



CONCEPTS UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

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COURSE DESCRIPTION ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (FOUR YEARS PROGRAMM) FIRST SEMSTER YEAR ONE

PAD 101: INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNMENT I (2) UNITS

Introduction, Politics, Political Science and other disciplines, Methods of Political Science; the state, origin and nature; sovereignty, Citizenship; Acquisition, Termination, Rights and delegations; classification of Political Systems.

PAD 153: STATISTICS FOR POLITICAL SCIENCES (2) UNITS

Procedures of statistical summarization of political information with emphasis on frequency distribution, tables, graphs and basic inferential statistics.

PAD 123: NIGERIA LEGAL SYSTEM I (2) UNITS

The idea of a legal system; the nature of law; tradition and modern; the sources of Nigerian law.

PAD 121: NIGERIAN CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT (2) UNITS

Nigerian Constitutional Development, Colonization; the Richards Constitution; the Macpherson Constitution; the Lyttleton Constitution; the Independence Constitutions; the Republican Constitution; the 1979 Constitutions and the like.

SOC 101: INTRODUCTION TO SCIOLOGY I (2) UNITS



This course is designed to provide the student with knowledge of the basic elements of sociology and the relationship between sociology and the other social sciences, which will enable him/her to adapt and cope with the problems and changes within this social structures of contemporary Nigeria.

On the completion of this course, the students should be able to:

The Scope of Sociology

- 1.1 Define Sociology
- 1.2 Define the scope of sociology and its methods
- 1.3 Summarize the historical development of sociology

Social Groups

- 2.1 Define Society
- 2.2 Identify the basic groups of society, e.g. aggregate, category, social or formal groups.
- 2.3 Differentiate between,
 - (a) voluntary and involuntary groups
 - (b) in-groups and out-groups

Social Institutions

- 3.1 Define social institutions
- 3.2 Identity basic social institutions
- 3.3 Enumerate the specific functions of social institution.
- 3.4 Explain the concepts of
 - (a) Transfer of functions
 - (b) Competition and co-operation among social institutions.

Culture

- 4.1 Analysis culture as a mode of communication.



Socialization

- 5.1 Define Socialization
- 5.2 List the four basic goals of socialization

Social Stratification

- 6.1 Define Social class
- 6.2 Define Social mobility
- 6.3 Identify the basic indicators of social class and their roles in social mobility – income, occupation, education, race, religion, nationality, gender, location of residence and family background.
- 6.4 Distinguish social stratification from social differentiation

Deviant Behaviour

- 7.1 Define deviant behaviour
- 7.2 Enumerate the various characteristics of deviant behaviour
- 7.3 Explain the consequence of deviant behaviour in relation to social organization.

Social Control

- 8.1 Explain the functions of rules and regulations in society as mechanism for social control and order.
- 8.2 Explain the various uses of sanctions in social control e.g. reward and punishment, etc.

PAD 101: INTRODUCTION TO NIGERIAN PUBLIC ADMIN. (2) UNITS

The rationale of administrations; the ecology of administration; the politics of administration; the administrative actor; Delegation; Administrative Audit and Control Elements of Administrative Law.



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ECO 101: ELEMENTS OF ECONOMICS (2) UNITS

Aim: To expose students to basic economic principles, concepts and the tools for economics analysis.

Definition and scope of Economics, Types and basic features of economic systems. Basic tools of economics analysis. Theory of consumer behaviour. Concepts, laws and types of demand. Concepts of elasticity of demand, and its importance to consumer, producers and government. The concept of the market, inter-action between demand and supply. Price determination. Equilibrium price and quantity in product and fact of markets. Price controls, production and theory of cost. Types and basic features of business enterprises, their sources of funds and general and basic problems. Privatization and socialization as solutions to problems of public enterprises. Its structures. Review of cost and revenue concepts.

GST 101: USE OF ENGLISH (2) UNITS

GOAL OF COURSE

Being a practice oriented course, GST 101 is designed to accomplish the following objectives:

1. Instill communicative confidence in students
2. Enable the students acquire competence in the technical aspects of the English language.
3. Help the students build a repertoire of rules, which govern sentence construction, word-choice, writing reading, speaking and idiomatic as well as stylistic usage.



4. Train the students to appreciate literary works written in English.

Course History

GST 101 is an aspect of the Use of English course in the category of course in the mandatory General Studies programme prescribed for undergraduates in the 1989 NUC approved minimum academic standards for all Nigerian Universities. The NUC minimum academic standards assigns 4 credit units to the Use of English which is achieved by splitting the course into two GST 101 and GST 102 of 2 credit units each mounted respectively, in the first and second semesters. The Use of English is also expected to be mandatory taught in Polytechnics or similar tertiary institutions as prescribed in the 1990 NBTE General studies course specification.

Course Structure

The course GST 101 is structured and expected to be taught as follows:

Unit	Theme	Content of Theme
1.	Introduction:	Introduction, relevance of course, estimate as remedial English.
2.	The Sentence:	Structure, Kinds of sentences (declaratory, interrogatory, exclamatory, imperative), sentence combining to form complex, compound and complex-compound ones sentences, fragments.



3. Lexis: The structure of English words (simple, complex, nature of affixes (morphemes) kinds of meaning (denotative, connotative, synonyms etc) idioms, pre-supposition.
4. Essay 1: Aspects of the essay (content organization, expression, mechanics), the narrative Essay – purpose, nature, parts.
5. Reading: Reading Comprehension, Techniques, readiness, problems, practice.
6. Note-Taking: Listening Comprehension, attention, noting major points, summarizing, paragraphing, abbreviating, underlining or other emphatic techniques.
7. Letter writing: Formal and informal letters, formal features, of letters; the differences.
8. Punctuation: Meaning and uses of punctuation marks including comma, full-stop, semi-colon, quotation marks etc.
9. Speech: The meaning and importance of speech, consonants and vowels, proper pronunciation, habits, intonation, pitch, assimilation, speech delivery (Written and oral).
10. Revision: Summary revision and examination.

Course Approach



1. Instruction in the course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorials. Assignments and projects shall be given from time to time and shall account for 20 percent of the final evaluation of the achievements of the course objectives.
2. Regular students attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll call carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study of recommended textbooks reference books periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by the lecturer(s).
4. Course evaluation will be either essay questions or objectives questions or combination both or the semi-essay/semi objective type of question.

GST 103: PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC (2) UNITS

Goal of Course

The overall aim of the course, GST 103 Philosophy and Logic is to train students to reason clearly and logically; to cultivate a critical attitude of mind and to be unassuming.



Course Objectives:

It is expected that at the end of the course the student will be able to:

1. Understand and apply the law of thought and principles corrects reasoning.
2. Free their minds from bias and look at things objectively.
3. Cultivate a critical, reflective and inquiring mind.
4. Understand the need for the application of the intellect to both theoretical and practical issues of life to escape avoidable unpleasant consequences of cordlessly spoken or written word or thoughtless actions.

Course History:

Philosophy and logic is one of the courses in the mandatory General Studies programmes for undergraduates prescribed in the 1989 NUC approved minimum academic standards for all Nigerian Universities. In the NUC academic standards being made reference to, Philosophy and logic is assigned 2 credit units under the course number GST 103. All undergraduates must pass the course to qualify for a first degree in any of the Nigerian Universities.

