

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



Professor Ngozi Nwogwugwu

Head of Department

DEPARTMENTAL FACULTY

S/N	NAMES	GENDER	QUAL.	ACADEMIC RANK	AREA OF SPECIALISATION
1.	NTIWUNKA, Gift	F	PhD	Professor/Dean, VASSS	Public Administration, Gender Studies
3.	AINA, Ayandiji. D.	M	PhD	Professor/Provost, CPGS	Political Behaviour, Political Communication, Peace and Strategic Studies
4.	ONI, Michael Abiodun	M	PhD	Professor	Nigerian Government and Politics, Research Methods, Electoral Studies
5.	AUDU, Sunday Didam	M	PhD	Associate Professor/VPSD	Peace & Conflict Studies and International Relations
6.	ALAO, David. O	M	PhD	Professor/COS	Peace & Conflict studies

7.	NWOGWUGWU, Ngozi	M	PhD	Professor/HOD	Comparative Politics, Public Administration, Governance, Gender Studies
8.	OJO, Olawole	M	PhD	Associate Professor	International Relations, Political Economy
9.	ISOLA, Abidemi A.	F	PhD	Associate Professor	Sociology & Gender Studies
10.	ADEWUMI, Eytayo F.			Senior Lecturer	International Relations
11.	AYOMOLA, Oluranti	F	PhD	Senior Lecturer	Political Science, Peace and Conflict Studies
12.	ADESIYAN, Victor	M	PhD	Senior Lecturer	Peace and Conflict Studies
13.	NWAODIKE, Chibuzor	M	PhD	Senior Lecturer	Nigerian Government & Politics, Public Administration
14.	OSAH, Goodnews	M	PhD	Senior Lecturer	Governance, Peace and Strategic Studies
15.	**OGU, Michael	M	PhD	Senior Lecturer	International Relations, Security Studies
16.	OSUNDINA, Olasukanmi	M	PhD	Senior Lecturer	Development Studies, Public Administration
17.	*OKEDELE, Adebisola	F	PhD	Senior Lecturer	Political Science, International Relations
18.	METONOU, Akissi P.	F	PhD	Lecturer I	International Relations; Law and Diplomacy
	ALAO, Bukola	F	PhD	Lecturer I	Public Administration, Gender Studies
19.	EZE-MICHAEL, Ezedikachi. N	M	PhD	Lecturer I	International Relations
20.	**OYELUDE, Funmilayo	F	PhD	Lecturer II	Statistics, Public Administration
21.	**IKECHI-EKPENDU, Chioma Victoria	F	PhD	Lecturer II	Public Administration, Gender Studies
22.	SAM-OKERE, Justina	F	PhD	Lecturer II	Public Administration, State-Society Relations
23.	UNEGBU, Chigozie	F	PhD	Lecturer II	Public Administration, Gender Studies
24.	OMOIGBERALE, Omony	F	PhD	Lecturer II	International Relations, Law & Diplomacy
25.	BABAJIDE, Jacob	M	MSc	Assistant Lecturer	International Relations
26.	OPAKUNBI, Oyedamade	F	PhD	Assistant Lecturer	Comparative Politics, Nigerian Government & Politics
27.	ETI, Chinedu	M	PhD	Assistant Lecturer	Development Studies, Peace and Conflict Studies
28.	ADEYANJU, Faith	F	MSc	Assistant Lecturer	International Relations, Law & Diplomacy

*** On Sabbatical Appointment**

****On Sabbatical Leave**

Brief History of the Department

At inception, the department was known as the Department of **POLITICAL SCIENCE** and **SOCIOLOGY**. It was one of the first departments in the University following the approval of its charter and granting of license by the Federal government of Nigeria through the National Universities Commission (NUC). It started with four faculty, namely; Professor Ayandiji Daniel Aina (then a Dr.) and served as the Head of Department. The other three lecturers were late Dr. Veronica Adeleke, Mr. Abimbola Ogunbanjo and Mr. Ajala. Other lecturers who joined the department within the first five years of its existence were Dr. Gift Ntiwunka (then Mrs.), Mr. David Iyanda, Professor Michael Abiodun Oni (then Mr.), Barrister Olaniyi Arije, Professor Jones Oluwole Aluko (then a Dr.), Barrister Oluseyi Apampa and Mr. Vincent Erukhaiure.

In 2005, the name of the department was changed to Department of **POLITICAL SCIENCE and PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**. This was due to the fact that the Department was unable to attract students for the Sociology programme.

Following the granting of accreditation for its undergraduate programmes by national and international regulating bodies, the department was able to start postgraduate programmes as the University received approvals in 2010, from three accrediting bodies- National Universities Commission (NUC), Adventist Accreditation Association (AAA) International Board of Education (IBE). The department commenced Doctor of Philosophy (PHD) degree programmes and masters programmes in Political science with specialization in sub-fields such as International Relations, Public Administration, Law and Diplomacy, Defence and Strategic Studies, Peace and Conflict Studies, Intergovernmental Relations, Local Government Administration, Comparative Politics, and Legislative Studies.

. Currently, the department is running the following three programmes at undergraduate level:

- (1) **POLITICAL SCIENCE**
- (2) **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**
- (3) **POLITICAL SCIENCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW AND DIPLOMACY)**

Past and Current Heads of Department

1999 – 2003	Dr. Ayandiji Daniel Aina
2003 – 2004	Mr. David Ogundeji Iyanda
2004 – 2005	Mr. Vincent Erukainure
2005 – 2010	Dr. Jones Oluwole Aluko
2010 – 2013	Prof. Femi Ajayi
2013 – 2016	Dr. Olajumoke Yacob-Haliso
2016 – 2020	Prof. Michael Abiodun Oni
2020 – Present	Prof. Ngozi Nwogwugwu

Philosophy of the Department

In a national and international climate of leadership deficits, moral vacuous-ness, intellectual bankruptcy and paucity of usable skills, the Department discerns a need to contribute to the search to remedy these problems by developing young people who will become the heralds of a new Nigeria, and indeed of a better world. Therefore, the Department privileges the impartation of high quality intellectual knowledge and resources, conscientious character moulding and re-moulding, deliberate leadership training, and the active engagement of the town with the gown. The intended results will be the generation of catalytic graduates and research outputs that fundamentally impact and transform the family, the community, their organisations, the nation, Nigeria, and the world at large. Ultimately, the Department hopes to thereby participate in the divine mission of redeeming, reforming and renewing humanity towards preparation for a new heaven and a new earth, as promised in the Word of God, the Holy Bible.

