

OBAFEMI AWOLowo UNIVERSITY,
ILE-IFE, NIGERIA

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

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4. MISSION, VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY

OUR MISSION

To create a teaching and learning community for imparting appropriate skills and knowledge, behaviour and attitude, advance frontiers of knowledge that are relevant to national and global development, engender a sense of selfless public service; and promote and nurture the African culture and tradition.

OUR VISION

The vision is of a top rated University in Africa, ranked among the best in the world, whose products occupy leadership positions in the public and private sectors of the Nigerian and global economy, that has harnessed modern technology, social, economic and financial strategies, built strong partnerships and linkages within and outside Nigeria and whose research contributes a substantial proportion of innovations to the Nigerian economy.

OUR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. To produce graduates of international standard, with appropriate knowledge and skills in their field of study, who will be highly employable and able to employ themselves.
2. To provide high quality research and development activities that will promote the development of the Nation and enhance the image of the University and the researchers.
3. To harness modern technology especially ICT and modern social, economic and financial strategies to run a cost efficient and effective academic programme and institutional management.
4. To provide services that has relevance to and impact on the local community and the Nation.
5. To provide conditions of study, work and living in the University Community that are of appropriate standard.
6. To expand access to tertiary education in the face of unmet demand.
7. To operate as an equal opportunity educational institution, sensitive to the principle of gender equity and non-discriminatory on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion or physical disability.

7. ROLL OF HONOURS FOR STUDENTS

Senate at a Special Meeting held on Wednesday, 1st November, 2006 decided that Roll of Honours for Students be instituted in the University to enhance discipline and good performance among students.

All students are enjoined to strive to be on the Honours Roll. The details are as follows:

- (i) The Honours Roll should be at three levels, namely:

- (a) Departmental Honours Roll
 - (b) Provosts/Deans Honours Roll
 - (c) University/Vice-Chancellor's Honours Roll
- (ii) The beneficiaries must have a minimum CGPA of 4.0 for Departmental Honours Roll; 4.25 for Provost/Deans Honours Roll and 4.5 for Vice-Chancellor/University Honours Roll in all the Faculties, except the Faculty of Pharmacy and College of Health Sciences where the candidates are expected to have a Cumulative average of 60% and 62% respectively.
 - (iii) The beneficiary must maintain this grade annually to continue to enjoy the award.
 - (iv) The recommendations must be processed along with results of Rain Semester Examinations.
 - (v) The student must be of good conduct.
 - (vi) He/She must not have outstanding or carry-over courses and must not be repeating the year.
 - (vii) No student on Leave of Absence shall enjoy the Annual Roll of Honours Award.
 - (viii) No student that has a disciplinary problem shall enjoy the award.
 - (ix) The award shall be based on the recommendation of the Department Board of Examiners, while that pertaining to the Vice-Chancellor/University shall be processed through the Committee of Deans.
 - (x) Names of beneficiaries shall be displayed as follows:
 - Departmental Honours - Departmental Notice Board
 - Provost/Deans Honours - Faculty Notice Board
 - Vice Chancellor/
University Honours - Floor 'O' Secretariat Building
 - (xi) Each beneficiary shall be given a certificate.

8. INFORMATION ON FACILITIES

(A). HEZEKIAH OLUWASANMI LIBRARY

PLAN OF THE LIBRARY

The Library consists of the North and South wings, which are connected walkways.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the Library is available, on completion of a registration card, to all students, members of the senior staff of the University and such other persons as may be determined by

the Library Committee or the University Librarian on behalf of it. Students are required to renew their registration at the beginning of each academic year. Library Cards and Borrower's Tickets are not transferable; books issued on them remain the responsibility of the person whose name appears on them.

A lost Library Card or Borrower's Ticket may be replaced on submission of a written application.

THE LIBRARY COLLECTION

Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library now contains over 380,000 volumes: It consists of two main areas:

- (i) The Undergraduate Areas and
- (ii) The Research areas.

1. Serial Collection

The Serial Collection consists of:

- (a) Current journals, the most current issues of which are shelved in the display section of the Serials Room.
- (b) Latest backfile i.e the latest 10 years of journals which are on open access to registered senior staff and postgraduate students.
- (c) Older back-files i.e journals older than ten years are on closed access to all categories of readers who must obtain and complete request forms at the serials hatch.

2. Africana Special Collection

The Africana Special Collection is a collection of rare and other books of primary interest to people whose fields of interest are in African Studies. Staff publications and theses submitted for higher degrees of the University as well as of other Universities are also housed there. The Collection is on closed access.

3. Document Collection

The Documents Collection includes official publications of the Federal Government of Nigeria, the old regional governments, the present state governments and the "Federal Capital Territory. It also includes publications of other African governments and international organizations.

4. Reference Collection

Dictionaries, encyclopaedia, handbooks, directories, atlases, University Calendars, etc are shelved in the Reference Room. Bibliographies, indexes and abstracts are available in the Bibliography Room. Reference books do not ordinarily circulate.

A newspaper clippings file (post-October, 1985) and a vertical file of reprints and other pamphlet type material is kept in the Reference Room.

5. Reserve Collection

(i) Day reserve collection

Multiple copies of textbooks, particularly some of those recommended for specific courses, are shelved in the Reserve Books Room on Floor 3 North Wing East

(ii) **Two-Hour Reserve**

Some other materials, periodical articles in particular, are placed on 2-hour reserve. These may be obtained on request (signature and seat number required) and retained for a period of two hours at a time, subject to renewal, provided other readers have not demanded the materials.

6. Recent Accessions

A selection of books added to the Library stock is normally displayed for several days before being put in the main collection. The books may not be borrowed while on display but may be reserved at the Loans Desk.

CATALOGUES

A library catalogue is a finding list of books and other materials available in the Library. The following catalogue can be found in the Catalogue Hall:

- (i) The Author/title Catalogue
- (ii) The Subject Catalogue
- (iii) The Shelf List
- (iv) The Serial Catalogue
- (v) The Documents Catalogue

HOW TO BORROW A BOOK

When you have found the book you want to borrow, you will be required to sign your name and address on the book card provided in duplicate. You must surrender a Borrower's Ticket for each book borrowed.

When you return a book, you must ensure that you receive your Borrower's Ticket back immediately

(B) DIVISION OF STUDENTS' AFFAIRS

1. Guidance and Counsellor Unit:

The Division of Student affairs has Professional Counsellors who are committed to helping students grow in self-understanding in the process of integrating their personal and academic experiences. The services are free to students and are confidential (i.e. not used as part of his/her other University records). The services include personal counseling, group counseling, study skills improvement, tests anxiety reduction, personal crisis intervention, psychological testing, career and occupational counseling and settlement of

grievances between students. Where necessary, consultations are made with campus organizations, specialist and academic Departments, to ensure that students' problems are resolved satisfactorily.

The Counsellors can be contacted in Rooms 9 & 10 Division of Student Affairs between 10.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. Monday to Friday.

2. Scholarship and Financial Assistance:

The Division of Students' affairs serves as a link between students and sponsoring authorities, both within and outside Nigeria. Students are advised to check the Notice Boards in their respective faculties as well as those at the Division of Student Affairs Building for advertisements and other relevant information. Liaison is also maintained between students and government at various levels for scholarship and bursaries.

9. **RELEVANT SECTIONS OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION REGULATION**

- (1) (a) A candidate for a University examination must have registered for the courses in the prescribed format not later than the closing date prescribed for registration for such courses. Any candidate who fails to register for courses at the appropriate time as prescribed by Senate will not be allowed to take any examination in such courses. Any examination taken without course registration shall be null and void.
- (b) Students who register for courses are committed to the number of units registered for and are expected to take examinations in such courses. If a student failed to take an examination he would be scored 'OF' for the number of units he had registered for and in which he had failed to take the prescribed examination.
- (c) Any student who does not have any course or courses to offer in a Particular semester should apply for leave of absence.
- (d) A candidate who has less than 15 units in a particular semester to graduate should apply to his/her Faculty Board for permission to register for less than 15 units. Failure to do so constitutes a breach of regulation which may result in the non-processing of the candidate's results.
- (e) A candidate who cannot register for courses during the prescribed period for registration because of an illness, must ensure that medical report on his illness is forwarded by him or his parents/sponsors to reach the Dean of his Faculty not later than four weeks after the end of the normal registration period as scheduled in the University Calendar: Such a medical report should be forwarded for authentication by the Director of Medical and Health Services for it to be considered valid. Such a candidate shall be exempted from the penalties of late registration. All applications should be routed through the Head of Department.

- (f) Students must attend a minimum of 75% of course instructions including lectures, tutorials and practicals where required to qualify to sit for examination in any course.
- (g) A candidate for a university examination in a particular degree programme should not be a regular candidate for another degree in this or any other university concurrently. Any candidate so discovered shall forfeit his/her studentship.

2. **ABSENCE FROM EXAMINATION**

Candidates must present themselves at such University examinations for which they have registered. Candidates who will fail to do so for reason other than illness or accident shall be bound by the following regulations.

- (a) Any student who fails to register for courses during one Semester without permission should be deemed to have scored "0F" in the minimum number of units required for full time student (i.e. 15 units.)
- (b) Candidates who registered for courses, attended classes regularly, did all practicals and tests but did not take required Semester examinations should be given a continuous assessment grade in each of the affected courses and a grade of "0" in the examination which they should have taken, but which they did not take.
- (d) Candidates who have less than 15 units to graduate but who fail to take the required examinations should be deemed to have scored "0" F in the outstanding courses only provided such candidates obtained permission to register for less than 15 units.
- (d). Any candidate who on account of illness, is absent from a University examination may be permitted by the Senate on the recommendation from the appropriate Faculty Board, to present himself for such examination at the next available opportunity provided that:
 - (i). A full-time student ;in the University shall report any case of illness to the University Health Centre at all times.
 - (ii). When a student falls ill during examination he should first report to the Director, Medical and Health Services before attending any hospital outside the University. A report of sickness should be made to the Registrar within a week and a medical certificate for validation of his illness within three weeks.
 - (iii). When a student falls ill before an examination he shall be under an obligation to send a medical report countersigned by the Director, Medical and Health Services within one week of such illness. Any time outside this period, shall be considered on its own merit.

- (iv). The Director of Medical and Health Services should, within 48 hours, submit a medical report on a candidate who is ill during an examination and is taken to the Health Centre or referred by it to the hospital for treatment.

- (vi) A candidate applying for leave of absence on medical grounds must forward his application together with a medical report to the Dean of his Faculty through his Head of Department. The Medical report must be countersigned by the Director of Medical and Health services. All applications for Leave of Absence must be taken by the appropriate Faculty Board.

3. EXAMINATION OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

(A). EXAMINATION OFFENCES

- a). A candidate shall not be allowed during an examination to communicate by word or otherwise with any other candidates nor shall he leave his place except with the consent of an invigilator. Should a candidate act in such a way as to disturb or inconvenience other candidates, he shall be warned and if he persists he may, at the discretion of the invigilator, be excluded from the examination room. Such an action by the invigilator must also be reported in writing through the Head of Department to the Vice-Chancellor within 24 hours.

- b). It shall be an examination offence for any student, staff or any person whatsoever to impersonate a candidate in any University examination. Any student or staff of the University found guilty under this regulation shall be subjected to disciplinary action by the appropriate authority of the university. The candidate impersonated shall also be liable of an infraction of this regulation where it is established directly from circumstantial evidence that the impersonation is with his knowledge or connivance.

- ©. No candidate shall take into an examination room, or have in his possession during an examination any book or paper or printed or written documents, whether relevant to the examination or not, unless specifically authorized to do so. An invigilator has authority to confiscate such documents.

- (d). Mobile phones are not allowed in examination halls.

- (e). A candidates shall not remove from an examination room any papers, used or unused, except the question paper and such book and papers, if any, as he is authorized to take into the examination room.