Course Structure

Philosophy and logic is in two sections (A & B). Section A comprises Philosophy while section B is made up of Logic. Both sections are caught concurrently throughout the duration of the course. The details of the themes and contents covered in each section of the course and the order of their delivery are as follows:

SECTION A: PHILOSOPHY

Unit	Theme	Content of Theme
1.	Introduction	The concept: Philosophy”, its origin and



- Etymology; relation with wisdom, popular philosophical conception; philosophy and wisdom.
2. The Nature of Philosophy; Popular conception of Philosophy, of philosophical enquiring; aims of Philosophy.
 3. Philosophy as a Science Science of first principles, Science of Sciences.
 4. Philosophy and thinking Popular conception of thinking the nature of philosophical thinking, the implications of philosophical thinking.
 5. Division of Philosophy Speculative/theoretical philosophy; Historical general and particular history of philosophy and philosophy of history; systematic-metaphysics and epistemology; practical axiology and criteriology; axio-logy-ethnics and aesthetics; criteriology-logic and philosophies
 6. Main issues: Problems of reality versus appearance materialism, monism, Dualism, Pluralism, Positivism, etc; the problems of truth-realistics, idealisms, dogmatists, skpetists, and acclectist perspectives; the problem of rationalists, empiricist,



- intellectualists perspectives the problem of values.
7. Usefulness of Philosophy In daily life As an intellectual exercise; as a guide on matters of morally, aesthetics, religion and education; and in social, political and economic behaviour etc.
8. Revision: Summary, revision and examination.

SECTION B: LOGIC

Unit	Theme	Content of Theme
1.	Introduction	meaning, object and divisions of Logic as a science and an art.
2.	The law of thought	The laws of contradiction, identity and excluded middle. The operations of the mind; Simple appreciation, judgment and reasoning.
3.	Arguments and Proposition:	Deductive and inductive arguments, concepts, terms and propositions.
4,	Syllogism:	The character and types of syllogism, categorical, hypothetical and disjunctive syllogisms.
5.	Fallacies:	Fallacies of relevance and ambiguity, truth and validity.
6.	Revision:	Summary, revision and examination.



Course Approach

1. Instructive in the course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorials. Assignments and projects shall be given from time to time and shall account for 20 per cent of the final evaluation of the achievement of the course objectives.
2. Regular students attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll calls carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study of recommended textbooks, periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by lecturer(s).
4. Course evaluation will be by either essay question or objective question or a combination of both or semi-essay, semi-objective questions.

GST 104: HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE (2) UNITS

Goal of Course

The goal of the course GST 104 is to educate students about science; its origin, uses and abuses and its impacts on man and the environment.

Course Objectives:

Being guided by the notion that man, nature and the environment are the central focus in science and the logic that for man to live in harmony with nature and the environment he needs to understand science; the course is designed to enable students to:



1. Understand the historical aspects of the development of science and its Philosophy.
2. Know the scientific method.
3. Understand the origin of life including the origin of man and the cosmic influences of man.
4. Appreciate the consequences of man's activity on the physical environment especially with respect to pollution of environment, chemical waste and radio chemical hazards.
5. Understand the role that science and technology could play in the services of man and the future of society.

Course History

The course GST 104: History and Philosophy of Science is one of the mandatory General Courses prescribed in the 1999 NUC approved minimum academic standard for all Nigerian Universities. The NUC minimum academic standards assigns 2 credit units to the course under the course number GST 102. Undergraduates are required to pass the course to qualify for a university degree.

Course Structure

The GST 104 is structured and to be taught on a thematic basis as indicated below.

Unit	Theme	Content of Theme
1.	Introduction:	Introduction, relevance of course and Scope of History and Philosophy of Science.
2.	Historical aspects of the development	Definition of science difference science disciplines; definition of philosophy. The relationship between science and



- of science,
science and
- philosophy Contributions of the Egyptian
Greeks and Romans to the growth and
Philosophy development of
science and Philsoophy. Overview of
some scientific inventions and their roles
in the growth of modern science. Early
notions, myths and beliefs about
diseases, including the controversy
surrounding the origin of HIV.AIDS.
3. The Scientific
methodology: Definition of the scientific methodology,
History aspects of the development of
scientific methodology. Different
processes of the scientific methodology
with emphasis on observation,
experimentation, trial and error,
statistical and sampling techniques.
Different steps of the scientific
methodology.
4. Man's origin,
nature and
cosmic
environment: Definition of life including definition and
nature of man. Theories of the origin of
life including the origin of man. The
continuity of life including an overview of
early thoughts and events that bore
modern genetics, organic evaluation,
erotology and embryology; Definition of
environment, types of cosmic influence
in man.



5. Environmental effects of chemical, plastics, textile waste etc: Definition of environmental pollution; origin and causes of environmental pollution. Consequences of environmental pollution with emphasis on environmental effects of metal, organo compounds etc.
6. Chemical and radio- chemical definition of chemical and radio- chemical hazards. Causes and consequences of chemical and radio-chemical hazards.
7. Man and his energy resources; the renewable and non-renewable resources: Definition of energy. Different forms of energy. Sources of energy. Types and uses of renewable energy resources with emphasis on minerals and fossil fuel resources. Types of energy reserves (Fuel wood, and natural gas, coals, nuclear power).
8. Science and Technology in The society and Service of man: definition of science and technology. The relationship between science and technology. Historical philosophical basis for the development of science and technology (including the early man's struggle for survival). The applications of science and technology in the society and service of man- with emphasis on entertainment and recreation, medicine, welfare etc. the implication if biological



- research in medicine (including experiments, vaccine production) and agriculture plant breeding etc) spare travel and space explorations, etc.
9. Agriculture: Agriculture goals, means and limitations.
And resources The Environment.
Allocation: - the living environment
- the physical environment
- the economic and social environment.
Living aquatic resources present status of exploration and future challenges.
10. Revision: Summary, revision and examination.

Course Approach

1. Instruction in the course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorials. Assignments and projects may be given from time to time and may account for 20 percent of the final evaluation of the achievement of the courses.
2. Regular students' attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll calls carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study or recommended textbooks, reference books, periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by the lecturer(s).



4. Course evaluation will be either essay question or objective questions or semi-essay/semi-objective type questions.

GST 107: NIGERIAN PEOPLE AND CULTURE (2) UNITS

Historical Evolution of Nigeria

Archaeological Discoveries in Nigeria and their Role in Nigerian culture.

- A. The concept of Archaeology
- B. Archaeological sites and Historical reconstruction in Nigeria
- C. Some Archaeological sites in Nigeria
 - 1. Igbo-Ukwu sites
 - 2. Benin Excavations

ARCHAEOLOGY DISCOVERIES

Usama site

The City walls

The Nok culture

The importance of Nok culture in Historical reconstruction

The Ife site

Diama site

CULTURAL EXPRESSION IN NIGERIA – MUSIC

- A. Meaning of music
- B. Music as a universal language
- C. Music as a language of the soul
- D. Characteristics of a musical sound
 - i. Pitch (ii) Volume or Intensity (iii) Quality or Timbre (iv) Duration.



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CULTURAL EXPRESSION IN NIGERIA HISTORICAL TRENDS OF MUSIC:

- (i) Music culture
- (ii) Types of contemporary music

(A) Art music (B) Secular music (C) Concept Music
(D) Traditional instrumental music

IMPROVISED MUSIC

POPULAR MUSIC

WIDHOOD IN NIGERIA

DEPORABLE TREATMENT USUALLY METHOD OUT TO WIDHOOD

Kogi State, Adamawa State, Kwara State, Benue state, Lagos State, Ondo State, Edo State, Anambra State, Cross River state River State

FACTORS ENCOURAGING OBNOXIOUS WIDHOOD PRACTICES

- 2. Involvement of the sisters of the dead one
- 3. Illiteracy
- 4. Religion
- 5. Customs/Traditions
- 6. Mall Chauvinism

MEASURES FOR CURBING THE OBNOXIOUS WIDHOOD PRACTICES

- 1. Education (2) Constitutional Provisions (3) Publications
(4) Churches (5) Cultural Revival



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THE NIGERIAN PERCEPTION OF HIS WORLD

Socio-Political environment in Nigeria

State of the Nation

1. Political murders
2. Crisis of Insecurity
3. Political Elections
4. Political Insurrection in the states

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ELEMENT OF INCOME ACCOUNTING

- a. Reasons for International Trade
- b. Balance of Payment
- c. Protection in International Trade
- d. National income Accounting



SECOND SEMESTER YEAR ONE

PAD 104: INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNMENT II (2) UNITS

Structure of Modern Government; the Articulation and Expressions of Interest in the state; Elections; Uses and types; Political changes, Political Ideology; Military Rule; General Principles of public Administration; General Principles of Public Administration; General principles of International Affairs and Diplomacy.