Vision Statement

A first-class academic and research programme, imparting quality Christian education and up-to-date skills for building servant leaders for this world and the next.

Mission Statement

Excellence through teaching and research geared towards producing manpower and ethical leadership for public and private sector and international organisations, as well as the positive transformation of the nation, Nigeria, and the world.

Table showing minimum credit load required for graduation per programme

Level	GST Courses	Departmental Courses	Non-Departmental Courses	Total
Political Science				
100	12	27	N/A	39
200	9	24	5	38
300	7	22	6	35
400	4	31	2	37
TOTAL	32	104	13	149
Political Science (International Law and Diplomacy)				
100	11	26	4	41
200	7	24	5	36
300	6	26	6	38
400	3	29	2	34
TOTAL	27	105	17	149
Public Administration				
100	11	19	8	38
200	9	25	2	36
300	7	28	2	37
400	4	31	N/A	35
TOTAL	31	103	12	146

B.Sc. Political Science

Overview

Political science basically deals with the scientific study of politics. Organised into five broad areas of specialisations, namely Political Theory, Comparative Politics, Political Economy, Public Administration and International Relations, it is essentially concerned with the study of state and non-states institutions and the interconnections between them. As an interdisciplinary field of study, political science shares a lot with other programmes in the social sciences, humanities and the natural sciences, including concepts, theories, and methodological orientations. The course, therefore, seeks to produce graduates that are adequately equipped in the knowledge, understanding and application of notable concepts, theories, methodologies and analytical tools in political science to solve core societal problems, notably political stability, economic development and governance issues. Graduates of Political Science are well-equipped for job opportunities in the Public Service at all levels (Federal, State and Local Governments), Foreign Service (Diplomats/Ambassadors), International Organisations (United Nations, African Union, ECOWAS and many others), Educational Institutions, Security Agencies, Industries, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and Self-employment.

Philosophy

Political science is primarily concerned with the scientific study of the state and its institutions. It also covers non-state actors and their relationships with formal institutions of the state. The philosophy and mission of the B.Sc. (Political Science) programme is to produce graduates with a critical mind, fully equipped with requisite theoretical, methodological and analytical ability and skills to analyse, comprehend, predict and appreciate the factors that shape and mould power relationships in an ever-changing sociopolitical environment in a globalizing world.

Objectives

The objectives of a degree in Political Science are to:

1. provide students with adequate training in the concepts, theories, methodologies and analytical skills in political science;
2. expose students to foundational knowledge in the various areas of specialization in political science: political theory, comparative politics, political economy, public administration and international relations;
3. equip students with requisite skills for the application of concepts, theories and methods in political science to solving core societal problems;

4. train the students to understand the workings of formal and informal institutions of government and the relationships between them;
5. stimulate the students intellectually through the programme, in such a way that they appreciate political and social problems, as well as be able to generate ideas for solving them;
6. provide a solid foundation of knowledge about the workings of the state and society, their institutions and the relationships between state and society, including the skills for the constructive use of such knowledge;
7. develop in students, the ability to apply the knowledge to the resolution of societal problems and conflicts;
8. develop in students, such skills and competences that would allow them to be self-reliant and entrepreneurial;
9. provide the students with the skill-base from which they can proceed to higher studies in political science;
10. produce students who can carry out fieldwork, collect data and analyse these in a coherent manner, as well as engage in comparative analysis of one political system with others;
11. imbue in the students a deep appreciation of the political dynamics of society and the impact of this on wider socio-economic development and societal well-being; and
12. produce students who can deploy skill and competences acquired in the discipline to establish consultancy outfits to serve government agencies and NGOs.

Employability Skills

A graduate of political science has the following employability skills, notably:

1. adequate skills and abilities for political analysis;
2. sufficient knowledge for various types of political science research;
3. deep knowledge of the workings of the public/civil service;
4. adequate knowledge and skills for election administration;
5. sufficient knowledge of foreign policy/affairs and consular services;
6. engage in consultancy services for international organizations such as the UN, AU, ECOWAS, EU and many others;
7. establishments and management of NGOs;

8. develop private sector's administrative and managerial skills; and
9. analytical skills to work in the country's security services; among others.

21st Century Skills

Graduates of political science should possess certain important skills that will enable them to function and compete well in the 21st century. These include:

1. appreciation and application of various analytical methods/tools in political science to real life situations;
2. appreciation and application of relevant statistical and computational tools and skills to political analysis;
3. critical thinking, problem solving, reasoning, analysis, interpretation, synthesizing information;
4. creativity, artistry, curiosity, imagination, innovation, personal expression;
5. perseverance, self-direction, planning, self-discipline, adaptability, initiative;
6. oral and written communication, public speaking and presenting, listening;
7. leadership, teamwork, collaboration, cooperation, facility in using virtual workspaces;
8. information and communication technology (ICT) literacy, media and internet literacy, data interpretation and analysis, computer programming;
9. civic, ethical, and social-justice literacy;
10. economic and financial literacy, entrepreneurialism;
11. global awareness, multicultural literacy, humanitarianism; and
12. scientific literacy and reasoning, the scientific method.

Unique features of the programme

The unique features of the programme are outlined below:

1. equipping students with knowledge and understanding of the workings of the modern state and society;
2. building knowledge about major national questions such as ethnicity, religion, power sharing and rotational presidency, resource control and many others;
3. educating students on approaches for nation-building/national integration;

4. promoting skills for innovative, novel and applied (problem-solving) research;
5. developing knowledge and skills for stable intergroup relations; and 6. Exposing students to key issues in international relations;

Admission and Graduation Requirements

Admission requirements

For a four-year course:

In addition to UTME the candidate should possess a Senior Secondary Certificate at least five credit passes obtained in not more than two sittings of which three must be Government or History plus English Language and Mathematics.

For the three-year programme: candidates should possess five credit passes in the Senior Secondary Certificate, three of which shall include Government or History, English Language and Mathematics. In addition, candidates must possess credit passes in three relevant subjects at the advanced level in the General Certificate of Education or its equivalent.

Graduation requirements

To obtain B.Sc. in Political Science, the candidate must satisfy all the requirements spelt out in the CCMAS for Social Science discipline.

