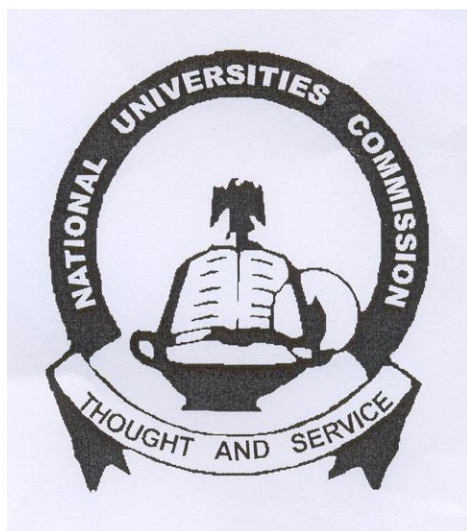


NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION



BENCHMARK MINIMUM ACADEMIC STANDARDS

FOR POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES IN

SOCIAL SCIENCES

IN

NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION
P. M. B. 237
GARKI G.P.O
ABUJA**

NOVEMBER, 2011

PREFACE

A major function of the National Universities Commission is quality assurance. The Education (National Minimum Standards and Establishment of Institution) (Act) No. 16 of 1985 as amended by National Universities Commission (Amendment) (Act) No. 49 of 1988 empowers the Commission to lay down minimum standards for all degrees, awards and use the same standards to accredit them. The Commission, in collaboration with the universities, developed the first set of Minimum Academic Standards for the undergraduate degree programmes under the thirteen disciplines taught in all Nigerian Universities. The documents were approved by the Federal Government in 1989 and became major reference instrument for the establishment and accreditation of all undergraduate academic programmes.

After over a decade of use, the National Universities Commission commenced the process of review of the Minimum Academic Standards in 2001. The review sought to accommodate new frontiers of knowledge in all the academic disciplines, the impact of information and communication technologies and inclusion of languages and entrepreneurial studies to ensure response to current realities, global competitiveness and relevance. The documents also enunciated the Benchmarks for Learning Outcomes and Competencies expected of the graduates, making the standards not only content-based but also result-oriented.

With the success recorded in the development and use of Benchmark Minimum Academic Standards (BMAS) for undergraduate programmes, the Commission proceeded to establish the standards for postgraduate programmes. This started with a meeting of the Provosts and Deans of Postgraduate Studies in all Nigerian Universities, in 2004. The process was followed by a Needs Assessment Survey. The purpose was to determine the Expected Learning Outcomes, Entrepreneurial Skills and Competencies in Research and Developed in the same year. The first workshop was held in 2005 to produce BMAS for Master of Business Administration (MBA); as the pilot. The final product was approved in 2006 and has since been used to accredit the MBA programmes in all universities.

The experiences encouraged the Commission to convene the next workshop to develop the BMAS documents for all the other programmes. This was towards the end of 2006 and the drafts produced were sent to all universities for their comments and inputs. The comments and inputs generated were incorporated into the draft at another workshop held in 2008. The final workshop on the production of error-free documents was convened in 2009 and 2010, when academic experts took yet another look at the documents, and any programme that was omitted was included. Finally, in 2011 the drafts were subjected to editorial scrutiny of experts so as to prepare them for printing.

Although the process had been long and arduous, the Commission is delighted to present the first set of postgraduate BMAS for all identified postgraduate programmes taught in Nigerian Universities for learning and accreditation of the programmes.

On behalf of the National Universities Commission, I wish to express sincere gratitude to all the Nigerian Universities and their staff who participated in the development of these documents.

PROFESSOR JULIUS A. OKOJIE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NUC, ABUJA. November, 2011

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1. BENCHMARK/MINIMUM ACADEMIC STANDARD FOR POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES OFFERED IN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES

1.1. INTRODUCTION

The National Universities Commission (NUC), as regulatory agency for University Education in Nigeria, has as one of its mandates, the definition and maintenance of academic standards. The Commission has in the past organized the definition of Minimum Academic Standards and subsequently accreditation for all approved undergraduate programmes offered in Nigerian Universities. For postgraduate programmes, NUC has commenced the process of defining benchmarks and minimum academic standards as a follow up to the success recorded in the undergraduate programmes. This Benchmarks and Minimum Academic Standards (BMAS) for the Higher Degree Programmes in Social Sciences pave the way for future accreditation of all postgraduate programmes offered in Nigerian Universities.

1.2. PHILOSOPHY

The Philosophy and Mission Statement underlying the programmes of the Faculty of Social Science is to produce graduates imbued with the ability to understand and make contribution to the development of Nigeria and the global Community. This is to be achieved by equipping them with a broad foundation in the general field of Social Science as well as specialized knowledge in a particular discipline there in; prepare them to meet the human resources needs of a developing society and develop in them entrepreneurial knowledge needs of a developing society a sense of public responsibility and spirit of self-reliance.

1.3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Accordingly, social Science training shall:

- i. Develop the students' understanding of social problems at the various levels of the Nigerian and global society;
- ii. Develop in the student ability for objective and critical judgment as well as to observe, understand analyses and synthesized social-economic, political and environmental problems using social science methods and techniques.
- iii. Create an enabling environment for desirable behavioural change which would help the student to develop values that are in consonance with hard work, probity, commitment, discipline and patriotism.
- iv. Enable the graduate of the Social Sciences to fit into various fields of human endeavour both in the private and public sectors of the economy and equip them with entrepreneurial skills and a sense of self-reliance.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.1. Postgraduate Diploma Programmes (Pgd)

2.1.1. Admission

a) **Basic Admission Requirements for PGD Programmes:**

The criteria for admission into the PGD programme will be as follows:

Matriculation requirement of individual University which must be five (5) o-level credits including English Language with either of the following:

- i. A candidate with at least 3rd class degree in a related field
- ii. HND holders with a minimum of Upper Credit from recognized institution may also be considered.

b) **Areas of Specialization**

Although there is no area of specialization in Postgraduate Diploma (PGD),

- i. Universities are encouraged to develop the necessary areas of specialization in any discipline depending on needs and demands.
- ii. At least the project topic should be in the candidates intended area of specialization.

c) **Duration of Programme**

- i) Full-Time PGD shall run for a minimum of two (2) Semesters and a maximum of four (4) Semesters.
- ii) The Part-time shall run for a minimum of four (4) semesters and a maximum of six (6) semesters.

d) **Requirements for Graduation**

A candidate must have fulfilled the following conditions to be awarded the Postgraduate Diploma:

The candidates must pass a minimum of 30 credits Units made of the following:

- ◆ 15 Units of Core Courses
- ◆ 9 Units of electives Courses
- ◆ 6 Units Project.

e) **Domiciliation of the Programme**

The Postgraduate diploma programme shall be domiciled in the relevant Department or Faculty depending on the University. Institutes can also award Postgraduate Diploma (PGD).

f) **Students Enrolment**

This shall not be more than 40% of Postgraduate enrolment for academic Masters programme of Department/Faculty.

2.1.2. Academic Standards

2.1.2.1. Academic Regulations

An academic session consists of two semesters. Each semester normally comprises of 15 weeks of teaching and two weeks for examinations.

i. Modular System

All Postgraduate Diploma Programmes shall be run on a modularized system, commonly referred to as Course Unit System. All courses should therefore be sub-divided into more or less self-sufficient and logically consistent packages that are taught within a semester and examined at the end of that particular semester. Credit units should be attached to each course.

ii. Definition of Credit or Unit

Credit units are weight attached to a course. One credit unit is equivalent to one hour per semester of 15 weeks of lectures or tutorials/practicals.

Programmes Requirement

i) Registration Procedure

Students shall normally complete registration for courses for the semester not later than two weeks after the start of the semester. A student cannot withdraw from a course after five weeks of lectures in a given semester without permission from the Dean of School of Postgraduate Studies.

A student who withdraws after this time and fails to seek for permission from the Dean shall be deemed to have failed the course.

A student who fails to sit for more than two courses at the end of a given semester shall be deemed to have withdrawn voluntarily from the programme.

a) Good Standing

A student must, in each semester, have a Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of not less than 3.00

b) Withdrawal

Candidates with less than 3.00 CGPA shall remain in the programme for the 1st semester but shall be withdrawn if he/she fails to attain 3.00 CGPA at the end of the second semester.

c) Attendance

In order to be eligible for examination in a particular course, a student shall have attended a minimum of 75% of the total period of formal instructions delivered for the course.

d) **Course Evaluation**

In the Postgraduate Diploma Programmes, assessment of students' achievements shall be based on:

- a) Course Examination
- b) Continuous Assessment, which shall be through essays, tests, term papers, tutorial exercises, quizzes homework and attendance at seminars.

c) **Examination, Grading Procedure and Results**

i. **Examinations**

- In addition to continuous assessment, final examination shall be given for every course at the end of every semester.
The total scores obtain in continuous assessment and final examination in every course is 100%. The breakdown shall be as follows:

Continuous Assessment	30%
Final Examination	70%
Total	100%

- Each course shall normally be completed and examined at the end of the semester in which it is offered.

- **Pass mark**

The minimum pass mark in any course shall be 50%.

- **Grading System**

Grading of courses shall be done by a combination of percentage marks and letter grades translated into a graduated system of Grade Point Equivalent (GPE), used for the purpose of determining a standards standing at the end of every semester. Grade Pont Average (GPA) system shall be used. The GPA is computed by dividing the total number of credit points (TCP) by the total number of units (TNU) for all the courses taken in the semester. The credit point for a course is computed by multiplying the number of units for the course by the Grade Point Equivalent of the marks scored in the course. Each course shall be graded out of a maximum of 100 marks and assigned appropriate Grade Point Equivalent as in the following table:

Credit Units (a)	% Scores (b)	Letter Grades (c)	Grade Points (GP) (d)	Average (GPA) (e)
Vary according to contact hours assigned to each course per week per semester, and according to load carried by students.	70 – 100	A	5	Derived by multiplying (a) and (d) and dividing by Total Credit Units.
	60 -69	B	4	
	50 – 59	C	3	
	45 – 49	D	2	
	40 – 44	F	1	

iv) **Presentation of Results**

Results from the Postgraduate School Board of Examiners shall be presented to Senate for approval.

v) **Release of Results**

Results shall be released/published not later than 2 weeks after approval by the Senate.

d) **External Examiner System**

The external examiner system shall be used at the end of the Postgraduate Diploma programme to assess the courses and projects.

The external examiner must be at least a Senior Lecturer with Ph.D in the discipline.

The project shall be subject to oral examination where the student is required to show evidence that he/she carried out the work and had pertinent knowledge of the subject matter.

e) **Postgraduate Diploma Classification**

The determination of the PGD class shall be based on the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) earned at the end of the programme.

Distinction.....	4.50	- 5.00
Upper Credit.....	4.00	- 4.49
Lower Credit.....	3.50	- 3.99
Merit.....	3.00	- 3.49
Fail.....	0.00	- 2.99

2.1.3.Resource Requirement For Teaching And Learning In The Programme

a) Academic Staff

i) Staff/Student Ratio

The staff to student ratio for the Postgraduate programme is 1:20 for effective teaching and learning.

ii) Academic Staff Work-Load

An academic staff shall carry a maximum load of 6 contact hours per week for lectures and tutorials.

ii) Staffing

There shall be a minimum of Eight (8) full time staff on ground in a department. The lecturer/supervisor should have Ph.D degree.

b) Non-Academic Staff

The services of support staff, in the proper running of the programme as well as for administration, are required. It is important to recruit very competent senior technical and administrative staff to maintain teaching and research equipment. Universities should pay attention to optimum proportioning of the non-academic staff to avoid redundancy and overstaffing.

c) Computer Literacy

Both academic and non-academic staff should be sufficiently computer literate.

2.2. Academic Masters Programme

2.2.1.Admission

1. a) Basic Admission Requirements for Masters Programme

The criteria for admission into M.Sc. programme will be as follows:

- i)** Matriculation requirement of individual universities which must be five (5) O-level credits including English.
- ii)** Candidates with at least 2nd Class honours Lower Division Bachelors degree from an approved University.
- iii)** Candidates with a PGD at credit level pass (i.e. 3.5)

b) Areas of Specialization

Candidates can specialize in any of the areas listed by each Department in the programmes that are offered.

c) **Duration of Programme**

- i) A full time Master's Programme should run for a minimum of 4 semesters and a maximum of 6 semesters.
- ii) Part-time Master's programmes should run for a minimum of 6 semesters and a maximum of 8 semesters.
- iii) For extension beyond the specified maximum period, special permission of the Board of School of Postgraduate Studies shall be required.

d) **Requirements for Graduation**

To be awarded a Master's Degree candidate must obtain a minimum of 33 credit units made up as follows:

- Core courses of 15 credit units.
- Elective courses of 9 credit units.
- A student shall carry out research in any areas of specialization in his/her discipline and submit an acceptable dissertation of 6 credit units.
- A student shall present at least one seminar of 3 credit units.

f) **Domain of the Masters Programme**

All Masters Programmes should be domiciled in the Department/Faculty of the Universities.

g) **Student Enrolment**

Student Enrolment shall be subject to the carrying capacity of the Department/Faculty.

2.2.2. Academic Standards

a) **Academic Regulations**

i) **Academic Session**

An academic session consists of two semesters. Each semester normally comprises of 15 weeks of teaching and two weeks for examination.

ii) **Modular System**

All Masters Programmes shall run on a modularized system, commonly referred to as Course Unit System. All courses should therefore be subdivided into more or less self-sufficient and logically consistent packages that are taught within a semester and examined at the end of that particular semester. Credit units should be attached to each course.

iii) **Definition of Credit Unit**

Credits are units attached to a course. One credit unit is equivalent to one hour per week per semester of 15 weeks of lectures and tutorials.

b) **Programme Requirements**

i) **Registration Procedure**

Students shall normally complete registration for courses for the semester not later than two weeks after the start of the semester. A student cannot withdraw from a course after five weeks of lectures in a given semester without permission from the Dean of Postgraduate School.

A student who withdraws or who fails to seek the permission of the Dean of the School of Postgraduate Studies shall be deemed to have failed the course.

A student who fails to sit for more than 2 courses at the end of a given semester shall be deemed to have withdrawn voluntarily from the Programme.

a) **Good Standing**

To be in good standing, a student must, in each session, have a Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of not less than 3.00.

b) **Withdrawal**

A student whose cumulative grade point average is below 3.00 at the end of two consecutive semesters shall be deemed to have withdrawn from the Programme.

ii) **Attendance**

In order to be eligible for examination in a particular course, a student shall have attended a minimum of 75% of the total period of formal instructions after five (5) weeks.

iii) **Course Evaluation**

In the Masters Programmes, assessment of students' performance shall be based on:

- Course Examinations
- Term Papers/Seminars
- Other assignments

iv) **Continuous Assessment**

Continuous assessment shall be through essays, tests, term papers, tutorial exercises, quizzes and take home assessment.

- Scores from continuous assessment shall not be more than 30% of the final marks for courses which are primarily theoretical.

c) **Examination, Grading Procedure and Results**

i) **Examinations**

- a) In addition to continuous assessment, a final examination shall be given for every course at the end of every semester.
- b) The total scores obtainable for every course shall be 100% as follows:

Continuous Assessment	30%
Final Examination	70%
Total	100%

Each course shall normally be completed and examined at the end of the semester in which it is offered.

ii) **Pass Mark**

The minimum pass mark in any course/thesis shall be 50%

iii) **Grading System**

Grading of courses shall be done by a combination of percentage marks and letter grades translated into a graduated system of Grade Point Equivalent (GPE). For the purpose of determining a student's standing at the end of every semester, the Grade point Average (GPA) system shall be used. The GPA is computed by dividing the total number of credit points (TCP) by the total number of units (TNU) for all the courses taken in the semester. The credit point for a course is computed by multiplying the number of units for the course by the Grade Point Equivalent of the marks scored in the course. Each course shall be graded out of a maximum of 100 marks and assigned appropriate Grade Point Equivalent as in the following table:

Credit Units (a)	% Scores (b)	Letter Grades (c)	Grade Points (GP) (d)	Average (GPA) (e)
Vary according to contact hours assigned to each course per week per semester, and according to load carried by students.	70 – 100	A	5	Derived by multiplying (a) and (d) and dividing by Total Credit Units.
	60 -69	B	4	
	50 – 59	C	3	
	45 – 49	D	2	
	40 – 44	F	1	

iv) **Presentation of Results**

Results from the School of Postgraduate Studies Board shall be presented to Senate for approval.

v) **Release of Results**

Results shall be released/published not later than 2 weeks after approval by the Senate.

d) **External Examiner System**

The external examiner system shall be used at the end of the Masters programme to assess courses and thesis. The thesis shall be defended orally before a panel of internal and external examiners and score awarded.

2.2.3.Resource Requirement For Teaching And Research In The Programme

a) **Academic Staff**

i) **Staff/Student Ratio**

The staff to students ratio for the Masters programme shall be 1:20 for effective teaching and research.

ii) **Academic Staff Workload**

An academic staff shall carry a work load not exceeding the maximum prescribed by NUC

iii) **Staffing**

There shall be a minimum of eight (8) full-time staff on ground in a Department.

The teaching staff shall have a Ph.D Degree with at least one year postdoctoral university teaching experience.

iv) **Supervision and Teaching**

Only holders of Ph.D degree with a minimum of one year Postdoctoral experience shall supervise Master's Degree Thesis.

b) **Non-Academic Staff**

The services of support staff are required in the proper running of the programme as well as for administration. It is important to recruit very competent senior technical staff to maintain teaching and research equipment. Universities should pay attention to optimum proportioning of the non-academic staff to avoid redundancy and overstaffing.

- c) **Computer Literacy**
Both academic and non-academic staff should be sufficiently computer literate.

2.3. Doctorate (Ph.D) Programme

2.3.1. Admission

- a) **Basic Admission Requirements for Doctoral Programme**

All candidates must:

- i) Meet the matriculation requirements of individual universities, including a credit pass in English Language at o-level.
- ii) Possess a Bachelors (Hons.) degree from an approved university with a minimum of Second Class Honours (Lower Division) in the relevant discipline.
- iii) Possess Masters degree with a CGPA of at least 3.5 on a 5.0 point scale.
- v) Demonstrate adequate intellectual capacity, maturity and effective decision making and problem solving potentials.

- b) **Areas of Specialization**

Candidate can specialize in any of the areas of interest as listed under each department in this Benchmark Minimum Academic Standard (BMAS) or other areas specified in the programme of individual universities.

- c) **Duration of Programme**

- i) A full-time Doctoral programme shall run for a minimum of six (6) semesters and a maximum of ten (10) semesters.
- ii) A part-time Doctoral programme shall run for a minimum of eight (8) semesters and maximum of twelve (12) semesters.
- iii) For extension beyond the specified maximum period, a special permission of the Board of Postgraduate Studies shall be required.

- d) **Requirements for Graduation**

Doctorate (Ph.D) Programmes should primarily consist of: course work (12 units); Seminars (6 units); and Thesis (12 units).

- f) **Domain of the Doctoral Programmes**

The Doctoral programmes shall be domiciled in the relevant Department.

- g) **Students Enrolment**

Student enrolment shall be subject to the carrying capacity of the Department and availability of qualified Supervisors.

2.3.2. Academic Standards

a) Academic Regulations

- i) An academic session consists of two semesters. Each semester normally comprises 15 weeks of teaching and two weeks of examinations.
- ii) Doctoral programmes shall be run on a modularized system, commonly referred to as Course Unit System. All courses should therefore be subdivided into more or less self-sufficient and logically consistent packages that are taught within a semester and examined at the end of that particular semester. Credit units should be attached to each course.
- iii) Credit units are attached to a course. One credit unit is equivalent to one hour per week per semester of 15 weeks of lectures and/or tutorials.

b) Programme Requirements

i) Registration Procedure

Students shall normally complete registration for courses for the semester not later than two weeks after the start of the semester. A student cannot withdraw from a course after five weeks of lectures in a given semester without permission from the Dean of School of Postgraduate Studies.

A student who withdraws after five weeks or who fails to seek the permission from the Dean of School of Postgraduate Studies shall be deemed to have failed the course.

Where Courses are Prescribed:

- i) A student who fails to sit for more than 2 courses at the end of a semester shall be deemed to have withdrawn voluntarily from the programme.

ii) Credit Transfer

A Ph.D student in good standing can transfer to any University.

iii) Good Standing

A student must have a Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of not less than 4.00 to be in good standing.

iv) Withdrawal

A student whose Cumulative Grade Point Average is below 4.00 at the end of the consecutive semesters shall withdraw from the programme.

v) **Attendance**

A student shall have attended a minimum of 75% of the total period of formal instructions in any course in order to be eligible for examination.

vi) **Course Evaluation**

Assessment of students in doctoral programmes shall be based on:

- a) Work/Examination
- b) Term papers and Seminars

vii) **Examination, Grading Procedures and Results**

a) **Examinations**

In addition to continuous assessment, final examination shall be conducted in every course at the end of every semester.

The total score obtainable for every course shall be 100% as follows:

Continuous Assessment	30%
Final Examination	70%
Total	100% ^s

b) **Pass Mark**

The minimum pass mark in any course and thesis shall be 50%..

c) **Grading System**

Grading of courses shall be done by a combination of percentage marks and letter grades translated into a graduated system of Grade Point Equivalents (GPE). For the purpose of determining a student's standing at the end of every semester, the Grade Point Average (GPA) system shall be used for the purpose of determining the students standing. The GPA is computed by dividing the total number of credit points (TCP) by the total number of units (TNU) for all the courses taken in the semester. The credit point for a course is by multiplying the number of units for the course by the Grade Point of the marks scored in the course.