- (f) Candidates shall comply with all “direction to candidates” set out on an examination answer book or other examination materials supplied to them. They shall also comply with direction given to them by an Invigilator.

- (g). Candidates shall not write on any paper other than the examination answer books. All rough work must be done in the answer books and crossed out neatly. Supplementary answer books, even if they contain only rough work must be tied inside the main answer books.
- (h). When leaving the examination room, even if temporarily, a candidate shall not leave his written work on the desk but he shall hand it over to an invigilator. Candidates are responsible for the proper return of their written work.
- (i). Smoking shall not be permitted in examination room during examination sessions.
- (j). Any candidate or staff who attempts in any way to unlawfully have or give pre-knowledge of an examination question or to influence the marking of of scripts or the award of marks by the University examiner shall be subjected to disciplinary action by the appropriate authority of the University.
- (k). If any candidate is suspected of cheating, receiving assistance or assisting other candidate or of infringing any other examination regulation, a written report of the circumstance shall be submitted by the invigilator to the Vice-Chancellor within 24 hours of the examination session. The candidate concerned shall be allowed to continue with the examination.
- (l). Any candidate suspected of examination malpractice shall be required to submit to the invigilator a written report immediately after the paper. Failure to make a report shall be regarded as a breach of discipline. Such report should be forwarded along with the invigilator's report to the Vice-Chancellor.
- (m). Where a Head of Department fails to forward a report on examination malpractice to the Vice-Chancellor such action would be considered as misconduct.
- (n). Where the Vice-Chancellor is satisfied on the basis of the reports forwarded to him that candidate has a case to answer, he shall refer the case to the Central Committee on Examination Malpractice.
- (B). **PENALTIES FOR EXAMINATION MALPRACATICE AND OTHER OFFENCES**
- (a). Any examination offence would attract appropriate penalty including outright dismissal from the University.
- (b). Where the Vice-Chancellor has reason to believe that the nature of any question or the content of any paper may have become known before the date and time of the examination to any persons other than the examiners of the paper, the Board of Examiners, and any official of the University authorized to handle the paper, he may order the suspension of the examination or the cancellation of the paper or setting of a new paper and shall report the matter to the Senate. The Vice-Chancellor shall also take any disciplinary measure against any student or students involved as he may deem appropriate.

- (c) If in the opinion of an invigilator, circumstances arise which render the examination unfair to any candidate, he must report the matter to the Vice-Chancellor within 24 hours after the examination. Where such matter is reported to the Vice-Chancellor he may take such action as he deems fit. If he directs that another examination be held, that examination shall be the examination for the purpose of this regulation.
- (d). Any candidate or member of staff may complain to the Vice-Chancellor that an examination has been improperly conducted. The Vice-Chancellor shall investigate the complaint and report the result of his investigation to the senate which shall take such action as it may deem appropriate, including with-holding a result or deprivation of the award of a degree, diploma etc as laid down in Statue 17. However where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Committee of Deans that any alteration or amendment of a University regulation involving a change in a course of study or in examination requirements had caused hardship to a candidate in any examination, the Committee of Deans shall make such provisions as it thinks fit for the relief of each hardship and report same to Senate.

10. THE COURSE UNIT SYSTEM AND THE COMPUTATION OF GRADE POINT AVERAGE

A. PATTERN OF EXAMINATION

- (I). Each course shall be examined at the end of the course. The examination shall be conducted as prescribed by Senate.
- (ii). Each examination shall be 1-3 hours in duration. In addition there may be a practical paper and/or an oral examination.
- (iii). There shall be continuous assessment of each course and this shall constitute a percentage of the final grade.

B. MEASUREMENT OF PERFORMANCE

Performance in a course shall be measured in terms of:

- (i). The results of prescribed theory and practical examination
- (ii). Continuous assessment which shall constitute 40% of measured Performance
- (iii). Assessment of such essay, practical exercises and reports prescribed for each course.

C. LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE

A candidate shall be recorded as having attained in a course a level of achievement graded as follows:

A	=	Excellent	70% - 100%
B	=	Very Good	60% - 69%
C	=	Good	50 - 59%
D	=	Satisfactory	45% - 49%
E	=	Adequate	40% - 44%
F	=	Failure	0% - 39%

D. DEFINITION OF TERMS

- (i). **Student Workload:** This is defined in terms of course units. One unit represents on hour of lecture or one hour of Tutorials or 2-4 hours of practical work per week throughout a semester. Thus for example, a course in which there are 2 hours of lectures and 1 hour of Tutorial per week is a 3-unit course.
- (ii). **Total Number of Units (TNU):** This is the total number of course units carried by a student in a particular semester. It is the summation of the load Units on all Courses carried during the semester. For example, a student who is carrying 6 courses of 3 units each has a TNU of 18 for that semester. No student shall be allowed to carry (i.e. register for) or be examined in more than 24 units in any particular semester.
- (iii). **Cumulative Number of Units (CNU):** This is the summation of the total number of units over all the semesters from the beginning to date. A student who is prone to repeating courses will finish (if he does not drop out) with a higher CNU than his non-repeating colleague and will most likely require a longer time to complete requirements for the award of Degrees.
- (iv). **Level Of Performance Rating:** This is the rating grades obtained in terms of credit points per load unit. The rating used is as follows:

<i>Level of Performance</i>		<i>Rating (Credit points per unit)</i>
A	= 70% - 100%	5
B	= 60% - 69%	4
C	= 50% - 59%	3
D	= 45% - 49%	2
E	= 40% - 44%	1
F	= 0% - 39%	0

Based on the above, a student who obtained a grade of 'A' in a-unit course has scored 15 Credit points, and one who obtained a grade of C in that course has scored 9 Credit points.

- (v). **Total Credit Points (TCP):** This is the sum of the products of the course units and rating on each course, for the entire semester period. For example, consider a student who took 4 courses of 3 units each. Let's say the grade obtained in the four courses were C,B,F and D respectively. The TCP of this student is obtained as $3 \times 3 + 3 \times 4 + 3 \times 0 + 3 \times 2 = 27$.
- (vi). **Cumulative Credit Point (CCP):** This is the summation of Total Credit Points over all semesters from beginning to date.
- (vii). **Grade Point Average (GPA):** This is the total credit points (TCP) divided by the total number of units (TNU). For example consider the student's scores referred to above. His TCP is 27, and of course, his TNU is 12 (i.e. 4 courses at 3 units each, for the semester). The highest GPA that can be earned is 5.0 and that is when a student has earned a grade of 'A' in every course during the semester. The lowest GPA obtainable is 0.0 and this would happen if the student has F in every course during the semester.
- (ix). **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):** This is the summation of TCPs for all semesters, divided by the summation of TNUs for the said semesters. Like the GPA, CGPA obtainable ranges from 0 to 5.

E. **CALCULATION OF GRADE POINT AVERAGE (GPA)**

The overall performance of each candidate during an entire semester shall be determined by means of weighted grade point average, obtained by awarding credit points in respect of each course multiplied by the numerical value of the grade obtained as follows.

A	=	5 credit point per unit
B	=	4 credit point per unit
C	=	3 credit point per unit
D	=	2 credit point per unit
E	=	1 credit point per unit
F	=	0 credit point per unit

The grade point average is the total number of credit points divided by the total number of units for all courses taken during a particular semester.

F. **GPA AND CGPA SAMPLE COMPUTATIONS**

Sample Computations: Consider a hypothetical direct entry student who has enrolled in a course programme designated as SOC and has just completed 2

full semesters in the University. His course programme and his GPA and CGPA could be as follows:

HARMATTAN SEMESTER

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	L	T	P	Units		RESULTS	
Course Code					GRADES	Credit Points	GPA/CGPA
SOC 201	2	1	0	3	78A	3x5=15	GPA=45÷18=2
SOC 203	2	1	0	3	60B	3X4=12	CCP=45+0=45
SOC 105	2	1	0	3	45D	3X2=6	CNU=18+0=18
SOC 208	2	1	0	3	38F	3X0=0	CGPA=45÷18=2.50
GPY 201	2	1	0	3	53C	3X3=9	
DSS 201	2	1	0	3	40E	3X1=3	
				18units TNU		45 (TCP)	In this case the TCP, TNU and GPA will be the same for CCP,CNU,CGPA

RAIN SEMESTER

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	L	T	P	Units		RESULTS	
Course Code					GRADES	Credit Points	GPA/CGPA
SOC 202	2	1	0	3	66B	3x4=12	GPA=54÷18=3.0
SOC 204	2	1	0	3	72A	3X5=15	CCP=45+54=99
SOC 106	2	1	0	3	47D	3X2=06	CNU=18+18=36
SOC 209	2	1	0	3	53C	3X3=09	CGPA=99÷36=2.75
GPY 202	2	1	0	3	42E	3X1=03	
DSS 202	2	1	0	3	50C	3X3=09	
				18units		54 (TCP)	

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE UNIVERSITY

A student who fails to reach a cumulative grade point average (CGPA) of 1.00 at the end of one semester shall be placed on probation during the second semester. If s/he fails to achieve a CGPA of at least 1.00 at the end of the second semester, s/he shall be required to withdraw from the university.

H. ASSESSMENT AND AWARD OF DEGREES

- (i). A student's workload is defined in terms of course units. One unit represents one hour of lecture or one hour of tutorial, or 2-4 hours of practical work per week throughout a semester. All courses shall run for one semester or a full session of two semesters.
- (ii). The final award and the class of the degree shall be based on the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) obtained by each candidate in all prescribed courses

approved by the University. The final cumulative grade point average shall be calculated on the basis of the total number of credit points and the total number of course units registered for during the course of the student's programme. In the case of a failed course, the candidate must repeat the course at the next available opportunity. If the course is an elective, the candidate may substitute another course and shall not be required to pass the failed elective, substitution can only be made from the list of restricted electives. The failed grade would however be reflected in the transcript.

- (iii). A candidate who has satisfactorily completed all requirements for the degree with an overall grade point average of not less than 1.50 shall be awarded the honours degree as indicated below:

First Class	4.50 – 5.00
Second Class (Upper Division)	3.50 – 4.49%
Second Class (Lower Division)	2.40 – 3.49%
Third Class Honours	1.50 – 2.39%
Pass	1.00 – 1.49%

- (iv). Passes in 12 units of Special Electives is a requirement for graduation.
- (v). A candidate who scores a cumulative grade point average (CGPA) of less than 1.00 in two consecutive semesters shall be required to withdraw from the University.

1. TRANSFER WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY AND LENGTH OF STAY IN THE UNIVERSITY

- (a). To qualify for a degree, a candidate will normally be required to spend a minimum of two academic years at the Obafemi Awolowo University.
- (b). If a student transfers from one Faculty to another, the transfer would be treated as if he/she is just being admitted into the University since as part of the requirement for graduation, *the student has to take all the foundation/ compulsory courses in the new Faculty/Department.* In that case his/her stay in the new Faculty/Department should be 1 ½ times the number of semesters required to complete a programme.
- ©. Where a student transfers from a science based Faculty to another, the computation of his result in the new Faculty shall take cognizance of his previous CGPA in the new Department. The duration of the stay in the university will be what remains of the 1½ times the number of semesters required to complete the programme as approved by Senate.
- (d). Where a student is transferring from a science-based to a Humanities/Arts-based Faculty or Vice-versa, the transfer should be treated as if the student is just being admitted into the University. The GPA of the student will not be transferred to the new Department. He/She will however be required to take all the foundation/ compulsory courses in the new Department.

