

**GODFREY OKOYE UNIVERSITY
ENUGU, ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA**

www.gouni.edu.ng



B.SC. POLITICAL SCIENCE

Student Handbook

2023 – 2028

Course Contents

Overview

Political science basically deals with the scientific study of politics. Organised into five broad areas of specialisations, namely Political Theory, Comparative Politics, Political Economy, Public Administration and International Relations, it is essentially concerned with the study of state and non-states institutions and the interconnections between them. As an interdisciplinary field of study, political science shares a lot with other programmes in the social sciences, humanities and the natural sciences, including concepts, theories, and methodological orientations. The course, therefore, seeks to produce graduates that are adequately equipped in the knowledge, understanding and application of notable concepts, theories, methodologies and analytical tools in political science to solve core societal problems, notably political stability, economic development and governance issues. Graduates of Political Science are well-equipped for job opportunities in the Public Service at all levels (Federal, State and Local Governments), Foreign Service (Diplomats/Ambassadors), International Organisations (United Nations, African Union, ECOWAS and many others), Educational Institutions, Security Agencies, Industries, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and Self-employment.

Philosophy

Political science is primarily concerned with the scientific study of the state and its institutions. It also covers non-state actors and their relationships with formal institutions of the state. The philosophy and mission of the B.Sc. (Political Science) programme is to produce graduates with a critical mind, fully equipped with requisite theoretical, methodological and analytical ability and skills to analyse, comprehend, predict and appreciate the factors that shape and mould power relationships in an ever-changing sociopolitical environment in a globalizing world.

Objectives

The objectives of a degree in Political Science are to:

- provide students with adequate training in the concepts, theories, methodologies and analytical skills in political science;
- expose students to foundational knowledge in the various areas of specialisation in political science: political theory, comparative politics, political economy, public administration and international relations;
- equip students with requisite skills for the application of concepts, theories and methods in political science to solving core societal problems;
- train the students to understand the workings of formal and informal institutions of government and the relationships between them;
- stimulate the students intellectually through the programme, in such a way that they appreciate political and social problems, as well as be able to generate ideas for solving them;
- provide a solid foundation of knowledge about the workings of the state and society, their institutions and the relationships between state and society, including the skills for the constructive use of such knowledge;
- develop in students, the ability to apply the knowledge to the resolution of societal problems and conflicts;

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develop in students, such skills and competences that would allow them to be self-reliant and entrepreneurial;
provide the students with the skill-base from which they can proceed to higher studies in political science;
produce students who can carry out fieldwork, collect data and analyse these in a coherent manner, as well as engage in comparative analysis of one political system with others;
imbue in the students a deep appreciation of the political dynamics of society and the impact of this on wider socio-economic development and societal well-being; and
produce students who can deploy skill and competences acquired in the discipline to establish consultancy outfits to serve government agencies and NGOs.

Employability Skills

A graduate of political science has the following employability skills, notably:
adequate skills and abilities for political analysis;
sufficient knowledge for various types of political science research;
deep knowledge of the workings of the public/civil service;
adequate knowledge and skills for election administration;
sufficient knowledge of foreign policy/affairs and consular services;
engage in consultancy services for international organizations such as the UN, AU, ECOWAS, EU and many others;
establishments and management of NGOs;
develop private sector's administrative and managerial skills; and
analytical skills to work in the country's security services; among others.

21st Century Skills

Graduates of political science should possess certain important skills that will enable them to function and compete well in the 21st century. These include:
appreciation and application of various analytical methods/tools in political science to real life situations;
appreciation and application of relevant statistical and computational tools and skills to political analysis;
critical thinking, problem solving, reasoning, analysis, interpretation, synthesizing information;
creativity, artistry, curiosity, imagination, innovation, personal expression;
perseverance, self-direction, planning, self-discipline, adaptability, initiative;
oral and written communication, public speaking and presenting, listening;
leadership, teamwork, collaboration, cooperation, facility in using virtual workspaces;
information and communication technology (ICT) literacy, media and internet literacy, data interpretation and analysis, computer programming;
civic, ethical, and social-justice literacy;
economic and financial literacy, entrepreneurialism;
global awareness, multicultural literacy, humanitarianism; and
scientific literacy and reasoning, the scientific method.

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Unique features of the programme

The unique features of the programme are outlined below:

equipping students with knowledge and understanding of the workings of the modern state and society;

building knowledge about major national questions such as ethnicity, religion, power sharing and rotational presidency, resource control and many others;

educating students on approaches for nation-building/national integration;

promoting skills for innovative, novel and applied (problem-solving) research;

developing knowledge and skills for stable intergroup relations; and

exposing students to key issues in international relations;

Admission and Graduation Requirements

Admission requirements

For a four-year course:

In addition to UTME the candidate should possess a Senior Secondary Certificate at least five credit passes obtained in not more than two sittings of which three must be Government or History plus English Language and Mathematics.

For the three-year programme: candidates should possess five credit passes in the Senior Secondary Certificate, three of which shall include Government or History, English Language and Mathematics. In addition, candidates must possess credit passes in three relevant subjects at the advanced level in the General Certificate of Education or its equivalent.

Graduation requirements

To obtain B.Sc. in Political Science, the candidate must satisfy all the requirements spelt out in the CCMAS for Social Science discipline.

Global Course Structure

100 Level

Course code	Course Title	Units	Status	LH	PH
GST 111	Communication in English	2	C	15	45
GST 112	Nigerian Peoples and Culture	2	C	30	
POL 101	Introduction to Political Science	2	C	30	
POL 103	Organisation of Government	2	C	30	
POL 105	Nigerian Constitutional Development	2	C	30	
POL 102	Introduction to African Politics	2	C	30	
POL 104	Nigerian Legal Systems	2	C	30	
GOU-POL 110	POLITICS IN IGBOLAND	2	C	30	0
GOU-POL 112	NIGERIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS	3	C	45	0

Course Contents

GOU-POL 113	RELIGION AND POLITICS IN NIGERIA	2	C	30	0
GOU-POL 115	ELECTION MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH EAST NIGERIA	2	E	30	0
	TOTAL	33			

200 Level

Course code	Course title	Units	Status	LH	PH
GST 212	Philosophy, Logic and Human Existence	2	C	30	
ENT 211	Entrepreneurship and Innovation	2	C	30	
SSC 202	Introduction to Computer and its Application	3	C	45	
POL 201	Nigerian Government and Politics	2	C	30	
POL 203	Political Ideas	2	C	30	
POL 205	Introduction to International Relations	2	C	30	
POL 202	Introduction to Political Analysis	2	C	30	
POL 204	Foundations of Political Economy	2	C	30	
POL 206	Introduction to Public Administration	2	C	30	
GOU-POL 208	AFRICAN POLITICAL THOUGHT	2	C	30	0
GOU-IRE 211	ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS) AND WEST AFRICAN STATES	2	E	30	0
GOU-POL 243	POLITICAL AGITATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	2	C	30	0
GOU-POL 246	BUDGET ADMINISTRATION IN ENUGU STATE	2	C	30	0
GOU-POL 251	NIGERIAN SECURITY INSTITUTIONS	3	C	45	0
	TOTAL	30			

300 Level

Course code	Course title	Units	Status	LH	PH
GST 312	Peace and Conflict Resolution	2	C	30	
ENT 312	Venture Creation	2	C	15	45
SSC 301	Innovation in the Social Sciences	2	C	30	
SSC 302	Research Method I	2	C	30	
POL 301	History of Political thought	2	C	30	
POL 303	Contemporary Political Analysis	2	C	30	
POL 305	Public Policy analysis	2	C	30	

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POL 307	Statistics for Political Science	2	C	30	
POL 309	Theories of International Relations	2	C	30	
POL 312	Theory and Practice of Marxism	2	C	30	
POL 302	Logic and Methods of Political Science Research	2	C	30	
POL 304	Political Behaviour	2	C	30	
POL 306	Comparative Federalism	2	C	30	
POL 308	Politics of development and underdevelopment	2	C	30	
POL 310	Democratisation Studies	2	C	30	
GOU-POL 313	GENDER POLITICS IN NIGERIA	2	C	30	0
GOU-IRE 333	LEGISLATIVE STUDIES I	2	C	15	45
GOU-IRE 334	LEGISLATIVE STUDIES II	2	C	15	45
GOU-POL 356	CONTEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL ADMINISTRATION	3	C	45	0
	TOTAL	39			

400 Level

Course code	Course title	Units	Status	LH	PH
SSC 401	Research Method II	2	C	30	
POL 401	Civil-Military Relations	2	C	30	
POL 403	Contemporary Defence and Strategic Studies	2	C	30	
POL 405	Nigerian Foreign Policy	2	C	30	
POL 407	Research Project	4	C		180
POL 408	Political Sociology	2	C	30	
POL 402	State and Economy	2	C	30	
POL 404	Nigerian Local Government System	2	C	30	
POL 406	International Law and Organization	2	C	30	
POL 410	Political Parties and Pressure Groups	2	C	30	
GOU-POL 403	HEALTH POLITICS IN NIGERIA	2	C	30	0
GOU-POL 411	POLITICAL ECONOMY OF SOUTH EAST NIGERIA	2	C	30	0
GOU-POL 413	AFRICAN UNION IN WORLD POLITICS	3	C	45	0
	TOTAL	29			

Course Contents and Learning Outcomes

100 Level

Course Contents

GST 111: Communication in English

(2 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:
identify possible sound patterns in the English language;
list notable language skills;
classify word formation processes;
construct simple and fairly complex sentences in English;
apply logical and critical reasoning skills for meaningful presentations;
demonstrate an appreciable level of the art of public speaking and listening; and
write simple and technical reports.

