Argument and Reasoning Methods, Analogy, Generalisation and Explanations). Ethical considerations, Copyright Rules and Infringements. Writing Activities: (Pre-writing, Writing, Post-writing, Editing and Proofreading; Brainstorming, Outlining, Paragraphing, Types of writing, Summary, Essays, Letter, Curriculum Vitae, Report Writing, Note Making and many others. Mechanics of Writing). Comprehension Strategies: (Reading and Types of Reading, Comprehension Skills, SQ3R). Information and Communication Technology in Modern Language Learning. Language skills for effective communication. Major word formation processes. Writing and reading comprehension strategies. Logical and critical reasoning for meaningful presentations. Art of public speaking and listening. Report writing.

**GST 112: Nigerian Peoples and Culture**

**(2 Units C: LH 30)**

**Course Contents**

Nigerian history, culture and art up to 1800 (Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo peoples and culture. Peoples and culture of the ethnic minority groups). Nigeria under colonial rule (advent of colonial rule in Nigeria. Colonial administration of Nigeria). Evolution of Nigeria as a political unit (amalgamation of Nigeria in 1914. Formation of political parties in Nigeria. Nationalist movement and struggle for independence). Nigeria and challenges of nation building (military intervention in Nigerian politics. Nigerian Civil War). Concept of trade and economics of self-reliance (indigenous trade and market system. Indigenous apprenticeship system among Nigeria people. Trade, skill acquisition and self-reliance). Social justices and national development (law definition and classification. Judiciary and fundamental rights. Individual, norms and values (basic Nigeria norms and values, patterns of citizenship acquisition. Citizenship and civic responsibilities; indigenous languages, usage and development. Negative attitudes and conducts. Cultism, kidnapping and other related social vices). Re-orientation, moral and national values (The 3R's – Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Re-orientation. Re-orientation Strategies: Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), Green Revolution, Austerity Measures, War Against Indiscipline (WAI), War Against Indiscipline and Corruption (WAIC), Mass Mobilization for Self-Reliance, Social Justice

and Economic Recovery (MAMSER), National Orientation Agency (NOA). Current socio-political and cultural developments in Nigeria.

### **POL 101: Introduction to Political Science**

**(2 Units C: LH 30)**

#### **Course Contents**

The nature of politics and how it is played. It emphasizes the issues of political discourse and practice. It also introduces students to the language and basic concepts of Politics. The student is later introduced to the methods of Political Science. Key themes here include approaches to the study of politics. The 'science' or 'art' of the discipline. Nation, state and society. Power, authority and influence, constitution and constitutionalism, political culture and political socialisation and many others.

### **POL 102: Introduction to African Politics**

**(2 Units C: LH 30)**

#### **Course Contents**

The nature of African society before colonialism. Establishment of colonial rule in Africa. As well as different systems of colonial administration and economic policies. The problem of neo-colonialism and dependency. Contemporary problems in Africa-Political crises, poverty, illicit financial flows, structural adjustment and debt crisis in Africa.

### **POL 103: Organization of Government**

**(2 Units C: LH 30)**

#### **Course Contents**

The various ways of organizing governments into Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. The theory of the separation of powers. Forms of political Administrative systems, i.e. Unitarism, Federalism, Confederation. Forms of government like Presidentialism and Parliamentarism. Instrumentalities of political interaction like political parties, pressure groups, interest groups and many others.

### **POL 104: Nigerian Legal System**

**(2 Units C: LH 30)**

#### **Course Contents**

The nature of legal administration and judicial processes in Nigeria. The sources of the Nigerian laws comprising English Law, English Received Laws, Customary Laws, Judicial Precedents and many others. The hierarchy and powers of the courts; Administration of Justice (military and democracy).

### **POL 105: Nigerian Constitutional Development**

**(2 Units: LH 30)**

#### **Course Contents**

Process of Nigerian Constitutional Development in a chronological and sequential order. Colonization. The Clifford Constitution. The Richards constitution. The McPherson Constitution.

The Lyttleton Constitution. The Independence, the Republican Constitutions. The 1979 Constitution and the 1999 Constitution.

### **ECO 101: Principles of Economics I**

(2 Units C: LH 30)

#### **Course Contents**

An introduction to the nature of economic science and its basic problem of scarcity and choice. The methodology of economics and major areas of specialization. Historical development of ideas from the classical, neoclassical, utilitarian and welfare economists. Major findings in the various areas of specialization and elementary principles of microeconomics, as well as partial equilibrium analysis. Demand and Supply; and their laws. Determinants and types in statement and graphical format. The firms and production functions, as well as market structure.

### **ECO 102: Principles of Economics II**

(2 Units C: LH 30)

#### **Course Contents**

Treatment of Functions, Index numbers, variables and functional relationships. The basic concept of national income accounting. The circular flow of income, withdrawals and injections. National Income determination and analysis. Introduction to consumption, savings and investments. Elementary understanding of government activities: taxation and government expenditure; money and the banking system. Aggregate supply, unemployment and inflation. The basic terminology in the external economy such as exchange rates, the balance of payment and global interdependence.

### **UIL-POL 106: Introduction to Digital Politics and e-governance (2 Units C: LH = 30)**

#### **Course Contents**

Concepts of digital technology, e-governance, and new media. Role of digital technology and social media in facilitating and disrupting politics. The uses and significance of social media in mobilizing voters. Factors that shape public opinion. Diversified avenues of political participation. Forms of political participation. Theories of political participation. Various rules and laws guiding social media usage in Nigeria. The introduction of digital technology in Nigeria. The role of digital technology in Nigeria's electoral process. The role of ICT in the governance process. E-service in the public sector. The role of ICT in administration. The approach of E-service in the public sector. Advantages and disadvantages of E-governance. E-government in developing countries. Challenges of E-governance in Nigeria. Ways of improving e-governance in Nigeria.

### **UIL-POL 107: State and Citizenship**

(2 Units C: LH = 30)

## **Course Contents**

Concepts of citizen and the state. Concept of legitimacy. Theories of the state. The emergence of the modern state. Statelessness. Emergence of government. The concept of fundamental human rights. Forms of rights. Universal declaration of human rights. Other international instruments on human rights. Relationship between state and citizens. Duties of citizens. Civic education. Civic responsibilities. Civil disobedience. Responsibility of the various arms of government. Human rights in the Nigerian Constitution. Successive governments in Nigeria. Practice of human rights. Human rights abuses and redress.

## **PSY 101: Introduction to Psychology**

(2 Units C: LH 30)

### **Course Contents**

A brief history of psychology; aims of psychology. Early schools of psychology: structuralism, functionalism, behaviourism, gestalt psychology, psychoanalysis. Later schools of psychology: cognitive. Evolutionary, humanistic, biological and many others. Fields of psychology: Clinical, industrial, social, environmental, developmental, school, educational, neuropsychology, medical/behavioural. Psychology as a scientific discipline: principles that guide scientific research such as objectivism, empiricism, determinism, scepticism, convergence of operation, refutability, testability and many others. Methods of investigation in psychology: experimentation, observation, case study, survey, archival. Relationship between psychology and other disciplines. Current issues - mind and body, Nature and Nurture controversies.

## **PSY 102: Determinants of Behaviour**

(2 Units C: LH 30)

### **Course Contents**

Influences of heredity and environment on growth and development. Biological determinants of human behaviour and socialization process, intelligence, sensation and perception, self and social cognition, attribution, conformity, attitudes, psychology of individual differences, personality disorders, stress and coping, motivation, emotion, frustration, conflicts, and defence mechanisms. Advances in information communication technology and their roles in human behaviour. The role of learning in attitude formation, motivation and emotion.

## **HIS 102: History of West Africa from 1000 to 1500 AD**

(3 Units C: LH 45)

### **Course Contents**

The course examines some of the internal and external factors of change and reactions to

such changes in the West Africa. It discusses factors of change such as politics, agriculture, industry, trade and inter-group relations, as well as external factors of the Arabs and the Europeans, including the role and impact of Islam, Christianity and trade.

### **SOC 101: Introduction to Sociology I**

(2 Units C: LH 30)

#### **Course Contents**

An analysis of the connection between the Industrial and Political revolutions which occurred in the 18th century, the attempts by the founding fathers of Sociology to produce a science of society and the emergence of Sociology. The difference between sociology and other social science subjects. Introduction to basic concepts of Sociological analysis such as roles, status, society, culture, culture contact and many others: The social structure and its dynamics: The process of socialisation and use of its products to channel behaviour towards certain directions while barring others simultaneously.

### **SOC 102: Introduction to Sociology I I**

(2 Units C: LH 30)

#### **Course Contents**

Introduction to anthropology and social anthropology. Anthropology and related disciplines. Theorizing the evolution of man. Historical, theoretical and methodological perspectives in social anthropology. Basic concepts in social anthropology. Culture, society, kinship and marriage. Descent grouping. Socio-political and economic systems in ancient and modern societies. The concepts, themes, perspectives and methods of anthropological enquiries. The relationship between Anthropology and other social science disciplines; survey of human origins and cultural achievements to reflect main variations in social and political systems and the relevance of Anthropology in contemporary societies. Other areas include the evolution of humanity, human biological ecological variations, economic anthropology, cultural ethnology, anthropology of development and hibernation anthropology. Knowing the thrust of social anthropology which is a distinct field and one that is closely related to sociology, hence social anthropology. Appreciating the context for social anthropological works. Recognising the racist origin of anthropology; appraising the historical re-orientation of the study of Social Anthropology

### **200 Level**

### **GST 212: Philosophy, Logic and Human Existence**

(2 Units C: LH 30)

#### **Course Contents**

Scope of philosophy; notions, meanings, branches and problems of philosophy. Logic as an indispensable tool of philosophy. Elements of syllogism, symbolic logic— the first nine rules of inference. Informal fallacies, laws of thought, nature of arguments. Valid and invalid arguments,

logic of form and logic of content — deduction, induction and inferences. Creative and critical thinking. Impact of philosophy on human existence. Philosophy and politics, philosophy and human conduct, philosophy and religion, philosophy and human values, philosophy and character moulding and many others.

### **ENT 211: Entrepreneurship and Innovation**

**(2 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)**

#### **Course Contents**

Concept of Entrepreneurship (Entrepreneurship, Intrapreneurship/Corporate Entrepreneurship and many others). Theories, Rationale and Relevance of Entrepreneurship (Schumpeterian and other perspectives, Risk-Taking, Necessity and Opportunity-based Entrepreneurship and Creative destruction). Characteristics of Entrepreneurs (Opportunity seeker, Risk-taker, Natural and Nurtured, Problem solver and change agent, Innovator and creative thinker). Entrepreneurial thinking (Critical thinking, Reflective thinking, and Creative thinking). Innovation (Concept of innovation, Dimensions of innovation, Change and innovation, Knowledge and innovation). Enterprise formation, partnership and networking (Basics of Business Plan, Forms of business ownership, Business registration and Forming alliances and joint ventures). Contemporary Entrepreneurship Issues (Knowledge, Skills and Technology, Intellectual property, Virtual office, Networking). Entrepreneurship in Nigeria (Biography of inspirational Entrepreneurs, Youth and women entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship support institutions, Youth enterprise networks and Environmental and cultural barriers to entrepreneurship). Basic principles of e-commerce.

### **SSC 202: Introduction to Computer and its Application**

**(3 Units C: LH 45)**

#### **Course Contents**

Historical perspectives of computing sciences that gave birth to the different programs. Characteristics of each program in computing sciences. Hardware, Software; and human resources; Integration and application in business and other segments of society. Information processing and its roles in society. laboratory assignments using the PC's operating system, and several commonly used application software, such as word processors, spreadsheets, presentations, graphics and other applications. Internet and online resources, browsers, and search engines.

### **POL 201: Nigerian Government and Politics**

**(2 Units C: LH30)**

#### **Course Contents**

Theoretical perspectives, the Federal arrangement and Division of Powers, Critical Issues in Nigerian Politics i.e. Census, Elections, Education, Representation and Representativeness, Power sharing, Ethnic Relations and many others.

### **POL 202: Introduction to Political Analysis**

**(2 Units C: LH 30)**

**Course Contents**

The basic theoretical approaches in the study/analysis of politics, contending orientations in political analysis, the place of paradigms and theories, the comparative method, political representation institutions of different regimes. The relationship between regime types and political efficiency, citizen's participation and political culture.

**POL 203: Political Ideas****(2 Units C: LH 30)****Course Contents**

Introduction to major political ideas in their historical context; emphasis should be placed on concepts like Monarchism, Liberalism, Democracy, Socialism, Fascism, Anarchism and many others.

**POL 204: Foundations of Political Economy****(2 Units C: LH 30)****Course Contents**

Relationship between politics and economics. Economics as determinants of politics. Class analysis and political power relations. Production and politics with emphasis on the material basis of political action and many others.

**POL 205: Introduction to International Relations****(2 Units C: LH 30)****Course Contents**

The organization of the International Society. Theories of International Relations. Linkage politics, theories of Coalitions and Alliances, Balance of power Theory, Impact of the emergence of the Third World, foreign policy analysis, national interest and many others.

**POL 206: Introduction to Public Administration****(2 Units C: LH 30)****Course Contents**

The rationale of public administration, the Ecology of Public Administration. The Politics of Administration. The Administrative Actor, Delegation of power, Administrative Audit and Control Elements of Administrative Law. Theory, Principles and forms of local government, decentralization, delegation, decentralisation principles. Local government mechanisms for community mobilization and development at the grassroots.

**ECO 201: Introductions to Microeconomics I****(2 Units C: LH 30)****Course Contents**

Introduction to microeconomics. The partial equilibrium analysis concerning basic microeconomic variables like individual and market demand, individual and market supply. Shapes of the demand and supply curves. Price elasticity of demand. Arc and point elasticity of demand. Income and cross elasticities. Consumer behaviour: Cardinalist, and Ordinalist using indifference curves, their graphical and mathematical presentation and Partial derivative. Consumer surplus. Income and substitution effects in consumption. Cobweb analysis. Government price control. The production functions. Introductory theories of production and cost: Short- and Long-run production with laws of diminishing returns or variable proportion, marginal rate of technical substitution, Isocost, returns to scale, expansion path and factor substitution. Graphical and mathematical treatments of these.

### **ECO 202: Introduction to Microeconomics II**

(2 Units C: LH 30)

#### **Course Contents**

Recapitulation of the short-run and long-run production periods. The short-run and long-run cost curves. Fixed costs, variable costs, average costs and marginal costs. Cobb Douglass production function. Technical progress and production. Market structure: Axioms and determination of prices and output in perfect markets and imperfect markets, such as perfect competitive market, monopoly and price discrimination, monopolistic competition, oligopoly and different types, duopoly. Pricing of factors of production such as, wages, rent, interest and profit. Elementary price theory and its applications.

### **ECO 205: Structure of the Nigerian Economy**

(2 Units C: LH 30)

#### **Course Contents**

Introduction to development in the pre-colonial and post-colonial periods with regards to development of economic and social structure of the Nigerian economy. The modern nature and structure of the Nigerian economy: Primary Sector: Agriculture, Mining and other extractive industries. Secondary Sector: Small, medium and large-scale enterprises including manufacturing and allied enterprises with their Associations such as, MAN. The Tertiary Sector or Services: Banking, Insurance, Commerce, Shipping, Entertainment, Sports and many others, and their Associations like NACCIMA. The functions and roles of agriculture, industry and service sectors in Nigerian economic development. Growth of income, employment, wages and prices in Nigeria since independence.

### **UIL-POL 207: Foundations of Comparative Politics**

(2 units C: LH = 30)

#### **Course Contents**

Concept of Comparative Politics. Importance of Comparative Politics. Development of comparative politics. Logic of comparative social enquiry. Objectives and techniques of comparative enquiry. Approaches to the study of comparative politics: single-country approach,

multi-country, synchronic approach, etc. Developments that led to a modern approach to comparative politics. Paradigms and model building. Problems in comparative politics. Basic concepts in comparative politics. Scientific method and logic of comparison. Classification systems in comparative politics. Case studies. Competing paradigms or orientations in comparative political analysis. Strategy of a cross-system theorizing. Problems in cross-national research. Consociational Democracy. Comparative federalism. Issues in comparative governance. Comparing the same system in different climes.

### **UIL-POL 208: The Legislature and Legislative Process**

(2 units C: LH = 30)

#### **Course Contents**

Definition and functions of the legislature. Structure of the Legislature. Composition of the legislature. The pattern of funding the legislature. Committee system in the legislature. The legislative process. Basic concepts in the legislative process. Sources of legislative power. Legislative powers, privileges and immunity. Procedure in the legislature. Definition and types of bills. Sources of bills. Stages of bill processing. Historical evolution of the Nigerian national legislature. Institutional and constitutional frameworks of the legislature. Challenges facing the Nigerian legislature. Reform of the legislature. Executive–Legislature relations. Sub-national legislatures. Legislative practice in Moot parliament.

### **UIL-POL 209: Politics and Mass Media**

(2 units C: LH = 30)

#### **Course Contents**

Concept of mass media. The role of mass communication media. Forms of mass media. Mass media funding. Influence of the mass media on the conduct of political campaigns. Mass media and national integration. Public opinion and election in Nigeria. Relationship between the media and the state. Mass media as an accountability tool in Nigeria. Mass media and major conflicts in Nigeria. Advantages and disadvantages of social media to politics in Nigeria. Mass media and electioneering process in Nigeria. The nexus between politics and the mass media. A historical perspective on media and politics. The role of the media in a democratic system. The influence of the mass media on the conduct of political campaigns. Media as an open forum for debate and discussion/public voice. Regulatory authorities and mass media. Problems confronting mass media. Social media and collective activism.

### **POL 210: Introduction to Conflict Management**

(2 units C: LH = 30)

#### **Course Contents**

Definition of Conflict. Basic concepts of conflict and peace. Causes of conflict. Types of conflict. Stages of conflict. Conflict analysis. Escalation and de-escalation of conflict. Theories of Conflict Management. Components of conflict management. Conflict handling styles. Alternative Dispute Resolution. Approaches to conflict management. Peace-building measures. Post-conflict measures. Regional/international mechanisms of conflict resolution. Simulation of conflict scenarios. Peacekeeping. Peace enforcement. Conflict prevention strategies. Post-conflict reconstruction.

## **SOC 206: The Structure of Nigerian Society**

(2 Units C: LH 30)

### **Course Contents**

Introduction to the building blocks of the structure of society – social institutions and classes: the structure of traditional societies before the existence of Nigeria – the Sokoto Caliphate, the Kanem-Bornu Empire, the Oyo Empire, the Benin Empire and village democracies: European contact with Africa and the establishment of trading parties in legitimate trade and slave trade: the colonial era and new class structure in Nigeria: Post-Colonial Nigeria – class structure, institutions such as education, economy, religion, politics and their contributions to the sustenance of the class structure. Consequences of the class structure – poverty, ethnicity, religious fanatics', political instability and many others. To have an overview of the geography of the Nigerian state and her peoples; the diversity of social structure – marriage, family types, partilineal, matrilineal, bilateral and many others. Changes that have taken place in the country and factors accounting thereof. Idea of functional and dysfunctional traditional practices across the major as well as minor ethnic groups. A good understand of Nigeria society.

## **300 Level**

## **GST 312: Peace and Conflict Resolution**

(2 Units C: LH 30)

### **Course Contents**

Concepts of Peace, Conflict and Security in a multi-ethnic nation. Types and Theories of Conflicts: Ethnic, Religious, Economic, Geo-political Conflicts. Structural Conflict Theory, Realist Theory of Conflict, Frustration-Aggression Conflict Theory. Root causes of Conflict and Violence in Africa: Indigene and settlers Phenomenon. Boundaries/boarder disputes. Political disputes. Ethnic disputes and rivalries. Economic Inequalities. Social disputes. Nationalist Movements and Agitations. Selected Conflict Case Studies – Tiv-Jukun. Zangon Kataf, Chieftaincy and Land disputes and many others. Peace Building, Management of Conflicts and Security: Peace & Human Development. Approaches to Peace & Conflict Management --- (Religious, Government, Community Leaders and many others). Elements of Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution: Conflict dynamics assess ent Scales: Constructive & Destructive. Justice and Legal framework: Concepts of Social Justice. The Nigerian Legal System. Insurgency and Terrorism. Peace Mediation and Peace Keeping.

Peace & Security Council (International, National and Local levels) Agents of Conflict resolution – Conventions, Treaties Community Policing: Evolution and Imperatives. Alternative Dispute Resolution, ADR: a.) Dialogue b.) Arbitration, c.) Negotiation d.) Collaboration and many others. Roles of International Organizations in Conflict Resolution: a.) The United Nations, UN, and its Conflict Resolution Organs, b.) The African Union & Peace Security Council c.) ECOWAS in Peace Keeping. Media and Traditional Institutions in Peace Building. Managing Post-Conflict Situations/Crisis: Refugees. Internally Displaced Persons, IDPs. The role of NGOs in PostConflict Situations/Crisis.

