

**Department of Sociology
Faculty of the Social Sciences
University of Ibadan**

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME / COURSES

2024/2025 SESSION

100 Level

First Semester

		<u>Unit</u>	<u>Status</u>
GES 101	Use of English	2	C
SOC 101	Introduction to Sociology I	2	C
SOC 102	Introduction to Anthropology	2	C
SOC 104	Introduction to Psychology	2	C
SOC 105	Elements of Scientific Thought	2	C

At least four (4) external electives within the faculty.

Second Semester

		<u>Unit</u>	<u>Status</u>
GES 106	Philosophy and Critical Thinking	2	R
GES 107	Reproductive Health, STIs and HIV	2	R
SOC 103	Introduction to Basic Institutions	2	C
SOC 106	Introduction to Sociology II	2	C
SOC 107	Introduction to Population Studies	2	R
SOC 108	ICT and Social Order	2	R
SOC 109	Entrepreneurial and Leadership Development	2	R

At least four (4) external electives within the faculty.

ALLOCATION OF 100 LEVEL COURSES

Course Code	Course Title	Lecturers
SOC 101	Introduction to Sociology I	*Dr Busari, Dr Adegoke, Prof. Olutayo
SOC 102	Introduction to Anthropology	*Prof Salami, Dr Ojedokun, Prof Jegede
SOC 103	Introduction to Basic Institutions	*Dr Onwuzuruigbo, Dr Ademuson, Prof Jegede
SOC 104	Introduction to Psychology	*Prof Okafor, Dr Omolawal, Mr Adeosun
SOC 105	Elements of Scientific Thought	Prof Akanle, Prof Omobowale, Dr Onwuzuruigbo
SOC 106	Introduction to Sociology II	*Dr Busari, Dr Adegoke, Prof. Olutayo
SOC 107	Introduction to Population Studies	*Prof Fayehun, Dr Ayinmoro, Prof Omololu, Prof Obono
SOC 108	ICT and Social Order	*Prof Tade, Dr Dinne, Mr Adeosun
SOC 109	Entrepreneurial and Leadership Development	*Dr Omolawal, Prof Adenugba, Prof Okafor

Note: * Lead Lecturer/Coordinator

<u>Course Code</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Course Description</u>
SOC 101	C	<p>Introduction to Sociology I</p> <p>An analysis of the connection between the industrial and political revolutions which occurred in the 18th century, the attempts by the founding fathers of sociology to produce a science of society and emergence of sociology. The difference between sociology and other social science subjects. Introduction to basic concepts of sociological analysis such as roles, status, society, culture, culture impacts and many others. The social structure and its dynamics: The process of socialization and use of its products to channel behaviour towards certain directions while barring others simultaneously.</p>
SOC 102	C	<p>Introduction to Anthropology</p> <p>The concepts, themes, perspectives and methods of anthropological enquiries: The relationship between Anthropology and other social science disciplines: Surveys of human origins and cultural achievements to reflect main variations in social and political systems and the relevance of anthropology in contemporary societies; Other areas include the evolution of humanity, human biological ecological variations, economic anthropology, cultural ethnology, anthropology of development and hibernation anthropology. Knowing the thrust of social anthropology which is a distinct field and one that is closely related to sociology, hence social anthropology. Appreciating the context for social anthropological works. Recognizing the racist origin of anthropology. Appraising the historical re-orientation of the study of social anthropology.</p>
SOC 103	C	<p>Introduction to Basic Institutions</p> <p>A survey of post-colonial African societies characterized by difference in economic or political organizations, the empires, and their social and political administrations, then impacts of colonialism on these societies, and the contemporary structures of African societies- social organization, polity, economy and world views before imported religions like Christianity and Islam. The meaning of components of culture with examples. Peoples and cultures in Nigeria/Africa (such as, Nigeria has not less than 300 ethnic groups, each with its distinct culture). An idea of the number of ethnic or tribal groups in Africa. Aspects of their social structure, such as patrilineal and matrilineal aspects of their traditional religion, before imported religion like Christianity and</p>

Islam; important aspects of family/family life, and their belief system(s). Preoccupation with magic, witchcraft and many others which still co-exist side-by-side with science and imported belief systems of Christianity and Islam; their main occupational life before westernization/modernization. Practices like polygamy (polygyny and polyandry), levirate (wife inheritance), food taboos and others targeted at women and children. Total understanding of the peoples of Nigeria/Africa.

SOC 104 **C**

Introduction to Psychology

Introduction to the biological foundations of human behaviour; the process by which knowledge, attitude, personality and experience shape human behaviour; the functioning of the social system and the formation of different attitudes by individuals. Psychology from cognate ones like sociology, social anthropology, psychiatry, social psychology and many others. Idea about various specialities in psychology (such as general viz-a-viz critical psychology and in what context any expert in the discipline can operate) and many others. The history of psychology, focus of psychology, unit of study in psychology and key concepts. Methods used in psychological studies and many others. Overview of psychological theories of human behaviour/personality development, such as theories of Freud, Jung, Piaget and many others. History of psychology in Nigeria today.

SOC 105 **C**

Elements of Scientific Thought

The historical contributions to scientific thought of the pioneers of sociology and social sciences such as Emile Durkheim, Auguste Comte, Parsons, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Malinowski, Cooley and many others. The historical and aims of scientific explanations of scientific progress. Understanding the history/basis of claim of sociology as science and a humanistic discipline. Elements of science (what is science and scientific methods). Science, i.e. its parameters and whether sociology as a discipline in social sciences can be regarded as any of the ones in the physical and biological sciences. Limitations in sociology being regarded as 'science' like disciplines in the physical and biological sciences. How and why work/research by sociologists can also be regarded as scientific.

SOC 106 **C**

Introduction to Sociology II

The understanding and application of the classical theories of sociology (Functionalism, Marxism, and Symbolic Interactionism); Types and functions of social institutions

especially the family, marriage, education, religion, politics and many others; Analysis of social control in groups, social change, social inequalities, types of societies and social problems. Methods and technologies of social investigation.

SOC 107

R

Introduction to Population Studies

Introduction to population theories and history, basic demographic concepts and processes; fertility, mortality, and migration. Analysis of sources of demographic data.

SOC 108

R

ICT and Social Order

Information, communication and technology are the principal elements of globalization and largely determine its rate and direction. ICT currently affects the Society in diverse ways – demographic, behavioural, corruption and fraud, bureaucratic organizations etc. This course engages indigenous scholars with the quest for forging a direction for their Societies within the evolving global village. Emphasis is laid on bridging the gap between localization and globalization to the benefit of indigenous culture and technology.

SOC 109

R

Entrepreneurial and Leadership Development

This course focuses on employment generation and creation of enabling environment for individuals to develop their potentials. The role of small-scale enterprises as outcomes of virile entrepreneurship is examined. A critical assessment of patterns and development of entrepreneurial skills are made in the light of limited formal employment opportunities in developing Societies. Leadership theories that emphasize the impingement of entrepreneurial on leadership development are necessarily discussed.