

COVENANT UNIVERSITY

TUTORIAL KIT

PROGRAMME: SOC

APLHA SEMESTER

400 LEVEL



Raising A New Generation Of Leaders

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SOC411: CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES I

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Question1.

1a. What makes a theory scientific?

What makes a theory scientific lies in its investigative method which is purely systematic. It involves processes adapted to arrive at scientific truth. It involves the questioning of observed facts about social life and holding the notion that everything about human material life is suspicious and thus questionable. No truth about social life is held sacrosanct but is constantly subjected to social engineering or investigation by reason of event or occurrences, shared experiences and change.

There exists no ultimate truth. Nothing should be accepted at face value everything about social life and context is suspect. The probing gesture of why, where and how determines the swinging of the pendulum of theoretical thinking from time immemorial. Theory arouses from an analytical mind. Thinking begins in provocation. Thinking begins in response; the theory begins as action (Deleuze).

For everything that exist in life there is always a point of origin which needed to be determined, explained and important to proffer its futuristic implications

1b. Present a comprehensive essay on the relationship that exists between theory and research in sociological practice. Solution

There exist a significant relationship between theory and research in sociological studies. This is both inductive and deductive in the their mutual reinforcement. First, the explicit initial impetus for research is the search for theory. A dialectic relationship is quite noticeable whereby theory determines what data are to be collected and research findings provide challenges to accepted theories. Research serves as the vehicle for theory development and it also helps in data collection needed to formulate, refines, confirm explicatory capacity or repudiate a theory. Researches contribute to theory building, recast, refocus and give new dimension or insight to theory. Theory also instruct an average researcher on the need to consider a phenomenon in a particular way. Theory initiate, specifies, explains, justifies, predicts and guide and direct research. On the other hand, research initiates, test and verifies, reformulates and clarifies theory. Theory suggests likely problems for empirical inquiry; empirical findings are then integrated into theoretical system, the theory itself stands validated, improved or rejected according to the findings uncovered by research and theory establishes a meaningful relationship between discrete facts and suggests new hypotheses for inquiry. Theory and research are interdependent. They complement each other in scientific methods and exercise.

Total—30 Mark

Question 2.

Distinguish between analytical and scientific theories.

It is expected that students should be able to pick out few points from the under listed probable solution to explain the differences between the two and proceed to expatiate on the following:--4 Marks

- a. Means of discovering knowledge common to both theories—4 Marks
- b. Method of inquiry—4 Marks
- c. Mode of explanation and:--4 Marks
- d. Criticisms linked to each of the theories –4 Marks

Analytic Theory

The major argument of this school is that we need description to speak about or think about the world. The world must be describable or made amenable to linguistic explications. The philosophical grounding of analytical theory involves its interest in the logical analysis of language. It is assumed that there exists a referential relationship between linguistic term and extralinguistic reality. It attempts to portray the power of language in fashioning the world we know, feel and its impact on us. The major assumption in this regard is that language functions to create socio-material reality that are not only observable but that which confronts us as beings. In essence there exist a significant relationship between language of socio-material reality. The power of language carries creative capacity of producing any form of reality that is observable, measurable and analytical.

Means of Discovering Knowledge

The means of discovering knowledge involves the understanding of the processes needed to establish a label on an object. It attempts to know these processes. In their view, once a label is established, it becomes universal and its usage carries its referential power irrespective of how it is used, context of usage or misuse by any speaker. It also portent the same universal relational implication thus making us to understand the reality around us.

Method of Enquiry

The method of inquiry lies in the investigative efforts required to know the intentional capacity of individual language users. The descriptive power of an actor remains crucial to our understanding of socio-material reality. 73

Mode of explanation

It commences with a description in some way of a puzzle, social event or any other social reality. This often occasions the use of one or more part of the universally accepted languages or labels. Through the applications of several label, we arrive at definite description thus creating a linguistic wedge between language and socio-material reality.

Criticism

Describing the world through the use of language or labels is a function of the availability of universal meanings. Incongruent or haphazard meaning reduces the appreciation of social reality. The stress of universal labels also raise the question of semantic holism.

Scientific Theory

Scientific theory entails body of work generated through scientific procedure and devoided of personal opinion. It operates purely on objectivity—a state of personal neutrality in conducting social research. This became the major mode of thought.

Means of discovering Knowledge

Scientific theory as applied to sociology commences from the fulfillment of two requirements

Examination of the world or other social related problems through the use of scientific tools

Scientific investigation—Embarking on fact finding through investigative effort. Scientific knowledge and theory develop from the deducing and testing of hypothesis.

Method of Inquiry

Science aims to produce knowledge that can be trusted because it is known to be true in all circumstances and at all times (Marsh and Keating, 2006;106). It produces knowledge that have been empirically discovered and tested, rather than knowledge based on beliefs or faith. The method of inquiry in scientific theory strictly follows the seven scientific steps proffered by Karl Popper.

- Identification of specific social issue
- Formulation of hypothesis
- Selection of appropriate research method
- Collection of information
- Interpretation and analysis of information
- Formulation of theory based on the tested hypothesis and the interpretation of the data.
- Reporting findings and conclusion.
- All these constitute the business of scientific experts in the production of durable and universal theory.

Mode of Explanation

Basically used in sociology(positivistic method), scientific method as applied to social science disciplines tries to discover scientific laws which are capable of explaining the causes, functions and consequences of social phenomenon.

Once the steps enunciated above are instantiated, the ultimate aim of scientists in the humanities is to offer explanations to myriad of problem plaguing our modern society.

Criticism

There are several limitations attributable to scientific theorizing:

- Complexities involved in understanding human behaviour
- Technical factor (human responding to their social context)—scientists exposure to researched subjects is capable of distorting results.
- Relativity of social circumstances—result deduced from one social context may not be valid for the other.
- Objectivity may be compromised.
- The world is full of meanings—sociologists must attempt to capture the gamut of reason reigning in all context.

Question 3.

Briefly discuss the following:

- a. Biological root of functionalism—5 Marks
- b. Parsons' functional imperatives—5 Marks
- c. Fundamental assumptions of functionalism—5 Marks
- d. Criticisms of functionalist theory—5 Marks

Total marks—20 Marks.

Biological root of functionalism

The fundamental argument of functionalist school revolves around the organistic analysis of human social structure. This it took after the biological discipline. This approach attempt for instance in Biology to know:

- How human body worked.
- Examination of part in relation to other part.
- The notion the all parts is important as they jointly maintain the organism.

Parsons' functional imperatives

Parson argues that there are 4 functional imperatives that are necessary characteristics of all existing systems

- **Adaptation:** Capability to respond to external exigencies. There must be a perfect adaptation to its environment and the adaptation of the environment to its needs.

- **Goal Attainment:** A system must define and achieve its primary goals.
- **Integration;** Ability to regulate interrelationship of its component parts.
- **Latency** (pattern maintenance): Ability to furnish, maintain and renew both the motivation of individual and the cultural pattern that create and sustain the motivation.