Course Contents

Sound patterns in the English language (vowels and consonants, phonetics and phonology). English word classes (lexical and grammatical words, definitions, forms, functions, usages, collocations). Sentence in English (types: structural and functional, simple and complex). Grammar and Usage (tense, mood, modality and concord, aspects of language use in everyday life). Logical and Critical Thinking and Reasoning Methods (Logic and Syllogism, Inductive and Deductive Argument and Reasoning Methods, Analogy, Generalisation and Explanations). Ethical considerations, Copyright Rules and Infringements. Writing Activities: (Pre-writing, Writing, Post-writing, Editing and Proofreading; Brainstorming, Outlining, Paragraphing, Types of writing, Summary, Essays, Letter, Curriculum Vitae, Report Writing, Note Making and many others. Mechanics of Writing). Comprehension Strategies: (Reading and Types of Reading, Comprehension Skills, SQ3R). Information and Communication Technology in Modern Language Learning. Language skills for effective communication. Major word formation processes. Writing and reading comprehension strategies. Logical and critical reasoning for meaningful presentations. Art of public speaking and listening. Report writing.

GST 112: Nigerian Peoples and Culture

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
analyse the historical foundation of the Nigerian culture and arts in pre-colonial times;
list and identify the major linguistic groups in Nigeria;
explain the gradual evolution of Nigeria as a political unit;
analyse the concepts of Trade, Economic and Self-reliance status of the Nigerian peoples towards national development;
enumerate the challenges of the Nigerian State towards Nation building;
analyse the role of the Judiciary in upholding people's fundamental rights;
identify acceptable norms and values of the major ethnic groups in Nigeria; and
list and suggest possible solutions to identifiable Nigerian environmental, moral and value problems.

Course Contents

Course Contents

Nigerian history, culture and art up to 1800 (Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo peoples and culture. Peoples and culture of the ethnic minority groups). Nigeria under colonial rule (advent of colonial rule in Nigeria. Colonial administration of Nigeria). Evolution of Nigeria as a political unit (amalgamation of Nigeria in 1914. Formation of political parties in Nigeria. Nationalist movement and struggle for independence). Nigeria and challenges of nation building (military intervention in Nigerian politics. Nigerian Civil War). Concept of trade and economics of self-reliance (indigenous trade and market system. Indigenous apprenticeship system among Nigeria people. Trade, skill acquisition and self-reliance). Social justices and national development (law definition and classification. Judiciary and fundamental rights. Individual, norms and values (basic Nigeria norms and values, patterns of citizenship acquisition. Citizenship and civic responsibilities; indigenous languages, usage and development. Negative attitudes and conducts. Cultism, kidnapping and other related social vices). Re-orientation, moral and national values (The 3R's – Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Re-orientation. Re-orientation Strategies: Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), Green Revolution, Austerity Measures, War Against Indiscipline (WAI), War Against Indiscipline and Corruption (WAIC), Mass Mobilization for Self-Reliance, Social Justice and Economic Recovery (MAMSER), National Orientation Agency (NOA). Current socio-political and cultural developments in Nigeria.

POL 101: Introduction to Political Science

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
discuss key conception political science such as politics, power, authority, influence, state, nation and many others);
appreciate the nature, form and character of politics;
identify the contributions of the founding/leading scholars of political science;
differentiate between political science as a field of study and politics as an art or practise;
explain the relationship among the various concepts in political science and many others; and
define the relationship between political science and other fields of study (other social sciences, humanities and the natural sciences).

Course Contents

The nature of politics and how it is played. It emphasizes the issues of political discourse and practice. It also introduces students to the language and basic concepts of Politics. The student is later introduced to the methods of Political Science. Key themes here include approaches to the study of politics. The 'science' or 'art' of the discipline. Nation, state and society. Power, authority and influence, constitution and constitutionalism, political culture and political socialisation and many others.

POL 102: Introduction to African Politics

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
examine systems of political organisation before the advent of colonialism in Africa;
discuss contending arguments for the colonial invasion of Africa;

Course Contents

explain the manifestation, form and character of colonialism in Africa;
appreciate the impact/consequences of colonialism on state, economy and society in Africa;
evaluate nationalist agitations and liberation movement in Africa; 6. explain the nature and forms of African states after independence; and
7. discuss some major theories to the study of African politics.

Course Contents

The nature of African society before colonialism. Establishment of colonial rule in Africa. As well as different systems of colonial administration and economic policies. The problem of neo-colonialism and dependency. Contemporary problems in Africa-Political crises, poverty, illicit financial flows, structural adjustment and debt crisis in Africa.

POL 103: Organization of Government

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
discuss the nature and functions of the three organs of government;
explain the reasons for the adoption of the different administrative systems;
explain the nature of the administrative systems and the differences between them;
state the differences between the Presidential and Parliamentary forms of government;
identify the guiding principles of political systems such as separation of powers and rule of law; and
explain the need for instruments of political interactions including political parties, pressure groups, interest groups and public opinion.

Course Contents

The various ways of organizing governments into Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. The theory of the separation of powers. Forms of political Administrative systems, i.e. Unitarism, Federalism, Confederalism. Forms of government like Presidentialism and Parliamentarianism. Instrumentalities of political interaction like political parties, pressure groups, interest groups and many others.

POL 104: Nigerian Legal System

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
examine the nature of legal administration in Nigeria;
discuss the need for judicial processes;
state and explain the sources of Nigerian laws;
identify the powers and hierarchical arrangements of courts in Nigeria; and
explain differences in the administration of justice between autocratic and democratic governments.

Course Contents

Course Contents

The nature of legal administration and judicial processes in Nigeria. The sources of the Nigerian laws comprising English Law, English Received Laws, Customary Laws, Judicial Precedents and many others. The hierarchy and powers of the courts; Administration of Justice (military and democracy).

POL 105: Nigerian Constitutional Development

(2 Units: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

explain the reasons for and processes of creating the Nigerian state in 1914;

discuss the reasons for enacting the 1922, 1946, 1951, 1954, 1960, 1979 and 1999 constitutions; and

identify the features, strengths and weaknesses of the constitutions.

Course Contents

Process of Nigerian Constitutional Development in a chronological and sequential order. Colonization. The Clifford Constitution. The Richards constitution. The McPherson Constitution. The Lyttleton Constitution. The Independence, the Republican Constitutions. The 1979 Constitution and the 1999 Constitution.

GOU-POL 110: Politics in Igbo Land (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

The crux of this course is to train students who can analytically use their intellectual ability to understand myriads of problems facing the Igbo nation and Nigeria in general. The Igbo nation as presently constituted is beset with so many challenges which have undermined its development. Chief of this relates to the lack of coordination and common front in matters that deals with the welfare, peace and security in the region. In light of this, Politics in Igbo Land is meant to expose to the students the origin of the Igbo tribe and their socio economic cum political life, from colonial era to the 21st century. This is in line with Godfrey Okoye University mission to foster intercultural dialogue within its host state, with a view to providing platform for policy formulation, change, and implementation for the advancement of the Igbo nation in Nigeria. It also aligns with Sustainable Development Goal 11 which is on sustainable cities and communities.

Overview

It is well noted that history gives meaning and direction to the people ways of life. Because of this, the course, Igbo system tends to give a comprehensive analysis of the socio- economic cum political life of the Igbo nation from the periods of pre-colonial, colonial and the contemporary era. It gives an insight into the nature and character of the political engagements of the Igbo nation.

It further examines the types of government, the pattern of administration and the places of religion and economy in the life in Igbo land, from pre-colonial era to the 21st century.

Objectives

Course Contents

The objectives of this course are to:

Examine the origin of the Igbo nation.

Describe the Igbo political engagements in the pre-colonial era.

Assess the colonial Igbo engagements.

Outline the effect of colonial rule in Igbo land.

Describe the Igbo political engagements in the 21st century.

Examine the types of government and its institutions.

Examine the pattern of administration.

Highlight the roles of religion in Igbo land.

Examine the political economy of Igbo land.

Interrogate the political philosophy of the Igbos.

Discuss the effect of Igbo traditional values on national politics and development.

Highlight the role of some Igbo personalities and their contributions to national politics.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the course, the student should be able to:

Examine the origin of the Igbo nation

Describe the Igbo political engagements in the pre-colonial era.

Assess the colonial Igbo engagements

Outline the effect of colonial rule in Igbo land

Describe the Igbo political engagements in the 21st century

Examine the types of government and its institutions.

Examine the pattern of administration in Igbo land

Highlight the roles of religion in Igbo land

Examine the political economy of Igbo land.

Interrogate the political philosophy of the Igbos

Discuss the effect of Igbo traditional values on national politics and development

Highlight the role of some Igbo personalities and their contributions to national politics.

Course Contents

Introduction. A conceptual note. The Igbo's and their origin. The pre-colonial Igbo political engagements. Pattern and features. The colonial Igbo political engagements. Nature and characteristics. Effects of colonial rule in Igbo land. The Igbo political engagements in the 21st century. Its character and nature. The structure and institutions in Igbo land. The pattern of administration in Igbo land. Types and features of government in the Igbo land. The political economy of Igbo land in pre-colonial Nigeria. The political economy of the Igbo land in 21st century. The role of Religion in Igbo land. Gender politics in Igbo land. The Igbo political system and democracy in Nigeria. Roles of traditional rulers in Igbo land. Community Development Unions in Igbo land. Political Mentorship in Igbo Land. The effect of colonial rule on the traditional political system. Influence of Igbo traditional political values on national politics. Roles of some Igbo personalities and their contributions to National Politics.

Minimum Academic Standard (MAS)

The course will adopt soft and hard copies of teaching materials to enhance teaching. Hence, minimum academic standard (MAS) is required to enable practical demonstration of the course.