SOC 102: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY (2) UNITS

This course is designed to provide the student with knowledge of the basic elements of sociology and the relationship between sociology and the other social sciences, which will enable him/her to adapt and cope with the problems and changes within this social structures of contemporary Nigeria.

On the completion of this course, the students should be able to:

The Scope of Sociology

- 1.4 Define Sociology
- 1.5 Define the scope of sociology and its methods
- 1.6 Summarize the historical development of sociology

Social Groups

- 2.1 Define Society
- 2.2 Identify the basic groups of society, e.g. aggregate, category, social or formal groups.
- 2.3 Differentiate between,
 - (a) voluntary and involuntary groups
 - (b) in-groups and out-groups



Social Institutions

- 3.5 Define social institutions
- 3.6 Identify basic social institutions
- 3.7 Enumerate the specific functions of social institution.
- 3.8 Explain the concepts of
 - (c) Transfer of functions
 - (d) Competition and co-operation among social institutions.

Culture

- 4.2 Analyse culture as a mode of communication.

Socialization

- 5.1 Define Socialization
- 5.2 List the four basic goals of socialization

Social Stratification

- 6.5 Define Social class
- 6.6 Define Social mobility
- 6.7 Identify the basic indicators of social class and their roles in social mobility – income, occupation, education, race, religion, nationality, gender, location of residence and family background.
- 6.8 Distinguish social stratification from social differentiation

Deviant Behaviour

- 7.1 Define deviant behaviour
- 7.2 Enumerate the various characteristics of deviant behaviour
- 7.3 Explain the consequence of deviant behaviour in relation to social organization.

Social Control



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- 8.3 Explain the functions of rules and regulations in society as mechanism for social control and order.
- 8.4 Explain the various uses of sanctions in social control e.g. reward and punishment, etc.



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SOC 106: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY (2) UNITS

Social learning, socialization, internationalization and conscience formation, values and attitudes. Prejudice and discrimination. Stereotypes, development and change of attitudes. Collective behaviour of social movements. Elementary collective groupings, the crowd, the mob, the public etc.

PAD 102: INTRODUCTION TO AFRICAN POLITICS (2) UNITS

The nature of African Politics, Origins and problems of African politics, problems of Colonialism, Neocolonialism; Succession to Power; military Rule and the like, Africa and the colonial Metropolis; Africa in International Affairs.

PAD 122: ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT THE CITIZEN AND THE STATE (2) UNITS

The three branches of government; theory of separation of powers, Forms of political Administrative Systems: Unitarism, Federalism, Confederalism, government Forms of presidentialism, Parliamentarianism; Instrumentalities of Political interaction; political parties, Pressure groups, interest groups and the like.

PAD 124: NIGERIA LEGAL SYSTEM (2) UNITS

The courts system, outline of civil procedure; outline of criminal procedure; judicial officers; appointment and tenure; the legal profession; internal conflicts and resolution of conflicts.

GST 102: USE OF ENGLISH II (2) UNITS



GST 102 is intended to consolidate the competence in the Use of English acquired by students who offered GST 101 and also train the students in the Use of Library. Particularly emphasized in the application of acquired skills to written communication and gaining skills in information acquisition.

Course Objectives

The course shall accomplish the following objectives:

1. Expose students to various writing techniques with a move intensive practice on composition, letter/report writing and essay techniques culminating in the term paper.
2. Train the students in speech practices, literary forms and literary criticism.
3. Expose the students in speech, literary forms and literary criticism.

Course History:

GST 102 is the second segment of the Use of English course prescribed in the 1989 NUC approved minimum academic standards for Nigerian Universities. It is also prescribed as mandatory course in the 1990 NBTE. General Studies course specifications for Polytechnics and similar tertiary institutions.

Course Structure

GST 102 is structured and expected to run as indicated below:

Unit	Theme	Content
1.	General Introduction	Review of previous programme; overview of present course; essay content organization etc.
2.	Argumentative	features of the argument; syllogism,



- essay: inductive and deductive logic; pitfalls to avoid (e.g. fallacy of premise, middle term and conclusive, over-generalisation etc); organizing the essay in four paragraphs (introduction, reputation of opposing views, presentation of main points, conclusion); examples of argumentative essays; possible essay.
3. Descriptive essay: To be viewed as scientific writing, use (e.g. to give objective accounts, difficulties (e. g choice of appropriate vocabulary etc), organization of paragraphs each with a theme paragraph unit.
4. Expository essay: Purpose (explanation of concepts), uses for abstract and philosophical writing organization emphasizing them and unit or logic.
5. Report essay: Writing minutes of meetings and reports practice in reported speech and passive voice coding or numbering of minutes.
6. Language and literature: What is fiction? Literary forms using a least 2 different novels to explain character, plot, theme lesson (if any language forms).
7. Language And literature: Continues as in 6 above as need be.



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| 8. | The term paper: | Nature and use, choosing a topic; organization, notes and bibliography. Actual term paper based on novels read or other relevant theme. |
| 9. | Acquisition of information: | Use of library, library services and organization; library stock; catalogue; classification, reference sources. |
| 10. | Acquisition of information: | Use of reference and index cards, reference and bibliography |
| 11. | Speech practice: | Differences between phonetic and normal Orthography; practice in difficult phoneiness. |
| 12. | Speech practice: | Oval delivery and practice; speech writing and delivery. |
| 13. | Revision: | Summary, revision, submission of term paper and exams. |

Course Approach

1. Introduction course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorials. Assignments and projects shall be given from time to time and shall account for 20 percent of the final evaluation of the achievement of the course objectives.
2. Regular students attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll calls carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study of recommended text books,



reference books, periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by the lecturer(s).

4. Course valuation shall be by either essay questions or objectives questions or objectives questions or combination of both or semi-essay semi-objective type questions.

Unit	Theme	Content of Theme
1.	General Introduction:	Review of previous programme; overview of present course; essay content organization etc.
2.	Argumentative essay:	Features of the argument; syllogism, inductive and deductive logic; pitfalls to avoid (e. g fallacy of premise, middle term and conclusion, over-generalisation etc); organizing the essay in four paragraphs (introduction, reputation of opposing views presentation of main points, conclusion); examples of argumentative essays; possible essay.
3.	Descriptive essay:	To be viewed as scientific writing; use (e. g to give objective accounts), difficulties (e. g choice of appropriate vocabulary etc), organisation of paragraphs each with a theme; paragraph unit.
4.	Expository essay:	Purpose (explanation of concepts), uses for abstract and philosophical writing



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| | organization emphasizing them and unit or logic. |
| 5. Report writing: | Writing minutes of meetings and reports practice in both reported speech and passive voice, coding or numbering of minutes. |
| 6. Language and literature: | What is fictions? Literary forms using at least 2 different novels to explain character, plot, theme lesson (if say language forms). |
| 7. Language and literature: | Continues as in 6 above as need be. |
| 8. The term paper: | Nature and use, choosing a topic; organization, notes and bibliography. Actual term paper based on novels read or other relevant theme. |
| 9. Acquisition of information: | Use of library, library services and organization, library stock; catalogue; classification, reference sources. |
| 10. Acquisition of information: | Use reference and index cards, reference and bibliography. |
| 11. Speech practice: | Differences between phonetic and normal orthography; practice in difficult phoniness. |
| 12. Speech practice: | Oral delivery and practice; speech writing and delivery. |
| 13. Revision: | Summary, revision, submission of term |



paper and exams.