Fundamental assumptions of functionalism

Functionalists are interested in explaining the origin and maintenance of order and stability in the society. *Human behaviour, conduct and interrelationship is believed to be structured.* There exists an orderly pattern (organized) located in societal rules. The importance of social values lie in the provision of blue print or guideline for behaviour. Human social structure constitutes the aggregate of normative behaviour or the totality of social relationship governed by norms. Human society is made up of parts embodied in internalized roles and which function in unison to sustain the society.

Criticism

This is closely tied to the notion that “every pattern has consequences which contribute to the preservation and survival of the larger system.” This according to Huaco, 1986 is “nothing less than a celebration of the United States and its World hegemony. Second, it preaches equilibrium and conversing a position of no necessity for change so as to further promote the interest of the United States. It sees conflict as being the offshoot of temporary disturbance among the interrelated parts. In short the decline in the relevance of America in the world order concomitantly spelt the doom of functionalism.

Question 4.

Discuss Marxist “Historical Materialism” in the context of Sociological theory.

Solution

Marxism focuses on the negative, conflicted, and ever-changing nature of society. It believes that human society is made up of conflicting interests. Conflict around the system of production, and especially in relation of production between workers and owners were seen by Marx as the essential factor of modern society. Unlike functionalists who defend the status quo, avoid social change, and believe people cooperate to effect social order, conflict theorists challenge the status quo, encourage social change (even when this means social revolution), and believe rich and powerful people force social order on the poor and the weak.

This conception is often described as materialist conception of history. Marx developed the theory of class conflict which is the driving force of history. Marx position developed in a counter reaction to idealism. The basic need of life is to survive. In their socio-material life, man enters into an agreement with significant others. The relationship guarantees the production of material life.

This involves technical component known as forces of production—land, technology, scientific know how, resources, machinery, tools, intellectual knowledge etc. Across diverse ages, there is affinity between the forces of production in existence and the types of attendant relationships made possible and enforced by man. The combination of the two is what Marx referred to as the economic base or infrastructure of human society.

The second aspect of human society is what he called the superstructure consistently shaped by the infrastructure. All other institutions are directed and controlled by the economic structure which assumes the status of the infrastructure in Marx theoretical analysis. Any change in the infrastructure automatically instigates a corresponding change in the superstructure. In Marx view on economic transition, all epochal succession is embedded by its destructive worm called contradictions which make them unable to survive for a long period of time. Major changes in history are the result of new forces of production. The emergence of each mode ushers in its unique contradiction. The growth of new forces of production produces an inherent destructive force against the existing mode thereby replacing the existing relations of production. Of all historical periods, the economic arrangement of pre-historic era possessed insulation against economic contradiction—primitive communism. Other mode is characterized by divisive potential of class related struggles—ancient, feudal capitalism and communism.

Primitive communism

This is characterized by small scale human group with no developed system of property ownership. All properties are communally owned with no class division.

Ancient mode

This is characterized by increased production mixed with some private property ownership including slavery such as ancient Greek and Rome.

Feudalism

A society characterized by settled agriculture and feudal property relation. There exists a class division between landowners and landless peasants and tenant farmers who were forced to work for the land owners in order to survive.

Capitalism

Characterized by investment in workshops and manufacturing in the 16th century and by 1789 it has grown to a recordable revolutionary force. Class antagonism became intensified and simplified with society splitting into two great camps—the property owners and workers. The contradiction lies in the exploitation of one class by the other—Serfs based on traditional ties (lords/peasants), employer based on wage labour (employees). Contradiction

according to Cuff et al, 1990 involves that which necessitates conflict of interest and it includes: The exploitation of many people by few—due to evil nature. Tension, strain and contradiction between different social groups—polarization, homogenization and pauperization.

Marx believes that the centrality of drastic change via some form of social revolution engineered by collective consciousness is desired to usher in the much needed revolution that will guarantee equity in social relationship.

The theory have been criticized by several scholars. Marx theory as any other grand theory cannot be subjected to empirical testing.

The theory's central prescriptions has been misguided—a simple collapse of the Soviet republics which represents a socialist enclave attested to the fact that the intentions of Marx has been thwarted by the operators of communism. Finally, capitalism in modern day has taken a different turn from what it used to be in the time of Marx.

Question 5.

5a. Describe the features of Interpretive theories.

Interpretive theorizing represents a distinct departure from structural analytical model (explaining grand questions and issues) which was adopted by the functionalists and the Marxists and concentrates on micro level of social life (as against the general explanation of the society as a whole). Its delves extensively on interpretative effort to unravel the impacts that the behaviours of other elicit from another social actor. Hence it is referred to as interpretive sociology. The inspiring philosophy that brought it into existence is the reflection on “otherness” particularly the “anti-Semitic” prejudice suffered by few of the founding scholars

Interpretive theories focus on the individual and the process of social interaction (how human creates understanding, how they interpret what may be going on around them and how to respond in a particular way and not the other).

Human behaviour is a product of decision and this also operates within the context of rational choice making or analysis. There is a mathematical deduction or arrival at a course of action or inaction.

Human actions are purposive and in most cases directed towards the actualization of choice goals. Human purpose and goal attainment in all given context rest solidly on the quality of interpretation (especially of the world around them), and in the light of definition of the situation

5b. Give a detailed explanation on symbolic Interactionism.

This is the most well established of all interpretive theories (Marsh and Keating, 2006). It emerged from the work of sociologists and social psychologists in the 20's and 30's. Notable scholars of this theoretical school of

thought include Charles Horton Cooley, William Thomas and George Herbert Meads. It focuses on small scale interaction. The theory establishes a clear distinction between human and other primates behaviour or interaction. This culminated into the basics underpinning its philosophical groundings. Man uses symbols and attaches meanings to them. These symbols represent the basis of interaction. Hence language is viewed as the most essential symbol. Action is meaningful to those involved. Understanding human action then requires the interpretation of the meanings that the actors gives to their activities. Meaning assumes different dimensions, it is created, developed, modified and changed within a different context of interaction. Meanings are in most cases constructed during interaction process. Meanings are analyzed from the way an individual interprets the language, gesture, appearance and manner of others and the interpretation of the context in which the interaction takes place.

One of the founding fathers, Herbert Mead, positioned that the perception and the behaviour of individuals are influenced by the social groups of which they are members. The definition of any given situation bears its consequences in interaction. Individuals structure their behaviour based on the realities on ground. How we often define a situation either curtails or expands one's elasticity of conduct or behaviour. The perception about one's social group to a large extent determines the 'self'. As key philosophy therefore, it explains how people see themselves. Analysis of the self is often done in a contradistinction with the other selves.

Self connotes 2 things:

Attribute of an individual which makes him/her unique from all others.