Course Contents

GOU-POL 112: Nigeria and Her Neighbors (3 Units; Compulsory; LH = 45; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

This course, Nigeria and her Neighbours, is designed to bring rational direction and meaning to fresh minds in academic environment and to make them understand the nations within Nigeria's borders. This course will basically make the graduates of Godfrey Okoye University to be grounded in Nigeria's history, and to understand its epistemic unity in relation to that of her neighbours. The course practically agrees with the mission, vision and philosophy of epistemic unity of Godfrey Okoye University, which is aimed at imparting quality education and inculcating in students strong personality that will ensure the promotion of integration, nationalism and patriotism. From this point of view the university understands education as a dialogical process of acquisition and dissemination of knowledge. The Course also aligns with SDG 17 which is on partnership to achieve peace and developmental goals and to reduce insecurity.

Overview

Nigeria as we know it today began in 1914 with the union of the British Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria. On October 1, 1960, the nation attained independence, and in 1963 it became a republic. All of Nigeria's neighbours, including Benin, Niger, Chad, Cameroon, and Equatorial Guinea, as well as other nations in the West African subregion, maintained friendly relations with it and the majority had bilateral agreements.

However, these relations and agreements have been observed at the expense and detriment of Nigeria's resources, without getting anything in return, all in the name of practising Afrocentrism: a foreign policy thrust of putting African countries first before Nigeria. Nigeria's excessive practice of good neighbourliness, especially with countries like Niger and Chad has led to transhumance activities which have undermine Nigeria's national security. These challenges are what will be discussed and interrogated in this course and proffer solution through policy prescription to the Nigerian government and its leaders.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Briefly discuss the History of Nigeria.
- Discuss Historiography and Demography of Nigerian and her neighbours: Chad, Niger, Cameroon and Benin Republic.
- Identify the Geographical Relevance and Connections.
- Describe the Political Systems of some African countries.
- State the Languages of the people and trajectory of Communications
- Enumerate the Nature of Nigeria Relations with Chad , Niger, Cameroon and Benin Republic
- Discuss the Economic cooperation of the Countries: Chad , Niger, Cameroon and Benin Republic
- Outline the Objectives of Nigerian Foreign Policy in relation to her immediate neighbours
- Discuss Tran border issues and perspectives
- Discuss the future Nigerian Diplomatic Relations with her immediate neighbours

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this course, students should be able to:

- Discuss the History of Nigeria
- Discuss Historiography and Demography of Nigerian and her neighbours: Chad, Niger, Cameroon and Benin Republic
- Identify the Geographical Relevance and Connections

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Describe the Political Systems of the countries
State the Languages of the people and trajectory of Communications
Enumerate the Nature of Nigeria Relations with Chad, Niger, Cameroon and Benin Republic
Discuss the Economic cooperation of the Countries: Chad, Niger, Cameroon and Benin Republic
Outline the Objectives of Nigerian Foreign Policy in relation to her immediate neighbours
Discuss Tran border issues and perspectives
Discuss the future Nigerian Diplomatic Relations with her immediate neighbours

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Introduction. The Peoples of Nigeria. Demography of Nigeria and her neighbours. Theoretical Perspectives. The Geographical Relevance and Connections. The Political Systems of the countries. The Languages of the people and trajectory of Communications. Nigeria-Niger Relations. Nigeria-Chad Relations. Nigeria-Cameroon Relations. Nigeria-Benin Republic Relations. The Objectives of Nigerian Foreign Policy. Transborder Issues. Nigerian Diplomatic Relations. Security relations with Nigeria's Neighbours. Relations in the Lake Chad Region. Nigerian commitment to Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC). Environmental Impact and Management of LCBC.

Minimum Academic Standard (MAS)

The course will adopt soft and hard copies of teaching materials to enhance teaching and learning. Thus, Minimum Academic Standard (MAS) is required to enable practical demonstration of the studies.

GOU-POL 113: Religion and Politics in Nigeria (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

This course is designed to help students and potential graduates to understand the crucial impact of religion in Nigerian politics. This could be negative or positive. However, in order to maximize the full positive effect of religion in politics, it is imperative that interfaith dialogue and channels of communication and relations be opened among religions leaders and the general populace, with the aim of ensuring that religion-political dialogue and discourse are geared towards national development. The Department of Political Science in Godfrey Okoye

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University (GOU) is established partly for this purpose, with the aim to train students to acquire epistemic unity through intercultural and interfaith dialogue.

Overview

Religious misunderstanding and its attendant crises have wrecked a lot of havoc to Nigerians political co-existence in particular and the globe at large, with regard to the place of religion in politics and vice versa. The ignorance that brought these traumas needed to be holistically addressed, seeking to define the differences between religion and politics and to show their interrelatedness.

Hence, this course will go a long way to bridge the gaps of difference being already created and struggle to reinstate the needed peace that these differences have created. It will

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

Examine the role of religion in politics.

Discuss politicization of religion pre and post-independence in the Nigeria State.

Interrogate Politics and secular debate.

Assess politics in Nigeria and the place of religion in Nigeria's socio-political space

Evaluate the implication of religious influences in Nigeria politics on National Development.

Investigate the relationship between religion, politics and governance in Nigeria.

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of the course, the student should be able to:

Define Nigeria as a political state.

Examine the role of religion in politics.

Discuss politicization of religion in post-independence Nigeria.

Interrogate Politics and the secular debate.

Outline six implications of religious influences in Nigeria politics on National Development.

Investigate the relationship between religion, politics and governance in Nigeria.

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Introduction. Conceptual perspectives. The role of religion in politics. Politicization of religion in pre-independence Nigeria. Politicization of religion in colonial era. Politicization of religion in post-independence Nigeria. African Traditional Religion and politics in Nigeria. Politics and the secular debate. The church/mosque and the State. The place of religion in Nigeria politics. Implication of religious influences in Nigeria politics. Theoretical perspectives. Role of religion in national development. Religion in a transitional society. Religious actors in Nigerian politics. NASFAT and politics in Nigeria. CAN and politics in Nigeria.

Minimum Academic Standard (MAS)

Teaching materials, including soft and hard copies will be used in teaching the course, hence Minimum Academic Standard (MAS) is required for practical demonstration of the studies.

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GOU-POL 115: Election Management in South East Nigeria (2 Units; Elective; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

This course is pertinent to the society as a result of the challenges of election management in South East Region (and indeed the whole of Nigeria) which has consistently thrown up unacceptable outcomes from the pre-election, election and post-election periods. It challenges all persons concerned to adopt transparent and contemporary measures for free, fair and credible election in the South East region of Nigeria. This will be tackled using research and practical experience in contemporary election management. Students will be better prepared for monitoring and conducting transparent and acceptable election as well as effective post-election management in the society. As an institution that has helped to consolidate the democratic processes in Enugu State, Godfrey Okoye University is keen on ensuring that the political processes in the region are transparent, gender-inclusive and credible. Thus, this course is designed to enable students obtain the requisite expertise and

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skills in election monitoring, evaluation and analyses, and as well as prescribe policies that will make subsequent elections in the region credible and transparent.

Overview

Election mismanagement in Nigeria has produced various tensions, violence, destructions and uncertainties to the unity and development of the nation since independence in 1960. This unfortunately has continued unabated leading to poor governance, mass political alienation and voter apathy. This course teaches the student, the electoral issues in South East region of Nigeria and challenges they pose to the socio-political and economic development of the nation. It further reveals to the student the long-term challenges they pose to the society at the international arena, as well as the solutions for effective election management in the area.

In addition, the study will provide a base which challenges all persons concerned to conscientiously work towards providing solutions to electoral issues in the South East Region of Nigeria relying on transparent electoral management process.

Course Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Discuss the meaning of election management.
- Discuss Election Management Issues in South East Region of Nigeria.
- Interrogate election Management in South East Nigeria.
- Identify the challenges of Election Management in South East Nigeria.
- Outline the solutions to Election Management in South East Nigeria.

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, the student should be able to:

- Define election management
- Discuss Election Management Issues in South East Region of Nigeria
- Interrogate election Management in South East Nigeria
- Identify and explain at least 5 challenges of Election Management in South East Nigeria
- Outline and discuss at least 5 solutions to Election Management in South East Region of Nigeria

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Introduction. Conceptual notes. Election Management Issues in South East Region of Nigeria. Meaning of Election Management. Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC). State Independent Electoral Commissions (SIECs) in South East Nigeria. Money Politics in South East Nigeria. Electioneering campaigns in South East Nigeria. Post-election management in South East Nigeria. Role of government in election management in South East Nigeria. Role of security in Election management in South East Nigeria. Election Management in South East Region of Nigeria. Use of Adhoc staff in election management in South East Nigeria. Challenges of Election Management in South East Region of Nigeria. Solutions to Election Management in South East Region of Nigeria. Logistic management. Election litigation in South East Nigeria. Theoretical Perspectives. Revision.

Minimum Academic Standard (MAS)

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The course will adopt soft and hard copies of teaching materials to enhance teaching and learning. Hence, Minimum Academic Standard (MAS) is required to enable practical demonstration of the studies.

200 Level

GST 212: Philosophy, Logic and Human Existence

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

- discuss the basic features of philosophy as an academic discipline;
- identify the main branches of philosophy & the centrality of logic in philosophical discourse;
- evaluate the elementary rules of reasoning;
- distinguish between valid and invalid arguments;
- think critically and assess arguments in texts, conversations and day-to-day discussions;
- critically assess the rationality or otherwise of human conduct under different existential conditions;
- develop the capacity to extrapolate and deploy expertise in logic to other areas of knowledge, and
- guide his or her actions, using the knowledge and expertise acquired in philosophy and logic.