Global Course Structure for Political Science

100 LEVEL POLITICAL SCIENCE

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	STATUS Core/ Elective	SEMESTER	
			1 ST	2 ND
BU-GST 011	Citizenship Orientation		0	
BU-GST 012	Citizenship Orientation			0
GST 111	Communication in English	C	2	
GST112	Nigerian Peoples and Culture	C		2
BU-GST 105	Use of Library and Study Skills	C	2	
BU-GST 112	Health Principles			1
BU-GST 120	ICT Fundamentals and Office Productivity Management	C	1	
BU-GST 126	Life and Teachings of Christ the Messiah	C		3
POL 101	Introduction to Political Science	C	2	
POL 102	Introduction to African Politics	C		2
POL 103	Organisation of Government	C	2	
POL 104	Nigerian Legal System	C		2
POL 105	Nigerian Constitutional Development	C	2	
BU-POL 113	Environmental Politics and Policy	C	3	
BU-POL 140	Science and Technology in Politics and Society	C	2	
BU-POL 142	Introduction to Globalization	C		3
BU-POL 124	Political Intelligence and Activism in Nigeria	C		2
BU-POL 134	Foundations of Sustainable Development	C		3
BU-POL 122	Political Marketing	C		3
TOTAL			16	21

200 LEVEL POLITICAL SCIENCE

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	STATUS Core/ Elective	SEMESTER	
			1 ST	2 ND
BU-GST 021	Citizenship Orientation		0	
BU-GST 022	Citizenship Orientation			0
GST 212	Philosophy, Logic and Human Existence	C		2

ENT 211	Entrepreneurship and Innovation	C	2	
BU-GST 221	Introduction to Agriculture	C	1	
BU-GST 290	Introduction to Data Analysis	C	1	
BU-GST 215	Adventist Heritage	C	3	
BU-GST 200	Communication in French	C		1
BU-GST 220	Origins and Science	C		1
SSC 202	Introduction to Computer and its Application	C		3
POL 201	Nigerian Government and Politics	C	2	
POL 202	Introduction to Political Analysis	C		2
POL 203	Political Ideas	C	2	
POL 204	Foundations of Political Economy	C		2
POL 205	Introduction to International Relations	C	2	
POL 206	Introduction to Public Administration	C		2
BU-POL 218	African Political Thought	C		3
BU-POL 224	Ecology of Politics and Policy Making	C		3
BU-POL 240	Political Economy of Social Welfare	C	3	
BU-POL 251	Trans-border Migrations and Security	C	3	
Total			19	19

300 LEVEL POLITICAL SCIENCE

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	STATUS Core/ Elective	SEMESTER	
			1 ST	2 ND
BU-GST 031	Citizenship Orientation		0	
BU-GST 032	Citizenship Orientation			0
GST 312	Peace and Conflict Resolution	C		2

BU-GST 310	Data Analysis using Advanced Excel/SPSS/Power BI/Tableau	C	1	
BU-GST 317	Fundamentals of Christian Faith	C	3	
ENT 312	Venture Creation	C		2
BU-GST 312	Family Life	C		1
SSC 301	Innovation in the Social Sciences	C	2	
SSC 302	Research Method I	C		2
POL 301	History of Political thought	C	2	
POL 302	Logic and Methods of Political Science Research	C		2
POL 303	Contemporary Political Analysis	C	2	
POL 304	Political Behaviour	C		2
POL 305	Public Policy analysis	C	2	
POL 306	Comparative Federalism	C		2
POL 307	Statistics for Political Science	C	2	
POL 308	Politics of Development & Underdevelopment	C		2
POL 309	Theories of International Relations	C	2	
POL 310	Democratisation Studies	C	2	
POL 312	Theory and Practice of Marxism	C		2
Total			18	17

400 LEVEL POLITICAL SCIENCE

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	STATUS Core/	SEMESTER	
			1 ST	2 ND

		Elective		
BU-GST 041	Citizenship Orientation		0	
BU-GST 042	Citizenship Orientation			0
BU-GST 440	E-Project Management and Simulation	C	1	
BU-GST 400	Religion and Social Ethics	C		3
SSC 401	Research Method II	C	2	
POL 401	Civil-Military Relations	C	2	
POL 402	State and Economy	C		2
POL 403	Contemporary Defence and Strategic Studies	C	2	
POL 404	Nigerian Local Government System	C		2
POL 405	Nigerian Foreign Policy	C	2	
POL 406	International Law and Organization	C		2
POL 490	Research Project	C		6
POL 408	Political Sociology	C		2
POL 410	Political Parties and Pressure Groups	C	2	
BU-POL 412	Politics and Traditional Institutions in Yorubaland	C		3
BU-POL 423	Gender and Politics	C	3	
BU-POL 430	Global Environmental Issues	C	3	
Total			17	20

Course Contents and Learning Outcomes

100 Level

GST 111: Communication in English (2 Units C: LH 15)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. identify possible sound patterns in the English language;
2. list notable language skills;
3. classify word formation processes;
4. construct simple and fairly complex sentences in English;
5. apply logical and critical reasoning skills for meaningful presentations;
6. demonstrate an appreciable level of the art of public speaking and listening; and
7. write simple and technical reports.

Course Contents

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

considerations, Copyright Rules and Infringements. Writing Activities: (Pre-writing, Writing, Post-writing, Editing and Proofreading; Brainstorming, Outlining, Paragraphing, Types of writing, Summary, Essays, Letter, Curriculum Vitae, Report Writing, Note Making and many others. Mechanics of Writing). Comprehension Strategies: (Reading and Types of Reading, Comprehension Skills, SQ3R). Information and Communication Technology in Modern Language Learning. Language skills for effective communication. Major word formation processes. Writing and reading comprehension strategies. Logical and critical reasoning for meaningful presentations. Art of public speaking and listening. Report writing.

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. analyse the historical foundation of the Nigerian culture and arts in pre-colonial times;
2. list and identify the major linguistic groups in Nigeria;
3. explain the gradual evolution of Nigeria as a political unit;
4. analyse the concepts of Trade, Economic and Self-reliance status of the Nigerian peoples towards national development;
5. enumerate the challenges of the Nigerian State towards Nation building;
6. analyse the role of the Judiciary in upholding people's fundamental rights;
7. identify acceptable norms and values of the major ethnic groups in Nigeria; and
8. list and suggest possible solutions to identifiable Nigerian environmental, moral and value problems.

Course Contents

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

norms and values, patterns of citizenship acquisition. Citizenship and civic responsibilities; indigenous languages, usage and development. Negative attitudes and conducts. Cultism, kidnapping and other related social vices). Re-orientation, moral and national values (The 3R's – Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Re-orientation. Re-orientation Strategies: Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), Green Revolution, Austerity Measures, War Against Indiscipline (WAI), War Against Indiscipline and Corruption (WAIC), Mass Mobilization for Self-Reliance, Social Justice and Economic Recovery (MAMSER), National Orientation Agency (NOA). Current socio-political and cultural developments in Nigeria.

