

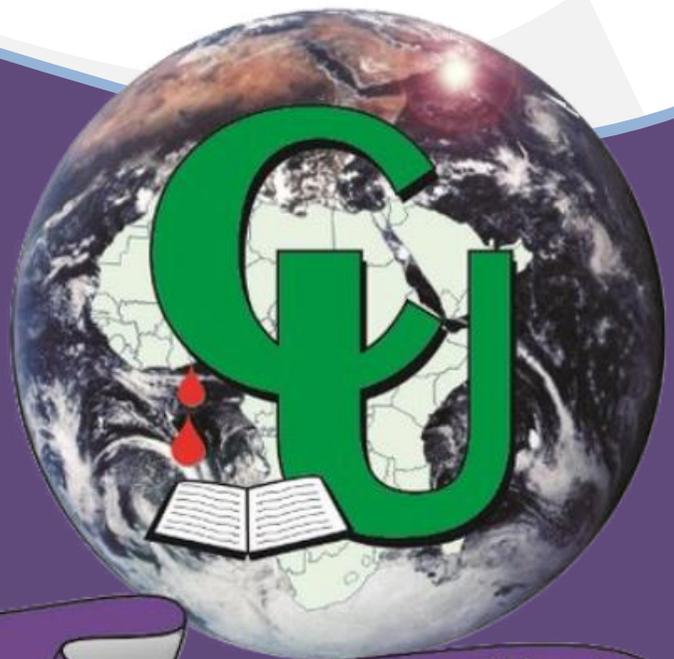
COVENANT UNIVERSITY

TUTORIAL KIT

PROGRAMME: SOCIOLOGY

OMEGA SEMESTER

200 LEVEL



Raising A New Generation Of Leaders

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SOC221: History of Social Thought II

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COVENANTUNIVERSITY
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

COURSE CODE: SOC 221

COURSE TITLE: History of Social Thought II

SEMESTER: OMEGA

CREDIT UNIT: 2

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTION: Answer question **one** and any other two

1. A. Demonstrate your understanding of History of Social Thought **6 marks**
 - B. Critically explain the scientific nature of Sociology **12 marks**
 - C. Critically explain the humanistic nature of sociology. **12marks.**
 - **Total 30 marks**
2. Critically explain the relationship between the functionalist perspective and conflict perspective in sociology. **20 marks**
3. Herbert Spencer was a structural functionalist as well as belonging to the Organic School. Discuss. **20 marks**
4. Explain the contributions of Auguste Comte that place him above Ibn Khaldun as the main founding father of sociology. **20 marks**
5. Critically explain classical evolutionist view about change as opposed to Greek Cyclical view. **20 marks**

MARKING GUIDE: SOC 221 OMEGA 2016

Question 1

Explaining that History of Social Thought traces the history of sociology from the earliest to the modern/scientific stage----- **6marks**. The main argument whether Sociology is a science or not – causal explanation, objectivity, value freedom, meaningful interpretation of social sciences/explanation of science, subjectivity etc. **12 marks**. Explanation of the humanistic view of sociology which among other says that as the sociologist tries to understand web of relationships in society, he is as well trying to understand himself as a member of the society he tries to study. That sociology is not just mere intellectual exercise or a profession but also an integral part of one's education and that we cannot deal with actions and interactions of people in society without understanding the motives behind the actions etc. **12 marks. Total 30 marks**

Question 2

That functionalism takes a broad view of society and focuses on the macro aspects of social life. It emphasizes the interdependence of social institutions and their common interest in maintaining social order. The major tenets of functionalist perspective – sees society as a social system, identifies structure, function, dysfunction, social order, value consensus etc.**7 marks**. Conflict perspective has its root in the ideas of Karl Marx and others. It emphasizes conflicting interests in human society as a result of who controls the scarce resources in the society and the domination of one class by the other. Major tenets – competition, structural inequality, social change etc. **7 marks**. Relationships between them – both complement each other, both are macro analysis, both are systems theories, while functionalism has problem with history and social change, conflict theory makes this its major concern, and while conflict perspective has problem with order and consensus, functionalism makes it its main concern etc. **6 marks. Total 20 marks**

