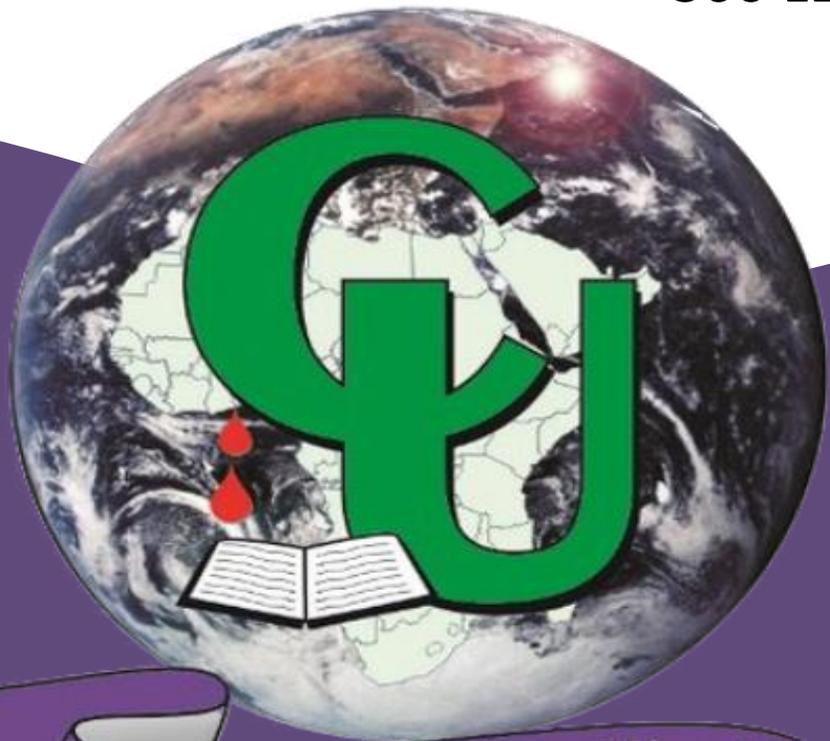# COVENANT UNIVERSITY

OMEGA SEMESTER TUTORIAL KIT
(VOL. 2)

PROGRAMME: POL. SCIENCE

300 LEVEL

Raising A New Generation Of Leaders

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LIST OF COURSES

PAD324:   GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF URBAN SYSTEMS
POS321:   POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR
IRL325:   LAW OF NATIONS

*Not included

COVENANT UNIVERSITY

CANNANLAND, KM. 10, IDI-IROKO ROAD P.M.B. 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

TITLE OF EXAMINATION: B.SC.   EXAMINATION

COLLEGE: LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

DEPARTMENT: POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: PAD 324

COURSE TITLE: GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF URBAN SYSTEMS

INSTRUCTION: Attempt any four (4) questions. All questions carry equal marks (17.5 marks)

TIME: 3 hours   APRIL, 2016

1. Discuss one of the perspectives of Urbanisation

2. Discuss the Rural Push and Urban Pull Factors with critical examples.

3. Identify any two Models of Control of Urbanisation.

4. Critically examine any urban policy in operation in Nigeria.

5. Identify the Impediments to National Urban Policies in Nigeria.

6. Discuss Urban Challenges in Nigeria and suggest policy directions to solve these challenges.

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TIME: 3 hours   APRIL, 2016

7. Discuss one of the perspectives of Urbanisation

There are **three contending perspectives** of urbanisation. Scholars have found that there are two major ways to see the process of Urbanisation, that is, the migration of the majority from localities to the major towns are based on these two views: (a) - Western Liberal Perspective and (b) - Marxist Perspective   (c) Ecological Perspective

Western Liberal Perspective.

This has been a predominant view in the issue of urbanisation. This view sees urbanisation as the consequence of development. It holds that rural dwellers are attracted to urban centres by availability of job. It claims there is the **rural push-urban pull factor of urban growth.** According to this view, increased industrialisation and economic growth create a wage differential through an increased labour demand and by this, draw many low paid rural dwellers to the urban centres. However, the growth of urban labour force eventually resorts to a decline in this wage differential until equilibrium in rural migration is reached and rural migration ceases. Also be called Modernization theory. The modernization theory means that industrial employment attracts people from rural to urban areas. In the urban areas people work in modern sector in the occupations that facilitate national economic expansion. This means that the old agricultural economic is changing to a new nonagricultural economy. This is the trend, which will create a new modern society (Gugler 1997).

