

COVENANT UNIVERSITY

TUTORIAL KIT

PROGRAMME: ACCOUNTING

OMEGA SEMESTER

400 LEVEL



*Raising A New Generation Of Leaders*

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# COVENANT UNIVERSITY

CANAANLAND, KM 10, IDIROKO ROAD  
P.M.B 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

TITLE OF EXAMINATION: B.Sc. DEMOGRAPHY & SOCIAL STATISTICS

COLLEGE: BUSINESS & SOCIAL SCIENCES

SCHOOL: SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT: ECONOMICS & DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

SESSION: 2014/2015

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: DSS 420

CREDIT UNIT:2

COURSE TITLE: RURAL SOCIOLOGY

COURSE COORDINATOR: PROF GBOLAHAN ONI

COURSE LECTURERS: DR. MUYIWA OLADOSUN, DR. MOSES AKANBI

## MARKING GUIDES

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1. (a) Discuss both the Malthusian and Neo-Malthusian perspectives on the relationship between population and economic development? (20 marks broken down below)

*Answer hints/keywords:* population, orthodox, pessimistic, development, progression, geometric, arithmetic, positive, fertility, mortality, socioeconomic, and increase.

Full answer:

### **Malthusian Theory (10 marks)**

Malthus theory was foremost in espousing pessimistic orthodox view about the relationship between population and subsistence, which can be viewed as a stage in man's process in development. The following premise were the basis of his postulations using an agrarian community, the Hutterite as his case study.

#### Major Assertions

- Population is by necessity limited by the means of subsistence.
- Population would increase where means of subsistence increased unless prevented by some very powerful and obvious checks.
- These checks, and the checks which limit the superior power of population and keeps its effects on a level with the means of subsistence are all resolvable into moral restraints, vice, and misery.
- Population by its very nature tends to increase at a geometric progression or rate.

- Food supply on the other hand, tends to increase at an arithmetic progression or rate.
- People under this scenario would live below subsistence level forever unless moral checks or positive checks come in to reduce population.

### **Neo-Malthusian Theory (10 marks)**

The Neo-Malthusian perspective varied slightly from Malthus's perspective. It relied more on empirical and analytical data available at the time.

#### Major Assertions

- The period 1940s to 1960s witnessed unprecedented growth of population mostly in developing countries.
- Population rapidly outstripped investment in social and other services such as health, education, and agriculture etc.
- Gross National Product (GNP) projections for India and Mexico under assumptions of constant fertility and declining mortality showed population growth inertia.
- Expenditure on social amenities i.e. schools, and health soared and funds meant for investment were diverted to cater to the teeming population.

*Conclusions:* High population growth meant funds for development diverted to cater for teeming young population, thus poor socioeconomic development.

(b) What are the limitations and policy implications of the Neo-Malthusian perspectives? (10 marks)

*Answer hints/keywords:* economic, growth, innovation, technology, undermined, directional, consistent, policy, implications, limit, intervene, and government.

Full answer:

### **Key Limitations of the Pessimistic Theories (7 marks)**

- Economic growth is viewed as the sole function of capital growth. But evidence suggest that there are other important factors in the equation as well, such as innovation and ingenuity of man, and technological revolution etc.)
- The theories undermined the power of technology (better health, education) and quality of labor in sustaining human population.
- Evidence suggest that the relationship between population and development is not uni-directional or consistently negative.

### **Policy Implications (3 marks):**

The key policy implications of the Neo-Malthusian school are that government of countries should intervene with measures such as birth control to limit population growth.

2. Using tabular illustrations, explain the demographic transition theory and its limitations? (20 marks)

*Answer hints/keywords:*demographic, population, transition, growth, theory, stages, birth rate, death rate, moderate, high, low, replacement, declining, and scenarios.

Full Answer:

Demographic transition theory was brought to the forefront of the population vs. development debate by Frank W. Notestein (1952). The theory is a generalized explanation of the changing patterns of fertility, mortality, and growth leading to various scenarios of demographic regimes. It is a process theory that explains population situations of countries in four stages with a new addition of a fifth stage. The different stages of the demographic transition are presented in the table below.

State I	State II	State III	Stage IV	State V
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>) High birth rate</li> <li>) High death rate</li> </ul> <p><i>Result:</i> Low population growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>) High birth rate</li> <li>) Declining death rate</li> </ul> <p><i>Result:</i> High population growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>) Declining birth rate</li> <li>) Low death rate</li> </ul> <p><i>Result:</i> Moderate population growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>) Low birth rate</li> <li>) Low death rate</li> </ul> <p><i>Result:</i> Low population growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>) Birth rate below replacement (on average women have fewer than 2 children)</li> <li>) Low death rate</li> </ul> <p><i>Result:</i> Declining population</p>

3. Compare and contrast between the Bucharest 1974 and the Mexico City 1984 population conferences? (20 marks)

*Answer hints/keywords:*Sub-groups, plenary, developing, countries, impact, media, publicity, ideological, superpowers, abortion, debate, pragmatic, strategies, conformity, expectations, markets, rapid, population, real, problems.