Course Contents

Scope of philosophy; notions, meanings, branches and problems of philosophy. Logic as an indispensable tool of philosophy. Elements of syllogism, symbolic logic— the first nine rules of inference. Informal fallacies, laws of thought, nature of arguments. Valid and invalid arguments, logic of form and logic of content — deduction, induction and inferences. Creative and critical thinking. Impact of philosophy on human existence. Philosophy and politics, philosophy and human conduct, philosophy and religion, philosophy and human values, philosophy and character moulding and many others.

ENT 211: Entrepreneurship and Innovation

(2 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

- explain the concepts and theories of entrepreneurship, intrapreneurship, opportunity seeking, new value creation, and risk taking;
- state the characteristics of an entrepreneur;
- analyse the importance of micro and small businesses in wealth creation, employment, and financial independence;
- engage in entrepreneurial thinking;
- identify key elements in innovation;
- describe stages in enterprise formation, partnership and networking including business planning;
- describe contemporary entrepreneurial issues in Nigeria, Africa, and the rest of the world; and
- state the basic principles of e-commerce.

Course Contents

Course Contents

Concept of Entrepreneurship (Entrepreneurship, Intrapreneurship/Corporate Entrepreneurship and many others). Theories, Rationale and Relevance of Entrepreneurship (Schumpeterian and other perspectives, Risk-Taking, Necessity and opportunity-based entrepreneurship and Creative destruction). Characteristics of Entrepreneurs (Opportunity seeker, Risk taker, Natural and Nurtured, Problem solver and change agent, Innovator and creative thinker). Entrepreneurial thinking (Critical thinking, Reflective thinking, and Creative thinking). Innovation (Concept of innovation, Dimensions of innovation, Change and innovation, Knowledge and innovation). Enterprise formation, partnership and networking (Basics of Business Plan, Forms of business ownership, Business registration and Forming alliances and joint ventures). Contemporary Entrepreneurship Issues (Knowledge, Skills and Technology, Intellectual property, Virtual office, Networking). Entrepreneurship in Nigeria (Biography of inspirational Entrepreneurs, Youth and women entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship support institutions, Youth enterprise networks and Environmental and cultural barriers to entrepreneurship). Basic principles of e-commerce.

SSC 202: Introduction to Computer and its Application

(3 Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

explain the history of computing sciences;

discuss in detail the different computing programs and their characteristics;

evaluate different computer applications; and 4. apply search engines to source on-line resources.

Course Contents

Historical perspectives of computing sciences that gave birth to the different programs. Characteristics of each program in computing sciences. Hardware, Software; and human resources; Integration and application in business and other segments of society. Information processing and its roles in society. laboratory assignments using the PC's operating system, and several commonly used application software, such as word processors, spreadsheets, presentations, graphics and other applications. Internet and online resources, browsers, and search engines.

POL 201: Nigerian Government and Politics

(2 Units C: LH30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

discuss the need for the adoption of federalism in Nigeria;

differentiate juridical division of powers between the tiers of government;

discuss the fiscal relations between the levels of government; and

explain the impact/consequences of the politicization of critical issues such as census, ethnicity and elections on nation building, national unity and development in Nigeria.

Course Contents

Course Contents

Theoretical perspectives, the Federal arrangement and Division of Powers, Critical Issues in Nigerian Politics i.e. Census, Elections, Education, Representation and Representativeness, Power sharing, Ethnic Relations and many others.

POL 202: Introduction to Political Analysis

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
identify the theories/approaches to the study/analysis of politics;
explain reasons for contending orientations in political analysis;
analyse the efficacy of the comparative method in political analysis;
evaluate the impact of regime types on political efficiency;
discuss the levels of political participation; and 6. explain the factors and types of political culture.

Course Contents

The basic theoretical approaches in the study/analysis of politics, contending orientations in political analysis, the place of paradigms and theories, the comparative method, political representation institutions of different regimes. The relationship between regime types and political efficiency, citizen's participation and political culture.

POL 203: Political Ideas

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
discuss the origins and main premises of major political ideas;
appreciate the contributions of the founding/leading scholars to these ideas; and
explain the impact of these ideas on the forms, systems, processes and structures of government.

Course Contents

Introduction to major political ideas in their historical context; emphasis should be placed on concepts like Monarchism, Liberalism, Democracy, Socialism, Fascism, Anarchism and many others.

POL 204: Foundations of Political Economy

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
discuss the nexus between economics and politics;
explain the determinants of class formations; and
define class relations;
discuss the premises of contending theories on production, distribution and exchange; and
explain the impact of such theories on the state, economy and society.

Course Contents

Course Contents

Relationship between politics and economics. Economics as determinants of politics. Class analysis and political power relations. Production and politics with emphasis on the material basis of political action and many others.

POL 205: Introduction to International Relations

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

- appreciate the need for interactions between states and other actors in the international system;
- explain the importance of national interest as major determinants of global interactions and politics;
- establish the linkage between domestic and foreign policies;
- highlight the theories explaining various forms of interactions in the international system;
- explain reasons for and types of coalitions and alliances in the international system;
- appreciate the quest by states to maintain equilibrium in global power politics; and
- evaluate the reasons for different classifications of states such as developed, developing, less developed and Third World countries.

Course Contents

The organization of the International Society. Theories of International Relations. Linkage politics, theories of Coalitions and Alliances, Balance of power Theory, Impact of the emergence of the Third World, foreign policy analysis, national interest and many others.

POL 206: Introduction to Public Administration

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

- discuss the need for public administration;
- explain the models/theories of administration;
- identify and explain the roles of administrators;
- appreciate elements of administrative law and administrative principles including decentralisation and delegation; and
- discuss the forms and functions of local government.

Course Contents

The rationale of public administration, the Ecology of Public Administration. The Politics of Administration. The Administrative Actor, Delegation of power, Administrative Audit and Control Elements of Administrative Law. Theory, Principles and forms of local government, decentralization, delegation, decentralisation principles. Local government mechanisms for community mobilization and development at the grassroots.

GOU-POL 208: African Political Thought (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Course Contents

Senate-Approved Relevance

The course tends to make an in-depth analysis of the history, views, ideas and thoughts of the African Political thinkers from ancient to modern era which were documented in the context of their struggle for political emancipation of the people of African descents. This means that these thoughts' system which gave credence to their views, ideas and thoughts came into existence in their individual and collective struggles in various stages at various places. It is in line with the mission of Godfrey Okoye University towards producing graduates with sense of ensuring cultural balance that forms the basis of the teaching and learning of this course. Besides this, the course tends to produce future leaders who will pilot the affairs of diverse States in Africa as a framework for greater continental development in the current global political climate.

Overview

By training students of good sound minds with greater sense of precision, the teaching and learning of this course will help not only to mould and shape the ideas, views, attitude and thoughts of current generation towards active participation in politics but also acquiring leadership qualities needed for the transformations of the entire African continent.

The course will help to examine the place of economy on the political thought of Africa in the current era. It also discusses the influence of the global economic system. In addition, the views, ideas and thoughts of such African Political thinkers like W. E. DuBois, Edward Blyden, Marcus Garvey, Amilcar Cabral, Frantz Fanon, Kwame Nkrumah, Julius Nyerere and others will be critically analyzed and their impacts clearly outlined for easy understanding.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

- Examine the origin of African Political Thought.
- Outline the importance of studying African Political Thought.
- Discuss the thoughts of W.E.B Du. Bois.
- Examine the thoughts of Marcus Garvey.
- Interrogate the thoughts of Edward Blyken.
- Delineate the thoughts Amical Cabral.
- Examine the thoughts of Franz Fanon.
- Discuss the thoughts of Samir Amin.
- Assess the thoughts of Julius Nyerere.
- Evaluate the thoughts of Obafemi Awolowo.
- Analyse the thoughts of Nnamdi Azikwe.
- Interrogate the thoughts of Kwame Nkrumah.

Learning Outcomes

At the end this course, the students should be able to:

- Examine the origin of African Political Thought.
- Outline the importance of studying African Political Thought.
- Discuss the thoughts of three Francophone African political thinkers.
- Discuss the thoughts of three Anglophone African political thinkers
- Evaluate the implementation of the ideas of African political thinkers in Nigeria.
- Evaluate the implementation of the ideas of African political thinkers in any French speaking African state.

Course Contents

Express opinion on how Nigeria can address the challenges of politics in the 21st century.

Course Contents

Introduction. Origin of African Political Thought. Egyptian Mystery School System. Importance of studying African Political Thought. The thoughts of W.E.B Du. Bois. The thoughts of Marcus Garvey. The thoughts of Edward Blyken. The thoughts Amical Cabral. The thoughts of Franz Fanon. The thoughts of Samir Amin. The thoughts of Julius Nyerere. The thoughts of Obafemi Awolowo. The thoughts of Nnamdi Azikwe. The thoughts of Kwame Nkrumah. Ujaama. The thoughts of Cesaire. The thoughts of Leopold Senghor.

Minimum Academic Standard

The students will be made to draft an independent thought of their own as to how Africa can address its myriad of challenges in the 21st century.

Course Contents

GOU-IRS 211: Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and West African States (2 Units; Elective; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

The course aims to pursue epistemic knowledge through research and practical exposure of students to inter-state relations within the West African Sub-region. It further aims at analyzing the workings of ECOWAS institutions; as well as its impact on the socio-economic development of its member states. This skill acquired during the course of this program, will equip the Students with the skills needed for employment in regional organizations, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Security and intelligence agencies like SSS, CIA, etc. This course is in consonance with the mission of Godfrey Okoye University of imparting quality education. The contents of the course also aligns with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 17 which is on building partnerships, collaboration and integration.