A reflection of the social group. According to Mead "Self is the social structure". The relationship between the self and society commences from the premise that man is a social animal. Self is connected to human communication. There is a constant interrelationships between individuals self image, identity and ultimately the conception about who you really are. This is a function of how we feel that others see us. Actions are driving by the way individuals conceive of themselves. Once defined as one thing or the other, individuals directs their behaviour towards realizing the definition. There is a consistent inter-switching from one interactional mode to another. We are one thing to one person and another thing to another. According to Goffman, life is about performances placed within the views of audiences. As we perform in different situations, we simultaneously create different impressions in different contexts. Mead analysis eulogizes the importance of taking the role of others and situating one's position in their roles. What you expect from others, you project it towards them which forms the basis 81

of human order. In essence, Man should consistently engage a reflexive stock taking—continual evaluation of one's output or behavior affecting other individuals in particular and the community in general. What make me do that? becomes a reflective angle to relationships.

Man learnt significant symbols by participating in social life. Distinction between mind, self and individual is often engaged. Mind involves ability to reflexively interpret symbol. Self involves experiences of ourselves as unique individual. Self and mind develop through social interaction and it is quite different from physical being. The self represent a mirror of the social structure, it incorporates and helps us to reproduce the social structure. During social interaction, the individuals learn different sets of behaviours. Having learnt, man makes generalization from specific instances and hence, individuals enacts the most appropriate behaviour in any right context. Copying a particular model gives the support to self or human personality development and once derived, it forms the basis of fitting adequately into the expectation of the community or groups we owes interaction.

Mead's theory imposes the stress involved in learning and interpreting other people's behaviours on the interacting individuals.

Additional Questions

1. Explain the various levels of theorizing in Sociology.
2. What are the major philosophies driving the formulation of theory in the social sciences?
3. Why are theories so interesting in the scientific environment?
4. Briefly mention and explain three different conception of theory in Sociology.
5. Write short notes on the followings:
 - i. Grand theory
 - ii. Middle range theory
 - iii. Grounded theory

SOC 412: SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT 1

CONTRIBUTORS: DR. IRUONAGBE T. C.

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1. What is Development and what are the indices for measuring whether a place is developed or not?
2. Describe clearly the similarities and differences between growth and development using Nigeria as a reference point.
3. What, according to Dudley Seers, are the real questions to ask about a country's development and how can they be addressed?
4. Analyze the emergence of industrialization using Max Weber's rationalization of society.
5. Using the classical theories and the evolution schemes of human history, describe the distinction between tradition and modernity.
6. Using W.W. Rostow's Theory of Development, into which stage does Nigeria fit? Justify your answer by citing relevant examples.
7. Examine clearly the Millennium Development Goals and whether they are realizable in Nigeria?
8. Analyze Emile Durkheim's view on the development of modern society using his division of labour in society.
9. Walt Whitman Rostow stages of Economic Development are empirically invalid, theoretically inadequate and policy-wise ineffective. Discuss.
10. According to David McClelland "Third world countries have remained underdeveloped because they suffer from a low achievement orientation". Do you agree with this statement? Use relevant examples to support your answer.
11. In evaluating issues of development and underdevelopment, critically analyze what, according to Denis Goulet represent the core values of development.
12. Design a poverty eradication scheme you think will help Third World Countries overcome their present state of underdevelopment.
13. Discuss clearly the three basic objectives of development.
14. Analyze the concept 'growth' using Celso Furtado's growth without development.
15. There are five general types of societies distinguished by their technology. Discuss.
16. The dynamics of society from pre-modern to modern involves taking a look at the historical development of human societies from the past, to the present and then to the future. Discuss.
17. The development of underdevelopment in Africa can be traced to the era of merchant capitalism and slavery. Discuss.
18. Describe clearly Karl Marx's evaluation of industrial capitalism in Europe based on his society and conflict.

19. Underdevelopment is not absence of development but can only be understood when comparing levels of development. Discuss.

20. Imperialism is often described as the highest stage of Neocolonialism. How relevant is this in analyzing development issues in Nigeria.

Answers (Soc 412: Sociology of Development 1)

1. What is Development and what are the indices for measuring whether a place is developed or not?

Development is a many sided process. At the individual level, it implies increased skill and capacity, greater freedom, material well-being, etc.

At the level of social groups, development implies an increasing capacity to regulate both internal and external relationships.

While economic progress is an essential component of development, it must translate into improved living conditions for the mass of the people. Development can therefore be seen as an attack on the chief evils of the world such as malnutrition, disease, hunger, illiteracy, unemployment and inequality.

Development indices may include rapid urban industrialization, development in agriculture and rural development including non-economic indicators such as gains in literacy, improved health conditions, provision of housing needs and other infrastructural facilities.

2. Describe clearly the similarities and differences between growth and development using Nigeria as a reference point.

Dudley Seers stated clearly that the question to ask about a country's development are: what has been happening to poverty? What has been happening to unemployment? What has been happening to inequality? If all three have declined from high levels, then beyond doubt this has been a period of development for the country concerned. Without this we cannot a place has developed even if per capita income has doubled.

Growth involves a process where there is visible quantitative expansion in an economy but there is no sign of the "trickle own effect" or the "spread effect" manifesting itself.

This clearly explains the situation in Nigeria where inspite of its abundant resources, the mass of the people are in abject poverty while the elites live in affluence.

4. Analyze the emergence of industrialization using Max Weber's rationalization of society.

According to Max Weber, members of pre-industrial societies rely on tradition, while people in industrial capitalist societies endorse rationality. By tradition, he meant sentiments and beliefs passed from generation to generation. People in modern societies take a different view of the world by embracing rationality. This involves a deliberate calculation of the most efficient means to accomplish a particular goal.

Weber viewed both the industrial revolution and capitalism as evidence of a historical surge of rationality. He argued that the distinctive care, calculation and headwork of western business was encouraged by the development of the protestant ethic which came to pre-eminence in the 16th century and was promoted most forcefully by the doctrines of Calvinism.

This religious concern was shared by Protestants throughout Western Europe and it helped fashion a work ethic which was in tune with the spirit of capitalism. As such, savings and investment was widely encouraged among those of the protestant faith.

5. Using the classical theories and the evolution schemes of human history, describe the distinction between tradition and modernity.

In constructing their accounts of development, most theorists drew on the tradition – modernity distinction of classical sociologists. They placed emphasis on values and norms that operate in these

two types of society and their economic systems. According to them, the transition from the limited economic relationships of traditional society to the innovative, complex economic associations of modernity depended on a prior change in the values, attitudes and norms of people.

In a 'traditional' society, three crucial features are noted:

- i. Dominance of traditionalism- people are oriented to the past and lack the cultural ability to adjust to new circumstances.
- ii. The kinship system is the decisive reference point for all social practices, being the primary means through which economic, political and legal relationships are controlled. Positions are mostly ascribed, not achieved reflecting the status of the family, clan or tribe into which one is born.
- iii. Members of the traditional society have an emotional, superstitious and fatalistic approach to the world: 'what will be will be'; 'things have always been this way.'