Full answer:

- ) NGOs and other sub-groups were not given any plenary session for debate or discussion in Mexico 1984.

- J Developing countries made more impact on Bucharest 1974 than Mexico City 1984.
- J More presence of media publicity in Mexico City 1984 compared to Bucharest 1974.
- J In 1984, there were clear diminishing ideological differences between superpowers (i.e. US vs. Russia).
- J Abortion generated a heated debate in Mexico City 1984 compared to Bucharest 1974 (US delegation was against “promoting” abortion).
- J In Mexico City the majority of countries pursued more inward looking pragmatic market oriented strategies than in Bucharest.
- J More conformity by country representatives to conference planners’ expectations in Mexico City compared to Bucharest (not much surprises except issues of settlement & occupied territories, & disarmament).
- J In Mexico City, more developing countries now pursue more inward looking pragmatic market oriented strategies (due partly to changes in government leadership, and government personalities) than in Bucharest.
- J In Mexico City, more developing countries now realized that rapid population growth, infant, and child mortality, migration, and urbanization are real problems that need to be tackled without necessarily having major transformation in the world economy.

4. Explain the key unique features of the Cairo 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) making it a major benchmark for future population conferences? (20 marks)

*Answer hints/keywords:* meetings, representatives, conference, mandate, neutrality, development, family planning, abortion, logistics, empowerment, reproductive health, stakeholders, government, international, monitoring, funds, conflict, cooperation, cohesion, and policy.

Full answer: The unique features of the 1994 ICPD are listed below:

- J More preparatory meetings and activities than previous meetings (over 35 preparatory committee meetings between January 1992 and March 1994).
- J More participants and representatives attended the conference compared to earlier ones conducted.
- J The working mandate for the conference was broader with various topics (including sexuality and abortion), and covered different segments of society.
- J United States reversed its position 10 years ago on the neutrality of population growth in the development equation.
- J Family planning (FP) concept broadened to include reproductive health and sexual health.

- J Far more sophisticated elaborate and logistics skills by the UN secretariat.
- J There were obvious shifts from demographic targets and goals to unmet need and empowerment at the individual level.
- J More attention on women reproductive health and rights and linkages to development.
- J The conference prepared 20 years plan of action (PoA) as opposed to 10 years for past conferences.
- J Laid out roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder i.e. national government, international and others with monitoring mechanisms strategies in place.
- J The Vatican was a lone voice on FP, abortion, reproductive health and women rights issues.
- J Commitment of funds was explicitly discussed, and period for payment clearly defined for both national government and international organizations.
- J In Cairo 1994, the east-west conflict not obvious instead replaced by willingness to cooperate among members, and sub-groups.
- J Role of Group of 77 (G77) more subdued, less cohesive, and more diverse than in earlier conferences.
- J First conference to link policy prescription and plan of action with implementation plans, monitoring and evaluation.

5. (a) What is a population policy? (5 marks)

Answer hints/keywords: population, policy, document, principles, objectives, issues, influence, behavior, people, order, outcomes.

Full answer: Two key definitions presented below.

(W. Henry Mosley, 2006)

Population policy is defined as the document that determines the principles, objectives and policies adopted by the state, as regards population issues for the purpose of influencing the population status.

Population policy is a set of government standards and actions that are designed to influence the behavior of the people in order to achieve a desired outcome.

(b) How are population figures relevant for educational and housing planning in Nigeria? (15marks).



Answer hints/keywords: population, figures, education, housing, budget, institutions, housing, facilities, quality, standards, census, planning, and disaggregated.

Full answer:

- ) Population figures by age groups enables planning for the number of schools (primary, secondary, tertiary) that are needed at the LGA, state, and national levels, and where they should be located to achieve maximum attendance.
- ) Population figures for the age group also help in planning for the facilities, and human resources that are needed in the schools to ensure that required standards are not compromised.
- ) Population figures on graduates from secondary and tertiary institutions enables government and appropriate agencies to estimate the number and cadre of jobs that need to be created to ensure maximum employment, and reduce miss match, and unemployment.
- ) Disaggregated population figures helps to estimate realistic budget at the local, state and federal levels of government.
- ) Population figures are vital for planning the number of houses that will be required for adequate shelter at the LGA, state and federal levels.
- ) Household information that population census provides will help to ascertain the housing types and structures that are needed by families around the country depending on the number of people per household, and their socioeconomic status.
- ) Population statistics provides insight on population density and by implication, spatial planning and resettlements schemes or policy that may be embarked on to provide quality housing for the people.
- ) Also, population figures provide bases for budgeting on the housing needs of people at the various levels of government.