### **ENT 312: Venture Creation**

**(2 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)**

#### **Course Contents**

Opportunity Identification (Sources of business opportunities in Nigeria, Environmental scanning, Demand and supply gap/unmet needs/market gaps/Market Research, Unutilised resources, Social and climate conditions and Technology adoption gap). New business development (business planning, market research). Entrepreneurial Finance (Venture capital, Equity finance, Micro finance, Personal savings, Small business investment organizations and Business plan competition). Entrepreneurial marketing and e-commerce (Principles of marketing, Customer Acquisition & Retention, B2B, C2C and B2C models of ecommerce, First Mover Advantage, E-commerce business models and Successful ECommerce Companies,). Small Business Management/Family Business: Leadership & Management, Basic book keeping, Nature of family business and Family Business Growth Model. Negotiation and Business communication (Strategy and tactics of negotiation/bargaining, Traditional and modern business communication methods). Opportunity Discovery Demonstrations (Business idea generation presentations, Business idea Contest, Brainstorming sessions, Idea pitching). Technological Solutions (The Concept of Market/Customer Solution, Customer Solution and Emerging Technologies, Business Applications of New Technologies - Artificial Intelligence (AI), Virtual/Mixed Reality (VR), Internet of Things (IoTs), Blockchain, Cloud Computing, Renewable Energy and many others. Digital Business and E-Commerce Strategies).

### **SSC 301: Innovation in the Social Sciences**

**(2 Units C: LH 30)**

#### **Course Contents**

Identifying Innovative ideas in dealing with Societal Problems and Environmental Issues. Establishing and mobilising resources for establishing enterprises through which social science knowledge can be applied to social research for public and private sectors; social and human welfare services such as care for children and the elderly, training consulting services; Proposal writing techniques for grants, Managing grants. Models for establishing Family Social Health Centres, Community Gender Balancing Units, and Community Development Management Units. Social Sciences and innovation in technology and Patenting new ideas.

**SSC 302: Research Method I****(2 Units C: LH 30)****Course Contents**

Introduction to Social Science research protocol with particular emphasis on proposal development; literature review (conceptual, empirical and theoretical framework), ethnography of the study area statement of the research problem, sampling procedures and methods of data collection and instruments.

**POL 301: History of Political Thought****(2 Units C: LH 30)****Course Contents**

Examination of selected classical and modern political thinkers such as Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli. Locke, Marx, Fanon, Senghor, Nkrumah and many others. Special emphasis on the development and impacts of their ideas.

**POL 302: Logic and Methods of Political Science Research (2 Units C: LH 30)****Course Contents**

Political Science and the Scientific Method. Introduction to Research Methods in Political Science. The Logic of Political Inquiry and the Language of Variables. Introduction to Problem Formulation. Basic methods of conducting scientific research, framing research questions and objectives, hypothesis formulation, design of research instruments, data collection, data analysis.

**POL 303: Contemporary Political Analysis****(2 Units C: LH 30)****Course Contents**

Contending paradigms in contemporary political analysis, their philosophical and ideological roots, as well as evaluation: elite approach, group theory, functional systems and communications theory, basic concepts and elements of game theory and political gaming, structural analysis, theories of political development; the new political economy.

**POL 304: Political Behaviour****(2 Units C: LH 30)****Course Contents**

The study and measurements of various determinants of political behaviour. Political socialisation, political culture, political participation and apathy. Electoral behaviour, public opinion, and political communication will also be discussed.

**POL 305: Public Policy Analysis****(2 Units C: LH 30)****Course Contents**

Concepts and strategies of planning, programming and budgeting systems (PPBS). Basic techniques of network construction and analysis examined descriptively and from the perspective of administrative systems. Cost-effectiveness analysis and critique.

**POL 306: Comparative Federalism****(2 Units C: LH 30)****Course Contents**

The genesis of the political dynamics of Comparative Federal Systems, with particular reference to such countries as U.S.A. U.S.S.R., Canada, West Germany, India and Nigeria.

**POL 307: Introduction to Statistics for Political Science****(2 Units C: LH 30)****Course Contents**

The procedures of statistical summarization of political information with specific emphasis on frequency distribution, tables, graphs. Measure of central tendency: mean, basic inferential statistics.

**POL 308: Politics of Development and Under-Development****(2 Units C: LH 30)****Course Contents**

A systematic and theoretical study of the political and socio-economic context of the problems of development and under-development. Dependency and international and internal economic structure. Analysis of profound change. Agents of change and constraints and problems contingent on rapid socio-economic change, with specific reference to postcolonial African states but also in comparison with Latin American and Asian countries, among others.

**POL 309: Theories of International Relations****(2 Units C: LH 30).****Course Contents**

An examination of the basic concepts and theories in the study of International Relations, Topics to be covered will include Power, Conflict and Accommodation, Systems Theories, Linkage Politics, the Theories of Coalitions and Alliances, Models, Games and Simulation.

**POL 310: Democratisation Studies****(2 Units C: LH 30)**

### **Course Contents**

The history of democratisation, underscoring the conditions for successful democratisation and the factors militating against democratisation in Nigeria. Assesses the place of elections and other core institutions in democratisation, including the roles of electoral umpires, their powers, resources and limitations. Identify factors that lie beyond the limits of electoral bodies that tend to constrain their independence and efficient handlings of elections: politicians and elections. The government and election. The judiciary and elections. Election and the power of incumbency: historical perspectives to electoral administration in Nigeria,

### **POL 311: Theory and Practice of Marxism**

**(2 Units C: LH 30)**

### **Course Contents**

The examination of dialectical materialism, class analysis, means and sources of production in society. An overview of revolutionary changes brought about by utilising the MarxistLeninist ideology, using the examples of USSR, China, Cuba, Vietnam and many others.

### **UIL-POL 311: Field-based Practical Politics and Governance** (2 units C: LH = 30; PH = 60)

### **Course Contents**

Concept of field-based practical politics and governance. Actors in organisational decision-making and the political process. Internship as Guided Practicum. Forms of Internship. Characteristics of Internship. Internship Structure. Professional and Inter-Cultural Communication in Appropriate Internship Placement (written, verbal, non-verbal, etc.). Networking through Internship. Workplace job experience. Workplace dynamics. Monitoring of students' progress. Self-confidence. Assertiveness. Basic work habits. Internship and Research. Ethics of Internship. Writing of Internship report.

### **UIL-Soc 309: Intergroup Relations**

**(2 units C: LH = 30; PH = 60)**

### **Course contents**

Nature and dynamic of group. Sociological theories on intergroup relations. Inter-group transactions and relations in plural societies. Intergroup relations at local, national and international levels and their consequences. Patterns of intergroup relations such as: amalgamation, segregation, association, and pluralism. Stages of group formation. The concepts and impacts of social facilitation in intergroup relation. Genocide and xenophobia. The Israelis and Palestinians. Apartheid in South Africa. Hutu and Tutsi of Rwanda. The Fulani/herdsmen conflicts. Power relations and social production of knowledge at global levels. Inter-group relation in Nigeria. The north and south dynamics in Nigerian inter-group relations. Inter-group relation of the major ethnic groups in Nigeria and how it has shaped history. Herder-farmer conflicts. Inter and intra-communal conflicts in Nigeria. Achieving peace and development through enhanced inter-group relations in Nigeria. Religion as a factor of integration and disintegration in Nigeria.

## **400 Level**

### **SSC 401: Research Method II**

**(2 Units C: LH 30)**

#### **Course Contents**

Data collection and coding procedures. Analysis of data and relate these to the research objectives. Writing and discussing the research report.

### **POL 401: Civil-Military Relations**

**(2 Units C: LH 30)**

#### **Course Contents**

Interdependence of civil and military types. The military in the foundation of states. Impact of social structures and ethnic or class conflicts upon military organizational procedures and behaviours. The problem of civilian control of the military. The role of armies in revolution. The phenomenon and definition of the “military-industrial-complex”, ubiquity of military extractive tendency. Explaining the stability or instability of civil-military relations in a comparative setting.

### **POL 402: State and Economy**

**(2 Units C: LH 30)**

#### **Course Contents**

The role of government in the management of the modern economy with special reference to Nigerian and other African countries: The relationships between government and private enterprise and examines some political issues as the role of foreign capital in the domestic economy, the questions of foreign aid, technology and expertise. The problem of development planning and administration of planning as well as the issue of balanced regional planning. The questions of indigenisation of the economy and self-reliance. The problem of dependency on the international economic system.

### **POL 403: Contemporary Defence and Strategic Studies**

**(2 Units C: LH 30)**

#### **Course Contents**

Strategic policy formulation and implementation, levels of strategic analysis, strategic paradigms, war and peace, theories of victory, war peace keeping and humanitarian ethics in international politics, refugee studies, arms race and arms control, deterrence, containment and many others.

### **POL 404: Nigerian Local Government System**

**(2 Units C: LH 30)**

#### **Course Contents**

Background to local governments in Nigeria, traditional institutions and local governments, 1976 local government reforms and after, local administration and local government reforms, funding and managements of resources in the local governments.

**POL 405: Nigerian Foreign Policy**

**(2 Units C: LH 30)**

**Course Contents**

A study of dominant trends in Nigerian foreign policy since independence, showing both the domestic setting, the international environment. The impact of the civil war, Nigeria's relative economic status and commitments as a regional power in Africa. Problems of relations with immediate neighbours are also examined. Topics include: The internal setting of Nigeria's foreign policy – pressure groups. Domestic schisms. Consensus building process and many others. Nigeria's neighbours and the wider African setting. And international environmental policy processes and issues during civilian and military regimes. The effects of the civil war on Nigeria's foreign policy. The changing pattern of Nigeria's non-aligned policy. Nigeria's foreign policy. Issues and problem of foreign policy making since 1976 and Nigeria's pan-African role.

**POL 406: International Law and Organisation**

**(2 Units C: LH 30)**

**Course Contents**

Dynamics of international system and the regulatory mechanisms of legal norms and principles. The meaning of international law, objectives of international law. self-Defence. Diplomatic immunity. Use of force in international relations, self-determination. International law and international relations.

**POL 407: Research Project**

**(4 Units C: PH 180)**

**Course Contents**

Developing student's skill in analysis and writing reports based on an empirical or library search of a special subject matter or topic in the area of interest. Student would present a research-based report at the end of the session.

**POL 408: Political Sociology**

**(2 Units C: LH 30)**

**Course Contents**

Social theories about the relationship between political and social order. Race, gender, ethnicity, religion, national liberation and ideology.

**POL 410: Political Parties and Pressure Groups**

**(2 Units C: LH 30)**

**Course Contents**

The concept of political parties and pressure groups. Types and character of political parties. Relationship between political parties and forms of government. Relationship between pressure groups and political parties. Illustrations from plural societies such as the USA and Nigeria. The role of pressure group in social and economic affairs.

### **UIL-POL 411: Administrative Law**

(2 units C: LH = 30)

#### **Course Contents**

Meaning of law. Perspectives on law. Nature of administration. Functions of administrators. Nature and scope of administrative law. Sources of administrative law. Sources of power of administrative agencies. Types of power. Relationships between administrative law and constitutional law. The rule of law. Separation of powers. Delegation of authority. Remedies in administrative law. Discretionary powers. Judicial review of administrative action. Powers and functions of administrative agencies. Delegation of administrative power. Advantages and disadvantages of delegation of administrative power. The Ombudsman.

### **UIL-POL 412: Inter-Governmental Relations**

(2 units C: LH = 30)

#### **Course Content**

Meaning and nature of federalism. Evolution of federalism. Models of federalism. Uses and rational for federalism. Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations (IGR). Meaning and scope of inter-governmental relations. Historical evolution of IGR. Models of IGR. Importance of IGR. Conflict and cooperation in IGR. Levels of IGR. Theories of IGR. Institutions of IGR. IGR in Nigeria under the military. IGR in a democracy. Inter-governmental fiscal relations. Problems encountered in IGR.

#### **Summary**

##### **100 Level**

Compulsory Courses: GST 111 (2), GST 112 (2), POL 101 (2), POL 103 (2), POL 105 (2), POL 102 (2), POL 104 (2), ECO 101 (2), ECO 102 (2), UIL-POL 106 (2), UIL-POL 107 (2), PSY 101 (2), PSY 102 (2), SOC 101 (2), SOC 102 = 30

Required Courses: HIS 102 (2) = 3

**Total = 33credits**

##### **200 Level**

Compulsory Courses: GST 212 (2), ENT 211 (2), SSC 202 (3), POL 201 (2), POL 203 (2), POL 205 (2), POL 202 (2), POL 204 (2), POL 206 (2), E CO 201 (2), ECO 202 (2), ECO 205 (2), UIL-POL 207 (2), UIL-POL 208 (2), UIL-POL 209 (2), UIL-POL 210 (2), SOC 206 (2), UIL- = 37

Required Courses: NIL

**Total = 37 credits**

In addition, Direct Entry Students must register for GST 111 (2) and GST 112 (2) in addition to Units registered for in 200 Level =4 credits

**Total = 41 credits (DE)**

### **300 Level**

Compulsory Courses: GST 312 (2), ENT 312 (2), SSC 301 (2), SSC 302 (2), POL 301 (2), POL 303 (2), POL 305 (2), POL 307 (2), POL 309 (2), POL 312 (2), POL 302 (2), POL 304 (2), POL 306 (2), POL 308 (2), POL 310 (2), UIL-POL 311 (2) = 32

Required Courses: UIL-POL 309 = 2

**Total = 34 credits**

### **400 Level**

Compulsory Courses: SSC 401 (2), POL 401(2), POL 403 (2), POL 405 (2), POL 407 (2), POL 408 (2), POL 402 (2), POL 404 (2), POL 406 (2), POL 410 (2), UIL-POL 411 (2), UIL-POL 412 (2) = 26

Required Courses: NIL

**Total = 26 credits**

## **Graduation requirements**

### **UTME**

Minimum of **130** credit units for UTME students comprising of **125** compulsory credit units and **5** credit units of required courses must be passed to graduate.

### **DE**

For Direct Entry Students, minimum of **101** credit units comprising of **99** compulsory and **2** required credit units must be passed in order to graduate.

## DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

### ACADEMIC PROGRAMME

### Details Course Contents

#### 100 Level

#### **GST 111: Communication in English**

**2 Units**

Sound patterns in the English language (vowels and consonants, phonetics and phonology). English word classes (lexical and grammatical words, definitions, forms, functions, usages, collocations). Sentence in English (types: structural and functional, simple and complex). Grammar and Usage (tense, mood, modality and concord, aspects of language use in everyday life). Logical and Critical Thinking and Reasoning Methods (Logic and Syllogism, Inductive and Deductive Argument and Reasoning Methods, Analogy, Generalisation and Explanations). Ethical considerations, Copyright Rules and Infringements. Writing Activities: (Pre-writing, Writing, Post-writing, Editing and Proofreading; Brainstorming, Outlining, Paragraphing, Types of writing, Summary, Essays, Letter, Curriculum Vitae, Report Writing, Note Making and many others. Mechanics of Writing). Comprehension Strategies: (Reading and Types of Reading, Comprehension Skills, SQ3R). Information and Communication Technology in Modern Language Learning. Language skills for effective communication. Major word formation processes. Writing and reading comprehension strategies. Logical and critical reasoning for meaningful presentations. Art of public speaking and listening. Report writing.

**C: LH=15**

#### **GST 112: Nigerian Peoples and Culture**

**2 Units**

Nigeria under colonial rule (advent of colonial rule in Nigeria. Colonial administration of Nigeria). Evolution of Nigeria as a political unit (amalgamation of Nigeria in 1914; formation of political parties in Nigeria. Nationalist movement and struggle for independence). Nigeria and challenges of nation building (military intervention in Nigerian politics. Nigerian Civil War). Concept of trade and economics of self-reliance (indigenous trade and market system. indigenous apprenticeship system among Nigeria people. Trade, skill acquisition and self-reliance). Social justices and national development (law definition and classification. Judiciary and fundamental rights. Individual, norms and values (basic Nigeria norms and values, patterns of citizenship acquisition. Citizenship and civic responsibilities; indigenous languages, usage and development. Negative attitudes and conducts. Cultism, kidnapping and other related social vices). Re-orientation, moral and national values (The 3R's – Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Re-orientation; Re-orientation Strategies: Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), Green Revolution, Austerity Measures, War Against Indiscipline (WAI), War Against Indiscipline and Corruption(WAIC), Mass Mobilization for Self-Reliance, Social Justice and Economic Recovery (MAMSER), National Orientation Agency (NOA). Current socio-political and cultural developments in Nigeria.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 101: Introduction to Psychology**

**2 Units**

A brief history of psychology; aims of psychology. Early schools of psychology: structuralism, functionalism, behaviourism, gestalt psychology, psychoanalysis. Later schools of psychology: cognitive. Evolutionary, humanistic, biological and many others. Fields of psychology: Clinical, industrial, social, environmental, developmental, school, educational, neuropsychology, medical/behavioural. Psychology as a scientific discipline: principles that guide scientific research such as objectivism, empiricism, determinism, scepticism, convergence of operation, refutability, testability and many others. Methods of investigation in psychology: experimentation, observation, case-study, survey, archival. Relationship between psychology and other disciplines. Current issues - mind and body, Nature and Nurture controversies.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 102: Determinants of Behaviour**

**2 Units**

At the end of the course, the students should be able to: 1. identify the factors that determine human behaviour; 2. discuss nature and extant controversies in behaviour formation; 3. discuss the contributions of factors in human behaviour (such as, learning, emotions, innovative, motivation, social changes, pandemic, stress, communication, and technology and many others); 4. critically evaluate the impact of information communication technology on human behaviour; and 5. discuss coping mechanisms: adaptive and non-adaptive in dealing with frustrations, conflicts, and stress. Course Contents Influences of heredity and environment on growth and development. Biological determinants of human behaviour and socialization process, intelligence, sensation and perception, self and social cognition, attribution, conformity, attitudes, psychology of individual differences, personality disorders, stress and coping, motivation, emotion, frustration, conflicts, and defence mechanisms. Advances in information communication technology and their roles in human behaviour. The role of learning in attitude formation, motivation and emotion.

**C: LH =30**

### **PSY 103: Learning Processes I**

**2 Units**

An introduction to the experimental analysis of learning processes in both man and animals. Definition and explanation of the concept of learning. Types of learning. The nature and process of learning. Learning curves. Factors that affect learning. Learning theories. Stimulus response and cognitive theories, example. Classical conditioning, operant conditioning and many others. Social learning theories (vicarious learning/reinforcement). The memory system: sensory register, short-term memory and long-term memory; measurement of learning techniques. Remembering and forgetting. Including the theories of remembering and forgetting. Concept learning. E-learning and factors affecting it. Concept and practice of artificial intelligence. Motivation in learning. Transfer of learning. Theories of transfer, experimental investigations using learning theories and many others. Learning and intelligence. Practical.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 104: Quantitative Methods in Psychology**

**2 Units**

Application of quantitative methods in psychological research: Basic concepts used in quantitative methods. Descriptive statistics, nature of data: interval, ratio, ordinal, and nominal. Frequency

distributions. Measures of central tendency: mean, median and mode. Measures of dispersion: range, mean deviation, sample variance, standard deviation and many others. practical exercises. Application of inferential statistics to data analysis: Correlation and correlation coefficient, probability theory, T-test distribution, Chi-square, Z – test, Mann-Whitney U-test, Wilcoxon matched-pairs signed rank test, F-test, introduction to ANOVA. Practical.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 105: Ethics in Psychology**

**2 Units**

Morality and ethical guidelines in the treatment of human participants and non-human subjects in psychological research and practice. Concept and consequences of torture, cruel and inhuman or degrading treatment. Authority, law enforcement and redress of unethical behaviour. Principles of inter-professional relationship. Issues of competence and integrity of the professionals. Self-image. Innovations and breaking of new grounds in the professional practices. The place of lobbying in promoting the role of Psychology in public space, and the need for continuous education.

**C: LH = 30**

### **UIL-PSY 106: Psychology and Law**

**3 Units**

Eyewitness evidence. Detection of deception. Jury selection. Jury decision-making. Sentencing. Legal competencies. The insanity defense. Jury consultation. Psychologists and the death penalty. Accuracy of eyewitness testimony. Prediction of violence. The psychology of victims. Family law. Ethical dilemmas. The trial process. Juvenile and adult correction. Forensic assessment. Psychology of crime. Psychology of police.

**C: LH= 45**

### **UIL-PSY 107: Multicultural Issues in Psychology**

**3 Units**

The individual. The family. Proxemics (personal and interpersonal space). Communication styles and body language. Different cultural worldviews. Locus of control. Conception of mental illness and attitude toward seeking psychological help. Human development. Oppression. Language. Acculturation. Economic concerns. Racism. Prejudice. Discrimination. Sociopolitical factors. Child-rearing practices. Religious practices. Family structure and dynamics. Cultural values and attitudes. Social change. Social justice. Cultural identity. Race. Culture. Gender. Class. Migration.