Course Approach

1. Instruction: a course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorial. Assignments and projects shall be given from time to time and shall account for 20 percent of the final evaluation of the achievement of the course objectives.
2. Regular students attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll calls carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study of recommended text books, reference books, periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by the lecture(s).
4. Course valuation shall be by either essay questions or objectives questions or combination of both or semi-essay semi-objectives type questions.

GST 105: CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION I (2) UNITS

Goal of course

The goal of the course is to teach and make students know the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria with a special emphasis on the workings of the federal system of Government; the right privilege and obligations of citizens and the fundamental objectives and directive principles of state Policy of Nigeria.

Course Objectives



It is expected that students after completion of the lectures in the course should be able to:

1. Understand the Constitution of Nigeria.
2. Understand the Federal System of government of Nigeria.
3. Know the Constitutional rights and obligations of Nigerian Citizens.
4. Understand citizenship.
5. Know the fundamental objectives and directive principles of state Policy of Nigeria.

Course History

GST 105 and its supplement GST 106, together, replace GST 202 (Nigerian Peoples and Culture) which use to be taught in universities in accordance with the 1989 NUC approved minimum academic standard for all Nigerian universities. Both GST 105 and GST 106 also replace GNS 16) (Contemporary Social Problems and Outline History of Nigeria) previously taught in Polytechnics as provided in the 1990 National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) general Studies course specifications. GST 105 and GST 106 were prescribed as mandatory General studies courses in all Nigerian universities, Polytechnics and Colleges of Education fro the 1992/93 Session and endorsed by the NUC, NBTE and the national Commission on Colleges of education (NCCE). This was sequel to the directive in 1991 by the Federal Government of Nigeria (during the General Ibrahim Babangida administration) that citizenship education should be mandatorily taught as part of the General Studies programme in tertiary education institutions in Nigeria.



This directive for the introduction of Citizenship Education in the general studies curricula of tertiary institutions was informed by the perceived national need to expose all students to the practical issues in good governance, good health and national development so as to enhance the citizens capacity for appropriate political, social and moral behaviours needed to foster order, democracy and progress in the Nigerian society

By so doing it is hoped that the way will be paved for the overall achievement of the five national objectives of the Nigerian state as stated in the Section National Development Plan, and endorsed as the necessary foundation for any national policy on education. The National objectives are the building of:

1. A free and democratic society.
2. A just and egalitarian society.
3. A united, strong and self-reliant nation.
4. A great and dynamic economy.
5. A land of bright and full opportunities for all

Course Structure

GST 105 is structure and expected to be delivered as follows:

Unit	Theme	Content of Theme
1.	Introduction:	Meaning, philosophy and scope of Citizenship Education I.
2.	Nigerian Constitution:	Definition and functions of constitutions and their effectiveness; historical development of constitutions in



- Nigeria with emphasis on their landmarks, merits and demerits; the provisions of the 1979 constitution; supremacy of the Nigeria constitution; the concept of “rule of law”.
3. The Federal system of Nigeria: Meaning and function of government; Forms of government – unitary, federal, confederal – with emphasis on their distinguishing features; the evolution, structure and basis of the federal system of government in Nigeria – local, state and federal and their relationships; sources of revenue and revenue allocation formula in operation in Nigeria.
4. Nigerian citizenship: Meaning, significance and benefits of citizenship; types of citizenship and their merits and demerits, mode of acquiring Nigerian citizenship; avoidance of dual citizenship and deprivation of citizenship, duties of Nigerian citizen.
5. Rights and obligations of Nigerian citizens: Fundamental rights as provided for in the Nigerian constitution viz. right to life; right to dignity of human person; right to eradicate corrupt practices; right to personal liberty, right to fair hearing, right to private and family life; right to freedom of thought; conscience and religion; right to peaceful assembly and



association; right to freedom of movement; right to medical consultation; right to freedom of discrimination, right to acquire and own property anywhere in the federation; restriction on and derogation from fundamental right; government's protection from and enforcement of fundamental right.

6. Fundamental objectives and directive principles: of state policy Nigeria

Fundamental obligations of government towards the people, political, economic, social, educational and foreign policy objectives of Nigeria; directive principles of State Policy on the environment, culture, mass media, national ethnics and values; assessment of the fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy by government and people of Nigeria, commended improvements on the provision, conformity, observance and application of the fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy.

7. Revision: Summary, revisions and examination.

Course Approach

1. Instruction in the course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorials. Assignments and projects shall be given from time to time and shall account for 20 percent of the final evaluation of the achievement of the course objectives.



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2. Regular students' attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll calls carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study of recommended text-books, reference books and periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by the lecturer(s).
4. Course evaluation shall be by either essay questions or objectives questions or a combination of both or the semi-essay/semi-objective question type.



Citizenship Education II

Course No.	GST 106 Credit:	2 Units
Duration:	One semester of 15 weeks	
No. of Contact hours per weeks		2 hour
No. of Contact hours per semester		30 hours

Goal of Course

The course is set out to teach and foster in the minds of Students the knowledge of Nigerian political institutions and structures; democratic principles and attitudes; nationalism and patriotisms; discipline and good environmental habits.

Course Objectives

The course is designed to enable students accomplish the following:

1. Understand the workings of government political parties elections.
2. Demonstrate knowledge of the arms of government and the conditions for their efficient functioning.
3. Understand constituted authority, and its role in the organization of society and the need for subjection to authority.
4. Understand national identity and its expression through symbols, heroic acts and the bestowment of national honours and merit awards.
5. Know and appreciate the importance of national ethics and discipline in national life.
6. Understand the need for and the ways of environmental protection and the activities of environmental protection agencies at federal, state and local levels.

Course History



As stated earlier the two courses on Citizenship Education –GST 105 and GST 106 found their way into the General Studies curriculum in tertiary education institutions in Nigeria from the 1992/93 academic session based on the directive from the federal government in 1991 to the effect that Citizenship Education should be mandatorily taught to all tertiary students in Nigeria for the effective mobilization of the students to achieve the broad national development objectives of Nigeria.

Course Structure

The course is structured and programmed to be taught as indicated below:

Unit	Theme	Content of Theme
1.	Introduction	Overview of the philosophy and scope of Citizenship education II.
2.	Government, political parties and elections:	Need for government, attributes of government; electoral system, role and importance of political parties, in election, role and importance of civil service. Political parties, interest groups, public opinions and propaganda in elections, need for free and fair elections.
3.	Arms of government:	Functions of the various arms of government legislature, executive and judiciary at Federal, state and Local



Government levels; relationship among the three arms of government: principles of “Separation of Power” and “Check and balances” in government; Independence of Judiciary” election/appointment and removal of the Executive at the three levels of government: Code of conduct for Public officers, accountability of public functionaries, the mass media as an eye on government and its performance so far.

4. **Constituted Authority:** Meaning of constituted authority: types of constituted authority and their differences; meaning of bureaucracy, its characteristics, advantages; forms of delegated authority in modern state; distinction between power and authority; forms and effects of abuse of power and remedies for abuse of power; “leadership” and “followers in nation building; qualities of good leaders and good followers.

5. **National identity:** Need for ways of preserving national



identity; role and significance of national symbols; contributions of selected heroes and heroines towards the development of Nigeria; various cultural groups in Nigeria and the need to preserve Nigeria's indigenous cultures; cultural diversity and national integration/nation building.

6. National ethics and discipline in national life:

Explanation of the need for national ethics; relating to various aspects of national ethics to national development; causes and consequences of indiscipline in the nation; methods used by public agencies in the control of indiscipline; need to maintain the right attitude towards public property.

7. Environmental protection:

concept of environment; components of the Nigerian environment; impact of the environment on human development; ways of reducing over exploitation of the environment; different forms, causes and effects of population in the environment; different methods used for the conservation of the environment; importance and effectiveness of national and international conservation agencies.



Revision: Summary, revision and examination.