Question 3

Herbert Spencer's contributions to sociology – He was influenced by Charles Darwin's Theory of Species and compared human society to living organism that as the organisms develop from simple to complex, so is human society in terms of structures and functions. **10 marks**. That Spencer was a structural functionalist and belonged to organic school of thought in terms of comparing society with biological organism, his believe in the progressive development of human society just like biological organism in terms of structures and functions **10 marks. Total 20 marks**.

Question 4

Ibn Khaldun's contributions to sociology – Al Umran, science of culture, group solidarity and the earlier contribution of his thought etc. **7 marks**. Auguste Comte's contributions to sociology – theory of static and dynamics, law of three stages, his positivism, sociology as a generalizing science etc **6 marks**. Striking contributions of Comte that earned him the main founding father of sociology – his works were published in international languages, he consciously created sociology as a scientific discipline and prescribed its methodology etc. **7 marks. Total 20 marks**

Question 5

Greek cyclical view of change was not thought of as linear but was conceptualized in terms of a repetitive, cyclical pattern of developmental advance, maturity, decline and advance again. **8**

marks. Many classical theorists believed that all societies were fundamentally similar in that they all go through the same sequence of stages. **4 marks.** Classical evolutionists believe that change is lineal and that Change is inevitable, Change is directional and teleological, Change is analogous to organic stages of growth, change is generally progressive in nature. **8 marks. Total 20 marks**



Covenant University
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TITLE OF EXAMINATION: B.SC SOCIOLOGY EXAMINATION

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DEPARTMENT: SOCIOLOGY

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: SOC 222

CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: SOCIAL CHANGE II

TIME: 2 HOURS

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

1. (a) What is development and what is underdevelopment? (5 Marks)
(b) What are the major characteristics of underdevelopment and how can they be overcome in a developing country like Nigeria? (25 Marks)
2. (a) Social change can be explained with the concept of cultural lag. Discuss this position in the Nigerian context. (10 Marks)
(b) Identify and explain in details characteristics of Rural and Urban communities. (10 Marks)
3. Some Social Change theorists have propounded stages of change or development that all nations must go through. Choose one theorist known to you and critically analyze the stages of development prescribed by him. (20 Marks)
4. (a) What do you understand by the term – Core values of development? Why are they so called (10 Marks)
(b) What are the Key Questions to ask about a country's development? Illustrate your answer with examples from the Nigerian context. (10 Marks)
5. 56 years of independence have not impacted on the living conditions of Nigerians. Discuss. (20 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 222
Course Title	:	Social Change II – Marking Guide

(1a) *Development* is the process of improving the quality of all human lives.

Underdevelopment is an economic situation in which there are persistent low levels of living, in conjunction with absolute poverty, low income per capital, low rate of economic growth, low consumption level and so on.

(1b) Students are to list some of the characteristics of underdevelopment and profer possible solutions to them.

(2a) Cultural lag is defined as the time between the appearance of a new material invention and the making of appropriate adjustments in corresponding areas of non-material culture.
The concept was coined by William .F. Ogburn.

(2b) Students are expected to list and explain the characteristics of Rural and Urban characteristics.

(3) Students are to state the stages of development enunciated by any social change theorist they are familiar with and critically analyze the tenets of the theory.

(4a) The core values of development are: Sustenance, Self Esteem and Freedom from servitude. Michael Todaro propounded this theory.

(4b) According to Dudley Seers, the key questions to ask about a country's development are these:

What has been happening to poverty?

What has been happening to unemployment?

What has been happening to inequality?

Have all three declined from high levels or have they been growing worse?