Overview

The course sets out to expose the students on the problem of integration and conflict resolution in West African Sub-region. Thus, the course will stimulate in students an appreciation of some peace theories like integration, functionalism, neo-functionalism and inter-governmentalism. This will help them acquire the skills needed in conflict resolution and so be able to engage themselves in conflict resolution. It will also help them to take up jobs in international and regional organizations like the United Nations, African Union, and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The course also will also expose the students to issues of common currency and trade in West Africa. The issue of having common currency in West Africa has been a very big problem. This is as a result of the alignment of French speaking West Africa States to their former Colonial Masters. The course therefore will help to proffer solution to those problems.

Course Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Analyse the meaning of Foreign Policy.
- Explain the determinants of Foreign Policy.
- Itemise the problems of West African Integration.
- Discuss ECOWAS and Economic Development of West African States.
- Explain the issue of common currency in West African Sub-region.
- Analyse ECOWAS and Security in West African Sub-region.
- Discuss ECOWAS Protocols on sub-regional development.
- Explain the theoretical perspectives on regional integration.

Learning Outcomes

The Student is expected to:

- Define Foreign Policy.
- List at least five (5) determinants of Foreign Policy.
- Itemise at least five (5) solutions to the problem of West African integration.
- Discuss the role of ECOWAS on the Economic development of West Africa states.
- Explain the solution to the problem of having common currency in the West African Sub-region.

Course Contents

Discuss the role of ECOWAS on conflict resolution in West Africa.
Analyse at least 4 ECOWAS Protocols on sub-regional development.
Interrogate at least 3 theoretical perspectives on regional integration.

Course Contents.

Introduction. Definition of Foreign Policy. Foreign Policy objectives of West Africa. Determinants of Foreign Policy. Domestic Policy and Foreign Policy. Historical Outline of ECOWAS Development. ECOWAS and Economic Development of West Africa States. ECOWAS and Security challenges in West Africa Sub-region. Common currency in West African Sub-region. Problems of West Africa Integration. Stages of ECOWAS Integration. Conflict Resolution in West Africa. ECOWAS and Protection of Human Rights. ECOWAS Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance. Transhumance Activities in West Africa. West Africa in Contemporary Globalization. Theoretical Perspectives. ECOWAS Prospects for a Supranational Status.

Minimum Academic Standard

Relevant text books and other reading materials relevant to the course objectives and learning outcomes.

Course Contents

GOU-POL 243: Political Agitation and National Development (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

The course introduces students to the nature of political agitations in Nigeria and their effects on national development. The relevance of this course lies in Godfrey Okoye University's commitment to lead this charge as it has designed academic curricula that is aimed at producing graduates that will be armed with analytical tools and skills needed to interrogate socio-economic and political problems undermining our national development; and to proffer corresponding solutions to various agitations in Nigeria.

Overview

This course introduces students to the nature of agitations and protests on national development. It will equip and enhance students understanding of why people agitate and protest and the methods they use including peaceful and violent means to press to achieve their desires. The course will provide a nexus between rampant regional, sectional and subnational political agitations in our national politics and the prevailing atmosphere of instability; inter communal and ethnic hostility and conflicts, open violence and militarization of the polity and economic sabotage that has afflicted the country.

The course will emphasize the need for development which can only be achieved when the national political systems and its institutions are transformed into a stronger, more organized and more effective efficient and effective political entity by policies and programmes that promote national understanding, national consciousness, togetherness and integration.

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

Explain the meaning of political agitation.

Discuss the meaning of development and national development.

Identify factors that engender national agitation and conflict – Ethnic, religion, unequal geopolitical division etc.

Outline some examples of agitations and protests in Nigeria.

Highlight some national effects of political agitations in Nigeria.

Examine the concept of national Integration.

Discuss restructuring as a possible step to national integration.

Highlight the challenges of national integration.

Investigate leadership failures as a cause of political agitation in Nigeria.

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, the student should be able to:

Discuss the meaning of political agitation and protest in a political system.

Discuss the meaning of development and national development

Identify at least five (5) causes of political agitations and protests

Interrogate why people embark on political agitations

Examine the national effects of agitations on national development.

Highlight at least five (5) problems which prevent national integration.

Discuss restructuring as a step to national integration.

Investigate leadership failures as causes of political agitation and protests.

Discuss and suggest programmes and policies that can promote national integration.

Course Contents

Course Contents

Introduction. The nature of political agitation. The nature of protests and consequences. The concept of development. The meaning of national development. The political structure of Nigeria as a promoter of political agitation and separatism. The challenge of national unity. Ethnicity and national development. Religious pluralism. Self-determination and resource control. National integration. Factors affecting national integration. Methods and means of promoting national integration. Core agitation and protests in Nigeria. Programmes and policies that promote national integration. Federal character and national development. Leadership reaction to political agitations and protest.

Minimum Academic Standard (Mas)

Teaching materials, including soft and hard copies will be used in teaching the course, hence Minimum Academic Standard (MAS) is required for practical demonstration of the studies.

GOU-POL 246: Budget Administration in Enugu State (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

Course Contents

The course aims to pursue epistemic knowledge through research and practical exposure of students to real-live budget and budget process in Enugu State. This will give the students the edge in budget monitoring and analysis and position them as consultants in policy/budget analysis. Godfrey Okoye University's mission is in consonance with the objectives of this course as it is committed to producing graduates who will be consultants to government institutions and agencies, and administrators of budgets in ways that will trickle down to the common man. The goal of the course aligns with the Sustainable Development Goal 1 which is to bring an end to poverty in all its forms.

Overview

Budget articulation and administration in Enugu State has consistently fallen below expectation, particularly in terms of performance. This is why despite annual increases in budget proposal, less than average budget performance is actualized. It also presents the challenges and solutions of budget administration in the area. It will also form a basis for budget monitoring and analysis by all persons so as to put a check on governance as well as hold public office holders accountable.

This course sets out to establish the nexus between budget articulation and budget implementation as a panacea to effective socio-economic and infrastructural development in Enugu State. This course demonstrates to the student, the process of budget articulation and administration in Enugu State. The student is expected to adopt at least three sample annual budgets, so as to acquire the skills for budget analysis as a tool for improving budget articulation and implementation in Enugu State and elsewhere.

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

1. Discuss the meaning of budget and Budget Administration.
2. Identify the processes of Budget Articulation in Enugu State.
3. Analyze the structure and components of a Budget.
4. Itemize the importance of a call circular.
5. Discuss the processes of passing a money bill into an Appropriation Act.
6. Identify the methods of infusing flexibility into a rigid budget.
7. Evaluate supplementary appropriation bill.
8. Examine Budget Administration in Enugu State.
9. Interrogate the past 3 years Budget Performance of Enugu State.
10. Outline the challenges of Budget Administration in Enugu State.
11. Highlight the solutions to Budget Articulation and Implementation in Enugu State.

Learning Outcomes

The student is expected to:

1. Explain the meaning of Budget and Budget Administration.
2. List the Processes of Budget Articulation in Enugu State.
3. Analyze the structure and components of a Budget.
4. Explain the importance of a call circular.
5. Discuss the processes of passing a money bill into an Appropriation Act.
6. Identify the methods of infusing flexibility into a rigid budget.

Course Contents

7. Evaluate supplementary appropriation bill.
8. Examine Budget Administration in Enugu State.
9. Interrogate the past three (3) years of Budget Performance of Enugu State.
10. Outline seven (7) challenges of Budget Administration in Enugu State
11. Highlight five (5) solutions to Budget Articulation and Implementation in Enugu State.

Course contents

Introduction. History of Enugu State. Meaning of Budget and Budget Administration. Budget Articulation in Enugu State. Structure and components of a Budget. Importance of a call circular. Processes of passing a money bill. Appropriation Acts. Methods of infusing flexibility into a rigid budget. Supplementary appropriation bill. Budget Administration in Enugu State. Budget Performance of Enugu State. Allocation from Federation Accounts. Revenue generation in Enugu State. Consolidated Revenue. Resource allocation in Enugu State. Challenges of Budget Administration in Enugu State. Solutions to Budget Articulation and Implementation in Enugu State. Revision

Minimum Academic Standard (MAS)

The course will adopt soft and hard copies of teaching materials to enhance teaching and learning. Hence, Minimum Academic Standard (MAS) is required to enable practical demonstration of the studies.

Course Contents

GOU-POL 251: Nigeria Security Institutions (3 Units; Compulsory; LH = 45; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

This course focuses on training graduates highly equipped with the security networks in the country as well as their multifaceted challenges. The University is determined to produce experts who understand the workings of these institutions and who master the strategies to address the security challenges in the country so as to enhance peace and security in Nigeria.

Overview

The security situation in Nigeria over the years has grown from bad to worse. This calls for urgent attention as it does not only result to loss of lives and properties but also undermines development, instills fear in the lives of people and encourages anarchy in the country.

This course is tailored towards identifying these security institutions and their structures. At the end of this course, the student is expected to have adequate knowledge of the security apparatus in the country and their structures, their origin, functions, and other activities. They should also be able to analyze these institutions with a view to finding out if they are performing or underperforming, Students should be able to pinpoint the major obstacles limiting these institutions and the best strategy to address them.

Course Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

Delineate the concept of security.

2. Classify security institutions in Nigeria.
3. Unravel the nature of these institutions (origin, structures, functions etc.).
4. Highlight the major security challenges in Nigeria.
5. Identify factors propelling insecurity in Nigeria.
6. Outline theories explaining (in) security.
7. Discuss models or strategies for addressing security challenges in Nigeria.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this course, the students should be able to:

Discuss the concept of security.

2. Identify and classify at least five (5) security institutions in Nigeria.
3. Discuss the nature of these institutions (origin, structures, functions etc.).
4. Highlight at least six (6) major security challenges in Nigeria.
5. Identify at least six (6) factors incubating insecurity in Nigeria.
6. Outline and explain at least three (3) theories explaining insecurity in Nigeria.
7. Discuss models or strategies of addressing security challenges in Nigeria.

