COVENANT UNIVERSITY

TUTORIAL KIT

PROGRAMME: SOCIOLOGY

OMEGA SEMESTER

200 LEVEL

Raising A New Generation Of Leaders

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SOC 211: HISTORY OF SOCIAL THOUGHT I

CONTRIBUTOR: DR. AHMADU

1. Clearly explain the development of Horticultural and Pastoral societies over Hunting and Gathering societies in the historical development of human societies

2. Explain the relevance of Jean-Jacques Rousseau to the history of social thought.

3. Critically explain the contributions of Thomas Hobbes to the origin of social thought

4. Empiricism and rationalism are two sides of same coin. Discuss

5. Explain the major focus of diffusionism.

6. Identify and explain **five** social, historical and intellectual forces that informed the development of sociology as a distinct discipline.

7. Pragmatism presents a working philosophy for the social and natural sciences. Discuss this statement with your knowledge of pragmatism

8. Sociology may have a short history, but it has a long past. Discuss this statement with your understanding of the contributions of Socrates and Plato to the history of social thought.

9. Explain Rationalism and Empiricism and critically articulate their relevance in sociological discourse.

10. What are the distinguishing characteristics of Hunting and Gathering society and Horticultural and Pastoral society?

11. Explain the relevance of history of social thought in the understanding of sociology.

12. The enlightenment period was a significant epoch in the history of social thought. Discuss.

13. In your understanding of Diffusionism, identify and explain what cultural elements you observe to have diffused between the western world and Nigeria.

14. What is the significance of the enlightenment period to the history of social thought?

15. Of what relevance are Plato and Socrates ideas to modern sociological thinking?

16. Use Nigeria's current socio-political status to justify Thomas Paine's treatise on the Rights of Man.

17. Critically explain the fact that sociology is a humanistic science.

18. State and explain the social, intellectual and historical forces that influenced the development of sociological thought.

19. Explain the role of the French Revolution and industrial revolution in the emergence of sociology

20. Critically explain the relationship between sociology and other social sciences

SOC214: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
CONTRIBUTORS: DR. ABIMBOLA A. H. & DR. IDOWU A. E.

1. Why did the subject behave differently under the two conditions?

Answer=In our daily interaction with others we are constantly influenced by a thought, feelings, actions and inactions. Human beings have been found to react differently to a given stimulus when they are alone and when they are in group. The questions and a host of others constitute the focus of the study of social psychology. Students are to discuss in detail with relevant illustrations.

2. What is Social Psychology?

Answer=Two elements are involved here, and they are social processes and cognitive processes. The **social process** which is sociological involves the way in which input from the people and groups around us affect our thought, feelings and action. **Cognitive process** involve the way in which our memories, perceptions, thoughts, emotions and motives influence our understanding of the world and guide our actions.

Therefore, according to Smith and Mackie (2000), social psychology is basically concern with how our thoughts, feelings, and actions are intervening with beliefs, motives, and actions of others as expressed in complex social structure and process. Students are to discuss in detail with relevant illustrations.

3. What are the core concerns or major themes within social psychology?

4. What factors influenced our first impression of others?

Answer=**Cues**- Perception of other people begin with visible cues, including appearance, nonverbal communication, and overt behaviour.
Interpretation (Interpreting Cues)-Cues have no meaning in themselves. Instead, they are interpreted in the light of our stored knowledge about people, behaviour, traits, and social situations.
Inferences- characterizing the behaving person. Students are to discuss in detail with relevant illustrations.

5. Our perception of events will always differ depending on which side of the coin we are. Discuss?

6. Explain the different perspectives in social psychology?

Answer=The prevailing question among early social psychologist was, "How can we explain the influence that other people have on our behaviour?" Early theorist focused on two possible explanations for the impact of other people on behaviour: the instinct and habit. Several alternatives to explanation of human behaviour were developed

7. The behavioural perspective

a. Social Learning Theory-

b. Social Exchange Theory-

8. Cognitive perspective-

a. Field Theory-

b. Attitude Consistency and Attribution Theories-

9. Structural perspective-

a. Role Theory

b. Expectation-State Theory-

c. Postmodernism Theory-

10. Interactionist perspective-

a. Symbolic Interaction Theory-

b. Identity Theory-

11. What is social perception?

Answer=**Social perception** is the process by which people come to understand one another. This topic explores the ways that people construct, maintain, and change their impressions of others. Students are to discuss in detail with relevant illustrations.