In contrast, 'modern' society is made up of completely opposite characteristics:

- i. People may still have traditions, but they are not slaves to them and will challenge any that seems unnecessary.
- ii. Kinship has less important role in society due to geographical and social mobility which weakens family ties while one's position in society is earned through hard work.
- iii. Members of the modern society are not fatalistic but forward-looking and innovative, rational, employing scientific approach to the world.

8. Analyze Emile Durkheim's view on the development of modern society using his division of labour in society.

To properly evaluate Durkheim's theory of the development of modern society from a simple 'primitive' past, we must understand his theory of social order and stability. The crucial question to him was how are people able to establish cohesive societies? Also, what is the nature of their relationship to one another as society grows and becomes more complex.

In his division of labour in society, he affirmed that there two types of society, the 'traditional' involving mechanical solidarity and the 'modern' involving organic solidarity, which have very different forms of social cohesion between their members.

For Durkheim, the modern society creates a new pattern of morality and a system of norms with social rules that are less rigid than those of traditional society. The key dimension of change, progress and development therefore is a society's expanding division of labour or specialization of economic activity.

11. In evaluating issues of development and underdevelopment, critically analyze what, according to Denis Goulet represent the core values of development.

The core values of development serve as a conceptual basis and practical guideline for understanding the inner meaning of development. In other words, that which constitutes the good life, or the common goals sought by all individuals and societies across the world.

These core values are:

- i. Life sustenance: a basic function of all economic activity is to provide a many people as possible with the means of overcoming the helplessness and misery arising from a lack of the basic needs of life. Economic development is a necessary condition for the improvement in the "quality of life" of a people. Yet, it is not a sufficient condition.
- ii. Self-esteem: this is a second universal component of the good life. A sense of worth and self-respect which may be described in different societies as a sense of identity, dignity, respect, honour and recognition.
- iii. Freedom: this should not be understood in the political or ideological sense, but rather in a more fundamental sense of emancipation from alienating material conditions of life; freedom from the social servitudes of men and women to nature, ignorance, misery, institutions and dogmatic beliefs.

13. Discuss clearly the three basic objectives of development.

Development is indeed both a physical reality and a state of mind, in which society has, through some combination of social, economic and institutional processes, secured the means for obtaining a better life.

Whatever the components of this better life, development must at least in all societies have the following three objectives:

- i. To increase the availability and widen the distribution of basic life sustaining goods such as food, shelter, health, protection, etc.
- ii. To raise levels of living, which must include in addition to higher incomes, the provision of more jobs, better education and greater attention to cultural and humanistic values, all of which will serve not only to enhance material well-being, but also to generate greater individual and national self-esteem.
- iii. To expand the range of economic and social choices to individuals and nations by freeing them from servitude and dependence, not only in relation to other people and nation-states, but also to the forces of ignorance and human misery.

14. Analyze the concept 'growth' using Celso Furtado's growth without development.

Growth involves a process where there is visible quantitative expansion in an economy but there is no sign of the "trickle-down effect" or the "spread effect" manifesting itself. This situation according to Furtado is characterized by "growth without development". That is growth is engendered and kept up from the outside without the construction of socio-economic structures that would enable automatic passage to a still further stage, that of self-centered and self-maintained new dynamism. Growth may be visible using conventional economic indicators, but its concomitant problem is the coexistence of a relatively well-off and dynamic sector and a sector of stagnant and even growing misery.

The unfortunate situation for most countries especially in Africa, is that, high growth rates have been accompanied by increasing unemployment, rising disparities in incomes between people, groups and regions and deterioration of social and cultural conditions. In relation to the actual goals of development, the promotion of quantitative economic growth through some rapid industrialization, tends to benefit the internal elites and their international allies due to the inability to carry social reforms that ought to benefit the masses.

15. There are five general types of societies distinguished by their technology. Discuss.

The five general types of societies distinguished by their technology include:

- i. Hunting and Gathering- which involves the use of simple technology for hunting animals and gathering vegetation. From the emergence of human species till about 12 thousand years ago, all humans were hunters and gatherers.
- ii. Horticultural and Pastoral- between 10-12 thousand years ago, a new technology began to change many hunting and gathering societies. Horticulture is technology based on using hand tools to cultivate plants. Pastoralism simply involves the domestication of animals.
- iii. Agrarian societies- this emerged about 5 thousand years ago beginning from the Middle East and which would eventually transform the world. This is the discovery of agriculture using plows harnessed to animals or more powerful sources of energy such as irrigation, expanding use of metals which can be described as the era of the "dawn of civilization".
- iv. Industrial societies- industrialism, as found in the United States, Canada, United Kingdom and many advanced societies of the world involves technology that powers sophisticated machinery with advanced sources of energy. Until the industrial era, the major source of energy was the muscles of humans and other animals. At the dawning of the industrial revolution, about 1750, Mills and

Factories relied on flowing water and then steam to power ever larger and more efficient machinery. Once this technology was at hand, societies began to change faster.

v. Post-industrial societies- Daniel Bell (1973) coined the term post-industrialism to refer to technology that supports an information based economy. While production in industrial societies focuses on factories and machinery generating material goods, post-industrial production focuses on computers and other electronic devices that create, process, store and apply information. The entire world is now a global village, thus fostering common patterns of global culture.

19. Underdevelopment is not absence of development but can only be understood when comparing levels of development. Discuss.

Underdevelopment makes sense only as a means of comparing levels of development. Human social development has been uneven and from a strictly economic view point, some human groups have advanced further by producing more and becoming more wealthy. The moment one group appears to be wealthier than others, some enquiry is bound to take place as to the reason for the difference. Today, emphasis is on differences in wealth between countries in Europe and North America and on the other hand countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

It is possible to compare the economic conditions at two different periods for the same country and determine whether or not it had developed. It is also possible to compare the economies of any two countries or sets of countries at any given period in time.

An indispensable aspect of underdevelopment is that it expresses a particular relationship of exploitation, especially the exploitation of one country by another. It has therefore become wise today to substitute the word 'developing' for 'underdeveloped' even though for some nations, their economic situation seems to have become worse.

SOC 414: URBAN SOCIOLOGY

CONTRIBUTOR: DR. CHIAZOR I.