POL 101: Introduction to Political Science (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. discuss key conception political science such as politics, power, authority, influence, state, nation and many others);
2. appreciate the nature, form and character of politics;
3. identify the contributions of the founding/leading scholars of political science;
4. differentiate between political science as a field of study and politics as an art or 15peciali;
5. explain the relationship among the various concepts in political science and many others; and
6. define the relationship between political science and other fields of study (other social sciences, humanities and the natural sciences).

Course Contents

The nature of politics and how it is played. It emphasizes the issues of political discourse and practice. It also introduces students to the language and basic concepts of Politics. The student is later introduced to the methods of Political Science. Key themes here include approaches to the study of politics. The 'science' or 'art' of the discipline. Nation, state and society. Power, authority and influence, constitution and constitutionalism, political culture and political 15pecializatio and many others.

POL 102: Introduction to African Politics (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to: 1. Examine systems of political specialization before the advent of colonialism in Africa; 2. Discuss contending arguments for the colonial invasion of Africa; 3. Explain the manifestation, form and character of colonialism in Africa; 4. Appreciate the impact/consequences of colonialism on state, economy and society in Africa; 5. Evaluate nationalist agitations and liberation movement in Africa; 6. Explain the nature and forms of African states after independence; and 7. Discuss some major theories to the study of African politics. Course Contents The nature of African society before colonialism. Establishment of colonial rule in Africa. As well as different systems of colonial administration and economic policies. The problem of neo-colonialism and dependency. Contemporary problems in Africa-Political crises, poverty, illicit financial flows, structural adjustment and debt crisis in Africa.

POL 103: Organization of Government (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. discuss the nature and functions of the three organs of government;
2. explain the reasons for the adoption of the different administrative systems;
3. explain the nature of the administrative systems and the differences between them;
4. state the differences between the Presidential and Parliamentary forms of government;
5. identify the guiding principles of political systems such as separation of powers and rule of law; and
6. explain the need for instruments of political interactions including political parties, pressure groups, interest groups and public opinion.

Course Contents

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

POL 104: Nigerian Legal System (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. examine the nature of legal administration in Nigeria;
2. discuss the need for judicial processes;
3. state and explain the sources of Nigerian laws;
4. identify the powers and hierarchical arrangements of courts in Nigeria; and
5. explain differences in the administration of justice between autocratic and democratic governments.

Course Contents

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

POL 105: Nigerian Constitutional Development (2 Units: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. explain the reasons for and processes of creating the Nigerian state in 1914;
2. discuss the reasons for enacting the 1922, 1946, 1951, 1954, 1960, 1979 and 1999 constitutions; and
3. identify the features, strengths and weaknesses of the constitutions.

Course Contents

Process of Nigerian Constitutional Development in a chronological and sequential order. Colonization. The Clifford Constitution. The Richards constitution. The McPherson Constitution. The Lyttleton Constitution. The Independence, the Republican Constitutions. The 1979 Constitution and the 1999 Constitution.

BU-POL 113 Environmental Politics and Policy (3 Units Core: LH=45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. Identify three (3) ways that politics affects environment.
2. Mention three (3) features of environmental politics.
3. Discuss any two (2) environmental policies.
4. State four (4) types of environmental degradation.
5. Explain three (3) approaches to environmental policy making.
6. Appraise any two (2) links between environmental politics and environmental policy.
7. Assess three (3) sources of water pollution.
8. Describe three (3) air pollution.

Course Contents

Environmental theories. Politics and Public Policy. Environmental Politics. Environmental Policy. Nexus between politics and the natural world. The environmental changes. Evidence-based conservation. Evidence-based environmental legislations. Evidence-based environmental practices. Environmental degradation. Process for developing environmental policies. Environmental public policy making and implementation. Assessment of various policy approaches. Climate change. Water and air pollution. Food security. Energy provision. Domestic and global environmental perspectives.

BU-POL 122 Political Marketing (3 Units Core: LH=45)

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the course, the student should be able to:

1. Identify three (3) features of political marketing.
2. State two (2) theoretical influences on political marketing.
3. Compare three (3) marketing strategies adopted by political parties in wooing voters.
4. Describe any three (3) processes of political communication.
5. Explain any two (2) strategic, technical crafts of political communication.
6. State two (2) ways of branding party candidates.
7. Discuss three (3) matrix of brand awareness.
8. Explain three (3) ways political parties create positive image of their candidates.
9. Appraise any two (2) methods of raising campaign funds.

Course Contents

Rudiments of Marketing Foundations. Definitions of political marketing. Theories of Political Marketing. Relationship between marketing and politics. Market Research for Politics. Membership recruitment. Patronage disbursement. Party Organization. Party bureaucracy in Political Marketing. Voter Education and Mobilization. Political campaign management. Party campaign structure. Strategies for wooing voters. Fund raising for Political campaigns. Branding of Party Candidate. Campaign themes, jingles and Billboards. The use of traditional Social Media in Political Marketing. Communication and *Marketing* processes for *Political* Campaigns. Political-electoral marketing mix.

BU-POL 124 Political Intelligence and Activism in Nigeria (2 Units Core: LH=30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the student should be able to:

1. Identify three (3) features of Political Intelligence.
2. State four (4) features of Political Activism.
3. Discuss four (4) prominent political activists in Nigeria.
4. Assess four (4) features of Chief Obafemi Awolowo's political practice.
5. Explain any three (3) features of Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe's political practice.
6. Appraise four (4) factors that led to the formation of Interim government of Ernest Shonekan.
7. Describe any four (4) features of NADECO's fight for democracy in Nigeria.
8. Evaluate any four (4) features of Gani Fawehinmi's political activism.

Course Contents

Definitions of Political Intelligence and Political Activism. Political exploits of Chief Obafemi Awolowo. Political practice of Nnamdi Azikiwe. Political philosophy of Ahmadu Bello. Emergence of General Olusegun Obasanjo as Head of State. Political activism of Alhaji Aminu Kano. Dynamics of the Interim government of Chief Ernest Shonekan. NADECO's fight for democracy. Politics of emergence of Chief Olusegun Obasanjo as civilian President. Politics of emergence of President Goodluck Jonathan. Dynamics of Power Rotation since 1999. Power attainment of frontline politicians from Ogun State. Factors that facilitate political mobility. Politico-economic power attainment of Ogun State citizens. God-centred Political Intelligence. Non-violent Protests. Academic trip to selected political sites and personalities. Political Activism of Chief Gani Fawehinmi. The SaveNigeriaGroup.