# COVENANT UNIVERSITY

CANAANLAND, KM 10, IDIROKO ROAD

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

TITLE OF EXAMINATION: B. SC DEGREE EXAMINATION

COLLEGE: BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

SCHOOL: SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT: ECONOMICS & DEV'T STUDIES

SESSION: 2014/2015

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: DSS 422

CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: POPULATION TRENDS AND POLICIES

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER QUESTION 1 & ANY OTHER 2 QUESTIONS. TIME: 2 HRS

- 1a) Explain the importance of female education in population policy in Africa (10 marks).
  - b) Explain the demographic importance of international conference on Population and Development (ICPD) to developing countries (10 marks).
  - c). Explain two anti-natalist population policies you have studied (10 marks)
- 2a) Explain the pattern of age at first marriage in the Western world. (10 marks).
  - b) Discuss the factors that are eroding the role of the extended family in mate selection in contemporary Nigeria (10 marks).
  - 3a) What is population explosion? (5 marks)
  - b) Explain the determinants of high fertility rates in sub-Saharan Africa (15 marks)
- 4a). Discuss factors influencing the non-actualization of low fertility level in Nigeria (10 marks).
  - b. Mention the factors responsible for sex differentials in mortality trends (10 marks).
- 5a). Discuss the framework of Walter Goldschmidt and mention the stages of this framework on development of human society (10 marks).
  - b. Highlight the push and pull factors of migration (10 marks).

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## MARKING GUIDE

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1a) Importance of female education:-

Improves contraceptive use, promotes gender equality, economic/work opportunities leading to increase in status of women and participation in family decision making process, raise the

cost of women's time and demand for child-bearing leading to fertility regulation, lowers child mortality through improve health information, increases age at marriage, makes way for wishing better living standard for their children, reduces high risk of pregnancy and maternal mortality, enlightenment on Safe Motherhood, increases receptivity to FP information and improves the use of institutional health facility **(10 marks)**.

b) Demographic importance of ICPD:

- i. Ignite African governments to initiate policies amine at reducing rapid population growth.
- ii. Creates awareness about population and FP issues among developing countries.
- iii. The documents can be used to solicit donor agencies for more funds and support.
- iv. Enhances institutionalization of women empowerment.
- v. Makes way for responsible development and integration of population variables into development process.
- vi. Aids in creation of regional demographic / population institutes in developing countries.
- vii .The goals and benchmarks contained in the documents can serve as tools for monitoring national progress and encouraging greater action.( **10 marks**).

c) Candidate to write on any two of the following:

Promotion of contraceptives, liberalization of abortion laws, raising age at marriage, incentives/ disincentives, improvement in status of women ( **10 marks**).

**(Sub-total = 30 marks).**

2a) pattern of age at first marriage in Western world-

Men generally marry later than women throughout the world and marriage patterns have implications for the status of women, their health and fertility. Age at marriage is significant in human societies because procreation basically takes place in wedlock. It indicates the number of children on an average a woman bears during her child-bearing span. Although out-of-wedlock births are common in many countries, entry into marriage usually marks the beginning of exposure to childbearing. Early entry into marriage exposes women to the risks of early childbearing and may also impede improvements in their educational, economic, and social status. Where young females marry older males, large age gaps between spouses could contribute to marginalization of females and low status of women. On the average mean age at marriage among countries of the developed regions is 27.9 for males and 25.2 for females compared to 24.9 for males and 21.4 for females among countries of the less developed regions. Generally, there exist variations in marriage timing for males and females within and between regions. For instance, the US trends and patterns of age at first marriage are as given below and candidates can give as many countries as possible in the Western region.

US Age at First Marriage for 1960, 1998 and 2013

1960		1998		2013	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
22.8	20.3	26.7	25.0	29.0	27.0

Source: UN 2000, UN Pop facts, 2011, Wikipedia.

( 10 marks).

b) Factors eroding the role of extended family in mate selection-

- i. Loss of economic function and bread winner.
- ii. Changing levels of occupation and geographical mobility.
- iii. Erosion of close kin networks and loss of protection function.
- iv. Western education and urbanization which increased female independence and greater mobility.

Loss of sexual control and socialization functions

v. Migration which has increased the level of occupation and geographical mobility especially females.

vi. Modernization including transportation networks which aids the loss of affection and emotional support function (10 marks).

**Sub-total = 20**

**marks)**

3a) What is population explosion- refers to the remarkable acceleration in the rate of population growth during a finite period of time in a particular area/region. It hinders socio-economic progress. (10 marks).

b) Determinants of high fertility rates in SSA-

- i. Low age at marriage and encouragement of early marriage
- ii. Cultural practices which support male dominance, value of children/sons, polygamy, upholding divorce on grounds of infertility, etc
- iii. Low status of women,
- iv. Low level of development,
- v. religious tenets,
- vi. Ban on importation and sale of contraceptives
- vii. Weak government position on fertility regulation or population policy,

viii. Poverty, low income and misery,

ix. Illiteracy and low level of awareness among the majority of population. **(10 marks).**

