

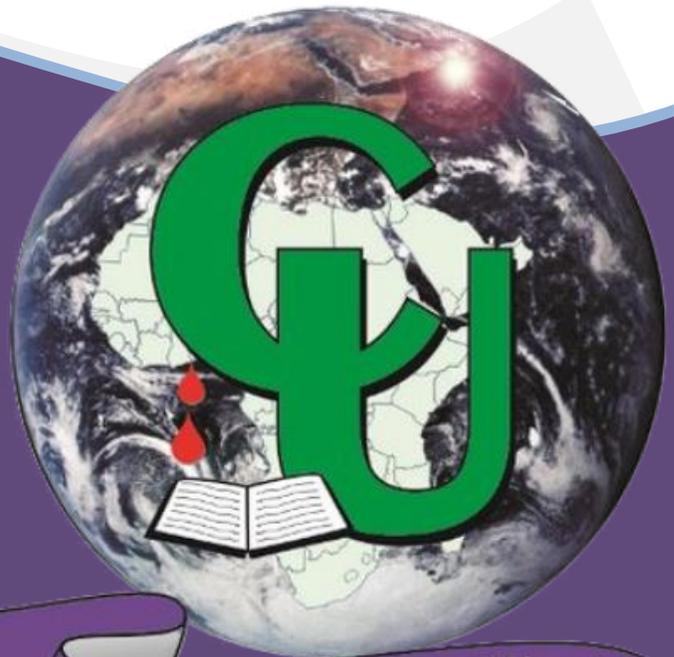
COVENANT UNIVERSITY

TUTORIAL KIT

PROGRAMME: SOCIOLOGY

OMEGA SEMESTER

100 LEVEL



Raising A New Generation Of Leaders

List of Contents

SOC122: Introduction to African Societies and Culture

SOC123: Elements of Scientific Thought II

SOC124: Nigerian Heritage



COVENANT UNIVERSITY

CANAANLAND, KM 10, IDIROKO ROAD

P.M.B. 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

TITLE OF EXAMINATION: BSc EXAMINATION

COLLEGE: BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT: SOCIOLOGY

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: SOC 122

CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO AFRICAN SOCIETIES AND CULTURE

INSTRUCTION: CREDIT WILL BE GIVEN FOR CLARITY OF EXPRESSION AND ORDERLY PRESENTATION OF MATERIAL. ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER TWO. TIME: 2 HOURS

1. Describe the cultural life of your ethnic group with particular reference to festivals, marriage and religion. What are your likes and dislikes about the cultural life of your ethnic group?
- 30 Marks
2. Identify the derogatory remarks used to describe Africans especially during the colonial era and counter them. - 20 Marks
3. What are social institutions? Identify the various social institutions in Africa and explain one.
- 20 Marks
4. As a student of African Societies and Culture, what do you think are the factors leading to the alarming rate of divorce and the change of the choice of marriage partner in Africa? - 20 Marks
5. Write short notes on any five (5) of the following:
 - Polygyny
 - Polyandry
 - Levirate
 - Endogamy
 - Exogamy
 - Widow Inheritance
 - Avunculocal4 Marks Each



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COLLEGE: BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

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COURSE CODE: SOC 122

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO AFRICAN SOCIETIES AND CULTURE

SEMESTER: OMEGA

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TIME: 2 HOURS

MARKING GUIDE

6. Describe the cultural life of your ethnic group with particular reference to festivals, marriage and religion. What are your likes and dislikes about the cultural life of your ethnic group?

My expectations for Question One are these:

- *Definition of concepts: Culture, Ethnic Group, Festivals, Marriage and Religion - 7 Marks*
- *Students are to describe the above concepts with examples from their own ethnic groups - 15 marks*
- *They are to indicate their likes and dislikes - 7 Marks*
- *Concluding remarks - 1 Mark*

7. Identify the derogatory remarks used to describe Africans especially during the colonial era and counter them.

My expectations for Question Two are these:

- *Mention some of the derogatory remarks and their implications - 10 Marks*
- *Provide reasons that refute such remarks - 8 Marks*
- *Concluding remarks - 2 Marks*

8. What are social institutions? Identify the various social institutions in Africa and explain one.

My expectations for Question Three are these:

- *Define social institutions - 4 Marks*
- *Mention the five institutions e.g. Economy, Religion, Family, Politics and Education - 5 Marks*
- *Explain an institution of your choice - 10 Marks*
- *Concluding remarks - 1 Mark*

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9. As a student of African Societies and Culture, what do you think are the factors leading to the alarming rate of divorce and the change of the choice of marriage partner in Africa?