IFE Sociology and Anthropology: Its Origins, Growth and Contributions

The birth and nurturing of Sociology in Obafemi Awolowo University (formerly University of Ife) can incontrovertibly be credited to the duo of Dr. Adenola A. IGUN (now late Prof. A. A. IGUN) and Mrs. Similolu Adunni AFONJA (now a retired Professor). It was Mrs. Afonja, who passionately and professionally insisted that pioneer undergraduate students must be exposed to relevant courses in the discipline. Objecting to the dearth of sociology courses in the pioneer curriculum designed for the substantive Department of Sociology and Demography, Afonja (1969a) said: “this is laden with Demography and Population Studies. I think those keen on Sociology should be given more scope (p4).” Similarly, Dr. Igun deserves strong accolades for his sincere disposition, which prepared fertile grounds for Afonja’s brilliant seeds to be sown and to thrive. Even without personally knowing Afonja, Dr. Igun developed interest in her capability. As “a complete stranger,” Igun (1969a) wrote, “I have [sent] you a copy of our latest programme of courses, etc. I hope you will study it very closely and offer us suggestions as to improvement.” What a sincere collaboration to birth and nurture future sociologists!

The present Department of Sociology and Anthropology is an offshoot of *Department of Sociology and Demography* established in January 1968, which itself is an offshoot of a *Sub-Department of Sociology and Demography*. The sub-Department status was because the *Department of Sociology and Demography*, was operated as part of the Demographic Research and Training Unit. Thus, Dr. Igun combined the Directorship of the Research Unit with the acting Headship of the new Department. Prior to the creation of the Sub-Department, 1963 to 1966, the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences (now Faculty of Social Sciences) awarded B.Sc. Economics with specific specializations. The first set of undergraduates in the newly-established full-fledged *Department of Sociology and Demography* effective from October 1969 was drawn among students for the 1967/68 Prelim Studies and Direct Entry of 1968/1969 Session (Igun, 1969b). These were taught by the Acting Head, Dr. Igun, and Professors Robin Morton-Williams and Lucy Mair (both anthropologists). The three were joined by five people namely Dr. P. O. Olusanya (October, 1969), Miss Hornsey (November 1969), Mrs. S. A. Afonja (December 1969), a Hungarian, Dr. Ascadi (December 1969), Miss Caroline Dennis (March 1970), Dr. I. I. Ekanem and Mr. Van Rest.

During the formative years, courses designed for pioneer students in the then *Department of Sociology and Demography* were heavily tilted in favour of Demography. By September 1973, the Demographic Research Unit had become a separate autonomous Institute under the Directorship of Dr. A. A. Igun and consequently, the Department of Sociology and Demography was born with Dr. Akinsola Ayodele AKIWOWO (now a retired Professor) as the Acting Head. Dr. Akiwowo transferred his services from the University of Ibadan in December 1972 and assumed duty in September 1973. Consequently, he began his pioneer administration with four academic staff (excluding the two expatriates) namely Dr. (Mrs). S. A. Afonja, Miss Carolyne Jennifer DENNIS (March 1970), Dr. P. O. OLUSANYA, and Robin Horton-Williams (Akiwowo, 1978). Thereafter, the University recruited Dr. John Peel, Mrs. Olufunmilayo Yetunde OLORUNTIMEHIN (now a retired Professor of Criminology) and an alumnus of the Faculty in September 1973, Dr. Theophilus Olatunde ODETOLA (now late Prof. Odetola) and Mr. David Alhaji AWEDA (now retired) in September 1974, and Reverend Father (Dr.) Patrick ISICHEI into the Department.

Courtesy of the University’s policy of conversion of Tutors to Lecturers, the Department received two new members in 1976: Mrs. Adetanwa Ibronke ODEBIYI (now a retired Professor) and Mrs. Tommie I. AMUSA (now retired) who were formerly Tutors in the General Studies Programme. However, the Department lost three (3) members: Rev.

Father Patrick Isichei who resigned to join the University of Jos and Professor Robin Morton-Williams who opted to become a member of the Faculty of Arts (Department of Philosophy), while Dr. P. O. Olusanya (now a retired Professor) became the Acting Head of the newly-established Department of Social Studies and Statistics (now Department of Demography and Social Statistics). With the splitting, Dr. Akiwowo became the Acting Head of Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

In a bid to strengthen the teaching capacity of the new Department of Sociology and Anthropology, more lecturers were recruited between 1976 and 1979. They are Mr. Rufus Adewale ROTIMI recruited in 1976 (now retired Associate Professor), EKONG Sheilah Clarke in September 1976 (now retired), and ODEBIYI Adetanwa Ibronke (now retired) in October 1976, she was initially employed as Administrative Officer 1 in 1974/75). Between 1977 and 1979, three new lecturers were employed namely: Mr. PEARCE, Ibitola Olufunlayo in January 1977, Mr. ADEMISOKUN-TURTON Adedayo (now retired Professor) in June 1978, and Mr. ADEMOLA Ade (now late Professor Ademola) in March 1979).

A new gale of recruitment was witnessed in the 1980s with the appointment of Mr. ALO Oladimeji Israel in August 1980 as the first alumnus. In fact, that decade is a watershed in the history of the Department because it was matured enough to employ some of her alumni: Mr. OGUNBAMERU, Olakunle Abiona (now a Professor and Head of Department) and Mr. BABALOLA Solomon Ademola (who later Headed the Department), were employed in September 1982 and November 1982 respectively. Meanwhile, after serving the Department meritoriously, Professor Akiwowo voluntarily retired upon attaining the statutory age of 60 years in July 1982, but was subsequently re-engaged as a Contract Staff. He served the Department in this capacity till October 1987 and gracefully disengaged.

With the floodgate wide-open, another alumnus of the Department, Mrs. AINA Olabisi Idowu (now a Professor and the immediate past Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences) was recruited in March 1987 into the Department. In the 1990s, more teaching staff were employed: Mr. ALUKO Mabayoje Anthony Olaniyi (now a Professor) in March 1994, Mr. BODUNRIN Henry (1994), Mr. GIDADO Yomi (1997) and Mr. ADISA Lateef Ademola (February 1997) were recruited as lecturers. At the turn of the millennium, many alumni such as Mr. ARANSIOLA Joshua Oyeniyi. (September 2000), Mrs. OSEZUA Clementina Oghoadena (September 2000), Messrs. ALO Oluwatosin (2003), IKUTEYIJO Lanre O. (September 2004), AGUNBIADÉ Ojo Melvin (September 2004), OWOEYE Idowu Omotayo (January 2006), and AJAYI Olusola (January 2006) joined the teaching Staff in the Department. A year later, another alumnus, Mr. AJANI Oludele Albert (2007) was simultaneously recruited with two Almunis of Ondo State University: Mr. ADEBUSUYI, Isaac Adeniran (September 2007) and Mr. AYODELE, James Olabisi, who authored this history (December 2007). Dr. (Mrs.) MOUGHALU Caroline Okumdi was recruited into the teaching team of the Department in 2010.

Landmarks and Contributions of the Department

It is on records that the Department of Sociology and Anthropology introduced gender studies into research and teaching in Nigeria and actually hosted the programme in Gender Studies. It is equally to the credit of the Department nationally that she birthed the pioneer Centre for Gender and Social Policy Studies in 1983 and produced its first sets of Directors (Prof. Simi A. Afonja and Prof. Olabisi Idowu Aina). Afonja was later appointed Professor to the endowed Chair at the Centre in September 28, 1998. In addition, the Department pioneered the Workshop on Research Methodology for Undergraduate Students in the Faculty during the 2011/2012 session. The Department is one of the few Universities selected by the National University Commission (NUC) to pioneer postgraduate programme in Gerontology.

She has equally contributed immensely to the manpower development of Nigeria because her products/graduates are found in many reputable workplaces within and outside country. This Department has provided the needed leadership to the Faculty of Social Sciences and the entire University. The fact that these alumni have made their marks and risen to the pinnacle of their respective chosen careers attests to her invaluable contributions to national development. Aside, the Department has produced four (4) Deans of the Faculty of Social Sciences in persons of Professor T. A. Odetola (August 1985-July 1987), Professor (Mrs.) O. Y. Oloruntimehin (August 1993-July 1995), Professor A. I. Odebiyi (August 1997-July 1999) and Professor (Mrs.) O. I. Aina (August 2011-July 2013). These great feats were achievable because of the untiring dedication and invaluable contributions of all pioneer teaching staff (dead or alive). To all these TEACHERS of teachers and LECTURERS of lecturers, who built this noble Department, we all owe our debts of gratitude, as we collectively build on the solid foundation laid by them.

Heads/Acting Heads of the Department

SN	Names	Status	Duration/Tenure
1	Dr. Akinsola AKIWOWO	Acting Head	Sept. 1973 – Sept. 1978
2	Dr. T. O. ODETOLA	Acting Head	Sept. 1978 - Aug. 1979
3	Prof. Akinsola AKIWOWO	Head	Sept. 1979 – Aug. 1983
4	Prof. T. O. ODETOLA	Head	Sept. 1983 – Aug. 1985
5	Dr. S. A. AFONJA	Acting Head	Sept 1985 – July 1987
6	Dr. O. OLORUNTIMEHIN	Acting Head	Aug. 1987 – Aug. 1989
7	Prof. S. A. AFONJA	Head	Sept. 1989 – March 1991
8	Prof. O. OLORUNTIMEHIN	Head	April 1991 – July 1993
9	Prof. A. I. ODEBIYI	Acting Head Head	Aug. 1993 – July 1994 Aug. 1994 – July 1997
10	Dr. R. A. ROTIMI	Acting Head	Aug. 1997 – July 1999
11	Dr. O. I. AINA	Acting Head Head	Aug. 1999 – July 2001 Aug. 2002 – July 2004
12	Dr. O. A. OGUNBAMERU	Acting Head	Aug. 2004 – July 2006
13	Dr. A. S. BABALOLA	Acting Head	Aug. 2006 – Feb. 2008
14	Prof. M. A. O. ALUKO	Acting Head Head	Feb. 2008 – July 2008 Aug. 2008 – July 2012
15	Prof. O. A. OGUNBAMERU	Head	Aug 2012 – Date

Inaugural Lectures

SN	Names	Title	Series/Date
1st	Prof. Akiwowo A. A.	Ajobi and Ajogbe: Variations on the Theme of Sociation	46th/10 June, 1980
2nd	Prof. Odetola T. O.	Guns, Pens and Words: The Military, the Politicians and the Intelligentsia in the Process of Political Mobilization	71st/15 January, 1985
3rd	Prof. Afonja S. A.	The Challenge of Underdevelopment and Poverty	109th/27 February, 1996
4th	Prof. Oloruntimehin O. Y	Criminals are Made not Born: Myth and Reality of Human Behaviour.	1995
5th	Prof. Odebiyi A. I.	Social Factors in Health and Diseases	136th/1999
6th	Prof. Ogunbameru O. A.	Retire Retirement through Planning	240th/09 August 2011
7th	Prof. Aina O. I.	Two Halves Make a Whole: Gender at the Crossroads of the Nigerian Development Agenda	250th/25 Sept. 2012

Honours Roll in the Department:

First Nigerian Sociologist to Lecture in the Department/University	-	Prof. S. A. Afonja
First Nigerian Sociologist to Head the Department	-	Prof. A. A. Akiwowo
First Director of Centre for Gender Studies and Policy	-	Prof. S. A. Afonja
First Professorial Inaugural Lecturer	-	Prof. A. A. Akiwowo
First Alumnus to Lecture in the Department	-	Dr. O. I. ALO
First Alumnus to Head the Department	-	Prof. O. I. Aina
First Alumnus Professorial Inaugural Lecturer	-	Prof. O. A. Ogunbameru
First Female to Head the Department	-	Prof. S. A. Afonja
First Ph.D. product of the Department	-	
First Lecturer in the Department to serve as Dean of Faculty of Social Sci.-	-	Prof. T. A. Odetola
First Female Lecturer in the Department to serve as Dean of Faculty	-	Prof. O. Y. Oloruntimehin
First Female Head of the Department	-	Prof. S. A. Afonja

References

- Afonja, S. A. (1969a): Personal reply to a Letter written by Dr. Igun, A. A. on 20th August 1969 and dated September 14, 1969
- Akiwowo, A. (1978): Handing Over Notes of Headship from Professor Akinsola Akiwowo to Dr. Theophilus Olatunde Otedola dated September 26, 1978
- Igun, A. A. (1969a): Personal Letter written to Mrs. S. A. Afonja on August 20, 1969
- (1969b): Personal Letter written to Mrs. S. A. Afonja on October 4, 1969.
- (1969c): Personal Letter written to Mrs. S. A. Afonja on November 1, 1969
- Oral Telephone Interviews with Prof. (Mrs) S. A. Afonja by Ayodele James Olabisi, 2013

PHILOSOPHY AND OBJECTIVES OF THE DEGREE PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

The essence of the programme in Sociology and Anthropology is to teach and produce graduates who will appreciate and understand human cultures and societies generally, Nigerian and African cultures in particular.