12. What are the main factors in forming first impression?

13. Discuss social cognition

Answer=Social Cognition is the study of how people make sense of others and themselves. It is the study of how people think about people and the effect this has on social behavior. Essentially, Social Cognition is the study of the role that cognitive processes play in social behavior. Students are to discuss in detail with relevant illustrations.

14. Discuss the two main assumption of social cognition

Answer=**One** basic assumption holds that social judgments are only partly determined by the stimuli of a given situation, our judgments will also heavily depend on the **prior knowledge** we bring to that situation. A **second** basic assumption holds that our thinking is strongly influenced by the limitations of processing capacity. Students are to discuss in detail with relevant illustrations.

15. What is self?

Answer=The **self** is first and foremost the collection of beliefs that we hold about ourselves. The **self** is both a simple and a complex concept. It is not a mental construct located inside your head, it is you; a social being (what makes you a social being) with ability to engage in symbolic communication and self awareness. Students are to discuss in detail with relevant illustrations.

16. Discuss self concept.

17. Explain the 'I' and 'M' in self.

18. What a are the stages of self development?

Answer=Play Stage, Game Stage and generalized other. Students are to discuss in detail with relevant illustrations.

19. What are the factors influencing self esteem?

20. Discuss self presentation?

SOC 213: SOCIAL CHANGE I

CONTRIBUTORS: DR. CHIAZOR I. A.

1. What is Social Change and what are the major sources of social changes?

2. What are major causes of social change?

3. Identify and explain in details the various kinds of social change you are familiar with.

4. A number of theories seek to explain the process of social change in society. Identify and explain in detail any three groups of these theories.

5. What are the major problems associated with social change. How can they be overcome?

6. Change is an inevitable phenomenon in every society – Discuss.

7. What are the major consequences of urbanization on a developing country like Nigeria?

8. Using Talcolt Parsons Pattern Variables. List the characteristics of rural areas and explain how these characteristics hamper the development of rural areas.

9. What is Urbanization?

10. What in your opinion has been the impact of social change on Nigeria since Independence?

11. What do you understand by the term social structure. What are the main elements of the social structure: Explain each term.

12. Ethnicity: In what ways, if any, has the practice of Ethnicity in Nigeria hampered our development as a nation.

13. Population growth is a strong factor in social change. Has the level of population of Nigeria been a positive factor in our development as a Nation?

14. Identify and explain the role Technology has played in the development drive of Nigeria.

15. Culture is a dynamic process. What has been the impact of social change on major Nigerian culture?

16. Education is a very crucial source of social change. Discuss.

17. Which of these two theories structural functionalism and power conflict best explain the process of social change and **why?**

18. Attempt a detail analysis of what each stage of W.W. Rostow's stages of Economic development entails.

19. The driving force of social change is class struggle. Discuss.

20. Identify and analyze critically the sources of social change prevalent in Nigeria.

SUGGESTED ANSWERS TO TUTORIAL QUESTIONS.
SOC. 213
1. Social change refers to changes in the social structure of a society. It is the alteration of social interactions, institutions, stratification system and elements of culture overtime.

2. The major sources of social change are

a. Population growth and migration

b. Natural phenomenon like Earth Quakes, floods etc

c. Conflicts and man made disasters e.g. wars, genocide and communal clashes.

d. Culture (discoveries, Inventions and Diffusions).

e. Education

f. Technology

3. Three groups of theories that seek to explain the process of social change in society include the following:

a. Classical Theory

b. Main Stream Theory

c. Marxist Theory

4. The various kinds of social change include:

a. Change in the social structure of a society.

b. Changes in social values

c. Normative change

d. Institutional change.

e. Culture change

5. The major consequences of urbanization include the following:

a. The death of Infrastructure

b. Increase in crime rates

c. Increase in Divorce

d. Pollution

e. Congestion

6. Culture is a dynamic process. It is the totality of the way of life of a people. The impact of social change on major Nigerian culture has been wide and varied.