(5) From their knowledge of the Nigerian history and happenings around us today, students are expected to take a stand on this discourse – has 56 years of independence impacted on Nigerians living conditions?

Covenant University
College of Development Studies
Department of Sociology

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COLLEGE: COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT: SOCIOLOGY
SESSION: 2015/2016 **SEMESTER:** OMEGA
COURSE CODE: SOC 223 **CREDIT UNIT:** 2
COURSE TITLE: LANGUAGE IN SOCIETY AND CULTURE
INSTRUCTION: Answer questions one and any other two Questions. **TIME:** 2 hrs

1. It is generally accepted that language is unique to the human species. To understand human language one needs to know what its special and unique features are. Discuss?
 - b. Outline the roles language play in human Society.
 - c. Citing relevant examples outline the major elements that constitute the steps that must be considered in the processes of communication.
2. The origins of human language have given rise to many debates over the years, giving rise to different explanations about its origin. Discuss?
 - b. Identify and write short notes on any four (4) hypotheses that trace the origin of human language.
3. Describe the complexities of the relationship between language and the social context in which it is generated.
4. Explain any theory of language acquisition and its importance to language development.
5. Carefully describe the **Shannon-Weaver and Schramm** models of Communication.
 - b. Describe in details the stages of language development.

MARKING GUIDE SOC 223 2015/2016 SESSION

Question 1a

- (1) **Displacement:** Human language-users can refer to past and future time, and to other locations
- (2) **Arbitrariness:** There is no natural relationship between a word and its meaning. If there was a natural connection between a word and the object it stands for.
- (3) **Productivity:** ability to produce new words and sentences.
- (4) **Cultural transmission.**
- (5) **Discreteness:** sounds in a language that can distinguish one word from another are discrete sounds. For example: p and b sounds in English are discrete sounds.
- (6) **Duality:** A level of distinct sound such as n, b, and i and distinct meaning. When above mentioned sounds occur in different combinations, such as 'bin' / 'nib', they make different words with different meanings. (10 marks)

Question 1b

Social function of language

- Language, a Communicative Means
- Language, the Means for Conceptual Thinking and Recognition of the World
- Language, the Vehicle and Transmitter of Culture

(10 marks)

Question 1c

All the elements involved in communication which constitute the communication process are a) sender b) receiver c) message c) encoding d) decoding e) channel f) noise g) feedback.

Sender: The point from where the message originated.

Message: Message is the essential content of communication or information intended to be passed.

Receiver: The person who has to take delivery of message is the receiver.

Encoding: Such process of converting an idea into words or expressions is encoding.

Channel: The encoded message needs a vehicle or a medium to be transported from sender to receiver. The vehicle may be a paper or a telephone or Internet or meeting or conversation.

Decoding: The process of understanding the message sent by the sender.

Noise: Noise is the causative factor for the message being miscommunicated or misunderstood due to the problem either in the medium chosen or encoding or decoding or in some stages of the process.

Feedback: The sender would be communicating back to the sender his or her evaluation or how he or she understood about each part of the message or word before the sender goes further in acting on the message. (10 marks)

2. Origin of human language

Definition of language/ introduction (2 marks)

1) Belief in divine creation. Many societies throughout history believed that language is the gift of the gods to humans. The most familiar is found in Genesis 2:20, which tells us that Adam gave names to all living creatures. This belief predicates that humans were created from the start with an innate capacity to use language.

2) Natural evolution hypothesis. At some point in their evolutionary development humans acquired a more sophisticated brain, which made language invention and learning possible. In other words, at some point in time humans evolved a language acquisition device, whatever this may be in real physical terms. The simple vocalizations and gestures inherited from our primate ancestors then quickly gave way to a creative system of language perhaps within a single generation or two.