A: GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The main objective for establishing a degree programme in Sociology and Anthropology is to produce graduates in Sociology and Anthropology who are capable of making important contributions to national development and the growth of the two twin-disciplines

B: SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Specifically, the award of a degree in Sociology and Anthropology is designed to achieve the following:

- (i) Create in the students a wider consciousness towards the African society in general and Nigerian society in particular.
- (ii) Create in students an appreciation of the mechanisms for analyzing society and understanding its problems through the application of Sociological and Anthropological theories and methods.

ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT

Currently, the department of Sociology and Anthropology produces both first degree graduates and post graduate degrees of various designations. i.e Postgraduate Diploma in Social Work (PGDSW), M.Sc, M.I.L.R. and Ph.D. It organizes seminars for its graduate students and national conferences on topical national issues.

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

This can be found in the University and JAMB admission regulations that can be consulted from time to time.

DEPARTMENTAL STAFF

The department of Sociology and Anthropology has a crop of male and female lecturers who work as members of the same family.

The current Head of Department is Prof. O. A. Ogunbameru, a Professor, who has written and published widely on Industrial Sociology and Gerontology Nigeria.

STUDENTS' WORKLOAD

Workload is defined in terms of course units. One unit represents one hour of lecture or one hour of tutorial or 24 hours of practical work per unit throughout a semester. All courses shall run for one semester or a full session of two semesters.

A student shall be registered as a full time student if he enrolls in any one semester for a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 24 units. Any enrolment for less than 15 units will be

regarded as part-time, and/or would require a special approval from the Faculty and the Senate.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A DEGREE

To be eligible for the award of a degree, a candidate must satisfactorily complete the minimum of units prescribed for the degree. This would involve successfully completing the approved University Special Electives (12 units), approved Faculty of Social Sciences courses (24/28) units and units for JME; 108 units for Direct Entry).

PART I: 30/34 Units of compulsory and elective courses 4 Units of special elective

PART II: 30/30 Units – compulsory and elective courses 4/8 units – special
electives

PART III: 30/30 Units – compulsory and elective courses 4/4 units – special
electives.

PART IV: 36/36 Units – compulsory and elective courses 0/0 units – no special
electives.

Total 126-130 (36) – units compulsory and elective courses 12(12) – units of special
elective courses.

REGISTRATION FOR COURSES

Before registering for a course, students must meet the prerequisites prescribed for that course. Each student should complete the registration for each semester within the period prescribed for registration. Any addition to or reduction in the courses for which a student is formally registered must be with the consent of the Head of Department. Such alterations must be effected within four weeks from the commencement of the registration period, and on the prescribed form.

WITHDRAWAL FROM COURSE

A student may withdraw from a course for which he is registered without incurring the penalty of a grade of “F” for the course, only on the approval of the appropriate committee. Permission to withdraw must be sought by completing a withdrawal form countersigned by the Class Adviser. Withdrawal without penalty will be granted up to the end of the fourth week from the commencement of the semester in which the course is offered. Unauthorized withdrawal (e.g. registering for a course and not sitting for the examination, failure to submit examination scripts) will earn the grade of F’.

INCOMPLETE GRADE

When for valid reasons (e.g. medical) a student is unable to complete all the prescribed requirements for a course in which he is formally enrolled; he may, on the recommendation of the Department be awarded an incomplete Grade (I).

Such incomplete grade will normally be removed when the Department certifies that all prescribed requirements have been met.

LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE

A candidate shall be recorded as having attained in a course a level of achievement graded as follows:

A	Excellent 70-100%	-	5 points
B	Good 60 – 69%	-	4 points
C	Satisfactory 50-59%	-	3 points
D	Adequate 45-49%	-	2 points
E	Pass 40-44%	-	1 point
F	Failure 0-39%	-	0 point

The Grade Point Average (GPA) is the total number of credit points divided by the total number of units for all courses taken during a particular semester. A candidate who has satisfactorily completed all requirements for the degree with an overall grade point average of not less than 1.50 shall be awarded the honours degree as indicated below:

FIRST CLASS:	4.50-5.00
Second Class Upper Division:	3.50-4.49
Second Class Lower Division:	2.40-3.49
Third Class:	1.50-2.39
Pass:	1.00
Fail:	below 1.00

REPETITION OF COURSES

A student may repeat only those courses in which a grade of “F” is scored.

WITHDRAWAL

A student who fails to record a cumulative grade point average of 1.00 at the end of one semester shall be placed on probation during the second semester. If the student fails to achieve a cumulative grade point of at least 1.00 at the end of the second semester, he/she shall be required to withdraw from the University.

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Students are expected to conduct research on a small scale and to write project paper on an approved topic in their final year. The paper should be between 10,000 and 15,000 words. Each student is advised by a member of staff. The research paper assumes the status of a 6-unit course in the final examination; marks will be awarded on various skills including research objectives, literature review, sample design, data collection, analysis of data, and report writing.

CURRICULUM

A. GENERAL STUDIES-SPECIAL ELECTIVE SESSIONAL COURSES:

SER 001: The Use of English..... 4 Units

SER 002: The Humanities and the African Experience.....4 Units

SEMESTER COURSES

HARMATTAN SEMESTER:

SEG 001: Food Production and the Nation 2 Units

SEL 001: Introduction to Law..... .2 Units

SEH 001: Man and His Health..... 2 Units

SEP 001: Drug and the Society..... 2 Units

RAIN SEMESTER

SES 002: Man and the Biological World..... 2 Units

SEP 002: Drug and the Society II..... 2 Units

SEH 002: Community Health & Man's Behaviour.....2 Units

MTH 101: Elementary Mathematics.....3 Units

NOTE: Maximum number of units per student 12 Units

B. FACULTY REQUIREMENT – COMPULSORY COURSES

1st Year

Course Code	Course Title	Units
SSC 101:	Man and His Social Environment	3
SSC 103:	Man's Environmental Relations	3
SSC 105:	Mathematics for Social Scientists I	3

OR

MTH 101:	Elementary Mathematics	3
SSC 102:	Wealth and Poverty of Nations	3
SSC 104:	The Governing of Men	3
SSC 106:	Mathematical for Social Scientists II	3

2nd Year

SSC 201;	Statistical Methods and Sources I	3
SSC 202:	Statistical Methods and Sources II	3

PART I: HARMATTAN SEMESTER

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	PRE-REQUISITE	CONTACT HOUR	NO OF UNITS
SER 001	Use of English	-	2-0-0	2
SSC 101	Man and His Social Environment	-	2-1-0	3
SSC 103	Man's Environmental Relation	-	2-1-0	3
SSC 105	Mathematics for Social Scientists I Or	-	2-1-0	3
MTH 101	Elementary Mathematics	-	2-1-0	3
ELECTIVES: STUDENTS MUST SELECT SUFFICIENT COURSE TO MAKE A TOTAL OF AT LEAST 15 UNITS				
SSC 111	Introduction to Psychology	-	2-1-0	3
PHL 101	Introduction to Problems of Philosophy I	-	2-1-0	3
PHL 103	Introduction to African Traditional Thoughts	-	2-1-0	3
HIS 101	West African 1000-1500 A.D	-	2-1-0	3
HIS 103	Social and Intellectual History of Europe 1300-1600	-	2-1-0	3
FRN 101	Audio-Visual Course in French	-	2-1-0	3
YOR 103	Yoruba Institutions	-	2-1-0	3
FRN 103	Introduction to French composition and comprehension	-	2-1-0	3
BIO 101	Form and Functions in Plants I	-	2-1-0	3
BIO 103	Form and Functions in Animals	-	2-1-0	3
RAIN SEMESTER: COMPULSORY COURSES				
SSC 102	Wealth and Poverty of Nations	-	2-1-0	3
SSC 104	The Governing of Men	-	2-1-0	3

SSC 106	Mathematics for Social Scientists II	-	2-1-0	3
OR MTH 102	Elementary Mathematics II	-	4-1-0	5
ELECTIVES: Students Must Select sufficient courses to Make a total of 17 Units				
SSC 112	Introduction to Data and Reporting in Psychology	-	2-1-0	3
PHL 104	Introduction to Problems of Philosophy	-	2-1-0	3
PHL 106	Introduction to African Traditional Thoughts	-	2-1-0	3
HIS 102	West African History 1500-1800 A.D	-	2-1-0	3
HIS 104	Social and Intellectual History of Europe 1600-1789 A.D	-	2-1-0	3
FRN 104	French Composition and Comprehension	-	2-1-0	3
YOR 104	Yoruba Literature	-	2-1-0	3
ZOO 102	Introductory Zoology	-	2-1-0	3
MTH 104	(Vectors) (Elementary Maths. II)	-	2-1-0	3
PART II: HARMATTAN SEMESTER COMPULSORY COURSES				
SOC 201	Introduction to Sociology I	-	2-1-0	3
SOC 203	Introduction to Anthropology		2-1-0	3
SOC 205	Nigerian Traditional Social Institutions	-	2-1-0	3
SSC 105	Maths for Social Scientists I (if not already passed)	-	2-1-0	3
SSC 201	Statistical Methods and Sources I	-	2-1-0	3
ELECTIVES: STUDENTS MUST SELECT SUFFICIENT COURSES TO MAKE A TOTAL OF AT LEAST 17 UNITS OR A MAXIMUM LOAD OF 22 UNITS PER SEMESTER.				
SOC 207	Gender and Development			
DSS 201	Introduction to population studies; Data Theory and Patterns	-	2-1-0	3
POL 201	Elements of Political Science	-	2-1-0	3
POL 203	Nigerian Government and Politics up to 1966	-	2-1-0	3

FNA 203	Arts and Society I	-	2-1-0	3
PHL 201	Problems of Philosophy	-	2-1-0	3
PHL 205	Introduction to Logic I	-	2-1-0	3
PSY 201	General Psychology I	-	2-1-0	3
PART II: RAIN SEMESTER				
COMPULSORY COURSES:				
SOC 202	Introduction to Sociology II	SOC 201	2-1-0	3
SOC 204	Social Anthropology	SOC 203	2-1-0	3
SOC 206	Contemporary Nigerian Social Institutions	-	2-1-0	3
SSC 106	Mathematics for Social Scientists II (if not already passed)	-	2-1-0	3
SSC 202	Statistical Methods and Sources II	-	2-1-0	3
ELECTIVE: STUDENTS EXEMPTED FROM PART I SHOULD TAKE A MINIMUM OF 13 UNITS WHILE OTHERS WILL TAKE A MINIMUM OF 16 UNITS				
SOC 208	Women and Child Right Issues in Nigeria	-	2-1-0	3
ECN 202	Principles of Economic II	-	2-1-0	3
GPY 202	Introduction to Geomorphology	-	2-1-0	3
DSS 202	Introduction to Population Studies: Population Characteristics	-	2-1-0	3
POL 202	Nigerian Government and Politics since 1966	-	2-1-0	3
FNA 204	Arts and Society II	-	2-1-0	3
PHL 204	Problems of Philosophy II	-	2-1-0	3
PHL 206	Introduction to Logic II	-	2-1-0	3
PART III: HARMATTAN SEMESTER COMPULSORY COURSES				
SOC 301	Foundations of Sociological and Anthropological Theory	SOC 201	2-1-0	3
SOC 303	Social and Anthropological Methods I	-	2-1-0	3