**(Sub-total = 20 marks).**

# COVENANTUNIVERSITY

CANAANLAND, KM 10, IDIROKO ROAD

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

TITLE OF EXAMINATION: B.Sc EXAMINATION FINAL YEAR

COLLEGE: CBS

SCHOOL: SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT: ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

SESSION: 2014/2015 SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: DSS 427 CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: POPULATION AND POLITICS II

INSTRUCTION: **Instruction:** Answer Question **No.1** and any other **TWO**

TIME: 2 HOURS

1. (a) How can you advocate that the campaign and electoral processes are problematic as far as March and April 2015 Elections in Nigeria are concerned? (10marks)

(b) Discuss the common features of Nigerian elections? (10marks)

(c) Outline an overview of political system in Nigeria (10marks)

**Total=30Marks**

2. (a) What are the standpoints of National Policy on Population for Sustainable Development in Nigeria? (10marks)

(b) State five principles of National Policy on Population in Nigeria (10marks)

**Total=20Marks**

3. (a) Outline the plausible reasons for the failure of electoral system in present day Nigeria.

(10marks)

(b) Discuss ten objectives of National population policy. (10marks)

**Total=20Marks**

4. (a) State the features of any good Census exercise (5marks)

(b) Discuss the differences of Census exercises in Nigeria from 1952-2006 (15marks)

**Total=20Marks**

5. (a) Justify the statement 'The nature and character of Nigeria's ruling class is crucial in the determination of the rules and processes of political competition' (10marks)

(b) Discuss briefly the political implications of population composition and changes in Nigeria. (10marks)

**Total=20Marks**

## MARKING GUIDES PREPARED

1. (a) How can you advocate that the campaign and electoral processes are problematic as far as March and April 2015 Elections in Nigeria are concerned?

### Answer to 1(a)

The following problems emanated in campaign and electoral processes as far as March and April 2015 Elections in Nigeria is concerned:

- i. Embezzlement or misappropriation of the available funds for election.
- ii. In adequate training of electoral officers
- iii. Insurgency
- iv. Coverage error
- v. Uncollected Permanent Voters Cards (PVC)
- vi. Purchasing of Permanent Voters Cards (PVC) by political thugs
- vii. Card readers challenges faced by voters during election
- viii. Slow progress by the military in tackling insurgency
- ix. Fear of voting by Nigerian citizens
- x. Migration of Nigerians to foreign/overseas countries
- xi. Challenges of Autonomy
- xii. Rigging of election by political parties
- xiii. Influence of INEC over the election

(10marks)

(b) Discuss the common features of Nigerian elections?

### Answer to 1(b)

#### Common features of Nigerian elections

- ✚ First, they have been particularly characterized by massive frauds, the intimidation of political opponents and controversy. The governments in power have had their own designs and used the instruments of the state in penetrating electoral brigandage, thuggery, violence and warfare.
- ✚ Secondly, while there has been continuity in violence and warfare, there has been lack of continuity in the political organisations through which both violence and warfare have been conducted. Each period has thus produced new political formations reflecting not only the penchant for lack of principle and shifting allegiance among members of the political class but also the total de-ideologisation of the issues on which members of the class were divided into antagonistic camps. For example, the major political parties in the 1951 - 1966 period were the NPC, the NCNC and the AG. Between 1979 and 1983, the major political parties in the field became the NPN, UPN and NPP. Between 1987 and 1993, the members of the political class were herded into the NRC and the SDP. During Abacha's viagra assisted ill-fated self-succession bid, the two herds metamorphosed into the famous 'five leprous fingers on the same leprous hand'. Between 1999 and 2003, the five leprous fingers changed majorly into the PDP, AD and the ANPP.
- ✚ Thirdly, what is striking about this pattern of lack of continuity in the political platforms used by members of the political class to compete for power is not simply that the names



of the platforms keep changing; it is rather that there is simply no pattern to the way in which members of the class change their political allegiance. This situation assumed such tragic proportions in the 2003 elections that an individual politician could and did change party membership three or four times on the same day. Over the years, this shifting political allegiance has meant that there has been no tradition of party building among members of the political class.

- ✚ Fourthly, the sudden shifts and turns in political commitments and orientations have meant that the parties have not been defined by ideological positions that set them apart from each other. And yet, such defining and at the same time limiting ideologies are crucial to the development of a genuine political culture for several reasons:
  - ✓ First, they indicate the overall direction of development favoured by the different sections of the political class. They thus enable the electorate to make informed choices.
  - ✓ Secondly, they permit reforms within the political parties themselves as the constant interaction between the favoured ideology and reality creates a permanent tension towards change and realignment of the different components of the ideology. In the process, the parties change and become more tuned to the demands of society.
  - ✓ Thirdly and perhaps most importantly, they prevent the seizure of the centre stage of political action and practice by calculations based on primordial and potentially divisive political orientations. Indeed, one clear consequence of the absence of an ideologically driven political competition among the political elite in Nigeria is the resort to ethnicity as the primary credential for qualifying for the stake to power. The practice not only reinforces primordial divisions; as a result of this fact, it also prevents the emergence of a national consciousness and national identity.
  - ✓ A fourth common denominator of elections and electoral practices is the increasing materialisation of politics. With each succeeding election, the financial stakes are raised to such a level that only those who have previously exercised state power or worked in close collaboration with the state in the process of the primitive accumulation of capital are able to back their political claims. In the 2003 general elections for example, we witnessed the scandalous spectacle where political candidates claimed not only to have budgeted but in fact to have expended billions of Naira in the elections. These claims were preceded by comical fund raising activities where political office holders announced contributions to their campaign funds running into billions of Naira. A closer scrutiny of these fund raising events would simply reveal that they were used to announce the sums that the politicians in government house had appropriated from the coffers of the state to fund their elections. (10marks)