There are two main 4 marks each

Other hypothesis includes the following

- Ding-dong hypothesis
- Pooh-pooh hypothesis
- Bow-wow hypothesis
- Ta-ta" hypothesis
- Warning hypothesis.
- Yo-he-ho" hypothesis
- Lying hypothesis. **2.5 marks each**

Question 3

Brief introduction defining the basic concepts in the question (Culture and language) **4 marks**

The fact is that the society and culture work hand in hand non can exist without the other it is simple because there is society without a peculiar way of live different from another (culture) and there is no culture without the society for this is the place where those values, norms, belief systems etc. can be practiced because the society is the playground for culture. **6 marks**

Inseparability of It is commonly accepted that language is a part of culture, and that it culture and plays a very important role in it. Some social scientists consider thatwithout language, culture would not be possible. **5 marks**

Language and culture makes a living organism; language is flesh, and culture is blood. Without culture, language would be dead; without language, culture would have no shape. **5marks**

Question 4

4. We can identify three prominent theories of language acquisition. Any one from the list can be discussed in detail to attract same score.

- Learning Theory.
- Interactionist Theory
- Nativist Theory

Founding/ proponents of the theory/ introduction (Names and Year) 3 marks

High lighting the principles of acquisition (12 marks)

Learning theory

Classical conditioning: Every time a child speaks they learn to associate the word they make use of with an object

Operant conditioning: this process represents reinforcing or rewarding language use in order to encourage language use.

Imitation and observational learning: language is learned through observation.

Criticism of Learning theory (5 marks)

Nativist theory

Noam Chomsky

- Nativist view argues strongly for the innate source of the child's ability to learn language. According to this view, a child's brain is born with the ability to acquire language and capability of linguistic innovation. Thus, it can be seen that children say a lot of things that they have never been trained to say.

Four assumptions long associated with the nativist position

- Acquisition is rapid
- Acquisition is instantaneous
- Acquisition happens without direct instruction
- Acquisition happens in spite of inadequate input

20 marks

Question 5

5a.C. E Shannon and W Weaver, 1949. This theory was based on a mechanistic view of communication. **This is the first theory that recognized that message received might not be the same as the message sent.** This distortion is due to the noise present in the system.

They introduced **feedback as a corrective measure for noise.** But, they did not integrate feedback into their model. They proposed that feedback would start another cycle of communication process. The theory essentially posits that real communication takes place only when the message received and message sent are one and the same without any difference, which may be true for an engineering model. The elements in this model are **a) Information source b) Encoding c) Channel d) Decoding e) Destination f) Noise g) Feedback.**

Schramm Model of Communication: Wilburn Schramm proposed this model in 1955, which was considered to be the best of all the models. It was proposed in three stages with some improvement in each successive stage over the previous one. These stages are also referred to as three distinct models.

In the first stage, it emphasized on encoding process and source like that of Aristotle without any recognition for noise. It too was a one-way direction of communication flow.

In the second stage, the emphasis shifted to the shared domain of experience of sender and receiver. Here the communication process is understood to be a two-way flow.

In the third stage, the feedback was thought to be an essential element of communication system. In this stage of Schramm's theory, the communication process encompasses **sender, receiver, good channel, proper encoding, proper decoding, and feedback.**

b. Stages of Language Acquisition:

Pre- Linguistic Period:

a – Cooing: During their first months, children cry many times in a day; these cries are accompanied by producing some sounds.

b - Babbling: Babies all over the world produce the same sounds and they may produce sounds that are never used in their environment. Babbling is an internal behaviour not a response to external stimulation. Children around the sixth to the ninth month begin to differentiate between the sounds and select the sounds that exist in their environment.

c - The Linguistic Period: After one year, children have learnt that sounds are related to meanings; they begin to go through the one-word which is considered for them as one-utterance. The words in this stage serve three major functions. First, they are linked with a child' own action or desire for action. Second, they are used to convey emotions. Third, they serve a naming function.

d - The Two-Word Utterances: Babies begin to produce two- word utterances which can show different combination of word order. In this stage, the words lack morphological and syntactic markers but we can notice that there is a word order.

e - Telegraphic Stage: At this stage, the word forms are beginning to vary; inflectional morphemes begin to appear in addition to the use of simple prepositions. The child pronunciation is closer to the adult one.