Credit Units (a)	% Scores (b)	Letter Grades (c)	Grade Points (GP) (d)	Average (GPA) (e)
Vary according to contact hours assigned to each course per week per semester, and according to load carried by students.	70 – 100	A	5	Derived by multiplying (a) and (d) and dividing by Total Credit Units.
	60 -69	B	4	
	50 – 59	C	3	
	45 – 49	D	2	
	40 – 44	F	1	

d) **Presentation of Results**

Results from the Postgraduate School Board shall be presented to Senate for approval.

e) **Release of Results**

Results shall be released/published not later than 2 weeks after approval by the Senate.

f) **External Examiners**

The External Examiners system shall be used at the end of the Doctoral programme to assess the thesis.

The candidates shall be required to defend their thesis orally (viva voce) before a panel of internal and external examiners. Only holders of Ph.D degree of a rank not lower than Senior Lecturer shall be a members of the Examination Panel.

2.3.3.Resources Requirement For The Ph.D Programme

a) **Academic Staff**

i) **Teachers/Student Ratio**

The staff-student ratio for the Ph.D programme shall be 1:5

Academic Staff Work

An academic staff shall carry a work load not less than the maximum prescribed by NUC.

ii) **Staff**

There shall be a minimum of eight (8) lecturers on ground to supervise full-time qualified lecturers to supervise on ground in a Department.

iii) **Supervision and Teaching**

Holders of Ph.D. Degree may teach in the Ph.D Programme. However, only holders of Ph.D. degree of a rank not lower than Senior Lecturer may supervise a doctoral thesis. A qualified academic staff can not supervise more than five (5) Ph.D candidate in an academic session.

b) **Non-Academic Staff**

It is important to recruit very competed senior technical staff to maintain teaching and research studies and laboratories where applicable.

c) **Computer Literacy**

Both academic and non-academic staff shall be sufficiently computer literate.

2.4. Academic Physical Facilities For Postgraduate Programmes

2.4.1. Physical Space And Equipment

Physical Facilities

- i) Laboratories, preparation rooms, stores, workshop, dark rooms, studios and other specialized spaces shall be provided.
- ii) Computer room
- iii) Virtual Library facilities.
- iv) Postgraduate resource room - multi-media printing press, where applicable.

Office Accommodation

The standard space requirements as shown below shall apply.

Position/Rank	m²
Professor's Office	18.50
Head of Department's Office	18.50
Tutorial and Teaching Staff's Office	13.50
Other Teaching Staff Space	7.00
Technical Staff Space	7.00
Secretarial Space	7.00
Seminar Space/per student	1.85

Classroom Space and Examination Theatres

- Adequate classrooms/Exam Hall/Theaters shall be provided with enough chairs and tables to minimize the rate of examination malpractices.

Equipment

The following equipment should be provided:

1. Scientific equipment for specific areas of specializations.,
2. Central laboratories
3. Computers

4. Photocopying Machines
5. Video Cameras
6. Tape recorders
7. Internet and E-Mail faculties and others that may be required by each Department.

2.5. Library Facilities

There shall be adequate physical and virtual library facilities. These include current journals, handbooks, textbooks, manuals and other reference materials in sufficient numbers and quality. Student should be able to access these materials for their research teaching work.

2.6. Learning Outcomes For Post Graduate Programmes

Comprehensive Knowledge of Area of Specialization

- i) Graduates should have comprehensive knowledge of their areas of specialization, theoretical foundation and qualitative tools including the ability to apply this knowledge to actual problems.
- ii) Graduate should be able to demonstrate problem solving capacity using multidisciplinary approaches in an innovative and creative way.
- iii) A candidate should meet the needs of public/private sectors in Nigeria and beyond.

Problem Solving Capacity

Graduates should be able to demonstrate problem solving capacity through lateral, critical, innovative and creative among diverse fields of study in analyzing problems, using multidisciplinary approaches.

Behavioural Skills

Graduates should understand human behaviour in organizations. They should:-

- be able to appreciate constructive criticisms.
- interact effectively in group situations;
- be disposed to mentoring and peer review.
- have the ability to work in a team;

2.7. Course Structures

The prospectus of any university should contain detailed information on course content, code and description. However, for the uniformity of course codes for transcript purposes, the following is recommended:

PGD	700 Level
Masters	800 Level
Ph.D.	900 Leve

2.8. Instruments of Accreditation

2.8.1. Introduction

The term **quality** simply means *fitness for purpose*. It means that a product or service fits the purpose according to predetermined standards. Quality is about fulfilling a programme's requirements and needs. It is based on the capacity of an institution to fulfill its mission.

Historically, quality was maintained through control mechanisms. However, in recent years, the practice of quality control has progressively moved from an *ex post* activity to a more proactive process, known as quality assurance. The industry developed the concept of *Total Quality Management (TQM)* to capture three key components of quality, namely: *quality control*, *quality assurance* and *continuous monitoring and evaluation*. TQM is not industry-specific; rather it a phenomenon or practice that has universal applicability wherever services are rendered or products produced.

One of the functions of the National Universities Commission, as the regulatory agency is the assurance of the quality of undergraduate and post-graduate programmes. As with industry, quality assurance in the university system can be both internal and external. The external mechanism is by accreditation conducted by the NUC. The NUC regulates programmes by ensuring that the universities establish/run programmes which they have the requisite curricula, human, and material resources. The structure of the internal institutional mechanism incorporates the academic departments, faculties, schools, institutes, colleges and the Senate. The external examiner system provides additional assurance that the quality of academic programmes of the University is acceptable to academic peers across the University System.

Accreditation of academic programmes entails peer assessment of programmes against the backdrop of pre-determined standard. The standard is often referred to as Minimum Academic Standards which provide the benchmarks against which the quality of the programme is measured.

Postgraduate Programmes in the social sciences are offered in most Nigerian Universities with a view to producing highly skilled graduates in the various disciplines in the social sciences who are capable of solving social problems and pursuing careers in academia, international organizations, the public and private sectors. In order to achieve the aims of establishing these programmes and to assess the performance of the programmes, the accreditation criteria and weights stated below shall be used as instrument for the assessment.

2.8.2. Criteria For Assessment (Total: 100 points)

- (a) **ACADEMIC CONTENT (15):**
 - i) **Clarity of Mission, Philosophy, Aims and Objectives of Programme (3):** The mission, philosophy, aims and objectives of the programme must be explicitly stated and clearly defined.

ii) **Admission Requirements (2)**

All students admitted into the programme must meet the prescribed Minimum Admission Requirements.

iii) **Academic Regulations (2)**

The rules and regulations guiding the conduct of the Social Science programmes should be explicitly stated in a postgraduate prospectus.

The students' level of awareness of the programme's rules and regulations should be gauged as well.

iv) **The Curriculum (8)**

The curriculum of the Social Science programmes should state very clearly the cognitive, affective and psychomotor skills to be acquired by the students. The curriculum should have adequate mechanisms to properly prepare students to adapt to the practical national and global challenges.

The adequacy of the curriculum content to produce competent managers should be assessed.

b) **ASSESSMENT (10)**

i) **Course Work (2)**

Assessment should be based on the efficacy of the course work mode of assessment in course work.

ii) **Students Project/Thesis (3)**

The standard of essays, examinations, tests and dissertations/theses should be evaluated to ascertain the quality of the programme.

iii) **External Examiner System (5)**

- a. The efficiency of the external examiner system should be ascertained.
- b. The quality of the external examiners used should be assessed to ensure consistency with BMAS.
- c. The External Examiner's Reports should also be assessed.

c) **STAFFING (29):**

a) **Academic Staff (26)**

The quality and credibility of the academic staff should be examined, using the following indices.

i) **Staff:Students Ratio (1:20) (5)**

ii) **Staff Mix of 20:30:50 (2)**

iii) **Academic Staff with Doctorates (5):** Percentage of faculty with a doctoral degree. A minimum of 75% of the teaching staff should have doctorate degree in relevant disciplines.

iv) **Research Weight (10):**

A rating of lecturers' publications in national and international academic journals. Points will be given to the programme at which the author is presently employed.

vi) **Staff Development (5)**

There should be proven evidence of a well established staff development programme. The accreditation Panel should determine the percentage of staff that have benefited from the Scheme.

b) **Non-Academic Staff (3)**

The quality of the non-teaching staff available for the programme should be assessed.

d) **COURSE DELIVERY AND FACILITIES (24)**

i) **Course Delivery (10)**

The modes of course delivery such as lectures, seminars, group projects, in-company training, etc. have been adequately used in training the Social Science students. The Panel should assess and measure the effectiveness and adequacy of the various course delivery modes.

ii) **Facilities (10)**

Assessment should be made on the availability, adequacy and quality of facilities such as Seminar rooms, Lecturers office, accommodation, ICT tools and equipment.

iii) **Library (10)**

The quality, relevance, currency and quantity and availability of books and international scholarly journals available for the programme should be assessed to determine their adequacy or otherwise.

iv) **Funding (3)**

The adequacy of funds available for the programmes shall assist students financially. How far is the postgraduate school able to assist indigent student financially.

e) **EMPLOYERS/ALUMNI RATING (22)**

i) **Social Science Alumni Activity (2):** Availability of feedback from Alumni, employers and sponsors should be obtained and used to assess the level to which the programme has produced the required quality of managers employability of graduates; and ability to secure employment for their graduates.

ii) **Placement Success (2):** The percentage of preceding year graduates that gained employment with or without the help of career advice.

iii) **Employer Recommendation (2):** Employers would be asked to indicate if they would recruit graduates from the programme. The number of votes received by each programme will be aggregated and reported.

iv) **Career Progress (2):** The degree to which alumni have moved up the career ladder three years after graduating. Progression is measured through changes in level of seniority and the size of the company or organisation in which they are employed.

v) **International Students (2):** The percentage of international students in programmes.

vi) **Foreign Languages (2):** Number of staff with knowledge of foreign language experience and/or number of foreign languages required to complete the Social Science

ix) **Gender sensitivity of programme: (4)**

a) 10% of female staff on the programme (2)

b) 20% of female students on the programme (2)

3. POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES IN DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

3.1. Introduction

Population continues to be one of the most important issues facing society. Barely a week goes by without some mention of population issues in the media. Demography graduates are increasingly needed as public and private organisations require better trained analysts with quantitative demographic skills in various facets of human endeavour such as in the health and social care professions, market research, local, state and federal government departments, international organisations and other agencies that require a sound social statistical basis for policy/decision-making.

3.2. Philosophy of postgraduate programmes in Demography and Social Statistics

Postgraduate level training in Demography and Social Statistics aims at providing opportunity for advanced knowledge and skills acquisition. This will facilitate effective conduct of research into population and related social phenomena in Nigeria as well as provide consultancy services to variables for national development. The underlying philosophy of the Postgraduate programme in Demography and Social Statistics is to produce highly competent individual, well-grounded in Demographic concepts and methodological tools. The following three postgraduate degrees are available Demography and Social statistics in all Nigerian Universities:

- Masters in Demography and Social Statistics (MDS) – (Terminal)
- Master of Science in Demography and Social Statistics (M.Sc)
- Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D)

3.3. Objectives

The objectives of the Postgraduate programmes in Demography and Social Statistics are:

- Enable graduates acquire advanced skills and competencies in rigorous demographic and statistical methods;
- prepare individuals for employment in population related issues;
- train graduates with quantitative demographic skills that could provided a sound social statistical basis for decision-making;
- produce graduates seeking higher qualifications and enhanced routes into general employment and other competencies which are widely sought by employers.

3.4. Admission requirements

a) Master's degree in Demography and Social Statistics (MDS)

A candidate for admission to Master's Degree in Demography and Social Statistics (MDS) shall meet the following conditions:

- i) Must satisfy the matriculation requirements of JAMB;
- ii) be a graduate of Demography and Social Statistics or a Social Science discipline or related discipline from a recognized university with at least a third class honor degree.
- iii) HND from a recognized Polytechnic/Monotechnic with not less than an Upper Credit

b) Master of Science in Demography and Social Statistics (M.Sc)

A candidate for admission to the M.Sc programme shall, in addition to meeting requirement 4(a)(i) above, be a graduate of Demography and Social Statistics or a

related Social Science discipline, with a minimum in the Second Class, Lower Division (Honours) from any approved University.

c) **Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D)**

A candidate for admission to the PhD programme shall have obtained a CGPA of not less than 4.00 point on the 5-point scale and obtained through course work and externally evaluated dissertation awarded by a recognized University. The candidate must attend an examined interview after submitting a 3-page proposal on the intended study.

d) **Duration of Programme**

i) **Masters in Demography and Social Statistics (MDS)**

- a. Full time: Minimum of three (3) semesters and a maximum of six (6) semesters.
- b. Part-time: A minimum of four (4) semesters and a maximum of eight (8) semesters.

ii) **Master of Science in Demography and Social Statistics (M.Sc)**

- a. Full time: Minimum of four (4) semesters and a maximum of ten (10) semesters.
- b. Part-time: A minimum of six (6) semesters and a maximum of ten (10) semesters.

iii) **Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D)**

- a. Full time: Minimum of six (6) semesters and a maximum of ten (10) semesters.
- b. Part-time: A minimum of eight (8) semesters and a maximum of twelve (12) semesters.

3.5. Requirements for graduation

In order to obtain the degree, candidates for:

- a) **Masters in Demography and Social Statistics (MDS)** shall complete a course work covering a minimum of 36 credit units including a research project of 6 credit units. All other guidelines for the award of the MDS are as contained in the BMAS for Social Sciences.
- b) **Masters of Science in Demography and Social Statistics (M.Sc)** shall complete a course work load not less than 36 credit units including a research project of 6 credit units. All other guidelines for the award of the M.Sc. are as contained in the BMAS for Social Sciences.
- c) **Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D).** The programme is by course work and research. Candidates are required to have completed a course work load not less than thirty (30) credit units. Students are expected to present two seminar papers in any two areas of specialization other than theirs, as well as a detailed dissertation proposal that must be presented and approved by internal examiners (advisory committee). A doctoral dissertation of 12 credit units must be satisfactorily defended before a panel of examiners (internal and external). All other requirements for the award of the Ph.D degree are as contained in the BMAS for Social Sciences.

3.6. Examinations

3.6.1. Course Work

- a) For all postgraduate coursework, the minimum pass mark shall be 50%; of within continuous assessment shall constitute 30%.
- b) Any student who fails in any course shall repeat such a course
- c) Any student whose CGPA falls below 3.00 in any semester shall be withdrawn from the programme

3.6.2. Thesis or Dissertation

A panel of examiners shall be composed to orally organise all thesis/dissertation.

- a) Masters in Demography and Social Statistics (MDS) Project Report: An external examiner shall and grade the report.
- b) Master of Science in Demography and Social Statistics (M.Sc) Thesis. The thesis shall be evaluated by a team composed of the following:
 - a. Head of Department (Chief Examiner)
 - b. Supervisor
 - c. Co-supervisor
 - d. Representative of the School of Postgraduate Studies
 - e. External Examiner
 - f. All examiners must be Ph.D holders
- c) Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) Dissertation. All members of the Board of Examiners must be Ph.D holders and shall normally consist of:
 - a. Head of Department (Chief Examiner)
 - b. Supervisor
 - c. Co-supervisor(s)
 - d. Representative of the School of Postgraduate Studies
 - e. External Examiner

3.7. Courses

3.7.1. MDS

-Demographic Methods 1	- 3 units
-Introductory Qualitative Method	-3units
-Understanding Population Change	-3 units
-Migration	-3 unit
-Survey methods 1	-3 unit
-Elective courses	- 9units
-Project	<u>-6 Units</u>
Total	30 units

3.7.2. M.Sc

- Demographic Method1	-3 Units
- Demographic Method 11	-3 units
- Introductory Qualitative Methods	-3 units
- Survey Method1	-3 Units
- Understanding population charge	-3 units
- Migration	-3 units
- Elective	-6 units

- Project	-6 units
- Seminar	<u>-3 units</u>
Total	33 Units

3.7.3. Ph. D

Doctorate (Ph.D) programme should primarily be by research. However departmental postgraduate committee may prescribe some courses of not more than 12 credit units to be taken by the candidates, A doctoral thesis of twelve credit units must be determined before a panel of examiners

3.8. Course Descriptions:

Bayesian methods

This module aims to introduce the concepts of Bayesian inference and the analysis of data using Bayesian methods. Students shall develop an understanding of the practical aspects of data collection; computing and report writing.

Computer intensive statistical methods This module introduce students and apply a number of recently developed statistical methods which require a large amount of computer.

Demographic methods I

This introduces the students to demographic data, the measurement of demographic phenomena and their applications within the context of official statistics.

Demographic methods II

This module introduces the students to more advanced demographic methods and illustrate their applications. Sources of demographic data, age-sex structures and principles of demographic measurement are just a selection of the topics that will be examined.

Design of experiments

This exposes the students to understand the basic principles, theory and practice of designing and analysing experiments, including the role of randomisation and replication, factorial and fractional factorial designs, response surface methods and techniques for finding designs.

Epidemiological methods

Epidemiology is the study of patterns and causes of disease in populations. This module exposes the students to different methods of carrying out, and analysing, epidemiological studies, including cohort, ecological, case-control and cross-sectional studies. Pertinent issues such as appropriate study design, data quality, analysis, and interpretation and presentation of results.

Generalised linear models

This module introduces generalised linear models with normal, binomial and Poisson error distributions. The module reviews standard linear models and introduces logistic regression and log-linear models. The module also focuses on goodness-of-fit, residual analysis and influence. Procedures in S-Plus specific to generalised linear models will be covered.

Introductory qualitative methods

This module introduces the students to the role and application of qualitative methods in social science research. The module also focus as on the issues which arise in the analysis of qualitative data, and introduce the students to computer-assisted methods of qualitative data analysis.

Measurement errors

This module aims introduced the students to problems of measurement error in clinical medicine; attenuation of correlations and odds ratios. It also introduce terminologies used in the area; illustrate how normal based measurement models can be fitted in SAS; and output from analysis interpreted.

Migration

This module encourages a critical debate on the transformations and challenges introduced by an increasingly migratory world. The aim is to promote an understanding of the major trends found in historical and recent international and internal migration patterns as well as the individual, social, economic and political processes that influence migration.

Modelling longitudinal data

This module aims at provide an introduction to various approaches for analysing longitudinal survey data, including methods for handling complex surveys, weights, measurement error and non-response. This module will enable the students to identify the cretical issues when analysing longitudinal survey data.

Modelling multilevel data

Many social structures have a natural hierarchy such as children within classes, schools, and districts. Factors which influence their attainment may operate at each level such as personal characteristics (age, sex), classroom characteristics (size of class), etc. Standard analyses require an extension to take account of this structure.

Multivariate analysis

This module teach as the theory, use and interpretation of methods of statistical analysis for multivariate data: measurements of p variables, each on n subjects. It also introduces the techniques of principal component analysis, discriminant analysis, and cluster analysis.

Population and health

This module discussed a wide range of current and emerging population health issues in both less-developed and developed societies, and introduces a life course approach to quantifying population health, with a consideration of important risk factors and risk indicators that influence the health status of populations.

Population, poverty and policy

This module describes and interprets the relationship between poverty and population processes (fertility, mortality and migration) – and their implications for policy.

Population projections

This module discusses the methods demographers use to project or forecast future demographic developments in a range of contexts, at local, regional and national scales. It also looks at the justification for assumptions made regarding the future development of

fertility, mortality and migration and considers relevant applications including small (local) area and multiregional projections. The emphasis will be on the analysis and practical application of real data from the Nigeria and other developing countries.

Population, resources and the environment

The aim of this module describes and interprets the relationships between human population processes, their resource pools and the physical environments found in human societies.

Qualitative methods

This module provides a detailed understanding of the role and application of qualitative methods within social science research. It also focus as on the issues which arise in the analysis of qualitative data, and introduce the students to computer-assisted methods of qualitative data analysis.

Reproductive Health

This module explores and critically examines the concepts, history, and importance of reproductive health in contemporary demography. Students will gain understanding of the individual, social, economic and political implications of poor reproductive health as well as the socioeconomic conditions that determine adverse reproductive health outcomes. Students also review successes and failures of selected intervention strategies to improve reproductive health.

Research skills, strategy and design

This module deals with the presentation of good scientific reports, both written and oral, academic integrity, and how to undertake statistical/demographic consultancy. It also aims to introduce students to philosophical and practical issues that arise in analyzing and making inferences from observational data.

Social Science data: Sources and Measurement

This module introduces students to key sources of social science data (Nigeria and other developing countries) including official statistics across a range of substantive areas and the measurement of key concepts within those substantive areas. It will also introduce the students to the use of the STATA statistical software package.

Survey Data Analysis

This module introduces the principles of survey design and the processes involved in planning, organising and implementing a sample survey. It also introduces the modelling of relationship between variables with an emphasis on practical considerations. linear and logistic regression, multinomial logistic regression and log-linear modelling.

Survey Methods I

This module teaches the practical issues involved in the planning and management of sample surveys, statistical aspects of the design and analysis of sample surveys. Basic theory underpinning survey inference are also introduced.

Survey methods II

This module develops understanding of the principles and methods used in designing survey sampling schemes. This is an advanced models which develops further understanding of the principles.

Survival Analysis

This module covers the various types of survival data; the survivor and hazard functions; estimating the survivor function. It examines survivor functions using non-parametric tests; proportional hazards regression models; accelerated life models and competing risks.

Understanding Population Change

This module introduces the students to the underlying processes and theories of population change – looking at the basic components of fertility, mortality and migration as well as age structure, population momentum, and transition theory.