Course Contents

Introduction. Concept of security. Overview of security in Nigeria. Traditional views of security. Contemporary view of security. Security institutions in Nigeria. Classifications of security institutions. Origin of security institutions. Structures of security institutions. Functions of security institutions. Recruitments into security institutions in Nigeria. Funding of security institutions. State actors of Nigerian security institutions. Non-state actors of Nigerian security

Course Contents

institutions. Theoretical perspectives. Strategies adopted by security institutions. Regional security institutions. Neighbourhood Watch Initiatives in Nigeria. Revision

Minimum Academic Standard (MAS)

The course will adopt soft and hard copies of teaching materials to enhance teaching and learning. Other NUC - Minimum Academic Standard (MAS) is required.

300 Level

GST 312: Peace and Conflict Resolution

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, students should be able to:

analyse the concepts of peace, conflict and security;

list major forms, types and root causes of conflict and violence;

differentiate between conflict and terrorism;

enumerate security and peace building strategies; and

describe roles of international organizations, the media, and traditional institutions in peace building.

Course Contents

Concepts of Peace, Conflict and Security in a multi-ethnic nation. Types and Theories of Conflicts: Ethnic, Religious, Economic, Geo-political Conflicts. Structural Conflict Theory, Realist Theory of Conflict, Frustration-Aggression Conflict Theory. Root causes of Conflict and Violence in Africa: Indigene and settlers Phenomenon. Boundaries/boarder disputes. Political disputes. Ethnic disputes and rivalries. Economic Inequalities. Social disputes. Nationalist Movements and Agitations. Selected Conflict Case Studies – Tiv-Jukun. Zangon Kataf, Chieftaincy and Land disputes and many others. Peace Building, Management of Conflicts and Security: Peace & Human Development. Approaches to Peace & Conflict Management --- (Religious, Government, Community Leaders and many others). Elements of Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution: Conflict dynamics assessment Scales: Constructive & Destructive. Justice and Legal framework: Concepts of Social Justice. The Nigerian Legal System. Insurgency and Terrorism. Peace Mediation and Peace Keeping. Peace & Security Council (International, National and Local levels) Agents of Conflict resolution – Conventions, Treaties Community Policing: Evolution and Imperatives. Alternative Dispute Resolution, ADR: a.) Dialogue b.) Arbitration, c.) Negotiation d.) Collaboration and many others. Roles of International Organizations in Conflict Resolution: a.) The United Nations, UN, and its Conflict Resolution Organs, b.) The African Union & Peace Security Council c.) ECOWAS in Peace Keeping. Media and Traditional Institutions in Peace Building. Managing Post-Conflict Situations/Crisis: Refugees. Internally Displaced Persons, IDPs. The role of NGOs in PostConflict Situations/Crisis.

ENT 312: Venture Creation

(2 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students, through case study and practical approaches, should be able to:

Course Contents

describe the key steps in venture creation;
spot opportunities in problems and in high potential sectors regardless of geographical location;
state how original products, ideas, and concepts are developed;
develop business concept for further incubation or pitching for funding;
identify key sources of entrepreneurial finance;
implement the requirements for establishing and managing micro and small enterprises;
conduct entrepreneurial marketing and e-commerce;
apply a wide variety of emerging technological solutions to entrepreneurship; and 9.
appreciate why ventures fail due to lack of planning and poor implementation.

Course Contents

Opportunity Identification (Sources of business opportunities in Nigeria, Environmental scanning, Demand and supply gap/unmet needs/market gaps/Market Research, Unutilised resources, Social and climate conditions and Technology adoption gap). New business development (business planning, market research). Entrepreneurial Finance (Venture capital, Equity finance, Micro finance, Personal savings, Small business investment organizations and Business plan competition). Entrepreneurial marketing and e-commerce (Principles of marketing, Customer Acquisition & Retention, B2B, C2C and B2C models of ecommerce, First Mover Advantage, E-commerce business models and Successful ECommerce Companies,). Small Business Management/Family Business: Leadership & Management, Basic book keeping, Nature of family business and Family Business Growth Model. Negotiation and Business communication (Strategy and tactics of negotiation/bargaining, Traditional and modern business communication methods). Opportunity Discovery Demonstrations (Business idea generation presentations, Business idea Contest, Brainstorming sessions, Idea pitching). Technological Solutions (The Concept of Market/Customer Solution, Customer Solution and Emerging Technologies, Business Applications of New Technologies - Artificial Intelligence (AI), Virtual/Mixed Reality (VR), Internet of Things (IoTs), Blockchain, Cloud Computing, Renewable Energy and many others. Digital Business and E-Commerce Strategies).

SSC 301: Innovation in the Social Sciences

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
enumerate innovative ideas that borders on societal problems;
apply social science knowledge to research on public and private sectors;
design techniques for proposal writing;
appreciate social and human welfare services, and
analyse models for establishing family and community development.

Course Contents

Identifying Innovative ideas in dealing with Societal Problems and Environmental Issues. Establishing and mobilising resources for establishing enterprises through which social science knowledge can be applied to social research for public and private sectors; social and human welfare services such as care for children and the elderly, training consulting

Course Contents

services; Proposal writing techniques for grants, Managing grants. Models for establishing Family Social Health Centres, Community Gender Balancing Units, and Community Development Management Units. Social Sciences and innovation in technology and Patenting new ideas.

SSC 302: Research Method I

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
explain the concept and scope of research methods;
discuss in detail procedures for conducting a research;
discuss the principles guiding research; and
discuss types of research – experimental non-experimental and quasi-experimental research.

Course Contents

Introduction to Social Science research protocol with particular emphasis on proposal development; literature review (conceptual, empirical and theoretical framework), ethnography of the study area statement of the research problem, sampling procedures and methods of data collection and instruments.

POL 301: History of Political Thought

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
discuss the contributions of leading scholars to the study of politics; and
apply the impact of their thoughts on structures, systems and forms of government, society and state.

Course Contents

Examination of selected classical and modern political thinkers such as Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli. Locke, Marx, Fanon, Senghor, Nkrumah and many others. Special emphasis on the development and impacts of their ideas.

POL 302: Logic and Methods of Political Science Research (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
explain the rationale behind the scientific study of politics;
discuss the methods of conducting scientific research in Political Science; and 3. apply appropriate methods and techniques in various areas of political research.

Course Contents

Political Science and the Scientific Method. Introduction to Research Methods in Political Science. The Logic of Political Inquiry and the Language of Variables. Introduction to Problem Formulation. Basic methods of conducting scientific research, framing research questions

Course Contents

and objectives, hypothesis formulation, design of research instruments, data collection, data analysis.

POL 303: Contemporary Political Analysis

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

- identify the nature of political analysis;
- discuss the relevance of competing paradigms in political analysis;
- use the theories/models of political analysis; and
- apply relevant paradigms/theories/models to analysis of political phenomena.

Course Contents

Contending paradigms in contemporary political analysis, their philosophical and ideological roots, as well as evaluation: elite approach, group theory, functional systems and communications theory, basic concepts and elements of game theory and political gaming, structural analysis, theories of political development; the new political economy.

POL 304: Political Behaviour

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

- discuss the importance of political behaviour to the scientific study of politics;
- enumerate the principles of behaviourism;
- identify and explain the determinants of political behaviour;
- discuss the analytical patterns of political socialisation;
- assess the levels of political participation and reasons for apathy; and
- explain differences in political culture and behaviour across systems.

Course Contents

The study and measurements of various determinants of political behaviour. Political socialization, political culture, political participation and apathy. Electoral behaviour, public opinion, and political communication will also be discussed.

POL 305: Public Policy Analysis

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

- evaluate the nature of public policy;
- discuss the need for planning for policy efficiency;
- identify and explain the actors and processes involved in policy circle;
- 4. use the methods/techniques essential for policy analysis; and
- 5. apply scientific methods/techniques to analyse public policy.

Course Contents

Course Contents

Concepts and strategies of planning, programming and budgeting systems (PPBS). Basic techniques of network construction and analysis examined descriptively and from the perspective of administrative systems. Cost-effectiveness analysis and critique.

POL 306: Comparative Federalism

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
discuss the nature of federalism;
explain the reasons why some states adopt the federal structure of government;
identify and explain some of the challenges of federal systems; and 4. discuss the differences in the practice of federalism across the world.

Course Contents

The genesis of the political dynamics of Comparative Federal Systems, with particular reference to such countries as U.S.A. U.S.S.R., Canada, West Germany, India and Nigeria.

POL 307: Introduction to Statistics for Political Science

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
discuss the importance of statistics to the study of political science;
identify the application areas of statistics in political science; and
demonstrate the practical application of statistics to the analysis of political phenomena.

Course Contents

The procedures of statistical summarization of political information with specific emphasis on frequency distribution, tables, graphs. Measure of central tendency: mean, basic inferential statistics.

POL 308: Politics of Development and Under-Development

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
explain the rationale for classifications of states into developed and developing/underdeveloped countries;
discuss contending theories on development and underdevelopment;
explain the impact of colonialism and neo-colonialism on Africa, Latin America and Asia; and
identify noted differences in development between Africa, Asia and Latin American countries.

Course Contents

Course Contents

A systematic and theoretical study of the political and socio-economic context of the problems of development and under-development. Dependency and international and internal economic structure. Analysis of profound change. Agents of change and constraints and problems contingent on rapid socio-economic change, with specific reference to postcolonial African states but also in comparison with Latin American and Asian countries, among others.

POL 309: Theories of International Relations

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. identify and explain basic concepts in International Relations;
2. discuss contending theories of International Relations; and
3. apply these theories to issues in international politics.