Electives: Students must take at least 9 Units from Departmental Courses				
SOC 305	Comparative Social Institutions I	-	2-1-0	3
SOC 309	Family, Marriage and Kinship	-	2-1-0	3
SOC 315	Introduction to Industrial Sociology	-	2-1-0	3
SOC 317	Introduction to the Sociology of Medicine	-	2-1-0	
SOC 319	Sociology of Deviant Behaviour	-	2-1-0	3
PART III: RAIN SEMESTER: Compulsory Courses				
SOC 302	Recent Development in Sociological and Anthropological Theories	SOC 301	2-1-0	3
SOC 304	Social and Anthropological Research Methods II	SOC 303	2-1-0	3
Electives: Students must take a least 6 Units, taken from Departmental Courses				
SOC 306	Comparative Social Institutions II	-	2-1-0	3
SOC 310	The Family Systems in Nigeria	-	2-1-0	3
Soc 318:	Introduction To The Sociology Of Health And Medicine II	-	2-1-0	3
SOC 320	Introduction to the Sociology of Law	-	2-1-0	3
ECN 302	Micro-Economic Theory I	-	2-1-0	3
ECN 306	Issues in Economic Development	-	2-1-0	3
POL 314	Local Government and Politics	-	2-1-0	3
PHL 306	Philosophy of the Social Sciences	-	2-1-0	3
PHL 306	African Traditional Thoughts	-	2-1-0	3
PSY 310	Advanced Social Psychology	-	2-1-0	3
PART IV: HARMATTAN SEMESTER: COMPULSORY COURSES				
SOC 401	Explanations in Sociology and Anthropology	SOC 301,302	2-2-10	3
SOC 403	Peoples and Cultures of Africa	-	2-1-0	3
SOC 405	Individual Research Project	SOC 303,304	2-1-0	3

Electives: Students must take at least 9 Units, 3 Units to be taken from Departmental Courses				
SOC 407	The Sociology of Organization	SOC 315	2-1-0	3
SOC 409	Urban Sociology	-	2-1-0	3
SOC 411	Theories of Social Change and Development	SOC 201	2-1-0	3
SOC 431	Human Resource Management I	-	2-1-0-	3
SOC 413	Correctional & Legal Institutions	-	2-1-0-	3
SOC 415	Sociology of Health Organizations	SOC 318	2-1-0	3
SOC 417	Sociology of Work and Retirement			
SOC 413	Correctional & Legal Institutions	-	2-1-0-	3
DSS 407	Population and Politics I	-	2-1-0	3
DSS 411	Social Aspects of Family Planning	-	2-1-0	3
POL 401	Political Development and Modernization	-	2-1-0	3
GPY 405 OR	Theories and Methods in Urban Regional Development	-	2-1-0	3
GPY 401	Industrial Location and Dynamics	GPY 305	2-1-0	3
PHL 403	Philosophy of the Social Sciences I	-	2-1-0	3
ECN 405	The Structure of the Nigerian Economy	ECN 302	2-1-0	3
PART IV: RAIN SEMESTER: COMPULSORY COURSES				
SOC 402	Major Issues in Sociological and Anthropological Theories	SOC 301,302, 401	2-1-0	3
SOC 404	Comparative study of African Social Institutions	-	2-1-0	3
SOC 406	Individual Research Project	-	-	3
ELECTIVES: STUDENT MUST TAKE AT LEAST 9 UNITS COURSES				
SOC 408	Industrial Organizations	-	2-10	3
SOC 410	Urbanization in Africa	-	2-1-0	3

SOC 412	Social Change and Development in Africa	-	2-1-0	3
SOC 416	Comparative Studies of Medical Institutions	-	2-1-0	3

AVAILABLE COURSES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

COURSE DESCRIPTION

PART I

SSC 101: MAN AND HIS SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT:

What constitutes the social environment. The origin of Man, his distinctive characteristics, as compared to other mammals. Human culture, its evolution, meaning, significance and dynamics. Social institutions, socialization and social interaction.

PART II

SOC 201: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY I

The emergence of Sociology as a Science of Society; Its founding fathers and their ideas of what the subject matter and method of doing Sociology should be. The uses to which Sociological knowledge could be deployed.

SOC 202: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY II

Introduction to Sociological Theories, Human societies, their social institutions and normative-systems. Deviance and social control in societies, social Problems and Welfare

SOC 203: INTRODUCTION TO ANTHROPOLOGY:

The origin and development of Anthropology as a science of Man. Its subject matter and sub-divisions. The methods of doing Anthropology; pioneers in the field and their major works or ideas. The uses of Anthropological knowledge. Culture, its meaning, significance and dynamics, Ecology, language, social, political and beliefs as units of culture. Cultural development with special reference to human's recent cultural history; West Africa as a case study.

SOC 204: SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Culture and human socialization, what is socialization? stages and agents of socialization. Cross-cultural studies of the stages of socialization. Theory and mechanism of organic evolution. Primates classification, distribution and development through time. Theory and methods in social Anthropology: Pre-determined evolutionism, evolutionism, diffusionism, etc. Also techniques used for collection of data in social anthropological research; participant observation. Key-informant interview, life & histories/case studies document studies etc. The Social Anthropologist and the world.

SOC 205: NIGERIAN TRADITIONAL SOCIAL INSTITUTION

Why study Nigerian traditional social Institutions?. Discussions of the pre-European contact social Institutions of Nigerian Communities i.e Kinship, family and marriage; Economic, Political, Educational and Religious Institutions. Stratification systems and the maintenance of law and order.

SOC 206: CONTEMPORARY NIGERIAN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS:

Contemporary Nigerian social institutions as a by-product of the interaction between the activities of the Europeans and Nigerians. The arrival of the Europeans and acceptability by the people inhabiting the area now known as Nigeria. Subsequent interaction between the Europeans and Nigerians and the consequences of these developments on the lives of Nigerians and the social structures of their communities. i.e the arrival of the Europeans and the commencement of the trans-atlantic slave trade; the introduction of “commodity” or cash crop production, the imposition of colonial or European rule on Nigerians, colonial policies and structures, independence and post-colonial policies and programmes; as they affect Nigerians and traditional social institutions.

SOC 207: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT:

Introduction to gender studies. Theoretical orientation in gender studies (i.e theories of gender discrimination such as biological determinism, liberal feminism, Radical Feminism etc), Culture and gender roles, Gender approach in Development (Women in Development (WID) Women and Development (WAD) and Gender and Development (GAD), Feminist Movements.

SOC 208: WOMEN AND CHILD RIGHTS ISSUES IN NIGERIA:

Women and Human rights, International Conventions on Women and Children’s rights (Beijing Conference and their recommendation). The Nigerian Child Right Act 2003, challenges to women’s and children’s rights in Nigeria, profile of Nigerian women in relation to health, education, politics, work, Agriculture, poverty etc.

PART III

SOC 301: FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORIES:

Historical and philosophical underpinnings of the ideas of the 19th Sociological and Anthropological theorists i.e. Comte, Spencer, Emille-Durkheim, Karl Marx, Max Weber in Sociology; Maine, Taylor, Morgan Rivers and Frazer in Anthropology.

SOC 302: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SOCIOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORIES

Further developments in Sociological and Anthropological theories. i.e. the works of Talcott Parsons, Robert Merton, Dahrendorf and C.Wright Mills in Sociology. In anthropology, the works of twentieth-century neo-evolutionary theories, diffusionism and the works of French anthropologists.

SOC 303: SOCIAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHOD I:

Methods of carrying out research in Sociology and Anthropology. Selecting a research topic; justifying a research topic, stating the main and subsidiary objectives of research, the research design and methods of data collection. Sampling procedures and data analysis. The study of material culture using ethnographic data and replication experiments.

SOC 304: SOCIAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHOD II:

The relationship between theory and Research. What a theory is? The symbiotic relationship between theory and research. Identifying theoretical orientation of study, formulating and testing of research hypothesis and drawing conclusions. Report writing and referencing. Aims, objectives and problems of ethnographic fieldwork. Field methods-data collection and recording. Analysis and presentation of data.

SOC 305: COMPARATIVE SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS I:

What is comparative sociology? Approaches to the study of comparative sociology – the classical approach, evolutionary approach, neo-evolutionary approach, Weberian and the convergence approach.

SOC 306: COMPARATIVE SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS II:

Industrialization and the historical evolution of social institutions across-cultures. The industrialization process in England, (Western Europe), Russia, China, Japan, India and how this has affected the traditional social institutions of these societies. The lessons from these experiences for African societies.

SOC 309: FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP

A review of the main features of family marriage and kinship treated within a broad comparative framework. Kinship terminology, the importance of generation principles. Rules of descent patrilineal, matrilineal, bilateria double descent. The lineage, internal differentiation of lineages. Forms of marriage, polygamy, monogamy, common law concubinage levirate. Cross, Cousin, bride-wealth. Factors in marriage rules of exogamy, stability incest. Changes in marriage in Africa. The family as a universal institution, functions of the changing family patterns in Africa. The course also examines the traditional family in the face of social change in Nigeria.

SOC 310: FAMILY SYSTEM IN NIGERIA

This course deals with the family system ;in Africa in general and Nigeria in particular. The comparative approach will be employed to examine critically the similarities and peculiarities that are common not only to the family system of different ethnic groups in Nigeria but also in selected: African countries, another these which will be examined in depth, as that of socio-cultural change and the family. The course also examines the effect of modernization and westernization on modern Nigeria family.

Theories of evolution of the family and the factors influencing changes in the Nigeria family will be analyzed. The future of marriage and family and the role of the family in national development will be discussed in detail.

SOC 315: INTRODUCTION TO INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

General introduction to the field of industrial sociology, its development application and relationship to other fields study of the structure and complexity of work organizations. Basic problems of industrial organization, alienation absenteeism etc. Historical outline of Industrial development in Nigeria.

**SOC 317: INTRODUCTION TO THE SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND
MEDICINE I**

The course is primarily an introduction to the field of medical sociology a sub-field in Sociology. It focuses on the subject matter (definition, origins, dimension and contributions); health and Illness behavior (definitions as well as dimensions: biomedical and social); theoretical approaches at both micro and macro levels (Parsons' sick Role, Adaptation, Labeling and Suchmans model). The course is geared towards unearthing sociology's contributions to the understanding of health healing and healing.

**SOC 318: INTRODUCTION TO THE SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE
II**

Social causes of diseases: Theories of disease causation, the germ theory of disease, multi-causal models of disease and the theory of general susceptibility and social networks in illness. Folk medicine and 'faith medicine: concepts and practice. Traditional health practitioners and then healing and curing approaches to illness, culture, illness and illness behaviour. Traditional medicine and integration into national health services. Influence of behavioural sciences on medicine in Nigeria. History of modern medicine in Nigeria.

SOC 319: SOCIOLOGY OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR

The course is essentially a study of human behaviour with special reference to deviation from society's norms and values. The course involves a knowledge of the norms and values of societies (traditional and modern) especially in Africa. It deals with the processes whereby some people come to acquire forms of behaviour which deviate from their societies norms and values and how such people have been handled when identified. The course also examines of modern treatment techniques in juvenile treatment.

SOC 320: INTRODUCTION TO THE SOCIOLOGY OF LAW

The source deals with legal institutions and mechanism of social control in traditional and modern societies. The relationship between law and custom. A brief summary of the structure and function of legal institution in Nigeria. The course examines the values, norms and total structure of the society as they relate to law.