3 marks for each stage (Total of 15 marks)



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COLLEGE: BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT: SOCIOLOGY

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: SOC 226

CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: SOCIOLOGY OF MASS COMMUNICATION

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND TWO OTHER QUESTIONS. MARKS WILL BE GIVEN FOR ORDERLY PRESENTATION OF MATERIAL.

1a. Describe clearly your understanding of the Normative Theory.

10marks

1b. How adequate is the normative theory in understanding the performance of the mass media in Nigeria?

20marks

Total **30 Marks**

2. Using relevant diagrams, state clearly the similarities and differences between face-to-face communication and mass communication system.

20 Marks

3. Critically explain nine characteristics of the mass communication system.

20 Marks

4. The history of the mass media in Nigeria has a strong link with the country's political history, which to a large extent seems to have followed ethnic lines. Discuss.

20 Marks

5. Evaluate clearly the challenges confronting the mass media across developing societies, with particular reference to Nigeria.

20 Marks



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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
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2015/2016 Academic Session Omega Semester**

**SOC 226: SOCIOLOGY OF MASS COMMUNICATION
MARKING GUIDE**

Question 1a. Describe clearly your understanding of the Normative Theory.

10marks

Question 1b: How adequate is the normative theory in evaluating the performance of the mass media in Nigeria?

20marks

30 Marks

Presentation

1 Mark

The framework for the normative theory was espoused by McQuail (1983).

The theory seeks to locate media structure and performance within the milieu in which it operates

10 Marks

Six forms of normative theory include:

- a) Authoritarian Media Theory
- b) Communist Media Theory
- c) Libertarian Media Theory
- d) Social Responsibility Media Theory
- e) Democratic Participant Media Theory
- f) Development Media Theory

Plus relevant examples from Nigeria

18 Marks

Grammar

1 Mark

Question 2: Using relevant diagrams, state clearly the similarities and differences between face-to-face communication and mass communication system

20 Marks

Presentation

1 Mark

Communication studies help us to make sense of our world, our everyday living and our relationships. There cannot be social life without communication

4 Marks

Face- to-face communication is an individualized form of communication. It involves intrapersonal (electrochemical action of the body) and interpersonal communication (communication between two or more persons) plus diagram

7 Marks

Mass communication involves the transfusion and diffusion of meaningful messages through interpersonal means to a large and impersonal audience using such medium as newspaper, radio, TV and internet plus diagram.

7 Marks

Grammar

1 Mark

Question 3: Critically explain nine characteristics of the mass communication system

20 Marks

Presentation

1 Marks

Characteristics which differentiate the mass communication system as a secondary communication system include:

1. Technical means of transmitting messages.
2. Involvement of expensive complex formal organization.
3. Impersonality of the recipient audience.
4. Dispersion of the recipient audience.
5. Public opinion of the transmitted messages.
6. Largeness of the recipient audience.
7. Simultaneity of contact of messages with the recipient audience.
8. Impersonal relationship between communicator and audience.
9. Co-modification of messages.

18 Marks

Grammar

1 Marks

Question 4. The history of the mass media in Nigeria has a strong link with the country's political history, which to a large extent seems to have followed ethnic lines. Discuss.

20 Marks

The history of mass communication in Nigeria can be traced to the partitioning of Africa of 1885 and the consequent colonial administration in the country.

The colonialist wanted the media as avenue for propaganda and a way of distracting attention from themselves.

The political history of modern Nigeria is the history of inter-tribal schism, open rivalry and maneuvering among the Hausa/Fulani of the north, the Yoruba of the south west, and the Igbo of the south east.

This greatly affected the development of the country with grave implication to the development for the mass media. Thus, the development of the mass media followed ethnic lines.