BU-POL 134 Foundations of Sustainable Development (3 Units Core: LH=45)

Learning Outcomes

1. Identify three (3) features of sustainable development.
2. Mention four (4) causes of inequality around the World.
3. Discuss at least three (3) imperatives of sustainable development.
4. State three (3) features of environmental sustainability.
5. Describe any four (4) strategies to end extreme poverty in Africa.
6. Explain any four (4) mechanisms for achieving gender equality.
7. Contrast between any three (3) roles of politics in attainment of sustainable development.
8. Appraise four (4) mechanisms for achieving zero hunger.

Course contents

Definition of Sustainable Development. Distinction between Sustainability and sustainable development. The pillars of sustainability. Human Sustainability. Social sustainability. Environmental sustainability. No poverty. Zero hunger. Good health and well-being. Gender equality. Clean water and sanitation. Affordable and clean energy. Decent work and economic growth. Responsible Consumption and Production. Reduced Inequalities. Life on Land. Climate Action. Sustainable Cities and Communities. Peace, Justice and Strong institutions.

BU-POL 140 Science and Technology in Politics and Society (2 Units Core: LH=30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. Discuss four (4) of the fundamental issues in science and politics.
2. Describe four (4) applications of technology in politics.
3. Mention four (4) of the roles of the Social Media in Politics and Society.
4. Appraise four (4) effects of Technology on Politics and Society;
5. Explain three (3) ways technology can be applied in policy making.
6. State three (3) ways science and technology can be applied in political campaigns.
7. Enumerate four (4) applications of science and technology in electoral process.
8. Explain four ways science and technology can be applied in moulding public opinion.
9. Discuss four (4) ways science and technology addresses social needs.

Course Contents

Definitions of Science and Technology. Definitions of Politics. Relationship between Science and Politics. Application of Technology in Politics. Application of Social Media in Politics.

Application of Social Media in Society. Technology on Politics. Application of Technology in Society. Application of Technology in Policy Making. Application of Science and Technology in Political Campaigns. Science and Technology in Electoral Processes. Science and Technology in Moulding Public Opinion. Technology in Conduct of Opinion Surveys. Science and Technology in Environmental Impact Assessment. Electronic voting. Social Media and Party membership Mobilization. Technology and Collation of Votes. Science and Technology in Social Issues. Science and Technology application to environmental management.

BU-POL 142 Introduction to Globalisation (3 Units Core: LH=45; PH=Nil)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the student should be able to:

1. Identify four (4) of the features of 21pecializatio.
2. Mention three (3) of the central debates on 21pecializatio.
3. List two (2) of the political assumptions that underline debates on 21pecializatio.
4. Describe four (4) of the impact of 21pecializatio on local industries (SMEs).
5. Explain three (3) ways 21pecializatio encourages inequality across Africa.
6. Discuss four (4) benefits of economic 21pecializatio.
7. Categorise three (3) ways cultural 21pecializatio has impacted Africa.
8. Compare three (3) effects of political 21pecializatio on Africa.
9. Assess three (3) impacts of information communication technology on 21pecializatio.

Course Contents

Definitions of globalization. Social 21pecializatio. Economic 21pecializatio. Technological 21pecializatio. Financial 21pecializatio. Political 21pecializatio. Cultural 21pecializatio. Ecological 21pecializatio. ICT and globalization. Role of International organizations. Globalization and industrial development in Nigeria. Globalization and local industries. Globalization and competitiveness of SMEs in Nigeria. Political globalization and democratic practice. ICT and transparency in governance. Globalization and population explosion. Effect of cultural globalization on Africa.

200 LEVEL

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. discuss the basic features of philosophy as an academic discipline;
2. identify the main branches of philosophy & the centrality of logic in philosophical discourse;
3. evaluate the elementary rules of reasoning;
4. distinguish between valid and invalid arguments;
5. think critically and assess arguments in texts, conversations and day-to-day discussions;
6. critically assess the rationality or otherwise of human conduct under different existential conditions;
7. develop the capacity to extrapolate and deploy expertise in logic to other areas of knowledge, and
8. guide his or her actions, using the knowledge and expertise acquired in philosophy and logic.

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. explain the concepts and theories of entrepreneurship, intrapreneurship, opportunity seeking, new value creation, and risk taking;
2. state the characteristics of an entrepreneur;

3. analyse the importance of micro and small businesses in wealth creation, employment, and financial independence;
4. engage in entrepreneurial thinking;
5. identify key elements in innovation;
6. describe stages in enterprise formation, partnership and networking including business planning;
7. describe contemporary entrepreneurial issues in Nigeria, Africa, and the rest of the world; and
8. state the basic principles of e-commerce.

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. explain the history of computing sciences;
2. discuss in detail the different computing programs and their characteristics;
3. evaluate different computer applications; and
4. apply search engines to source on-line resources.

Course Contents

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

POL 201: Nigerian Government and Politics (2 Units C: LH30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to: 1. Discuss the need for the adoption of federalism in Nigeria; 2. Differentiate juridical division of powers between the tiers of government; 3. Discuss the fiscal relations between the levels of government; and 4. Explain the impact/consequences of the politicization of critical issues such as census, ethnicity and elections on nation building, national unity and development in Nigeria. Course Contents Theoretical perspectives, the Federal arrangement and Division of Powers, Critical Issues in Nigerian Politics i.e. Census, Elections, Education, Representation and Representativeness, Power sharing, Ethnic Relations and many others.

POL 202: Introduction to Political Analysis (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. identify the theories/approaches to the study/analysis of politics;
2. explain reasons for contending orientations in political analysis;
3. analyse the efficacy of the comparative method in political analysis;
4. evaluate the impact of regime types on political efficiency;
5. discuss the levels of political participation; and
6. explain the factors and types of political culture.

Course Contents

The basic theoretical approaches in the study/analysis of politics, contending orientations in political analysis, the place of paradigms and theories, the comparative method, political

representation institutions of different regimes. The relationship between regime types and political efficiency, citizen's participation and political culture.

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. discuss the origins and main premises of major political ideas;
2. appreciate the contributions of the founding/leading scholars to these ideas; and
3. explain the impact of these ideas on the forms, systems, processes and structures of government.

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. discuss the nexus between economics and politics;
2. explain the determinants of class formations; and
3. define class relations;
4. discuss the premises of contending theories on production, distribution and exchange; and
5. explain the impact of such theories on the state, economy and society.