PART IV

SOC 401: **PHILOSOPHY OF EXPLANATIONS IN SOCIOLOGY/ANTHROPOLOGY**

Sociology/Anthropology as a Science and the Nature of Sociological Theory

- (a) (i) What is Science?
 - (ii) How does Science progress? (Popper & Kuhn)
 - (iii) Is Sociology a Science? – Sociology, Objectivity and Relativism the Nature of Sociological Theory:
 - (b) (i) What is a Theory?
 - (ii) Types of Theory and typologies of theory
 - (iii) Key Theoretical problems
 - (iv) Types of theory in Sociology and the problem of verification
2. Structuralism and Anthropology – The French School
- (a) Marcel Mauss:”
 - (b) Myrdal;
 - (c) Levy-Bruhl;
 - (d) Levi-Stauss:
- (c) Recent Development in Anthropology
- (a) Claude Meillassours:
 - (b) Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch;
 - (c) Emmanuel Terray etc

SOC 402: **MAJOR ISSUES IN SOCIOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORY:**

The course is concerned with the relationship between theory building and empirical problems of sociological and anthropological research.

SOC 403: **PEOPLES AND CULTURES OF AFRICA:**

Language and ethnic groupings of Africa. Cultural institutions and belief systems prior to the contact with the Europeans.

SOC 404: **COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AFRICAN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS:**

Comparative study of African cultures or social Institutions ie. Kinship family and marriage patterns, Economic systems, religious beliefs, political institutions, stratification structures

and the maintenance of law and order. In particular, to understand how environmental and social factors affect institutional beliefs and practices in Africa.

SOC 405/406: INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH PROJECT:

Evidence of students reading of the literature and ability at seminars to apply Sociology and Anthropological methods.

SOC 407: THE SOCIOLOGY OF ORGANIZATIONS

Theories of social organization and bureaucracy, analysis of recurrent organizational process, simple and complex organization, with particular references to the structure and function of large bureaucracy.

SOC 408: INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS:

This course outlines the basic concepts in industrial organization, relationship between industry and society. The industrial worker in developing countries with special emphasis on the Nigerian Industrial Worker.

SOC 409: URBAN SOCIOLOGY:

What is urbanization/urbanism? The origin of cities. The contrast between pre-industrial and industrial cities. Theories of the industrial city ie. The works of Wirth, Burgess etc. Problems of the industrial city.

SOC 410: URBANIZATION IN AFRICA:

The origin and nature of ancient and medieval cities in Africa. The history and nature of contemporary urbanization in Africa ie. Causes of urbanization and problems in African cities. The rise of primate cities, issues of over-urbanization, problems of poverty and slums.

SOC 411: THEORIES OF SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT:

Industrialization and the concern for change in Europe. The historical context of early theories of change ie. Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx and Max Weber. The diffusionist and modernization/Development theories of change. The dependency and neo-Marxist theories of change in developing societies.

SOC 412: SOCIAL CHANGE IN AFRICA:

The nature or character of change in Africa prior to the coming of the Europeans. The contact of African societies with the Europeans. Various stages of Africa's contact with the Europeans and the effects of these interactions on the lives of the people and the social structures of their communities. Post-colonial policies in Africa and their impacts on the people and social institutions.

SOC 413: CORRECTIONAL AND LEGAL INSTITUTIONS

This course falls extends the science of social interactions, as it focuses on the relationship between the society and offenders. Specially, it acquaints students with the phenomenon of punishment/correction, which is an inevitable societal reaction to law-breaking. It examines institutionalized corrections and its various constraints in Nigeria. Students would have the opportunity of practical interactions with correctional officials in Nigeria.

SOC 431: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICE: I

- What is Human Resource Management?
- The foundation of Human Resource Management
- Strategic Human Resource Management
- Relationship between Human Resource Management and Planning
- Training, Planning and Development
- Performance Appraisal, Comparison of Popular methods of performance appraisal
- Job Analysis and Compensation
- The Context of Human Resource Management
- The role of the human resource practitioner
- The management and evaluation of human resource function
- Human resource practice in Nigeria
- Organizational behaviour: Motivation and commitment
- Reward management-Job evaluation employee benefits and managing reward systems.

SOC 415: SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH ORGANIZATION:

Medical sociology and sociological theory. The various health units, 'sole' dispensary or; first aid post health centre hospital. Relationship between the units i.e the referral system. Classification of hospitals and the evolving hospital concept. Doctor-patient relationship and doctor/nurses relationship. Profession and occupation. The hospital as a total institution in the Goffman sense. Hospital and bureaucracy. The hospital and contemporary society, availability and access to medical care. Hospital personnel, the maid, the auxiliary, the nurse, the doctor and other paramedical. The law and the hospital: rights of the patients – corporate negligence. Importance of consent of patient. The medical records and confidentiality.

SOC 416: COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF MEDICAL INSTITUTION:

Comparative study of traditional medicine in some parts of the world, for example, Nigeria, Ghana and China. The development of modern medicine and health service in Nigeria and Britain: a brief comparative analysis of different practicing systems of medical care, Types of health care systems, organization of health care system, major influences on health care, accessibility of health care, performance of health care. Critique of Goffman's total institution theory in relation to general and psychiatric hospitals. Hospital and Society: availability and access to medical care in Nigeria.

POST-GRADUATE PROGRAMME

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

1. Introduction

In its M.Sc. and Ph.D. programmes, the Department of Sociology and Anthropology aims to expose students to the fundamental components of the discipline, to enable them to specialize in an aspect of Sociology or Anthropology that will be useful for their future career and enhance their contribution to the social development of Nigeria. At present, the Department is able to offer teaching and supervision in the following fields: Theories and Methods in Sociology and Anthropology, Medical Sociology, Industrial Sociology, Mass Communication, Criminology, Political Sociology, Social Change and Development, Social Anthropology and Urban Sociology.

2. Objectives of the Programme

There is an increasing need in Nigeria for professional administrators, university teachers and researchers with a back-ground in Sociology and Anthropology, who are trained to understand the implications of social change and programmes of social development for the Nigerian Society. The objective of the post graduate programme of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology is to train the candidate for University research and teaching and for administrative positions in the public and private sectors, by giving them courses and research experience in the most relevant sub-discipline of Sociology and Anthropology.

3. Degrees to be Offered

- (i) P.G. Diploma in Social Work and Social Development.
- (ii) M.Sc.
- (iii) Ph.D.

4. Admission Requirements

a. P.G. Diploma in Social Work and Social Development

Applicants are required to hold a University degree or any approved equivalent professional qualification which in exceptional cases may be accepted, for examples, Administrative officers sponsored by Government, Prisons and Police officers, and officers from the various Government Ministries (Economic Planning; Youth, Sports and Culture; Health etc); Members of Co-operative Groups, and representatives of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and Industrialists However, such officers must satisfy some basic minimum standards that may be set by the University through participation in a written examination and / or interview. The exercise is to ensure that candidates will be able to undertake satisfactorily the proposed course of study.

Duration of the Post-Graduate Diploma Course:

Duration of course will be 15 calendar months. Course work will normally be a one calendar year, with the period of long vacation (3 months) used for field attachment leading to the writing of a report. The report will be evaluated and awarded a grade equivalent to a three hour semester course grade.

Course requirements:

There will be 5 (five) courses of 3 units each in a semester: 3 compulsory courses, and 2 optional courses. Students will be required to serve an internship of 3 months. A student will be required to take a minimum of 30 units.

Scheme of Examination:

Examination in the prescribed subjects shall be by means of not less than three (3) hours written papers in each semester. A candidate must obtain at least an average of “B”, in written examination as a whole and a grade of not less than “C” in any written paper.

HARMATTAN SEMESTER

A. COMPULSORY COURSES

Course Code	Course Title	Contact Hours	Number of Units
PGDSW 601	Theories of social work, and development	2-1-0	3
PGDSW 603	Research methods for social work	2-1-0	3
PGDSW 605	Social Problems in Nigeria	2-1-0	3

B. ELECTIVES:

SPECIALISATION ‘A’ (LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION)

<i>Course Code</i>	<i>Course Title</i>	<i>“Contact Hours”</i>	<i>Number of Units</i>
PGDSW 607	Criminological Theory and Practice	2-1-0	3
PGDSW 609	Law and Society	2-1-0	3

SPECIALISATION ‘B’ (SOCIAL REHABILITATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT)

<i>Course Code</i>	<i>Course Title</i>	<i>Contact Hours</i>	<i>No of Units.</i>
PGDSW 611	Community Development & Administration	2-1-0	3
PGDSW 613	Theories and methods of social rehabilitation	2-1-0	3

SPECIALISATION ‘C’ (SOCIAL POLICY AND PLANNING)

<i>Course Code</i>	<i>Course Title</i>	<i>Contact Hours</i>	<i>No of Units</i>
PGDSW 615	Social Policy and Planning	2-1-0	3
PGDSW 617	Sociology of Development & Social change in Africa	2-1-0	3

SPECIALISATION D: ISSUE IN HEALTH CARE & AGING

PGDSW 619	Care of the aged	2-1-0	3
PGDSW 621	Coping with the handicapped & stigmatizing illness	2-1-0	3

RAIN SEMESTER**A. COMPULSORY COURSES**

<i>Course Code</i>	<i>Course Title</i>	<i>Course Hours</i>	<i>No of Units</i>
PGDSW 602	Major Empirical Problems of Social work and development in Nigeria.	2-1-0	3
PGDSW 604	Organization and Administration of social welfare service	2-1-0	3

B. ELECTIVES

SPECIALISTS 'A' (LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION)

<i>Course Code</i>	<i>Course Title</i>	<i>Contact Hours</i>	<i>No of Units</i>
PGDSW 606	Comparative Penal system	2-1-0	3
PGDSW 608	The Sociology of Crime & Delinquency	2-1-0	3

SPECIALISATION 'B' (SOCIAL REHABILITATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT)

<i>Course Code</i>	<i>Course Title</i>	<i>Contact Hours</i>	<i>No of Units</i>
PGDSW 610	Sociology of Youth and Development	2-1-0	3
PGDSW 612	Methodology of Adult Teaching	2-1-0	3

SPECIALISATION 'C' (HEALTH AND PUBLIC POLICY)

PGDSW 614	Issues in Health Care Delivery & Public Education	2-1-0	3
PGDSW 616	Public Policy Analysis	2-1-0	3

b. M.Sc. Degree:

A candidate for a Master's degree must have passed the Bachelor's degree at a level not lower than second class of this or any other recognized university. The M.Sc. Degree Programme is a four semester programme of course work and Thesis writing. To qualify for the M.Sc. Degree, a candidate will be required to:

- i. Take courses which carry minimum of 24 units, with at least four three-units courses per semester
- ii. Pass a written examination on each course at the end of each semester with at least a "C" grade. Candidate may not repeat the examination more than once.
- iii. Pass in six-unit research project leading to the writing of a dissertation on an approved subject submitted at the end of the calendar year. The dissertation shall be between 10,000 and 30,000 words in length.
- iv. Every candidate is expected to present a Departmental Post graduate seminar on the subject of their dissertation.

c. Ph.D. Degree.

A candidate for the Ph.D. must have passed the M.Sc. degree with a B+ average of this any other recognized university.

The minimum period of full time study for the Ph.D. degree shall be four semesters after the M.Sc, while part time study shall be not less than eight semesters. The registration, studentship and candidature of a Ph.D. Student shall lapse if after six consecutive semesters of full time study or ten consecutive semesters of part time study, a student has not presented himself / herself for the final and required oral Ph.D. thesis examination.

Every candidate is expected to present departmental post graduate seminars on the subject of their Ph.D. dissertation. The thesis shall be examined by a panel of not less than three examiners of whom the supervisor will be one, and an external examiner.

5. M.Sc and Ph.D. Programme

Courses:

Areas of Specialization:

The M.Sc and Ph.D. degree programmes cover the following areas of specialization:

Medical Sociology

Industrial Sociology

Urban Sociology

Communication Studies and Society

Criminology

Political Sociology

Social Change and Development

Social Anthropology

Programme of Studies:

In addition to specified compulsorily courses, candidates are required to offer two courses during the session in their areas of specialization, but have the option of choosing two electives from other areas of specialization which are deemed relevant by the Department.