7. W. W. Rostow's stages of economic development includes the following

The Five (5) stages are:
i. The Traditional society.

ii. The Precondition for Take-Off stage

iii. The Take-Off stage

iv. The Drive to maturity stage

v. The Stage of High mass consumption.

8. Ethnicity and its practice in Nigeria have hampered in no small way the development efforts of Nigeria. It has led to conflicts, violence, suspicion and hatred among different ethnic groups in Nigeria.

9. Urbanization is the process of becoming urban. It is the process whereby people acquire material and non-material elements of culture, behavioral patterns and ideas that originates in or are distinctive of the city.

10. Explain the main tenets of the structural functionalism theory and the power/conflict theory and state which of these best explain the process of social change.

1. curse by many.

SOC 217: WOMEN IN SOCIETY

CONTRIBUTOR: DR. AJAYI M. P.

TUTORIAL QUESTIONS

1a. Briefly explain the origin of the family?

b. List and discuss the roles and functions of the family.

c. As a Sociologist, enumerate and discuss eight (8) different practical steps you will take to enhance the status of women in the society.

2. Write detailed note on the following

a. Patriarchy

b. Gender and sex roles

c. Women in development approach to development (WID)

d. Gender and development approach to development (GAD)

3. How does the patriachal society influence women's status in the society? Support your answer with relevant examples.

4. *Of all the groups that socializes the sexes for different roles, the two most important institutions are the family and the school.* In this context, examine women's experience in paid labour force and factors that impede paid work.

5. Give an historical account of the contributions of the following women to their society.

i. Queen Amina of Zaria

ii. Iyalode Efunsetan Aniwura

6. Examine the history of feminist theory.

b. Explain women suffrage using a feminist theory.

7. Identify and discuss in details challenges of education in developing countries with particular reference to the Nigeria women and proffer solutions to these challenges.

8. Define Sex and Gender, and outline the differences between the two terms

b. Examine the Patriarchal structure of the African Society with relevant examples.

9. To what extent do gender roles influence gender discrimination in the Nigerian society? Discuss.

10. Although women have made important strides in catching up with men in the workplace, a gender gap persists both in wages and in prospects for advancement. Discuss?

11. Discuss the importance of education and explain factors that have contributed to gender disparity in school enrolment in Nigeria.

12. Write explanatory notes on the following

a. Patriarchy

b. Gender roles

c. sex roles

d. Aba women revolt of 1929

13. Identify and discuss the challenges of Women in Patriarchal Societies.

14. The effects of masculine structures and expectations from women pervades throughout a lifetime. Discuss 20

15. It is an established fact that the roles of women and men vary from one society to another. In the light of this statement, examine the factors responsible for these variations in the society
16. Identify the challenges of girl child education in the Northern Nigeria and analyze in your own view the likely possibility for a change in this trend.
17. As a Sociologist, enumerate and discuss strategic steps you will take to enhance the status of women in the society.
18. How have women shaped and been shaped by the following institutions in the African society? - Family -Religion -Legal System
19. What were the structural and cultural forces that helped bring about these changes and what structural and cultural forces might bring about future alterations in these institutions?
20. Examine the history of feminist theory.
b. Identify and discuss two schools of thoughts of your choice.
ANSWERS
1. Critically analyse the social structure of the African society with particular reference to the family structure.
b. List and discuss the roles and functions of the family.
Social structure is used to refer to relationships or bonds between groups of individuals. Social structure influences important social systems which including economy, legal, political and the cultural system among others. Family, religion, class, law and economy constitute the social structures.
Social structure can either be viewed from the functionalist perspective or the structuralist perspective. The surviving form of African ways of life now coexists with those introduced to the continent through colonization. The family is viewed as the basic foundation for all human societies; the family is the oldest social institution in the society. The African family can be divided into two structures; matriarchy- this is a situation where descent is traced through mothers and patriarchy- the descent is traced through the male line. This is the one embraced in most African societies.
The patrilineal and the matrilineal is another major feature of the African family structure. Polygny is termed as an attribute of nobility and royalty, and indulged in generally for prestige and economic status is now associated with primitive way of life with the wake of Christianity.