6 marks

The greatest setback to the concept of Nigerian unity occurred when each of the three regions of the federation established its own independent broadcasting system.

The former western region was the first to set up its own broadcasting system in 1959. It started the western Nigeria television services (WNTV) and the western Nigeria broadcasting service (WNBS). This was through the help of the overseas re-diffusion company.

In 1961 the former Eastern region contracted the overseas re-diffusion company to build its own radio and television broadcasting system.

In 1962, the Northern region government started its own broadcasting system. It hired the services of the Granada group system.

6 marks

The purpose of regionalization of the broadcast media and later the print media was not solely for commercial reasons. They were used as powerful political instruments for the integration of each region and cultivation of regional awareness more than national consciousness and integration.

The politicians who established them greatly exploited them for sectional politics. When political crisis occurred, these regional media became more powerful than the NBC. They used them to the fullest to protect the political, economic, cultural, and social interests of the regions

7 marks

Grammar

1 mark

Question 5. Evaluate clearly the challenges confronting the mass media across developing societies, with particular reference to Nigeria.

20 Marks

The profession of broadcasting is riddled with a lot of challenges ranging from who has the rights over issuance of license, to whether the media house is publicly (government) owned or private owned and what level of freedom the press has in the dispensation of duties. Every society gets the kind of media it deserves. There has always been a conflict of interest between the generality of society and the government. In Nigeria, most radio and Television stations are part of the civil service and so operate as such, for it is said that 'he who plays the piper dictates the tune'.

8 Marks

Tribalism/Ethnic rivalry is so sensitive in Nigeria as this also affects the media and what is reported and how it is reported. Sometimes, issues are intentionally inexact so as not to ignite controversy.

With incessant change of government sometimes under violent circumstances the voice of the media has been so affected as events have shown that in some cases Newspapers Television and magazine operators were proscribed entirely due to their criticism of government authorities.

Although the press was intended to be a 'watchdog' for the country, similar to its role in such developed countries as the United States and United Kingdom, it has had difficulty fulfilling that role due to the demands of the various competing special interest groups.

The freedom of information bill has failed to accompany the bill of the freedom of the Press, which ought to empower the press in its statutory function.

12 Marks



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EXAMINATION: B.Sc.

COLLEGE: BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT: SOCIOLOGY

SESSION: 2015/2016

COURSE CODE: SOC227

COURSE TITLE: STRUCTURE OF THE NIGERIAN SOCIETY

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER QUESTIONS ONE (1) AND ANY OTHER TWO.

SEMESTER: OMEGA

CREDIT UNIT: 2

TIME: 2 HOURS

-
1. Discuss the culture of the Nigerian society represented with the acronym "WAZOBIA". (30 Marks)
 2. Write short notes on the following concepts:
 - (a) Tribes (6 marks)
 - (b) Ethnicity (8 marks)
 - (c) Race (6 marks)
 3. What do you understand by a social structure? (20 marks)
 4. (a) Enumerate the five basic social institutions in a society (5 marks)
(b) Explain the functions of the five basic institutions in a society (15 marks)
 5. Discuss any four of the following social problems in contemporary Nigeria:
 - (a) Insecurity (5 marks)
 - (b) Widening inequality (5 marks)
 - (c) High crime rate (5 marks)
 - (d) Corruption (5 marks)
 - (e) Political instability (5 marks)
 - (f) High cost of living (5 marks)



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INSTRUCTION: ANSWER QUESTIONS ONE (1) AND ANY OTHER TWO.

SEMESTER: OMEGA

CREDIT UNIT: 2

TIME: 2 HOURS

Marking Guide

1. **Discuss the culture of the Nigerian society represented with the acronym “WAZOBIA”.**

Explain what WAZOBIA means.

This acronym is used to refer to the three major ethnic groups in Nigeria. These ethnic groups are Yoruba, Hausa-Fulani and Ibo.