This theory states that inequality in welfare between country and city increases rural to urban migration and thereby expands urbanization. The city's " bright lights" are the main pull factors to the people. The divergence ultimately reduces economic growth and efficiency in the developing world (Gugler 1997)

Marxist Capitalist Perspective.

This perspective sees urbanisation as the consequence of capitalism. It holds that decisions in the society are guided by the capitalists' attempt to achieve greater wealth and advantages against competitors. Emphasis here is on the political economic forces that determine urbanisation emanating from multinational corporations, local, national

and regional firms (or of individual capitalists). The main crux of this perspective is capitalism with a strong focus on third world countries that are lacking in development and where much of the resources in concentrated in the hands of the rich few or in government coffer.

Ecological Perspective

In the same vein, the concentric zone hypothesis developed by Ernest Burgess and Robert Park during the 1920s they took an approach that has been called urban ecology much as biological science of ecology concerns how organisms develop in the environment, these sociologists view the city as a complex responses to competing extend forces. The urban ecology shares two basic premises about the internal organization of the city. First was assumed that the city consists of a number of sections, in each of which only a single activity such as heavy manufacturing or upper class residence would be concentrated. Secondly as urban space became limited and competition became intense, a section ultimately would be part to use with greatest economic value, though the longest established sector would according to the concentric zone radiating outward in succession from a central business district. Each successive some is part of a specific type of land use. Major commercial activities are concentrated in the central zone, which contains retail stores, business officers and government buildings. The second or transitional zone usually consists of a deteriorating residential neighbourhood being encroached on by business and industry, slums containing high crime rates, vice and residential instability are common in the zone. The ethnical zone is residential. It consists primarily of lower class homes whose residents included those who have escaped the slums as well as the elderly. Additional zones radiate limits yet depend on the city for employment.

8. Discuss the Rural Push and Urban Pull Factors with critical examples.

Push and pull factors

People may move to the city because they are pushed by poverty from rural communities or they may be pulled by the attractions of city lives. Combination of these

push and pull factors can also be on reason for moving to cities. In many parts of the world rural population growth and shortage of arable land are the major problems. Even though the land holdings have been quite big they are to be divided with several children and eventually, their children. These circumstances make migration the only opportunity to farming people. Things are made worse by environmental deterioration (Gugler 1997, Girardet 1996).

Push factors

The normal push factors to rural people are the circumstances that make their earning of living impossible, land deterioration, lack of adequate land, unequal land distribution, droughts, storms, floods, and clean water shortages. These serious disadvantages make farming, the livelihood of rural people, hard and sometimes hopeless. Lack of modern resources, firewood shortages, religious conflicts, local economic declines, are also major reasons for moving to the urban areas (Gugler 1997, Girardet 1996).

Pull factors

High industrial wages in urban areas are one of the biggest attractions for rural people. People will continue to migrate to cities as long as they expect urban wages to exceed their current rural wages. Employment opportunities, higher incomes, joining other rural refugees, freedom from oppressive lifestyle, access to better health care and education, are the "bright lights" for rural people. One of the main reasons for people to move to the urban areas is that the situation in the rural areas is very difficult. With the income level they have it is not possible to survive. In this case even the low salaries in the rural areas are more attractive than non-existing salaries in the rural areas (Gugler 1997, Girardet 1996, Sajor 2001).

9. Identify any two Models of Control of Urbanisation.

Socialist model

In the past there have been many successful ways of controlling urbanization. Socialism in old China and Russia was one of these. The method was to control urbanization by the place where people had born. People who were born in the countryside were not allowed to move permanently to the urban areas. This means that people have to live at place similar they have been born. They belong to the rural areas if they were born in there and vice versa. Although, rural people can move to other rural areas and urban people could move to the similar rural areas. This method was very effective when controlling urbanization. Thus it doesn't give alternatives to the inhabitants (Sajor 2001).