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. appreciate the need for interactions between states and other actors in the international system;
2. explain the importance of national interest as major determinants of global interactions and politics; 3. Establish the linkage between domestic and foreign policies;
4. highlight the theories explaining various forms of interactions in the international system;
5. explain reasons for and types of coalitions and alliances in the international system;
6. appreciate the quest by states to maintain equilibrium in global power politics; and
7. evaluate the reasons for different classifications of states such as developed, developing, less developed and Third World countries.

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. discuss the need for public administration;
2. explain the models/theories of administration;
3. identify and explain the roles of administrators;
4. appreciate elements of administrative law and administrative principles including specialization and delegation; and
5. discuss the forms and functions of local government.

Course Contents

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

BU-POL 218 African Political Thought (3 Units C: LH=45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. Identify three (3) features of pre-colonial formations in Africa.
2. Explain three (3) dimensions of pre-colonial African political ideology.
3. State any four (4) characteristics of resistance to colonial by Kwame Nkrumah.
4. Assess three (3) features of Resistance to colonial nationalism by Amilcar Cabral.
5. Mention five (5) features of Pan Africanism by Julius Nyerere.
6. Appraise any three (3) features of Pan African Nationalism by Kwame Nkrumah.
7. Explain three (3) features of African renaissance by Nnamdi Azikiwe.
8. State any four (4) features of Ujamaa.
9. Compare four (4) features of colonialism and the two publics in Africa.

Course Contents

Pre-colonial Political Formations in Africa. Pre-Colonial African Political Ideology and Thoughts. The Colonial Influence on African society. Resistance to Colonisation by Amilcar Cabral. Nationalism by Leopold Senghor. Resistance to Colonisation by Kwame Nkrumah. Resistance to Colonisation by Nnamdi Azikiwe. Resistance to Colonisation by Tom Mboya. Resistance to Colonisation by Kenneth Kaunda. Pan African Nationalism by Nyerere. Pan African Nationalism by Kwame Nkrumah. Pan African Nationalism by Sekou Toure. Thoughts on Neo-Colonialism by Kwame Nkrumah. Thoughts on Neo-Colonialism by Nyerere. Ideological and Integral Nationalism by K. A. Busia. Ideological and Integral Nationalism by Kaunda. Ujamaa by Julius Nyerere. African Renaissance by Nnamdi Azikiwe. Political thoughts of Obafemi Awolowo. Colonialism and the two publics in Africa by Peter Ekeh. Academic field trip to selected political institutions/political historical sites.

BU-POL 224 Ecology of Politics and Policy Making (3 Units C: LH=45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. Discuss three (3) features of ecology of politics.
2. State two (2) environments of policy making.
3. Identify three (3) internal environmental factors that influence political process.
4. Explain any three (3) external environmental factors that affect the political process.
5. Discuss two (2) internal environments of policy making.
6. Describe two (2) external environments of policy making.
7. Analyse four (4) ways the environment affects the electoral process.
8. Appraise two (2) impacts of ethnicity on the political process.
9. State any three (3) ways religion affects policy making.

Course Contents

Definition of Ecology. Definition of Politics. Definition of Policy. Ecology of Politics. Fred Riggs Concept of Ecological Approaches. Relationship between Politics and Policy. Intergovernmental Relations. Internal Environment of Politics. External Environment of Politics. Internal environment of Policy Making. External Environment of Policy Making. Internal Environmental factors and Political Process. External Environmental factors and Political Process. External Environment and Electoral Process. Internal Environment and Electoral Process. Ethnicity and Political Process. Ethnicity and Policy Making Process. Religion and Political Process. Religion and Policy Making Process.

BU-POL 244 Political Economy of Social Welfare (3 Units Core: LH= 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. Explain two (2) major elements of political economy.
2. Describe two (2) tenets of social welfare.
3. Compare any two (2) linkages between political economy and social welfare.
4. Appraise any three (3) methods of social welfare policy formulation and implementation in political and economic context.
5. Discuss three (3) the economy affects social welfare programmes.
6. Assess any four (4) National Social Investment Programmes in Nigeria.
7. Evaluate three (3) ways National Social Investment Programmes have impacted the vulnerable.
8. State any three (3) methods of funding social welfare programmes.

Course Contents

Definition of Political Economy. Definition of Social Welfare. Elements of political economy. Tenets of Social Welfare. New welfare economics. Political and Economic environment of Social Welfare Policy. Social welfare policy formulation and implementation. Economy and Social Welfare. Political Determinants of Social Welfare programmes. Eligibility criteria and levels of benefits of social intervention. Funding of Social Welfare Programmes. Resource constraints and administrative performance. Corporate Social Responsibility. Introducing National Social Investment Programmes. The N-Power programme. The Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programme. Government Enterprise and Empowerment, Programme (GEEP). The Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme. Visit to Social welfare institution. Social welfare policy implementation. Counter-part funding of Social Welfare Programmes.

BU-POL 251 Trans-border Migrations and Security (3 Units C: LH=45)

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the course, the student should be able to:

1. State two (2) major border communities in South-West, Nigeria.
2. Describe three (3) major illegal entry routes to South-West, Nigeria.
3. Explain three (3) methods employed by Nigerian Immigration services in combating illegal migrations into Nigeria.
4. Discuss three (3) ways official security agencies secure Nigeria's borders.
5. Mention four (4) ways illegal migrations into the country affect the security of the country.
6. Analyse three (3) ways uncontrolled migrations lead to shortage in food supply.
7. Describe three (3) ways illegal migration affect physical infrastructure.
8. Mention three (3) criminal activities that are facilitated by illegal trans-border migration.
9. Explain three (3) ways illegal trans-border migrations encourage development of terrorist cells.

Course Contents

Major border towns in South-West, Nigeria. Major legal entry routes into South-West. Major illegal entry routes into South-West. The role of Nigeria Immigration Services in combating illegal migrations into Nigeria. Mechanisms for controlling illegal migrations. The role of security agencies in securing Nigeria. Role of vigilante and AMOTEKUN in securing South-West. Inter-agency collaboration in border control. Effect of illegal migrations on security in Nigeria. Effect of uncontrolled migrations on food supply. Effect of uncontrolled migrations on food security. Effects of inadequate food intake on the health of a population. Effect of illegal migrations on infrastructure development. Academic field trip to selected border communities. Effect of illegal migrations maintenance of physical infrastructure. Illegal trans-border migrations and rise in criminal activities. Trans-border criminal activities. Development of terrorist cells.