ROLES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE FAMILY

▯ The basic unit of the society.

▯ Miniature economic order.

▯ A cultural and educational organism

▯ A religious institution.

2. *Of all the groups that socializes the sexes for different roles, the two most important institutions are the family and the school.* In this context, examine women's experience in paid labour force.
The factors to be discussed are centered on issues of socialization and motivation for work. Gender difference in socialization begins early in life. There are sharp differences between "boy's work" and "girl's work" in both family chores and paid employment. Family background and structure makes little or no difference in the assignment of things such as basic family chores, with gender division of 22

labour occurring at a very early age. These continue through schooling with clear distinction training programs.

These conclusions can be reached based on the foregoing:

Of all the groups that socialize the sexes for different roles, two of the most important institutions are the family and the school. Almost immediately after the birth, parents sex-type their children and respond differently to boys and girls. They regard daughters as softer, quieter, and delicate, and sons as stronger, bolder, and more active.

Although, parents and others clearly characterize girls and boys in different ways, it is more difficult to determine the actual behavioural differences between male and female children, because differences can be specific to certain age periods and subject to the social context in which they occur.

Researchers agree on only two items about early sex differences: girls are more verbal, and boys are more aggressive. Some persons would take this a step further and argue that these differences indicate early female inclinations toward people – oriented occupations and male inclinations toward more task-oriented occupations.

Factors affecting women's participation in paid labour force

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Socialisation is only part of the picture. Most women and men marry. Being married used to reduce the likelihood of WLFP, but this pattern has declined. Married women now are nearly as likely to work as married women. The one exception is when the husband's income is very high. In that case wife is less likely to work.

Family Finances: Economic factor had the most answer that is to support family or themselves. Working wives economic contributions to the family is significant.

Geographic Mobility: Geographical mobility is a rather complicated issue. The higher the husbands occupational prestige, the greater the demands to migrate because of better employment opportunities elsewhere in the country.

Family Roles: Despite the contribution of the wives work to family finances, the husbands work often takes the priority when conflict arises. Factors such as his career pattern, the amount and type of time demanded of the husband, and the geographical mobility requirements could all affect a wife's decision to take or refuse job. Certain husband's job makes it difficult for wives to work.

Fertility: One key factor associated with WLFP has been the presence of small children, which is closely, but not perfectly, related to the marriage issue. The presence of small children was a major inhibitor of WLFP, but this pattern is changing. There was a decline in the importance of the presence of children under 6 years of age in the late 60's this was before the real surge in **WLFP.**

Demand for Labour: The primary objective of this topic has been on the factors that affect the supply of women in the paid labour market. The markets within which an organization operates also will affect WLFP demand.

3. Give an historical account of the contributions of the following women to their society

i. Queen Amina of Zaria

ii. Iyalode Efunsetan Aniwura

An essay about their life time achievement and contributions to their society should be the major focus.

4. Define health.

b. list and discuss the focus of the different tiers of the Nigerian health system.

c. Examine the barriers to use of modern health care facilities in Nigeria.

A broad definition of health is adopted as conceptualized by the World Health Organisation (WHO): Health is defined as a state of physical, mental and social well-being in individual that make-up the families and the community as a whole.

Health consists of three components. There are three tier systems of health care in Nigeria- primary, secondary, and tertiary heath care systems.

⮚ PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

The provision of health care at this level is largely the responsibility of local Government with the support of the state ministry of health and within the overall national health policy. Private medical practitioners also provide health care at this level. The primary health care was said to be the best way of extending medical care/ services to rural locations, because about 60% percent of largely population live in rural area. The major aim of introducing PHC was to remove obstacles against good health care delivery especially in rural locations within which family planning was an important dimension. This was in view of population control and to check women's health after delivery to prevent immediate pregnancy and encourage child spacing.

▢ SECONDARY HEALTH CARE

This level of health care provides specialized services to patients referred from the primary health care level through out-patient and in-patient services of hospitals for general medical, surgical, pediatric patients and community health services. Secondary health care is available at the district, divisional and zonal levels of the states. Adequate supportive services such as laboratory, diagnostic, blood bank, rehabilitation and physiotherapy are provided.