WA means come in the Yoruba language

ZO means come in the Hausa language

BIA means come in the Ibo language

Mention their specific culture in the areas of dressing, marriage rites, food, occupation, religion, etc.

(30 Marks)

2. **Write short notes on the following concepts:**

(a) Tribes

(6 marks)

- i. “A group of persons forming a community and claiming descent from a common ancestor” (Oxford English Dictionary, IX, 1933, p. 339, as cited in Gregory, 2003:1).

“Any of various systems of social organization comprising several local villages, bands, districts, lineages, or other groups and sharing a common ancestry, language, culture, and name” (Morris, 1980, p. 1369)

- ii. Origin of the concept

- Different opinions exist on the origin of the word tribe. Two of those positions shall be considered in this lecture.

According to Gregory (2003), the word ‘tribe’ is a transformed word from the Latin term ‘tribus’.

- The word tribe is said to have originated around the time of the Greek city-states and the early formation of the Roman Empire.
- iii. Contemporary meaning of the word
Despite the divergent view exhibited by both authors on the origin of the word tribe, they both agree that the use of tribe in contemporary use is derogatory.
- iv. The merit of a tribe over a nation
Fried (1975) indicated that tribes served as positive alternatives to the larger systems, because they are exonerated from the inherent stresses and problems associated with nationhood.

(b) Ethnicity

(7 marks)

Definition of ethnicity

- An ethnic group or ethnicity is a socially defined category of people who identify with each other based on common ancestral, social, cultural or national experience.

Mention ethnic identity

- According to Chandra (2006), ethnic identities are a subset of identity categories in which membership is determined by attributes associated with, or believed to be associated with, descent (described here simply as descent-based attributes).

Mention of diverse ethnic groups in Nigeria

- Ijaw, Bini, Idoma, Bassa, Yakur, etc.

(c) Race

(7 marks)

Definition of a race

Race is a person's biologically engineered features. It can include skin color, skin tone, eye and hair color, as well as a tendency toward developing certain diseases. It is not something that can be changed or disguised.

List and explain at least three types of race

Different views exist on number of races that exist. Three of them are mentioned here:

- Negroid (Black, such as Nigerians)
- Mongoloid (Like the Asians)
- Caucasian (The Whites such as Americans)

Differentiate between ethnicity and race

- Ethnicity is about the learned cultural behaviors celebrated throughout regions around the world.
- Ethnicity can be altered or mimicked through choice and beliefs.
- Race is an indication of the heritage with which you were born, regardless of location or learned behavior.
- Race cannot be altered

3. What do you understand by a social structure? (20 marks)

Mention the different perspective in defining a social structure:

- There were two different schools, those who emphasize the behavioral aspect of the people in the society (**functionalist/ empiricists**) and those who emphasize ideas and spoken words in capturing social reality (**rationalist/structuralist**).

Mention the views of scholars/authority such as Spencer (1876), Peil (1977), Otite (1994), Oxford definition (1994) and Lopez & Scott (2000).

List and explain the four elements of the social structure:

Four main elements of social structure are often identified as follows

- Status
- Role
- Group
- Institutions.

4. (a) Enumerate the five basic social institutions in a society (5 marks)

Define institution

- A social institution is a complex, integrated set of social norms organized around the preservation of a basic societal value.

List the five institutions:

Family, economy, political (government), religious, legal (educational)

(b) Explain the functions of the five basic institutions in a society (15 marks)

Mention some general functions of social institutions

Mention specific functions of each institution

5. Discuss any four of the following social problems in contemporary Nigeria:

Explain with examples the prevalence of each of the four selected and make suggestions on how to overcome them.

- (a) Insecurity (5 marks)
- (b) Widening inequality (5 marks)
- (c) High crime rate (5 marks)
- (d) Corruption (5 marks)
- (e) Political instability (5 marks)
- (f) High cost of living (5 marks)