(c) Outline an overview of political system in Nigeria

#### **Answer to 1(c)**

An overview of political system in Nigeria is highlighted below:

(i) Fourth Republic (1999-Present date): Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN); Advanced Congress of Democrats (ACD); Alliance for Democracy (AD); All Progressives Congress (APC); African Democratic Congress (ADC); All Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA); All People's Party (APP); African Renaissance Party [ARP]

(ii) Abortive Third Republic: National Republican Convention (NRC), Social Democratic Party (SDP)

(iii) Third Republic (1979-1983): Greater Nigerian People's Party (GNPP); National Party of Nigeria (NPN); Nigeria Advance Party (NAP); Nigerian People's Party (NPP)

(iv) First Republic (1960-1966): Action Group (AG); Borno Youth Movement (BYM); Democratic Party of Nigeria and Cameroon (DPNC); Dynamic Party (DP); Igala Union (IU); Igbira Tribal Union (ITU); Kano People's Party (KPP) **(10marks)**

**Total=30Marks**

2. (a) What are the standpoints of National Policy on Population for Sustainable Development in Nigeria?

**Answer to 2(a)**

The standpoints of National Policy on Population for Sustainable Development in Nigeria are: (i) The improvement of the quality of life and the standards of living of the people of Nigeria, (ii) Promote maternal, child and reproductive health

(iii) Achieve a lower population growth rate through the reduction of birth rates by voluntary fertility regulation methods compatible with the National Policy to achieve even distribution of population between urban and rural areas,

(iv) Prevent the causes and spread of **HIV/AIDS** pandemic and

(v) Address the problems of internal migration and spatial distribution of population; as implied in the Dakar / Ngor Declarations (1992) and ICPD (1994) Programmes of Action. **(10marks)**

(b) State five principles of National Policy on Population in Nigeria

**Answer to 2(b)**

The principles are as follows:

**Principle 1:** The people of Nigeria are the most important and valuable resource of the nation.

**Principle 2:** To achieve sustainable development and a higher quality of life for all the people, Nigeria shall promote appropriate policies including population-related policies, to meet the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

**Principle 3:** Everyone has the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. Universal access to health care services should be guaranteed.

**Principle 4:** The family is the basic unit of the Nigerian society and as such shall be strengthened.

**Principle 5:** Every Nigerian has the right to information and education, which shall be directed to the full development of human resources, dignity and potential, with particular attention to women and children.

**Principle 6:** Nigeria shall give the highest possible priority for the well-being of the child. The child has the right to standards of living adequate for his / her well-being.

**Principle 7:** Young people are the future leaders of the nation. Appropriate provisions for their growth and development shall be made in recognition of their special needs.

**Principle 8:** Government shall pursue issues relating to gender equality before the law, equity and women empowerment, and the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence and all forms of harmful practices.

**Principle 9:** Government shall recognize the potentials and address the special needs of vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, widows, the elderly and refugees in accordance with the principles of the fundamental human rights of all Nigerians. **(10marks)**

**Total=20Marks**

3. (a) Outline the plausible reasons for the failure of electoral system in present day Nigeria. **Answer to 3(a)**

**The plausible reasons for the failure of electoral system in present day Nigeria include:**

The nature of the political parties, the nature and role of the press, the partisan use of state security agencies by the ruling section of the political elite, the character and action of electoral bodies and agencies, the provisions of electoral rules as contained, for example, in the constitution, and the appetite for power by the specialists of violence and warfare as being responsible for the failure of representative democracy in Nigeria. There is no doubt that these factors have played an important role in the failure of the electoral system in Nigeria. But it needs to be pointed out that these factors are not only causally related; they are themselves determined by other factors such as the historical context of processes of

formation of the Nigerian state, the nature and character of the Nigerian state, the nature and character of Nigeria's ruling class in terms of the political, economic and social values of members of the dominant coalition within the ruling class, the strength of oppositional pro-democracy forces in society and the character of the international economy and politics. To suggest lasting solutions to the failure of representative democracy in Nigeria, there is a need to understand the nature of these forces and their interrelationships. Such an understanding will also prevent us from focusing upon cosmetic solutions and challenge us to exhibit the courage and creativity necessary to deal with the situation. (10marks)

(b) Discuss ten objectives of National population policy.