**C: LH= 45**

### **UIL-PSY 108: Models and Theories of Psychology**

**3 Units**

Psychoanalytic theory. Behavioural theory. Cognitive development theory. Sociocultural theory. Humanistic theory. Psychodynamic theory. Biological theory. Developmental theory. Grand theories. Mini theories. Emergent theories. Trait theory. Social learning theory. Expectancy value theory. Evolutionary theories. Systems theory. Rational choice theory Attribution theory. Constructivism. Theory of reasoned action. Contingency theory.

**C: LH= 45**

## **200 Level**

### **GST 212: Philosophy, Logic and Human Existence**

**2 Units**

Scope of philosophy; notions, meanings, branches and problems of philosophy. Logic as an indispensable tool of philosophy. Elements of syllogism, symbolic logic— the first nine rules of inference. Informal fallacies, laws of thought, nature of arguments. Valid and invalid arguments, logic of form and logic of content — deduction, induction and inferences. Creative and critical thinking. Impact of philosophy on human existence. Philosophy and politics, philosophy and human conduct, philosophy and religion, philosophy and human values, philosophy and character moulding and many others.

**C: LH=30**

### **ENT 211: Entrepreneurship and Innovation**

**2 Units**

Concept of Entrepreneurship (Entrepreneurship, Intrapreneurship/Corporate Entrepreneurship,). Theories, Rationale and relevance of Entrepreneurship (Schumpeterian and other perspectives, Risk-Taking, Necessity and opportunity-based entrepreneurship and Creative destruction). Characteristics of Entrepreneurs (Opportunity seeker, Risk taker, Natural and Nurtured, Problem solver and change agent, Innovator and creative thinker). Entrepreneurial thinking (Critical thinking, Reflective thinking, and Creative thinking). Innovation (Concept of innovation, Dimensions of innovation, Change and innovation, Knowledge and innovation). Enterprise formation, partnership and networking (Basics of Business Plan, Forms of business ownership, Business registration and Forming alliances and joint ventures). Contemporary Entrepreneurship Issues (Knowledge, Skills and Technology, Intellectual property, Virtual office, Networking). Entrepreneurship in Nigeria (Biography of inspirational Entrepreneurs, Youth and women entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship support institutions, Youth enterprise networks and Environmental and cultural barriers to entrepreneurship). Basic principles of e-commerce.

**C: LH=45**

### **SSC 202: Introduction to Computer and its Application**

**3 Units**

Historical perspectives of computing sciences that gave birth to the different programs. Characteristics of each program in computing sciences. Hardware, Software; and human resources; Integration and application in business and other segments of society. Information processing and its roles in society. laboratory assignments using the PC's operating system, and several commonly used application software, such as word processors, spreadsheets, presentations, graphics and other applications. Internet and online resources, browsers, and search engines.

**C: LH=45**

### **PSY 201: General Experimental Psychology**

**2 Units**

Historical antecedents of experimental psychology. The nature of experiments, control/experimental groups, field/laboratory experiment, true/quasi experiment. Variables: independent/dependent variables, quantitative/qualitative and extraneous/intervening variables. Nuisance/concomitant variables, variance and sources of variance. Control of extraneous variable in experimentation. Sample and population, sampling and sampling techniques. Randomization and types. Observation, hypothesis testing and design of experiments. Confounding and sources of confounding and steps in report writing of experimental investigation. Steps and issues in

designing an experiment, single factor/two factor experiments, between/within subject experiments, hypothesis testing, the concept of matching/baseline recording in experimentation and many others. practical exercises. Demonstration of several experiments in class. Emphasis will be on students designing, undertaking, analysing, and reporting their own experiments in areas like emotion, sensation, perception, motivation, learning, memory and many others.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 202: Physiological Psychology**

**2 Units**

Cell division and structures- detailed description and contributions to human behaviour. mechanisms of perception: principles of sensory system organization, five sensory systems, selective attention. Motor control and sensory motor integration. Nervous system, organisation, and function. Methods of physiological, psychology investigation, electrical stimulation and recording. Chemical stimulation, lesion and ablation. Non-invasive procedure. Response mechanisms of human beings' specific sensory experience. Role of genes and evolutionary process in behaviour. The internal environment and behaviour metabolic processes, endocrine glands and hormones, physiological homeostasis, temperatures, hydrogen ion concentration, blood sugar level and many others. Drugs and behaviour. Psychobiological factors in motivation, emotion, sexual behaviour, sleep, and arousal. The psychobiology of eating and drinking, body weight regulation.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 203: Industrial/Organisational Psychology**

**2 Units**

Psychology applied to business and industrial. History, branches, and scope of industrial/organizational psychology. Individual differences within the context of industrial activities. Workplace leadership, motivation, attitude, perception, emotion (such as. emotional intelligence and many others. work-family interface, i.e. work-family conflict and work-family balance). Stress and burnout in the workplace and their management. Occupational safety and workplace health promotion. Coping and well-being in the workplace. Diversity in the workplace. Man within a wider organizational setting. Concept of power and authority, formal and informal groups, group conflicts in organizations and their resolutions, industrial leadership, theories of industrial motivation, human problems from technological change. Communication systems/computer usage and implications for workers and management.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 204: Introduction to Social Psychology**

**2 Units**

Definition and history of social psychology. Research methods: experimental, observation, quasi-experimental. Relationship between social psychology and other social sciences. Attitude: definition, development, functions, attitude change, theories of attitude change. Social perception. Attribution and impression formation. Introduction to group dynamics. Social psychologists and the 21st century challenges. Anthropological psychology. Prosocial behaviour: Altruism-Reciprocity. Meaning, types, and theories of prosocial behaviour – Altruism, Warm-glow, social exchange and social leaning. Basic motives underlying prosocial behaviour. Why do people help more than others? Individual, gender, cultural, religious and mood differences. Determinants of prosocial behaviour: when will people help? – Environment, Residential mobility, number of bystanders. Ways of increasing helping behaviour.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 205: Developmental Psychology I: Childhood and Adolescence**

**2 Units**

Principles of development. Methods of child study: longitudinal study, case study and many others; Factors responsible for human growth and development. Effects of heredity and environment on physical, cognitive, social and personality development from infancy, childhood, puberty and adolescence. Theories of child development: Erikson's stages of social development, Freud's psychosexual theory, Jean Piaget's Cognitive theory, Kohlberg's theory of moral development and many others, and development tasks of adolescence. Research proposal. Communicating research report. Application of statistics in developmental studies.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 206: Developmental Psychology II: Adulthood and Ageing**

**2 Units**

Biological changes in early, middle, and late adulthood: physical changes, cognitive and social changes. Mid-life crisis and adjustment. Theories of aging: disengagement theory, neuroendocrine, free radical theory, membrane theory of aging and many others. Health challenge of the elderly: cardiovascular problems, arthritis, dementia and many others. Social and psychological consequences and management of old age; death and bereavement across cultures: consequences and implications for the bereaved. Development tasks of adulthood and ageing: marriage and parenthood, career adjustment, work-life balance, work and family conflict, aging parents' care and rehabilitation, retirement and retirement adjustment. Ambient stressors like funeral rites and extended family support. Coping strategies to deal with old age and imminent death.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 207: Psychology of Personality and Assessment**

**2 Units**

Psychoanalytic approach to personality trait. Theories of personality, social learning theories, humanistic theories, critical implications. Definitions, descriptions, determinants, and development of personality in view of the above theories. The structure of personality, the dynamics of personality and the defence mechanisms of the ego. Specific psychological test used by clinicians in their practice. Projective techniques and personality inventories and assessment approaches. Clinical interviews, questionnaires, practical work in the use of tests. Idiographic and nomothetic approaches, theories of personality. A practical approach to test construction, standardization, and validation. Testing problems in Nigeria.

**C: LH 30**

### **PSY 208: Positive Psychology**

**2 Units**

Psychological aspects of happiness, wellbeing and life satisfaction. Overview of positive psychology, history of positive psychology, positive emotions, emotional intelligence and happiness. Definition and measurement of determinants of positive traits (character/strength/self-discipline, resilience, and creativity). Values, virtues, interest, optimism, spirituality and so on. Areas of application: health education, workplace, policy making and many others. Interpersonal relationship, culture, and wellbeing, meaning of life, money and happiness, positive ageing, post-traumatic growth and actualization, self-esteem, and humours.

**C: LH: 30**

### **PSY 209: Health Psychology**

**2 Units**

Definition and aim of health psychology. Theories of health psychology: social cognitive theory, transtheoretical model/stages of change, health belief model, theories of planned behaviour and social ecological model, biopsychosocial theory. Relevance of psychology in the health care

delivery system in the medical, surgical, obstetric, gynaecological, paediatric, geriatrics, psychiatric. Critical health psychology. Clinical health psychology. Public health psychology. Psychological assessment and management of medical problems. Doctor/nurse patient relationships. Sick role and its effects on the individual and the family. Occupation/Organizational health psychology: Medical/Health Care intervention in workplaces.

**C: LH=30**

#### **UIL-PSY 210: Rehabilitation Psychology.**

**2 Units**

Conceptions and problems of rehabilitation. Crisis intervention. Behaviour modification. Value clarification. Assertiveness training. Philosophical principles and guidelines for rehabilitative counselling. Ethical consideration in rehabilitation. Psychological adjustment to disability. Cognitive retraining. Psychological adaptation to the rehabilitation of traumatic brain injury. Spinal cord injury. Sport injury and other illnesses. Disabilities. Assessment and treatment of psychological and neurocognitive impairments due to illness, physical injury, and developmental disorders. Therapeutic strategies. Mental health. Counselling. Physical therapy. Developmental disability. Neuroplasticity. Dementia. Neuropathology. Stroke. CI-Therapy. Trauma and healing. Memory rehabilitation. PTSD. PTSD therapy. Behaviour for positive adaptation to disability.

**C: L=30**

#### **UIL-PSY 211: Psychology of Cybersecurity**

**2 Units**

Basic Data Analysis. Basic Scripting or Introductory Programming. Cyber Defense. Cyber Threats. Fundamental Security Design Principles. Information Assurance Fundamentals. Introduction to Cryptography. IT Systems Components. Networking Concepts. Policy. Legal. Ethics. Compliance. System Administration. Cultural bias embedded in automated digital systems. Cybercrime and forensic cyberpsychology. Digital literacy, health and wellness. Online social presence and consumerism. Technology and gaming addiction. The human factors within cybersecurity. The impact mis- and disinformation have on trust. Various forms of cyber harassment and cyberbullying.

**C: L= 30**

#### **UIL-PSY 212: Psychopharmacology**

**2 Units**

Classification of psychoactive substances. Process of addiction. Continuum of addiction from experiential to dependency. Classifications of drugs. Effect of drugs on the brain. Drugs and the chemical treatment of emotional and behavior disorders. Overview of drugs and biological interventions. Drugs commonly used in clinical practice. Underlying brain mechanisms and the research to support their effectiveness. Psychopharmacy. Pharmacodynamics. Pharmacokinetics. Depression. Anxiety. Psychological, cultural, and social issues in psychopharmacology. Mechanisms of psychoactive drugs. Drug addiction. Drug treatment of mental illness. Role of gene, biochemistry, cognition and personality factors in psychopharmacology.

**C: L=30**

**UIL-PSY 213: Psychology of Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism****2 Units**

Definition of psychological counterterrorism. Common reactions to terrorism. Types of terrorist weapons. The 5-T strategic planning model and design. Intervention plan after a terrorist attack. Motivations. Social / Cultural / Psychological Factors in Terrorism. Political Ideologies. Religious Ideologies. Suicide Terrorism. Recruitment and Training. Media and Terrorism. Group Think and Group Psychology. Profiling Terrorists. Organized and Transnational Terrorism. Interrogation Practices of Terrorism Suspects. Counter Terrorism Practices. Changes and Future Directions. Case Studies Analyses. Women in Terrorism.

**E: L=30****300 Level****GST 312: Peace and Conflict Resolution****2 Units**

Concepts of Peace, Conflict and Security in a multi-ethnic nation. Types and Theories of Conflicts: Ethnic, Religious, Economic, Geo-political Conflicts. Structural Conflict Theory, Realist Theory of Conflict, Frustration-Aggression Conflict Theory. Root causes of Conflict and Violence in Africa: Indigene and settlers Phenomenon; Boundaries/boarder disputes. Political disputes. Ethnic disputes and rivalries. Economic Inequalities. Social disputes. Nationalist Movements and Agitations. Selected Conflict Case Studies – Tiv-Jukun. Zangon Kataf, Chieftaincy and Land disputes and many others. Peace Building, Management of Conflicts and Security: Peace & Human Development. Approaches to Peace & Conflict Management --- (Religious, Government, Community Leaders and many others). Elements of Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution: Conflict dynamics assessment Scales: Constructive & Destructive. Justice and Legal framework: Concepts of Social Justice. The Nigerian Legal System. Insurgency and Terrorism. Peace Mediation and Peace Keeping. Peace & Security Council (International, National and Local levels) Agents of Conflict resolution – Conventions, Treaties Community Policing: Evolution and Imperatives. Alternative Dispute Resolution, ADR: a.) Dialogue b.) Arbitration, c.) Negotiation d.) Collaboration and many others. Roles of International Organizations in Conflict Resolution: a.) The United Nations, UN, and its Conflict Resolution Organs, b.) The African Union & Peace Security Council c.) ECOWAS in Peace Keeping. Media and Traditional Institutions in Peace Building. Managing Post-Conflict Situations/Crisis: Refugees. Internally Displaced Persons, IDPs. The role of NGOs in Post Conflict Situations/Crisis.

**C: LH=30****ENT 312: Venture Creation****2 Units**

Opportunity Identification (Sources of business opportunities in Nigeria, Environmental scanning, Demand and supply gap/unmet needs/market gaps/Market Research, Unutilised resources, Social and climate conditions and Technology adoption gap). New business development (business planning, market research). Entrepreneurial Finance (Venture capital, Equity finance, Micro finance, Personal savings, Small business investment organizations and Business plan competition). Entrepreneurial marketing and e-commerce (Principles of marketing, Customer Acquisition & Retention, B2B, C2C and B2C models of ecommerce, First Mover Advantage, E-commerce business models and Successful E-Commerce Companies,). Small Business Management/Family Business: Leadership & Management, Basic book keeping, Nature of family

business and Family Business Growth Model. Negotiation and Business communication (Strategy and tactics of negotiation/bargaining, Traditional and modern business communication methods). Opportunity Discovery Demonstrations (Business idea generation presentations, Business idea Contest, Brainstorming sessions, Idea pitching). Technological Solutions (The Concept of Market/Customer Solution, Customer Solution and Emerging Technologies, Business Applications of New Technologies - Artificial Intelligence (AI), Virtual/Mixed Reality (VR), Internet of Things (IoTs), Blockchain, Cloud Computing, Renewable Energy and many others. Digital Business and E-Commerce Strategies).

**C: LH=45**

### **SSC 301: Innovation in the Social Sciences**

**2 Units**

Identifying Innovative ideas in dealing with Societal Problems and Environmental Issues. Establishing and mobilising resources for establishing enterprises through which social science knowledge can be applied to social research for public and private sectors; social and human welfare services such as care for children and the elderly, training consulting services; Proposal writing techniques for grants, Managing grants. Models for establishing Family Social Health Centres, Community Gender Balancing Units, and Community Development Management Units. Social Sciences and innovation in technology and Patenting new ideas.

**C: LH=30**

### **SSC 302: Research Method I**

**2 Units**

Introduction to Social Science research protocol with particular emphasis on proposal development; literature review (conceptual, empirical and theoretical framework), ethnography of the study area statement of the research problem, sampling procedures and methods of data collection and instruments.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 301: Clinical Psychology**

**2 Units**

History of clinical psychology. Concept and definition of abnormality, normality, differential diagnosis, and treatment. The role of the clinical psychologist in community mental health delivery. Neurosis, personality disorder and delinquency. Theories of psychopathology: Biological, psychological, and sociological. Psychoses: functional, affective, and anxiety-based disorders, organic mental disorders (dementia and delirium) and their clinical features, etiological factors, diagnostic criteria and treatment. Exposure to the uses of ICD-10, and DSM (latest edition) in diagnoses.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 302 Psychology of Mental Challenge**

**2 Units**

Integrative study of the nature and methods of clinical psychology. Psychological dysfunction and their management. Mental deficiency and retardation. Theories of mental retardation: triarchic theory, life cycle theory, psychodynamic theory, systems theory and many others. Levels of retardation (mild, moderate, severe, and profound) and clinical features, assessment criteria. Training of mental retardants: educational, vocational and social skills training.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 303: Gender Psychology**

**2 Units**

Conceptualization and definition of gender. Biological and cultural factors in gender differences. Theories of gender: biological, psychodynamic, symbolic interactionism, social learning, cognitive learning, feminist, standpoint and many others. Mortality rates of women, role participation and women's liberation movement. Gender differences in career choice, sex role beliefs and orientation. Sex roles in family and wider society and so on. Gender prejudice, stereotype, and discrimination. Gender violence: domestic, emotional and sexual abuse. Affirmative action and gender equality. Psychology of pregnancy and gender involvement.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 304: Psychology of Substance Use Disorder**

**2 Units**

The nature and dynamics of substance abuse. Basic aspect of pharmacology of psychotropic drugs. Drugs of addition and abuse; alcohol, opiates, analgesics, morphine and many others. Classes of psychotropic drugs-sedative, narcotics, stimulants, hallucinogens, barbiturates and many others. Theories of substance use and dependence: biological, sociological, psychodynamic, behavioural and many others. Tolerance, withdrawal syndromes and many others. stages of alcohol dependence, diagnosis, and management of drug dependence. Rehabilitation, drug legislation and social action. The role of psychomimetic drugs and other drugs of addiction in the alteration of behaviour. Management, rehabilitation, and preventive measures.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 305: Psychological Testing and Test Construction**

**2 Units**

The concept of psychological testing. Different types of tests; objective and projective tests, personality, intelligence, achievement, vocational, attitude, clinical tests and many others. Steps taken in psychological testing. Ethical standards of psychological testing. Factors that affect test administration and/or performance, individual and group testing. Issues of reliability and validity in relation to usability of tests, standardization, norms and normative samples. Areas of test application: clinical, industrial, school, military, politics, self-understanding and development. Steps in test evaluation. Test adaptation: issues of culture fair and culture bias. Test development and application. Practical exercises in test construction and test result interpretation.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 306: Research Methods in Psychology**

**2 Units**

The nature and scope of research. concept, and techniques of control in psychological research. Methods of psychological research: Experimental, non-experimental, quasi-experimental, observational, case study, psychometrics and many others. Steps in research process: problem identification/definition of variables, literature review, hypotheses formulation, data collection, research design, result presentation, interpretation and publication. Pilot study. Data collection and organisation of data. Types of data: interval, ratio, normal and ordinal. Writing of research proposal, communicating research report. Application of statistics in psychological research. Use of SPSS in data analyses.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 307: Statistical Methods in Psychology**

**2 Units**

Inferential statistical techniques, hypothesis testing. Parametric and nonparametric tests, Analysis of variance, one-way, two-way and many others. Repeated measurement statistics. One-factor, two-factor and many others., complex factorial analysis, trend analysis and multiple comparison

procedures. Linear regression and correlation. Advanced statistical methods as applied to psychology including one way analysis of variance by ranks (Kruskal-Wallis H-test), Spearman rank order correlation coefficient, Friedman two-way ANOVA by ranks, analysis of covariance and multiple regression. The application of computers to data analysis. Item and factor analysis.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 308: Environmental Psychology**

**2 Units**

Meaning and dimensions of the environment: physical and social environments. Crowding and behaviour. Privacy, personal space, and behaviour. Technology of behaviour: houses and homes. Methods of environmental psychology. Theories of environmental psychology. The roles of psychologists in the 21st century. Natural disaster and climate change. Emergency and crisis/trauma management. Environmental pollution/sanitation, Perception: binocular, monocular.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 309: Cognitive Psychology**

**2 Units**

Cognitive approach. different theories of cognitive psychology (Piaget's cognitive develop, Vygotsky socio-cultural theory and information processing theory), visual and ancillary cognitions, perception and problem solving, intelligence and creativity, language and thought, the memory system, pattern recognition, attention, information processing and decision making, artificial intelligence, categorization and conceptual representation, language acquisition and sentence processing, speech perception, the mechanisms of visual and auditory imagery, control of the memorial system, shared cognitive processing and many others. influence of culture on cognition, implications of cognitive studies for learning and memory defects, mental imagery.

**C: LH=30**

### **PSY 310: Field Experience**

**2 Units**

Students are placed in diverse relevant work environments where they are exposed, under supervision by the agency in collaboration with the department to opportunities to put into practice the theories and principles acquired in the classroom. Students are expected to conduct field experiments, prepare and submit independent psychological report on their field experience.