Course Approach

1. Instruction in the course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorials. Assignment and projects shall be given from time to time and shall account for 20 percent of the evaluation of the achievement of the course objectives.
2. Regular students' attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll calls carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study of recommended textbooks, reference books, periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by lecturer(s).
4. Course evaluation will be by either essay questions or objective questions or combination of both or semi essay/semi-objective type questions.

GST 108: ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT I (2) UNITS

Entrepreneurial theories interpersonal characters and behavioural traits of entrepreneurs. Financial aspects of entrepreneurs. Financial aspects of entrepreneurship in which business success is most commonly reflected. External aspects of entrepreneurship. Legal forms of Business. Sources of Funds, Planning the business. Purchasing and Supply. Insurance and entrepreneurship. Feasibility Studies. Time management. Stress and Burnout. Budgeting, Team Building. Conflicts and Conflict resolution. Project evaluation. In



addition to the lectures, experts may be invited from inside and outside the University system to deliver talks from time to time.

GST 207: HUMANTIES I (2) UNITS

STUDY I

HUMANITIES, REGION AND DEVELOPMENT –DR S.C CHUTA –

Definition of the subject matter

- ❖ An ancient civilization.
- ❖ The middle Ages.
- ❖ Medieval Scholarsticism.
- ❖ The Renaissance
- ❖ Humanism and scientific Revolution

STUDY II

“MAN KNOW THYSELF” (MAN: Nature and Progress)

- Chukwadozie Charles . N.

General introduction of the topic – Throughout history man has made tremendous efforts to know himself, understand nature, tap, organize and manipulate the force around him and within himself with the aim of self-actualization and general progress.

Characteristics of Man as an Animal

- i) Biological nature of man
- ii) Rationality
- iii) Auto-Transcendence
- iv) Home-Faber-man a tool-wielding being
- v) Man-a social being
- vi) Man-a cultural being
- vii) Historicity



- viii) Home Volens: Man a being gifted with freedom
- ix) Man: An end in Himself
- x) Man: An Aesthetic being
- xi) The contemporary man and his Estrangement.

STUDY III

Logic and civilization – By Obiora Anichebe – Introduction – Man originally weeded in the state of nature, no society, no state and no government. He was bereft of ideas of communal wrong and was at the mercy of the vagaries of nature. This was man in his primitive nature. Later, however, man began to form societies so as to reap the fruits of gregarious life and overcome the deficiencies of living in the state of nature.

- Definition, scope and importance of logic
 - Brief History of logic
 - Terminologies in logic
- (a) Proposition (b) Conclusion (c) Premises (d) Syllogism
(e) Argument (f) Validity (g) Truth (h) Axioms (i) Inference
- Deductive and inductive Argument
 - Fallacy

Types of Fallacies

- 1). Argumentum and Ignorantium
- 2). Argumentum and Baculum (appeal to force)
- 3). Argumentum and Hominem
- 4). Genetic fallacy
- 5). The quoque (you are Another)
- 6). Argumentum and verecundiam (appeal to authority)



- 7). Argument and miseriodiam (appeal to pity)
- 8). Argumentum and populum (appeal to the people)
- 9). Fallacy of false cause (Non-causa Procausa)
- 10). Fallacy of Accident
- 11). Fallacy of converse Accident (Hasty Generalization)
- 12). Ignoratio Elench (irrelevant conclusion)
- 13). Petitio principii (Bagging the question)
- 14). Fallacy of complex questions
- 15). Fallacies of ambiguity (double meaning) (a) Equivocation
(b) Amphiboly (c) Account
- 16). Fallacy of Decision
 - Logic as the propeller of civilization

PAD 207: INTRODUCTION TO NIGERIAN PUBLIC ADMIN. (2) UNITS I

The rationale of administrations; the ecology of administration; the politics of administration; the administrative actor; Delegation; Administrative Audit and Control elements of Administrative Law.



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FIRST SEMESTER YEAR TWO

PAD 201: INTRODUCTION TO NIGERIAN PUBLIC ADMIN. (2) UNITS II

The rationale of administrations; the ecology of administration; the politics of administration; the administrative actor; Delegation; Administrative Audit and Control elements of Administrative Law.

PAD 221: NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

The Federal arrangement and Division of powers; critical issues in Nigeria Politics; colonial rule and consequences census, elections education, representation and representatives ethnic relations and the like.

PAD 243: INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATION (2) UNITS

The organization of the International society; Theory of International Relations; Linkage Politics, Theory of coalition and Alliances; balance Theory; The emergency of the Third world and its impact.

PAD 203: INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE POLITICS (2) UNITS

Logic of comparative social inquiry; objectives of comparative inquiry; Approaches to the study of comparative politics i.e. single country approach; multi-country approach; problems of comparative politics.

PAD 213: INTERNATIONAL POLITICS (2) UNITS



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Politics among nations; power in International Politics; Conceptual and Definitional Issues; north-South division Developed and developing nations; development issues of the Third World; Diplomacy and Types of relations; Alliance and Institutions of International Politics, conflict management and resolution in International politics.

FRN 101: ELEMENTARY FRENCH (2) UNITS

The aim of this course is to equip students with the necessary vocabulary, which will enable them acquire a basic working knowledge of French language.

PAD 203: INTRODUCTION TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT (20 UNITS)

General introduction; Rationale for local government; Evaluation of modern Local government Structure of Local Government; Functions of Local Government; leadership; local Government Finance, local government Staff, central local government relations.

PAD 205: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL IDEAS (2) UNITS

Major political ideas in their historical context: monarchism, liberalism, Democracy, Socialism, fascism, Anarchism and the like.

GST 223: USE OF ENGLISH II (2) UNITS

GST 223 is intended to consolidate the competence in the Use of English acquired by students who offered GST 101 and also train the students in the Use of Library. Particularly emphasized in the



application of acquired skills to written communication and gaining skills in information acquisition.

Course Objectives

The course shall accomplish the following objectives:

1. Expose students to various writing techniques with a move intensive practice on composition, letter/report writing and essay techniques culminating in the term paper.
2. Train the students in speech practices, literary forms and literary criticism.
3. Expose the students in speech, literary forms and literary criticism.

Course History:

GST 102 is the second segment of the Use of English course prescribed in the 1989 NUC approved minimum academic standards for Nigerian Universities. It is also prescribed as mandatory course in the 1990 NBTE. General Studies course specifications for Polytechnics and similar tertiary institutions.

Course Structure

GST 102 is structured and expected to run as indicated below:

Unit	Theme	Content
1.	General Introduction	Review of previous programme; overview of present course; essay content organization etc.
2.	Argumentative essay:	features of the argument; syllogism, inductive and deductive logic; pitfalls to avoid (e.g. fallacy of premise, middle term and conclusive, over-generalisation etc);



- organizing the essay in four paragraphs (introduction, reputation of opposing views, presentation of main points, conclusion); examples of argumentative essays; possible essay.
3. Descriptive essay: To be viewed as scientific writing, use (e.g. to give objective accounts, difficulties (e. g choice of appropriate vocabulary etc), organization of paragraphs each with a theme paragraph unit.
 4. Expository essay: Purpose (explanation of concepts), uses for abstract and philosophical writing organization emphasizing them and unit or logic.
 5. Report essay: Writing minutes of meetings and reports practice in reported speech and passive voice coding or numbering of minutes.
 6. Language and literature: What is fiction? Literary forms using a least 2 different novels to explain character, plot, theme lesson (if any language forms).
 7. Language And literature: Continues as in 6 above as need be.
 8. The term paper: Nature and use, choosing a topic;



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|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | organization, notes and bibliography.
Actual term paper based on novels read
or other relevant theme. |
| 9. Acquisition of
information: | Use of library, library services and
organization; library stock; catalogue;
classification, reference sources. |
| 10. Acquisition
of
information: | Use of reference and index cards,
reference and bibliography |
| 11. Speech practice: | Differences between phonetic and normal
Orthography; practice in difficult
phoneiness. |
| 12. Speech
practice: | Oval delivery and practice; speech writing
and delivery. |
| 13. Revision: | Summary, revision, submission of term
paper and exams. |



Course Approach

1. Introduction course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorials. Assignments and projects shall be given from time to time and shall account for 20 percent of the final evaluation of the achievement of the course objectives.
2. Regular students attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll calls carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study of recommended text books, reference books, periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by the lecturer(s).
4. Course valuation shall be by either essay questions or objectives questions or objectives questions or combination of both or semi-essay semi-objective type questions.