1. What do you regard as the main thrust of Louis Wirth's theory of Urbanization? What are its strength and weaknesses?
2. What is Urbanization? Certain factors are crucial in the emergence of urban areas. Identify and explain in details these factors.
3.
 - a. The consequences of urbanization on a developing country like Nigeria are many and varied. Discuss
 - b. What solutions would you proffer for overcoming the negative consequences identified?
4.
 - a. What is a City?
 - b. Explain in details the major indices used in identifying a place as a city.
 - c. What measures would you adopt in improving cities in developing countries like Nigeria.
5. What are the main tenets of the following theories:
 - a. Sub-cultural theory
 - b. Compositional Theory
 - c. Concentric Theory
 - d. Urban Ecology
6. What are the main tenets of the sub-cultural theory? How adequate is this theory in explaining trends in urbanization in third world countries?
7. What do you understand by the term "Urban Ecology"?
8. Do you share the view that relationships in urban areas are impersonal? If so why.
9. What are the major criticisms raised against Louis Wirth Theory of urbanism. Are these criticisms tenable?
10. Unbridled urbanization, the type being experienced in Nigeria today has grave consequences for our overall development as a nation. Do you agree?
11. Is the rapid urbanization process currently going on in third world countries like Nigeria a **curse or a blessing?**
12. As an Urban Sociologist, what do you regard as the main tenets of the Chicago school theory?

13. As an Urban Sociologist, would you say Ota is a village or a city? Cite relevant literature to back up your answer.
14. Identify and explain in details factors responsible for the rapid urbanization experienced in recent times.
15. What are the main tenets of the theories propounded the following Urban Sociologists.
- Claude Fischer
 - Herbert Gans.
 - Robert Park.
16. Do you share the view that urban life gives rise to subcultures in urban areas. Cite relevant literature to justify your answer.
17. About a billion people world-wide is said to be living in inadequate housing and about 20 percent of these are completely homeless. How would you as an urban sociologists solve this problem?
18. Cities are the crucibles of cultural, economic and social development. Discuss.
19. Write short notes on the following urban models:
- The Sectoral model
 - The Multiple nuclei model
 - The Concentric zone model.
20. Attempt a critique of Ferdinand Toennies comparative analysis of urban and rural life.

SUGGESTED ANSWERS TO TUTORIAL QUESTIONS.

SOC 414: URBAN SOCIOLOGY

2. These are the main thrust of Louis Wirth's theory of Urbanism. Louis Wirth regarded three concepts as the key features of a city. And they are **Size, Density and Heterogeneity**. He posited that relationships in urban areas are impersonal, superficial and transitory.

There is no gainsaying the fact that impersonal relationships are common in urban settings, but a fuller theory of urban Life Needs to show the ways in which primary and secondary groups are interdependent in urban settings.

3. Urbanization is the process whereby people acquire the material and non-material elements of culture, behavioral pattern and ideas that originates from and are distinctive of the city (Kenneth Little).

☑ Urbanization is the process of becoming urban. Factors crucial in the emergence of urban areas include the following: Technology, Agriculture, The Industrial Revolution, Transportation, New Social Institutions, Natural Population growth etc.

4. Lewis Mumford defined the city as the point of maximum concentration of power and culture of a community.

☒ According to Margaret Peil, cities are centers of power and technology.

☒ Louis Wirth defined the cities as a relatively large, dense and permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals.

5. The main tenets of the following theories are these:

a. Sub cultural Theory: The name of the major proponent of this theory is Claude Fischer. He agrees with Louis Wirth that cities produce major social psychological effects. He insists that the most socially significant consequence of an urban society is the promotion of diverse subculture.

b. Compositional Theory: The major proponent of this theory is Herbet Gans. He showed from his study that many families were deeply committed to family and community life. He concluded from his findings that personal behavior is shaped by the social life of specific neighborhoods and communities.

c. Urban Ecology: A group of sociologists from the University of Chicago, led by Robert Park, borrowed concepts from Biology and compared the city to an Ecosystem that is composed of specialized interdependent parts. They focused on the spatial arrangements of cities at a given point in time.

6. Relationships in Urban areas are not always impersonal according to Robert Mann. The change from rural to urban society did not involve the replacement of primary relationship by secondary relationships. He argued that the main features of urban social relationship are their variety rather than their impersonality.

7. Major Criticisms raised against Louis Wirth theory of urban life is that most of his deductions apply only to industrial cities and not to all cities as he generalized. He placed too much emphasis on cities problems and disorganization. Major critics of Wirth's theory on urbanism are Gideon Sjoberg, Oscar Lewis and Robert Mann.

8. The consequences of urbanization on a developing country like Nigeria are many and varied students are expected to utilize the knowledge they gained from this course urban sociology in answering this question.

9. Students are to use their knowledge of the parameters to be used in classifying a place as a city in taking a stand on whether or not Ota in Ogun State is a village or a city.

10. **Urban Ecology:** The word Urban Ecology as it applies to a city, involves the process of invasion and succession, not just in population changes but also in residential use. The theory sees the city as an ecosystem made up of different districts. Notable theorists among this school of thought are Robert Park, Ernest Burgess and Mckenzie. They borrow concepts from biology and likened the city to a biological community.

11. The unbridled urbanization presently being witnessed in developing countries has been seen as a curse by many.

SOC415: SOCIOLOGY OF THE THIRD WORLD

CONTRIBUTOR: DR. IMHONOPI D.

11. What makes the Periphery different from the Metropolis in the political, social and economic scheme of things?
12. Using the Dependency or Modernisation theory, assess the impact of brain drain on Nigerian youths.
13. What is your position regarding the polemics on globalisation and why?
14. What do you recommend as the strategies for the transformation of the Third World?
15. Do you think globalisation enhances or reduces poverty in the third world?
16. Is the nature and character of Third World states justifiable in the light of present realities?
17. Write extensively on the impact of globalisation on the Third World.
18. What constitutes the global north?
19. What is the gender factor in globalisation?
20. What is global migration?

ANSWERS TO FIVE SELECTED TUTORIAL QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: WHAT MAKES THE PERIPHERY DIFFERENT FROM THE METROPOLIS IN THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SCHEME OF THINGS?

Answer

The terms “Periphery” and “Metropolis” are used in development economics or sociology of development to describe the third world or developing societies and the advanced economies or developed societies respectively.

Differences between the Periphery and the Metropolis or Core States

☐ Periphery nations are mostly former colonial territories with a past characterised by political domination and socioeconomic exploitation while the metropolis are largely former colonisers and imperialist nations;

☐ Periphery nations are traditional societies that are mainly sluggards with regard to development and industrialisation while core states are known for their innovations.

☐ Periphery countries are agrarian societies with no developed industrial infrastructure but known for their huge raw materials’ and mineral deposits while the metropolis refers to countries that are industrialised capitalist societies.

☐ The periphery points to countries that are mainly economically dependent on aids, grants and development funds from Core states.

☐ Many Third World states are known to face incidences of relative to absolute poverty in their societies.

☐ Third World states are known to possess very low development indices such as poor educational system, high infant and maternal mortality, high level of illiteracy, low per capita income, among others.

QUESTION 4: WHAT DO YOU RECOMMEND AS THE STRATEGIES FOR THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE THIRD WORLD?