**C: PH=90**

### **UIL-PSY 311: Counselling Psychology**

**2 Units**

Case conceptualization. Assessment. Diagnosis. Treatment. Self-awareness. Self-image. Self-development. Identity (old vs. new). Empathy. Problem solving and decision making. Creativity. Critical thinking. Effective helpers. Building relationships. Concept of counselling. Features of counselling. Major goals of counselling. Difference between guidance and counselling. Counselling and psychotherapy. Types of counselling. Counselling psychology and other specialties and fields. Distinctiveness and overlap. Training. Job setting and activities.

**E: L=30**

### **UIL-PSY 312: Psychology of Health and Health Care**

**2 Units**

Attitudes. Behavior. Lifestyle factors affecting disease prevention and development. Stress and the related psychological and social processes associated with disease development and progression;

social and psychological factors involved in the illness experience; and long-term social and psychological implications of chronic illness (e.g., heart disease, cancer).

Health-enhancing and health-compromising behaviors. Risk factors for leading causes of death. Stress and coping mechanism. The interplay among patients their health-care providers, and health care settings. Pain and chronic illness. Specific illnesses ranging from heart disease. Cancer. HIV/AIDS. Neurological and age-related disorders. Role of personality. Gender. Interpersonal relations. Ethnic and sociocultural influences and their linkages to risk, prevention, illness, and wellness.

**E: L= 30**

### **UIL-PSY 313: Psychology of Judgment and Decision-Making**

**2 Units**

An overview of current models and empirical research on cognitive processes in human decision-making and judgment under risk or uncertainty. Cognitive processes. Pattern recognition. Attention. Memory. Mental imagery. Language. Thinking. Concept formation. Problem solving. Artificial intelligence. Computer simulation. The influence of culture on cognition. Errors and systemic biases. Inferential errors. Judgment and decision making. Classic and contemporary theories in judgment and decision making. Decision analysis. Social cognition.

**E: L=30**

### **UIL-PSY 315: Consumer Psychology**

**2 Units**

Exchange theory. Social and individual influences on exchange behaviour. The defects of advertisement. Brand and product image. Consumer preference. Effect of economic conditions on consumer behaviour. Market research and its methods. Human behavior and their buying patterns. Customs and preferences, in relation to consumer products. Reactions and preferences to advertising. Packaging and marketing of products. Importance of consumer behaviour and research. Motivation and involvement. Personality. Self-image. Life-style. Perception. Learning. Attitude formation and change. Communication. External influences such as culture. Subculture. Social class. Reference groups and family. Diffusion of innovations. Consumer decision making. Psychographics. Attention. Comprehension. Judgement and decision making. Post-decision processes. Social influence. Symbolic culture. innovation adoption.

**E: L=30**

### **UIL-PSY 318: Psychology of Social Work and Welfare**

**2 Units**

Individuals. Families. Groups and at-risk and oppressed populations. Problem assessment. Goal setting and contracting. Special attention to attributes of the client system. Race. Gender. Sexual orientation. Age. Ethnicity. Socioeconomic class. Oppression and self-awareness. Marriage and divorce. Children welfare and child support. Women empowerment. Adoption and reunification. Welfare services for children with developmental disabilities. Ethics.

**E: L=30**

## **400 Level**

### **SSC 401: Research Method II**

**2 Units**

Data collection and coding procedures. Analysis of data and relate these to the research objectives. Writing and discussing the research report.

**C: LH 30**

**PSY 401: Psychology of Terrorism and Trauma Management**

**2 Units**

Concept of terrorism. Theories of terrorism, types of terrorism. Psychological and social causes of terrorism in a modern society. Terrorism and crime in a depressed economy. Factors militating against the prevention of terrorism. Terrorism and human trafficking, terrorism and drug abuse, the role of police, military, and other paramilitary personnel in prevention of terrorism, terrorism and trauma, psychological consequences of terrorism and its management. Terrorism and penology, psychological implications of the use of arms in terrorism.

**PSY 402: Advanced Psycho-biological Study of Behaviour and Psychopharmacology**

**2 Units**

Brain chemistry, brain disorders and psychopathology examine the neurochemical factors in brain disorders as they relate to mental retardation, schizophrenia, affective disorder (depression and mania) and anxiety. Emphasis on empirical evidence. Introduction to psychopharmacology. Examines attempts to alter behaviour through the use of drugs (such as, anxiolytics, antidepressants, sedatives. The role of psychomimetic drugs and other drugs of addiction in the alteration of behaviour.

**C: LH=30**

**PSY 403: Practicum in Psychotherapy**

**2 Units**

Introduction to psychotherapy. Theoretical issues in psychotherapeutic interventions. Qualities of the client/therapy environment. Ethical issues in psychotherapy. Crisis intervention as an aspect of psychotherapy. Phases in therapy and evaluation of therapy outcome. Further practical instructions in psychotherapeutic intervention techniques. Supervised experience/practical in psychotherapy. Clinical experiences in psychiatric hospitals, old people's home and school for retardates. Application of the theories in laboratory and field situations. Practical and seminars. Exercises.

**C: LH=45**

**PSY 404: Advanced Clinical Psychology**

**2 Units**

Overview and categorization of mental disability. Theories of mental disabilities (medical model, functional model, and social model). Types and characteristics of intellectual disabilities. Practical approach to the diagnosis, management and treatment of mental deficiency and retardation such as the autism, Down syndrome, cerebral palsy, attention deficit and others. Causes, remedy and prevention. Training. Educational, vocational, social, societal attitudes to retardants.

**C: LH=45**

**PSY 405: Forensic Psychology**

**2 Units**

The concept of forensic psychology. The central role of the psychology of attribution in forensic psychology. Issues in identification parade. Construction of personality profile of criminals. The psychodynamic and psychosocial aspects of criminal behaviour. Psychological approaches to interrogation and extraction of confession. Psychological factors in eyewitness testimony. The psychologist as an expert witness. Hostage taking and the psychological aspect of hostage negotiation and response. The mental health status of the offender. Understanding the purposes of criminal sentencing.

**C: LH=30**

**PSY406: Research Project**

**4 Units**

Research report which may involve experimentation or a survey, or a clinical report to be undertaken by individual or group of students under the supervision of an academic staff.

**C: LH=180**

**PSY 407: Psychology of Social Change**

**2 Units**

Social psychological analysis of the concept of social change innovation and resistance. Theories of social change: evolutionary, functionary, economic, technological, cyclical and conflict theories. Tradition versus modernity. Value conflict and crises of identity, adjustment problems of social change. Dynamics of present culture. Studies of pre-literate societies. Stability and change, culture, and personality.

**C: LH=30**

**UIL-PSY 408: Practicum in Community Psychology**

**3 Units**

Theories of community psychology. Research methods. Community mental health. Prevention programs. Community practitioner as social change agent. Social factors. Cultural factors. Economic factors. Political factors. Environmental factors. International influences to promote positive change. Health and empowerment at individual and systemic levels. Empowerment, coping and social support. Relationship between power, politics and psychology. Sense of community. System approaches in change processes at the community level. Use of local community resources when working with health problems among individuals and groups. User-directed involvement in change processes. Contextual understanding of psychological and mental health problems. Community level political and administrative structure and functioning. Evaluation methodology.

**C: L=15; P= 90**

**UIL-PSY 409: Community Psychology II**

**3 Units**

Review the historical underpinnings of community psychology. Role of the environment in human behavior. Overview of theory. Research and action in community psychology. Application of psychological solutions to community-based social. Mental health, and environmental problems. Relationships between stressful environments. Supportive social systems. Individual and family well-being. Self-help. Empowerment. Cultural diversity. Changing local conditions through organizational, community. Societal-level action. Health and illness in social context. People and community strength. Cultural diversity. Understanding human diversity.

**C: LH = 45**

**UIL-PSY 410: Current Issues in Psychology**

**3 Units**

Cultism. Crime. HIV/AIDS. Drug abuse. Societal conflict and its impact. Child abuse. Life expectancy. Environmental pollution and its impact on people. Unemployment. Psychological health/ medical contexts. Addiction. Disability issues. Applied assessment. Forensic psychology. Positive psychology. Contemporary political, cultural, and societal influences on the discipline of psychology. Emerging trends and novel applications of psychology. Gender. Race. Culture in the History of Psychology.

**C: LH = 45**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK  
ACADEMIC PROGRAMME**

**Detailed Course Contents**

**100 Level**

**GST 111: Communication Skills in English**

**2 Credits**

Sound patterns in the English language (vowels and consonants, phonetics and phonology). English word classes (lexical and grammatical words, definitions, forms, functions, usages, collocations). Sentence in English (types: structural and functional, simple and complex). Grammar and Usage (tense, mood, modality and concord, aspects of language use in everyday life). Logical and Critical Thinking and Reasoning Methods (Logic and Syllogism, Inductive and Deductive Argument and Reasoning Methods, Analogy, Generalisation and Explanations). Ethical considerations, Copyright Rules and Infringements. Writing Activities: (Pre-writing, Writing, Post-writing, Editing and Proofreading; Brainstorming, Outlining, Paragraphing, Types of writing, Summary, Essays, Letter, Curriculum Vitae, Report Writing, Note Making and many others. Mechanics of Writing). Comprehension Strategies: (Reading and Types of Reading, Comprehension Skills, SQ3R). Information and Communication Technology in Modern Language Learning. Language skills for effective communication. Major word formation processes. Writing and reading comprehension strategies. Logical and critical reasoning for meaningful presentations. Art of public speaking and listening. Report writing.

45hrs (T), C

**GST 112: Nigerian Peoples and Culture**

**2 Credits**

Nigerian history, culture and art up to 1800 (Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo peoples and culture; peoples and culture of the ethnic minority groups). Nigeria under colonial rule (advent of colonial rule in Nigeria. Colonial administration of Nigeria). Evolution of Nigeria as a political unit (amalgamation of Nigeria in 1914; formation of political parties in Nigeria; Nationalist movement and struggle for independence). Nigeria and challenges of nation building (military intervention in Nigerian politics; Nigerian Civil War). Concept of trade and economics of self-reliance (indigenous trade and market system. Indigenous apprenticeship system among Nigeria people; trade, skill acquisition and self-reliance). Social justices and national development (law definition and classification. Judiciary and fundamental rights. Individual, norms and values (basic Nigeria norms and values, patterns of citizenship acquisition. Citizenship and civic responsibilities. Indigenous languages, usage and development. Negative attitudes and conducts. Cultism,

kidnapping and other related social vices). Re-orientation, moral and national values (The 3R's – Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Re-orientation. Re-orientation Strategies: Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), Green Revolution, Austerity Measures, War Against Indiscipline (WAI), War Against Indiscipline and Corruption(WAIC), Mass Mobilization for Self-Reliance, Social Justice and Economic Recovery (MAMSER), National Orientation Agency (NOA). Current socio-political and cultural developments in Nigeria.

30hrs (T), C

### **SWK 111: Introduction to Social Work**

**2 Credits**

Basic concepts of social welfare and social development and the three methods of professional practice in social work. The various components of social development. Types of social problems. A study of the development of social work in Europe, America and Nigeria. The principles and values of social work.

30hrs (T), C

### **SWK 112: Introduction to Indigenous Social Welfare**

**2 Credits**

This pre-colonial concept of social welfare and indigenous practices that worked to reduce the social problems of that era. The articulation of the mode of social welfare in colonial and post-colonial or neo-colonial societies alongside western forms of social welfare. The individual, the family and other social categories that catered for the vulnerable such as the age grade.

30hrs (T), C

### **SOC 111: Introduction to Sociology**

**2 Credits**

The industrial revolution, the period of enlightenment/ rationalization, capitalist democracy and their impact on the emergence of sociology as a discipline are introduced. This course introduces the basic concepts and the analysis and description of social structure and dynamics of human society, the field of sociology, sociology and other social sciences, basic concepts and the principles of sociology. The methods and major theoretical perspectives usually employed by sociologists in their explanation of the nature of social relations and society are presented and discussed. Institutions such as the family, education, religion, the economy, law, the polity and the state. Substantive areas of attention include problems of social stratification/inequality, power, work, bureaucracy, socialization/education, deviance, gender roles and social change.

45hrs (T), C

### **PSY 111: Introduction to Psychology**

**2 Credits**

A brief history of psychology; aims of psychology; early schools of psychology: structuralism, functionalism, behaviourism, gestalt psychology, psychoanalysis. Later schools of psychology: cognitive; evolutionary, humanistic, biological and many other Fields of psychology: Clinical, industrial, social, environmental, developmental, school, educational, neuropsychology, medical/behavioural, such as Psychology as a scientific discipline: principles that guide scientific research such as objectivism, empiricism, determinism, scepticism, convergence of operation, refutability, testability and many other methods of investigation in psychology: experimentation, observation, case-study, survey, archival. Relationship between psychology and other disciplines. Current issues - mind and body, Nature and Nurture controversies.

30hrs (T), C

### **SWK 122: Social Deviance and Systems Organisation**

**2 Credits**

General phenomenon of social deviance from Sociological and Social Work perspectives. Criminal as well as on non-criminal deviance such as mental disorder, drug use, and prostitution, clandestine subculture identity formation, stereotypes and implications for system or institutional functioning, conformity and non-conformity to systems/institutional norms and values, bureaucratic processes obedience to authority and intense indoctrination with the subculture norms and values. The effect of social deviance on individuals, families, communities and formal organizations.

30hrs (T), C

### **UIL-SWK 111: Death, Loss, Grief and Rehabilitation**

**2 Credits**

Meaning of grief, death/loss. Forms of loss: physical loss and abstract loss. Importance of providing support for families and clients in grief or bereavement. Factors that affect response to grief. Sociocultural approach to grief reaction. Social work intervention process while attending to clients in grief. Need for providing support to clients in grief or that experienced loss/death. Different types of loss taken from individual, family and socio-cultural perspectives. Grief reactions in the elderly. The importance of understanding trauma and its relationship with grief and loss. Prevention and management of anxiety, stress, trauma and its relationship with grief and loss. Burnout and post-traumatic-stress disorder. Coping and resilience in loss. Importance of social groups in integrating loss. Formation and practice of rituals, and diversity in religious and spiritual experiences as a component of coping with loss. Theories and models related to grief,

loss/death. Rehabilitation of clients in grief/bereavement. Challenges experienced by social workers in the process of rehabilitating clients in grief.

30hrs (T), C

### **UIL-SWK 112: Human Sexuality and Social Work**

**2 Credits**

Definition of basic concepts: Sex, sexuality and gender. Sex education. Components of sex education.

Benefits of sex education. Problems of sex education. Overview of the development of adolescent stage. Identification of abnormal sexual behaviour in the adolescent stage. Pre-marital sex. Problems of premarital sex (Physical health risk and social health risk). Homosexuality. Theories concerning the evaluation and treatment of adolescents with abnormal sexual behaviour. The feminist perspectives. Origin/ Development of the feminist theories. Typology of feminist theories. Traditional and contemporary attitudes of male dominated societies. Gender role and consequences. Factors shaping the relationships between males and females. Managing sexual urge: abstinence and the use of condom (advantages and disadvantages of each). Public policy issue on the role of women. HIV/AIDS: meaning. Stages of development and features of HIV/AIDS. Mode of transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS.

30hrs (T), C

### **UIL-SWK 113: Human Behaviour and Social environment**

**2 Credits**

Definition of basic concepts: environment and human behaviour. Role of the environment in assessing human behaviour. The ecological perspectives. The human life cycle. Influence of biological, psychological and sociological variables on human behaviour. The range of cultural system. Economic forces and human behaviour. Influence of culture on human behaviour. Maintaining optimal health among members of a group. Theories of personality development. Piaget theory of personality development. Erickson theory. Kohlberg and other theories. The organisation system theory. Ethical issues and human behaviour. Critical issues taken into consideration while assessing problem situation. Assessing the community. Growth of cities and its effect on human behaviour. The urban/rural violence. The social worker's role in societal stability. Skills required of a social to change the environment. Advocacy. Brokering. Program development. Mediation. Research and case management.

30hrs (T), C

### **UIL-SWK 122: Social Work and Rehabilitation**

**2 Credits**

Meaning of Rehabilitation. Importance of rehabilitation in social work. Types of rehabilitation programs. Services offered to clients in the Rehabilitation. Role of social workers in the

Rehabilitation program. Traditional forms of Rehabilitation services. Mncceptions about rehabilitation. Modern trends in Rehabilitation. Process/stages involved inisco rehabilitation of clients. Disability. Forms of disability. Programmes for people with disability.Challenges for people with disability. Disability Rights law in Nigeria. Problems encountered in Rehabilitation. Addressing the challenges involved in Rehabilitation. Effective rehabilitation. Factors accountable for the unmet global needs for rehabilitation. The community Based Rehabilitation (CBR). Meaning and Goals of CBR. .Development of CBR. Challenges of CBR in Nigeria. Role of the family and community members in CBR. Human Resources in CBR. Overcoming discrimination against People with Disability in Nigeria (PWD).Rehabilitation through team work. Assessment and evaluation of Rehabilitation program.

30hrs (T), C

## **200 Level**

### **GST 212: Philosophy, Logic and Human Existence**

**2 Credits**

Concept of Entrepreneurship (Entrepreneurship, Intrapreneurship/Corporate Entrepreneurship,). Theories, Rationale and relevance of Entrepreneurship (Schumpeterian and other perspectives, Risk-Taking, Necessity and opportunity-based entrepreneurship and Creative destruction). Characteristics of Entrepreneurs (Opportunity seeker, Risk taker, Natural and Nurtured, Problem solver and change agent, Innovator and creative thinker). Entrepreneurial thinking (Critical thinking, Reflective thinking, and Creative thinking). Innovation (Concept of innovation, Dimensions of innovation, Change and innovation, Knowledge and innovation). Enterprise formation, partnership and networking (Basics of Business Plan, Forms of business ownership, Business registration and Forming alliances and joint ventures). Contemporary Entrepreneurship Issues (Knowledge, Skills and Technology, Intellectual property, Virtual office, Networking). Entrepreneurship in Nigeria (Biography of inspirational Entrepreneurs, Youth and women entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship support institutions, Youth enterprise networks and Environmental and cultural barriers to entrepreneurship). Basic principles of e-commerce.

30hrs (T), C

### **SSC 202: Introduction to Computer and its Application**

**3 Credits**

Historical perspectives of computing sciences that gave birth to the different programs. Characteristics of each program in computing sciences. Hardware, Software; and human resources; Integration and application in business and other segments of society. Information processing and its roles in society. laboratory assignments using the PC's operating system, and several commonly used application software, such as word processors, spreadsheets, presentations, graphics and other applications. Internet and on-line resources, browsers, and search engines.

45hrs (T), C

### **SWK 211: History of Social Work**

**3 Credits**

The basic concepts of the discipline as well as the debates that informed the introduction of formal social welfare services are presented. The course traces the historical and philosophic development of social work theory and practice with their roots from Britain and the United States of America with emphasis on poor laws and the Charity Organization Society (COS). The colonial origin of social work in Nigeria beginning with Freed Slaves Homes, the Green Triangle Club and the care of children during the Second World War are examined. The Fields of social work practice are introduced as well as current issues of debate are presented and discussed. The state of social work profession and social welfare services (government and voluntary) in contemporary Nigeria are also discussed.

45hrs (T), C

### **SWK 212: Social Work Theories**

**3 Credits**

Different theories of individual and group dynamics together with their various therapeutic approaches and how these can be employed in the solution of human problems. The models of social work practice presented by Zofia Butyrim such as the problem solving model, the psychosocial model, the functional model, the behaviour therapy model, the crisis intervention model, the four systems model and many others. would form the basis of discussion. Attention will also be paid to new trends, which emphasise the client's awareness of his civil and community rights. The course will take a critical look at the state of social work profession in Nigeria since its development. It will consider the major achievements, problems and prospects for the professionalization of social work now and in the future.

45hrs (T), C

### **SWK 214: Social Casework Principles, Ethics and Values**

**2 Credits**

Problem assessment, planning, implementation and evaluation of intervention strategies in social casework. To this end, the techniques and principles of social casework particularly those presented by Felix Biestek – individualization, acceptance, controlled emotional involvement, non-judgmental attitude, client-self-determination, confidentiality, interviewing processes, intervention models, communication and recording. Family, kindred and juvenile casework relevant to the Nigerian situation and how those cases are resolved. Social work ethics and values.

30hrs (T), C

### **SWK 213: Forensic Social Work**

**2 Credits**

Principles and processes of communication, types of communication skills needed to understand human nature in social work transactional analysis. Various non-verbal forms of communication would also be presented and discussed alongside barriers to effective communication. The study of skills and techniques of various forms of recording; adaptation of interviewing skills in various contexts of practice will also be covered. Social work recording in various settings such as health and family welfare agencies.