- *My expectations for Question Four are these:*
- *Identify factors leading to the alarming rate of divorce in Africa- 10 marks*
- *Identify factors causing the change in the choice of marriage partner in Africa - 8 marks*
- *Concluding remarks - 2 Marks*

10. Write short notes on any five (5) of the following:

- *My expectations for Question Five are these:*
- *Polygyny: Points should include definition, explanation and examples. - 4 marks*
- *Polyandry: Points should include definition, explanation and examples. - 4 marks*
- *Levirate: Points should include definition, explanation and examples. - 4 marks*
- *Endogamy: Points should include definition, explanation and examples. - 4 marks*
- *Exogamy: Points should include definition, explanation and examples. - 4 marks*
- *Widow Inheritance: Points should include definition, explanation and examples. - 4 marks*
- *Avunculocal: Points should include definition, explanation and examples. - 4 marks*



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P.M.B 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA.

TITLE OF EXAMINATION: B.scSociologyEXAMINATION

COLLEGE: College of Business and Social Sciences

DEPARTMENT: Sociology

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: SOC 123

CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: Elements of Scientific Thought II **TIME:** 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTION: Answer Question 1 and any other two. Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of material.

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1. Distinguish between Karl Popper and Thomas Kuhn's argument on the ideal of science—30 Marks.
 2. Explain the essential factors that guarantee objectivity in social science studies—20Marks.
 3. Write short notes on the following:
 - a. Observational Law—6 marks.
 - b. Gestural Law—6 Marks.
 - c. Theoretical Law—8 Marks.
 4. Present a comprehensive essay on value free sociology bearing in mind the ideas of Max Weber, Alvin Gouldner and M. Hesse—20 Marks.
 5. Describe what objectivity involves and discuss its major attributes—20 Mark.



COVENANT UNIVERSITY

CANAANLAND, KM 10, IDIROKO ROAD

P.M.B 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA.

TITLE OF EXAMINATION: B.sc Sociology EXAMINATION

COLLEGE: College of Business and Social Sciences

DEPARTMENT: Sociology

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: SOC 123

CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: Elements of Scientific Thought II

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTION: Answer Question 1 and any other two. Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of material.

Marking Guide

1. Distinguish between Karl Popper and Thomas Kuhn's argument on the ideal of science—30 Marks.

Solution

Students are expected to give a detailed account of Poppers ideal of science in conformism with the highlighted fact presented in the table below. Each of this points will attract 3marks

S/No.	Popper	Kuhn
1.	Popper asserts that the processes involved in the testing of hypotheses is the most central to scientific inquiry and ultimately the deduction of fact through scientific efforts.	Rejecting the centrality of hypotheses testing to science, Kuhn reiterates the role of common interest in determining what and how to study in the scientific field. Ideas about the world is shaped by the interest in scientific the community. Kuhn opined that Popper only captured a minute of scientific routines especially how changes affect paradigm and theories
2.	In his view, the procedural, analytical and the reporting methods involving	The fundamental dynamics of science was ignored by Popper especially the area of finding

	hypothesis testing guarantees scientific objectivity.	solutions to problems and thus reducing science to critical analysis. To Kuhn science exist to solve puzzles and not to find faults.
3.	Popper viewed scientific knowledge as the only valid form of knowledge which emerges out of mutual criticism and testing of ideas against realities	Kuhn espoused on the three broad areas where Poppers made his mistakes: (a) whether theory or statements is being tested thereby ignoring the importance of theory to research. (b) Growth in scientific knowledge often through accretion was misconstrued as by revolution or overthrow of the existing corpus of knowledge. (c) Kuhn berated the idea of Popper the substitution of critical discourse for problem solving efforts of scientists.
4.	The method of science that is most important involves the ability of the scientist to explain the method used in arriving at conclusions and how theories are generated.	Kuhn advocated for normal science where research is based on past achievements serving as foundation for future uses. This involves the merging of theoretical ideas with physical realities.
5.	Scientists are expected to come up with scientific theories that are capable of offering solution to social problems.	Kuhn explained the importance of theory to scientific study. Theory gives direction to what, how, when and where to study
6.	Popper came up with the notion of scientific discovery culminating in the uses of processes of gaining scientific knowledge. This is akin to the stages of scientific inquiries.	Theory to Kuhn serves as a tool for continuous research practice, encourages followership in the scientific community and creates avenue for solving problems.
7.	Popper favoured the use of inductive method in the discovery of scientific facts. This is also fraught with few limitations.	