Curriculum

Compulsory Courses

<i>Code</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Units</i>
SOC 601	Explanation in Sociology and Anthropology	3
SOC 602	Major Issues in Sociological and Anthropological Theory	3

SOC 603	Advanced Research Methods I in Anthropology	3
SOC 604	Advanced Research Methods II in Anthropology	3
	OR	
SOC 605	Advanced Research Methods I in Sociology	3
SOC 606	Advanced Research Methods II in Sociology	3
SOC 635	M.SC. thesis	6

Electives

Medical Sociology: Units

SOC 607	The Sociology of Mental Health	3
SOC 608	Epidemiology	3
SOC 609	The Political Economy of Health	3
SOC 610	The Healing Occupations	3

Industrial Sociology: Units

SOC 611	Industrialization and the Industrial Society	3
SOC 612	Behaviour in Work Organizations	3
SOC 613	The Sociology of Organization	3
SOC 614	The Sociology of Work and Occupations	3

Communication Studies and Society: Units

SOC 615	Social Communication	3
SOC 616	Mass Communications	3
SOC 617	Complex Organizations as a communication System	3
SOC 618	The Mass Media Context and Methodology	3

Urban Sociology

SOC 619	The Urbanization Process in Africa	3
SOC 620	Social and Political Aspects of Urban Organization	3
SOC 621	The Rise of the Metropolitan Community	3
SOC 622	Social Stratification and Mobility	3

Criminology: Units

SOC 623	Criminology: Theory and Practice	3
SOC 624	Comparative Penal Systems	3
SOC 625	Law and Society	3
SOC 626	The Sociology of Crime and Delinquency	3

Political Sociology: Units

SOC 627	Foundations of Political Sociology I	3
SOC 628	Foundations of Political Sociology II	3
SOC 638	Political Sociology in Africa	3

Social Change and Development: Units

SOC 629	Social Change and Social Structure	3
SOC 630	The Sociology of Development in Africa	3
SOC 631	Comparative African Ethnography I	3
SOC 632	Comparative African Ethnography II	3

Social Anthropology: Units

SOC 631	Comparative African Anthropology I	3
SOC 632	Comparative African Ethnography II	3
SOC 633	Culture and Society	3

SOC 634	Applied Anthropology	3
SOC 637	The Philosophy of the Social Sciences and Sociology	3
SOC 638	The Sociology of Knowledge	3
SOC 639	Thesis	3

Graduate Seminar

All graduate students must attend the graduate seminar. Each student will be required to present a paper at one of the seminars. Attendance is mandatory.

6. Description of Courses:

- i. PGDSW Course description

PGDSW 601: Theories of Social Work and Development

An examination of some of the major theories of social work practice, social welfare development and social welfare administration (the works of Richmond Titus, Kalm, Townsend, Marshall etc.) Utility and limited application of these theories to the methods of planning, implementing, administering and evaluating social services delivery in the Nigerian context. The traditional modes of coping with social problems will be examined.

PGDSW 602: Major Empirical Problems of Social Development in Nigeria

The course explores the philosophy, process, methods and skills of casework and community work, and group work in varied agencies in Nigeria. Supervisory problems of agencies offering case work services; volunteers working in agencies with group work services. Problem of administering workers in social welfare agencies. Inter-agency relations. Remedial and rehabilitative works in Nigeria. This course prepares students for the internship programme. The interns are to be attached to a particular social welfare agency for a period of 3 months during which they will be evaluated by their supervisor. At the end of the internship they will be required to present a report on an approved topic. Student will be graded on both the report and the supervisor's evaluation.

PGDSW 603: Research Methods For Social Work

This course will introduce the students to basic concepts & historical development of social work practice, case work, group work & community organization. It will further expose them to a formalized approach in research & report writing, by examining the structuring and stating of hypotheses, data acquisition methods & test of validity. Field surveys-questionnaire design & administration, sampling procedures & limitations, sampling frame, analysis / data organization.

PGDSW 604: Organization and Administration of Social Welfare Services:

An analysis of the major dimensions of social welfare services, organization and delivery, using the benefit allocation framework. The role of cultural values, theories and

availability of resources, in determining service eligibility, types of social provisions, strategies of service delivery and mode of financing, will be examined.

PGDSW 605: *Social Problems in Nigeria*

Theories of social problems: sociological & social work perspectives. Urban/rural social problems. Concepts of anti-social behaviour & criminal behaviour – white collar crime, drug addiction, juvenile delinquency, alcoholism, cultism. Public Health hazards, including early marriage, wife battering, female genital mutilation (FGM) child abuse, rape & sexual harassment, unsafe abortions etc.

PGDSW 606: *Comparative Penal System*

This course deals with the history of penological thought, particularly the philosophical background of the penal system. It involves a critical analysis of penal institutions across cultures, with special attention paid to the need for the establishment of the institutions, and its physical economic, social and human features. The course also involves the evaluation of the role of the institution within particular cultures and across cultures.

PGDSW 607: *Criminological Theory and Practice*

This course critically discusses the development of criminological thought, such as the study of the works of the classical / neo classical schools on criminological thought and the scientific works in criminology such as the psychoanalytic theory, the genetic theory, the theory of subculture and the 'learned' theory. Particular attention would be paid to the work of psychoanalysts/psychiatrists, subculture theories and those who see crime as learned behaviour.

PGDSW 608: *The Sociology of Crime and Delinquency*

This course deals with major theories of Crime and Delinquent Behaviour. It deals with causes and prevention of Crime and Delinquency.

PGDSW 609: *Law and Society*

This course deals with the relationship between Law as an institution and society. A critical analysis of the relationship between Law and social structure: the relationships between legislation, Law enforcement, and the public. Particular attention will be paid to the discussion of Law and Conflict resolutions, judicial behaviour, and the legal profession.

PGDSW 610: *Sociology of Youth And Development*

The social origins of youth personality; cultural background to youth identity; roles attitudes, resources of youths in a changing society. Relating youths' contribution to National development Problems of adolescent and adolescent sexuality.

PGDSW 611: *Community Development and Administration*

The principles underlying community development and administrative process, with particular emphasis on how these principles differ in accordance with the kind of society in which the process is being carried on and specific situation involved. Emphasis on the needs, involving community participations, seeking and gaining inter-community co-operation PRA, RRA & RAP techniques,

PGDSW 612: *Methodology of Adult Teaching*

This course will focus on the various methods of adult teaching and learning such as, face-to-face teaching techniques of group learning, individual teaching and self-teaching methods. Distance teaching and learning techniques of correspondence education; the use of mass media. The course will end with a workshop in adult teaching.

PGDSW 613: *Theories & Methods of Social Rehabilitation*

The course focuses on theories and methods aimed at increasing the level of social functioning of displaced, stigmatized and other marginal societal members. The theories on contributions of Stonequist Zwanenski, Freud, Oscar Lewis, Ervin Goffman, Valentine, Parsons, and Merton, to the understanding of the situation of the displaced and disadvantaged people will be examined. The role of individual counseling, community organization and social policy research and planning in the rehabilitation of these groups will also be examined.

PGDSW 614: *Issue in Health Care Delivery & Health Education.*

Priorities in health needs and services in terms of personnel, and institutions. Number of doctors, nurses, paramedical staff; social workers etc, availability of appropriate institutions/facilities for different types of patients. Problems of utilizing free medical services. Role of government and NGOs in Public Education: Awareness creation & sensitization techniques.

PGDSW: 615: *Social Policy And Planning*

Examination of the various models of social policy planning and development. The impact of planning philosophy, adequacy of information system availability of resources, extent of citizen participation, and the relationship between level of government, on social policy formation. The course also examines planners' conception of "public interest" and its effect on the planning process and product.

PGDSW 616: *Public Policy Analysis*

A critical examination of some analytic frames of references for discussing the nature of public policy, making and policy assessment. Examples of Health Care Policy, Mental Health Care Policy, etc.

PGDSW 617: *Sociology of Development and Social Change In Africa.*

In this course, efforts are made to relate theories of social change to developmental processes in Africa and also to make a comparative analysis of development among African societies. The course involves a thorough analysis of the theories of development and under-development. It also deals with crisis of development and the problems of dependence in Africa, non-economic and social factors in economic development, social structural limits of economic growth in African societies, class formation and economic development, strategies of development, the role of the elite in development.

PGDSW 619: *Care Of The Aged*

This course will deal in general with the element of role theories, and modernization theories. The traditional values of filial responsibility to the aged, the economic needs of the aged, and the caring system in the traditional and modern Nigerian society to the aged. Roles

of the aged in the society will also be covered. Government roles in care-giving to the elderly. Finally, the characteristics of both givers and receivers of care that may encourage or discourage care-giving will be treated.

PGDSW 621: *Coping With the Handicapped And Stigmatizing in Illnesses*

This course is designed to expose students to various coping strategies which could be adopted when confronted with different types of patients with diverse ailments- AIDS patients and patients with terminal illness, families with mentally ill patients whose limbs have been amputated, deaf/dumb and blind patients etc. Roles of the families and communities in rehabilitating such patients, traditional harmful practices, and Modern health care delivery and the handicapped.

ii. M.Sc Course Description

SOC. 601: *Explanation in Sociology and Anthropology*

The construction of scientific theories; Holism; methodological individualism debate; explanations in anthropology; Re-interpretations of the work of Parsons.

SOC 602: *Major Issues in Sociological and Anthropological Theories*

Conflict approach to Sociological explanations; Marxism; History and Sociology, relationship between theory and methods, Sociology and the study of development. Relevance of feminist perspectives in Sociological Theorizing.

SOC. 603: *Advanced Research Methods in Anthropology*

Review of Anthropology: The selection of a community for anthropological study. Survey of archaeological field work. Ethnological field techniques. Anthropology and the study of history.

SOC 604: *Advanced Research Methods in Anthropology*

Extended field work in a chosen topic of anthropological study. Elements of computer programming.

SOC 605: *Advanced Research Methods in Sociology*

Basic methodological problems in Sociology: Validity reliability and objectivity of sociological data. The language of sociological research. Methods and techniques of definition and classification. Developments in theory construction and the strategy of survey analysis.

SOC. 606: *Advanced Research Methods in Sociology*

The application of research methods to sociological data. Included are: research design, collection of data (using quantitative & qualitative techniques), development of questionnaires, schedules and scales, interviewing methods, PRA Techniques, and feminists methods. Processing and analysis of data and Report writing. Field work on a chosen sociological topic, computer programming and analysis.

Medical Sociology

SOC. 607: *The Sociology of Mental Health*

The theories of causation, patterns of care (historical / comparative), the relationship between the social environment and mental illness and the relationship between mind and body. Other topics include urbanization, stratification, the family in relation to mental health, the community as therapeutic agent, Western and non-western patterns of psychiatric care, hospitals and patients, the development and organization of mental health services in Nigeria. (Fieldwork and visits to facilities).

SOC 608: *Epidemiology*

Basic principles of epidemiology in relation to its role in community health. The ethics, philosophical, scientific and empirical bases on which preventive and community medicine depend.

SOC 609: *The Political Economy of Health Care*

Theoretical perspectives on the context of medicine and health. Political and economic changes and their effects on patterns of diseases and the organization of medical care from a comparative perspective. Health and development with attention to the development of foreign aid, the place of public health, brain drain and the transfer of medical technology. The role of traditional medical systems, health policy and planning in developing nations.

SOC. 610. *The Healing Occupations*

The problems of developing appropriate occupational health structures in different countries. The training of “modern” and “traditional” health workers, student and professional socialization. Professionals and professionalization. Medical ethics.

Industrial Sociology

SOC 611: *Industrialization and the Industrial Society*

A comparative analysis of the growth of industry in industrialized and industrializing societies. Sociological explanation of the growth of industry and of the rise of the industrial society – technology, rationality and various institutional factors. The structure and culture of modern large scale industry. Small-scale industries in advanced and Third-World countries. Status and class organization in the work plant and community, Multi-national corporations and their influence on the development of Third-World countries, industry and community relations.