Minimum Facilities Required for Post Graduate Studies in Demography and Social Statistics.

A Department of Demography and Social Statistics running Postgraduate programmes must possess the following facilities:

- i. A well-equipped computer lab with full internet
- ii. A dedicated postgraduate room
- iii. A well-stocked library (print and electronic)

4. POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES IN ECONOMICS

4.1. Objectives

The objectives of the Postgraduate Programmes in Economic shall flow from the general objectives of the Faculty of the Social Sciences and award of qualifications of the programmes shall be governed by the University and Faculty Postgraduate Studies regulations. The main objectives of the programmes are to develop highly competent and versatile professional economists through the provision of relevant academic and professional courses which are required in other to meet the development challenges of the Nigerian economy in the context of globalization. Specifically, the programmes are designed to rigorously train highly competent personnel for academic career and groom middle and top management personnel in the areas of energy and petroleum, manufacturing, industry, banking and finance.

4.2. Programmes

The academic Master's Degree programme which confers a degree of Masters of Science (M.Sc.), links directly to Doctor of Philosophy Degree (PhD) programmes and therefore provides the entry points for academic and research career in Economic. Thus, the Masters of Science Degree Programme (M.Sc) and the Doctor of Philosophy Degree (PhD) Programmes constitute the core of postgraduate programmes in Economics.

4.2.1. Postgraduate Diploma

Admission Requirements

The criteria for admission into any Post Graduate Diploma programme in Economics will be as follows:

- Candidates must have five credit passes including English and Mathematics at the 'O' level/
- Candidates with Bachelors degree of not less than 3rd class honour degree from an approved University.
- Candidates with HND and/or professional qualifications cognate to Economics from a recognized institution with not less than upper credit.

Duration of the programme

A full-time PGD programme shall run for a minimum of two (2) semesters and a maximum of four (4) semesters. The part-time programme shall run for a minimum of four (4) and a maximum of six (6) semesters.

Requirements for Graduation

A candidate must have fulfilled the following conditions to be awarded a Post Graduate Diploma in Economics.

- i) Registered and passed a minimum of 30 credit units of both compulsory and elective courses as follows:

-	Compulsory courses	15
-	Electives	9
-	Project	6

30 Units

- ii) Carry out and submit research project relevant to the area of specialization based on an approved topic by the Department and the Board of School of Postgraduate Studies within the stipulated period for graduation.

Domain of the Programme

The Post Graduate Degree Diploma Programme shall be domiciled in the department and faculty where the University is situated.

Students Enrolment

Enrolments shall be subject to the carrying capacity of the department.

Courses shall include:

a -	Advanced Principles of Economics	3 Units
b. -	Computer Application	3 Units
c -	Mathematics for Economists	3 Units
d -	1 Core Course Reflecting the Orientation of the PGD	3 unit
e. -	Seminars	3 units
f. -	Elective Courses reflecting students area of specialization	9 Units
g. Project		6 Units
Total		30 Units

Other Guidelines

All other guidelines for the award of a Post Graduate Degree in Economics are as contained in the BMAS for Social Sciences.

Domiciliation of the Programme

The Post Graduate Diploma Programme shall be domiciled in the Department of Economics and Faculty of the Social Sciences of each University.

Students' Enrolment

This shall not be more than 40% of Postgraduate enrolment for academic Masters' programme of the Department and shall be subject to the carrying capacity of the Department.

External Examiner System

The external examiner system shall be used at the end of the Postgraduate Diploma programme to assess the courses and projects.

The external examiner must be a senior lecturer and above with a PhD in the discipline.

The project shall be subject to oral examination where the student is required to show evidence that he/she carried out the work and had pertinent knowledge of the subject matter. A score shall be awarded at the end of the examination.

4.2.2. Master of Science (Msc.) in Economic

Admission Requirements

- i) Candidates must satisfy the matriculation requirements of the University including English Language and Mathematics.
- ii) Candidates with Bachelor's degree in Economics from an approved university whose Economics programme is accredited by the NUC.
- iii) Candidates with a minimum of second class lower degree and a CGPA of 3.00 on a five point scale.
- i) Candidates with a Post Graduate Diploma degree from a cognate discipline awarded by a recognized institution with not less than an upper credit.

ii) Duration of Programme

- a) A full time Master's Programmes shall run for a minimum of four (4) semesters and a maximum of six (6) semesters.
- b) Part-time master's programmes shall run for a minimum of six (6) semesters and maximum of eight (8) semesters.
- c) For extension beyond the specified maximum period, permission of the School of Postgraduate studies shall be required.

Requirement for Graduation

To be awarded a Master of Science Degree in Economics, a candidate must pass a minimum of 33 credit units made up as follows:

M.Sc. Courses

(a) Core Courses:	Credit Units
Advanced Microeconomics	3
Advanced Macro-economics	3
Quantitative Research Method	3
Qualitative Method	3
Issues in Entrepreneurship	3
(b) Elective courses in the area of specialization	9
(c) Seminar	3
(d) Dissertation	6
Total	33 units

Electives

Project Analysis and Evaluation
Monetary Theory and Policy
Environmental Economics
International Economics
Industrial Economics
Economic Planning
Econometrics
Problems and Policies of Development
Taxation and Fiscal Policy

Concepts and Theories of Economic Development
Agricultural Economics
Advanced Econometrics
Petroleum Economics
Labour Economics and Industrial Relations
Mathematical Statistics
Mathematics
And purely other courses as approved by Senate from time to time.

For non-Academic Masters Programme, the course format for PGD shall be adopted.

Some suggested Course Description

Advance Micro-Economic Theory

Consumption and production choice theoretic structure, theory of the firm, linear programming and applications, theory of distribution, social welfare function, cost-benefit analysis, externalities, demand for the supply of factors of productions, capital theory.

Advanced Macro-Economic Theory

Concepts of income and output, macroeconomic aggregates, consumption and investment functions, critical analysis of Keynesian, monetarist and Post-Keynesian theories, the demand for, and supply of money and their impact on effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policies, inflation, growth theory, new directions of macroeconomic research to suit Nigerian conditions.

Monetary and Financial Systems in Developing Countries

Financial Institutions: Instruments, structure and development. Determination of financial structure and development. Non-financial issues of financial structure. Assets and liability of financial institutions. Development of financial institutions and economic growth. Determinants of demand for money in developed countries. Structure and development of banking in Nigeria. Comparison of banking systems in selected advanced and developing countries.

Development Planning

The planning problem. The planning process. Quantitative planning techniques Investment choice, strategies and consistency test. Balance in sectoral policies. Efficiency in resources allocation, Resource mobilization, manpower planning. Plan implementation. Planning experience in Nigeria. Planning experience in selected developing countries.

Supplementary Mathematics

Elementary concepts. Functions and diagram in economic theory. Functions and diagrammatic representation. Matrix algebra. Analytical Geometry, Limits and continuity of functions. Differential and integral calculus, Optimisations.

Major Essay

An essay of about 15,000 words will be prepared by the candidate on a topic of the student's choice.

International Economics

Theories of comparative advantages, reciprocal demand, terms of trade, growth and trade, commercial policy, and economic integration.

Econometrics

Econometrics defined, the two-variable regression model, static econometric models, dynamic econometrics models, multiple-regression analysis, introduction to simultaneous equation models, Bayesian methods of econometrics, estimation and some tests of statistical hypotheses, econometrics and economic policy.

Mathematical Economics

Concept of Mathematical Economics, economic models, components of a mathematical model, types of functions, functions of two or more independent variables, equilibrium analysis in economics, linear models and matrix-algebra, concept of derivatives and economic application, optimization: equilibrium analysis, constrained optimization: Lagrange-multiplier method, Cobb Douglas function as a special case of the CES function, integrals and some economic applications, differential equations, simultaneous equations dynamic models, linear programming: Simplex method, input-output analysis and linear programming: Non-linear programming, game theory.

Comparative Economic Systems

Marxian ideals of development, free market system, mixed market economics; the Yugoslav, French, USSR, Japanese, Tanzania, Chinese, and Nigerian Experiences.

Public Finance

Fiscal functions, institutions and policies. Social goods and optimal distribution. Theory and empirical evidence on expenditure development. Theory and empirical evidence on tax structure. The changing function of fiscal policy and non-fiscal policy and economic revenue structures in selected countries. Federalism and fiscal adjustment theory and practice in selected countries.

International Financial System

Balance of payments concepts and measures, international monetary systems, floating as opposed to fixed exchange rates, internal and external balance, monetary integration, foreign exchange markets, international liquidity and reform of the international monetary system.

Monetary Theory and Policy

Role of money in the economy, money and net wealth, the demand for and supply of money under equilibrium and disequilibrium conditions, the monetary approach to the balance of payments, high powered money, monetary policy, international monetary policy.

Financial Aspects of Development

The financial constraint, sources of development finance-domestic services, domestic credit creation and limitations, governing surplus, foreign finance, the debt problem.

4.2.3. Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) in Economics

The key objective of the PhD Programmes is to train and develop highly professional economists, preparing and building up their independent intellectual capacity for sustainable and creative useful careers in teaching and research in higher institutions of learning, research and administration in research institutes, government, non-governmental/national and international organizations, business organizations and specialized consultancy services.

The PhD Programme shall consist of three components, namely, a course Work Thesis Writing and Oral Defence. The course work would be for one academic session, and shall be taken only on a full-time basis. No candidate shall be accepted as a part-time PhD student who has not successfully completed the course work. Where appropriate, all courses failed must be repeated and passed. The pass mark for each course taken shall be 50 per cent.

Each candidate shall submit appropriate number of bound copies of a supervised Thesis as the final requirement for the award of the PhD degree. The supervised thesis must be based on original research, which must be orally defended successfully before an appropriate panel of examiners. The thesis must represent a specific original contribution to economic knowledge. Prior to submission, each PhD student must give at least two seminars.

Admission Requirements

All candidates must:

- i) Possess the university minimum requirement for a B.Sc degree in Economics.
- ii) Have obtained a Bachelor's degree from an approved university whose Economic Programme is accredited by NUC.
- i) Have a minimum of a Second Class Lower degree in the discipline.
- iv) Hold a Master's degree in Economics with a CGPA of at least 4.0 on a 5.0 point scale.
- v) Submit a brief satisfactory statement of intended area of research.

Duration of the Programme

The duration of the PhD programme shall be:

Full-time – A minimum of six (6) semesters and a maximum of twelve (12) semesters.

Part-time- A minimum of eight (8) semesters and a maximum of ten(10)semesters.

Requirements for Graduation

Doctorate (Ph.D.) programmes shall primarily be by Course Work, (12 units) Seminars (6 unites). A Doctoral (Ph.D.) Thesis of 12 credit units must be defended (before a panel of examiners of professional status).

Domain of Programme

All Ph.D. programmes shall be domiciled in the Department of economics.

Students Enrolment

This shall be subject to the carrying capacity of the Department bearing in mind staff workload and facilities available.

Other Guidelines

All other guidelines for the award of a PhD in Economics are as contained in the BMAS for Social Sciences

4.3. Areas of Specialization For Masters (M.Sc.) and Doctorate (Ph.D.) in Economics

1. Economic Theory
2. Industrial Economics
3. International Economics
4. Monetary Economics
5. Finance & Public Sector Economics
6. Development Economics
7. Labour Economics
8. Environmental Economics
9. Health Economics
10. Operations Research
11. Petroleum & Energy Economics
12. Economic Planning
13. Advanced Economics
14. Mathematical Statistics
15. Mathematical Economics
16. All such other areas of specialisation that may be approved from time to time by the Senate of the respective universities.

Compulsory Courses:

Selected Topics in Advanced Macroeconomics	3
Selected Topics in Advanced Microeconomics	3
Research Methods	6
Total	12

4.4. Minimum Facilities Required for Post Graduate Studies in Economics

A Department of Economics running Post Graduate Programmes must possess the following facilities:

- i) A well-equipped computer room with internet access
- ii) A well-equipped Library
- iii) A dedicated postgraduate room

5. POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES IN GEOGRAPHY/GEOGRAPHY & PLANNING

5.1. Introduction:

The subject matter of Geography is the relationship between man and his environment from a spatial context. It there involves the study of human response to his socio-economic, political as well as physical environments and the effect of these environments on human behaviour. Geography being a dynamic area of study relates to both old and emerging disciplines within the social sciences and outside.

5.2. Philosophy and Mission

The programmes at the Postgraduate level are designed to respond to the needs for research and training in human and physical geography; and to produce graduates imbued with the ability to understand and make meaningful contribution to the development of Nigeria and the global community

5.3. Objectives

The objectives of any Post Graduate degree programme in Geography are to enable graduate students:

- acquire appropriate research skills and knowledge.
- Train skilled manpower for educational institutions, public bureaucracy, private sector and international agencies.
- acquire entrepreneurial skill.
- develop ability for critical judgment through a broad knowledge of theoretical as well as practical issues and produce graduates who are equipped with relevant ICT knowledge and skills. For example GIS

Throughout the programme therefore, emphasis is placed on training in research techniques and the development of analytical skills that can be applied to problem solving issues of geographic nature.

5.4. Degree Nomenclature

5.1.1 Nomenclature for the postgraduate degree programmes in geography are:

Post Graduate Diploma (PGD)

Masters of Science (M.Sc.)

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)

5.1.2 For the Post Graduate Diploma, it should reflect the specific area of specialization.

5.5. Post Graduate Diploma

5.5.1. Admission Requirements

The criteria for admission into Post Graduate Diploma programme in geography will be as follows:

Candidates must have at least five 'o' level credits passes including English and Mathematics.

Candidates with Bachelor degree from an approved University.

Candidates must have obtained a minimum of third Class honours degree.

Candidates with HND and/or professional qualifications cognate to geography from a recognized institution with not less than upper credit.

5.5.2. Duration of the programme

A full-time PGD programme shall run for a minimum of two semesters and a maximum of four semesters. The part-time programme shall run for a minimum of four and a maximum of six semesters.

5.5.3. Requirement for Graduation

A candidate must have fulfilled the following conditions to be awarded Post Graduate Diploma degree in Geography.

- i) Registered and passed a minimum of 30 credit units of both compulsory and elective courses as follows:
 - Compulsory courses
 - Electives
 - Project
- ii) The research project relevant to the candidate's area of specialization must be submitted based on an approved topic by the Department and Post Graduate Board.

5.5.4. Domain of the Programme

The Post Graduate diploma Degree Programme shall be domiciled in the Department of Geography.

5.5.5. Student Enrolment

Enrolments shall be subject to the carrying capacity of the Department.

5.5.6. Courses Available:

a)	Compulsory Courses Required	
-	Philosophy and Methodology	3 Units
-	Advanced Quantitative Analysis-	3 Units
-	Advanced Geographic Information System	3 Units
-	Issues in Entrepreneurship	3 Units
-	Seminars	3 units
b.	Elective Courses	9 Units
c.	Project	6 Units
	Total	<u>30 Units</u>

5.5.7. Other Guidelines

All other guidelines for the award of a Post Graduate Diploma Degree in Geography are as contained in the BMAS for Social Sciences.

5.6. Master of Science

5.6.1. Admission Requirements for the M.Sc Degree programme will be as follows:

Candidates must have at least five 'O' level credit passes including English and Mathematics

Candidates with Bachelors degree in Geography from an approved university with its geography programme fully accredited.

Candidates with a minimum of second class lower degree and a CGPA of 3.00 on a 5.00 point scale.

Candidates with a Post Graduate Diploma degree in Geography or from a cognate discipline awarded by a recognized institution with not less than an upper credit.

5.6.2. Duration of Programme

- a) A full Master's Programmes shall run for a minimum of 4 semesters and a maximum of 6 semesters.
- b) Part-time master's programmes shall run for a minimum of 6 semesters and maximum of 8 semesters.
- c) For extension beyond the specified maximum period, a special permission of the Board of Postgraduate School shall be required.

5.6.3. Requirement for Graduation

To be awarded a Master of Science Degree in Geography, a candidate must pass a minimum of 30 credit units made up as follows:

a)	Compulsory courses		
	- Geographical Theories	-	3 Units
	- Methods and Techniques of Geographical Investigation	-	3 Units
	- Advanced Spatial Statistics	-	3 Units
	- Fundamentals of GIS	-	3 Units
	- Issues in Entrepreneurship	-	3 Units
b)	Electives	-	9 Units
	Seminars	-	3 Units
	Dissertation	-	6 Units
	Total		<u>33 Units</u>

External Examiner System

The external examiner system shall be used at the end of the Masters programme to assess the course and the thesis.

The thesis shall be defended orally before a panel of internal and external examiners and scores awarded

5.6.4. Domain of the Programme

All Masters Programmes should be domiciled in the departments/faculty of the Universities.

5.6.5. Students' Enrolment

This shall be subject to the carrying capacity of the Department bearing in mind the staff workload and facilities available.

5.6.6. Guidelines

All other guidelines for the award of an M.Sc Degree in Geography are as contained in the BMAS for Social Sciences.

5.6.7. Course Description for MSc Geography/Geography & Planning

Theory and Method in Geography

This course consists of fortnightly staff/students seminars in which theories, concepts and techniques in Geography are discussed. Topics will include the use of the scientific method and theory of classification, as well as the concepts and techniques of measurement, data collection and processing; execution of a research project and preparation of dissertations.

Advanced Quantitative Techniques

Physical, human socio-economic data collection; Measurements in Environmental Studies; data handling in social, economic and environmental research; advanced statistics for environmental scientists; univariate, bivariate and multivariate techniques, data programming and the use of computers.

Techniques of Demographic Analysis and Manpower Survey

Advanced demographic techniques for the measurement and analysis of the spatial aspects of population, viz.: distribution and density, mobility and migrations, and urbanization estimation of demographic parameters, rates, ratios, and indices. Analysis of fertility, mortality and reproduction. The life table and population projections. Demographic survey design and analysis. Evaluation and adjustment of demographic data. Population models.

Planning Theory

This course provides an introduction to the nature of planning. Topics covered will include: What is planning theory? A choice theory of planning; comprehensive planning, master plans; theory of development, growth theory; environmental psychology and cycles within the environment.

Techniques for Environmental Analysis

Students will have an opportunity to use some of the most important techniques used in analyzing environmental problems. Much of the work will be covered as project. Topics will include; numerical data in environmental research; data processing and analytical

techniques, remote sensing techniques, field projects, report preparation and presentation.

Theory and Principles of Manpower Planning

Human resources development; determinants of manpower planning, social and economic theories of population, manpower, employment and socio-economic development relationships; concepts of economically active population; labour shortage, employment and under-employment. Demographic aspects of labour force. Power needs and problems of developing countries, Regional and sectoral disaggregation of manpower needs, and inter-sectoral relationships in labour force requirements. Population planning for national socio-economic development. Labour force projections, personnel policy issues, organizational consideration, training and management. Labour mobility, migration and labour supply changing patterns of labour supply and demand.

Population and Development relationship with Reference to Developing Countries

Population and development-relationships. Demographic aspects of social and economic development. Systems approach to economic-demographic modeling. Demographic factors in consumption and savings. Household decision models; pressure implications demography and planning; demographic aspects of labour supply, employment, investment and economic growth; population components and inputs into development planning process; policy issues in planning population and development.

Case Studies of National Manpower Situation

Demographic and economic analysis of national labour force situations; employment status,. Economically active population, sectoral component of labour force and manpower needs. Projection of manpower needs, changing patterns of labour supply in selected countries; population and employment policies; education and labour force provision, national and state agencies for manpower development. Country cases, local sample surveys of manpower situations, needs and supply.

Rural Manpower Development

Survey of Sectoral and regional variations in manpower situation, needs and stock, in rural economics. Strategies for meeting the manpower requirements for effective rural development. Case studies from Nigeria.

Environmental Problems

This course aims at familiarizing students with the broad scope of environmental problems. Issues discussed include: natural and man-made hazards-floods, droughts, desertification, soil erosion, environmental pollution, urban wastes, destruction of wildlife habitats, transportation impact, climatic change and desertification.

Rural Resources Planning

Rural resources inventory, classifications and management; approaches to, and case studies in rural resources planning. Soils and land-use planning; rural water supplies, tourism and recreation, rural transportation, rural manpower etc.

Water Resources Planning and Development

Introduction to water resources planning (scope, objectives and sequence), assessment of needs and appraisal of resources, appraisal and evaluation of available water resources (surface and ground water resources), water resources project planning-data requirements and information management, economic and financial analysis, design of water resources

systems reconnaissance and feasibility investigations, water abstraction, storage and utilization; water quality management; water law, water policy and public participation in water resources planning and development.

Transportation Planning

The nature of transportation, transportation planning processes, route planning and design, environmental impact assessment, regional development: urban and rural transport system, case studies in transportation planning and management.

Tourism and Recreational Planning

The tourist industry, parks planning, camp grounds and recreation; urban recreation, wildlife parts and natural preserves, tourist and recreational services, transport, recreational resource management.

Urban Environmental Management

Urban environmental problems, sanitation and refuse, industrial wastes, pollution, urban transportation, urban housing environmental control devices, case studies

Regional Development and Planning

The idea of region, regional economics, spatial interaction, theories of regional development, growth poles, resources allocation under conditions of scarcity, manpower, and policy analysis.

Soil and Landuse Planning

Survey of soil resources and existing land-use practices as they relate to problems of soil erosion and deterioration, soil reclamation, conservation, and management, soil surveys and application of soil survey data, landuse planning, land systems mapping, and land-capability appraisals.

Individual Project

Each candidate will undertake a research-oriented study of an environmental problem, selected and conducted under staff supervision. The report will normally be between 10,000 and 20,000 words. Candidates may be attached to relevant planning or statistical offices for two or more months in the course of the study.