▢ TERTIARY HEALTH CARE

This level consist of highly specialized services provided by teaching hospitals which provide care for specific diseases such as orthopedic, eye, psychiatric, maternity and pediatric cases. Care is taken to ensure an even distribution of these hospitals. Also, appropriate support services are incorporated into the development of these tertiary facilities to provide effective referral services. Similarly, selected centers are encouraged to develop special expertise in advantage modern technology to serve as a resource for evaluating and adapting these new developments in the contexts of local needs and opportunities.

WHY WOMEN DO NOT USE AVAILABLE RESOURCES/BARRIERS TO GOOD HEALTH CARE

▢ Access to financial resources

▢ Access to health facilities

▢ Poor information

▢ Health services and facilities are inadequate (poor quality of care)

Women's decisions to seek care are influenced by their judgments' about the nature and quality of health services. If women lack confidence in the available services, they generally do not use them. Women are often reluctant to use local health services because they believe, these services are poor. As a result, tertiary-level facilities are often seriously over crowded because women consider them to be more effective.

Many women have had poor personal experiences with health services, and their health is compromised by their reluctance to return to services. Women's health-seeking behavior is also influenced by negative stories relayed to them by relatives and neighbors about the care they received.

▢ Cultural preferences

Health care services for women must be culturally acceptable; otherwise women may underutilize existing health services. Researchers have discovered that there are many differences between the traditional and western systems in their practices and beliefs related to antennal and postnatal care, labour, and delivery. Women in rural areas are reluctant to attend hospitals for deliveries because of the drawbacks inherent in modern health care system which includes cost amongst others.

▢ Poor information (This is linked to high literacy rate)

▢ Lack of decision making power (patriarchy)

▢ Poverty

5. Discuss the women in development (WID) and the gender and development (GAD) approach
To development.
The women in development approach to development emerged in the 1970's , it emphasized the inclusion of women into the development projects. It is associated with wide range of women activities. WID projects are classified into three general types
i. Income generating projects.
ii. Projects that provide labour saving technologies.
iii. Projects that increase women's access to resources.
The GAD approach focuses on improving women's status. The inclusion of the word gender in place of women reflects an emphasis on looking at the overall power relations between men and women and their importance to development.
GAD focus on women's lives and labour both inside and outside the home and sees goals for women interms of self-reliance and strength. GAD empowers women to work, change and transform the structure that contributes to their subordination.

7. Discuss the importance of education and explain factors that have contributed to gender disparity in school enrolment in Nigeria.
- Makes Better Citizens
- Ensures A Productive Future
- Opens New Vistas
- Spreads Awareness
- Bolsters Confidence
- Helps In Decision-Making

Factors that have contributed to gender disparity in school enrolment
8. Define Sex and Gender, and outline the differences between the two terms Sex Gender
Biological Social/cultural
Universal Varies from one society to another
b. Examine the Patriarchal structure of the African Society with relevant examples.
The structure of the African society is patriarchal in nature, descent is traced through the male, the value placed on women is that of being subordinate to men in the society and this notion controls and rules therefore resulting to women being denied equal access to resources and opportunities in the society.
Example:
-Inheritance right is limited to the male child.
-Widowhood rites that women are forced to go through. Nothing like such exists for men who losses their wife.
-Clear disparity in access to resources in the society.
10. Examine the history of feminist theory.
b. Identify and discuss two schools of thoughts of your choice.
a.
• Feminism, has a long history, going back at least to the 18th century
• Feminism is a response to women's lives and experiences and the varieties of feminisms reflects the changing and varied nature of women's experiences. Despite these difficulties, all varieties of feminism agree that women have been oppressed and unjustly treated.
• The history can be categorized into three wave movements.
• Feminists, suggest the use a variety of categories to organize and understand women's social reality and women's lives. This subordination can be understood adequately only in terms of several categories.

b. Marxist Feminism: (Influenced by the philosophies of Karl Marx and Engles) and the key foundation of women oppression are: class, wealth, capitalism

Radical Feminism: Sexuality is the root cause of oppression: women are oppressed because they are women. Women's biology is closely related to their oppression, as well as all the manifestations of sexual violence.