**Answer to 3(b)**

1. Increase understanding and awareness of the interrelationships between population factors, social and economic development, and the environment, and their mutual importance to the long-term sustainable development of Nigeria.
2. Expand access and coverage and improve the quality of reproductive and sexual health care services.
3. Strengthen and expand a comprehensive family planning and fertility management programme that ensures that all couples / individuals who want them have uninterrupted access to a reasonable range of contraceptive methods at affordable prices, and is also adequately responsive to the needs of infertile and sub-fertile couples.
4. Strengthen and improve safe motherhood programmes to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity and enhance the health of women.
5. Reduce infant and child mortality and improve the health and nutritional status of Nigerian children through expanded access to high-quality productive, preventive, and curative health care services.
6. Promote Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) programmes to increase reproductive and sexual health knowledge, awareness, and behavioral change among Nigerians.
7. Empower women to participate actively and fully in all aspects of Nigeria's development and effectively address gender issues.
8. Enhance the involvement of men in reproductive health programmes and health care.
9. Increase the integration of adolescents and young people into development efforts and effectively address their reproductive health and related needs.

10. Increase and intensify coverage of population and family life education programmes.
11. Accelerate the integration of reproductive health and family planning concerns into sectoral programmes and activities.
12. Use effective advocacy to promote and accelerate attitudinal change towards population and reproductive health issues among public and private sector leaders.
13. Reduce and eventually eliminate harmful social and cultural practices that adversely affect the reproductive health of the population through the promotion of behavioral change and appropriate legislation.
14. Strengthen the National response to **HIV/AIDS** to rapidly control the spread of the epidemic and mitigate its social and economic impacts.
15. Encourage the integration of population groups with special needs, including nomads, refugees and displaced persons, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and remote rural dwellers into the development process.
16. Accelerate progress towards integrated urban and rural development and balanced population distribution.
17. Increase enrolment and retention of children, especially girls, in basic education and raise literacy levels among Nigerians.
18. Accelerate the integration of population factors into development planning at national, state and local government levels.
19. Improve the population, social, and economic database; promote and support population and development research; and help leadership groups recognize the important contribution that planning and data utilization make to the good governance of Nigeria.

20. Improve systems for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the population policy and for reviewing the policy at periodic intervals. (10marks)

**Total=20Marks**

4. (a) State the features of any good Census exercise

**Answer to 4(a)**

- (i) Individual enumeration; (ii) Universality within a defined territory;  
(iii) Simultaneity; (iv) Defined periodicity

**(5marks)**

- (b) Discuss the differences of Census exercises in Nigeria from 1952-2006

**Answer to 4(b)**

In order to discuss the features and differences of Census exercises in Nigeria

from 1952-2006; we consider the following issues:

- J Politics of 1962, 1991 and factors leading to the recount of 1963 census
- J Cost of 1962 census exercise was over 4 million pounds.
- J The figure of 1962 census was cancelled after a heated and prolonged controversy which featured due to the fact that some states in Nigeria had inflated their census figures
- J There was a new recount in 1963 which was rejected by the government of eastern and Midwestern Nigeria.
- J Federal government together with the government of northern and western Nigeria accepted the census figures.
- J The eastern Nigeria took the federal government to court on the grounds that the handling of the census by the latter was unconstitutional, ultra vices and illegal.
- J The case was lost when the Federal Supreme Court ruled that it had no jurisdiction over the administrative function of the Federal government hence the official figure still remain 55.6 million.
- J Census board spent three and a half months before the preliminary figure for 1963 was announced.
- J The census board said that it was delayed since its figure passed through a number of exhaustive tests to ensure their accuracy an acceptance. Up till today, there is a growing opinion in Nigerians abroad that the census board returned an excessively high total figure.

J Growth rates implied by the census board are ridiculous and unrealistic. There was a gross undercount in 1953 or a deliberate over count in 1962 and the mass of evidence provided by various incidents during and after the 1962 census suggested that there was large scale inflation in 1962 and also in 1963.

**Each point carry 1.5marks and 10 points with explanations = (15marks)**

**Total=20Marks**

5. (a) Justify the statement 'The nature and character of Nigeria's ruling class is crucial in the determination of the rules and processes of political competition'

**Answer to 5(a)**

**The nature and character of Nigeria's ruling class is crucial in the determination of the rules and processes of political competition**

This can be buttressed with the following reasons:

This character shapes the forms of political organisations or parties that emerge or that are allowed to participate in the competition for state power. In discussing the nature and character of the ruling class a number of factors are important such as the degree of patriotism of the class, the nature of the values that it subscribes to as a class, the degree of its ideological cohesion or, on the other hand, differentiation, its level of tolerance for diverse political views, its degree of maturity and independence, the level of its grounding in the historical challenges confronting the people not only as members of a given nation state but also as members of a larger racial group and humanity as a whole.