Quantitative Techniques in Planning

The need for and purpose of research in planning; the scientific method; induction and deduction; hypotheses, theory law, paradigms; problem formulation; research design; data requirements and sources; data collection, primary and secondary sources, sampling and sampling methods; data analytic techniques analysis of variance, regression, correlation, testing research hypotheses , etc. reporting and documentation.

Planning Law and Administration

Planning legislation in Nigeria; powers and functions of planning authorities (Federal, State and Local Government levels); land tenure systems in Nigeria and implications for panning, Public health ordinances, building regulations, highway code and implications for planning: The Land Use Act, and implications for planning, laws on compensation and compulsory acquisition in Nigeria, Development control and zoning; planning administration Institutional structure, responsibilities, power, procedures; tribunals and commissions of enquiry; voluntary organizations, self-help, and special interest groups; urban and local government reforms in Nigeria and effects on planning.

Planning Studio I – Urban/Regional Structure Plans

Methods and techniques of preparing regional and urban structure plans.

Professional Planning Colloquium I

A seminar series based on topical planning issues, past and present on the local, national and international levels. Theory and practice to be drawn from a wide range of interests: professional, legal environmental, political etc. concerning the environment and planning.

Planning Analysis

Public policy and planning; policy choices, models of characters simulation models; decision theory and analysis; rational techniques for policy analysis: cost benefit analysis; Environmental Impact Assessment PERT, Critical Path Analysis, PPBS, forecasting, Social Indicators problems areas in policy analysis: efficiency vs. effectiveness, equity vs. growth, quantitative social change vs. qualitative change etc.

Population and Urbanization Studies

Characteristics and distribution of population; population projection and demographic analysis; population, and migration accounts; population dynamics, history of urbanization in Africa.

Planning Theory

The nature of planning, procedural and substantive theories in planning: statutory and advocacy planning: the planning process, modes, and traditions in both capitalist and socialist economics; public participation in planning; social science contribution to the development of planning theory: planning and the state; planning and the economy; the politics of planning.

Regional and Urban Economics

Regional economic growth and development; origins and objectives: regional growth models-export base, cumulative causation/polarization: regional imbalance and factor mobility: equilibrating or disequilibrating: industrial location theories and models; regional multipliers; regional policy options approaches/strategies; regional institutions and administration, regional development policy in Nigeria. Urban economics: economics of geographical concentration-determinants of size and structure or urban settlement. Economics of scale agglomeration economics, intra-urban location and landuse; the urban labour market; the urban economy: theory of city size and spacing; urban environmental quality; urban housing.

Introduction to Transportation Planning

Landuse and transportation planning: traffic generation, distribution model split and assignment; methods of traffic forecasting; origin and destination surveys; design of road alignments, speed, sight, distance, Lanes and carriage ways: safety regulations, transportation network design and standards.

Urban Planning I

Introduction to urban planning: contemporary concepts, plan preparation, programming methods and techniques, plan implementation urban function, spatial organization, and environmental form. **Regional Planning I** (2 Credits) Introduction to regional planning:

broad coverage of the field of regional planning, basic concepts, history, the influence of the political economic and social environment techniques of analysis, the tasks and problems in preparing regional plans; regional spatial planning.

Computer Applications in Planning I

Introduction to computers in a planning environment with particular emphasis on the capabilities and imitations of micro-computers in planning. The use of selected applications software for data analysis, report writing, record keeping, information storage and retrieval etc.

Housing Economics and Management

Housing markers; housing forms; housing finance; housing programmes and management techniques, the housing sector and National planning; housing and public policy (aims, objectives, priorities, needs, demand); Housing programmes in developing countries; determinants, implementation, management, socio-cultural and technological parameters of housing; case studies of housing programmes in Nigeria-objectives, design implementation, finance, management, prospects and problems; self-help housing projects in developing countries.

Planning and Political Economy I

The nature of political economy; the study of the system of production, distribution, and consumption and of wealth, and implications for planning. Topics to be covered include: the neo-classical and Marx's methods; Labour theory of value; labour process and surplus-values; absolute and relative surplus value; general law of capital accumulation; the transition from feudalism to capitalism.

Urban Politics

A consideration of the political dimension of planning decisions. Emphasis will be placed on the government structure, interest groups and power relations as they relate to development decision-making processes. Analysis of planning and political institutions at the national and sub-national levels in policy areas such as environmental control, land use, industrial development transportation etc.

Urban Sociology

Theories of urbanism, and impact of city life on social relationships and social institutions. The problems of urbanization and the implications for public policy. A treatment of the most important issues relating to the promotion of growth and the conservation of natural resources and environment, and the need to balance efficiency with justice in the allocation of resources in the public sector. Topics to be covered include: representation, welfare, financial allocation, transportation, housing, recreation, environmental quality etc.

Planning and the Environment I

A treatment of the environmental implications of major planning decisions. Topics to be covered include-population and ecosystems, energy resources, supplies, depletion, limits, air pollution, water pollution, disruption of ecological systems, policy options towards the environment: standards, pricing, user-right, etc. urban waste management.

Urban Design Principles and Techniques

Values, forces and institutions shaping urban form, concepts and approaches to urban form and design; comprehending the built environment, architectural and environmental

programming. Pattern language and urban form: macro theories of design; space standards; ecological approaches to design, design resources, composition, space articulation and aesthetics, site planning and design.

Planning internship

Three (3) to four (4) months practical work experience during the long vacation. To be supervised and a full report and brief presented at the end of Internship period.

Project Planning Implementation and Evaluation

A survey of issues commonly encountered in the transition of research, resources and policy into development programme; problems of investment planning (consistency, optimization, investment decisions rates, horizons etc.) phasing of implementation; techniques for project evaluation. Topics to be covered include: need analysis, organizational structure; staffing; budget preparation programme evaluation (project appraisal, financial returns, CBA). Administration and change in the context of design and implementation.

Planning Practice and Ethics

Laws related to plan preparation, and implementation and arbitration. Preparation of planning brief tender documents; professional fees; professional code of conduct; office organization and management techniques (public and private) project initiation, preparation and submission of preliminary outline for proposed project; selection of project team, code of professional conduct and business ethics.

Planning Studio II (Local Plans)

Village Planning and Design. Factors to be considered for selecting sites for specific functions and objectives; Site analysis (topography), Soils, Vegetation; etc)., Data collection and analysis for planning: Design consideration (circulation aesthetics, systems, functionality, efficiency, economy, social and economic impacts). Design and Planning elements of urban and regional systems.

Professional Planning Colloquium II A seminar series based on topical planning issues, past and present, local , national and international; theory and practice to be drawn from a wide range of interests; professional, legal, environment and planning.

Report/Project/Dissertation

A piece of original work on an approved theme or topic in one of the following formats; a dissertation based on original work on a topic approved by the Board of examiners. The dissertation provides an opportunity to each student to synthesize the knowledge and skills acquired during the course. Each student is expected to work closely with the advisers or advisors appointed by the Board of Examiners. A report/project comprising a design brief accompanied by appropriate write-up on an approved project may also be accepted. In this case also, approval of the Board of Examiners is necessary and, the student will also be expected to work very closely with the adviser or advisers appointed by the Board of Examiners.

Transport systems Analysis and Planning

Economic analysis of freight and passenger transportation systems, pricing and regulation, public investment and subsidization of operations, research and systems analysis techniques to transportation systems, network flows, design of networks, routes, and schedules.

Urban Planning II

Analysis and evaluation of current concepts and principles in the planning of urban residential, commercial, industrial areas, of community facilities, and of other service and employment centres, theories of urban renewal and change in the physical structure of cities, urban functions, spatial organization and environmental form.

Regional Planning II

Economic analysis of regions using selected techniques and models used in setting regional development goals; critical analysis of some regional studies as to their methodologies, regional function, spatial organization and environmental form.

Computer Applications in planning II

An advanced treatment of the application of micro-computers in planning with special emphasis on data analysis and data management software such as SPSS, and DBASE, Lotus 1-2-3. Information systems.

Policy Analysis

Public policy and planning: policy choices, models of choices simulation models: decision theory and analysis; rational techniques for policy analysis: cost benefit analysis, Environmental Impact Assessment, PERT, critical path analysis PPBS. Forecasting , social indicators; problem areas in policy analysis efficiency vs. effectiveness, equity vs. growth, quantitative social change vs. qualitative change.

Housing Form and Environment

Planning and Design criteria for housing forms and standards, Economic, socio-cultural and technological parameters of housing, housing densities, location and layout services and community facilities, housing policy options, private, cooperative, public, self-help housing: Housing programmes in Nigeria, origins design, implementation, finance, management problems, prospects.

Economic Development Planning

An analysis of the leading models and issues in economic development process. A review and synthesis of development theories, models, data systems, and strategies. Quantitative and qualitative economic policy planning in a mixed economy, development, process and planning under multiple objectives, social accounting and development planning, development planning and policy making.

Planning and Political Economy II

This course deals with the historical process of regional and metropolitan development, with special emphasis on Third World problems. The basic approach is production analysis. It also considers main stream methods including location comparative advantage, and feedback system theories. Development is interpreted as the penetration of the capitalist mode of production into pre-capitalist societies. Topics covered include: history and regional development: region and urban centres. Three views of development accumulation, macro-social change, dialectic transformation. City vs., rural hinterland under different modes of production equilibrium and divergence; contradiction and change. Mode of production:-forces and relations of production; class relations, structure and dynamics of Asian, antique, feudal, capitalist, and socialist modes. Primitive vs. civilized societies. Transitions to capitalism, imperialism; history and development of metropolitan regions. Land size, rule and dominance, location and central place theories

in relation to regional development: inter-regional feedback systems; inter-regional trade, multi-nationals, and the logic of dependency; capitalism and socialism in the Third World today, Planning options.

Planning and the Environment II

Causes and nature of declining environmental equality a focus on the impact of planning projects and programmes. Managing environmental quality; aims and techniques of decision, making, administration, law, political constraints. Public participation the role of special interest groups. Case studies of planning projects in Nigeria that have significant impacts on the environment; policy issues and policy choices for Nigeria.

Urban Design Studio

Urban form analysis and design; new town, design, urban redevelopment, preservation and conservation; urban facilities analysis and design; block planning and city imaging.

5.7. Doctor of Philosophy

5.7.1. Admission Requirements

- i) All candidates must have the university minimum requirement for a B.Sc degree in Geography.
- ii) Candidates with Bachelor's degree from an approved university must obtain a minimum of a second class lower degree in the relevant discipline.
- i) Candidates with a master degree with a CGPA of at least 3.5 on a 5.0 point scale.
- ii) A brief statement of intended area of research.

5.7.2. Duration of the Programme

The duration of the PhD programme is:

Full-Time – A minimum of six semesters and a maximum of ten semesters.

Part-time – A minimum of eight semesters and a maximum of twelve semesters.

5.7.3. Requirements for Graduation

Doctorate (Ph.D.) programmes should primarily be by Research. However, departmental Postgraduate Committee may prescribe some courses of not more than 12 credit Units to be taken by the candidates. A Doctoral (Ph.D.) Thesis of 12 credit unit must be defended before a panel of examiners.

5.7.4. Domain of Programme

All Ph.D. programmes shall be domiciled in the department of Geography and faculty of Social Sciences of each university.

5.7.5. Student Enrolment

This shall be subject to the carrying capacity of the Department bearing in mind staff workload and facilities available.

5.7.6. Other Guidelines

All other guidelines for the award of a PhD in Geography are as contained in the BMAS for Social Sciences

5.8. Areas of Specialization for the M.Sc. And Ph.D Degrees In Geography

Agricultural Geography
Biogeography
Cartography
Climatology
Environmental Issues
Gender Studies
Geographical Information System
Geomorphology
Hydrology
Industrial Geography
Medical Geography
Political Geography
Population Dynamic
Regional Development
Remote Sensing
Rural Geography
Tourism
Transport Geography
Urban Geography

5.9. Minimum Facilities Required for Post Graduate Studies in Geography

In view of the strong inclination of Geography towards practical and fieldwork, a department of Geography running Post Graduate Programmes must possess the following facilities:

- i) A well-equipped physical Geography Laboratory
- i) A well-equipped Geography map and remote sensing Laboratory.
- ii) A functional meteorological Station with up-to-date weather facilities.
- iii) A Geographic Information System Laboratory with computers and GIS software on a ratio of 1 computer to three students.
- iv) A 4WD vehicle for fieldwork

6. POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

6.1. Introduction

The postgraduate programmes in International Relations is to turn out manpower with sufficient skills and knowledge in International Relations so as to be able to investigate and analyse international problems with the aim of enhancing international peace and security and contributing to the development of national manpower

6.2. Philosophy

The main philosophy of the postgraduate programme in International Relations is to produce knowledgeable individuals who have a firm grasp of the theories and concepts in the discipline which they can apply to proper solutions to global and national issues.

6.3. Objectives

- To produce the requisite manpower with necessary skills that can help in resolving international problems.
- To produce individual who can contribute their quota to national development through their knowledge of International Relations their quota to national development
- To raise up a crop of scientifically minded individuals who with their knowledge of international relations theories will become distinguished and sufficiently specialized in diplomacy and practice of foreign relations

6.4. Nomenclature

The following 4 (four) postgraduate diploma and degrees may be offered in Nigerian universities.

- Postgraduate Diploma in International Relations (PGDIR)
- Masters in International Relations (MIR)
- Master of Science in International Relations (M.Sc)
- Doctor of Philosophy in International Relation (Ph.D)

6.5. Admission Requirements

6.5.1. Postgraduate Diploma (PGD)

- (i) Candidates must satisfy the matriculation requirements of the University including English Language.
- (ii) Graduates of any approved University with a Minimum of 3rd Class Bachelors Degree in relevant Social Sciences Disciplines or History.
- (iii) A person who held an approved qualification adjudged to be equivalent to a first degree.

Requirements for Graduation

A candidate must have fulfilled the following conditions to be awarded the Postgraduate Diploma:

The candidates must pass a minimum of 30 credits units made of the following

- 15 units of core courses
- 9 units of elective courses
- 6 units project
- Total 30 units

a) Domain of the Programme

The Postgraduate Diploma programme shall be domiciled in the department of International Relations/Political Science

b) Students' Enrolment

This should not be more than 40% of postgraduate enrolment for Academic Masters programme of the Department

6.5.2. Masters Programmes

The criteria for admission into M.Sc Programmes will be as follows:

- (i) Matriculation requirement of individual Universities which must be 5 O'level credits including English
- (ii) Candidates with a least a 2nd class Lower Division Bachelors degree from an approved University with a CGPA of not lower than 3.0 on a 5.0 point scale from an accredited University.

Areas of Specialization

Candidate can specialize in any of the areas listed by each Department where the programme is offered

Requirements for Graduation

To be awarded a Masters degree, candidate must obtain a minimum of 33 credits units made up as follows

- Core Courses of 15 credit units
- Elective Courses of 9 credit units
- Seminar 3 credit units
- A student shall carry out research in any area of specialization in his / her discipline and submit an acceptable dissertation of (6 credit units) that must be orally defended before a panel of examiners including an external examiner

6.5.3. Master In International Relations (MIR)

The course is primarily designed for practitioners or those who want to pursue a career in the Foreign Service or other related agencies.

Requirements For Graduation

Candidate must obtain a minimum of 33 credit units made up of

- Core courses of 15 credit units
- Elective courses 9 credit units
- Seminar 3 credit units
- Research project 6 credit units.

Total 33 credit units

6.5.4. Ph.D In International Relations

Doctorate (Ph.D) programmes will be made up of course work of twelve (12) units, seminars 6 (six) units and Thesis (Twelve) 12 units.

6.6. Duration Of Programmes

- **Postgraduate Diploma (PGD)**
 - (a) **Full -Time:** - a minimum of 2 (two) semesters and a maximum of 4 (four) semesters
 - (b) **Part-Time:** - a minimum of 4 (four) semesters and a maximum of 6 (six) semesters.
- **MIR**
 - (a) **Full -Time:** - a minimum of 4 (four) semesters and a maximum of six (6) Semester.
 - (b) **Part-Time:-** a minimum of 6 (six) semesters and a maximum of 8 (eight) semesters
- **M.Sc**
 - (a) **Full-Time:-** a Minimum of 4 (four) semesters and a maximum of 6 (six) semesters
 - (b) **Part-Time:-** a minimum of 6 (six) semesters and a maximum of 8 (eight) semesters
- **Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D)**
 - (a) **Full-Time:-** a minimum of 6 (six) semesters and a maximum of 10 (Ten) Semesters

6.7. Examinations

Course Work

- (a) The minimum pass mark shall be 50% continuous assessment shall constitute 30% of the examination for each course.
- (b) Any student who fails in any course shall repeat the course
- (c) Any student whose CGPA falls below 2.50 in any semester shall withdraw form the programmes.
- (d) Note: Scoring and grading of course shall be as follows

Credit units (a)	% Scores (b)	Letter Grades (c)	Grade Points (GP) (d)	Average (GPA) (e)
Varies according to contact hours assigned to each Course per week per Semester, and According to Load carried by student	70 – 100	A	5	Derived by Multiplying (a) and (d) and dividing by Total Credit Units.
	60 – 69	B	4	
	50 – 59	C	3	
	45 – 49	D	2	
	40 – 44	F	1	

6.8. Thesis Or Dissertation

(a) Post Graduate Diploma and MIR

Projects: An External Examiner shall read and grade the report

(b) M.Sc

All members of the panel of M.Sc Examiners must be Ph.D holders and shall normally consist of

- a) Head of Department (chief Examiner)
- b) Supervisor
- c) Co-supervisor (if any)
- d) One member outside the Department
- e) External Examiner

(c) Ph.D Thesis

All members of the Board of Ph.D examiners must be Ph.D holders and shall normally consist of

- a. Head of Department (Chief examiner)
- b. Supervisor
- c. Co-supervisor (if any)
- d. One other member of the department who is not below the rank of Senior Lecturer or an academic staff from a related department within the faculty
- e. A representative of the Board of the School of Post Graduate Studies
- f. An External Examiner

6.9. Courses

▪ Post Graduate Diploma

Core courses

- (a) International Politics
- (b) Contemporary Strategic Studies
- (c) Comparative Foreign Policy
- (d) International Law
- (e) Diplomacy
- (f) International Economic Relations
- (g) Nigerian Foreign Policy
- (h) Foreign Policies of the Francophone States of West Africa.

Elective Courses

- (a) Foreign Policies of the Great Powers
- (b) New States in World Politics
- (c) Foreign Policy Analysis
- (d) Asia and World Politics
- (e) European Union and the World

▪ **MIR**

Core Courses

- (a) International Politics
- (b) Theories of International Relations
- (c) Foreign Policy Analysis
- (d) Research Methodology
- (e) Diplomacy
- (f) International Economic Relations
- (g) Nigerian Foreign Policy
- (h) Foreign Policies of the Francophone States of West Africa

Elective Courses

- a) Ecological and environmental issues in contemporary international Relations
- b) New States in World Politics
- c) European Union and the World
- d) Human Rights
- e) Asia and the world

▪ **M.Sc**

Core Courses

- a) International Politics
- b) Theories of International Relations
- c) Foreign Policy Analysis
- d) Research Methodology
- e) Diplomacy
- f) International Economic Relations
- g) Nigerian Foreign Policy
- h) Foreign Policies of the Francophone States of West Africa

Elective Courses

- a) Ecological and environmental issues in contemporary international Relations
- b) New States in World Politics
- c) European Union and the World
- d) Human Rights
- e) Asia and the World

▪ **Ph.D**

Doctorate (Ph.D) programmes should primarily be by Research. However Departmental Postgraduate committee may prescribe some courses of not more than 12 credit units to be taken by candidate.

A doctoral (Ph.D) thesis of 12 credit unit must be compulsorily defended before a panel of examiners.

6.10. Course Descriptions for Postgraduate Studies in International Relations

International Politics

A broad introduction to the study of international politics, significant themes and debates in the arena of contemporary international affairs; origins of the contemporary international system; Political processes in the International Community and contemporary thoughts on inter-state activities; Introduction to problems, dilemmas and puzzles in international politics; Theories of international relations; Actors in international politics; Mechanisms for maintaining international order; Development and underdevelopment in historical and comparative perspective.

Comparative Strategic Studies

Understanding the development and conduct of modern warfare; Analysis of contemporary strategic concepts - brinkmanship, containment, massive retaliation, flexible and gradual response, mutual assured destruction, compellence saturation, escalation etc; The evolution of strategic thought; Focuses on the traditional and contemporary uses of organized force for political ends; The theory and practice of strategy; Relevance of traditional and new thinking about strategy for understanding the complex issues of war and peace at the beginning of the twenty-first century; The historical and continuing role of military power in support of political ends; Adapted theories about peace and security which were developed during the Cold War and developments in strategic thinking and practice which have taken place since the end of the Cold War, including Revolution in Military Affairs, Information (Cyber) Warfare, and Space Warfare.

Comparative Foreign Policy

Origins and evolution of American, British, French, Russia, China and Canadian foreign policy in the 19th and 20th centuries; The domestic determinants of foreign policy, as well as the study of the national historical backgrounds of Britain, French, Russia, Canada, China and the United States; Analysis of case studies, including the Suez crisis, the war in Vietnam, and other major international events; Development as nations and actors in a multi-national system, their political cultures, and their decision-making processes; The national histories of Great Powers; Comparative analysis of foreign policy of the Great Powers in a national context;

International Law

Sources and evidence of International Law; International personality of states non-self-governing territories; Rules and principles of general application of International law; Role of Law in International Relationship between domestic and international law, subjects of international law; International rules guiding the conduct of states and that of international organizations, as well as with some of their relations with persons, whether natural or juridical; Jurisdiction in general; Jurisdiction over territorial seas, international waters and space, international treaties, formalities, validity, termination etc; International law and human rights in theory and practice; Non-state actors and their role in the international system.