SOC. 612: *Behaviour in Work Organization*

The analysis of work behaviour in industry. Objective and subjective indices of behaviour as measure of adaptation to work. Determinants of productivity. The analysis of work values and ideologies across culture, orientations to work, motivation to work, alienation and commitment to work across cultures. Conflict in industry between management and worker and between occupational groups. Factors influencing attitudes and behaviour in industry: working conditions, leadership and communication patterns. Solutions to the problems on the shop-floor; job enlargement and design restructuring work groups, worker participation and industrial democracy.

SOC. 613: *Sociology of Organization*

The emergency of new types of work organizations. Different theoretical approaches to organization. 'Formal or Complex' organizations as conceptualizations in the analysis of Blau and Scott. Weber's structuralist approach and the functional analysis of post-Weberian writers. Merton, Gouldner and Selznick. Human relations and psychological approaches. Socio-technical analysis and the attempt to synthesize the above approaches with the theories of administration, developed by classical and contemporary economy, urban politics, urban management and planning.

SOC. 614: *Sociology of Work and Occupation*

Work as a basic human institution in different societies and at varying points in time and the inter-dependence of work and other institutions of society. The definition and scope of the area. The development of the course and its relationship to other social sciences. A cross-societal analysis of the meaning of work. Occupations and professions in a historical perspective. The origin and organization of professions. The relationship between occupations, professions, and social policy. Choice and preparation for occupations and professions. Career aspirations of different socio-economic groups. Occupations and their non-work effects.

Communication Studies and Society

SOC. 615: *Social Communication*

Examination of three sub-systems of social communication: inter-personal, intra-group, and inter-group communication. Introduction to African oral communication systems. The study of African signs and symbols: and how they are related.

SOC. 616: *Mass Communication*

This course introduces the student to the nature of mass communication, and to the diffusion of knowledge and information to differentiated audience through the mass media. It focuses on sociological approaches to the diffusion of knowledge and information, and the supportive networks.

SOC. 617: *Complex Organization as a Communication System*

Cities, schools and universities, libraries, corporations, hospitals, armed forces, government, and industrial establishment, as webs of networks of communication and to the diffusion of knowledge and information to differentiated audiences through the mass media. It focuses on sociological approaches to the diffusion of knowledge and information, and the supportive networks.

SOC. 618: *The Mass Media. Context and Methodology*

Specific studies of key means of communicating knowledge and information to large numbers of people: Television, radio, newspapers, magazine, films posters and similar ephemerals. Mass media and mass culture, such as popular songs and popular dances, fashion and fads. Methodological tools: content analysis and computer analysis of communication.

Urban Sociology

SOC. 619: *The Urbanization Process in Africa*

The spatial distribution of power and decision-making, the movement of capital and investment as they affect well known processes of urbanization, such as rural-urban migration, city growth, using the general systems perspective in sociology. The analysis of urban problems. Migration, health and poverty.

SOC. 620: *Social and Political Aspects of Urban Organization*

This course deals with micro-studies of urban life. It describes and explains social and political organization within the city, the urban economy, urban politics, urban management and planning.

SOC. 621: *The Rise of the Metropolitan Community*

The ecological perspective on the rise of metropolitan communities is the central focus of this course. The rise of metropolitan communities in African and Asian countries will be emphasized. The theories of city growth and development, ecological research and the organization of the metropolitan community. Determinants of city structure, growth and sub-urban development. The metropolitanization of society and metropolitan problems.

SOC. 622: *Social Stratification and Mobility*

This course focuses on the various forms of inequality in urban industrial societies and draws comparisons with social inequality in the industrializing societies of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The conflict and functionalist approaches to the analysis of inequality. The development and nature of class in industrial and industrializing societies and theories of social mobility. Inter-generational and intra-generational mobility from a cross-societal perspective. Value and behaviour of different occupational groups and classes. Ideologies and strategies of development and their effects on class structure and social mobility.

Criminology

SOC. 623: *Criminological Theory and Practice*

This course critically discusses the development of criminological thought, such as the study of the works of the classical/neo-classical schools of criminological thought and the scientific school of thought.

The course will also cover contemporary theoretical works in criminology, such as the psycho-analytic theory, the Genetic theory, the theory of sub-theories and those who see crime as learned behaviour.

SOC. 624: *Comparative Penal Systems*

A study of the history of penological thought, with particular attention to the philosophical background to the development of penal system. Critical analysis of the penal institution across cultures, with special attention paid to the need for the establishment of the institution, and its physical, economic, societal, and human features. Evaluation of the role of the institution within particular cultures and across cultures.

SOC. 625: *Law and Society*

This course deals with the relationship between law, as an institution and society. A critical analysis of the relationship between Law and Social Structure; the relationship between legislation, law enforcement, and conflict resolutions, judicial behaviour and the legal profession.

SOC. 626: *Sociology of Crime and Delinquency*

This course discusses crime and delinquency, with special attention paid to the magnitude of crime and delinquency as social problems within particular cultures and across cultures. The various forms of crime, such as murder, suicide, robbery, fraud, et cetera. Difference between crime and delinquency; between criminals and delinquents. Methods of dealing with crimes and criminals, delinquency and juvenile delinquents. Crime and delinquency statistics; problems of record-keeping, retrieval, and utilization.

Politics and Society

SOC. 627/628: *Foundations of Political Sociology*

This course is designed to introduce students to the theoretical bases of political processes as they impinge on and affect other social processes at a high intellectual level. The following will be covered. Theories of power, authority and legitimacy; the works of Marx, Regal, Weber, Parsons etc. The bases of legitimacy in a modernizing environment. Coercion, conflict and consensus. Bureaucracy and patrimonialism and the problems of legitimacy. The concept of the state and politics. Theories of democracy. Fascism and authoritarianism. Elites oligarchies and bourgeoisies; the theories of Marx, Pareto, Weber. Elites and political change, class and political conflict. Ideology and politics.

SOC 629: *Social Change and Social Structure*

This course aims at analyzing the structure of societies and change processes within such societies. It deals with theories of social change, and the dynamics of social change structural analysis in sociology; parameters of social structure and conflict. Theories of underdevelopment and change.

SOC 630: *Social Change & Development in Africa*

In this course, efforts are made to relate theories of social change to developmental processes in Africa and also to make a comparative analysis of development among African societies. The course involves a thorough analysis of the theories of development, with emphasis on modernization theories in comparison with the Marxian approach to development. It also deals with the crisis of development and the problems of dependence in Africa, non-economic and social factors in economic development, social-structural limits of economic growth in African societies, class formation and economic development, colonialism and under development.

Social Anthropology

SOC. 631: *Comparative African Ethnography II*

The social sciences in the oral literate societies: Biography, Sociology, Anthropology and History and their relationship. History and ethnology. Historiography and ethnography; ethnology and history and the oral tradition of knowledge; communications and rhetoric:

Techniques of comparison, quantitative methods in ethnology and history: Doing field work in ethnology, case study in ethnology.

SOC. 632: *Comparative African Ethnography II*

Universal laws or hypothesis and historical studies. Critical Examination of ethnological concepts. Historian' use of concepts and conceptual schemes. The notion of scientific historical research.

SOC. 633: *Culture and Society*

Man's universal dependence upon society and culture for survival. The proper study of people's culture and uses of knowledge derived from such study. Sub.-surface socio- cultural patterns and processes. Personality and cultures.

SOC. 634: *Applied Anthropology*

Theory and methodology, involving principally perspectives on the collection and analysis of ethnographical data, and field work.

Emphasis on studying cultures through time, cross-cultural analysis, interviews techniques, sampling techniques, and methods of analysis. Problem of data collection.

SOC. 635: *M.Sc Thesis*

SOC. 636: *Politics and Society in Africa*

This course relates the theoretical underpinnings of political science to an analysis of political processes in Africa. Reference and comparisons will be made with other developing societies. The course analyses, the problems of political order and stability in African societies, in Western social science in relation to traditional political processes. Social mobilization and political development, social structure and political participation, African social values and the development of political culture. Traditional African elite conflict in political change. Political integration – problems of ethnicity and nation building in Africa: Nkrumah, Nyerere, Amin, Awo. Militarisation of African States. Contemporary democratic processes.

iii. *Ph.D Courses:*

SOC. 639: Ph.D. Thesis

SOC. 701: The Philosophy of the Social Sciences and Sociology

SOC. 702: The Sociology of Knowledge

Ph. D Course Description:

SOC. 701: *Philosophy of the Social Sciences*

The philosophical bearings of the social sciences; Epistemology. Phenomenology; the nature of meaningful behaviour, the relationship between the social sciences; ideology in the social sciences; the revival of political economy; the libertarian tradition.

SOC 702: *Sociology of Knowledge*

The meaning and construction of social reality; knowledge and society; Marx-Weber tradition; concepts of ideology values etc; the Durkheimian tradition; structuralism and Levi Strauss; relationship between the sociology of knowledge and the sub-discipline of sociology such as industrial sociology, medical sociology.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

LIST OF TEACHING AND SENIOR NON-TEACHING STAFF

TEACHING STAFF

Name	Qualification	Status	Area of Specialization
O.A.Ogunbameru	B.Sc.,M.Sc.,Ph.D (Ife)	Professor	Industrial Sociology, Gerontology
O.I.Aina	B.Sc M.Phil,Ph.D (Ife)	Professor	Industrial Sociology, Gender Studies, Social Policy Studies, Social Research Methods and Sociological Theory
M.A.O.Aluko	B.Sc.,(Ibadan),M.Sc., Ph.D., (Ife)	Professor	Industrial Sociology/Social Problems
M. O. Awogbade	Ph.D (Toronto)	Professor	Anthropology
Ademola Babalola	B.Sc.,M.Sc,Ph.D(Ife)	Reader	Social Change and development
J.O. Aransiola	B.Sc.,M.Sc,Ph.D(Ife)	Senior Lecturer	Urban Sociology and Sociology of the Family
A.L. Adisa	B.Sc.,M.Sc,Ph.D(Ife)	Senior Lecturer	Industrial Sociology, Gerontology
O.C. Osezua	B.Sc.,M.Sc,Ph.D(Ife)	Lecturer I	Social Anthropology/Gender Studies
O.A. Ajani	B.Sc.,M.Sc,Ph.D(Ife)	Lecturer I	Social Change and Development
J. O. Ayodele	B.Sc.,M.Sc, (Ado-Ekiti)	Lecturer I	Criminology
A. Adeniran	B.Sc. (Ado-Ekiti), MSc. (Lagos) Ph.D. (Ibadan).	Lecturer I	Social Theory Development Studies & Research Methods
C. O. Muoghalu	B.Sc.; (Nig.) M.Sc. (Ife); Ph.D (Ibadan)	Lecturer I	Medical Sociology
O.M. Agunbiade	B.Sc.; M.Sc. (Ife)	Lecturer I	Medical Sociology
O. I. Owoye	B.Sc.; M.Sc.; M.B.A. (Ife)	Lecturer I	Social Anthropology
O.L. Ikuteyijo	B.Sc.,M.Sc,Ph.D(Ife)	Lecturer II	Criminology
E.A. Akanmu	B.Sc.; M.Sc. (Ife)	Lecturer II	Social Change and Development

SENIOR NON-TEACHING STAFF

Name	Qualification	Status
A. J. Awosusi	Dipl. Secretarial Administration, Dipl. Office Management and Admin.; Cert. French (Ife).	Assistant Chief Confidential Secretary.
B. O. Adefemi	Dipl. Business Management (Ife)	Chief Clerical Officer.

ASSOCIATE LECTURERS

1	Professor (Mrs) F. Togonu – Bickersteth	Professor	Theory and Social Research Methods
2.	Dr. (Mrs) Olaogun	Senior Lecturer	Medical Sociology