There is general agreement that the ruling class in Nigeria has always been fractious, unprincipled, grasping, cowardly and unpatriotic. It is also characterised by 'arbitrariness, insensitivity, greed, dishonesty, abuse of power' (Sagay, 1995), the 'tenacity for office' (Awolowo, 1974) and two paradoxical complexes: a superiority complex in relation to subordinate interest groups and classes in Nigeria and an inferiority complex in relation to the members of the ruling classes in the advanced capitalist countries.

- The members of Nigeria's political class have a total abhorrence for commitment to principle in politics and national life. Thus members of the class are bought and sold, have no loyalty to ideals and seek to be in politics largely to obtain any form of gratification. Members of Nigeria's ruling class have a proclivity for corruption. Indeed Andreski (1968) has gone as far as argue that African rulers have a naturally strong desire to steal. As he put it, "the newly independent African states provide some of the closest approximations to pure kleptocracy that have been recorded.
- The use of public funds for private enrichment is the normal and accepted practice in African states and the exceptions are few and inconclusive." Andreski has been rightly attacked not because his pinpointing of corruption as a major value of the governing class of African rulers is wrong but because he then proceeds, from a decidedly racist point of view, to locate the cause of corruption in the psychology of the African. The proclivity for material gratification through corruption precludes members of the ruling political

class from committed political praxis. Indeed, in terms of anomic and unprincipled conduct, members of Nigeria's political class can be ranked as perhaps the worst in the world. Marx (1978) has noted that the ruling ideas in any age are the ideas of the ruling class in that age. It is thus not surprising that a generalised state of anomie also pervades the Nigerian nation and its politics.

- One other characteristic of members of the ruling class, which has had particular and serious implications for the competition for power in Nigeria, has been their opportunistic elevation of ethnic identity as the basis for defining the legitimacy of the claim to power. Today, this ethnic identity has assumed such monstrous proportions that it is used as a basis for rationalising and even justifying major forms of crime and opportunism. Consider, for example, the report on the front page of the Vanguard Newspapers of Friday August 6, 2004 (pp. 1-2) on the reaction of the Ohaneze to the discovery by the police of several corpses in shrines at Ihiala. The Secretary - General of the pan-Igbo socio-cultural group is reported to have 'dismissed the police raids as ridiculous' and as 'calculated to portray the Igbos as cannibals'. Earlier, as the nation faced the horrors of the murders of Kudirat Abiola, Chief Rewane and other pro-democracy patriots in the hands of Abacha's paid assassins, self - proclaimed champions of Northern ethnic interests not only attempted to play down the horror of the assassinations but also to suggest that those charged with the murders were being hounded because they were Northerners. **(10marks)**

(b) Discuss briefly the political implications of population composition and changes in Nigeria.

**Answer to 5(b)**

The political implications of population composition and changes in Nigeria include:

- i. Fertility
- ii. Mortality
- iii. Migration
- iv. Morbidity
- v. Geo-political coverage
- vi. Age structure
- vii. Population size
- viii. Growth rate
- ix. Urbanization
- x. Population distribution

**(10marks)**

**Total=20Marks**



# **COVENANT UNIVERSITY**

**CANAANLAND, KM 10, IDIROKO ROAD**

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

**TITLE OF EXAMINATION: B. SC DEGREE EXAMINATION**

**COLLEGE: BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**SCHOOL: SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT: ECONOMICS & DEV'T STUDIES**

**SESSION: 2014/2015**

**SEMESTER: OMEGA**

**COURSE CODE: DSS 429**

**CREDIT UNIT: 2**

**COURSE TITLE: POPULATION, HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

**INSTRUCTION: ANS QUESTION 1 & ANY OTHER 2 QUESTIONS. TIME: 2HRS**

- 1a) Explain how good health fosters sustainable economic development (10 marks).
- b) Explain how population momentum retards sustainable economic development (10 marks).
- c) Explain the unique features of sprawl and how to stem it in developing countries (10 marks).
  
- 2a) Discuss the principles guiding primary health care development in developing countries (10 marks).
- b) Explain the impediments retarding realization of the goals of primary health care in Africa (10 marks).
  
- 3a) Discuss the factors that lower antenatal care and institutional delivery and how to step-up the ugly trend in Nigeria (10 marks).
- b) Discuss the consequences of high rates of diseases and poor health among African countries (10 marks).
  
- 4a) Discuss the significance of education to health in developing countries (10 marks).
- b) Explain the threats to good health care delivery in developing region of Africa (10 marks).
  
- 5a) Differentiate between medical care and health care (10 marks).
- b) Explain why Nigeria may not achieve some Millennium Development Goals by 2015 set date (10 marks).