Diplomacy

Background and the role of diplomacy in international relations, and the nature and origins of the modern diplomatic system; Practical problems in the conduct of diplomacy; The tasks that are encountered in diplomatic negotiation; Perennial issues that arise in the study of diplomacy and negotiation; Origins of Modern Diplomacy; diplomacy and intelligence, propaganda, negotiation, mediation, conciliation and good offices; Issues in diplomatic negotiation; Transition to Twentieth Century Diplomacy; Analyze issues on the impacts of technological changes on modern diplomacy.

International Economic Relations

International Financial Institutions and their role in International Economic Governance; The basics of international trade and the World Trade Organization (WTO); Development controversies in focus – International Monetary Fund (IMF) policies, structural adjustment; Economic globalization in historical and contemporary perspective; Current debates about economic globalization; The acceleration of international economic integration after the end of the Cold War; The politics of global trade, money, and finance; examines the connections between power and wealth, states and markets, and economics and politics in the global system; The political underpinnings of the global economy as well as the influences that international economics has on national and international politics.

Nigerian Foreign Policy

Basic principle underlying Nigeria's Foreign Policy, determinants of policy (domestic and external); The Constitutional Framework and governmental structure, official agencies that formulate policy; Control and coordination of policy; Mechanisms for implementation; Nigeria in international institutions; The making of Nigerian foreign Policy- the role of political parties, the press, parliament, public opinion in the formulation of policy; The role of foreign service and the Federal Executive Council in the process; Foreign Policy and National defense; Relations with major powers; Impact of the changing international environment perceptions and attitudes to the challenges of the post-cold war Order.

Foreign Policy of the Francophone States of West Africa

Comprehensive, cross-national study of foreign policies of the Francophone states in West Africa; Major developments in the foreign policies of the Francophone states in West Africa after the end of the Cold War; Foreign policy adaptation of the Francophone states in West Africa; Relations between France and Francophone states of West Africa; Political process of the Francophone states in West Africa; focus on the strategies devised by France to adapt to the rapidly changing landscape of the post-Cold War era vis-à-vis the Francophone states in West Africa New Challenges; The shifting landscape in policies of the Francophone states of West Africa; Contemporary foreign policies of Francophone states of West Africa

Foreign Policy of the Great Powers

This course is an examination of the foreign policies of the following countries, Britain, USA, France, Western Germany, China, Japan and Russia; Post 1945 period foreign policies of these nations would be examined alteration would however be focused on the dynamics of their foreign policies in the newly emerging international order; Machinery for foreign policy formulation, diplomatic formulation, diplomatic services and techniques; The politics of members of the EU nations, the expansion of NATO to the former Eastern European countries, the collapse of the former USSR etc. will be

analyzed; Following countries will be considered US, USSR now Russia, China, United Kingdom (UK), France, West Germany and Japan.

New States in World Politics

Basic concepts in the analysis of changing relations between state e.g. perception and communications, dependence and independence, dynamics of binding ties etc; examination of the cause and consequences of the collapse of imperial power; international class stratification (1st 2nd 3rd and 4th worlds) policy making in the context of underdevelopment, perception and orientation towards the external world; values, inequality, exploitation and justice in the international system; The Third World in evolution e.g. challenges of the Asian Newly Industrialized Countries (NICS); Prospects for a new International Political, Economic legal and information order.

Foreign Policy Analysis

Focus on the frameworks of analysis in the study of foreign policy; introducing the most common model for understanding foreign policy; the basic tools observers can use to understand foreign affairs; empirical evidence increasingly questioned the rationality assumptions of classical security and foreign policy analysis; Theoretical discussions we focus on the sources of foreign policy rather than its content, on policy inputs and the decision-making process rather than on policy outputs; decision-making models and the psychological patterns in human behavior that might systematically influence decision-making; explain foreign policy behavior in some of the leading crises of the 20th century foreign policy decisions and rational response to the constraints and opportunities existing in their external environments.

Asia in World Politics

International Politics in Asia from Second World War to the present; analyzing the decline of the European colonial order in South and South East Asia, China, Korea and Japan after World War II; The Cold War alliance; Non alignment and the role of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); Developments in Indo-China and the impact of changing economic trends in the region; The new strategic configuration in South and East Asia.

European Union and the World

Analyze the role of the European Union (EU) in wider European and international arenas; Discuss European foreign policy – the creation of EPC in the 1970, culminating in the EU's the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) as laid down in the Treaty on EU; EU relations with other major powers outside Europe; Europe relations with the developing countries of the world; International migrations and political refugees with specific focuses on European immigration policies.

Ecological and Environmental Issues in Contemporary International Relations

Issues on ecological and environmental as they affect contemporary politics; Detailed study on environmental pollution, ecological damages, acid rain, depletion of rain forest, depletion of the ozone layer, green house and effect etc.; Environmental issues with considerable controversy, uncertainty, or immediacy will be examined in detail (climate change, pandemic flu virus, major natural disaster, etc.); Plausible changes scientific knowledge, economic and environmental conditions, technology, and international power relationships; Content knowledge on the environmental topics; Existing laws, treaties, and agreements i.e. variety of international efforts, policies and legislation to save the environment.

Theories of International Relations

Origins of theoretical study of International Relations; The traditional scientific and post behavioral schools in International Relations; Various theories of International relations; systems theory, functional theory decision making theory, simulation and games theory etc.; Assessment of application and utility of these theories; From utopianism to neoliberal/institutionalist theory; Postmodernist and post-behavioralist international relations theory; International relations theory and the end of the Cold War; Globalization and other paradigms for the 21st century.

Research Methodology

Basic concepts in research method; Research sources and materials i.e. primary sources, such as official publications, speeches memoirs - secondary sources, such as books, articles, periodicals, newspaper; Emphasis on social research methodologies such as survey and field research, questionnaire design, content and textual analyses, analysis of existing data, focus group, individual and group observation (including participatory observation) etc.; Data collection and data analysis and reporting; Ethical issues in social research, covering such topics as voluntary participation, anonymity and confidentiality and the need to adhere to professional code of ethics; Basics of analyzing research data.

Human Rights

The course focuses on different strategies of development and their relationship with democracy and human rights; The global protection of human rights; The different categories of human rights; The current state of the world in terms of development, democracy, and human rights; The current status of the international human rights system; The evolution of the international and regional human rights systems and considers ways in which the international human rights regime place limits on state behavior; The international and regional systems for human rights protection; The universe of actors that work for and against realizing effective human rights protection; Role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other groups from civil society in the process of development and the promotion of human rights.

7. POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES IN MASS COMMUNICATION

7.1. Philosophy

Postgraduate training in Mass Communication is premised on the belief that Mass Communication should be the tool for popular enlightenment and social transformation. This is to be achieved by providing advanced media instruction and pursuit of high quality media research, training and professional excellence. Consequently, the postgraduate programme in Mass Communication is to be the centre of quality media education, training and research that can produce high caliber of media graduates who are well equipped to man the media industry, both in the print, the electronic media, as well as media adjuncts, such as advertising and public relations

7.2. Objectives

The objectives of any Post Graduate degree programme in Mass Communication are to:-

- a. Enable graduates to acquire advanced skills and competence in media research, theory and practice.
- b. Train skilled manpower for educational institutions and professional media organizations in both the public and private sectors, as well as international organizations.
- c. Enable graduates to acquire entrepreneurial skills in media and public relations to enable them become self employed.
- d. Train graduates to develop ability for critical judgment through a broad knowledge of theoretical and practical issues in media work.
- e. Produce graduates who are equipped with relevant skills in the production of quality newspapers/magazines, advertising/public relations campaign materials and electronic media, video jingles and docu-drama using modern technology, including ICT.
- f. Train graduates in special communication areas such as – Behaviour-change communication for documents, political communication and multi-media journalism.

7.3. Types of Diploma and Degrees Offered

A well designed postgraduate Programme in Mass Communication shall offer Diploma and Degrees at the following levels:

1. Postgraduate Diploma – PGD
2. Master of Science – M.Sc
3. Doctor of Philosophy – PhD

Any of these programmes can be offered both on full-time or part-time basis. The duration of each programme shall be in line with the Minimum Academic Standards as set for the Social Sciences.

7.4. Admission

7.4.1. Postgraduate Diploma (PGD) Programme

Admission into the Postgraduate Diploma in Mass Communication shall include but not limited to the following:

- Possession of a Bachelors degree of not below Second Class Lower division in the discipline other than Journalism or Mass Communication from an accredited University.
- Take and pass the admission qualifying test conducted by the Department.
- Some years of professional media experience in the print and/or the electronic media will be an added advantage.

Courses

The following courses shall be available for the PGD programme;

- (a) **Core Courses**
 - Foundations of Mass Communication 3 Units
 - Theories of Mass Communication 3 Units
 - Research Methods in Communication 3 units
 - Issues in Entrepreneurship 3 units
- (b) **Electives courses** reflecting student's area of specialization 9 units.
- (c) Seminar 3 units
- (d) PGD Research Project 6 Units
- Total 30 units

Condition for the Award of PGD

- To be awarded the PGD in Mass Communication, candidate must take and pass a minimum of 30 units with a GPA of not below 2.5 point on the 5 points scale.
- Must write and orally defend his/her PGD Research project.
- Carry out and submit a research project relevant to the area of specialization based on an approved topic by the Department and Post Graduate Board within the stipulated period for graduation.

(e) Domiciliation of the Programme

The Post Graduate Diploma Programme shall be domiciled in the Department of / or school of Mass Communication of each University.

(f) Students Enrolment

This should not be more than 40% of Postgraduate enrolment for academic Master's programme of Department and shall be subject to the carrying capacity of the Department.

(g) External Examiner System

The external examiner system shall be used at the end of the Postgraduate Diploma programme to assess the courses and projects.

The external examination must at least be a senior lecturer with a PhD in the discipline.

The project shall be subject to oral examination where the student is required to show evidence that he/she carried out the work and had pertinent knowledge of the subject matter. A score shall be awarded at the end of the examination.

7.4.1.1. Some Suggested Course Description for PGD Mass Communication

Introduction to Mass Communication

The course examines the beginning of communication, types and evolution of Mass Communication Print Radio, Television, the New Media then role of Mass Communication.

Introduction to Theories of Mass Communication

Students are acquainted with the fundamental theories of mass communication, the normative and effect theories etc.

Principles of Public Relations/Advertising

This course provides an overview of the historical development of public relations. It examines the evolution of various definitions, philosophy and role of public relations in different types of organizations. It highlights the various models of public relations. The course will also highlight the principles of advertising in addition to the origins, scope, purposes and different types of advertising. Theories of advertising will also be taught among others.

Media Law and Ethics

The course is aimed at acquainting the students with law relating to media practice – libel, sedition, slander, etc. it also attempts to familiarize students with the dominant ethics of professional practice.

Introduction to Images and Sound (Radio/TV/Photography/Film)

The course is aimed acquainting the students to the operations of the non-print media, their specific features and mode of operation.

Introduction to Newspaper Reporting

The course is aimed at introducing the student to the style and technique, news gathering and reporting.

Newspaper and Magazine Production

In this course, students will be familiarized with the technique of newspaper and magazine production. The introduction of new communication technology in planning and editing and production will also be emphasized.

Introduction to Broadcast Journalism

In this course, students will be acquainted with the peculiarities of broadcast journalism, radio/television and the specificity of each medium. Students will be acquainted with the style and technique of broadcast news-writing.

Internship

All students must spend at least six weeks in a media establishment; while on the IT, students must be involved in production activities, which will be part of the assessment for the IT. After the session, using the Long Break for the IT.

Specialist Journalism

The course is focused on introducing students to the specialized areas of journalism practice – the Economy, Environment, Sports, Education, Health etc.

Research Methods

Social Science Research Methods will be taught to the students to expose them to science and techniques of research in the science.

Introduction to Development Communication

It examines concept, evolution, principles, theories and practice of development communication as well as case studies.

Research/Project

All students must submit a written project or completed production as a requirement for graduation. The project must be about 20,000 words.

Seminar I & II

(In relevant area) or students area of specialization. The student is expected to present a seminar in a relevant area of his/her study.

Independent Research II**7.4.2. Master of Science Degree Programme (MSc.)****Admission Requirements**

- i) Candidates must satisfy the matriculation requirements of the University including English Language.
- ii) Candidates with Bachelor's degree in Mass Communication from an approved university with its CGPA of not below 3.0 on a 5 points scale shall be considered for admission.
- iii) Candidates with a minimum of second class lower degree in relevant disciplines and a CGPA of 3.00 on a five point scale.
- iv) Candidates with a good Post Graduate Diploma (3.5 CGPA) in Mass Communication from accredited University shall be considered.

Duration of Programme

- a) A full Master's Programmes should run for a minimum of 4 semesters and a maximum of 6 semesters.
- b) Part-time master's programmes should run for a minimum of 6 semesters and maximum of 8 semesters.
- c) For extension beyond the specified maximum period, a special permission of the Board of Postgraduate School shall be required.

Requirement for Graduation

To be awarded a Master of Science Degree in Mass Communication, a candidate must pass a minimum of 33 credit units made up as follows:

a)	Core courses		
	- Theories of Mass Communication	-	3 Units
	- Research Methods in Mass Communication		3 Units
	- Applied Communication		3 Units
	- Quantitative Methods in Mass Communication		3 units
	- Issues in Entrepreneurship	-	3 Units
b)	Electives reflecting the areas of specialization of candidates	-	9 Units
c)	Seminars	-	3 Units
d)	Dissertation	-	6 Units
	Total		33 units.

External Examiner System

The external examiner system shall be used at the end of the Masters programme to assess the course and the dissertation.

The dissertation shall be defended orally before a panel of internal and external examiners and scores awarded.

Domain of the Programme

All Masters Programmes in Mass Communication should be domiciled in the Department of Mass Communication and Faculty of the Social Sciences, and/or School of Communication of the University.

Students' Enrolment

This shall be subject to the carrying capacity of the Department bearing in mind staff workload and facilities available.

Other Guidelines

All other guidelines for the award of an M.Sc Degree in Mass Communication are as contained in the BMAS for Social Sciences.

7.4.3. Doctor Of Philosophy Degree Programme (Ph.D.)

Admission Requirements

- i) All candidates must have the university minimum requirement for a B.Sc degree in Mass Communication and/or Journalism.
- ii) Candidates with a master degree in Mass Communication/Journalism with a CGPA of at least 3.5 on a 5.0 point scale or 60% weighted average.

- iv) A brief satisfactory statement of intended area of research.

Duration of the Programme

The duration of the PhD programme is:

Full-Time – A minimum of six semesters and a maximum of ten semesters.

Part-time – A minimum of eight semesters and a maximum of twelve semesters.

Requirements for Graduation

Doctorate (Ph.D.) programmes should primarily be by Research. However, departmental Postgraduate Committee may prescribe some courses of not more than 12 credit Units to be taken by the candidates. A Doctoral (Ph.D.) Thesis of 12 credit unit must be defended before a panel of examiners.

Domain of Programme

All Ph.D. programmes should be domiciled in the Department of Mass Communication and Faculty of the Social Sciences of each University.

Student Enrolment

This shall be subject to the carrying capacity of the Department bearing in mind staff workload and facilities available.

Other Guidelines

All other guidelines for the award of a PhD in Mass Communication are as contained in the BMAS for Social Sciences

7.5. Areas Of Specialization For Masters (M.Sc.) And Doctorate (Ph.D.) In Mass Communication

- A. Print-Journalism (News Editorial)
- B. Broadcast Journalism (Radio/Television)
- C. Advertising and
- D. Public Relations

7.6. Minimum Facilities Required For Post Graduate Studies In Mass Communication.

A Department of Mass Communication running Post Graduate Programmes must possess the following facilities:

- i) A well-equipped computer room with internet access
- ii) A well-equipped studio and Radio/TV station
- iii) A dedicated postgraduate room

The Master of Science Degree in Mass Communication should provide graduates with advanced specialized professional work. Also, it must provide the graduate with a mastery of Mass Communication theoretical concepts in the special areas of newspaper

(Print Journalism), magazines, radio, television, films, advertising and public relations, Communication for Development, Behaviour – change Communication.

7.7. Specialisation

The Post Graduate student can specialize in one of the following areas of specialization:

- A Print-Journalism (News Editorial)
- B Broadcast Journalism (Radio/Television)
- C Advertising and
- D Public Relations
- E Development Communication
- F Behaviour – change Communication
- G Prop. And health Communication

A candidate who specializes in the Print Journalism/or Broadcast/or Advertising/Public Relations, can minor in any one of the other areas of specialization.

7.8. Requirement for the Award of The M.Sc Degree

To be awarded the Master of Science (M.Sc) degree in Mass Communication, candidate must take and pass a minimum of 33 Units made up of the following:

- 15 units of compulsory courses
- 9 units of elective courses in his/her minor area of specialization.
- 3 units of Seminar
- 6 units of Dissertation.

Successfully defend his/her Research project before an approved panel of Examiners to be constituted by the School of Postgraduate Studies.

Course Titles

Core Courses - Compulsory

Communication Theories	3 Units
Application of Research Methods in Mass Communication	3 Units
Topical Seminar in Mass Communication	3 Units
Communication for Development	3 Units
Bibliography of Mass Communication	3 Units
Quantitative Research Methods	3 Units
Research Project (Dissertation)	6Units
Seminar in Mass Media and National Security	3 Units

Core Courses in Area of Specialisation

A. Print Journalism (News Editorial)

Editorial writing	3 Units
Newspaper/magazine organization Management and production	3 Units

Interpreting Urban problems	3 Units
Newspaper/Magazine problems	3 Units
Communication and Public Health	3 Units

Electives in Area of Specialisation (Print)

Public Affairs Reporting	3 Units
Magazine Article writing	3 Units
Sports Reporting	3 Units
Critical Review	3 Units
Specialized publications	3 Units
Science News Writing	3 Units
Community/Rural Journalism	3 Units

B. Radio/Television and Film Specialisation

Core Courses

Station Operation and Management	3 Units
Advanced production Techniques (Radio)	3 Units
Advanced production (TV and Film)	3 Units
Educational Broadcasting	3 Units
Topical Seminar and Issues in Broadcasting	3 Units
News Electronic	3 Units
Announcing and Performance	3 Units
Docu-Drama Tech. and Production	3 Units

C. Advertising and Public Relations – (PRAD.)

Core Courses

Advertising, Public Relations and Society	3 Units
Creative Workshop in Advertising and Public Relations	3 Units
Public Relations	3 Units

Electives

Advertising and Consumer Behaviour	3 Units
Management and Marketing principles in Advertising and Public Relations	3 Units
Environments of Public Relations	3 Units
Ethics and Social Responsibility in Advertising and Public Relations	3 Units
Media/Community Relations	3 Units
Creative Visual Message Design	3 Units
International Public Relations	3 Units

7.9. Some Suggested Course Descriptions

Broadcast Media

Broadcast Management:- aims at familiarizing students with the technicalities involved in managing broadcast stations – human and material resources, funding, regulatory frameworks etc.

Documentary Production:

A practical-oriented course. The planning and production of documentary will be discussed followed by a production exercise.

Broadcast Programming:

acquaints students with factors and consideration that influence and affect programming. The effect of technology and society on this will be stressed.

Aesthetics/Review/Criticism of film/Video;

aims at developing in the students a critical approach in appreciating the importance of aesthetics in film and television production along with critical review of works of artist.

Advertising and Public Relations Communication

Public Relations Theory and Practice provides an overview of the historical development of public relations. It examines the evolution of various definitions, philosophy and role of public relations in different types of organizations. It highlights the various models of public relations.

Principles of Advertising

Deals with the origins, scope and purposes of advertising – trade, product, responsibility of business to its environment, Employees and community – using lecture, seminars and case studies. Issue of ethics in public relations practice and regulations as well as government public relations in Nigeria.

Integrated Marketing Communication

examines definitions and philosophy of the field. It explores how all marketing tools, corporate and brand messages are unified to communicate consistently with stakeholder audiences. The above are treated on the basis of in-depth analysis of marketing plan, including marketing objectives, problems, opportunities, target market strategies among others. Seminars and case studies will be used.

Political Public Relations:

Explores government-citizens relationships and the use of public relations tools, to monitor, respond to and promote public opinions, political campaign management and tactics, Guest lecturers/speakers as well as symposia and seminars will be used.

Organizational Communication Principles

Exposes students to the study of the typical communication problems in organization setting and a study of practical methods of dealing with the problems as well as the various models of organizational communication. Lectures, case studies and seminar will be used.

Print Media

Advanced news reporting:

Exposes students to advanced concepts and practices in News Reporting; identification and sustenance of news sources; sourcing for background materials to new events and reports.

Print Media Planning (Magazine and News Papers)

Deals with contemporary trends in page planning, application of the computer programmes in planning production and editing.

Editing and Production:

Aims at familiarizing students with contemporary trends in print media (newspaper and magazine) editing and production.

Advanced Specialized Reporting:

Exposes students to the language and technicalities of specialized activities such as economy, sports, transport, health and environment and how to report such specialized field in a manner understandable/comprehensible to the average audiences.

Advanced Interpretative and Critical Writing;

A more advanced form of writing which enhances the students' ability to provide sound and logical interpretation of events being covered. It also aims at ensuring a more critical form of writing without losing sight of objectivity.

Media Management

Concepts and Principles of Media Management:

Acquaints students with general principles of management with reference to the peculiarities and challenges of managing media establishments. The relationship between management and pattern of ownership and the interplays between the two will be stressed.