300 Level

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. analyse the concepts of peace, conflict and security;
2. list major forms, types and root causes of conflict and violence;
3. differentiate between conflict and terrorism;
4. enumerate security and peace building strategies; and
5. describe roles of international organizations, the media, and traditional institutions in peace building.

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students, through case study and practical approaches, should be able to:

1. describe the key steps in venture creation;
2. spot opportunities in problems and in high potential sectors regardless of geographical location;
3. state how original products, ideas, and concepts are developed;
4. develop business concept for further incubation or pitching for funding;
5. identify key sources of entrepreneurial finance; 6. Implement the requirements for establishing and managing micro and small enterprises;
7. conduct entrepreneurial marketing and e-commerce;
8. apply a wide variety of emerging technological solutions to entrepreneurship; and
9. appreciate why ventures fail due to lack of planning and poor implementation.

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. enumerate innovative ideas that borders on societal problems;
2. apply social science knowledge to research on public and private sectors;
3. design techniques for proposal writing;
4. appreciate social and human welfare services, and
5. analyse models for establishing family and community development.

Course Contents

Identifying Innovative ideas in dealing with Societal Problems and Environmental Issues. Establishing and specializa resources for establishing enterprises through which social science knowledge can be applied to social research for public and private sectors; social and human welfare services such as care for children and the elderly, training consulting services; Proposal writing techniques for grants, Managing grants. Models for establishing 189 Family Social Health Centres, Community Gender Balancing Units, and Community Development Management Units. Social Sciences and innovation in technology and Patenting new ideas.

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to: 1. Explain the concept and scope of research methods; 2. Discuss in detail procedures for conducting a research; 3. Discuss the principles guiding research; and 4. Discuss types of research – experimental non-experimental and quasi-experimental research.

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. discuss the contributions of leading scholars to the study of politics; and
2. apply the impact of their thoughts on structures, systems and forms of government, society and state.

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. explain the rationale behind the scientific study of politics;
2. discuss the methods of conducting scientific research in Political Science; and
3. apply appropriate methods and techniques in various areas of political research.

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. identify the nature of political analysis;
2. discuss the relevance of competing paradigms in political analysis;

3. use the theories/models of political analysis; and
4. apply relevant paradigms/theories/models to analysis of political phenomena.

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. discuss the importance of political specialization to the scientific study of politics;
2. enumerate the principles of behaviourism;
3. identify and explain the determinants of political specialization;
4. discuss the analytical patterns of political specialization;
5. assess the levels of political participation and reasons for apathy; and
6. explain differences in political culture and specialization across systems.

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. evaluate the nature of public policy;
2. discuss the need for planning for policy efficiency;

3. identify and explain the actors and processes involved in policy circle;
4. use the methods/techniques essential for policy analysis; and
5. apply scientific methods/techniques to analyse public policy.

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. discuss the nature of federalism;
2. explain the reasons why some states adopt the federal structure of government;
3. identify and explain some of the challenges of federal systems; and
4. discuss the differences in the practice of federalism across the world.

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. discuss the importance of statistics to the study of political science;
2. identify the application areas of statistics in political science; and

3. demonstrate the practical application of statistics to the analysis of political phenomena.

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. explain the rationale for classifications of states into developed and developing/underdeveloped countries;
2. discuss contending theories on development and underdevelopment;
3. explain the impact of colonialism and neo-colonialism on Africa, Latin America and Asia; and
4. identify noted differences in development between Africa, Asia and Latin American countries.

Course Contents

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

POL 309: Theories of International Relations (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. identify and explain basic concepts in International Relations;
2. discuss contending theories of International Relations; and

3. apply these theories to issues in international politics.

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. discuss Conceptual and Theoretical issues in 37pecialization37 studies;
2. examine the conditions for democratic consolidation;
3. discuss historicise 37pecialization37 and elections in Nigeria;
4. explain the various models of electoral administration;
5. identify the major actors and processes in the 37pecialization37 process;
6. discuss the nature and dynamics of Nigeria's elections;
7. explain the relevance of elections to political development in Nigeria;
8. identify and explain the challenges of electoral administration in Nigeria;
9. discuss electoral reforms in Nigeria;
10. discuss the place of election in the 37pecialization37 process; and
11. establish the links among elections, 37pecialization37 and democratic consolidation.

Course Contents

The history of 37pecialization37, underscoring the conditions for successful 37pecialization37 and the factors militating against 37pecialization37 in Nigeria. Assesses the place of elections and other core institutions in 37pecialization37, including the roles of electoral umpires, their powers, resources and limitations. Identify factors that lie beyond the limits of electoral bodies that tend to constrain their independence and efficient handlings of elections: politicians and elections. The

government and election. The judiciary and elections. Election and the power of incumbency: historical perspectives to electoral administration in Nigeria,

POL 312: Theory and Practice of Marxism (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. Specialize the principles of Marxism such as dialectical materialism, historical materialism, class struggle and many others.
2. analyse the impact of Marxism on revolutions in USSR, China, Cuba and many others; and
3. discuss the premises for neo-Marxism.

Course Contents

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

400 LEVEL

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. prepare and present a research proposal;
2. collect and organize meaningful data;
3. conduct pilot study and write research report; and
4. apply appropriate statistics in data analysis.

Course Contents

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

POL 401: Civil- Military Relations (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, students are expected to be able to:

1. analyse the nature and functions of the military 39pecializati;
2. explain the interconnectedness between civil and military types;
3. discuss the impact of social structures, ethnic and class conflicts on the military 39pecializati;
4. discuss the challenges of civilian control of the military 39pecializati;
5. critique theories explaining military intervention in politics; and
6. identify and explain major themes in civil-military relations.

Course Contents

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

POL 402: State and Economy (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. explain the nature of the Nigerian economy;
2. discuss the relationships between government and private enterprises;
3. critique the role of foreign aid and technology in developing Nigeria’s economy;
4. identify and discuss challenges of development planning in Nigeria; and
5. discuss the roles of 39pecialization and self-reliance as solutions to Nigeria’s dependency in the international economic system.

Course Contents

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

POL 403: Contemporary Defence and Strategic Studies (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. explain the nature of defence and strategic studies;
2. specialize themselves with actors and processes of strategic decision making;
3. identify the strategic paradigms in defence and security studies;
4. summarise the relevance of strategic decision making and analysis in national defence and security;
5. identify and discuss challenges of strategic affairs; and
6. apply the relevant skills for strategic decision making.