South-African model

Other successful method was used in South Africa. The main idea of this method was not to control the migration of single people but decrease migration with families. Normally, if the migration is permanent, people bring the whole family to the city. This increases the city population with much more people than only single migration. The method prohibited migrant people to bring their families with them. This decrease the rate of permanent migration because normally people do not want to be in the city alone and the family cannot survive without help on the rural areas. Thus, this method puts lot of pressure to the women in the countryside because they have to take care of the whole family when their men are working in the city, even for some part of the year (Sajor 2001).

Example of successful countries

Hong Kong and Singapore are success stories. The question arises how these countries have achieved and maintained their well-being. This question can be examined by looking at migration, which is the main problem in the rapid urbanization in many countries. These countries are city states where uncontrolled migration is impossible. Hinterlands are non-existing so the countries do not have any countryside to support. The city is easy to control and the only urbanization is occurring by natural increase and international migration. The international migration is much easy to avoid than internal migration. Because the natural increase in these developed areas is already low, the city and

infrastructure planning in the region is easy to keep in touch with the slowly growing demand (Sajor 2001).

There is some irony in city management. The situation is not similar in other countries than in the city states. If the city is properly management and the facilities are offered, people from rural areas want to move there. Migration again creates new problems, migrant people need more facilities and city is unable to keep up with the speed of migration. Thousands of people move to the mega-cities daily. This is why improvements have to start from rural areas. This can be done by increase of land production, education, and land reform (Sajor 2001).

10.   Critically examine any urban policy in operation in Nigeria.

Other Major/Direct Urban Policies as contained in some of the National Development Plans:

1. Development of sites and services in all the states and local government areas of the federation to facilitate housing delivery

2. Institutionalisation of an urban development bank to provide fund for urban development project

3. Strengthening the capability of local government in management of urban services especially in the state capitals

4. Development of intermediate cities in order to arrest population drifts to the existing cities

5. Establishment of Infrastructure Development Fund (I .D.F.) to be utilised for the provision of urban infrastructures

6. The intensification of physical planning efforts in the country as a whole, especially in the urban centres.

Non -Urban Policies Affecting Urban Policies in Nigeria

There are many forms of urban policy, which vary according to the historical environment in which they are set, the instruments, and procedure selected for implementation and most fundamentally, the ideological position of the state. However, there are non-urban policies, which indirectly and often inadvertently affect urban restructuring. These policies are:

1. Fiscal Policies - Such policies made in the area of taxation, relief on mortgage interest, and any other payment affecting urban development. If policies are made to relieve a particular sector of the economy of mortgage interest people may be encouraged to build, live and do business and hence affect urban development.

2. Industrial policies-This includes decision to support industries or expand certain public expenditure, have a differential special impact since relevant activities are unequally distributed among citizens and regions.

3. Equalisation Policies-This result in intergovernmental ideas that operate in favour of some urban areas above others.

4. Transport Policies-these affect urban policies in that they ease movements within urban cities and as well as in and out of urban cities.

5. Immigration Policies- Flow of migrants profoundly affect urban labour market, housing programmes and social structures.

11. Identify the Impediments to National Urban Policies in Nigeria.

Impediments to National Urban Policy in Nigeria

Many factors account for the lack of a national urban policy in Nigeria. These are as listed below:

1. Misplaced priority. Nigerian government places emphasis on economic planning to the detriment of physical planning.

2. Lack of political will on the part of successive Nigerian governments and leaders. The responsibility of the federal government as stated in the Urban and Regional planning Law of 1992 is yet to be actualised.