Utilization of Media Resources:

Examine the present method of operation of media establishments and explores a more dynamic and effective utilization of resources for greater impact.

Human Resources Management:

Aims at appreciating the significance of human resources in the operations and management of media organizations, the need for the identification and enhancement of competent personnel to man the operations of such organizations, will be considered. The imperative of training and capacity building will be examined.

New Media (Changing Nature of Information Production):

Takes a look at the impact of the new media on management of media institutions, the nature of operations of the News media – the Internet, e-mail and the web and its implication for national global information production and management will be stressed.

Media Distribution and Production:

Examines the existing mode of production and distribution of media products in terms of circulation (magazines and newspapers and exchange of productions for radio and television). The relevance of collaboration in production and distribution will be

emphasized. The role of NPAN – Newspapers Proprietors Association of Nigeria and that of BON-Broadcasting Organization of Nigeria will also be examined.

Development Communication

Advanced Principles of Development Communication:

Aims at deeper appreciation and understanding of the principles that led Development Communication as a concept. The present state of arts in the area of development communication will also be examined.

Classical and Contemporary Modes of Development Communication:

Reviews the classical understanding of development communication; the contemporary reality in the era of globalization and the attendant changes in the modes of operating development communication.

Advanced Development Reporting:

Exposes students to the challenges of reporting development issues. It aims at acquainting students to issues of development and how to competently and authoritatively write on issues.

Advanced Mass Media and National Development Examines:

The significance and expected role of the mass media to national development. The activities of United Nations Agencies and multinational corporations in selected developing and newly industrializing countries will be examined along with the impact of national and international media in enhancing and facilitating development.

Traditional/Modern Communication and Rural Development:

Takes a look at the traditional modes of communication in rural societies and how these modes are evolving in the face modern techniques and technologies of communication. The significance of these modes of communication in promoting rural development will also be examined.

Advanced Research Methods

Social Science Research:

Students will be exposed to the science and terminologies of research in the social sciences and to the scope and diversity of social science research.

Types of Social Research:

To acquaint students with the variety and types of social science research.

General Research Design:

Deals with techniques of research design.

Data Analysis:

The last stage of the courses in research method and it is aimed at exposing students to the different approaches to data analysis. In particular, it will familiarize students to the different applications of the social sciences packages (SPSS).

Theories of Mass Communication

The course will expose students to general normative theories of communication.

Advanced Theories in Mass Communication

The course is a build-up on 813, it takes a deeper and critical look at the new emerging theories of mass communication in the context of the information society.

Thesis/Practicum

All students on the programme must undertake a thesis of about 40-45,000 words in their areas of speciality. A student is also at liberty to write a thesis of not less than 20,000 words accompanied with a production work.

Industrial Attachment

Every student is exposed to working in Media industry for not less than 2 months under supervision and expected to submit a log book, report, exhibit of production, etc.

International Communication

A review of world new agencies, roles, New World Information and Communication Order Debate revisited, Media/Cultural Imperialism, International Economic Communication and other Actors in International Communication system.

Political Communication

Politics, democracy and the Media, effects of Political Communication and Media as Political actors, communicating politics by Political Party, pressure groups and performance of politics in democratic process.

Health Communication

An examination or overview of health reporting, planning and execution of publicity campaign on health and related issues.

Environmental Communication

An examination or overview of environmental reporting, planning and execution of publicity campaign on environmental and energy related issues.

7.10. Doctor of Philosophy (PhD.) in Mass Communication

7.10.1. Admission Requirement

- Candidate must have a good M.Sc degree in Mass Communication with a GPA of not less than 4.0 in the 5 point scale.
- Candidate must satisfy the Department in the admission interview.
- Candidate with a good M.Phil. degree has an added advantage.

7.10.2. Conditions for Award of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD.) In Mass Communication

The PhD degree programme in Mass Communication shall consist of: - Course Work – Seminars, Thesis Writing, and Defence.

Candidate must take and pass a total of 48 Units of which 30 Units will be from the Masters M.Sc, M.Phil. Programme.

Candidate must take and pass 12 Units of 900 and 950 level courses divided as follows:-

- 7 Units of 900 level and 5 Units at the 950 level.

This is in addition to the 6 (six) Units of the PhD Thesis:-

One year of continuous academic interaction with the Department is compulsory for all PhD candidates.

7.10.3. Duration Of The Ph.D. Degree Programme

Course Work for the Ph.D. degree shall be for a minimum of two semesters for the full-time candidates and four semesters for the part-time candidates.

Minimum pass grade for all courses at the Ph.D. level shall not be less than a B=4,'00 on a 5 points scale.

The PhD applicant shall begin first as a PhD Student; and after successfully passing all the course work at the 4:00 GPA; such a student now becomes a PhD candidate.

Total period for the PhD programme in Mass Communication shall be a minimum of three (3) years Post-Master degree work.

Extension of programme duration shall be granted for not more than two semesters on the recommendation of the Head of Department and approval by the Dean of Post Graduate Studies.

7.10.4. Learning Outcome, Competences And Skills

At the end of the Ph.D. work in Mass Communication, graduate should demonstrate the following competencies and professional knowledge in:

- Advanced communication research methods as well as in theoretical formulation of relevant communication theories.
- Competency in critical analysis of communication issues and problems.
- Proficiency in the use of ITC tools and techniques.
- Competency in the use of digital Studio/Newsroom and PRAD Labs.

7.10.5. Learning Outcomes: Behavioral Attributes

A PhD degree holder in Mass Communication should be able to demonstrate both academic and professional skills in:

- Media entrepreneurial skills
- Apply communication skills, strategies and tactics to solve contemporary media problems in the society.
- Design communication messages for the societal reputation and good governance.

7.10.6. Material And Human Resources Required

The minimum material and human resources for the PhD degree in Mass Communication must include but not limited to the following:-

Academic Staff

- All academic staff must have the PhD degree.
- Between 20 to 25 percent of them should be Professors and/or Associate Professors
- Staff/Students ratio should be one to six for effective teaching and research.
- A Ph.D. supervisor shall not supervise more than four (4) PhD work at the same time. He/She can be second reader for not more than four (4) PhD work.
- A fresh PhD holder shall not be allowed to solely supervise a PhD work. He/She needs between three (3) to four (4) years for maturity at that level. All lecturers with PhD and by rank not below Senior Lecturer grade shall constitute the postgraduate teachers of the Department.

Administrative and Technical Staff

For the PhD degree programme in Mass Communication, the following supportive staffs are required.

- One Technology for Radio Studio
- One Technology for the Television Studio
- One Technical Officer for the Photo-Journalism Lab.
- One media specialist for the Newsroom.
- One media Resources Asst. for the Computer Room
- One Technologist for the Advertising and Public Relations Lab.
- Well-equipped Department Reading Room.
- Two Administrative Staff
- Two Secretarial Staff
- Four Clerical Assistants

7.10.7. Studios

- One well equipped Radio Studio or Radio Station
- One well equipped Television Studio or Television Station
- Postgraduate reading carrel (for the PhD only)
- Internet facilities, photocopiers and adequate funding.

7.10.8. Course Code and Titles

Course codes for the M/Phil and the PhD courses shall be from MAS 900 to 999 levels.

Note: All PhD candidates must take and pass six (6) units of courses at the 900 level.

Original Thesis writing and is a compulsory requirement for all PhD candidates regardless of his/her area of specialization.

The panel for the oral Thesis defense shall be the joint work of both the Department and the Dean of School of Postgraduate Studies. It is also required that the PhD candidate must have two (2) positive assessment of his/her work out of the three (3) assessors for his/her Thesis.

The report of the Assessor must be approved by the Post-Graduate Boards and finally by the Senate before the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) is awarded.

Peculiar to Mass Communication; all the PhD candidates must hold membership of any of the media professional bodies such as – The Guild of Editors, (NGE), Advertising Practitioner Council of Nigeria – APCON, Nigerian Institute of Public Relations (NIPR) and many more.

8. POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

8.1. Introduction

The subject matter of Political Science involves the understanding of the character of the state and society and complex interactions among them. This includes understanding the nature of public power, the constitution and functioning of government, the role of citizens in governance as well as the struggles for power and resources that accompany all these.

8.2. Philosophy

Political Science training at the Postgraduate level is designed to produce future researchers and teachers in the tertiary educational system in Nigeria. The programmes are also designed to respond to the needs of the Nigerian society for skilled manpower in diverse areas of public life including public administration, diplomacy, rural development and governance and to produce graduates who have the ability to drive the governance of the public and private sectors with specialized skills.

8.3. Objectives

The objectives of any Post Graduate degree programme in Political Science are to:-

- a) Enable graduates to acquire advanced skills and competence in diverse areas of political research.
- b) Train graduates to develop ability for critical thinking and judgment through a broad knowledge of theoretical and practical issues in politics, administration and diplomacy.
- c) Train skilled manpower for educational institutions, public bureaucracy, private sector and international agencies.
- d) Enable graduates to acquire entrepreneurial skills that will make them successful in public life and to become self-employed.
- e) Produce graduates who are equipped with relevant ICT knowledge and skills that will assist them in future work in academia, public bureaucracy, private enterprises and international organizations.

Throughout the programme therefore, emphasis is placed on training in research techniques and the development of analytical skills that can be applied to solving socio-political problems.

8.4. Degree Nomenclature

Nomenclature for the postgraduate degree programmes in Political Science are:

- Post Graduate Diploma (PGD)
- Masters of Science (M.Sc.)
- Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)

8.5. Postgraduate Diploma Programmes (PGD)

a) Admission requirements

Basic Admission Requirements for PGD Programmes:

The criteria for admission into the PGD programme in Political Science will be as follows:

- i) Candidates must satisfy the matriculation requirements of the University including English Language.
- ii) A minimum of 3rd Class Bachelors degree in Political Science or a related discipline awarded by an approved and accredited University.
- iii) HND and/or professional qualifications cognate to Political Science from a recognized institution with not less than upper credit.

b) Areas of Specialization

- i) The Post Graduate Diploma in Political Science should reflect areas of specialization in the discipline and candidates should specialize in their intended area of specialization for the Masters degree.
- ii) A student's project topic must be in his/her intended area of specialization.

c) Duration of Programme

- i) Full-Time PGD shall run for a minimum of two (2) Semesters and a maximum of four (4) Semesters.
- ii) The Part-time shall run for a minimum of four (4) semesters and a maximum of six (6) semesters.

d) Requirements for Graduation

A candidate must have fulfilled the following conditions to be awarded any Post Graduate Diploma degree in Political Science.

- i) Registered and passed a minimum of 30 credit units of both core and elective courses as follows:

ii) Core Courses

- | | |
|--|---------|
| - Development of Political Thought- | 3 Units |
| - Foundations of Political Economy- | 3 Units |
| - Political Behaviour- | 3 Units |
| - Research methods & Statistical Process | 3 Units |
| - Contemporary Political Analysis | 3 Units |

- | | |
|--|---------|
| b. Elective Courses reflecting students area of specialization | 9 Units |
|--|---------|

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| c. Project | 6 Units |
|------------|---------|

Total	<hr/> 30 Units
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- iii) Carry out and submit a research project relevant to the area of specialization based on an approved topic by the Department and Post Graduate Board within the stipulated period for graduation.
- e) **Domiciliation of the Programme**
The Post Graduate Diploma Programme shall be domiciled in the Department of Political Science and Faculty of the Social Sciences of each University.
- f) **Students Enrolment**
This should not be more than 40% of Postgraduate enrolment for academic masters programme of the Department and shall be subject to the carrying capacity of the Department.
- g) **External Examiner System**
The external examiner system shall be used at the end of the Postgraduate Diploma programme to assess the courses and projects.
The external examination must at least be a senior lecturer with a PhD in the discipline.
The project shall be subject to oral examination where the student is required to show evidence that he/she carried out the work and had pertinent knowledge of the subject matter. A score shall be awarded at the end of the examination.

8.6. Master of Science Degree Programme (MSc.)

8.6.1. Admission Requirements

- i) Candidates must satisfy the matriculation requirements of the University including English Language at the O/level
- ii) Candidates with Bachelors degree in Political Science from an approved university with its political science programme accredited by the NUC.
- iii) Candidates with a minimum of second class lower degree and a CGPA of 3.00 on a five point scale.
- iv) Candidates with a Post Graduate Diploma degree in political science or from a cognate discipline awarded by a recognized institution with not less than an upper credit.

8.6.2. Duration of Programme

- i) A full Master's Programmes should run for a minimum of 4 semesters and a maximum of 6 semesters.
- ii) Part-time master's programmes should run for a minimum of 6 semesters and maximum of 8 semesters.
- iii) For extension beyond the specified maximum period, a special permission of the Board of Postgraduate School shall be required.

8.6.3. Requirement for Graduation

To be awarded a Master of Science Degree in Political Science, a candidate must pass a minimum of 33 credit units made up as follows:

a)	Core courses		
	Theories of Political Science reflecting candidate's area of specialization	-	3 Units
	Methods and Techniques of Political Inquiry-	-	3 Units
	Statistical and Mathematical models	-	3 Units
	Computer and political science research-	-	3 Units
	Issues in Entrepreneurship	-	3 Units
b)	Electives reflecting the areas of specialization of candidates -		9 Units
c)	Seminars	-	3 Units
d)	Dissertation	-	6 Unit
	Total		<u>33 Units</u>

8.6.4. External Examiner System

The external examiner system shall be used at the end of the Masters programme to assess the course and the thesis.

The thesis shall be defended orally before a panel of internal and external examiners and scores awarded.

8.6.5. Domain of the Programme

All Masters Programmes in Political Science should be domiciled in the Department of Political Science and Faculty of the Social Sciences of each University.

8.6.6. Students' Enrolment

This shall be subject to the carrying capacity of the Department bearing in mind the staff workload and facilities available.

8.6.7. Other Guidelines

All other guidelines for the award of an M.Sc Degree in Political Science are as contained in the BMAS for Social Sciences.

8.6.8. Course Description

Theory and Methods of Political Inquiry

This deals with the logic, methods and philosophy of scientific inquiry as it relates to the social sciences, and particularly political science, methods of Data Analysis and survey techniques are examined as well as the processes of Theory Building and Medal Construction.

Major Schools of Administrative Thought

Focus shall be on Rationalism and Scientific Management Theory, Human Relations Theory, Behaviouralism, General System, Theory and Policy Sciences.

Organization Theory and Behaviour

Examination of the central role of organizations in public life. Presentation of major theories of organization and organizational behaviours and the individual's role in organization. Explanatory theories drawn from political philosophy, sociology and psychology.

Administrative Law

Development, philosophy and the role of Regulatory Administration, organization, functions and procedures of selected national and State Public Enterprises; Principles affecting administrative discretion; administrative power over private rights-conflict of Fundamental Right and Directive Principles of State Policy. Judicial Control of Administrative Decisions; Role of Public Complaints Commission and other extra Judicial agencies.

Public Personnel Administration

Analysis of Philosophy, functions and procedures of Public Personnel Management, Recruitment, Training and Staff Development; Career Planning, Placement and Promotion; Rank versus position Classification; Employer-Employee relations and Joint Negotiation Machinery; Administrative Ethics and the problem of corruption

Development Administration

Theory of Economic Development; Planning Theory and Machinery

Public Policy Analysis

Analysis of major forces determining public policy including the role of Chief Executive, Legislature and Bureaucracy, allocating resources, social indicators, forecasting the future decision-making; implementation and evaluation research. Approaches-both Rational- normative and incremental-to policy analysis and policy impact analysis explored. Policy areas such as Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Education Policy, Public Health and Social Welfare Programme to be examined.

Public Enterprises

The Developmental Role of Public Enterprises in Nigerian economy, the role and activities of multinationals; Financing of the Enterprises Promotion Board. Organization and Management Public Enterprises – Problem of Autonomy versus public accountability. Audit and Control of Public Enterprises.

Principles of Public Finance

Fiscal Policies and Structures, Financial Administration in government including budgeting and fiscal control and accountability.

Management Processes and Techniques

Nature and scope of Public Management-concepts of administrative authority and responsibility, regulatory and development, functions of governmental organization; Management of the Development Functions-planning and decision-making, Directing and Motivating-Theory and Decision-making-MBO Directing and Motivating Theory and hierarchy of need theory; Managerial Grid; Staffing; Controlling and Reporting. A basic understanding of modern Management Techniques, e.g. PPBS, Network Analysis and Systems Analysis.

Nigerian Administration and Local Government

Development, Structure and Functions and Roles of Public Administration at the National and State levels and a critical assessment of its performance over the past two decades. The course also looks at the organization, functions and role of Local Government institutions and a critical and a critical examination of the administrative and decision-making processes and practices.

Comparative Local Government

A comparative analysis of the local government systems in various countries, e.g. Britain, France, Soviet Union and USA.

Comparative Public Administration

An organizational and functional comparative analysis of various types of models of Public Administration as obtained in various countries.

Development Economics

This course is a macro-economic survey of classical and modern thoughts and trends of economic development. It treats among others, the concept of economic development; the problems of measurement of development. The development of macro-economic thought and practice from the mercantilists and classical/laissez-faire thinkers to the socialists/Marxist analysis and the Keynesian theory; validity and relevance; analysis of selected major models and theories of economic growth and development, such as the Ricardian, Rostow, Harrod- Domar, Kaldon and the structuralist models. Finally, the development planning and implementation process in Nigeria will be reviewed as a case analysis in terms of the need to plan for economic development, types of planning, the planning machinery and, the planning process.

Budgetary Process in State and Local Governments

Budgeting and Budgetary Processes; Changes brought about under the presidential constitution, performance budgeting-basic elements and applicability in public sector organization.

National Planning and Implementation

Planning process in a mixed economy; development plan of Nigeria-aims and objectives; processes and machinery of planning at Federal, State and Local Government levels; machineries and problems of plan implementation-social accounting, benefit analysis, case study of a selected plan project.

Development Policy and Social Change

The course will focus on Nigeria's National Development, case Studies of different development policies overtime e.g. Education, Health, Agric, Housing, Industrialization etc. The relationship between this and social change in Nigeria shall be our focus.

Rural Development The course will focus on contending theories of Development, and rural development; concept of Rural Development. Elements of rural development including the social structure; customary and transplanted laws; land-tenure; mode and techniques of production; rural-urban migration; market mechanism; provision of social services; community involvement and participation in politics and state Policies. The comparison of rural development in the Third World, and the politics behind it shall be examined.

Theory and Methods of Comparative Politics

This course deals with approaches to comparative politics such as structural-Functional Analysis, social process Approach, etc. It will discuss scheme for comparing political system; Analytical Methods such as factor analysis and aggregate data analysis will also be used in this course.

Comparative Political Development: A Third World Approach

This course deals with political development in the Third World. The North-South Relations and may forms of intrahemispheric (Southern) interaction. It looks at ways of breaking dependency of the South on the North and fostering intra-hemispheric cooperation.

Comparative Federalism

This course seeks to assess the capability of federalism as a compromise between two contending types of national self-determination and sub-national self-determination. Through a survey of relevant theories and approaches, the course will explore the historical and social conditions responsible for the differences and similarities in the practice of federalism. Case studies will be used to illustrate the issues raised.

Comparative Political Systems

Based on a survey of theories and methods of comparative political analysis, this course will explore the historical and social conditions responsible for similarities and differences between political systems. Among topics to be covered are: Comparative processes of state formation, political participation, political socialization and ideology, the socio-economic contexts of politics.

The Military and Politics

In one form or another, the military is a central factor in the politics of modern nation state. This course seeks to explore issues such as: Inter-dependence of civil-military types military factors in the foundation of states; the sources of military intervention in politics, the impact of class and/or ethnic relations upon military organization procedures behaviour; the military as an agency of national development, Case studies will be used to illustrate conceptual issues.

Political Parties and Political Process

Political parties are amongst the more pervasive organizational forms for the aggregation and articulation of political interests, and thus of enormous import in shaping political processes of nation-states. Drawing from the relevant body of theories and approach cross-cultural studies, this course explores problems such national context; the function of parties in the mediation of political mobilization and development.

African Politics

The central objective of this course is to situate the historical, economic and social conditions underlying the course of political development of contemporary African States. Since its emergence as a field of intellectual inquiry, the study of African politics - like the study of development of which it is closely related - has witnessed expansion and shifts in theoretical orientations and substantive concerns. Thus, a central concern of the course will be to investigate the premises of divergences between contending theoretical perspectives that seek to explicate the interrelationship between politics and national development in African societies.

International Institutions

Theories regarding the nature and purposes of international institutions; the idea of supra-nationalism, functional approach to integration, the theory of collective security. Institutions as the highest forms of multilateral diplomacy; as exercises in community binding and as instruments of change. Types and patterns of international organizations, that is, Universal/Regional, governmental/non-governmental organization. The constitution, structure and experience of institutions such as the League of Nations, the United Nations ECOWAS, etc, as illustrating some of the major ideas and issues of international organization.

Theories of International Relations

Traditional behavioural and post-behavioural approaches to the study of international relations; concepts of foreign policy behaviour and decision-making; Utopian and realist approaches; theories of integration and conflict; systems theory and the interplay between nationalism and internationalism. The relationship between theories of international relations and the assumptions of policy-makers.

Africa's International Relations

Decolonisation and Pan-Africanism. The African regional order; the formation and operation of the OAU. Boundary disputes; irredentism, secession and external intervention in African conflicts. The role of African States in the International system; the UN, UNCTAD and the non-aligned movement. The role of the ECA in Africa's development the EEC-ACP association; the struggle for power in Southern Africa. Relations with the West, Communist Powers and the Arab States. Africa in the Post-Cold War era, what roles?