30hrs (T), C

### **UIL-SWK 211: Substance and Drug Abuse**

**2 Credits**

Definition of terms: substance, drug, drug abuse and others. Nature of drug being abused. History of drug abuse in Nigeria. Behaviour of a substance abuser. Effect of drug abuse to the individual and society. Predicting factors associated with drug abuse. Services for children at risk in abusive families. Use of counselling therapy. The role of significant others. Role of the government and nongovernmental organization. Role of the National Drug Enforcement Agency (NDLEA). Social work treatment approaches. Theories and models related to drugs/substance abuse. Social support required in treatment of clients in drug abuse. Rehabilitation services for drug abusers. Comparing the prevalence of drug abuse in urban and rural areas. Evaluation and follow-up program for client under drug addiction. The relationship between youth unemployment and drug abuse. Remedies for drug addiction among Nigerian youths.

30hrs (T), C

### **UIL-SWK 213: Field Work Visits**

**2 Credits**

Meaning of social work agencies. Identification of social work agencies located in Ilorin Metropolis such as; Olive Community Initiative, Eyenkorin, Boaster Training Institute, Ganmo, Brafem Geriatric Foundation, Basin Road, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Psychiatric Hospital and others. Description of Agency location. Reasons for existence of social work agencies. Peculiarities of different social agencies located in Ilorin Metropolis. Nature of clients served by each agency. History of the agency. General role of the agency. Different between public social agencies and private social agencies. Organogram of the agency visited. The role of professional social worker. Relationship between the agency and the host community. Sources of fund the agency. Resources available in the agency. Sources of finance to the agency. Agency environment. Qualifications of the agency staff. Strength and weaknesses. Reports and class presentations. Evaluation.

30hrs (T), C

### **UIL –SWK 212: Counselling and Psychotherapy**

**2 Credits**

Meaning of the term ‘counselling’. Relationships between counselling and Social Work. Overview of counselling and therapeutic process. Multicultural framework for using counselling skill with special focus to Nigeria. The concept of values. Cultural sensitivity/awareness. Culture and ethnicity. Culture and gender. Culture and sexuality. Culture and socio-economic status. Interviewing and assessment techniques. Basic communication and problem solving skills; Methods of evaluation and recording in counselling and psychotherapeutic process. Facilitative conditions for counselling. The concept of empathy. Theories in counselling and psychotherapy. The Idiographic perspective. The Humanistic approach. Cognitive behaviour therapy, Narrative therapy: Solution focused therapy. Reality therapy and others. Psycho-Analytic theory. Rational-Emotional therapy. Using counselling skills with groups. Application of therapeutic techniques and skills to various settings. Role of information technology in counselling.

30hrs (T), C

### **UIL-SWK 214: Introduction to Field Work Practicum and Analysis in Problem Solving**

**2 Credits**

Need/objectives of field work practicum. Relationship between field practicum and classroom learning. Skills needed for field practicum. Principles that guide students activities in field practicum. Meaning of Interview. Types of interview. Interview schedule in field practice. Problems and objectives of successful interview. Ethics and values in social work. Application of social work ethics and values in field practicum. Recording. Importance of recording in social work field practicum. The recording framework. Problem

solving/intervention process. Client's socio-demographic data. Problem identification. Assessment. Planning. Intervention. Evaluation. Follow-up. Use of group work in field practice. Role of agency supervisors. Problems/challenges of field practicum in social work.

30hrs (T), C

## **UIL-SWK 216: Dynamics of Social Functioning**

**2 Credits**

Definition of personality. Social and cultural determinant of personality growth. Theories of Human development. Erickson theory. Cognitive theory of personality development. Piaget cognitive theory. Personal and positional models. Forms and methods of accommodation: Defence Mechanism. Forms of defence mechanism. Advantages of defence mechanism. Tension-Reduction model. Concept of personality disorder. Personality disorder as adaptive patterns. Assimilation and Accommodation. Forms of accommodation. Abnormal behaviours in the Nigerian context. Concept of motivation. Motivational patterns in Nigeria. Behaviour in modification technique. Common reinforcers that control behaviour. Modification of adaptive and Mal-adaptive responses in motivational processes. Stages in the application of Behaviour Modification techniques in case treatment.

30hrs (T), C

### **300 Level**

## **GST 312: Peace and Conflict Resolution**

**2 Credits**

Concepts of Peace, Conflict and Security in a multi-ethnic nation. Types and Theories of Conflicts: Ethnic, Religious, Economic, Geo-political Conflicts. Structural Conflict Theory, Realist Theory of Conflict, Frustration-Aggression Conflict Theory. Root causes of Conflict and Violence in Africa: Indigene and settlers Phenomenon.

Boundaries/boarder disputes. Political disputes. Ethnic disputes and rivalries. Economic Inequalities. Social disputes. Nationalist Movements and Agitations. Selected Conflict Case Studies – Tiv-Jukun. Zangon Kataf, Chieftaincy and Land disputes and many others. Peace Building, Management of Conflicts and Security: Peace & Human Development. Approaches to Peace & Conflict Management --- (Religious, Government, Community Leaders and many others). Elements of Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution: Conflict dynamics assessment Scales: Constructive & Destructive. Justice and Legal framework: Concepts of Social Justice; The Nigerian Legal System. Insurgency and Terrorism. Peace Mediation and Peace Keeping. Peace & Security Council (International, National and Local levels) Agents of Conflict resolution – Conventions, Treaties Community Policing: Evolution and Imperatives. Alternative Dispute Resolution, ADR: a.) Dialogue b.) Arbitration, c.) Negotiation d.) Collaboration and many others. Roles of International Organizations in Conflict Resolution: a.) The United Nations, UN, and its Conflict Resolution Organs, b.) The African Union &

Peace Security Council c.) ECOWAS in Peace Keeping. Media and Traditional Institutions in Peace Building. Managing Post-Conflict Situations/Crisis: Refugees. Internally Displaced Persons, IDPs. The role of NGOs in Post- Conflict Situations/Crisis.

30hrs (T), C

### **ENT 312: Venture Creation**

**2 Credits**

Opportunity Identification (Sources of business opportunities in Nigeria, Environmental scanning, Demand and supply gap/unmet needs/market gaps/Market Research, Unutilised resources, Social and climate conditions and Technology adoption gap). New business development (business planning, market research). Entrepreneurial Finance (Venture capital, Equity finance, Micro finance, Personal savings, Small business investment organizations and Business plan competition). Entrepreneurial marketing and e-commerce (Principles of marketing, Customer Acquisition & Retention, B2B, C2C and B2C models of e-commerce, First Mover Advantage, E-commerce business models and Successful E- Commerce Companies,). Small Business Management/Family Business: Leadership & Management, Basic book keeping, Nature of family business and Family Business Growth Model. Negotiation and Business communication (Strategy and tactics of negotiation/bargaining, Traditional and modern business communication methods). Opportunity Discovery Demonstrations (Business idea generation presentations, Business idea Contest, Brainstorming sessions, Idea pitching). Technological Solutions (The Concept of Market/Customer Solution, Customer Solution and Emerging Technologies, Business Applications of New Technologies - Artificial Intelligence (AI), Virtual/Mixed Reality (VR), Internet of Things (IoTs), Blockchain, Cloud Computing, Renewable Energy and many others. Digital Business and ECommerce Strategies).

30hrs (T), C

### **SSC 301: Innovation in the Social Sciences**

**2 Credits**

Identifying Innovative ideas in dealing with Societal Problems and Environmental Issues. Establishing and mobilising resources for establishing enterprises through which social science knowledge can be applied to social research for public and private sectors; social and human welfare services such as care for children and the elderly, training consulting services; Proposal writing techniques for grants, Managing grants. Models for establishing Family Social Health Centres, Community Gender Balancing Units, and Community Development Management Units. Social Sciences and innovation in technology and Patenting new ideas.

30hrs (T), C

### **SSC 302: Research Method I**

**2 Credits**

Types of research design and the relationship between research design and data collection strategies will be covered. Determination of sampling size and sampling procedures, relationship between sampling and the choice of statistical techniques, the construction of data collection instruments- questionnaire, observation checklists and many others will be covered. Both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods: observation, surveys, interviews, questionnaires, documentation and library research, case studies, and content analysis. The problems of values and ethics in social research.

30hrs (T), C

### **SWK 312: Community Development**

**2 Credits**

Community development theories. Basic concepts in community development, Historical development of community development initiative. Identifying and meeting community needs. Application of community development theories to practice, group dynamics and various community groups educational enlightenment.

30hrs (T), C

### **SWK 314: Social Problems and Social Work**

**2 Credits**

A sociological survey of the complex relationship between social problems in the emerging Nigeria socio-cultural system. Crime and delinquency, poverty and destitution, unemployment, homelessness, drug abuse, wife battering, family disorganization, child abuse and neglect, abnormal sexual behaviour and prostitution, unintended pregnancies, premarital sex and abortion, mental illness, ethnic and racial discrimination and conflict, community disorganization, population displacement, violence, secret cults and street gansterism, human trafficking, sexually transmitted diseases, substandard or poor housing and slums, environmental pollution, and population crisis. Public policies and rehabilitative services.

30hrs (T), C

### **SWK 315: Gender and Social Policy**

**2 Credits**

Social policy legislation with respect to the place of women in Nigeria as mothers and workers. It will also appraise the changing status of women in Nigeria and its implications for social policy formulation. Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

30hrs (T), C

**SWK 325: Social Policy, Legislation and Administration in Nigeria****2 Credits**

Competing philosophical and ideological models on the role of the state in the provision of social services, the course examines the problems and processes of social welfare policy formulation and implementation with special reference to Britain and Nigeria. Existing social legislation of major areas of social welfare concerns such as the family, children and young persons, labour, health and social insurance, education, prison/probation of offenders, the socially disadvantaged, drug abuse and many others will be assessed. Areas of neglect in current social policy. The administration of various social services (government and voluntary) with special attention to the administration of housing, education, health, social security services and special services to specific groups. Social welfare planning and the distribution of national income and wealth.

30hrs (T), C

**SWK 328: Social Work and Pandemics****3 Credits**

The basic facts about selected pandemics: human immune-deficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), Lassa fever and Ebola with the aim of sensitizing students to the public health, social policy, and social services delivery issues related to each. The special challenges that these pandemics pose for social work practice. In addition, students will be offered opportunity to explore their own beliefs, values, and approaches to the issues raised particularly by AIDS, and to gain facility in accessing and assessing the rapidly accumulating materials appearing on the topic. This course will also cover the knowledge and skills in working with individuals and their families who suffered from HIV/AIDS and emphasize on critical analysis of the social causes of HIV/AIDS. Emphasis would be laid on counselling in the management of HIV/AIDS, couples with discordant zero- results, pregnancy and care of children.

45hrs (T), C

**UIL – SWK 311: Field Work Practicum: Social Analysis in case work, Group work and Community Organization****2 Credits**

Functions of Social Work agency. Generalist approach. Components of generic training. Rules of the agency. Relationships with external environment. Resources within and outside the agency. Interviewing. Process and requirements for successful interview. Process involved in case treatment. Problem identification: Workers role. Evaluation and follow up. Social work

skills. Challenges and problems in the treatment process. Application of Social Work principles and values. Social work ethics applicable in the field. Theories/models related to case treatment. Seminar presentation and classroom interaction. Analysis of problems encountered and how they were surmounted. Future plans.

30hrs (T), C

### **UIL – SWK 312: Field Work Practice: Problem solving and evaluation in case work, Group work and Community Organization 2 Credits**

Generalist approach to problem solving. Nature of agency. Functions of the agency. Resources available in the agency. Organogram/organizational structure. Overview of the intervention process. Problem identification. Role of the field instructor. Assessment. Planning. Workers role. Evaluation and follow-up. Problems encountered in case analysis. Review of theories and models. Application of appropriate theories to case treatment. Quality of a good theory. Application of theories and models in treatment: crisis intervention, psychodynamic theory, Task centered theory, system theory, cognitive theory, critical theory, feminist theory, empowerment theory and others. Format for writing a good report. Presentation of reports and interactive session. Review of problems experiences in the field and how they were surmounted. Relevance of monitoring and follow-up.

30hrs (T), C

### **UIL – SWK 313: Social Work and Mental Health**

**2 Credits**

The concept of abnormality. Social determinants of mental health. Dimensions of social exclusion. Role of social workers in mental health services. Poor education. Unemployment. Food insecurity. Socioeconomic inequality. Poverty and neighbourhood deprivation. Poor housing quality and others. Access to Health care by Mental Health Patients. Mental health social work with children, adults and old people. Treatment and Rehabilitation of Psychopathological problems. Co-morbidity of substance abuse. Child maltreatment: Family violence and mental disorders. Treatment approaches/Techniques in Mental health. Assertive training. Crisis intervention. Individual counselling. Behaviour modification therapy. Cognitive behavioural therapies. Group therapy and family treatment. Use of compulsion in mental health practice. Securing the mental health settings. Differentiating between the role of a psychiatric social worker and that of a clinical psychologist or a psychiatrist in the prevention, assessment, treatment and rehabilitation of individual with psychopathology. Nigerian policy approach to mental health. Construction of stigma for mental health patients.

30hrs (T), C

### **UIL – SWK 314: Spirituality and Social Work**

**Credits**

Definition of basic concepts: Spirituality, religion and culture. Contributions of religion and spirituality to human existence. Ritual: its meaning. Purpose of ritual. Implications of ritual for Social Work. Physical, psychological and social healing. Spirituality and meaning of life. Understanding death and grief/mourning. Implications of death and grief/mourning to Social Work. Spirituality and intervention process. Spirituality and trauma/mental illness. Social Work values; Ethics and spirituality. Requirements for spiritually sensitive social work practice. Addressing value conflicts. Ageing and spirituality. Religion/spirituality and illness. Role of religion and spirituality in treating diseases or illnesses. Spirituality, belief and relationship. Implications to Social Work. Community worship and ritual. Bonding and identity. Community reconciliation. Social exclusion. Comparative religious orientation. Christianity, Islam, Traditional religion and others. Cultural competence.

Erickson's personality development theory. Fowler's stage model of faith development.

30hrs (T), C

### **400 Level**

#### **SSC 401: Research Method II**

**2 Credits**

Data collection and coding procedures. Analysis of data and relate these to the research objectives. Writing and discussing the research report.

30hrs (T), C

#### **SWK 401: Field Work Practicum**

**2 Credits**

At the end of the 300 level session students are required to go on fieldwork placement for a period of 10 weeks. The first 4 weeks should be spent in (i) Medical social work, (ii) psychiatric social work, (iii) school social work while the last remaining 6 weeks are spent in family/kinred casework and child care services. The course offers the student an educational experience in a social service agency under the supervision of a qualified professional. The course provides opportunities for students to work in a professional setting to develop and demonstrate skills in Social Work, to integrate the theories and practices learned in and out of the classroom and to develop a sense of commitment to the social work profession and its Code of Ethics. At the end of the placement and at the beginning of 400 level, the student is expected to submit field practicum report II to the Department using a departmental format.

90hrs (T), C

### **SWK 402: Research Project**

**6 Credits**

This is an original research project on a social service/social problem/social work practice selected by the student in consultation with a departmental supervisor. The research project provides opportunities to extend, deepen and apply knowledge, skills and attributes in the context of a research project. The research project may be based on library and/or fieldwork research. The research project report is to be written in five chapters: (i) Introduction, (ii) literature review, (iii) research methodology, (iv) data analysis, and (v) discussion and conclusion.

270hrs (T), C

### **SWK 412: Social Work Intervention with Individuals, Families and Vulnerable Persons** **3Credits**

How Social workers engage with individuals, families, communities and vulnerable persons to determine their needs and wishes, and determine actions which may be helpful. The techniques of building productive working relationships and utilizing professional judgment, to deploy appropriate interventions which promote client's selfdetermination, support, protection and positive change.

45hrs (T), C

### **SWK 414: Social Group Work and Youth Development**

**2Credits**

The theories and practice of social group work. In addition, the development, interactionism, preventive and rehabilitative approaches to social group work. The therapeutic group is also examined. National youth policy and youth development activities in general and in particular the Nigeria National Youth Award Scheme. Leadership development programmes and the National Youth Service Schemes.

30hrs (T), C

### **SWK 415: Women and Child Development**

**2Credits**

The basic gender concepts/terminologies (i.e. Gender Dictionary) and their programme values. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) module for the training

of specialists in gender programmes for the implementation of projects at Federal, State and Local government levels and for the non-governmental organizations. It builds participants' capacity to recognize gender issues in Nigeria. The social and economic status of women in Nigeria. The identification and management of projects that would reduce the problems affecting women. Analyzing, evaluating and monitoring of women projects. Identifying obstacles and opportunities in programme planning and implementation. Integrating gender concerns in state programmes. And writing proposals and formulating a plan of action. Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), women development policy in Nigeria and all other legal instruments for the protection of women. The conception of life, growth and birth. The nature-nurture controversy. The physical, cognitive and social development of the child. The impact of various parenting styles on the child. Convention on the Right of the Child (CRC), the child development policy/the Child's Rights Bill and all other legal provisions for child development. Child sexual abuse and other types of child maltreatment that violate the rights of the Nigerian child and their implications for child development and welfare.

30hrs (T), C

### **SWK 421: Social Work Legislation and Policy**

**3Credits**

The nature and development of social welfare policy in Nigeria, legal and governmental processes of social policy and planning as well as decision making in Nigeria. Social legislation in Nigeria. Family law, children and young person's law, adoption law and many others. Principles underlying social agency policy and function. Social workers role in administering social agencies and coordinating social welfare programmes. Nature of client system and rights of the clients.

45hrs (T), C

### **SWK 426: Case Conferences and Integrative Social Work**

**3Credits**

Professional judgment and critical reflection using a generalist approach in the identification of problems and the review of possible options in the solution of such problems. Case conferences in social casework with individuals, social groups and communities would be presented and reviewed in a seminar based situation.

45hrs (T), C

### **UIL – SWK 403: Gerontology and Geriatric Social Work**

**3Credits**

Meaning of social gerontology and geriatric. Development/History of social gerontology. Sub-fields of social gerontology. Perspectives of ageing. Biological ageing. Sociological ageing. Psychological ageing. Sources of population data. Factors underlying demographic change. The ageing process. Theories of ageing. Disengagement theory. Activity theory and

continuity theory. Ageing stereotypes/ageism. Successful ageing. Diseases of the elderly. Ageing and social institutions. The family: Religious institution. Economic institution. The political and Educational institutions. Institutionalization and non-institutionalization of the elderly. The Nigerian indigenous care system. Social security services for the elderly. Objectives of social security scheme for the elderly. The Nigerian Pension System development of pension system and problems. Roles and skills required of geriatric social worker.

45hrs (T), C

### **UIL – SWK 413: Comparative Social Work**

**2Credits**

Overview of the development of social work. Features of social work practice in Britain/England. Social work practice in America, France and others. Role of the state on social work practice. Professionalization of social work in European countries. Development of social work in Nigeria. The role of the Nigerian government. The influence of culture on social work practice. Analysis and comparison of social work practice in Europe and Africa countries. Ethnicity and race or other social identities. Interpersonal interaction/relationship in social work practice. Ethics and values in social work. The role of gender and other demographic factors. Evidence based practice. Social welfare policies in Nigeria. Challenges of Social work practice in Nigeria. Role of international organizations. Contrasting problem definition and policy responses among nations. Analytical tools on social policies from various nations.

30hrs (T), C

### **UIL – SWK 402: Medical/Clinical Social Work**

**2Credits**

Origin of medical social work. Factors that contributed to the emergence of medical/clinical social work. Roles of a medical/clinical social worker. Organizational structure and administration of health care institutions. Concept of diseases. Medical and socio-cultural models of illness. Health seeking behaviour. Basic principles of clinical practice; assessment/diagnosis. Evidence based treatment. Application of psychotherapy in handling clinical problems. Challenges/problems of Nigerian health care system. Resources and training programmes. Place of ethics and values in medical social work. Theories related to medical social work. The Health Belief Model. Disease model. Theory of planned behaviour. Group think and conflict of interest.

30hrs (T), C

### **UIL – SWK 412: School Social Work**

**2Credits**

Need for school social work. History/Development of school social work. The school social environment. Functions of school education. Problems of school. Meaning of socialization.

Agents of socialization. The school as an agent of socialization. Nature of school social work in Nigeria. Attributes and skills of a school social worker. Responsibilities of the school social worker to students/pupils, parents, school administration and society. School social work values. Family influence on pupils/students. Family as bed rock for stable and progressing society. Problems of the Nigerian modern family. Peer group influence on pupils. Functions of the peer group. Maladjusted school child and the school social worker. Problems of adolescents. Dropping out of school. Drug abuse. Alcoholism. Sex related problems. Juvenile delinquency. Theoretical explanations of youth deviance. Learning theory. Differential Association theory. Sub-cultural theory. Children with special needs. Mental retardation, enuresis and physical deformity. The school environment. Influence of school environment on pupils/students. Defense mechanisms in pupils/students. Issues and methods in practice of school social work.