3. Political instability and coup de tats have caused the discontinuity of several policies and non-implementation of proposed policies

4. Insensitivity of the policy makers

5. Selfishness on the part of Nigerian leaders and elites

12. Discuss Urban Challenges in Nigeria and suggest policy directions to solve these challenges.

URBAN CHALLENGES/PROBLEMS IN NIGERIA:

One of the foremost problems confronting the Nigerian nation is that of solving the multi various problems caused by urbanisation. The Nigerian Institute of Town Planners alerted the Nigerian government in 1992 that "… while Nigerian cities are growing at an alarming rate with adverse consequences to the quality of life, little is being done by the

policy makers and the populace at large to ensure a sustainable and even development of the cities." Nigeria as a nation is faced with the following urbanisation problems

1. The problem of **population explosion** is imminent in Nigeria.

Urban Indicators in Nigeria (1975-2025)

Year	Urban Population	Percentage of Urban Population	Percentage of Rural Population
1975	14,676,000	23.0	77.0
1995	43,884,000	39.0	61.0
2025	146,948,000	62.0	38.0

Source: World Resources, 1997, pp. 150-151.

Population explosion is an indicator of other major problems. In a traditional and cultural environment where a man's affluence is measured by the number of his children, there is bound to be population explosion in the face of poverty and limited resources of the economy at large.

2. Inadequacy of social and infrastructural facilities.

3. Unemployment and wastage of human resources

4. Increased social vices and crime rate

5. Environmental hazards: This comes due to the generation of waste followed by the lack of proper waste management system.

6. Inadequate Housing

7. Lawlessness with attendant urban spark

8. Health hazards: This occurs due to air pollution from industrial waste dangerous to human health and a major cause of global warming. Poor drainage system also constitutes health hazard

9. High rate of mortality

10. Illiteracy

11. Uncoordinated development

12. Destitution indicated by myriads of beggars and insane people

13. Poverty

14. Low standard of living

15. Poor maintenance of existing facilities

16. Traffic Congestion

Solutions to Nigeria's Urban Challenges

1. Striking a balance between facilities and population. Government must ensure an even development between population growth and provision of facilities for social comfort and welfare.

2. Migration should be decisively arranged and influenced to ensure that there is no population explosion in the urban centres

3. Ensuring food security

4. Making urbanisation sustainable

5. Proper management of public facilities

6. Raising awareness through public education on health in schools, work places, public places and through the mass media.

7. Strengthening community participation in urban improvement

Success!

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

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COLLEGE: LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
DEPARTMENT: POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
SESSION: 2015/2016   **SEMESTER:** OMEGA
COURSE CODE: POS 321   **CREDIT UNIT:** 3
COURSE TITLE: POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR
INSTRUCTION: ANSWER **FOUR** QUESTIONS   **TIME:** 3 HOURS

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1.   (a) What is political behaviour? /2marks

      (b) What are the factors that can inform a person's political behaviour in a political system?

      /15.5 marks

2.   How valid are the principles of behavioural approach to the study of politics? 17.5 marks

3.   How is the evolution theory applicable to understanding political behaviour?/17.5 marks

4.   *There are considerable debates and contrasting views on the media's ability to shape political*

      behaviour. Elucidate 17.5 marks

5.   (a) Identify and discuss the importance of political socialization to the Nigerian

      society/5.5marks.

      (b) *Agencies of socialization can either be classified as manifest or latent.* Illustrate with
          examples. 12 marks

6. Of what relevance is political participation to the Nigerian citizens? At what levels can a citizen
      participate?   17.5 marks

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MARKING GUIDE

6.   (a) What is political behaviour? /2marks
      (b) What are the factors that can inform a person's political behaviour in a political system? /15.5
      marks

Topic Covered: Determinants of political behavior

Answer Hint: Students are to define political behavior and explain the determinants of political behavior

Full Answer: Introduction/1.5marks

Political behaviour is the study of the way people think, feel, and act with regard to politics. It is the behaviour of man in a social system that gives him shelter, protection configured in terms of power. Political behaviour is that pattern of behaviour, which relates to power in order to increase power, to protect power, to modify power or to use power in advancing the individual or the collectivity from any already given power situation.

This pattern of behaviour constitutes the universal aims and objectives of the political man. It is however important to note that political behaviour extends far beyond governmental behaviour, which connotes the machinery of lawmaking (policies). The behaviour of individuals such as tribal organization or anomic, all constitute political behaviours. 2 marks.