SOC218: SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION
CONTRIBUTORS: DR. EGHAREVBA M. E. AND AMUSAN T.

1) Explain in details your understanding of the Functionalist and Marxist views on education.

Answer

Students are expected to provide a detailed explanation of the functionalist and Marxist approach to education. They are to write about the functionalist and Marxist view on education. Students can start off by giving a brief definition of education, types of education and then a general explanation of functionalism and Marxism, and finally link the ideas of these two perspectives to education. Students are also expected to clearly state the ideas and contributions of functionalists such as Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, Kingsley Davis and Wilbert Moore to education and also clearly state the contributions of Karl Marx, Samuel Bowles and Herbert Gintis to education.

2) How has the issue of social class impacted on educational attainment in society

Answer

In answering this question, students are expected to discuss what class is and what social class is all about. Types of classes in society are to be identified and how belonging to a particular social class can affect a student's accessibility to education, type of school one will attend (private or public) and the type of results one will get.

3) To what extent do you think technology has enhanced the learning process (or otherwise) in Nigeria and beyond?

Answer

In answering this question, students are expected to be critical in their approach. They can either support the notion that technology has enhanced learning process or argue otherwise. Arguments must be logical and be duly backed up with relevant examples from Nigeria and across the world.

4.) Using any theory of your choice, explain how education as a social institution performs a reproduction function in the society.

Answer

Students are expected to give a brief definition of education and the types of education. They are also expected to utilize either functionalist approach or conflict approach in explaining education in society focusing on how education reproduces the work force for the economic institution in order to maintain the smooth running of the society and ensure stability (functionalism), or how education reproduces labour force for the economic institution in order to continue to ensure the subjugation and oppression of the working class and to further reproduce the propertied class as they have access to better forms of education.

5.) Clearly explain the following key concepts:

a. Labelling

b. Self fulfilling prophesy

c. Typing

d. The Hidden curriculum

Answer

Student are expected to explain each concepts in details to earn their full mark

6.) Clearly explain the symbolic interactionist approach to education in society

Answer

In answering this question, students are expected to explain in details the symbolic interaction perspective on education focusing on its keys assumptions. Students are expected to concentrate on the issue of the subjective state of the mind and the interactionist evaluation of educational institutions.

7.) Citing relevant examples, explain how race and ethnic grouping can affect educational attainment in the society.

Answer

Students are expected to simply explain how the issue of race and ethnicity affect educational attainment. Focus should be on issues of discrimination in schools based on race and ethnic background and relevant examples should also be cited to enrich the answer.

8.) To what extent does intelligence affect the educational attainment of students ?

Answer

In attempting to answer this question, students are to critically consider the issue of intelligence with a focus on intelligence indicators such as IQ determinants. Focus should also be on innate potentials and societal expectations.

9.) How has gender differences affected the educational attainment of student in the larger society.

Answer

In answering this question, students are expected to focus on education and gender. They are to link gender roles and societal expectations from males and females to educational attainment and career options and choices.

10.) How do you consider that your schooling has affected your life?

Answer

Students are expected to write a long essay on their own personal experiences of school from nursery school till date and state how it has impacted on their lives.

11.) Considering the ongoing ASUU strike, locate and discuss the likely social problems that would have been created within the last four months of the strike.

12.) Explain in details what sociology of education is all about.

13.) How do you perceive education and what are the types of education that you know?

14.) How has the social media and technology affected educational outcomes in contemporary societies of today?

15.) In your own opinion, do you feel that more has been learnt by you inside or outside school?

16.) Critically consider the emergence of private schools in Nigeria and analyze their importance if any in the educational terrain of the nation.

17.) Before the establishment of formal education, Nigerians, have some level of indigenous form of education. Discuss.

18.) How can you situate the issue of underused and underpaid graduates in contemporary Nigeria?

19.) Why is sociology of education so distinctive and important within the field sociology?

20.) What is the history and origin of education in Nigeria?