30hrs (T), C

#### **UIL – SWK 414: Industrial Social Work**

**2Credits**

Overview on the meaning of social work. Structure and Nature of organizations. Reasons/needs for existence of industrial/formal organizations. Scope of industrial social work. Social work skills. Relevance of industrial social work. Historical foundation. Public and private bureaucracies. Problems of formal organization in the new states. Workers and organizational needs. Employer – Employee relationship. Development of trade union in Nigeria. Organizational culture. Significance of technology. Industry and the Nigerian family/community. Concept of industrialization. Concept of Development and national development. Role of industrial social work in National development. Welfare scheme for industrial workers. Challenges of social workers in industrial setting. Rehabilitation program for injured workers. Theories and models related to industrial social work. The scientific management theory. Industrial Relations theory. Exchange theory. Labour movement theory. Hierarchy of need theory. Employment policy in Nigeria. The Worker Compensation Act. Socio-cultural practices and industrial social work.

30hrs (T), C

### **SUMMARY**

#### **100 LEVEL**

**Compulsory Courses:** GST 111 (2), GST 112 (2), SWK 111 (2), SWK 112 (2), SOC 111 (2), PSY 111 (2), SWK 122 (2), UIL-SWK 111 (2), UIL-SWK 112 (2), UIL-SWK 113 (2), UIL-SWK 122 (2) = **22 Credits**

**Total = 22 Credits**

## **200 LEVEL**

**Compulsory Courses:** GST 212 (2), SSC 202 (3), SWK 211 (3), SWK 212 (3), SWK 214 (2), SWK 213 (2), UIL-SWK 211 (2), UIL-SWK 213 (2), UIL – SWK 212 (2), UIL-SWK 214 (2), UIL-SWK 216 (2) = **25 Credits**

**Total = 25 Credits (UTME)**

In addition, Direct Entry Students are to offer: GST 111 (2), GST 112 (2) = **4 Credits**

**Total = 29 Credits (DE)**

## **300 LEVEL**

**Compulsory Courses:** GST 312 (2), ENT 312 (2), SSC 301 (2), SSC 302 (2), SWK 312 (2), SWK 314 (2), SWK 315 (2), SWK 325 (2), SWK 328 (3), UIL – SWK 311 (2), UIL – SWK 312 (2), UIL – SWK 313 (2), UIL – SWK 314 (2) = **27 Credits**

**Total = 27 Credits**

## **400 LEVEL**

**Compulsory Courses:** SSC 401 (2), SWK 401 (2), SWK 402 (6), SWK 412 (3), SWK 414 (2), SWK 415 (2), SWK 421 (3), SWK 426 (3), UIL – SWK 403 (3), UIL – SWK 413 (2), UIL – SWK 402 (2), UIL – SWK 412 (2), UIL – SWK 414 (2) = **34 Credits**

**Total = 34 Credits**

## **Graduation Requirements:**

UTME

Minimum of **108** credit units for UTME students.

DE

For Direct Entry Students, minimum of **90** credit units.

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**  
**B.Sc. SOCIOLOGY**  
**DETAILS OF SOCIOLOGY CCMAS COURSE CONTENTS**

**100 LEVEL**

**GST 111: Communication Skills in English (2 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)**

Sound patterns in the English language (vowels and consonants, phonetics and phonology). English word classes (lexical and grammatical words, definitions, forms, functions, usages, collocations). Sentence in English (types: structural and functional, simple and complex). Grammar and Usage (tense, mood, modality and concord, aspects of language use in everyday life). Logical and Critical Thinking and Reasoning Methods (Logic and Syllogism, Inductive and Deductive Argument and Reasoning Methods, Analogy, Generalisation and Explanations). Ethical considerations, Copyright Rules and Infringements. Writing Activities: (Pre-writing, Writing, Post-writing, Editing and Proofreading; Brainstorming, Outlining, Paragraphing, Types of writing, Summary, Essays, Letter, Curriculum Vitae, Report Writing, Note Making and many other mechanics of Writing). Comprehension Strategies: (Reading and Types of Reading, Comprehension Skills, SQ3R). Information and Communication Technology in Modern Language Learning. Language skills for effective communication. Major word formation processes. Writing and reading comprehension strategies. Logical and critical reasoning for meaningful presentations. Art of public speaking and listening. Report writing.

**GST 112: Nigerian Peoples and Culture (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Nigerian history, culture and art up to 1800 (Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo peoples and culture. Peoples and culture of the ethnic minority groups). Nigeria under colonial rule (advent of colonial rule in Nigeria. Colonial administration of Nigeria). Evolution of Nigeria as a political unit (amalgamation of Nigeria in 1914. Formation of political parties in Nigeria. Nationalist movement and struggle for independence). Nigeria and challenges of nation building (military intervention in Nigerian politics. Nigerian Civil War). Concept of trade and economics of self-reliance (indigenous trade and market system. indigenous apprenticeship system among Nigeria people. Trade, skill acquisition and self-reliance). Social justices and national development (law definition and classification. Judiciary and fundamental rights. Individual, norms and values (basic Nigeria norms and values, patterns of citizenship acquisition. Citizenship and civic responsibilities. Indigenous languages, usage and development. Negative attitudes and conducts. Cultism, kidnapping and other related social vices). Re-orientation, moral and national values (The 3R's – Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Re-orientation; Re-orientation Strategies: Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), Green Revolution, Austerity Measures, War Against Indiscipline (WAI), War Against Indiscipline and Corruption(WAIC), Mass Mobilization for Self-Reliance, Social Justice and Economic Recovery (MAMSER), National Orientation Agency (NOA). Current socio-political and cultural developments in Nigeria.

**SOC 101: Introduction to Sociology I (2 Units C: LH 30)**

An analysis of the connection between the Industrial and Political revolutions which occurred in the 18th century, the attempts by the founding fathers of Sociology to produce a science of society and emergence of Sociology. Subjectmatter of sociology. Different conceptualisations of Sociology. Scientific status of sociology. The problem of social order. Contributions of classical sociologists to sociology. Contributions of contemporary sociologists to sociology. An analysis of the connection between the Industrial and Political revolutions which occurred in the 18th century. Sociology and other related disciplines. The difference between sociology and other social science subjects. Introduction to basic concepts of Sociological analysis such as roles, status, society, culture, culture contact and many others. The social structure and its dynamics. The process of socialisation and use of its products to channel behaviour towards certain directions while barring others simultaneously. Basic concepts in sociology; community, culture and society, norms, folkways, laws, mores, deviance, crime and sanctions; social facts and psychological facts; social groups; small and large groups. Job prospects in sociology. Introduction to basic concepts of Sociological analysis such as roles, status, society, culture, culture contact and many others; the social structure and its dynamics: The process of socialisation and use of its products to channel behaviour towards certain directions while barring others simultaneously.

**SOC 102: Introduction to African Social Anthropology (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Introduction to anthropology and social anthropology. Anthropology and related disciplines. Theorizing the evolution of man. Historical, theoretical and methodological perspectives in social anthropology. Basic concepts in social anthropology. Culture, society, kinship and marriage. Descent grouping. Socio-political and economic systems in ancient and modern societies. The concepts, themes, perspectives and methods of anthropological enquiries. The relationship between Anthropology and other social science disciplines; survey of human origins and cultural achievements to reflect main variations in social and political systems and the relevance of Anthropology in contemporary societies. Other areas include the evolution of humanity, human biological ecological variations, economic anthropology, cultural ethnology, anthropology of development and hibernation anthropology. Knowing the thrust of social anthropology which is a distinct field and one that is closely related to sociology, hence social anthropology. Appreciating the context for social anthropological works. Recognising the racist origin of anthropology; appraising the historical re-orientation of the study of Social Anthropology

**SOC 103: Introduction to African Societies and Cultures (2 Units C: LH 30)**

The role Archaeology in understanding African cultural heritage; archaeological, historical and the ethnographic evidence; definition of African cultural heritage; understanding the past; early man; cultural diversity in Africa; development of farming and sedentary life-styles; growth of cities; arts and crafts, early trade patterns; traditional institutions, cultural practices and heritage resources; clanship and descent among specified cultures; a survey of post-colonial African societies characterised by differences in economic or political organisations, the empires, and their socio-political administrations; the impacts of colonialism on these societies; the contemporary

structures of African societies – social organisation, polity, economy and world views before imported religion like Christianity and Islam; the meaning of components of culture with examples; peoples and cultures in Nigeria/Africa (such as, Nigeria has not less than 300 ethnic groups, each with its distinct culture); an idea of the number of ethnic or tribal groups in Africa.

#### **SOC 104: Introduction to Psychology (2 Units C: LH 30)**

The subject matter of psychology. Basic concepts and methods in psychology. Psychology and other social sciences. Introduction to personality psychology. The person like all other persons, like some other persons and like no other persons. Socialisation and personality development. Psychoanalytic theory of human behaviour. Socio-biology and human nature. Theories of learning, motivation and perception; application of psychology to everyday life. Introduction to the biological foundations of human behavior. The process by which knowledge, attitude, personality and experience shape human behaviour. The functioning of the social system and the formation of different attitudes by individuals. Psychology from cognate ones like sociology, social anthropology, psychiatry, social psychology and many others; idea about various specialties in psychology (such as general psychology vis-à-vis clinical psychology and in what context any expert in the discipline can operate) and many others; the history of psychology, focus of psychology, unit of study in psychology and key concepts. Methods used in psychological studies and many others. Overview of psychological theories of human behaviour/personality development, such as theories of Freud, Jung, Piaget and many others. History of psychology in Nigeria today.

#### **SOC 105: Elements of Scientific Thought I (4 Units C: LH 30)**

The meaning of science. Classification of science; history of scientific thought. Scientific knowledge and the goal of scientific research. Characteristics of science. Inductive and deductive reasoning. Theories versus models. Hypothesis formulation. Nature and elements of scientific imagination and investigation specifically about the image of society. The historical contributions to scientific thought of the pioneers of sociology and social sciences such as Emile Durkheim; Auguste Comte; Parsons; Karl Marx; Max Weber; Malinowski; Cooley and many others. The historical and aims of scientific explanations of scientific progress. Understanding the history/basis of claim of sociology as science and not a humanistic discipline. Elements of science (what is science and scientific methods). Science, i.e its parameters and whether sociology as a discipline in social sciences can be regarded as any of the ones in the physical and biological sciences. Limitations in sociology being regarded as “science” like discipline in the physical and biological sciences. How and why work/research by sociologists can also be regarded as scientific.

#### **SOC 106: Introduction to Sociology II (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Elements of social structure; social roles and statuses; social structure in global perspective. Social network and technology. Introduction to the founding fathers of Sociology and their contributions. The attempts by the founding fathers of Sociology to produce a science of society and emergence of Sociology. Organization. power and authority. Major theoretical perspectives in sociology;

Introduction to micro-macro sociology or structure and agency debate. The understanding and application of the classical theories of Sociology (Functionalism, Marxism, and Symbolic Interactionism). Types and functions of social institutions especially the family, marriage, education, religion, politics and many others. Analysis of social control in groups, social change, social inequalities, types of societies and social problems. Methods and techniques of social investigation.

**UIL-SOC107: Nigerian Heritage** (2 Units, C; L = 15; PH 45)

Culture versus heritage. Tangible and intangible heritage. Symbols of heritage peculiar to major ethnic groups in Nigeria. Historical and sociological study of the ancient and contemporary Nigerian civilisations. The NOK. Hausa-Fulani. Yoruba-Ife. Benin-Edo. Argungun Fishing Festival. Patigi Regatta Festival. Eyo Festival. Calabar Carnival. Durbar Festival. New Yam Festival. Ojude Oba Festival. Sango Festival. Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove. Ofala Festival. Lagos Carnival. Igogo Festival. Oro Festival. Olojo Festival. Mmanwu Festival. Igue Festival. The importance of Nigerian heritage. Impact of civilization on heritage in Nigeria. Conserving heritage for sustainable development. Global declarations on heritage preservation

**UIL-SOC108: Social Man in Human Society** (2 Units, C; LH 30)

Man's place in nature. Anthropological consideration of man as a social being. Man's physical, psychological and social equipment for group living. The human community. Essence of culture and civilization. Rights, duties and rewards in community living. Social groups and personality development. Development and social development. Theoretical orientations of social development. Moral development of man in society. Socialization and anticipatory socialization among others. Challenges of human in human society. Challenges of man in Nigerian society. Man and social institutions. Man and knowledge production. Man and social structure. Man as a political being. Man as economic being. Man and power. The place of man in power equations. Man and digitalisation. The place of man in the fourth industrial revolution (4IR)

**UIL-SOC109: Sociology of Youth** (2 Units; C; LH 30)

Basic concepts in sociology of youth. Adolescence, young people or persons. Teenagers and youth. Societal construction of youth. Transition to adulthood. Youth in historical and societal contexts. Education, work, gender and sexuality. Peers, identity, politics, and youth culture. Youth unrest. Youth and political violence. Youth and revolution. Youth and insurgency/terrorism. Youth, collective behaviour and social movements. Youth and reproductive health issues. Youth and crimes. Youth and drugs. Youth and unemployment. Youth and politics. Theorizing youth unrests in Nigeria. Youth and political participation. Youth and informal economy. Youth and formal economy. Youth and national development: Youth role in law making, politics, economy and development. Youth urban migration. Youth and entrepreneurship. Youth and cyberspace (digitalization). Youth and Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR).

**UIL-SOC 110: Sociology of Science and Technology** (2 Units; Elective; LH30)

The philosophy of science: Popper's classification, Kuhn's scientific revolutions, Lakatos and research programmes, Feyerabend: science and the free society. The sociology of science: founding arguments. The strong programme in the sociology of scientific knowledge. From functionalist sociology of science to strong programme and the sociology of knowledge. Laboratory studies and the micro-social approach. Ethnographies of science. Latour and the action-network theory. Actor-network theory (ANT). Ontology, epistemology and axiology. Boundaries and classification. Boundary work and the demarcation of science from non-science. Whose science. Experts and the politics of science. Time and space: Expectations, Imageries and the geography of science. Non-knowledge: secrecy, ignorance and uncertainty. The feminist standpoint on science. Science, technology and society. Biology, technology and society. Technology and modernity: Marxist and reactionary accounts

### **UIL-SOC 111: Digital Sociology (2 Units; Elective; LH 30)**

Conceptualising digital sociology. Issues in digital sociology. Introduction to digital sociology in practice. Digital innovations. What makes media technologies social?. Digitalisation and social data. Technologies and analytics. Reflexivity in the analysis of digital societies. Who is digital sociology's public? Introduction to digital sociology in practice. Field research in digital societies. Sociology and social media. Digital economy. Cultures of the digital economy. Digital objects and digital methods. Ludification in the digital age. Digital cities. Media activism. Culture and media. Cybersecurity and cybercrimes. Crypto-currency.

### **200 LEVEL**

#### **GST 212: Philosophy, Logic and Human Existence (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Scope of philosophy; notions, meanings, branches and problems of philosophy. Logic as an indispensable tool of philosophy. Elements of syllogism, symbolic logic—the first nine rules of inference. Informal fallacies, laws of thought, nature of arguments. Valid and invalid arguments, logic of form and logic of content — deduction, induction and inferences. Creative and critical thinking. Impact of philosophy on human existence. Philosophy and politics, philosophy and human conduct, philosophy and religion, philosophy and human values, philosophy and character moulding and many others. The basic features of philosophy as an academic discipline. Main branches of philosophy & the centrality of logic in philosophical discourse. The elementary rules of reasoning. Valid and invalid arguments. Arguments in texts, conversations and day-to-day discussions. Human conduct under different existential conditions. The capacity to extrapolate and deploy expertise in logic to other areas of knowledge. The knowledge and expertise acquired in philosophy and logic.

#### **ENT 211: Entrepreneurship and Innovation (2 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)**

Concept of Entrepreneurship (Entrepreneurship, Intrapreneurship/Corporate Entrepreneurship,). Theories, Rationale and relevance of Entrepreneurship (Schumpeterian and other perspectives, Risk-Taking, Necessity and opportunity-based entrepreneurship and Creative destruction). Characteristics of Entrepreneurs (Opportunity seeker, Risk taker, Natural and Nurtured, Problem

solver and change agent, Innovator and creative thinker). Entrepreneurial thinking (Critical thinking, Reflective thinking, and Creative thinking). 303 Innovation (Concept of innovation, Dimensions of innovation, Change and innovation, Knowledge and innovation). Enterprise formation, partnership and networking (Basics of Business Plan, Forms of business ownership, Business registration and Forming alliances and joint ventures). Contemporary Entrepreneurship Issues (Knowledge, Skills and Technology, Intellectual property, Virtual office, Networking). Entrepreneurship in Nigeria (Biography of inspirational Entrepreneurs, Youth and women entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship support institutions, Youth enterprise networks and Environmental and cultural barriers to entrepreneurship). Basic principles of e-commerce. The concepts and theories of entrepreneurship, intrapreneurship, opportunity seeking, new value creation, and risk taking. The characteristics of an entrepreneur. The importance of micro and small businesses in wealth creation, employment, and financial independence. Entrepreneurial thinking. Elements in innovation. Stages in enterprise formation, partnership and networking including business planning. Contemporary entrepreneurial issues in Nigeria, Africa and the rest of the world. The basic principles of e-commerce. Course Contents

### **SSC 202: Introduction to Computer and its Application (3 Units C: LH 45)**

Historical perspectives of computing sciences that gave birth to the different programs. Characteristics of each program in computing sciences. The history of computing sciences. Computing Programs and their characteristics. Different computer applications. Search engines to source on-line resources. Hardware, Software; and human resources; Integration and application in business and other segments of society. Information processing and its roles in society. laboratory assignments using the PC's operating system, and several commonly used application software, such as word processors, spreadsheets, presentations, graphics and other applications. Internet and online resources, browsers, and search engines.

### **SOC 201: History of Social Thought (3 Units C: LH 30)**

The origin of Social Thought from the Greek City States: the events that heralded its emergence: the works of Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes and many others. The works of Philosophers during the Middle age, Montesquieu, Political Philosophy of Machiavelli: the investiture contest, the rise of emperors and philosophers: the era of enlightenment and the emergence of the call for personal rights, freedom and the waning of the powers of the Pope and Emperors: understanding the law of human progress by the 18th-Century Philosophers, and a survey of the founding fathers of Sociology. A historical overview of the political ideas of early philosophers/writers on society such as, great Greek thinkers, Plato, Aristotle and others like Machiavelli and many others. forerunners to Comte and Herbert Spencer on development of the new world order (societies). The influence of theory of evolution on social thinking, as well as the emergence/influence of Karl Marx, Max Weber, Talcott Parsons and social change in society.

**SOC 202: Social Change and Social Problems (3 Units C: LH 45)**

Meaning and nature of social change: theoretical perspectives on social change: adapting the institutional method in studying social change: the concepts of Industrialization, Modernization, Civilization and development particularly in Africa: social problems resulting from social change: agents of social change in society: dimensions and dynamics of economic, political and religious change: change in the family and legal system: problems associated with rapid social change in developing economies. It interrogates the relationship between the functioning of social institutions and the prevalence of such social problems as poverty, juvenile delinquency, crime, drug abuse, family instability, racial ethnic and nationality conflicts, mental disorders and many others.: Management of the social consequences of social problems such as internally displaced persons, bandit attacks and social strategies for minimizing social problems.

**SOC 203: Sociology of the Family (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Universal definitions of the family and analyses: the principles of kinship, classification. Types and functions of social groups formed on these principles: theoretical perspectives on the family, Functionalism, Marxism, and Symbolic interactionism: the family and education, religion and politics: marriage, forms, functions and future prospects: marital instability, conflicts and intervention strategies in families and marriages and many others. An understanding of the role/functions of family in traditional and modern societies. An understanding of how the functions of the family unit have changed/evolved over the years in traditional societies and key factors responsible. Normal, disturbed, and/or problem family units and factors accounting for them. A grounding of the critical role of family in society, and the future of the family.

**SOC 204: Social Psychology (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Nature of social psychology and how it relates to Sociology and Psychology. Human socio-psychological development theory: examining Erik Erikson theory of socio-psychological development and how human personalities are shaped from childhood till adulthood. Socialization: Agent of socialization, socialization as a lifetime course, socialization, de-socialization and re-socialization experience. Nexus between: a person's social characteristics or social setting: a person's social characteristics and his/her social behaviour in groups such as religious, political or cultural mass movements: socialization and internalization of mass-culture: and development and change of values and attitudes. The socio-psychology of collective behaviour. Personality and behaviour are influenced by a person's social characteristics or the social setting. How personality characteristics influence a person's social behaviour particularly in groups or mass movements, such as End-Sars, religious worship and many others. Group mind and how it influences mass behaviour in periods of social unrest. Social psychology of illness in Nigeria. Mass media and social media as a tools of influencing mass behavior towards politics and government politics. The socio-psychology of total institution: examining military camp, boot camp and correction facilities in Nigeria.