Course Contents

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

POL 404: Nigerian Local Government System (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to;

1. discuss the key concepts in the study of local government;
2. explain the relationships between local administration and local government;

3. assess the operations of local governments in Nigeria before 1976;
4. discuss the provisions of the 1976 local government reforms;
5. highlight the challenges of local government's funding and management of resources;
6. explain the major ways of controlling local government in Nigeria; and
7. identify and explain major limitations in local government administration in Nigeria.

Course Contents

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

POL 405: Nigerian Foreign Policy (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. discuss the dynamics of Nigeria's national interests since independence;
2. explain the actors and processes involved in Nigeria's foreign policy formulation;
3. identify the different dimensions of Nigeria's relationships with other members of the international community;
4. discuss challenges and prospects of Nigeria's external relations;
5. find out the place of international organisations, both governmental and nongovernmental, in Nigeria's foreign policy; and
6. interrogate Nigeria's foreign policy.

Course Contents

A study of dominant trends in Nigerian foreign policy since independence, showing both the domestic setting, the international environment. The impact of the civil war, Nigeria's relative economic status and commitments as a regional power in Africa. Problems of relations with immediate neighbours are also examined. Topics include: The internal setting of Nigeria's foreign policy – pressure groups. Domestic schisms. Consensus building process and many others. Nigeria's neighbours and the wider African setting. And international environmental policy

processes and issues during civilian and military regimes. The effects of the civil war on Nigeria's foreign policy. The changing pattern of Nigeria's non-aligned policy. Nigeria's foreign policy. Issues and problem of foreign policy making since 1976 and Nigeria's pan-African role.

POL 406: International Law and Organization (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. discuss the nature and objectives of international law;
2. explain the development of international law;
3. apply the principles of international law;
4. identify the procedure involved in international adjudication and dispute settlement;
5. explain limitations of international law in international politics.
6. discuss the institutions and processes of various international organisations; and
7. discuss the prospects and limitations of international organisations as important actors in the international system.

Course Contents

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

POL 490: Research Project (6 Units C: PH 180)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. develop research proposals that seek to resolve scientific research questions or problems;

2. apply methods learnt to evaluate the project as well as interpret and critique data to resolve the identified research question; and
3. write report.

Course Contents

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

POL 408: Political Sociology (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. examine the nexus between politics and the social order;
2. discuss identity politics and social order; and
3. analyse the place of various analytical categories such as gender, ethnicity, religion, ideology and many others and how these categories shape and reshape political behaviours. Course Contents Social theories about the relationship between political and social order. Race, gender, ethnicity, religion, national liberation and ideology.

POL 410: Political Parties and Pressure Groups (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. discuss the nature and types of political parties and pressure groups;
2. identify the functions of political parties and pressure groups;
3. define the challenges of political parties and pressure groups;
4. investigate the relevance of political parties and pressure groups in political development;
5. examine similarities and differences in the structure, activities and effectiveness of political parties and pressure groups across various political systems; and

6. participate in party politics and civil 44pecializati.

Course Contents

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

BU-POL 412 Politics and Traditional Institutions in Yorubaland (3 Units C: LH=45)

Learning Outcome

At the end of the course, students should be able to know:

1. Identify three (3) traditional political institutions in Yorubaland.
2. State any four (4) significance of traditional institutions to the political development.
3. Appraise two (2) relevance of traditional institutions to the political process in Yorubaland.
4. Explain three (3) roles of the Oba in the election of political leaders.
5. Discuss any three (3) roles of the Oba-in-council in election of political leaders.
6. Describe any three (3) functions of the Iyalode in Yorubaland.
7. State three (3) functions of Baale the political mobilization.
8. Appraise any three (3) functions of the Iyaloja in the political leadership selection.
9. Assess four (4) functions of traditional institutions in governance.

Course Contents

Definition of Traditional Political Institutions. Pre-colonial Yoruba kingdoms. Yorubaland under colonial rule. Post-independence Yorubaland. Overview of traditional institutions. Oba. Oba-in-Council. Oyomesi. Iyalode and Political process. Iyaloja and mobilization of market women. Traditional institutions in governance. Case studies of traditional institutions. Ooni and political leadership selection. Role of Alaafin in political development. Olubadan and political development in Ibadanland. Alake and political development in Egbaland. Awujale and Political leadership in Ijebuland. Baale and grassroots political mobilization. Academic Field trip to selected First Class Obas.

BU-POL 423 Gender and Politics (3 Units C: LH= 45)

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the course, the student should be able to:

1. Discuss three (3) key issues in gender and politics.
2. State any five (5) impacts of gender on political behaviour.
3. Assess any two (2) relationships between gender and politics
4. Describe three (3) approaches to gender studies.
5. Review any three (3) gender sensitive policies.
6. Contrast two (2) gender perspectives to the analysis of politics.
7. Discuss any three (3) advantages of gender perspective to international development.
8. Identify any two (2) roles of international institutions in framing gender equality.

Course Contents

Introduction to Gender. Social construction of Gender. Gender, States and Citizenship. Introductory Concepts and Theories. Impact of Gender on Political Behaviour. Media and Gender Representation. Schools and approaches to Gender studies. Gender, Women, and Formal Politics. Relationship between Gender and Identity Politics. Intersectional Feminist Politics. Gender Sensitive Policies. Academic constructions of Gender. Gender Quota Laws. Women and Economic Empowerment. Global Governance of Gender Politics. Gender perspectives in International Development. Gender in Politics and Development. International Institutions and framing of gender equality.

BU-POL 430 Global Environmental Issues (2 Units C: LH =30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. Identify three (3) features of environmental degradation.
2. Describe four (4) features of climate change.
3. Mention two (2) ways of destruction of marine ecosystem.
4. Discuss four (4) types of climate change impacts.
5. Describe three (3) ways of degradation of freshwater resources.
6. Enumerate four (4) causes of tropical deforestation.
7. Appraise three (3) ways of biodiversity loss.
8. Explain the two (2) causes of desertification.
9. Mention any four (4) causes of water pollution.

Course Contents

Environmental degradation. Climate change. Deforestation. Desertification. Rapid Population Growth. Marine ecosystem. Depletion of the Atmospheric Ozone. Acid Precipitation and Air Pollution. Ocean Pollution. Depletion of natural resources. Water pollution. Toxic Chemicals and

Soil Pollution. Ozone layer Depletion. Global warming. Loss of Biodiversity. Extinction of Wildlife and Loss of Natural Habitat. Hurricanes. Earthquakes. Nuclear wastes and radiation issues. Strategies and workable solutions to ensure Environmental Sustainability.