## MARKING GUIDE

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1a) Explain how good health fosters sustainable economic development

- i. Aids to maintain active population and good health fosters sustainable economic development via healthy manpower and reduction on expenditure on health leading to increase in savings leading to capital accumulation and investment.
- ii. High life expectancy, a boost to enlarge human capital leading to increase productivity which generates capital for development.
- iii. Lowers government expenditure on health leading to increase on government spending on developmental activities.
- iv. Enhances working efficiency leading to better productivity and socio-economic development (SED).
- v. Reduces malnutrition and accelerates optimum productivity leading to SED.

**(10**

**marks).**

b) Explain how population momentum retards sustainable economic development.

Population momentum accelerates youthful population or young population, made up of 0-15 years. Increase in youthful population leads to government diverting resources to social welfare instead of investing in productive undertakings. It tilt age structure leading to increase in rate of resource demand to cater for the population. The scenario reduces government saving and investment thereby bringing about poor SED. Cost of treatment of mothers and children, opening new health facilities, educational institutions as well as other basic amenities stretch government resources beyond carrying capacity. The attendant consequences of this in terms of health, education, and housing inadequacy among others lead to lack of healthy and skilled manpower which lower productivity and affect negatively SED. It increases crime rate and conflicts which affects development **(10 marks)**.

c) Explain the unique features of sprawl and how to stem it in developing countries **(10 marks)**.

Low income population, poverty, unemployment, low standard of living, poor transformation, high crime rate, poor sanitation, lack of amenities such as potable water supply, good educational institution and health. Overcrowding, high proportion of single room dwelling houses, informal settlements, improper land use, environmental degradation, arbitrary demarcation of boundaries, absence of well paying manufacturing jobs inadequate infrastructure.

**(10**

**marks)**

**(Sub-total=30 marks)**

2a) Discuss the principles guiding primary health care development in developing countries  
Equitable distribution to enhance accessibility, multisectoral approach with related sectors, appropriate technology-scientificallly sound materials and methods that are socially acceptable and directed against relevant health problems and community participation. **(10 marks)**

b) Explain the impediments retarding realization of the goals of primary health care in Africa.

Lack of manpower and skilled /trained personnel, cost, culture, poorly equipped laboratory, lack of deliveries, infrastructural decay, poor funding, Lack of essential drugs, corruption, low community participation and low staff motivation **(10 marks)**.

**(Sub-total=20 marks)**

3a) Discuss the factors that lower antenatal care and institutional delivery and how to step-up the ugly trend in Nigeria.

Illiteracy, cultural tenets, lack of trained /skilled manpower, poorly equipped facilities, poor human relations by the providers, high cost of treatment, lack of proximity, gender inequality, male dominance, low sow, confidence in TBAs **(6 marks)**.

How to step-up- regular staff development/training, staff motivation, health education, establishment of more PHCs, subsidizing health care cost, jettisoning of harmful cultural practices, public confidence build up via seminars and equipping health centers **(4 marks)..**

b) Discuss the consequences of high rates of diseases and poor health among African countries. Pain and suffering, reduces human energies, makes millions less able to cope with life, shackles human capital, reduces returns to learning, impedes entrepreneurial activities, holds back growth of gross national product, hinders growth and development, increases mortality rate, brings about poor health, increases government expenditure on health, increases patience – doctor ration, decreases life expectancy, poor attraction of investors, increases death rate, increases the spread of diseases, leads to unemployment, affects per capita income, **(10 marks)**.

**(Sub- total = 20 marks)**

4a) Discuss the significance of education to health in developing countries.

-makes for effective response to health problems, leads to informed state of mind to both households and communities about threats to health services, leads to marriage which allows for physical maturity for child birth, provides information and practical guidance on self-care, cleanliness/sanitation, food preparation, enhances the sow leading to better decisions on health matters including RH, improves income leading to better health, facilitates the efficacy of medical interventions, facilitates good employment leading to good income and better health care spending and makes way for better and healthy lifestyle. **(10 marks)**.

b) Explain the threats to good health care delivery in developing region of Africa.

Corruption, cultural factors, low status of women, poor environmental degradation, poor maintenance culture with respect to health facilities, low health budget, shortage of skilled manpower, high cost of modern services, lack of modern equipment, lack of essential drugs and deliverables, slum settlement, poor waste disposal issues.

**(10**

**marks)**

**(Sub-total = 20 marks)**

5a) Differentiate between medical care and health care.

Medical care is a subset of health care system and refers to those personal services that are provided directly by physicians or rendered as a result of physician's instructions such as

domiciliary care, residential hospital care; whereas health care covers a broad spectrum of personal health care services ranging from health education and information through prevention of diseases, early diagnosis and treatment and rehabilitation. It implies organizational delivery, staffing regulation and quality control **(10 marks)**.

b) Explain why Nigeria may not achieve some Millennium Development Goals by 2015 set date.

Corruption, low state of development, low technological status, low status of women and gender discrimination, state of insecurity including conflicts, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, strong cultural favoritism, low government support, poor health facilities, poor community participation, lack of human capital, low health standards and poor quality health care services, global economics distress, poor funding of health care, corruption, political instability, high population growth **(10 marks)**.

**(Sub-total 20 marks)**