**SOC 205: Elements of Social Work (2 Units C: LH 30)**

The study of social causes and effects of such problems. Poverty. Delinquency. Crime. Family discord. Industrial conflicts. Racial and ethnic (nationality) conflicts. Mental disorders. Theories of social work relevant to social work practices. Topics include Contemporary Nigerian Social work. Organisation, function and practice in public and private agencies, including social security systems. Introducing the concept of a child. Child rights in Nigeria. Psycho-social development of a child (Freud, Erickson). Child labour and abuse. Debates around circumcision. United Nations convention on the Rights of the child. Demand and supply factors in child labour. Theories of child labour (conflict, functionalist, strain theories etc). Sociology, order and social problems. Personal vs. social problems. Categories of social problems. Conditions and characteristics of social problems. Objective and subjective meanings of social problem; contemporary social problems. Poverty, unemployment, religious/ethnic conflicts, drugs and crime, terrorism, sexual deviance, infectious diseases. Theories of social problems. Meaning of gerontology. Biology and psychology of growing old. Aging and culture. Transition and problems of aging. Social isolation and aging. Retirement. Aging and health. Social support for the elderly. Urbanization and the problem of aging. Theories of aging. Aging and disengagement, aging and activity, aging and inequality. Aging, death and dying. Social policy and the elderly in Nigeria.

**SOC 206: The Structure of Nigerian Society (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Introduction to the building blocks of the structure of society – social institutions and classes: the structure of traditional societies before the existence of Nigeria – the Sokoto Caliphate, the Kanem-Bornu Empire, the Oyo Empire, the Benin Empire and village democracies: European contact with Africa and the establishment of trading parties in legitimate trade and slave trade: the colonial era and new class structure in Nigeria: Post-colonial Nigeria – class structure, institutions such as education, economy, religion, politics and their contributions to the sustenance of the class structure. Consequences of the class structure – poverty, ethnicity, religious fanatics', political instability and many others. To have an overview of the geography of the Nigerian state and her peoples; the diversity of social structure – marriage, family types, patrilineal, matrilineal, bilateral and many others. Changes that have taken place in the country and factors accounting thereof. Idea of functional and dysfunctional traditional practices across the major as well as minor ethnic groups. Political structure of post-colonial era in Nigeria. A good understand of Nigeria society. Modern society and the role of modernism in shaping the structure of Nigerian society: the role of McDonaldization in the shaping of Nigerian social structure. Elements of the Nigerian social structure: examine the political, economic, educational, religious and family as basic unit of the Nigerian social structure. The role of Media in shaping the Nigerian social structure. Modernization and its influence on the Nigerian social structure.

**UIL-SOC 207: Social Statistics (2 Units; C; LH 30)**

Statistics and social statistics: definitions and types. Importance of social statistics to sociologists. Concepts, constructs and variables in sociological research. Scale of measures and their application in sociological research. Population, sample and sampling techniques and procedures. Method of

visualization: scatter-plots, line-graphs, histograms, boxplots, bar plots, pie-charts among others. Univariate analysis: measures of central tendency (Mean, Median and Mode). Measures of dispersion: range, mean deviation and standard deviation. Kurtosis and Skewness. Hypothesis development, formulation and testing. Applied social statistics. Inferential statistics. Chi-Square. Regression. Multi Regression. Correlation. ANOVA. T-test. IBM Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS)

### **UIL-SOC 208: Sociology of Education (2 Units; C; LH =30)**

Overview of Sociology of Education: definitions of sociology, society and sociology of education. Nature and scope of Sociology and Sociology of Education. Importance of studying Sociology of Education. Culture and cultural context of educational system. Influence of culture on educational system and vice versa. Educational access and gender. The cultural dynamism of school system and language. Sociological perspectives and the role of education in society. Functionalism, Marxism and Symbolic Interactionism. Education and social stratification. Agents of social stratification: the family, the school, occupation, social class and educational attainment. Social mobility and educational implications of social stratification. Politicization of educational systems. Ideology of formal education on issues of meritocracy, intelligence, credentials and certification. Meaning of intelligence and multiple intelligence theory. Meritocracy and formal education. The classroom and the teacher. Legitimacy, authority, credibility and control. Social relations in the classroom. Innovation and Reforms in education. Importance of Educational Innovation and Reforms for societal development. The social criticism of trends in modern education. Education and social development. Critical issues surrounding education and development. Challenges and prospects of education in Nigeria.

### **SOC 209: Language, Society and Culture (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Conceptual meaning of language, language as a means of communication. Verbal and nonverbal communication; relationship between human, society and culture. Family as the first contact of language; human and animal languages; call system. Social and cultural functions of language. Language and societal development; man as a prisoner of language (the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis). Language problems of the new states; language policy. An examination of the social and cultural functions of language with particular reference to Nigeria and other West African societies. Language and social development. Language problems of new states. Language policy. Definition of language and the role of language in communication. Strengths and weaknesses of diversity in languages and cultures. Language as a means of socialization.

### **SOC 210: Gender and Society (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Important issues in gender studies; important concepts in gender studies. gender roles, gender division of labour, gender-based violence, gender parity index. Gender inequality; gender issues in Nigeria. Gender and reproductive health problems in Nigeria. Women and domestic violence. Feminist perspectives in gender inequality. Feminist movement in Nigeria. Differentiate between

Sex and Gender. Theories of gender inequality, biological theories Murdock, Alex Thio, Parker and Parker and many others and cultural theories- Marxism, Feminism, Socialization; gender disparity in the economy politics, religion, education and many others; the cultural inhibitors of gender equity - Widowhood practices, Early marriage and many others; strategies for narrowing gender gap. The social definition of gender: theories of gender – Biological theories (Murdock P., Alex Thio, Parker and Parker and many others), Marxist theory – (the origin of the family and gender inequality), Feminism (from conservative to radical feminism) and Socialization theory: Cultural practices and gender inequality – Early marriage, female genital mutilation, widowhood practices: gender inequality in the economy, politics, education, religion and many more. Affirmative actions for gender equity.

### **UIL-SOC 211: Sociology of Mass Communication (2 Units; C; LH 30)**

Media as an agent of socialization. Theoretical and practical debates regarding the role of the mass media. Media businesses. Media as information source and entertainment. Impacts of the media, media audiences. Major paradigms in mass communication processes. Globalization. ICT and mass communication. The new media and the changing Nigerian society. The images of various segments of Nigerian society as presented in the mass media including ethnic groups, gender and sexual orientation, age and class. Cultural, legal, economic, and institutional factors influencing the production of media texts. Various ways in which media audiences make sense of media texts. Theories and models of mass communication. Media and society. Media reporting of conflicts. Information, knowledge and power. Media and social change. Media and education. Media and politics. Media and family. Media as a means of socialization. The emergence and development of social media. Role of mass media in political participation in Nigeria. The media as a source of mass consensus understanding and social goal. Social media's role in collective behaviour: influence on agitating youths, convergence and conduction of EndSars in Nigeria. Media as a tool of executing government propaganda and disinformation. The social media journalists and the effect on conventional journalists. Social journalism and investigative journalism. Freedom of speech in theory and practice: Nigeria and the rest of the world in view. Mass media and the comedy culture in Nigeria.

### **UIL-SOC 212: Sociology of Law (2 Units; C; LH 30)**

History and theoretical foundations of sociology of law. Theoretical perspectives on the role of law in society. Law in classical social theories. Relationship between law and society. Why people obey the law? Social norms: various approaches. Social and legal norms. The rule of law as a social norm. Legality and legitimacy. Procedural justice and legitimacy. Law, sanctions and social control. Would many people obey non-coercive law? Human Rights in sociological perspective. Human rights and citizenship in sociological interpretation. Institutional, social, and moral preconditions for human recognition and inclusion. Children's rights in contemporary society. Legal culture. Typology and variety of legal cultures. Challenges of legal pluralism. Conservatism of legal culture. Law and social change. Feminist jurisprudence and feminist legal theory. Are women always and everywhere less likely than men to commit criminal act? Female crime and the

gender gap in crime. Law and crime. Professions of Law. Professionalism as a form of legal practice. Career in a legal profession. Professional community in the legal profession. Hierarchy and stratification in the legal profession. Norms of professional behaviour. Socio-legal studies in Nigeria. Nigerian legal tradition and legal culture. Problems of the Nigerian legal system (law, sentencing disparities, accusatorial bias, wrongful conviction, corruption). Nigerian legal system and the rule of law: are changes needed?

### **UIL-SOC 213: African Social Thoughts (2 Units; Elective; LH 30)**

Defining social thought. Types and relevancies of social thought. Conceptualising African social thought. Importance of Africa social thought. Social production of knowledge. The concept of academic imperialism. Social thought of Ibn-Khaldun. Social thought of Usman Dan Fodio. Social thought Claude Ake. Social thought of Walter Rodney. Social thought of Leopold Senghor. Social thought of Kwame Nkrumah. Social thought of Marcus Garvey. Social thought of Achille Mbembe. Social thought of Kwasi Wiredu. Social thought of Wole Soyinka. Social thought of Paulin J. Hountondji. Social thought of Obafemi Awolowo. Social thought of Julius Nyerere. Social thought of Sekou Toure. Social thought of Thomas Sankara. Social thought of Amilcar Cabral. Social thought of Nelson Mandela. Social thought of Thabo Mbeki. Social thought Adebayo Adedeji. Social thought of Chinua Achebe. Social thought of AreoeyeOyebola. Social thought of Akinsola Akinwowo.

### **UIL-SOC 214: Computational Sociology (2 Units; Elective; LH15; PH 45)**

Introduction to computational sociology. Life in the Network: The coming age of computational social science. Data structures. Big data. Digital footprints: opportunities and challenges for online social research. Data collection I: APIs. Data collection II: web scraping. Data collection III: Online experiments and surveys. Natural language processing I: fundamentals. Natural language processing II: word Embeddings. Natural language processing III: topic models. Machine learning I: Prediction and explanation. Machine learning II: text classification. Machine learning III: challenges. Machine learning IV: image classification. Agent-Based models. From factors to factors: computational sociology and agent-based modeling. Agent-Based models in empirical social research. The social origins of networks and diffusion. The application of R and Python for implementing computational techniques. Reproducible workflows for computational analyses with R Markdown or Jupyter notebooks. Relationship between theory, measurement, and method in applied examples of computational techniques. The use of computer simulations and artificial intelligence in sociological analyses.

### **300 LEVEL**

### **GST 312: Peace and Conflict Resolution (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Concepts of Peace, Conflict and Security in a multi-ethnic nation. Types and Theories of Conflicts: Ethnic, Religious, Economic, Geo-political Conflicts. Structural Conflict Theory, Realist Theory of Conflict, Frustration-Aggression Conflict Theory. Root causes of Conflict and Violence in Africa: Indigene and settlers Phenomenon; Boundaries/boarder disputes. Political disputes. Ethnic disputes and rivalries; Economic Inequalities. Social disputes. Nationalist Movements and

Agitations. Selected Conflict Case Studies – Tiv-Jukun; ZangonKataf, Chieftaincy and Land disputes and many others. Peace Building, Management of Conflicts and Security: Peace & Human Development. Approaches to Peace & Conflict Management --- (Religious, Government, Community Leaders and many others). Elements of Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution: Conflict dynamics assessment Scales: Constructive & Destructive. Justice and Legal framework: Concepts of Social Justice. The Nigerian Legal System. Insurgency and Terrorism. Peace Mediation and Peace Keeping. Peace & Security 308 Council (International, National and Local levels) Agents of Conflict resolution – Conventions, Treaties Community Policing: Evolution and Imperatives. Alternative Dispute Resolution, ADR: a.) Dialogue b.) Arbitration, c.) Negotiation d.) Collaboration and many others. Roles of International Organizations in Conflict Resolution: a.) The United Nations, UN, and its Conflict Resolution Organs, b.) The African Union & Peace Security Council c.) ECOWAS in Peace Keeping. Media and Traditional Institutions in Peace Building. Managing Post-Conflict Situations/Crisis: Refugees. Internally Displaced Persons, IDPs. The role of NGOs in Post Conflict Situations/Crisis.

### **ENT 312: Venture Creation (2 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)**

Opportunity Identification (Sources of business opportunities in Nigeria, Environmental scanning, Demand and supply gap/unmet needs/market gaps/Market Research, Unutilised resources, Social and climate conditions and Technology adoption gap). New business development (business planning, market research). Entrepreneurial Finance (Venture capital, Equity finance, Micro finance, Personal savings, Small business investment organizations and Business plan competition). Entrepreneurial marketing and e-commerce (Principles of marketing, Customer Acquisition & Retention, B2B, C2C and B2C models of ecommerce, First Mover Advantage, E-commerce business models and Successful ECommerce Companies,). Small Business Management/Family Business: Leadership & Management, Basic book keeping, Nature of family business and Family Business Growth Model. Negotiation and Business communication (Strategy and tactics of negotiation/bargaining, Traditional and modern business communication methods). Opportunity Discovery Demonstrations (Business idea generation presentations, Business idea Contest, Brainstorming sessions, Idea pitching). Technological Solutions (The Concept of Market/Customer Solution, Customer Solution and Emerging Technologies, Business Applications of New Technologies - Artificial Intelligence (AI), Virtual/Mixed Reality (VR), Internet of Things (IoTs), Blockchain, Cloud Computing, Renewable Energy and many others. Digital Business and E-Commerce Strategies). Meaning, types and importance of entrepreneurship. Evolution of entrepreneurship. Pathways to entrepreneurial ventures. Legal issues in entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurial strategy and growth. The environment, economy and entrepreneurship; ethics, social responsibility and social entrepreneurship. Indigenous vs. non-indigenous entrepreneurs in Nigeria. Gender and entrepreneurship in Nigeria. Theories of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial behaviour.

**SSC 301: Innovation in the Social Sciences (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Identifying Innovative ideas in dealing with Societal Problems and Environmental Issues. Establishing and mobilising resources for establishing enterprises through which social science knowledge can be applied to social research for public and private sectors; social and human welfare services such as care for children and the elderly, training consulting services; Proposal writing techniques for grants, Managing grants. Models for establishing Family Social Health Centres, Community Gender Balancing Units, and Community Development Management Units. Social Sciences and innovation in technology and Patenting new ideas.

**SSC 302: Research Method I (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Meaning of social research. Pure and applied research. Method and methodology. Basic concepts in social research. Research process. Hypotheses and propositions. Method of problems versus method of topics. How to form researchable questions. Research designs. Methods of data collection. Literature search. Review and theoretical expositions. Relationship between theory and research. Introduction to Social Science research protocol with particular emphasis on proposal development; literature review (conceptual, empirical and theoretical framework), ethnography of the study area statement of the research problem, sampling procedures and methods of data collection and instruments.

**SOC 301: Methods for Social Research (4 Units C: LH 30)**

Different forms of research design: Descriptive studies, Experimental studies and Cross-sectional design and the survey method. Historical research: the strengths and weaknesses of each design, and how to select a design based on the research problem. Strategies of descriptive and non-descriptive and historical research. Various types of research methods. Their advantages and disadvantages. Overview of the study of human beings in societies in diverse contexts. Idea of the different methods of social research targeted at human beings. Quantitative and qualitative research methods (such as survey, comparative study, quasi-experiment, types of study and contexts for use of such methods and those for gathering soft data under qualitative methods like focus group discussion, in-depth interview, ethnographic, case study and many others. Strengths /weaknesses in the use of all the methods. Justification for use of one or some or all the methods in social research in human societies. Essence of integrity in data collection, adherence to ethics in social research, objectivity in all aspects of researching (such as design of study, collection of data, data processing, interpretation and conclusion otherwise outcomes would not be deemed credible or scientific).

**SOC 302: Social Inequality (2 Units C: LH 30)**

The nature, origin and forms of social inequality: the sociological perspective and consequences of social inequality. Types of social mobility: generational, intragenerational and intergenerational. Social inequality and social stability. Social inequality and democracy. Social inequality and social probability in Nigeria; the meaning of social inequality and its dimensions; related concepts like social stratification, social class, equity/inequity and many others.

Determinants of social inequality in society. Consequences of social inequality. Contributions of, or how Karl Marx and Max Weber perceive social inequality and the response of the critics of Marxian theory. The concepts of social stratification and mobility. Social stratification and differentiation. Origin and functions of social stratification; stratification and conflict. Class, status and power. Inequality by gender, sex and age. Gender issues in informal sectors. Racial and ethnic inequality. Open and closed class system. Social mobility. Types and characteristics. Social mobility in Nigeria. Social stratification at world level.

### **SOC 303: Sociology of Crime and Delinquency (4 Units C: LH 60)**

Nature and Definition of Crime: Theories of crime: tracing the origin of crime from biology, psychology and sociology. Social inequality and crime: Traditional control of crime and delinquency. The law for the poor and law for the rich: Relevance of traditional crime control in modern societies: The Criminal Justice System in Nigeria: Crime and gender: men as a victim of social labeling. Cultural conditions and crime. factors that account for crime in society. Deferent types of crimes in society. The concept of crime. Typology of crime. Crime, deviance and delinquency. Introduction to criminology. Theories of crime. Measurement of crime. Criminalistic. Crime statistics. Principles of criminal law. Social control measures. Difference between crime and delinquency. Analyze how society responds to crime and delinquency. Criminal justice system. Role of vigilante groups in crime prevention. Treatment and rehabilitation of offenders. Urban crime, the nature, causes and consequences and crime control agency. Solution to Urban crime in Nigeria. Examining crime between the planned neighborhoods and unplanned neighborhood. White collar crime and corporate crime.

### **UIL-SOC 304: Sociology of Conflicts and Non-violent Change (2 Units; C; LH 30)**

The conceptual meaning, characteristics, types, dimensions, challenges and relevance of social conflict. Nature of violence and non-violence in sociology. Genetic and environmental analysis of violence and non-violence change in sociology. The concept of peace and peace-keeping operation. Major global peace-keeping operations. The concepts of justice and social justice in a just society. Nonviolence as resistance to violence in all its forms. Nonviolence as contentious and direct actions. Constructive confrontation as a basic for reconciliation and peace building. Social movements and the role of new media. Movements across human history. Abolition of slavery, Civil Right Movements, Movement for Gay Rights, Anti-AIDS Activism, Occupy Wall Street. Globalization and social movements. Movements in Nigeria (Abba Women Riot of 1929, Maitatsine Riots in Kano and Movement for the Emancipation of Niger-Delta among others). Contemporary social conflicts in Nigeria: banditry, herder-farmer conflicts among others. Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Some specific theories of social movement such as Relative deprivation theory, Resource mobilization theory, Rationale Choice theory as well new social movement theory.

**SOC 305: Political Sociology (2 Units C: LH 30)**

The techniques for applying the Sociological mode or enquiring to the study of politics. Sociological theories and Politics. The social and cultural contexts of political activity and behavior. Political organizations. Political parties and ideology. Prevalence of electoral crimes. Mass movements and political change. Political participation and dividends. Pressure groups. Voting behaviour. Comparative political systems. Warfare. Democracy and economic development. Political elites. Political culture. The nature of state. The nature of power. Authority.

**SOC 306: Formal Organisations (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Structural properties of organizations and their consequences. Bureaucracies and complex formal organizations in various institutional settings and the relationships among organizations in the community. Major theoretical and methodological problems in studying complex organizations. Problems of formal organizations in the new states. The structural properties of organizations and consequences. formal and informal organizations; simple and complex organizations. interconnectedness between organizations. Types of formal organization. Formal organization and bureaucracy. Influence and power structure. Peculiarities of bureaucracy in Nigeria. Gender, race and ethnicity in organizations. Conflict, power and politics. Theoretical issues in formal organization. The classical and contemporary models of formal and informal organization. Patterns and structures of formal organization such as: standardization, formalization, compartmentalization, alienation, competition, cooperation, commercialization, casualization and commitment among others.

**UIL-SOC 307: Rural Sociology (2 Units; C; LH 15; PH45)**

Meaning of rural sociology. Social organisation at community levels. Historical overview of rural sociology. Conceptual problems in rural sociology. Basic structure of rural societies in Nigeria, settlement patterns, family arrangements, politics, religion, health, education, and economy. Migration and rural communities in Africa. Social change and rural development in Africa. Social inequality and poverty in rural Africa. Theories in rural sociology. Field visit to rural areas in Nigeria. Differences between rural and urban communities. Basic structure of rural and urban life in Africa. Politics, religion, economics, family, education and health in rural communities. Social changes: rural decline and urban growth (the impacts of rural-urban migrations). Impacts of industrialization and urbanization on rural development. Voluntary associations and their integrative functions in rural communities. Compare and contrast of social problems in rural and urban Nigeria. Nature and Element of Pastoralism in human society. Features and dimensions of classical and contemporary nomadic way of life. The concepts of agricultural extension. Principles of 'puulaku'. Interactions between arable farmers and pastoral farmers. Vulnerability context within and between agrarian countries. Contemporary issues in agricultural diffusions, innovations and revolutions in human society (such as Agbekoya Movement, Fulani Herdsmen, Concept of RUGA development as well as Operation Feed the Nation among others).