Answer

For the Third World to transmute into semi-periphery or core states, there are important steps that need to be taken. They are as follows:

- ☒ Peripheral states need inspirational and popular leadership committed to the implementation of progressive ideas/programmes that would/could guarantee the independence of poor states.
- ☒ Third World states must fight corruption which has denied its people the badly needed development which could have put these states at a pole position to negotiate with the Core or to earn respect for equal partnership with the global north.
- ☒ There is need for greater investment in infrastructural development for the advancement of the global south.
- ☒ Investment in education and human development indices and promotion of better living standards for the good of citizens will discourage the continued emigration of citizens to developed societies.
- ☒ Widening of the social and political spaces and strengthening of weak institutions will guarantee strong political and democratic systems which, if sustained, can lead to better governments that are accountable, responsible and responsive to the people.
- ☒ Practice of meritocracy and the discarding of ethnicity, cronyism, nepotism and all the negative strings of isms will help to mature Third World states for quality leadership at all levels and restore the people's faith in these states.

QUESTION 5: DO YOU THINK GLOBALISATION ENHANCES OR REDUCES POVERTY IN THE THIRD WORLD?

Answer

In replying this question, one's response will be informed by the position or ideological stance one has taken. Therefore, there it is important to examine reasons that could be adduced for how globalisation enhances poverty and how it reduces poverty, and then come to a conclusion.

How globalisation reduces poverty

☒ It has been argued that globalisation has reduced the inequalities in global income and poverty and contributed to global economic turnaround.

- There is a thinking that globalisation will work better if countries, including the rich industrialised states, get rid of all their protectionist measures, which would benefit states in the form of increased International trade and make more money available to poor countries.
- Through globalisation, poor countries can escape being in isolation by cooperating with other countries in the global marketplace.
- Through globalisation and the role multinational companies play, taxes are made available to periphery economies and the CSR actions of MNCs also improve the negative externalities of their operations and the livelihoods of workers and communities in poor countries.
- Lastly, Bretton Woods institutions such as the IMF, World Bank and World Trade Organisations are humane organisations economic models help to improve the economic and industrial situation in periphery economies.

How globalisation enhances poverty

They are also reasons globalisation could be said to enhance poverty. These have been identified below:

- The global economy has been insensitive to the plight of the poor as the gap between the rich and the poor nations of the world has continued to increase.
- Globalisation only promises riches, like an economic temptress, to everyone but only delivering few. Income gap between rich and poor countries has continued to widen.
- Many periphery countries that strictly applied the IMF and World Bank economic reforms of the 80's and 90's have not seen the changes it has brought to their economies or the lives of their people.
- Through globalisation or transnationalisation, the sovereignty of states has been limited in the area of tax collection, exchange rate policy as well as the ability to regulate malignant corporate

behaviour. Rather, peripheral states now race to attract and retain investment from MNCs in spite of their sharp business and labour practices.

- Self-appointed multilateral organisations like the IMF, World Bank and World Trade Organisations are nosy organisations that peddle the neoliberal orthodoxy and the Washington consensus which only impoverish the poorest nations and maximise the profits of multinationals.

QUESTION 8: WHAT CONSTITUTES THE GLOBAL NORTH?

Answer

The Global North refers to core states or the metropolis. It also refers to developed societies or the more developed societies.

The global north or core states possess the following characteristics:

They are sovereign states with highly industrial capitalist societies;

- They possess advanced technological infrastructure relative to less developed nations.
- They possess a degree of greater economic development and prosperity which shows in high gross domestic product (GDP), high per capita income of citizens and high human development indices such as high literacy rate, reduced maternal and child mortality, quality and ultra-modern health systems at all levels, among others;
- These rich states boast a developed infrastructural climate which supports or promotes the quality of life of citizens and sustains their industrial development processes.
- They are essentially democratic and politically stable states;
- They possess strong institutions that are greater than individuals;
- They run open societies that promote open and accountable governments;
- They are countries that respect human rights and practise constitutionalism;
- They are countries with great political influence in the global community of states.

QUESTION 10: WHAT IS GLOBAL MIGRATION?

Answer

Globalisation has aided the international movement of goods, services and people because of improvement in global transportation and technology. However, it has resulted in negative consequences for the Third World in the form of brain drain and emigration of its young, able-bodied and well-educated youths from the Global South to the Global North.

Characteristics of global migration

Global migration is influenced by improved technological innovations, improved transport system and greater integration of economies and trading partners in the global market.

Factors supporting global migration

There are factors causing global migration to happen. These can be grouped into push (negative) and pull (positive) factors. Push factors are reasons that encourage a person to leave a particular place.

They exist at the point of origin and act to trigger emigration. Pull factors are reasons that encourage a person to relocate in a new place and exist at the destination.

They are as follows:

Push Factors

- War, violence, genocide
- Religious or political persecution
- Lack of work/jobs
- Lack of educational opportunities
- Natural disasters
- Man-made disasters
- Poor quality of life
- Lack of economic opportunities
- Lack of infrastructures.

- ☒ Not enough jobs
- ☒ Few opportunities
- ☒ “Primitive” conditions
- ☒ Desertification
- ☒ Famine/drought
- ☒ Poor medical care
- ☒ Loss of wealth
- ☒ Natural Disasters
- ☒ Death threats
- ☒ Slavery
- ☒ Pollution
- ☒ Poor housing
- ☒ Discrimination

Pull Factors

- ☒ Availability of jobs
- ☒ Religious or political freedom
- ☒ Perception of a relatively benign environment
- ☒ Reuniting families
- ☒ Safety and security
- ☒ Work and educational opportunities
- ☒ Freedom from persecution, of speech, of religion, etc.
- ☒ Improved quality of life
- ☒ Better living conditions
- ☒ Educational opportunities
- ☒ Better medical care
- ☒ Security
- ☒ Family links
- ☒ Industry
- ☒ Better chances of finding courtship

Pushes and pulls are complementary — that is, migration can only occur if the reason to emigrate (the push) is remedied by the corresponding pull at an attainable destination. In the context of labour migration, push factors are often characterised by the lack of job opportunities in sending areas or countries, and pull factors are the economic opportunities presented in receiving areas or countries.

SOC 416: INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

CONTRIBUTOR(S): DR. AHMADU F. O.

1. What do you understand by industrial sociology? Explain its relevance as a sub- discipline of sociology
2. What are the critical areas of convergence and divergence of Maslow's hierarchy of needs and Alderfer's ERG needs theories of motivation?
3. Neither scientific management nor Human Relations approach could be ignored in management approaches. Discuss this statement with reference to their main themes and relevance in management approaches.
4. Critically explain the relevance of Marx's alienation theory in industrial sociology.
5. Explain bureaucracy and articulate its shortcomings.
6. Identify and explain the consequences of industrial revolution in Nigeria and explain the relevance of industrial sociology in dealing with the consequences.
7. Explain motivation and characteristics of motives. What factors can you identify as the motives behind corrupt practices in Nigeria?
8. Critically explain the Goal-setting and Expectancy theories of motivation.
9. Critically explain the continued relevance of Karl Marx's theory of alienation.
10. "The scope of trade union activities in Nigeria is broader than workplace issues". Discuss.
11. Explain the role of industrial sociology in solving industrial problems in Nigeria
12. Discuss the condition of labour in Nigerian industrial environment
13. Emile Durkheim's theoretical contribution to industrial sociology is more of evolutionary change. Discuss
14. Discuss industrial conflict and processes of conflict resolution.
15. Discuss the origin of trade unions in Nigeria and identify the functions and objectives of trade unions.
16. Explain the role of industrial sociology in solving the problem of corruption in Nigeria.
17. Could industrial problems in Nigeria be attributed to failure of industrial sociology in Nigeria?
18. As a new generation leader, explain how you could use industrial sociology precept to impact Nigeria's industrial society positively.