International Law

Development functions, theory and sources. Prescriptions as rules of law. Custom and general principles. The nature of a horizontal legal order. International personality. Sovereignty and immunity, Exhaustion of local remedies and denials of justice. Recourse to force; the seas, airspace, Human Rights and minimum standards of justice. Limits of territorial sovereignty and on just and. Treaties and Jus cogens; the role of diplomacy.

Theories of Conflict and International Security

The Evolution of modern strategic thinking-major criticisms of the subject and assessments of their validity. Use of force in the nuclear Age; Theories of Deterrence-concept the requirements of credibility, capability and deterrence. Theories of crises management and limited war, concept of crisis management; brinkmanship and escalation; concept and threat analysis relevant to strategic theory of Africa; Revolutionary warfare; Alliances.

Arms Control and Disarmament

Disarmament-concept, critique of theory; history. Arms control-concept, arms control talks-SALT, NPT, etc. basic requirements of viable arms, control. Arms race, arms trade with Third World. The Nigerian option for Nuclear debate; Usefulness of Arms; control talk to the World.

Defence and Strategic Analysis

Strategic doctrines of the superpowers; the defence policies of the nuclear powers; NATO and Warsaw Pact. Foreign military intervention in Africa. Hypotheses and propositions concerning collective security systems in Africa. Strength and weaknesses of the South African threat. France and Nigerian neighbours. Introduction to defence Economics, Theories of Defence Expenditure, Resources for Defence, Budgeting for Defence; Theory of collective or Public Goods; Military Alliances etc.

Foreign Policy Analysis

This course deals with the ways in which international actors -primarily but not exclusively states-formulate decision and strategies for dealing with other members of the international community. Emphasis is laid on the interplay between domestic and external forces; on the organization, psychology and politics of small group decision-making; on the purposes behind foreign policy and on the instruments available to those who make it. Problems of comparison, choice, evaluation and rationality are also dealt with.

Theory and Practice of Diplomacy

This course provides practical and analytical insights into the problems and issues to do with organization, representation, negotiation, treaties and multilateral diplomacy of states. It is concerned with the different ways in which states manage their Foreign Policy and conduct business internationally. Emphasis is laid on: organisation of Diplomacy Missions, trade and overseas representation; negotiation, bilateral and multilaterals diplomacy and other international agreements; international conference diplomacy GATT, G-77, G-7, IMF, etc.; international economic management. foreign policy problems of new states; and diplomacy and international security. and Diplomacy of Economic Development.

Special Seminar on International Relations.

Classic and Modern Political Thought

Political Thought from Plato to Mao Tse Tung. and other contemporary thinkers.

Political Philosophy

A critical analysis of selected problems in political Philosophy. The nature of the State. Authority and Power Theories of democracy. equality and freedom.

Contemporary Political Theory

Discussion of major trends in Western political Theory. Logic and the practical application of quantitative analysis.

Contemporary Political Analysis

Discussion of major trends in Western Political Theory since about 1770. Topics include schools of thoughts, such as: Liberalism, socialism, Marxism, Nationalism.

Normative Political Theory

The State. power. freedom. equality. social class. those are the major issues which concern modern political Theory. However. interpretations differ considerably The focus of attention will therefore be on two influential and contrasting schools of thought. Positivism and Marxism. An introduction to their respective general methodologies will be studied. This will be followed by a consideration of the positivist

and marxist analysis of contemporary societies. concentrating on their different approaches to the issues outlined above. Finally their views to the future will be assessed

Political Sociology

This is concerned with three broad areas of interest The first is the Ways in which societies and their political systems have evolved The second is the way in which the social and power structures of present day societies may be analysed. The third is analysis of the state. and the nature of power in both democracies and totalitarian regimes. Topics covered therefore include: class, status, elites, political socialization, empirical political behaviour, democracy, and contract and stability. The work of theorists, ranging from Marx and Weber to contemporary political scientists, would be evaluated

Special Seminar in Political Theory

Theories of Political Economy

An examination of the methodological as well as substantive issues in the study of societal change. It looks at the structures and processes underlying the movement of society. Theories about the organisation of production and the distribution of socially generated surplus in various social formations both capitalist and pre-capital are looked into.

State and Economy

Focuses on the ways in which the state regulates. intervenes and participated in the process of production and in the distribution and exchange process in society

The Political Economy of Africa

Examines the contemporary dynamics of African Reality; the class character of African Societies; the State in the process of capital Accumulation; Neo-colonial Dependency; ideologies of legitimation. Further examines Africa's role and functions in the world capitalist system from its evolution in the 15th Century to the present.

Politics of the World Economy

The evolution of international economic relations since the formation of the modern state system during the mercantilist period. Issues to be analysed include the impact of the system of states on the functioning of both the international and national economies and the consequences for the relationship between them. Attention will also be focused on the international economic relations of planned economies; the growth and location of production, and its distribution between countries; the inter-state conflict and cooperation (including its institutional expression) in the arena of international political economy; the divergencies between the richer and poorer countries (imperialism and underdevelopment); the role of multinational-corporations and the new international division of labour.

International Economic Relations

This dynamics of the international economic system, international trade, international economic and financial institutions, Regional economic groupings, South-South cooperation.

Classical and Modern Political Thought

Political Thought from Plato to African thinkers are to be examined. Theories to be considered include, the state, power, freedom, equality, authority, justice, democracy, liberalism, socialism, marxism revolution, etc. Attention will also be focused on two influential schools of thought; positivism and marxism.

Theories of Political Development

This course surveys the major theories and concepts currently used to explain social change and political development. Basic models of social change formulated by Karl Marx and Marx Weber and their off shoot will be examined.

The Political Economy of Nigeria

This deals with the nature of the state, Society and economy in Nigeria; the underlying basis of the organisation of production distribution and exchange and the role of the Nigerian state and social classes in these processes; Nigeria and the World Economy.

Special Seminar on Political Economy and Development Studies

8.7. Doctor of Philosophy Degree Programme (Ph.D.)

8.7.1. Admission Requirements

- i) All candidates must have the university minimum requirement for a B.Sc degree in Political Science.
- ii) Candidates with a master degree with a CGPA of at least 3.5 on a 5.0 point scale.
- iii) Candidates with Bachelor's degree from an approved university must obtain a minimum of a second class lower degree in the relevant discipline.
- iv) A brief satisfactory statement of intended area of research.

8.7.2. Duration of the Programme

The duration of the PhD programme is:

Full-Time – A minimum of six semesters and a maximum of ten semesters.

Part-time – A minimum of eight semesters and a maximum of twelve semesters.

8.7.3. Requirements for Graduation

- i) Doctorate (Ph.D.) programme in Political Science is primarily by seminars and research. Students are expected to present at least two major seminar papers in any two areas of specialization other than theirs, as well as a thesis proposal. In addition, one seminar paper constituting an interim report from the student's fieldwork must be presented. A doctoral (Ph. D) thesis of 12 credit units must be defended before a panel of examiners.
- ii) Where course work is prescribed, conditions stipulated in the BMAS for the Social Sciences should apply.

8.7.4.Domain of Programme

All Ph.D. programmes should be domiciled in the Department of Political Science and Faculty of the Social Sciences of each University.

8.7.5.Student Enrolment

This shall be subject to the carrying capacity of the Department bearing in mind staff workload and facilities available, as provided in the BMAS for the Social Sciences.

8.7.6.Other Guidelines

All other guidelines for the award of a PhD in Political Science are as contained in the BMAS for Social Sciences

8.8. Areas of Specialization for Masters (M.Sc.) and Doctorate (Ph.D.) in Political Science

- i) Political Theory
- ii) Methodology
- iii) Comparative Politics
- iv) Public Administration and Local Government
- v) Political Economy
- ii) Science, Technology and Public Policy
- iii) International Relations and Foreign Policy
- iv) Cyber Politics
- v) Politics of Human Rights
- vi) Bio and agricultural politics, including the politics of energy
- vii) Gender and politics
- viii) Development and social change
- ix) Conflict, Peace and Strategic Studies

8.9. Minimum Facilities Required for Post Graduate Studies in Political Science

A Department of Political Science running Post Graduate Programmes must possess the following facilities:

- 1) A well equipped computer room with internet access
- 2) A well-equipped mock parliament
- 3) A dedicated postgraduate room

9. POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES IN PSYCHOLOGY

9.1. Introduction

Psychology as a Science of Behaviour of the mind, spirit and soul seeks to discover and recognize patterns and analysis trends of behaviour, by the use of facts, principles, theories and generalizations in order to improve our knowledge, understanding, control or modification of behaviour in various social, cultural setting, groups, institutions and organizations.

9.2. Philosophy And Mission Statement

The Philosophy and Mission statement behind the Postgraduate curriculum of Psychology in all Nigerian Universities shall be to equip Postgraduate students with skills, competencies, concepts, theories, models and abilities which shall enable them, upon graduation, to analyze, understand, predict, condition, modify, control, reform and change human and animal behaviours; for the overall social, economic, political and national development of Nigeria. In this era of the knowledge economy based on global and competitive Intellectual Capital Development and Utilization, PG programmes in Psychology shall train graduates who shall compete globally, utilizing their knowledge of Psychology (egg Cognitive Behaviourism, Behavior Modification; Artificial Intelligence; etc.) to change and serve the world. The Psychology Imperatives of Entrepreneurship, Motivation, Productivity, Performance and Problem Solving, shall undergird all PG Programmes of Psychology in the areas of Education, Training and Development (E.T.D.) in Nigerian Universities.

9.3. Objectives

- a) To develop in Post Graduate Students of Psychology a range of transferable and utilizable skills and abilities of creative social engineering using the principles of cognition, learning, motivation, emotion, adjustment, conflicts, attitudes, beliefs, values, intelligence, personality, leadership and inter personal skills, etc.).
- b) To kindle and generate in Post Graduate students an appreciation of the importance of Psychology in a developing society like Nigeria with regard to issues of industrialization; the economy; environmental and social-cultural transformations and change and how they affect individual Nigerians, in relation to their responses, adjustments, defenses, survival strategies, and values, beliefs attitudes and behaviour.

9.4. Learning Outcomes

a) Subject Knowledge

At Post-Graduate level, the fields and areas of specialization in Theoretical and Applied Psychology are simply numerous. Individual universities or institutions offering PG courses in Psychology shall therefore be expected to exercise discretion in the content, nature and organization of their PG courses, curricula or modules, to suit their peculiarities and environments. With a solid base already laid at the BMAS of undergraduate Psychology, it is expected further that aspects of the skills, abilities, psychological terminologies, jargons, principal concepts, schools, models, issues,

paradigms, histories, theories and controversies in theoretical and applied psychology, must be covered. Indeed all Post Graduate Training and Research efforts must be guided by these subject knowledge range and scope. Special treatment must be given to such issues as Measurement and Diagnosis, Psychology Testing; Test Construction, Computer (ICT) Applications; Artificial Intelligence; Creativity imagination, and strategic thinking; especially in the areas of development, entrepreneurship; innovation, Psychotherapy; stress; conflict and crisis management; social perception; prejudice and stereotypes; problem solving, leadership, organizational and political behaviour, corporate governance; normal and abnormal behaviour in all situations, contexts and ramifications.

b) Competencies, Abilities and Skills

At Post Graduate level, Psychology students on graduation shall develop and manifest a range of perspectives, paradigms, world views, approaches to problem solving; abilities, skills, competencies and a very high level of confidence in Psycho-Diagnosis and Analysis of human or Behavioural conditions and situations.

Specifically these shall include the following:

- i) Research and Applied Skills, Ability to recognize and analyze novel, creative and challenging problems and plan research strategies for their solution.
- ii) Skills in the evaluation, interpretation and synthesis of psychological information and data.
- iii) ICT and Bio feedback, skills and other related skills and competencies.

c) Behavioural Attributes

Holders of Psychology Post Graduate degrees, certificates and diplomas are expected to manifest certain distinctive Behavioural skills, attributes, qualities, personalities and understanding in the society in general, and in field or profession and areas of specialization, in particular. Indeed, an Organizational, Clinical, Sports, Health, Experimental, Social, Environmental, Military, Forensic, School, Child, Family, Vocational, Career or Counseling Psychologist etc. should, among other professional qualities and attributes:

- i) Be professionally, ethically and morally honest, upright and effective; independent minded and creative.
- ii) Work in the Research Domain; be able to generate data and extract same for the classification, categorization and analysis of behaviour – normal or abnormal; in all settings.
- iii) Transfer skills especially problem solving skills in such contexts as clinical or industrial – organizational settings; where critical evaluations are constantly made based on limited information or data.
- iv) Develop into world class Psychologists of repute; in their chosen areas of specialization through continuous development, research and the application of new knowledge to the solving of the problems of the human condition.

9.5. Nomenclature:

- a) PGD – Postgraduate Diploma
- b) M.Sc Degree in Psychology
- c) PhD Degree in Psychology

9.6. Basic Admission Requirements And Course Duration

- a) Candidates for Admission into PGD courses in Psychology in all Nigerian Universities should possess good honours Degrees and Diplomas from recognized Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges of Education in disciplines outside of Psychology. Holders of Third Class Degrees in Psychology shall be considered. All candidates must satisfy University Matriculation requirements for B.Sc Psychology which must include a Credit Pass in Mathematics, or Statistics, English Language and Biology.
- b) Candidates for admission into M.Sc. Programme should possess at least a Second Class Lower (2.2) Honours Degree in Psychology from recognized universities with at least a CGPA of 3.00 on a 5 point scale. The minimum duration for an M.Sc Programme in Psychology shall be four semesters. Departments must exercise their discretion in this area of programme development, following international standards, such as the Training Manuals of APA or BPS (American Psychological Association or British Psychological Society). In all issues of Post Graduate and Professional Training in Psychology relating to certification, credentialing and Chartering the NPA (Nigerian Psychological Association) is the final Authority.
- c) Ph.D programmes shall last for a minimum of six (6) semesters and a maximum of ten (10) semesters.

9.7. Programme Assessment Procedures

- a) To graduate, a PGD student must earn a minimum of 30 units in 2 semesters; comprising of 24 Units of course work, lectures, seminars, internship and presentation, and 6 credits of Research project. An external examination system with viva, must apply. In order to proceed for further training a PGD graduate must earn a CGPA of at least 3.00 on a 5.0 point scale.
- b) All M.Sc programmes in Psychology shall be assessed through MODULAR course work, seminars, internship and a Research project which shall be defended through a VIVA. Masters students shall offer and pass a minimum of 33 course units at 800 level.
- c) The PhD Psychology degree programme shall be assessed through a solid M.Sc entry requirement of at least 30 units, and a CGPA of at least 4.00 on a 5 point scale and subsequent seminar presentations, plus a final thesis which shall be defended through a VIVA. All candidates must register as M.Sc/PhD students. Prospective PhD candidates shall be interviewed based on a 3-5 page proposal

9.8. PGD in Psychology:

The course is designed for the re-tooling of those whose initial degrees were outside of psychology or whose first degrees in Psychology were poor; but are interested in pursuing higher degrees in Psychology. It runs for 2 semesters.

9.8.1.Core and Compulsory Courses (Minimum)

	Courses	Units
(a)	Core courses:	
	Basic Concepts and Theories in Psychology	3 units
	Research Methods in Psychology	3 Units
	Psychology of Entrepreneurship and Internship	3 Units
	Computer Applications in Psychology	3 Units
(b)	Electives courses reflecting student's area of specialization	9 Units
(c)	Seminar	3 Units
(d)	Research Project	6 Units
	Total	30 Units

Optional Courses (Specialisation Areas)

Social Psychology	3 Units
Clinical Psychology	3 Units
Psychometrics	3 Units
Organizational Psychology	3 Units
Military Psychology	3 Units
Environmental Psychology	3 Units
School and Counseling Psychology	3 Units
Sports Psychology	3 Units
Developmental Psychology	3 Units
Human Resources/Personnel Psychology	3 units
Cognitive Psychology	3 Units
Architectural Psychology	3 Units
Health Psychology	3 Units
Legal psychology and criminology	3 Units

9.9. M.Sc in Psychology

9.9.1.Core And Compulsory Courses

(a)	Core courses	
	Theories Controversies and Paradigms in the Schools of Psychology	3 units
	Research Methods in Psychology	3 Units
	Psychology of Entrepreneurship and Internship	3 Units
	Computer Applications in Psychology	3 Units
(b)	Electives courses reflecting student's area of specialization	9 Units
(c)	Issues in entrepreneurship	3 Units
(d)	Seminar	3 Units
(e)	Dissertation	6 Units
	Total	33 Units

Optional Courses/Areas of Specialisation

All students, in addition to the 12 units of core courses shall offer and pass 9 other units to be selected from the following courses

Artificial Intelligence	3 Units
Advanced Organizational and Industrial Psychology	3 units
Advanced Human Resources and Personnel Psychology	3 Units
Organizational Behaviour Modification	3 Units
Psychology of Social Change and Reform	3 Units
Advanced Clinical Psychology and Assessment	3 Units
Systems of Psychotherapies and Bio Feedback	3 Units
Advanced Physiological Psychology	3 Units
Advanced Psychopharmacology	3 Units
Advanced Psychopathology	3 Units
Advanced Vocational and Counseling Psychology	3 Units
Early and Later Life Developmental Psychology	3 Units
Advanced Environmental Psychology	3 Units
Advanced Architectural Psychology	3 Units
Advanced Ergonomics and Man-Machine Systems	3 Units
Advanced Theories and Systems in Perception and Apperception	3 Units
Theories of Advanced Learning and Conditioning	3 Units
Advanced Theoretical and Applied Psychometrics	3 Units
Advanced Social Psychology	3 Units
Advanced Health Psychology	3 Units
Advanced Principles of Sports Psychology	3 Units
Advanced Theories in Psychology of Stress, Conflict and Crisis Management	3 Units
Mathematical Psychology	3 Units
Engineering Psychology	3 Units
Advanced Political Psychology	3 Units
Forensic and Legal Psychology	3 Units

9.10. Course Description

Advanced Research Methods

Problem of behavioural research: control, inference and generalization, demand characteristics and concept of quasi-control. Naturalistic view point in psychological research. Theory of experimentation, experimental designs; hypotheses testing; internal and external validity; plausible and rival hypothesis. Quasi-experimental designs. Correlational research; complex correlation designs; mixed designs; single subject research. Multivariate analysis and psychological theory. Some fundamental issue in psychological methodology; subjectivity vs. objectivity; theory vs. data; behaviour artifacts.

Neurophysiological Bases of Behaviour

Study of the cerebrospinal and autonomic nervous system in their relation to Psychological functions; the sense organs and peripheral nervous system; the ductless glands. Theories of bodily correlates of psychological functions. Physiological processes during manipulation of the psychological state of the individual; sleep, hypnosis, emotions, motives, mediation stress, anxiety depression etc. Factors in Psychosomatic

disorders. New methods of behaviour modification employing physiological monitoring and biofeed-back fall within the area of Neuropsychology.

Systems in Psychotherapies

Modern methods of diagnosis: Sources of PS diagnostic information (Medical Evaluation, Psychological Assessment, Sociological Evaluation), Integration of Diagnostic Data (The staff conference, adoption of treatment methods, referral or consultative services). Major systematic approaches to psychotherapy: psychoanalytic therapy, behaviour therapy, client center psychotherapy, Cognitive therapy. Existential/Transactional analysis, reality therapy, rational-emotive therapy. Techniques and specialized methods of treatment: Individual therapy, group therapies, chemotherapy, electroconvulsive therapy.

Advanced Psychopathology

This is a continuation of the basic course in abnormal psychology. The objective is to examine in detail the fundamental concepts in psychopathology. The course will concentrate upon the dynamics of the most common syndromes found in psychotherapy such as personality disorders characterological problems, and sexual deviations, depression, Psychosomatic illness: hypertension, migraine headache, duodenal ulcer, alcoholism, drug abuse, human and animal models of Psychopathology; learned helplessness, socio-cultural and cognitive models of psychopathology; psychoses; childhood psychopathologies.

Drug and Behaviour (Psychopharmacology)

The objective of this course is to make students aware of the wide range of addictive drugs available. To give an overview of some common symptoms of drug abuse and dependence. Special attention will be given to Psychotropic drugs, problems of withdrawal, overdose, and the debilitating effects of drug use and abuse. Alcoholism and theories of alcohol dependence. Alcoholism and drug addiction in Nigerian Society.

Enthnopsychiatry

Culture-bound disorders or folk psychiatry; natural and supernatural causation; Indigenous psychotherapeutic methods; witchcraft and magic as healing techniques; controversies of tradomedico models of treatment of mental illness; Roles and impact of native healers; social meaning of folk psychopathology. Urbanization and mental health; Indigenous healer and momodernizing societies.

Childhood Behaviour Disorders

Developmental deviations; the atypical child; borderline behaviours; personality disorders and anti-social behaviours; the role of psychosocial milieu (the family; neighbourhood etc.); childhood psychoses; the autistic child; mental retardation; partial mild and profound retardations; Dawn's Syndrome; Soft neurological disorders in children; minimal brain dysfunction (MBD) hyperactivity; School phobias; learning disability; Neuro- psychological Assessment of the child.

Clinical Practicum and Testing

The objective is to afford the student an opportunity to combine theoretical concepts with practical experience in a clinical setting. Contents of this course include: Pretest interviews; psychodiagnostic evaluation-Wechsler Scales, TAT, CAT, DAT, Bender-Gestalt, etc.; report writing, case study, clinical conferences, individual therapies.

Dissertation

Any essay of about 15000 words based on field/laboratory research to be prepared by the student under the guidance of a supervisor. The choice of the problem will be made in consultation with the Department.