**UIL-SOC 308: Urban Sociology (2 Units; C; LH 30)**

Introduction to Urban theories, types of cities, pre-industrial and industrialized cities, conditions for the emergence of cities, ecological organisational and social characteristic of cities, the urban community, town, city, metropolis and urban social problems, history and geography of selected cities in African, Asia and Europe.

**UIL-SOC 309: Inter-group Relations (2 Units; C; LH30)**

Nature and dynamic of group. Sociological theories on intergroup relations. Inter-group transactions and relations in plural societies. Intergroup relations at local, national and international levels and their consequences. Patterns of intergroup relations such as: amalgamation, segregation, association, and pluralism. Stages of group formation. The concepts and impacts of social facilitation in intergroup relation. Genocide and xenophobia. The Israelis and Palestinians. Apartheid in South Africa. Hutu and Tutsi of Rwanda. The Fulani/herdsmen conflicts. Power relations and social production of knowledge at global levels. Inter-group relation in Nigeria. The north and south dynamics in Nigerian inter-group relations. Inter-group relation of the major ethnic groups in Nigeria and how it has shaped history. Herder-farmer conflicts. Inter and intra-communal conflicts in Nigeria. Achieving peace and development through enhanced inter-group relations in Nigeria. Religion as a factor of integration and disintegration in Nigeria.

**UIL-SOC 310: Sociology of Religion (2 Units; C; LH 30)**

Defining religion. Typology of religion across the world. Evolution and development of religious beliefs. The social dynamics of religion with a degree of objectivity. Major classical and contemporary theoretical approaches employed by sociologists of religion in studying religion. Marxist perspective. Functionalist perspectives. Symbolic interactionist perspectives. Multidimensional nature of religiosity or ways of being religious. The impact of religion on the daily life of individuals and groups and the impact of society on religion. The diversity of religious life in Nigeria as experienced by major denominational, ethnic, and demographic groups. The developments of religious trends in Nigeria since its founding. The development of 'secularization' and its effects on the development of religions in Nigeria. The roles of religion in Nigerian national life. Aspects of religion as they intersect with aspects of personal identity including ethnicity and gender. The proliferation of religious groups and associations in Nigeria. Religion as a form of social entrepreneurship with specific cases. Religion and social change.

**UIL-SOC 311: Human Resource Management (2 Units; C; LH15; PH 45)**

Defining human resources. Theoretical perspectives on human resources. Differences between human resources and personnel management. The knowledge, skills and concepts needed to identify the human resources needs of an organization or department. Personality and motivation. Manpower planning. Leadership styles. HRM policies and practices. Employer-employee management. Recruitment strategies. International Human Resource Practices. Global staffing practices. Problems of using expatriates for international assignments. Alternative means to deploying expatriates. Global talent management. Organisational systems. Change management.

Compensation and benefit strategies. Labour Relations. Negotiation and dispute resolution. Fourth Industrial Revolution and HRM and IHRM practices.

**UIL-SOC 312: Social Policy and Child Labour (2 Units; Elective; LH15; PH45)**

Defining policy. Conceptualising social policy. Theories and models of social policies. Techniques and procedures of social policy formulation and analysing. Introducing the concept of a child. Child rights in Nigeria. Psycho-social development of a child (Freud, Erickson). Child labour and abuse. Debates around circumcision. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the child. Demand and supply factors in child labour. Theories of child labour (conflict, functionalist, strain theories, among others). Previous and existing social policies on child labour in Nigeria. Comparative analysis of social policies on child labour in sub-Saharan African countries. Comparative analysis of social policies on child labour in underdeveloped and developing countries. Comparative analysis of social policies on child labour in developed and developing countries. Child labour in the family. Child labour in informal and formal organisation. Child labour in educational settings. Child labour in IDP camps. Child labour and war.

**UIL-SOC 313: Social Gerontology (2 Units; Elective; LH15; PH45)**

Historical and present attitudes toward aging. Ageism and how age is defined. Aging theories. Age timetable. Government policy, historical and life course. Physical aging within the social context. The psychological context of social aging. Love, intimacy and sexuality in old age. Social support and growing old. Life expectancy in Nigeria. How society cared for frail elderly in the past. How aging changes, a person's physical appearance and functioning, mental functioning, and sensory organs. How aging can change a person's ability to learn and remember. Various mental disorders that are more common among the aged. The changes that take place in relationships as a person ages. Various housing options for elderly. An aged person's need for care affects family relationships. The types of home and community-based services that are available to frail elderly. What life in a nursing home is like for the frail elderly. Differentiate between the various welfare programs and health care programs available to aging people. Personal factors associated with an individual's relative satisfaction in retirement. How a person's socioeconomic status is connected to his or her health. How a person's lifestyle and social support system affects their health in old age. How cultural attitudes toward death have changed over time. The present status of the social security system and the implications for its future. How ethnic groups vary in terms of their economic security in old age. Productive aging. Death, bereavement, religion and spirituality in old age. Old age social policies

**UIL-SOC 314: Economic Sociology (2 Units; Elective; LH30)**

Conceptualising economic sociology. From homo economicus to Homo Sapiens. Theoretical agenda for economic sociology. The sociological view of the economy. Culture and economy. The impacts of social structure on economic outcomes. The economic sociology and the sociology of immigration. The sociology of economic life. The economic approach: the economic way of looking at behaviour. Economic analysis of social interactions. Micromotives and

macrobehaviour. Critiques of the economic approach: a critique of the behavioural foundations of economic theory. New challenges to the rationality assumptions. Economic activities in context: the embeddedness perspective, economic action and social structure. The economy as instituted process. Economic activities in context: social networks. Economic activities in context: Social capital, the contingent value of social capital, social capital in the creation of human capital, social resources and strength of ties. Economic institutions: markets. Markets as politics: a political-cultural approach to market institutions. The sociology of markets. Theories of markets and theories of society and moral views of market society. A structural approach to markets. Markets as social structure and markets in production networks. Economic institutions: work and compensation. Economic institutions: corporations. Theories of firms. Corporatisation of state. Economic institutions: financial markets and money. Prices and social dynamics. The colour of money and the nature of value. The social means of money. National currencies and national identities. Financial markets, money and banking. Global microstructures: the virtual societies of financial markets. Economy and intimate worlds: Household economy and care work. Consumption. Culture and consumption. Socially embedded consumer transactions. Theory of shopping. The commercialisation of intimate life. Consumer behaviour.

#### **400 LEVEL**

##### **SSC 401: Research Method II (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Data collection and coding procedures. Analysis of data and relate these to the research objectives. Writing and discussing the research report. Quantitative analysis. Qualitative analysis. SPSS. Computer appreciation.

##### **SOC 401: Contemporary Sociological Theories (3 Units C: LH 45)**

Major theories and schools of thought in the 20th and 21st centuries. Contemporary developments of classical sociological theories, the major orientations in contemporary sociological theory. Functionalism, symbolic interactionism, conflict theory, ethnomethodology, exchange theory and other perspectives and application of these theories to contemporary problems. Major orientation in contemporary sociological theories, functionalism, symbolic interaction, structuralism, conflict theory, ethnomethodology, exchange theory and other perspectives. Application of these theories to contemporary problems. Definition of theory and scientific theory. Writings of early philosophers influenced the evolution of sociological theories. Classical (old), grand sociological and postmodernist theories propounded by Comte, Spencer, Durkheim, Weber, Parsons as examples. Theories evolved out of debates/ideas on how societies can be organised to enjoy social order. Theory as scientific means of having a good understanding of social order and social events in society. New developments in modern sociological thought. Social forces and development of contemporary sociological thought. Connection between classical and contemporary sociological theories. Evolution and neo-evolutionism. Modern feminist sociological theories. Structuralism and post-structuralism. Interpretative tradition. The ideas of Michel Foucault (knowledge, truth and power). Structure versus agency debates. Postmodernism and postmodern social theories. Sociological theories and scientific explanations. Philosophy of positivism and phenomenology.

Consensus and conflict approaches, the ideas of Habermas. Historically-oriented Marxism. Social construction of reality. Ethnomethodology, symbolic interactionism, dramaturgical analysis and other ideas of Erving Goffman. Exchange and rational choice theories. Application of contemporary theories to African reality, history and culture.

**UIL-SOC 402: Demographic Analysis (2 Units; C; LH30)**

Meaning of population. Nature of population growth. Theories of population growth. Effects of growth and causes. History of World population growth and development. Elements of demography: population composition, structure and characteristics. The definition, nature and scope of demography. Sources, uses and limitations of population data. Population census. Sample surveys. Vital registration. Population registers. Non-traditional sources of data. International sources of data. Availability of population data in sub-Sahara Africa. Basic demographic methods. Assumptions, types and functions of life table. Conventional life table. Introduction to migration analysis. Population policy. Introduction to population project techniques. Introduction to applied demographic. Demographic analysis. Fertility and Reproductive Health. Family Planning and HIV/AIDS. Social mobility. Mortality. Migration. Population growth and development in Nigeria. Demographic crises. Challenges and prospects of populations.

**SOC 403: Regional Ethnography: Sub-Saharan Africa (2 Units C: LH 30)**

Advanced study of sub-Saharan Africa as a major ethnological region. Human origins and early man. Physical anthropology and archaeology: race and racism. Cultural regions of Africa: language and population migration in history as well as peoples and cultures of sub-Saharan Africa. Meaning of Ethnography. The basic concepts in regional ethnography. Ethnographic research. Qualitative and quantitative methods in ethnography. Relevance of ethnography in achieving sustainable development in Sub-Sahara Africa. Human origin and early man. Physical anthropology. Archaeology. Race and racism. Cultural regions of African language. Peoples and cultures of Africa. linguistics in Africa.

**UIL-SOC 404: Industrial Sociology (2 Units; C; LH 30)**

Issues in industrial sociology. History of industrialization. First Industrial Revolution. Second Industrial Revolution. Third Industrial Revolution. Fourth Industrial Revolution. Management theories. Labour theories. Patterns of industrial relations in Nigeria. Labour process. Classical and contemporary perspectives in labour process. Job satisfaction, human motivation and orientation to work. Unionism and industrial conflicts. Structures and management of trade unions. Collective bargaining. Elite theories and trade union management. PESTEL analysis. Porter's diamond. CAGE. Positioning and resource-based perspective. Multinational corporations. Prospects and challenges of supply chains management

**UIL-SOC 405: Medical Sociology (2 Units; C; LH15; PH 45)**

Rationale and scope of medical sociology. Medical sociology and other health social sciences. Social factors and human health. Culture, health and illness. Medical pluralism. Personal and social determinants of health and illness. Major sociological perspectives on health and illness. The influence of culture on health and illness behaviour as well as treatment. The

conception/perception of mental illness across cultures. Social causes of disease. Theories of disease causation: germ theory and multi-causal models of disease causation. Doctor–patient relationship. Socio-cultural aspects of women’s health. The hospital as a social system. Technology and the sociology of health care. Traditional and modern medicines. Theories in medical sociology. A global perspective of health care delivery systems. Practices, organization, accessibility and performance. Typology of medical system. Politics and policies of health care system. Capitalist, socialist and mixed-health systems. Health and budgeting. Comparative analysis of orthodox and non-orthodox medicine. Health insurance schemes. Health insurance policies in Africa. Political economy of health. Community engagement. Health promotion and education.

#### **SOC 406: Models in Sociological Analysis (3 Units C: LH 45)**

Meaning of Model as both a process and an action; model as a product and guide to research. Types of Models; Characteristics of a good model. Model building in Sociology. Importance of model in sociological analysis. Models and theories. Classical sociological models. Marxian class model. Paretonian Elite Model. Contemporary sociological models. Relevance and applicability of classical and contemporary models. Types of explanations used in sociology. Types of data used in constructing explanations in sociology. Classical theories and the emergence of models in sociology. Evolutionism and functionalism. Symbolic interaction and interpretations in Sociology. The conflict heritage. Postmodernism and sociological interpretations. Appropriate data for constructing explanations. Applicability of each model given the nature of the social problems.

#### **SOC 407: Sociology of Development (3 Units C: LH 45)**

Theories of development. Socio-economic analysis of the concept of development, and of its relation to growth. Sociological implications of development. Its effect on society and family structure. The impact of colonial policies, and post-independence international conditions. Differentiate the concept and theories of development - Modernization, Dependency Mode of Production and many others Socio-economic analysis of development and its relation to growth. Difference between factors in focus in the study of economic development as opposed to sociology of development. The contribution of Max Weber to the rise of sociology of development. Non-economic factors like value-system, norms profit, or other cultural imperatives are key determinants of economic development. Role of non-economic factors in socio-economic in the rapid development of Nigeria development. Basic concepts in sociology of development. The Post-World War II international context and the origins of development. Economic and social dimensions of development. Major theories in sociology of development. Political economy of international relations (inequality among nations in a globalized world). The New International Economic Order (NIEO) and implications of economic regionalization for global development. Africa and the rest of the world (BRICS).

#### **SOC 408: Research Project (6 Units C: PH 270)**

Data collection and coding procedures, analysis of data and relate these to the research objectives. Writing and discussing the research report. Understand various research methods most commonly used in Sociology and use such as practical guides in writing their projects. Conceptualize projects.

Feasible projects that can be researched. Project research proposal, its feasibility and implementation. Assignment using any or all the methods. Write up a short paper arising out of a study proposed by student. Long essay writing from a sociological standpoint. Writing of the final year essay.

**UIL-SOC 409: Urbanization and Labour Migration (2 Units; C; LH30)**

Concepts of urbanization and migration. History and evolution of urbanization. Urban developments during pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial epochs. Theoretical perspectives of urbanization. Rural-urban migration and movement of labour. Development and functions of cities. Cities and social interaction: How cities shape social interactions. Urban problems such as unemployment and congestion. Environmental degradation in urban centres. Infrastructural challenges in urban centres. Access to basic services in urban centres. Housing challenges. Crimes in urban centres. Urban violence. The concepts and theories of migration. Urban inequality such as stratification and poverty. Recent trends in migration. Human trafficking. Child trafficking. Brain-drain. 'Japa' syndrome. International migration. Future of urbanization.

**UIL-SOC 410: Environmental Sociology (2 Units; C; LH30)**

Scope of environmental sociology. Dimensions of environmental sociology. Theories in environmental sociology. Environmental problems and human populations: climate change, flooding, desertification, among others. Basic concepts in environmental sociology. Human progress vs. ecological collapse. Modern environmentalism. Environment and public health, disease, global warming, flood, access to food, and water. Migration, urbanization and the environment. Technology and biodiversity. Environmental resource management. Mining and environmental degradation. Traditional and modern methods of forest management. National security and global stability. Existential dualism. Societal-environmental dialectics. Treadmill of production. Human Exemptionalism Paradigm (HEP). New Ecological Paradigm (NEP). Environmental movements. Western modernity and environmental sociology.

**UIL-SOC 411: Military Sociology (2 Units; C; LH30)**

The military as a social institution. Military and the society. Military as a total institution. Functions and organization of the military. Analysis of military organisation. The origins of modern military organization. The role of the military in diplomacy and international relations. Military culture. Concepts of war and peace. War and the state. Peace and peace-building. Theories of war and peace. The contemporary war system. The social effects of war. Peace projects. Peacekeeping organizations. The Nigerian military and international peacekeeping. The Nigerian military, insurgency and internal security. Theories and methods in military sociology. Small wars, personnel issues, military families, military women, veterans, group processes, and the relationship between military institutions and demographic process.

**UIL-SOC 412: Penology and Victimology (2 Units; Compulsory; LH15; PH 45)**

Concepts and scope of the study of penology. Theories of punishment: such as retributive, reformative, preventive and deterrent. Forms of punishment. Police administration: functions and problems. Judicial trend towards police reforms. Prison reforms. Prison administration and functions. Judicial trend towards prison reforms in Nigeria. Open prisons. Meaning and scope of probation and parole. Parole system in Nigeria. Judicial trend in Nigeria. Meaning of victim and victimology. Victims of crimes. Victims of abuse of power. Impacts of victimisation. Secondary victimisation. Restorative justice for victims. Victim assistance program. Advisory group. Legal reforms. Compensatory reliefs to victims. De-victimisation and victim welfare fund.

**UIL-SOC 413: Industrial Relations and Trade Unionism (2 Units; Elective; LH30)**

Evolution of industrial relations. Approaches to industrial relations. Legal framework of industrial relations. Industrialisation strategy and industrial relations. Human resource management and industrial relations. Theoretical foundations and legal framework of industrial relations. Trade union structures. Management of trade unions in Nigeria. Negotiation and collective settlements. Tripartism and social dialogue. New role of trade unions in the context of globalisation, IT, trade and productivity. Industrial disputes. Concept, nature and causes of industrial disputes, anatomy of industrial conflict. Genesis of industrial conflicts. Classification and impact of industrial disputes. Dispute resolution and industrial harmony. Grievance handling procedure – Labour management. Labour administration and social security. Workers participation in management. Contemporary issues industrial relations. Employee participation and labour management. Alignment labour policy with economic policies and industrialisation strategies. Industrial relations and technological change. Management of industrial relations. Nigeria and international labour standards. New paradigms of industrial relations.

**UIL-SOC 416: Sociology of Developing Countries (2 Units; Elective; LH30)**

Sociological perspectives on global change and development. The concepts of development and globalisation in historical and contemporary contexts. Interplay between economic growth and equality. Cultural, political and economic inequalities between industrialised nations in the Global South. Critiques of globalisation and the limits of geopolitical terms. Globalisation, immigration and transnationalism. Environmental degradation and the role of geopolitics and global institutions. Social and political inequality and its relationship to social change and development. Linkages between historical forms of global domination (imperialism, colonialism, dependent development). Neoliberal globalisation. The US, Caribbean and the Latin America. Sino-Africa Relations. South-South Cooperation. The World Bank and developing countries. The IMF and developing countries. Multinational corporations and developing countries. Neocolonial relations in Latin and Caribbean region. Neocolonial relations in the Middle East and North Africa. Neocolonial relations in the Asiatic region. Neocolonial relations in sub-Saharan African region. Theories of development. Brain-drain and development in the developing countries. Humanitarian crises in development countries.

## **SUMMARY**

### **100 LEVEL**

**Compulsory Courses:** GST 111 (2), GST 112 (2), SOC 101 (2), SOC 102 (2), SOC 103 (2), SOC 104 (2), SOC 105 (4), SOC 106 (2), UIL-SOC107 (2), UIL-SOC108 (2), and UIL-SOC109 (2) = **24 Credits**

**Elective Courses:** UIL-SOC110 (2), UIL-SOC111 (2) = **4 Credits**

**Total = 28 Credits**

### **200 LEVEL**

**Compulsory Courses:** GST 212 (2), ENT 211 (2), SSC 202 (3), SOC 201 (3), SOC 202 (3), SOC 203 (2), SOC 204 (2), SOC 205 (2), SOC 206 (2), UIL-SOC207 (2), UIL-SOC208 (2), SOC 209 (2), SOC 210 (2), UIL-SOC211 (2), and UIL-SOC212 (2) = **33 Credits**

**Elective Courses:** UIL-SOC213 (2), UIL-SOC214 (2) = **4 Credits**

**Total = 37 Credits**

### **300 LEVEL**

**Compulsory Courses:** GST 312 (2), ENT 312 (2), SSC 301 (2), SSC 302 (2), SOC 301 (4), SOC 302 (2), SOC 303 (4), UIL-SOC304 (2), SOC 305 (2), SOC 306 (2), UIL-SOC307 (2), UIL-SOC308 (2), UIL-SOC309 (2), UIL-SOC310 (2), and UIL-SOC311 (2) = **34 Credits**

**Elective Courses:** UIL-SOC312 (2), UIL-SOC313 (2), UIL-SOC314 (2) = **6 Credits**

**Total = 40 Credits**

### **400 LEVEL**

**Compulsory Courses:** SSC 401 (2), SOC 401 (3), UIL-SOC402 (2), SOC 403 (2), UIL-SOC404 (2), UIL-SOC405 (2), SOC 406 (3), SOC 407 (3), SOC 408 (6), UIL-SOC409 (2), UIL-SOC410 (2), UIL-SOC411 (2), and UIL-SOC412 (2) = **33 Credits**

**Elective Courses:** UIL-SOC413 (2), UIL-SOC416 (2) = **4 Credits**

**Total = 37 Credits**

## **Admission Requirements**

The criteria for admission into B. Sc. Sociology are as follows:

### **UTME and Direct Entry**

Candidates who wish to study Sociology must have credit English Language and Mathematics plus a credit pass in either Economics, Government, Commerce, Geography, Accounting, Literature in English or History and any other two subjects at the SSCE, NECO, GCE or their equivalent not more than two sitting. An acceptable U.T.M.E. score is required. This is also applicable to DE candidates plus at least 5 points in social sciences related subjects or Upper Credit in ND or lower credit in HND or lower credit in University of Ilorin Diploma.

### **Graduation Requirements**

The minimum credit required for graduation is 140 and 111 for students admitted through UTME and Direct Entry respectively. In order to graduate, a student must pass all the compulsory courses and a minimum of six (6) electives.