19. Explain the relevance of industrial sociology in comparison with other sub-disciplines of sociology.

20. Explain why alienation is endemic in Nigerian work organizations

SOC 417: CULTURE AND COMMUNICATION

CONTRIBUTOR: DR. GEORGE T. O.

1. "Culture is Communication" and "Communication is Culture". Discuss the above assertion in the context of the relationship that exists between culture and communication.
2. With relevant examples, explain continuity and change in communication patterns.
3. Identify and discuss the relevance of 5 indigenous system of communication in your locality.
4. Examine the differences between modern and traditional means of communication.
5. Critically examine 2 cultural festivals in Nigeria and the role of communication in transmitting same across generations.
6. Examine the place of Archeology in African patterns of communication.
7. Identify and discuss at least 5 functions of Museum in contemporary societies.
8. Contribute to the assertion that gender affects communications in different ways.
9. With your understanding of cultural diversity in communication, identify and discuss same as it relates to communication patterns across different localities
10. With relevant examples, differentiate between verbal and non-verbal system of communication.
11. Both the print and electronic media of today is a quantum leap from the communication systems of the pre-colonial society Discuss.
12. Discuss the relevance of studying culture and communication.
13. How can festivals be used to communicate culture in the society?
14. Give a detail account of the types of museum in your society.
15. Contribute to a discourse of culture and communication among slave communities during the Trans Atlantic Slave trade in Nigeria.
16. Using Covenant University as a case study, is there any relationship between culture and communication?
17. Communication can serve both positive and negative functions.
18. Language is the major vehicle for transmitting culture. Discuss.
19. What is the relevance of culture and communication in contemporary societies?
20. Evaluate the relationship between culture, communication and community.

Answer to Questions 1-10 SOC 417: Culture and Communication

1. Critically examine the relationship between 'Culture' and Communication'
 - Ability to define culture, types, characteristics, and functions.
 - Ability to defined communication, types and function.
 - Ability to identify and explain at least 4 relationship between Culture and Communication .

2. Contribute to the discourse of continuity and change in communication patterns.
Ability to explain continuity and Change in communication patterns with relevant examples.
3. Give a detail account of the difference between Modern means of Communication and Traditional system of Communication.
 - Meaning of modern means of communication with relevant examples.
 - Meaning of traditional system of communication with relevant examples.
 - Ability to identify and explain at least 5 differences between modern means of communication and traditional system of communication.
4. Identify and discuss the importance of 5 indigenous system of communication in your locality.
 - Brief explanation of indigenous system of communication with examples.
 - list and explanation of at least 5 indigenous system of communication such as Town crier, metal gong, palm leave fronts, Aroko, Bells, talking drums, bush burning etc.
5. Critically examine 2 cultural festivals in Nigeria and the role of communication in transmitting same over generations.
 - list and detail explanation of at least 2 cultural festivals in Nigeria such as the Osun of Osogbo, Ofala festival in Onitsha, New yam festivals, Argungun Fishing festival in Kebbi State, Ojude-Oba festival in Ijebu-Ode etc.
 - Ability to describe the cultural significance of the festival and the patterns of communication.
6. Examine the place of Archeology in African patterns of communication.
 - Definition and types of Archeology
 - Ability to explain the role of Archeology in communicating African culture.
7. Identify and discuss at least 5 functions of Museum in contemporary societies
 - Ability to explain or define a museum with relevant examples
 - Ability to identify and discuss at least 5 functions of Museum in contemporary societies .
8. Contribute to the assertion that gender affects communications in different ways.
 - Meaning of gender as a socio-cultural construct that explains the roles perform by persons in the society based socialization and culture and not sex that explains the biological differences as being male or female is expected from the students.
 - At least five (5) illustrative differences in the communication patterns/styles between men and women in the society citing relevant examples such as women communicate slowly, are emotional and soft spoken unlike men that communicate in a more harsh or manly tone, direct and focused when communicating . women have been found to be very diplomatic in choice of words and communicating with the opposite sex especially between spouses.
9. With your understanding of cultural diversity in communication, identify and discuss same as it relates to communication patterns across different localities.
 - First, explain the meaning of culture as the distinctive way of life of a people or design for living which make such group of people unique form others. E.B.Tylor' definition of culture as a complex whole that includes arts, beliefs, artifacts, music etc and any other capabilities acquired by man as a member of the society" may help to situate the question. Types of culture 9material and non-material with relevant examples are expected. Characteristics of culture such as learned, shared, relative and universal etc are worth mentioning. The meaning of cultural diversity a the differences that exist among cultures from one society to another is expedient in addition to at least 5 relevant examples across societies.
10. With relevant examples, differentiate between verbal and non-verbal system of communication.
 - Verbal communication as the name suggest implies communication and exchange of information , ideas and knowledge using spoken words, vocal cords, songs, music, chantings, shouts. For example: 'Come!, Sit down! etc. verbal communication can be aided by the use of equipments such as (microphone, mega phone, telephone, instruments, drums, etc.)

-Non-verbal communication as the name implies involves the use of non-verbal cues such as gestures, demonstration using parts of the body, signs, symbols, art works, pictures, paintings, carvings and sculptures to communicate and disseminate information from place to place and among persons.

SOC418: MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

CONTRIBUTOR: DR. CHIAZOR I. A. AND IDOWU A. E

Discuss medical sociology

Answer=Medical Sociology is a branch of sociology, which addresses a wide range of key issues and especially the interplay between social factors and health. The field of medical sociology is a sub-discipline of sociology, which attempts to analyze social action and social factors in illness and illness-related situations with a view to making it possible for all involved in the illness situation to appreciate the meaning and implication of any illness episode.

1. What are the major approaches in medical sociology?

Answer=There are two major approaches to the study of medical sociology. The first approach sees medicine as a social institution which one should study and test using sociological hypotheses. The other approach sees medicine as an applied enterprise seeking to reduce the suffering of humans and to improve the quality of life.