FACTORS: Territory and population, Natural resources, Ethnic groups and geographical distribution, Gender, Age, Party orientation, Issues orientation, Socio-economic status, Religious affiliation and identity, Rural –Urban residency, Personality, Public opinion, Social class and Family tradition. **1 mark each for any one of these discussed .Total 13 marks.**

Conclusion /1mark

7. How valid are the principles of behavioural approach to the study of politics? 17.5 marks

8. How is the evolution theory applicable to understanding political behaviour?/17.5 marks

9. *There are considerable debates and contrasting views on the media's ability to shape political behaviour.* Elucidate 17.5 marks

10. (a) Identify and discuss the importance of political socialization to the Nigerian society/5.5marks.

    (b) *Agencies of socialization can either be classified as manifest or latent.* Illustrate with examples. 12 marks

6. Of what relevance is political participation to the Nigerian citizens? At what levels can a citizen participate?   17.5 marks

Making Guide

POS: 321- POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR

Q5, Identify and discuss the importance of political socialization to the Nigeria society: 5.5 marks

Agencies of socialization can either be classified as manifest or latent, illustrate with examples 12 marks

- ⬤ A brief definition will be appropriate here, then the functions of political socialization to the society which is expected to be related to the Nigerian society. For instance: the intergenerational transmission of political norms, values, symbols and ideas, Political socialization helps to maintain continuity and stability in the society. Political socialization helps to ensure some degree of discipline among member of a political community and Political socialization is a means of role training 5.5 marks

- Latent socialization entails implicit and informal transmission of political symbols, values, norms and ideas is closely associated with primary agency of socialization This should be discussed with examples 6 marks

- While manifest socialization which involves the intensional, explicit, overt or conscious teaching and learning of political symbols and ideas is associated with secondary agencies 6 marks

- Total 17.5 marks

Q6. Of what relevance is political participation to the Nigerian citizens? At what levels can a citizen participate?

A brief introduction will be appropriate here. Importances are:

- Participation in the political process is seen as civic duty

- It is seen as sign of political health

- As a method of ensuring that one's private political interests is showcase.

- Activities that counts as political participation ranges from casual political conversation such as the one that may take place in any gathering, to intense activity of the member of the fringe political group. These and many more should be discussed 5 marks.

Levels of participation are listed below:

Spectator: those who engage in voting,, discusses political issues, wears political party badge and displays sticker, however, these activities entail relatively little costs in time energy and resources.

Transition: those that attends political rally, makes monetary contribution to political course,

Contact political leaders or public official. This level of participation is relatively costlier than spectator level

Gladiator: those that holds political office, Candidates for election, party heavy funders, Attends caucuses/strategic party meetings. This level of participation is very expensive.

For each of these levels appropriately discussed 4 marks. Accuracy and good expression .5marks Total 17.5 marks.

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DEPARTMENT: POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
SESSION: 2015/2016   **SEMESTER:** OMEGA
COURSE CODE: IRL 325   **CREDIT UNIT:** 3
COURSE TITLE: LAW OF NATIONS
INSTRUCTION: Answer **Any Four** Questions   **TIME:** 3 HOURS
APRIL, 2016

1. Clearly draw the distinctions in the various theories of international law (17.5 marks)

2. Critically review the thematic issues over the great debate on the subject of international law (17.5 marks)

3. Use relevant examples to explain the position of international law on the subject of immunity from prosecution (17.5 marks)

4. Do you agree that the origin of international law is intertwined with the evolution of international system? (17.5 marks)

5. Assess the conditions stipulated by international law that can permit the implementation of hostile measures short of war (17.5 marks)

6. Do you think international law has lived up to its general functions? (17.5 marks)

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SESSION: 2015/2016   **SEMESTER:** OMEGA
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COURSE TITLE: LAW OF NATIONS
INSTRUCTION: Attempt any FOUR questions   **TIME:** 3 HOURS

MARKING GUIDE

1. Clearly draw the distinctions in the various theories of international law **(17.5 marks)**

   Topic Covered: The Jurisprudence
   Answer Hints: A firm understanding of the schools of thought in international law will suffice here.
   Full Answer: Students are expected to conceptualize the theories or schools of thought in international law which will attract (4 marks). Consequently, the four dominant schools of thought should follow – The Naturalist theory of international law (3 marks); The Positivist-Dualist theory of international law (3 marks); The Monist/Eclectic theory of international law (3 marks) and the Neo-realist theory of international law (3 marks). The concluding remarks attract (1.5 marks).