Unit	Theme	Content of Theme
1.	General Introduction:	Review of previous programme; overview of present course; essay content organization etc.
2.	Argumentative essay:	Features of the argument; syllogism, inductive and deductive logic; pitfalls to avoid (e. g fallacy of premise, middle term and conclusion, over-generalisation etc); organizing the essay in four paragraphs (introduction, reputation of opposing views presentation of main points,



- conclusion); examples of argumentative essays; possible essay.
3. Descriptive essay: To be viewed as scientific writing; use (e. g to give objective accounts), difficulties (e. g choice of appropriate vocabulary etc), organisation of paragraphs each with a theme; paragraph unit.
4. Expository essay: Purpose (explanation of concepts), uses for abstract and philosophical writing organization emphasizing them and unit or logic.
5. Report writing: Writing minutes of meetings and reports practice in both reported speech and passive voice, coding or numbering of minutes.
6. Language and literature: What is fictions? Literary forms using at least 2 different novels to explain character, plot, theme lesson (if say language forms).
7. Language and literature: Continues as in 6 above as need be.
8. The term paper: Nature and use, choosing a topic; organization, notes and bibliography. Actual term paper based on novels read or other relevant theme.
9. Acquisition Use of library, library services and



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|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| of information: | organization, library stock; catalogue; classification, reference sources. |
| 10. Acquisition of information: | Use reference and index cards, reference and bibliography. |
| 11. Speech practice: | Differences between phonetic and normal orthography; practice in difficult phoniness. |
| 12. Speech practice: | Oral delivery and practice; speech writing and delivery. |
| 13. Revision: | Summary, revision, submission of term paper and exams. |

Course Approach

1. Instruction: a course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorial. Assignments and projects shall be given from time to time and shall account for 20 percent of the final evaluation of the achievement of the course objectives.
2. Regular students attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll calls carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study of recommended text books, reference books, periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by the lecture(s).
4. Course valuation shall be by either essay questions or objectives questions or combination of both or semi-essay semi-objectives type questions.



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GST 106: CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION II (2) UNITS

Goal of Course

The course is set out to teach and foster in the minds of students the knowledge of Nigerian political institutions and structures; democratic principles and attitudes; nationalism and patriotism; discipline and good environmental habits.

Course Objectives

The course is designed to enable students accomplish the following:

1. Understand the workings of government political parties elections.
2. Demonstrate knowledge of the arms of government and the conditions for their efficient functioning.
3. Understand constituted authority, and its role in the organization of society and the need for subjection to authority.
4. Understand national identity and its expression through symbols, heroic and patriotic acts and the bestowment of national honours and merit awards.
5. Know and appreciate the importance of national ethnics and discipline in national life.
6. Understand the need for and the ways of environmental protection and the activities of environmental protection agencies at federal, state and local levels.

Course History

As stated earlier the two courses on Citizenship Education – GST 105 and GST 107 found their way into the General Studies curriculum in tertiary education institutions in Nigeria from the 1992/93 academic session based on a directive from the federal government in 1991 to



the effect that Citizenship Education should be mandatorily taught to all tertiary students in Nigeria for the effective mobilization of the students to achieve the broad national development objectives of Nigeria.

Course Structure

The course is structured and programmed to be taught as indicated below:

Unit	Theme	Content of Theme
1.	Introduction	Overview of the philosophy and scope of Citizenship Education II.
2.	Government, political parties and elections:	Need for government, attributes of government; electoral system, role and importance of civil service, Political parties, interest groups, public opinions and propaganda in elections, need for free and fair election.
3.	Arms of government:	Functions of the various arms of government legislature, executive and judiciary at Federal, State and Local Government levels; relationship among the three arms of government; principles of “Separation of power” and “Checks and Balance” in government; Independence of Judiciary” election/appointment and removal of the government; Code of conduct for Public officers, accountability of public functionaries, the mass media as an eye



on government and its performance so far.

4. **Constituted Authority:** meaning of constituted authority; types of constituted authority and their differences; meaning of bureaucracy, its characteristics, advantages; forms of delegated authority in modern state; distinction between power and authority; forms and effects of abuse of power and remedies of power; “leadership” and “follower ship” and the role of leaders and followers in nation building; qualities of good leaders and good followers
5. **National identity:** Need for the ways of preserving national identity; role and significance of national symbols; contributions of selected heroes and heroines towards the development of Nigeria; various culture groups in Nigeria and the need to preserve Nigeria’s indigenous cultures; cultural diversity and national integration/nation building.
6. **National ethics and discipline in national life:** Explanation of the need for national ethnics; relating to various aspects of national ethics to national development; causes and consequences of indiscipline in the nation; methods used by public agencies in the control of indiscipline;



7. Environmental Protection: need to maintain the right attitude towards public property. Concept of environment; components of the Nigerian environment on human development; ways of reducing over exploitation of the environment; different forms, causes and effects of population in the environment; different methods used for the conservation of the environment; importance and international conservation agencies.
8. Revision: Summary, revision and examination.

Course Approach

1. Instruction in the course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorials. Assignment and projects shall be given from time to time and shall account for 20 percent of the evaluation of the achievement of the objectives.
2. Regular students' attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll calls carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study of recommended text books, reference books, periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by the lecture(s).
4. Course valuation shall be by either essay questions or objectives questions or combination of both or semi-essay semi-objectives type questions.



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GST 109: ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT II (2) UNITS

Entrepreneurial theories interpersonal characters and behavioural traits of entrepreneurs. Financial aspects of entrepreneurs. Financial aspects of entrepreneurship in which business success is most commonly reflected. External aspects of entrepreneurship. Legal forms of Business. Sources of Funds, Planning the business. Purchasing and Supply. Insurance and entrepreneurship. Feasibility Studies. Time management. Stress and Burnout. Budgeting, Team Building. Conflicts and Conflict resolution. Project evaluation. In addition to the lectures, experts may be invited from inside and outside the University system to deliver talks from time to time.

GST 208: HUMANITIES II (2) UNITS

STUDY I

The Relevance of the Humanities in Development By Dr. M.C. Njoku

- Review of Definition Scope and functions of the subject matter "Humanities.
- Archeology and History
- Fine Arts
- Music
- Literature: Drama, Poetry, prose Fiction.

STUDY II

Human Rights and Social Justice: The African perspective by O.Okechukwu Ibeanu.

- Introductio: General meaning of the topic and terms in the topic: Human Right and social justice



- Approaches in definitions of Human Right
 - A. The naturalist Approach
 - B. The positive Approach
 - C. The socialist Marxist Approach

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION OF HUMAN RIGHT

1. Political and civil rights
2. Economic, social and cultural rights
3. Group rights.

- The Meaning and Content of Social Justice
- The Content of social Justice
 - a). Sovereignty of the people
 - b). Security and welfare of the people
 - c). Popular participation in government
 - The State of Human Rights and Social Justice in Africa.

STUDY III

The contribution of Christianity to the Development of Post-Primary Education in Nigeria 1882 – 1940. By Francis Anyika.

1. The provision of Post-Primary education in Eastern Nigeria – Teacher Training Colleges and Secondary schools.
2. The provision of Post Primary Education in Western Nigeria: Teacher Training College and Secondary Schools
3. The provision of Post- Primary Education Northern Nigeria: Teacher Training Colleges and Secondary School.
4. The role of Post-Primary education in National Development.