2. Highlight the concerns of Medical Sociology

Answer=Medical Sociology is concerned with the following perspectives:

- i Looking at how diseases in the population are located among social groupings.
- ii. Explaining how people respond to diseases with a view to defining them in predictable ways from the perspective of their culture and their social class within a particular culture.
- iii. Describing how society prescribes means of treating diseases.
- iv. Investigating how social institutions give their support to the medical organizations in their bid to treat the sick.

3. How relevant are theories to medical sociology?

Answer= Theory binds medical sociology to the larger discipline of sociology more extensively than any other aspect of the sociological enterprise. Theory is also what usually distinguishes research in medical sociology from socially oriented studies in allied fields, like public health and health services research.

4. How do the following theories described medicine?

- i. Structural Functionalism
- ii. Conflict Theory

iii. Social Constructionism

5. Discuss the variables in Health Belief Model (HBM).

Answer=

- ✓ The individual's view of his own vulnerability to illness;
- ✓ Belief about the severity of the illness- this may be defined in terms of physical harm or interference with social functioning;
- ✓ The person's perception of the benefits associated with actions to reduce the level of severity or vulnerability; and
- ✓ His evaluation of potential barriers associated with the proposed action (this may be physical, psychological or financial).

6. Explain Anderson and Newmans' Health-Seeking Behavior.

7. Person's use of health services is a function of predisposing, enabling and need factors. Discuss?

Answer= The predisposing factors reflect the fact that there is uniqueness of predisposition to health care utilization within household, at the same time, the enabling factors reveal that even when there are predisposition to utilization of health service there must be means of achieving it. According to Andersen and Newman, the need factor is the most immediate cause of health service use (Andersen and Newman, 1973)

8. Give a general picture of the of doctor–patient relationship.

Answer=Parsons conceptualizes the institution of medicine as a social system’s normative mechanism for assisting those who fall ill and returning them to their regular work-related contributory capacities. Medical practitioners treat patients according to generalized technical standards. Freidson (1970) sees conflict, not consensus, as a fundamental feature of the doctor-patient relationship.

9. Discuss doctor-Nurse and other Professionals Relationship.

10. Talk about the relationship between medicine and other paramedical occupations.

11. Discuss the importance of economic and social development in health care.

Answer=Health and development refers to the linkages between the level of economic and social life and health outcomes. It focuses attention on the need for a comparative approach to health. Better health is central to human happiness and well-being. It also makes an important contribution to economic progress, as healthy populations live longer, are more productive, and save more. Therefore, health and development are inextricably linked.

12. Discuss the medical and social model of health.

13. Discuss the three dimensions of medical model of health.

14. Give detail account of: Precolonial health policy in Nigeria, and

15. Post colonial health policy in Nigeria.

16. What is health surveillance?

17. Present the strategies of health promotion.

18. Why public-private participation in health care delivery in Nigeria?

19. The origin of the hospital as a healthcare organization

SOC419: SOCIOLOGY OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR

CONTRIBUTOR: DR. EGHAREVBA M. E.

1. "Not all crimes are deviance and not all deviant acts are crime". Explain.
2. Compare and contrast the Agnew's and Merton's strain theory.
3. Critically evaluate Matza's Delinquency and Drift theory and its relevance in understanding incidences of deviant and criminal behaviour in the Nigerian society.
4. "Crime and Delinquency is a function of learning the norms, values and behaviours associated with criminal activity" Discuss this statement using any social learning theory known to you.
5. How fundamental is the delinquency and opportunity theory in explaining the causes of various types of criminal and deviant behaviour in the Nigerian state?
6. Critically evaluate Walter Miller's 'focal concerns' conception that characterizes lower class values which predispose them to engage in acts of deviance and criminality.
7. Explain how the 'techniques of neutralization' apply in predisposing individuals to engage in acts of deviance and criminality.
8. 'Deviance is functional to the survival and maintenance of society.' Discuss.
9. 'Values play a key role in determining whether an individual will engage in acts of deviance and criminality or otherwise.' Explain.
10. 'Crime and delinquency is a function of learning the norms, behaviour and techniques associated with criminal activity.' Explain this statement in the light of the social learning theory.

Solution Guide

Answer 1

- ☐ The student is required to define the concept of deviance and crime.
- ☐ The student should explain the features that constitute deviance and crime
- ☐ It is also important for the students to differentiate deviance from criminal activity in terms of the sanctions that applies to both concepts citing various relevant examples.

Answer 2

- ☐ The student is required to define the concept of strain theory as proposed by each scholar
- ☐ The students should further explain the key features associated with each theory as provided by the two theorists.
- ☐ Also the student is expected to explain the commonalities and differences associated with the two theories including their applicability.

Answer 3

- ☐ The student is required to explain Matza's conception of delinquency and drift theory.
- ☐ The student should also discuss the key features of the theory
- ☐ Also the student should discuss the various techniques of neutralization applied by deviants and criminals in justifying their acts of deviance and criminality.
- ☐ The student should then assess the applicability or otherwise of the theory in understanding crime and delinquency in societies.

Answer 4

- ☐ The student should explain the proposition of social learning theory in understanding the concept of crime and delinquency.
- ☐ The student should then outline the schools of thought that come under the social learning theory.
- ☐ The student is then expected to use any of the schools of thought to explain the statement and its relevance in understanding crime and delinquency.

Answer 5

- ☐ The student should explain what delinquency and opportunity theory is all about.
- ☐ The student should discuss the key components of the theory.
- ☐ Also the student should discuss the relevance of the theory in explaining the causes of crime and delinquency in societies citing examples.

Answer 6

- ☐ The student should provide a working understanding of Miller's theory.
- ☐ The student should explain what Miller sees as the 'focal concerns' of lower class culture and values that makes them susceptible to criminal and deviant behaviour.

☒ The student should then assess the relevance of the theory as it relate to explaining the causes of deviance and criminality within the lower class subculture.

Answer 7

☒ The student should explain under which theory the techniques of neutralization apply in understanding the concept of crime and delinquency.

☒ The student should explain how the techniques of neutralization develop in society and the context under which it applies.

☒ The student should then discuss the types of techniques of neutralization applied by criminal and deviants in justifying their acts of deviance and criminality in societies.

Answer 8

☒ The student is required to explain this statement using their understanding of the structural-functionalist theory.

☒ The student should discuss what the theory is all about and how it explains the existence of deviance and crimes in society.

☒ The student should examine the various positions of scholars who are adherents of the theoretical school and what their proposition are with respect to understanding crime and delinquency in society.

Answer 9

☒ The student should explain what values are and what importance they play in society.

☒ The student should explain the role that social institutions in society play in entrenching values in individuals.

☒ The student should explain how the breakdown of values in societies contributes substantially to the growing incidence of crime and delinquency in most societies.

Answer 10

☒ The student should explain what the social learning theory says with respect to understanding crime and delinquency.

☒ The student should then use the differential association theory by Edwin Sutherland to provide explanation for the above statement and applicability.

☒ The student should state the key components of the differential association theory and relevance in understanding the concept of deviance and crimes in societies