Course Contents

An examination of the basic concepts and theories in the study of International Relations, Topics to be covered will include Power, Conflict and Accommodation, Systems Theories, Linkage Politics, the Theories of Coalitions and Alliances, Models, Games and Simulation.

POL 310: Democratisation Studies

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

- discuss Conceptual and Theoretical issues in democratisation studies;
- examine the conditions for democratic consolidation;
- discuss historicise democratisation and elections in Nigeria;
- explain the various models of electoral administration;
- identify the major actors and processes in the democratisation process;
- discuss the nature and dynamics of Nigeria's elections;
- explain the relevance of elections to political development in Nigeria;
- identify and explain the challenges of electoral administration in Nigeria;
- discuss electoral reforms in Nigeria;
- discuss the place of election in the democratisation process; and
- establish the links among elections, democratisation and democratic consolidation.

Course Contents

The history of democratisation, underscoring the conditions for successful democratisation and the factors militating against democratisation in Nigeria. Assesses the place of elections and other core institutions in democratisation, including the roles of electoral umpires, their powers, resources and limitations. Identify factors that lie beyond the limits of electoral bodies that tend to constrain their independence and efficient handlings of elections: politicians and elections. The government and election. The judiciary and elections. Election and the power of incumbency: historical perspectives to electoral administration in Nigeria,

POL 311: Theory and Practice of Marxism

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Course Contents

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

utilise the principles of Marxism such as dialectical materialism, historical materialism, class struggle and many others.

analyse the impact of Marxism on revolutions in USSR, China, Cuba and many others; and discuss the premises for neo-Marxism.

Course Contents

The examination of dialectical materialism, class analysis, means and sources of production in society. An overview of revolutionary changes brought about by utilising the Marxist-Leninist ideology, using the examples of USSR, China, Cuba, Vietnam and many others.

GOU-IRE 333 – Legislative Studies I (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 15; PH = 45)

Senate-Approved Relevance

This course on legislative studies will help to produce graduates that are highly skillful in the art of parliamentary functions in line with the senate resolve and University philosophy based on the nature of the human person as a social and dialogue-seeking being.

Overview

This course is designed to provide a benchmark for understanding the importance of the legislative arm of Government in a Democracy. Every democratic experience requires a robust parliament ready to provide quality laws for good governance and socio-political development. Hence, without which the democratic structures will be weak and unstable.

Democratic culture encourages representativeness and quality participation of the citizens in Governance. The quality of legislation in the South-East and Nigeria generally is of poor quality, in terms of content and context and needs to be improved. The study will identify the basic tools required to encourage legislation; boost legislative practices and encourage public participations in legislation.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

Explain the various theories of legislation.

Explain the concept of separation of power.

Identify the processes involved in passing of bills and moving of parliament motion.

Describe the role and importance of committee system.

Identify officers and their duties in parliament, and identifying the qualities of a good legislator.

Interrogate the role of political parties in the formation of legislative structures.

Moderate practical learning sessions for students.

Learning Outcomes

Identify the theoretical basis for the formation of legislative.

State the importance of separation of power in the political system.

State the procedures involved in passing of bills and raising of parliamentary motions.

Identify the officers of the parliament and their functions.

Course Contents

Access the overall function of committees of the House.

Identify how political parties influence the emergence principal officers of the house.

Engage in practical sessions to fully participate and explain parliamentary procedures.

Course Contents

Introduction. Conceptual note. Legislative theories. The concept of separation of powers. Types of legislature. Legislative procedure for bills and motions. The legislative committee system. Legislative Officers and duties. Qualities of the good legislator. The role of political parties in the formation of legislative structure. Legislative public hearing. Practical parliamentary sessions on budget I. Practical parliamentary sessions on approval executive nominees I. Practical parliamentary sessions on house rules and privileges I. Practical parliamentary sessions on impeachment proceedings I. Practical parliamentary sessions on passage of bills I. Practical parliamentary sessions on motions I.

Minimum Academic Standard (MAS)

A copy of the constitution and other extant laws as guides. Copies of various procedural rules used in legislative practices and procedures. Other requirements of the NUC – MAS.

Course Contents

GOU-IRE 334 – Legislative Studies II (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 15; PH = 45)

Senate-Approved Relevance

The study of legislative studies will help to produce graduates that are highly skillful in the art of parliamentary functions in line with the senate resolve and University philosophy based on the nature of the human person as a social and dialogue-seeking being

Overview

This course is designed to provide a benchmark for understanding the importance of the legislative arm of Government in a Democracy. Every democratic experience requires a robust parliament ready to provide quality laws for good governance and socio-political development. Hence, without which the democratic structures will be weak and unstable.

Democratic culture encourages representativeness and quality participation of the citizens in Governance. The quality of legislation in the South-East and Nigeria generally is of poor quality, in terms of content and context and needs to be improved. The study will identify the basic tools required to encourage legislation; boost legislative practices and encourage public participation legislation.

Objectives

- Explain the intricate executive-legislative relations.
- Identify the importance of oversight functions of the legislative.
- Explain legislative privileges and immunity.
- Explain the procedure for adjudication and impeachment of legislative officers.
- Describe the role of the legislative in law making and policy formulation.
- Explain the function of the legislative in budgetary matters.
- Interrogate the factors that impede legislative practice in fledgling democracies.
- Moderate practical parliamentary sessions.

Learning Outcomes

- At the end of this course, the students should be able to:
- Mention the various areas of executive legislative coherence and variance.
- Explain oversight functions and its relevance.
- State the various legislative immunity.
- Identify and explain the procedure for adjudication and impeachment.
- List out the contributions of the legislature in law making and policy formulation.
- Explain the role of the legislature in budgetary processes.
- Highlight the factors that impede legislature practices in developing societies.
- Participate in practical sessions in mock parliament.

Course Contents

Course Contents

Introduction. Conceptual Note. Legislature Executive Relations. Oversight functions. Legislative privileges and immunity. Constituency representation. Adjudication and impeachment. The legislature and law making. Policy formulation. The legislature and budgetary roles. Impediment to legislation. House standing rules. Practical parliamentary sessions on budget II. Practical parliamentary sessions on approval executive nominees II. Practical parliamentary sessions on house rules and privileges II. Practical parliamentary sessions on impeachment proceedings II. Practical parliamentary sessions on passage of bills II. Practical parliamentary sessions on motions II.

Minimum Academic Standard (MAS)

A copy of the constitution and other extant laws as guides. Copies of various procedural rules used in legislative practices and procedures.

Course Contents

GOU-POL 313: Gender Politics in Nigeria (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

Gender Politics in Nigerian is a knowledge venture in search of the relevance or otherwise of gendered participation in Nigerian Politics. The course material draws on a variety of areas, including international relations, Political philosophy, politics, gender studies, and sociology – social theories, social actions, social knowledge, law, religion and so on. The course will explore the basic idea of the role of gender and gender stereotypes existing in Nigerian social political arena. The course takes a historical view of role of women in national development and in various contexts, such as August Meeting, Umuada groups, Men's groups and other associations formed for socio-political and economic benefits. This is in line with the vision of Godfrey Okoye University as an institution that promotes gender-balancing and parity in socio-political relations, within and outside the institution. The course hopes to help students to jettison stereotypical views and ideologies that often mar the socio-political and economic fabrics and relations of women, for example, in national life. This course is in consonance with the mission of Godfrey Okoye University of imparting quality education. The contents of the course also aligns with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals' goal 4 which is on quality and inclusive education.

Overview

Stereotypes or preference of one gender to another have serious limiting effects in socio-economic development of any nation. A gender-balanced view of politics in Nigeria is crucial in decision-making and assignment of leadership roles. This is so, because, achieving or attaining gender parity in political position provides a holistic and comprehensive view needed to tackle a national problem through the prescription of a robust policy from a gender-balanced perspective.

The movement and call for more women in politics in Nigeria is quite a welcome development. However, the challenge identified in the call lies in the unconditional availability of political position to women, whether or not they are qualified, either by experience or education. Gender politics in Nigeria, aims to address some of these issues and recommend that a balanced representation of both genders are needed in our political space in so far as they are based on academic, experiential or professional merit and not entitlement.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

Discuss the Meaning of Women Participation in Nigerian Politics.

Discuss the meaning of Gender.

Describe the Context of Nigerian Politics.

Discuss Gender and Politics in Nigeria.

Highlight the History of Women Participation in Nigerian Politics.

Enumerate the Challenges of Women participation in Nigerian Politics.

Identify Figures and Role Models in Nigerian Politics.

Enumerate the Importance of Women in Politics.

Discuss Gender inequality in Nigerian Politics.

Examine feminist theory and perspective to Nigerian politics.

Interrogate constructivist theoretical paradigm to gender politics in Nigeria.

Learning Outcomes

Course Contents

On completion of this course, students should be able to:
Discuss the Meaning of Women Participation in Nigerian Politics.
Interrogate the meaning of Gender.
Describe the Context of Nigerian Politics.
Assess gender and Politics in Nigeria.
Discuss the History of Women Participation in Nigerian Politics.
Patriarchal versus Matriarchal Influence in Nigerian Politics.
Enumerate the Challenges of Women participation in Nigerian Politics.
Identify figures, role models and personalities in Nigerian Politics.
Outline the Factors Undermining Women Participation in Nigerian Politics.
Analyse the Federal Character and Affirmative Action in Nigerian Politics.
Spell out the importance of Women in Politics.
Evaluate gender inequality in Nigerian Politics.
Examine feminist theory and perspective to Nigerian politics.
Interrogate constructivist theoretical paradigm to gender politics in Nigeria.
Meritocracy in appointive and elective positions in Nigerian politics.