STUDY IV

AFRICA AND DEVELOPMENT – The concept of development

- African's present state of development
- Factors responsible for Africa's underdevelopment

(1). Slave trade (2). European Imperialism and colonization style
(3). Neo-colonialism (4) African way of leadership (5) Ethnicity

WORLD VIEW AND HUMANA DEVELOPMENT

- (i) Concept of a world view
- (ii) African world view and Development

Crisis of values and national Development in African

STUDY V

FAMILY SYSTEM IN AFRICA

- African customary marriage institution
- African legal tradition
- African tradition Religion

STUDY VI

MULTILINGUALISM IN NIGERIA: ITS DYNAMICS IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Language and the group instinct
- (2) Patterns of Historical Development of multilingualism
- (3) Multilingualism in Nigeria
- (4) The problem of political integration
- (5) Language policy



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SECOND SEMESTER YEAR TWO

PAD 223: FUNDAMENTA TO POLITICAL ECONOMY (2) UNITS

Nexus between politics and economics; Economic and determinants of politics; class analysis and political power relations; Production and politics with emphasis on the material basis of political action.

PAD 222: NIGERIA GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS II (2) UNITS

Politics in Nigeria from 1960 to the present: government in independent Nigeria under constitutional monarch (1960 - 1963); the First Republic (1963 - 1966); Military rule (1966 -present) and post-military rule etc.

PAD 224: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL ANALYSIS (2) UNITS

The nature of politics; Political systems and the structure of Government; Political Representation; Institutions of various regimes; the relationship between regime types and political efficiency; citizen participation and political culture.

CMP 202: INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER (2) UNITS

History and development of Computer technology. The why and How of computers. Computer types, Analog, Digital, and Hybrid. Central preparation equipment. Key punch, sorter, etc. data transmission, nature, Speed and error detection. Data capture and design. The programming process. Problem definition, flow charting and decision table.



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PAD 206: POLITICS OF DEVELOPING ECONOMY (2) UNITS

The politics and historical experiences and developing economies; economies in transition; models of development; mixed economies and the like are examined in relationship with development policies.

FRN 102: ELEMENTARY FRENCH II (2) UNITS

This is a continuation of FRN 101. Emphasis will be placed on acquiring standard reading and writing skills, and oral competence.

PAD 314: PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS (2) UNITS

The meaning and dynamics of public; political dimension of public policy making and implementation; decision and planning processes for managing public sector; the programme approach to national development formulation, implementation and evaluation of government programmes; the problems of programmes implementation; Policy strategies; management by objectives (MBO); programme evaluation and review technique (PERT) the evaluation of federal and state government programmes.

PAD 314: HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT I (2) UNITS

Examination of selected classical and modern political thinkers such as Plato, Aristotle, Locke, fanon, Senghor, Nkrumah and the like with emphasis on the origin and impact of their ideas.

PAD 352: LOGIC AND METHODS OF POLITICAL ENQUIRING (2) UNITS



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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.

PAD 302: THEORY AND PRACTICES OF PUBLIC ADMIN. (2) UNITS

Origin of Administrative Organisation theory from classical through neoclassical to the Modern; Relation of Administration to Politics and the Political process; Administrative behaviour in different institutional settings: Interplay of political institutions and Administrative patterns of Behaviour; Study of personnel Administration; decision-making in bureaucratic organizations.

LAW 252: BUSINESS LAW I (2) UNITS

1. Contract – nature of contract, formation of contract, terms of contract, forms of contract, capacity to contract among others
2. Agency – creation of agency, ratification, authority of agent, types of agent among others.
3. Sales of Goods – conditions and warranties, transfer of property, performance of the contract, installment deliveries, export sales by auction among other.
4. Hire Purchase – hire purchase transactions, hire purchase Acts among others.



FIRST SEMESTER YEAR THREE

PAD 321: POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND UNDERDEVELOPMENT (2) UNITS

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 structures; analysis of profound change; agents of change and problems and constraints contingent on socio-economic change with reference to post-colonial African states, but also comparison with Latin American and Asian countries among others.

CMP 303: COMPUTER APPLICATION (2) UNITS

Aim: It is assumed the student has taken an introductory course in Computers. The student should be able to interact with a computer by means of programming in BASIC and be able to operate a Computer by using the DIDK Operation System. The student will also be able to understand a simple Spreadsheet as the means of presenting financial statements and other Quantitative means of presenting reports and rendering returns.

- a) Review of the introduction exercises and topics.
- b). Definition of BASIC programming.
 - 1.1 Language Processor Interpreters, Assemblers and Compilers
 - 1.2 Line numbers, Statements, Assignment Statements.
 - 1.3 Statements that predefine data and data storage.



- 1.4 reserved words in BASIB memory variables and variable names. Comments and Remarks in BASIC.
2. Data types - Definition
 - 2.1 Variables of various data types
 - 2.2 String variable and characters
 - 2.3 Boolean variable and Operations or Operations in BASIC
 - 2.4 Files, program files and data files
 - 2.5 Control statements – GOTO etc.
 - 2.6 PRINT Statement, INPUT Statement, READ Statements, Data Statements.
 - 2.7 Built-in Functions, Defined functions, Random Numbers.
3. Control Structures
 - FOR – NEXT Statements
 - IF – ELSE – THEN Statements
 - GOTO, IF – THEN
 - Boolean expressions – equal, Less than, Greater than, NOT equal etc.
 - Loops of various types, Nested Loops
 - Alphanumeric values Subroutines
 - Arrays and subscripts
 - 4.0 Electronic, Spreadsheets – Definition
 - Uses of Spreadsheets
 - Principles and Concepts of Spreadsheets
 - Facilities offered by the Spreadsheets
 - Examples of Spreadsheets.
 - 5.0 Disk Operating system
 - Definition



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Commands and Mode of Operation

Software – Hardware features.

PAD 320: COMPARATIVE FEDERALISM (2) UNITS

The origin and political dynamics of Comparative Federal Systems with reference to such countries as USA, Canada, USSR, West Germany, India and Nigeria.



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PAD 322: HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT II (2) UNITS

The growth of modern political thought since Machiavelli, Hobbes, Rousseau, Bodin Locke, James Mill, John Stuart Mill, Hegel, Karl Marx, Lenin Stalin, Man, Neo-Marxists, and existentialists.

PAD 323: INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS IN NIGERIA (2) UNITS

Definition origin or genesis of IGR; major issues in IGR; the evaluation of IGR in Nigeria; the dominant issues in IGR and the like.

PAD 325: CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL ANALYSIS (2) UNITS

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

PAD 327: POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR (2) UNITS

The Measurement of the determinants of political behaviour; political socialization; political culture; political participation and apathy; electoral behaviour, public opinion and political communication.

PAD 352: POLITICAL DATA ANALYSIS (2) UNITS

The study of political groups, institutions, nations and international systems. Ways of data collection in politics; research methodology with a common objectives to measure, identify entities; Politmertrics and methods for collecting and analyzing political data – research



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designs and techniques, content analysis and sources of political data.



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PAD 254: RESEARCH METHODS I (2) UNITS

Importance of research in the social Science; basic concepts in research; problem statement, hypothesis, theories, operational definitions, observation, data analysis and measurement tests of validity and reliability; formulating research designs; interviewing techniques; use of questionnaire; use of simple statistics, sampling experiments. Use of coding and computer, writing research reports.



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SECOND SEMESTER YEAR THREE

SOC 201: HISTORY OF THOUGHT (2) UNITS

The growth of modern political thought since Macchiavelli, Hobbbes, Rousseau, Bodin, Locke, James Mill, John Mill, Hegel, Karl marx, Lenin, Stalin, man, Neo-Marxists existentialists.

PAD 301: THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATION (2) UNITS

Power; conflict and Accommodation; system Theories; Linkage Politics; the Theory of coalition and Alliances; Models, games and Simulation.