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- 2. Explain the essential factors that guarantee objectivity in social science studies—20 Marks.
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Solution

Students are expected to tailor their arguments along the conventional methods of guaranteeing objectivity as enumerated below.

Objectivity is guaranteed in the following ways;

- I put forward a hypothesis in a scientific spirit—2.5marks.
 - I suppose from the onset that I may be wrong, by independent tests to which I am prepared to submit my proposal—2.5marks.
 - I suppose in other words, that my present hypothesis is not to be prejudged as correct during the process of testing (test should be conducted with an open mind)—3marks.
 - I acknowledged that disagreement with respect to my proposal is no bar to further communication, nor indeed to agreement on the test itself (there are rooms for further inquiries irrespective of outcome)—3marks.
 - So long as testing only aims at appealing to facts disclosed in common observation of things, It is suppose the same thing can be observed from different perspectives, and consensus on observation reached without presupposing agreement on relevant theory—3marks.
 - Agreement with differences in opinion on observed phenomenon and the acknowledgement of vast majority of scientists who have shared access to the world being investigated—3marks.
 - Methodological publicity of science presupposes access by different persons who may speak intelligibly about the phenomenon under examination—3marks.
3. Write short notes on the following:
- a. Observational Law—6 marks.
 - b. Gestural Law—6 Marks.
 - c. Theoretical Law—8 Marks.

Solution

Students are expected to write short notes in line with what is provided below.

Observational Law—6 marks

Observational laws (observed uniformity of occurrences) are made by extracting from data that are accessible through the use of common senses. This results in observational laws that are couched in the language of observation and make references to perceived things and processes 6 marks.

Gestural Law—6 Marks.

Law or hypotheses (conjectural or gestural law) are expressed in a general term with a clear distinction between observation or empirical laws on one hand and theoretical laws on the other hand.

Theoretical Law—8 Marks.

Theoretical laws on the other hand are expressed in a more abstract form or idiom and typically postulates unobservable elements and functions; unlike observational laws, they cannot be subjected to the test of direct inspection or experiments. Theoretical law contains a lot of rigid concepts or variables that may in most cases not subjected to direct test (example, Anomie, Durkheim, Psycho-analysis of Freud, Alienation, Marxetc). Theoretical laws are not meant to generalize observed phenomenon but to explain the laws (mirror/explanants) which supports the possibility of generalizing the observational law.

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- 4. Present a comprehensive essay on value free sociology bearing in mind the ideas of Max Weber, Alvin Gouldner and M. Hesse—20 Marks.
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Solution

Students are expected to present their argument covering the contributions of the three notable scholars on the value free debate in the social sciences. The scholars include Max Weber(7 marks), Alvin Gouldner (7 marks) and Hesse (6 marks). While Weber advocated for the possibility of value free sociology, Gouldner argued against the possibility of being neutral in scientific inquiry and conclusively, Hesse argued that it is both possible and impossible to be value free in the conduct of scientific research.

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- 5. Describe what objectivity involves and discuss its major attributes—20 Marks.
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Solution

Students are free to express themselves along this line of thought

Objectivity is closely tied to the general notion of rationality (condition of being logical: the condition in which values, beliefs, and techniques are believed to be based on logical, explicable principles). Objectivity is resting on the premise of demand for relevant reason and acknowledge control by principle—8marks.

- Scientific spirit to acknowledge from the onset that event placed under focus may turn-out to be wrong. Avoidance of dogmatism, ill given mind towards the outcome of proof. Evidence assumes the ultimate deciding factor in the sciences—3marks.
- Scientists continually linked with several others in the scientific field, despite differences in location or opinion still gives room to common discourse and access to shared world. It is categorically for subjecting these issues continuously to the joint test of theoretical coherence and observational fidelity—3marks.