2. Critically review the thematic issues over the great debate on the subject of international law **(17.5 marks)**

   Topic Covered: The Sources of International Law
   Answer Hints: Candidates are expected to understand the various sources of international law and the controversies that have surrounded such pronouncements for many decades.
   Full Answer: Premised on the above, candidates should introduce the controversies surrounding the subject of international law (4 marks). Following, the debates are categorized into four distinct baskets – The Existence of international law (3 marks); The Enforcement of international law (3 marks); The Sources of international law (3 marks) and The

Interpretation of international law (3 marks). The concluding part will attract the remaining (1.5 marks).

3. Use relevant examples to explain the position of international law on the subject of immunity from prosecution (**17.5 marks**)

    Topic Covered: Immunities and Law of Extradition
    Answer Hints: Candidates are expected to examine the three basic types of immunity recognized by international law
    Full Answer: definition of immunity (3 marks). Functional Immunity is a type of immunity limited in the acts to which it attaches (acts of state) but will only end if the state itself ceases to exist (4 marks). Personal Immunity is the type that exempts the head of state, head of government or senior cabinet members from prosecution from every offense they commit during their time in office (4 marks). Diplomatic Immunity is the exclusive preserve of diplomatic officers of a foreign state who are substantially immune from the jurisdiction of the courts of the state to which they are accredited (4 marks). The concluding part will attract the remaining (2.5 marks).

4. Do you agree that the origin of international law is intertwined with the evolution of international system? (**17.5 marks**)

    Topic Covered: Origin, Nature and Development of International Law
    Answer Hints: International Law and International Relations
    Full Answer: The beginning point is to understand international law as an important aspect of international relations. The natural existence of the community of nations presupposes the existence of laws, which regulate the conducts of such nations among themselves (2.5 marks). The evolution of nation states and by implication, international law can be collapsed into three phases:
    *   Pre-Westphalia Era (5 marks)
    *   Westphalia Era (5 marks)
    *   Post-Westphalia Era (5 marks)

5. Assess the conditions stipulated by international law that can permit the implementation of hostile measures short of war (**17.5 marks**)

    Topic Covered: The Principles of International Law
    Answer Hints: The concept of International Law, The Rise of Modern States and Sovereign Equality of States, Pacific Settlements of Disputes, Refrainment from the Use of Threat or Military Force, Non-interference in the Internal Affairs of other Nations States, Cooperation and Rendering of Assistance of the United Nations.

Full Answer: Contemporary literature in international law makes a clear distinction between war and acts of force short of war (hostile measures short of war). These should form the basis of introduction (4 marks). Following will be to enumerate and discuss the hostile measures short of war. These are: Retortion which is the adoption by one state of an unfriendly and harmful act which is nevertheless lawful, as a method of retaliation against the injurious legal activities of another state (4 marks). Reprisals which is an act of force done in retaliation – acts which are themselves illegal and have been adopted by one state in retaliation for the commission of an earlier illegal act by another state (4 marks). Right to self-defense which is the legitimate right of nation-states to defend their territories against external aggression (4 marks). The concluding section will attract the remaining (1.5 marks).

6. Do you think international law has lived up to its general functions? **(17.5 marks)**

Topic Covered: General Overview of the Course

Answer Hints: Candidates are required to appraise the definition, origin, nature and metamorphosis of the subject of international.

Full Answer: In view of the above background, the definition, nature, and dynamics of the subject of international law will form the basis of the introduction (3 marks). The general functions of international law are summarized as follows: It is an instrument of communication between actors in the international system (2.5 marks). It affords means of channeling conflict (2.5 marks). It is a tool of policy in the competition of state visions, objectives (national interests) and tactics (strategies) 2.5 marks. It enables the establishment of a network of rights and obligations that can be useful for the protection or enhancement of individual rights in the comity of nations (2.5 marks). Nation-states can use international law as a way of putting pressure on an opponent by mobilizing international support behind their foreign policy positions (2.5 marks). The concluding section attracts the remaining (2 marks).