Organizational Theory and Analysis

Structural-Functionalist theories and organizational analysis; Social system theory; Interactionism and social Action Theory .Symbolic Interactionism; Integrative theories of organizations; Radical theories of organizations; Critical theory, conflict theory, anti-organization theory; radical humanism, radical structuralism and organisational analysis; organisational analogies: organisations as machines; organisation as organisms; organisations as schismatic systems, organisations as cybernetic systems; organisations as metaphorical constructs; organisations as psychic prisons; organisations as instruments of domination.

Intervention Theory and Organisational Development

Concepts of change, development and innovation; Reactions to change; the approaches to planned change; the development of organisation development; the, environmental context of O.D.; Innovation in Organisations in developing countries. Impact on and conflict with the personal values of the manager.

Man, Work and Organisation

Behaviour in organisations, a social psychological perspective; integrating the individual and the organisation; Self-concept and its development; Personality and identity; Role behaviour, Role Conflict and role ambiguity; Power and Authority; leadership; Concept of organisational effectiveness; Motivational patterns and performance; Communication process in organisations. Decision-making and policy formulation. Work and leisure.

Training and Manpower Development

Job analysis techniques, selection, placement and training. sensitivity techniques, career planning; management styles and values of Nigerian Society. Cross-cultural perspective on Personnel development training and evaluation.

Industrial Attachment and Orientation

This is the practical aspect of the organisational Psychology Courses. It will be divided into three (3) phases, thus: Phase 1: Critical assessment of Nigerian organisations touching on the issues of access, social research in, and relevance of organisation theory to, Nigerian organisations. Phase 2: This will involve the attachment of students to local industries for a period of about two months or forty (40) contact hours. Phase 3: During this last phase, industrial field trips will be made to industrial and organisational concerns outside the State. This stage will provide a platform for the students to observe industrial functioning and operations in a wide variety of contexts; socio-culturally, socio-psychologically and technologically.

9.11. Ph.D in Psychology

A PhD Degree in Psychology shall be offered at any Department of Psychology in Nigeria with adequate staff and infrastructural components that meet NUC BMAS Post Graduate requirements. Areas of Specialization shall depend on Staff and Resources availability, as well as student's interests and sponsorship.

There shall be a 2 semesters or one academic session of intensive cognate contract between the student and the Department, within which period the student must present at least 3 seminars to the Department/Faculty. These seminars shall be graded.

The final Thesis must be graded equally and shall carry a credit unit of 12. This shall be in addition to the 30 Units the candidate earned at the M.Sc level; making a total of 42 credit units, to earn a PhD degree.

9.11.1. Award of Degree

To qualify for the award of the PhD Degree in Psychology, a candidate must have:

- iii) Satisfactorily completed a course of instruction and seminars presentations, specified by the Department.
- iv) Submit and defend a Thesis.
- v) Meet all the Requirements as stipulated in the Regulations of the University's School of Post Graduate Studies.

9.12. Areas of Specialization for The M.Sc And PhD Degrees in Psychology

1. Social Psychology
2. Clinical Psychology
3. Psychometrics Organizational Psychology
4. Military Psychology
5. Environmental Psychology
6. School and Counseling Psychology
7. Sports Psychology
8. Developmental Psychology
9. Human Resources/Personnel Psychology
10. Cognitive Psychology
11. Architectural Psychology
12. Health Psychology
13. Legal psychology and criminology

9.13. Resource Requirements for Teaching and Learning

The general NUC rules must apply here, for all Social Sciences and Psychology, especially in the areas of:

- a) Academic Staff, mix, ratio, rank, qualifications, ratio to students.
- b) Non Academic Staff
- c) Academic Physical Spaces
- d) Equipment and Instructional materials
- e) Library and Information Resources.

10. POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES IN SOCIOLOGY

10.1. Introduction

The postgraduate programmes in Sociology will provide opportunities for advanced knowledge and skill acquisition for a career in the private and public sectors of the national and global economies. The aim is to strengthen the capacity in problem analysis and solving. Students should be able to articulate, develop and implement research using sociological concepts and methodologies.

10.2. Philosophy

The underlying philosophy of the Postgraduate programme in Sociology is to produce competent individuals who are well-grounded in sociological concepts, theories, and the methodology needed to analyze and proffer solutions to social problems at the local and global levels.

10.3. Objectives

- a) To raise the human capital that is required to achieve societal development through the application of the concepts, theories, and methods in Sociology.
- b) To produce capable graduates who can respond effectively to the challenges of their immediate environment.
- c) To advance competency and skill in ICT and entrepreneurship as required to effectively compete in the new global system.
- d) To inculcate in graduates the discipline, focus, and commitment to academic excellence.

10.4. Nomenclature

The following postgraduate diploma and degrees may be offered in Nigeria's Universities.

- Postgraduate Diploma (PGD) in Sociology
- Master of Science (M.Sc) degree in Sociology
- Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree in Sociology

10.5. Admission Requirement

- a) **Admission requirements for Postgraduate Diploma (PGD)**
 - i. Candidates must satisfy the matriculation requirements of the University including English Language.
 - ii. A Third Class (Hons.) Bachelor's degree in Sociology or related disciplines awarded by an approved and accredited University.
 - ii. HND and/or professional qualifications cognate to Sociology from a recognized institution with not less than Upper Credit.

Areas of Specialization

Although there is no area of specialization in Postgraduate Diploma (PGD), Universities are encouraged to develop the necessary areas of specialization, depending on needs and demands. At least the project topic should be in the candidates intended area of specialization.

Candidates can specialize in any of the areas listed by each Department in the programmes that are offered.

Requirements for Graduation

A candidate must have fulfilled the following conditions to be awarded the Postgraduate Diploma:

A candidate must pass a minimum of 30 credits Units made of the following:

- ◆ 15 Units of Core Courses
- ◆ 9 Units of electives Courses
- ◆ 6 Units Project.

Domain of Programme

The Postgraduate diploma programme shall be domiciled in Sociology Department.

Students' Enrolment

This should not be more than 40% of postgraduate enrolment for academic Masters programme of Department/Faculty.

b) Admission Requirements for Masters Programme

The criteria for admission into M.Sc. programme will be as follows:

- i) Matriculation requirement of individual universities which must be 5 O'level credits including English.
- ii) Candidates with Second Class (Lower Division) Bachelor's degree in sociology from an approved University or the Postgraduate diploma with a CGPA of not lower than 3.0 on a 5-point scale from an accredited university.
- iii) Candidates with a PGD at credit level pass on weighted percentage average.

Requirements for Graduation

To be awarded a Master's Degree candidate must obtain a minimum of 33 credit units made up as follows:

- Core courses of fifteen (15) credit units.
- Elective courses of nine (9) credit units.
- Seminars (3) credit units.
- A student shall present at least one seminar, submit and defend a dissertation proposal.
- A student shall carry out research in any area of specialization in his/her discipline and submit an acceptable dissertation six (6) credit units.

c) Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)

The candidate shall:

- i) Meet the matriculation requirements of individual universities, including English Language.

- ii) Possess Masters degree with a CGPA of at least 3.5 on a 5.0 point scale.
- iii) Demonstrate adequate intellectual capacity, maturity and effective decision making and problem solving potentials.
- iv) A concept proposal not less than 5 pages in the applicant's area of specialization.

10.6. Areas of Specialization

Candidate can specialize in any of the areas of interest as listed under each department in this Benchmark Minimum Academic Standard (BMAS) or other areas specified in the programme of individual universities.

10.7. Duration of Programmes

- * **Postgraduate Diploma (PGD)**
 Full-Time: A minimum of two (2) semesters and a maximum of four (4) semesters
 Part-Time: A minimum of four (4) semesters and a maximum of six (6) semesters.
- * **Master of Science (M.Sc)**
 - a) Full-Time: A minimum of 4(four) semesters and a maximum of 6(six) semesters
 - b) Part-Time: A minimum of 6 (six) semesters and a maximum of 8 (eight) semesters.
- * **Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)**
 - a) Full-Time: A minimum of 6 (six) semesters and a maximum of 10 (Ten) semesters

10.8. Requirements for Graduation

Doctorate (Ph.D.) programmes should primarily comprise course work (12 units); Seminars (6 units); and Thesis (12 units).

Examinations

Course Work

- a) The minimum pass mark shall be 50% continuous assessment shall constitute 30% of the examination for each course.
- b) Any student who fails in any course shall repeat the course.
- c) Any student whose CGPA falls below 3.0 in any semester shall withdraw from the programme.
- d) Note: Scoring and grading of courses shall be as follows:

Credit Units (a)	% Scores (b)	Letter Grades (c)	Grade Points (GP) (d)	Average (GPA) (e)
Vary according to contact hours assigned to each Course per week per semester, and according to load carried by students.	70 – 100	A	5	Derived by multiplying (a) and (d) and dividing by Total Credit Units.
	60 -69	B	4	
	50 – 59	C	3	
	45 – 49	D	2	
	40 – 44	F	1	

Thesis or Dissertation

A Panel of examiners shall be constituted to orally assess the candidate's thesis in accordance with set regulations/criteria of the university taking the following as well into consideration:

Postgraduate Diploma Project Report: An external examiner shall read and grade the report.

Masters Dissertation

- a. Head of Department (Chief Examiner)
- b. Supervisor
- c. Co-supervisor
- d. One member outside the Department
- e. External Examiner
- f. A Representative of the Board of the School of Postgraduate Studies

Ph.D Thesis

All members of the Board of Ph.D. Examiners must be PhD holders and should normally consist of:

- a) Head of Department (Chief Examiner)
- b) Supervisor
- c) Co-supervisor(s)
- d) A Representative of the Board of the School of PG Studies.
- e) External Examiner

10.9. Courses

10.9.1. Postgraduate Diploma (PGD)

- a) Core Courses:

Sociological theory	3 units
History of Social Thought	3 units
Research methods in sociology	3 units
Computer appreciation	3 units
Issues in entrepreneurship	3 units
Total	15 Units

b) Elective courses in area of specialization	9 Units
c) Research project	6 units
Total	30 units

10.9.2. Master of Science (M.Sc) Sociology

a) Core Courses:	
Advanced Sociological Theories	3 units
Advanced Sociological Research Methods	3 units
Computer application	3 units
Issues in Entrepreneurship	3 units
Statistical Methods in Sociology	3 units
	15 Units
(b) Elective courses in area of specialization	9 units
(c) Seminar	3 units
(d) Research Project	6 units
Total	33 Units

10.9.2.1. Course Descriptions for MSc. Sociology

Advanced Sociological Theory (3 units)

An advanced examination of modern and postmodern social theory present-day approaches such as functionalism, structuralism, symbolic interactionism, Marxism Theoretical dilemmas such as structure and action, Marx and Weber, gender and analysis of language and culture ethno methodology, etc will be treated

Models in Sociological Analysis (3 units)

The course dwells on the process of model building, theory construction and concept formation, laws and interaction and causation, hypothesis and structure of scientific statement, etc.

Advanced Social Statistics (3 units)

Statistical method and reasoning in advanced statistical application of statistical methods. Prior knowledge of statistics is required

Social Change and Development (3 units)

The aim of the course, is clarification of the concepts of social change and development of various social change theories, globalization, agrarian reforms, community development, urbanization etc are to be covered.

Advanced Research Methods (3 units)

The focus is on the logic of scientific social inquiry, ethical and epistemological problems of research in Africa, sampling problem, survey research, quantitative methods, the application of participatory rapid appraisal (PRA) tools such as focus group discussions

(FGD), semi-structured interviews (SSI), matrices, and institutional mapping among other tools would be presented and discussed.

Computer Applications in Sociological Analysis (3 units)

The practical application of computers in data analysis would be presented with particular emphasis on Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), Epidemiological Information (Epi Info), Microsoft Excel and other data based programmes. Emphasis would also be placed on the use of computers in sampling designs and selection, sampling distribution and parameter estimation. Furthermore the use of computers in hypothesis testing using correlation and regression analyses, chi-square, and other inferential statistical tools are presented and discussed.

Thesis/dissertation (6 units)

Students are expected to choose a topic on any social issue/problem for a field or library research. A dissertation of a minimum of 60 or a maximum of 150 pages would be written on such topic and presented. Students are expected to display a good knowledge in the formulation of a research problem and research questions, the setting of research objectives, formulation of basic assumptions or hypothesis, a wealth of exposure to literature, selection of a research methodology/instrument, and a good knowledge of data analysis, interpretation and recommendation.

Theories in Criminology (3 units)

The objective of this course is to help students identify, examine and understand the rationale and justification about crime and its phenomenon. It is also to expose students to various theoretical explanations that have been offered to examine crime, criminal and social reactions to both.

Police and Law Enforcement (3 units)

Comparative study of police and law enforcement system, with particular reference to the British, American and Nigerian systems. The role of police, police personality, police image, police discretions, police accountability/integrity and influence of the criminal justice system would be examined.

Corrections (3 units)

The focus of this course is to identify, describe and understand the development of correctional services. The rationale for imprisonment, protection, parole and probation of offenders; the major correctional theories and their application will be treated. The process of prisonization, and alternatives to traditional methods of treatment and punishment will also be covered. The concepts of punishment, deterrence, reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration would be examined.

Administration of Justice (3 units)

The objective of this course is to understand the concept of criminal law, the types of crime and elements of major crimes. The organization and interaction of the agencies of criminal justice system; the police, courts, prisons, and juvenile justice system will be studied.

Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice System (3 units)

Juvenile delinquency its form and causes would be examined. The administration of juvenile justice system: the juvenile court, the probation of young offenders, the remand

home, the reformatory, the approved school and the Portal systems would be presented and discussed. Convention on the Right of the Child (CRC) and the Child's Rights Act (CRA) would be examined.

Theories of Development (3 units)

The focus is on the history and approaches in Sociology of development. Current theories like modernization, dependency, Marxism are examined; social structure, inequity, migration, conflict etc are studied using Nigeria as a case study.

Political Economy (3 units)

A comparative study of economic system of African mode of production in contrast with other societies, their historical development and contemporary relevance is studied. The impact of industrialization; modernization and technology and the place of Nigeria and Africa in the global economy are covered.

Social Change and Development (3 units)

This explores that conceptual framework offered by various social science disciplines to the study of development. Examination of specific issues and case studies drawn from different parts of the world with major focus on Africa and Nigeria is done here. Balanced development in Nigeria through population, settlement pattern, dispersal of industries, etc will be considered.

Social Policy and Planning (3 units)

The concept of social policy and the role of the state in the formulation and implementation of social policies would be examined together with models of social policy analysis. Special attention would be paid to social policies in relation to the family, health, education, housing, social security and the socially disadvantaged, social problems, ethnic minorities, utilities and other social services. The politics of social policy and social services provision would be implicated in the discussion.

Population Dynamics (3 units)

Analysis of various demographic variables; fertility mortality and migration. Changes in fertility behaviour, mortality resulting from various kinds of diseases, and reasons for migration, the effects of migration on the source region and point of destination. Overview of world cities. Theories of migration and urbanization.

Population Health (3 units)

Social Epidemiology, Forms and etiology of diseases. Different health care delivery systems and the extent at which they have been able to meet the challenges of incidences and prevalence of diseases in human societies.

Research Methods in Population (3 units)

Quantitative and qualitative methods of obtaining and analyzing demographic data. Focus Group Discussion and Indepth Interview. Univariate, bivariate and multivariate methods, and the construction of life tables.

Sexual and Reproductive Health (3)

The focus of this course is on the sexual behavior, sexual orientation, sexual networking, sexuality and disabilities, sexual rights and sexual education. The influence of socio-cultural Factors on the incidences of unintended pregnancies, use of family Planning, abortion, childbirth genital mutilation, VVF and UVF

Population, Policy and Planning (3 units)

An overview of different population policies in developed and developing countries. Pronatalistic, antinatalistic and naturalistic population policies. The implementation of population policies towards meeting the challenges of millennium development goals on population. Population planning and Development. Socio-political problems associated with the formulation and implementation of population policies in the sub-Saharan Africa.

Advanced Medical Sociology (3 units)

The course will address sociological perspectives on health sickness, health care and development of medicine as a social institution. The social production of medical knowledge and practices the role of medicine and alternative medical care in Nigeria. Sociology of sickness (role, stigma, illness and identity, sociological perspectives on suicide, African attitudes to suicide and self harm social causes of mental disorder. Crises in health care provision in developing societies. Sociological issues in HIV/AIDS pandemic in Africa.

Healthcare Policy and Delivery System (3 units)

The Nigerian healthcare policy is critically examined. Various levels of healthcare-primary, secondary and tertiary are x-rayed. The general organization of healthcare in Nigeria compared to other countries is the major focus.

Sociology of Health and Illness Behaviour (3 units)

The focus is on belief system and the cultural practices influencing patterns of response to healthcare, social relationship during sickness, health services provided by traditional healing and modern medical practitioners will be compared.

Sociology of Drug Abuse and Trafficking (3 units)

The course examines drug and substance use and abuse, psychiatric problems, cause and therapy and the problems of drug trafficking. Drug abuse and criminal behaviour are also presented and discussed.

Women in Society (3 units)

The course begins with the basic concepts in gender studies but with particular emphasis on women. Theories of gender such as: Psychological theory of gender/psychoanalytic feminism, the interactionist perspective of gender, the functionalist theory of gender, Modernization feminism, Liberal feminism, Critical feminism/radical feminism, Marxist theory of gender, Socialist feminism, Intersectionality theory of gender, and the structured dialectical theory would be discussed. The role of women in national development will be examined. Various strategies for poverty eradication, enhancing female status; sensitization of the myriad problems confronting women in society are to be covered.

Gender and Development (3 units)

The aim of this course is to train students in gender issues and to raise their consciousness to the level where they become gender sensitized and would be able to implement National, state or local programmes to address gender issues. The course discusses the basic gender concepts/terminologies and their programme values (i.e. Gender Dictionary). It builds participants' capacity to recognize gender issues in Nigeria, the social and economic status of women in Nigeria; the identification and management of

projects; analyzing, evaluating and monitoring of women projects; identifying obstacles and opportunities in programme planning and implementation, integrating gender concerns in state programmes; and writing proposals/formulating a plan of action.

Structure and Dynamics of Rural Societies (3 units)

The course examines the ecological, institutional, organizational and social differentiation approaches to the study of structure; selected theories of social change; process of planned-social change and the concept of technology transfer.

Rural development Planning and Evaluation (3 units)

This course examines the conceptual framework for planning socio-economic programmes; programme planning models; programme planning and change, top-down versus participatory planning; the concept of programme evaluation; evaluation techniques; and practical problems programme planning and evaluation.

Comparative Rural Social Systems (3 units)

This course focuses on the examination of selected rural and agricultural systems with reference to organization and institutions; and comparative analysis of rural communities in different social setting with respect to elements and processes of social change, innovation and decision-making, communication and diffusion, leadership and social action.

Family, Kinship, Marriage (3 units)

The course would examine the various kinship systems of pre-industrial societies and their implication on gender studies. The institution of the family and marriage systems would be presented. Modern kinship systems as they exist in industrial societies would also be discussed in relation to problems affecting women.

Land Tenure and Resource Management (3 units)

The course starts by defining land tenure. It focuses on the Nigerian case where land tenure system comprises the customary and legalized rights to the use and control over land (and water) which constitute the most basic resources of man.

Agricultural Extension Organization and Co-operative Studies (3 units)

The focus of this course is on the basic concepts of administration, organization and supervision; principles of administration; special demands of agricultural administration; agricultural administration under different agrarian systems; and problems of organization and administration of agricultural extension in Nigeria from historical perspective.

Agriculture and Political Economy of Rural Development (3 units)

This course will examine the place of agriculture and rural development in national development; strategies and models of rural development while emphasizing the processes of social, economic and political integration of rural areas into national society; and rural infrastructure and institutional development. Analysis of special rural development programmes in Nigeria will be undertaken. Furthermore, this is an interdisciplinary course dwelling on the social, political and economic factors in rural development. Theories from sociology, political science, economics, demography, ecology and planning are used to examine the emergence of new forms of social organization and their implications for rural development in Nigeria.

Project Monitoring and Evaluation (3 units)

Development of monitoring and evaluation systems, concepts such as impact, adequacy, efficiency, effectiveness, monitoring indicators, and monitoring formats would be presented and discussed.

PhD in Sociology**Core Courses:**

Advanced Sociological Theory	3 units
Advanced Sociological Research Methods	3 units
Computer application	3 Units
Advanced Course in Area of Specialization	3 Units
Statistical Methods in Sociology	3 units
Total	12 Units
Seminar	6 Units
Thesis	12Unit
Total	30 Units

10.10. Areas of Specialisation for Masters (M.Sc.) and Doctorate (Ph.D.) Degrees in Sociology

1. Sociological Theory
2. Research Methodology
3. Anthropology
4. Demography and Population Studies
5. Comparative Social Institutions
6. Industrial Sociology
7. Medical Sociology
8. Urban Sociology
9. Rural Sociology
10. Sociology of the Family
11. Gender Studies
12. Criminology and Sociology of Deviance
13. Political Sociology
14. Sociology of the Mass Media
15. Sociology of Organizations
16. Human Resource Management
17. Sociology of Development and Social Change
18. Social Problems
19. Industrial and Labour Relations
20. Social Mobility
21. Penology and Sociology of Law
22. Social Work
23. Military Sociology
24. Other areas that may be identified by the department.

10.11. Minimum Facilities Required for Postgraduate Studies in Sociology

A Department of Sociology running postgraduate programmes must possess the following facilities:

- i) A well-equipped computer room with internet access
- ii) A well-equipped library
- iii) A dedicated postgraduate room.