PAD 413: DEVELOPMENT ADMIN. (2) UNITS

The nature of underdevelopment. Development planning models, National cultures and political and administrative systems. Specific problems of less-developed countries. Problems of transferring administrative capability from one country to another. Capacity-building strategies. Political and administrative development. The giving of assistance. Type of foreign aid. Problems of working aid givers.

PAD 421: THE MILITARY AND POLICIES (2) UNITS

The study of civil-military relations in African states; the military as military interventionist; the military and political legitimacy; the military regime as an aberration; the practorian state; the military and political development; the military and the problem of democratization in Africa.



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PAD 443: THIRD WORLD AND DEPENDENCY (2) UNITS

Dependency theory compared with Modernization theory; core-periphery relationship; imperialism and colonialism; the Unequal exchange of the North and south; the sources of dependency; the effects on Aids; Foreign policy and Development effort: capital, technology and the like and how the third world could adopt autonomous development.

SOC 246: THE MILITARY AND THE STATE (2) UNITS

The Direct military participation theory. The influential theory. The militarized society theory. The cooperative theory. The constitutional theory.

Factors that militant military intervention in governments

Vention in governments. Evils or disadvantages of military rules in Nigeria.

The Nigerian army and coups. The January 15th 1966 counter-coup. The third military Government. The military and Nigeria's federalism. Military Disengagements. Mission – fulfilled thesis. The death – threat thesis. Military disengagement in Nigeria. The mine point programme. Murtala/obasanjo transition programme. The Babangida transition programme. The Abacha transition programme. Abubakar's transition programme. The military in Nigerian politics. An assessment: from Buhari to Abubakar. The Buhari/ idiagbon Regime. The Bangida government. The Interim National Government. The Abacha government. Abubakar's Regime.



Reference Books

1. **Achike N.** (1980) Groundwork of military law and military rule in Nigeria: Forth dimension Publishers.
2. **Afrifa A.** (1960). The Ghana Coup New York: Humanities Press.
3. **Ake C.** (1976). Is Africa Democratizing? CASS Monograph Nos Lagos Malthouse Pess Ltd.
4. Amawo K. (2000). Beyond the Orthodoxy of Political Restructuring: The Abacha Junta and the political Economy of Force: In Amuwo, Agbaje Suberu Herault (eds). Federalism and political Restructuing in Nigeria Ibadan Spectrum Books.

HCS 232: AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM (2) UNITS

Introduction: The nature of European colonialism; British colonial Administration in West Africa; The Indirect Rule; reasons for its adoption; its structure; characteristics of Nature Administration; functions; indirect rule in the North; indirect rule in the West; indirect rule in the East; advantages and disadvantages of indirect rule.

Direct rule: The French colonial Administration in West Africa; Policy of Assimilation; Reasons for its collapse; Policy of Association. Nationalism in West Africa: causes of Nationalism in British West Africa; National movement French West Africa: reasons for late development of Nationalism in French West Africa; Development of Political Parties in French West Africa.

PAD 342: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION (2) UNITS



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Nature and development of International Institutions; Distinction between Regional and International organizations; legal status of International Organisations and their officials; the UN: purposes, objectives and aims and the like; structure and principles; organs of the UN such as the General Assembly, the security council; Recruitment and Training; Promotion and Retirement; some selected regional organizations.

PAD 412: PUBLIC FINANCE ADMIN. (2) UNITS

Concepts of public finance; processes of mobilizing public revenue; modern budgeting processes; planning, programming budgeting system (PPRS); planning agencies and their location in large scale organizations; the role of people in development; personnel management for development administration; categories of public administrator and the like, and issues in organization for personnel management and the like.

PAD 414: COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ADMIN.

Definition, purpose and Methodology; concerns of comparative public administration; the theory of comparative public administration; significance of comparison, bureaucracy as a focus for comparison, comparative analysis of private large-scale organizations and public (state) administrative organizations.



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FIRST SEMESTER YEAR FOUR

PAD 432: NIGERIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT (2) UNITS

Local government and local administrations; major approaches to local government; problems of local government organization; finances, staffing, rural development, traditional institutions and local government, urban government and politics in Nigeria and the like.

PAD 426: DIPLOMACY (2) UNITS

Definition; Foundations of Diplomacy; Forms and uses of Diplomacy; Negotiation Instruments of Diplomacy; Diplomats and International Civil servant; privileges and Immunities of both compared; How misused and waived.

PAD 411: PUBLIC PERSONNEL ADMIN. (20 UNITS)

The basics of personnel management; the rise of modern personnel management; themes and movements that influence personnel management; the professional manager; personnel functions; approaches to human resources management; the merit system approach; the spoils system approach and the like; the structure of human resources management: career systems; job analysis and classification of positions; compensation, staffing and recruitment; motivation and the like.

PAD 441: NIGERIAN FOREIGN POLICY (3) UNITS

Domestic Sources and Economics base; the Foreign policy postures of the successive Nigerian governments from Balewa to Abacha; the



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pattern of Nigerian foreign service; policy outcome and policy toward Africa; Third, UN and the like and sub-region of West African; containment and Economy in East and West politics, the collapse of communism and effects on Nigerian foreign policy.

PAD 445: CONTEMPORARY

What strategic studies is all about; War and Peace; Nigeria and its neighbours – concentricism; Nigeria and OAU; forms of strategy e.g. Vineyard strategy; Nigerian and peacekeeping, ECOMOG: Nigeria as a regional power in West African; Defence and Security to Africa; Aggressors and Applies.

PAD 461: SEMINAR (2) UNITS

In the seminar presentation a topic on public administration is signed to a student. A student is expected to prepare to the seminar and present it each in the classroom while the lecturer examines both the written work and the presentation of the seminarian (students)

X PAD 447: COMMUNIST TRANSIST PARTNERS AND PROJECT (3) UNITS

PAD 422: POLITICS AND LAW IN AFRICAN (20 UNITS

Comparative examination of the inter-relationships between law and politics in different African countries through studying the political significance of the judicial process during colonial and independence periods; the concept of law, what it is, how law arise and its institutionalization; the judicial process in particular; the system of



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criminal justice translating the abstract concerns of into concrete institutions and policy – are analysed in terms of who benefits and who not.



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PAD 424: STATE AND ECONOMY (2) units

The State as a corporation; functions and Rights in International Law; Failures and successes of the Economy over the years – Deficit and Balanced Budgets; the role of oil in Nigeria's Development; Agricultural and International Trade; Pressure Groups; Structural Adjustment Programmes; criticisms – Inflation, devaluation and Privatization.



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SECOND SEMESTER YEAR FOUR

PAD 446: UNITED NATION AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT (3) UNITS

This course sets out to examine in details the origin, nature, scope and significance of united Nations in the global politics. It will equally examine crisis and management techniques of United Nation its success and failures in managing and preventing crisis in the following countries.

(a) Somalia, (b) Kuwait, (c) Bosnia (d) Congo etc. The course will also explore the manipulative strategies of war principals in undermining peace efforts of United Nations.

PAD 446: INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND ORGANIZATION (3) UNITS

Politics among nations; Power in International politics; Conceptual and definitional Issues; north – South division Developed and Developing nations; development issues of the Third World; Diplomacy and Types of Relations; Alliance and Institutions of International politics, Conflict management and resolution in International politics.

PAD 492: RESEARCH PROJECT (6) UNITS

The meaning and role of research; original work; creative work advancement of learning; development of learning; development of new skills, solution of problems; research methods in political science and social sciences; collection, collation and analysis of data;



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quantification and abstraction as means of enhancing empirical content; primary and secondary sources; self-criticism writing a thesis or dissertation.

PAD 448: AFRICAN IN WORLD POLITICS (3) UNITS

Logic of comparative social inquiry, objectives of comparative inquiry, Approaches to the study of comparative politics i.e. single country approach, multi-country approach, problems of comparative politics.