- Openness to criticisms from any quarter and to acquire impersonal regard for the judgement of others—3marks.
- Subjection to the control by reference to independent checks necessitating impartiality and detachment. What is central in scientific pursuit is the recognition that scientist's area of concern regarding any social event is placed under the scrutiny of others and forms the fundamental of scientific game. This helps to channel critique and facilitate evaluation rather than to generate results or discoveries by routine—3marks.



Covenant University
College of Business and Social Sciences
Department of Sociology

TITLE OF EXAMINATION: B.SC SOCIOLOGY EXAMINATION

COLLEGE: COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND SOCIAL

DEPARTMENT: SOCIOLOGY

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: SOC 124

CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: NIGERIAN HERITAGE

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS IN ALL. QUESTION ONE (1) IS COMPULSORY. CREDIT WILL BE GIVEN FOR CLARITY OF EXPRESSION AND ORDERLY PRESENTATION OF MATERIAL.

1. (a) What is the place or relevance of the museum in Nigeria's heritage? (10 marks)
 - (b) What are the essentials in a museum layout? (20 marks)
2. (a) Identify and explain in details Nigeria's indigenous economy and traditional industries from the Pre-colonial to Colonial times. (10 marks)
 - (b) What Changes, if any, have occurred over time? (10 marks)
3. (a) What do you understand by the term culture? (5 marks)
 - (b) What is the place of culture in Nigerian heritage? (5 marks)
 - (c) What are the common features of Nigerian culture? (5 marks)
 - (d) What impact has social change had on Nigerian culture? (5 marks)
4. Critically analyze the basic elements underpinning the kinship system among dominant ethnic groups and state, if any, the impact of social change on the system. (20 marks)
5. Write short notes on the following:
 - (a) The Nok Artwork (5 marks)
 - (b) The Igbo - Uku Artwork (5 marks)
 - (c) Ethnocentrism and its consequences (5 marks)
 - (d) The place of Elders in Nigerian heritage (5 marks)

Covenant University
College of Development Studies
Department of Sociology

Title of Examination : Bsc Degree Examination
Department : Sociology
Session : 2015/2016
Semester : Omega
Course Code : SOC 124
Course Title : Nigerian Heritage – Marking Guide

- (1a) The museum is a dynamic institution which plays an important role in the enculturation and educational process of individual members of the society. According to Okeke (1981), the museum is an educational faculty, a repository of objects of arts and culture. The museum serves a lot of functions for the Nigerian people.
- (1b) The layout of the museum includes the following sections:
Library/documentation
Archeological Section
Archives
Exhibition Section
Visitation Section
Records Section
- (2a) In pre-colonial era, Nigeria's economy was based on agricultural production. Agriculture was the most active means of livelihood. Fishing and hunting were part of the earliest economic activities in pre-colonial times. Farming tools used were made of wood, stone, hoes, baskets and cutlass – then Nigeria's technology was at low levels. Indigenous manufacturing outfits existed in the northern part of Nigeria. Places like Katsina and Kano had shoe factories which were controlled by Arabs from the Middle East. Clothes were exported to Europe from Benin and Leather crafts from Sokoto. In the colonial era, cash crops like cocoa, coffee, rubber, ground nut and cotton were cultivated and exported to Europe.
- (2b) Major changes came when oil was discovered in Oloibiri, Bayelsa State in 1959 by Shell Petroleum Company and since then Nigeria's economy has never been the same.
- (3) The kinship concept involves grouping of persons within the context of blood relationship. The kinship system is a mechanism for arranging relatives in relation to particular individuals

- (4a) Culture is the way of life of a people.
- (4b) Nigeria has a very rich cultural heritage.
- (4c) Culture is dynamic, never static. It is passed on from one generation to the other through the process of socialization.
- (4d) The infiltration of all kinds of technology into Nigeria through the process of diffusion, has brought about a lot of changes to Nigeria's culture both positively and negatively.

- (5a) The Nok Artwork was located around Jos region in 1982 by an English man Lt. Col Dent Young.
- (5b) Igbo Uku was discovered around Ontisha in 1938 by Isaiah Anozie.
- (5c) Ethnocentrism is the act of seeing one's ethnic group as superior to all other ethnic groups.
- (5c) Elders in most communities in Nigeria are seen as custodians of our cultural heritage. They are often regarded as next in rank to the ancestors and full of wisdom.