Course Contents

Introduction. Conceptual Issues. Meaning of Gender. Gender and Politics in Nigeria. The History of Women Participation in Nigerian Politics. Patriarchal versus Matriarchal Influence in Nigerian Politics. Economic Challenges of Women participation in Nigerian Politics. Political Challenges of Women Participation in Nigerian Politics. Socio-religious Challenges of Women Participation in Nigerian Politics. Figures and Role Models in Nigerian Politics. Gender manipulation in politics. Gender inequality in Nigerian Politics. The Role of Women in Nigerian Politics. Theoretical perspectives. Cultural Influence in Gender Politics. Meritocracy in appointive and elective positions in Nigerian politics. Gender Discrimination in Nigerian Politics.

Minimum Academic Standard

Reading materials relevant to the course objectives and learning outcomes.

GOU-POL 356: Contemporary Environmental Administration in South East Nigeria (3 Units; Compulsory; LH = 45; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

The course is relevant to the society due to the challenges of environmental degradation and the need to adopt modern means of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) to check if there are potential harm that could arise from embarking a given activity by private individuals or the government in the society. This will be addressed using research and practical experience in contemporary environmental administration. As an eco-friendly institution, the objective of this course will be tandem with Godfrey Okoye University's policy of effective climate action which it began seven years ago via its massive tree planting movement across its host state of Enugu, Nigeria. Also, students will be better equipped to adopt relevant measures for turning wastes to wealth. This agrees with SDG 13 which is on climate action.

Overview

Course Contents

Environmental degradation in South East Nigeria has remained a growing and intractable challenge negatively impacting the ecological system. This course teaches the student, the ecological issues in South East region of Nigeria and challenges they pose to socio-economic wellbeing of the people. It substantiates the impact of ecological issues in South East Region of Nigeria and establishes the scope of environmental administration given the existing ecological impacts.

The course further exposes the students to the contemporary environmental administration challenges and solutions as it concerns the area. Moreover, the study will provide a fulcrum for harnessing the challenges of environmental administration to providing solutions to the ecological issues in the South East Region of Nigeria using contemporary measures of waste to wealth and renewables.

Course Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. Discuss environmental/ecological issues in South East Region of Nigeria.
2. Analyze the meaning of environmental administration.
3. Interrogate environmental administration in South East Region of Nigeria.
4. Highlight the challenges of environmental administration in South East Nigeria.
5. Outline solutions to environmental administration in South East Region of Nigeria.
6. Evaluate international environmental laws.
7. United Nations Convention on Environment and Development.
7. Examine the relevant Environmental Impact Assessment.
8. Investigate Paris Agreement and the National Determined Contribution of States.
9. Identify the link between economic development and environmental degradation.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the course, the students should be able to:

1. Discuss at least 3 Environmental/Ecological Issues in South East Region of Nigeria.
2. Clarify the Meaning of Environmental Administration.
3. Analyze Environmental Administration in South East Region of Nigeria.
4. Outline and explain at least five (5) Challenges of Environmental Administration in South East Region of Nigeria.
5. Highlight and evaluate at least five (5) Solutions to Environmental Administration in South East Region of Nigeria.
6. Evaluate international environmental laws.
7. Discuss United Nations Convention on Environment and Development.
7. Discuss the relevance of Environmental Impact Assessment.
8. Investigate Paris Agreement and the National Determined Contribution of States.
9. Identify the link between economic development and environmental degradation.

Course Contents

Introduction. Environmental/Ecological Issues in South East Region of Nigeria. Meaning of Environmental Administration. Environmental Administration in South East Region of Nigeria.

Course Contents

Challenges of Environmental Administration in South East Region of Nigeria. Global Warming. Climate Action. Fossil fuels in Enugu State. Waste to Wealth management in South East Nigeria. Solutions to Environmental Administration in South East Region of Nigeria. Nigerian Environmental laws. Enugu State Laws on the Environment. International environmental laws. United Nations Convention on Environment and Development. Environmental Impact Assessment. National Determined Contribution of States. Link between economic development and environmental degradation. Revision.

Minimum Academic Standard (MAS)

The course will adopt soft and hard copies of teaching materials to enhance teaching and learning. Hence, Minimum Academic Standard (MAS) is required to enable practical demonstration of the studies.

400 Level

SSC 401: Research Method II

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
prepare and present a research proposal;
collect and organize meaningful data;
conduct pilot study and write research report; and
apply appropriate statistics in data analysis.

Course Contents

Data collection and coding procedures. Analysis of data and relate these to the research objectives. Writing and discussing the research report.

POL 401 : Civil- Military Relations

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, students are expected to be able to:
analyse the nature and functions of the military organisation;
explain the interconnectedness between civil and military types;
discuss the impact of social structures, ethnic and class conflicts on the military organisation;
discuss the challenges of civilian control of the military organisation; 5. critique theories explaining military intervention in politics; and
6. identify and explain major themes in civil-military relations.

Course Contents

Interdependence of civil and military types. The military in the foundation of states. Impact of social structures and ethnic or class conflicts upon military organizational procedures and behaviours. The problem of civilian control of the military. The role of armies in revolution. The phenomenon and definition of the "military-industrial-complex", ubiquity of military extractive tendency. Explaining the stability or instability of civil-military relations in a comparative setting.

Course Contents

POL 402: State and Economy

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

- explain the nature of the Nigerian economy;
- discuss the relationships between government and private enterprises;
- critique the role of foreign aid and technology in developing Nigeria's economy;
- identify and discuss challenges of development planning in Nigeria; and
- discuss the roles of indigenisation and self-reliance as solutions to Nigeria's dependency in the international economic system.

Course Contents

The role of government in the management of the modern economy with special reference to Nigerian and other African countries: The relationships between government and private enterprise and examines some political issues as the role of foreign capital in the domestic economy, the questions of foreign aid, technology and expertise. The problem of development planning and administration of planning as well as the issue of balanced regional planning. The questions of indigenisation of the economy and self-reliance. The problem of dependency on the international economic system.

POL 403: Contemporary Defence and Strategic Studies

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

- explain the nature of defence and strategic studies;
- familiarise themselves with actors and processes of strategic decision making;
- identify the strategic paradigms in defence and security studies;
- summarise the relevance of strategic decision making and analysis in national defence and security;
- identify and discuss challenges of strategic affairs; and 6. apply the relevant skills for strategic decision making.

Course Contents

Strategic policy formulation and implementation, levels of strategic analysis, strategic paradigms, war and peace, theories of victory, war peace keeping and humanitarian ethics in international politics, refugee studies, arms race and arms control, deterrence, containment and many others.

POL 404: Nigerian Local Government System

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to;

- discuss the key concepts in the study of local government;
- explain the relationships between local administration and local government;

Course Contents

assess the operations of local governments in Nigeria before 1976;
discuss the provisions of the 1976 local government reforms;
highlight the challenges of local government's funding and management of resources;
explain the major ways of controlling local government in Nigeria; and
identify and explain major limitations in local government administration in Nigeria.

Course Contents

Background to local governments in Nigeria, traditional institutions and local governments, 1976 local government reforms and after, local administration and local government reforms, funding and managements of resources in the local governments.

POL 405: Nigerian Foreign Policy

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
discuss the dynamics of Nigeria's national interests since independence;
explain the actors and processes involved in Nigeria's foreign policy formulation;
identify the different dimensions of Nigeria's relationships with other members of the international community;
discuss challenges and prospects of Nigeria's external relations;
find out the place of international organisations, both governmental and nongovernmental, in Nigeria's foreign policy; and
interrogate Nigeria's foreign policy.

Course Contents

A study of dominant trends in Nigerian foreign policy since independence, showing both the domestic setting, the international environment. The impact of the civil war, Nigeria's relative economic status and commitments as a regional power in Africa. Problems of relations with immediate neighbours are also examined. Topics include: The internal setting of Nigeria's foreign policy – pressure groups. Domestic schisms. Consensus building process and many others. Nigeria's neighbours and the wider African setting. And international environmental policy processes and issues during civilian and military regimes. The effects of the civil war on Nigeria's foreign policy. The changing pattern of Nigeria's non-aligned policy. Nigeria's foreign policy. Issues and problem of foreign policy making since 1976 and Nigeria's pan-African role.

POL 406: International Law and Organization

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
discuss the nature and objectives of international law;
explain the development of international law;
apply the principles of international law;
identify the procedure involved in international adjudication and dispute settlement;
explain limitations of international law in international politics.

Course Contents

discuss the institutions and processes of various international organisations; and discuss the prospects and limitations of international organisations as important actors in the international system.

Course Contents

Dynamics of international system and the regulatory mechanisms of legal norms and principles. The meaning of international law, objectives of international law. self-Defence. Diplomatic immunity. Use of force in international relations, self-determination. International law and international relations.

POL 407: Research Project

(4 Units C: PH 180)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
develop research proposals that seek to resolve scientific research questions or problems;
apply methods learnt to evaluate the project as well as interpret and critique data to resolve the identified research question; and
write report.

Course Contents

Developing student's skill in analysis and writing reports based on an empirical or library search of a special subject matter or topic in the area of interest. Student would present a research-based report at the end of the session.

POL 408: Political Sociology

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
examine the nexus between politics and the social order;
discuss identity politics and social order; and
analyse the place of various analytical categories such as gender, ethnicity, religion, ideology and many others and how these categories shape and reshape political behaviours.

Course Contents

Social theories about the relationship between political and social order. Race, gender, ethnicity, religion, national liberation and ideology.

POL 410: Political Parties and Pressure Groups

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:
discuss the nature and types of political parties and pressure groups;
identify the functions of political parties and pressure groups;
define the challenges of political parties and pressure groups;
investigate the relevance of political parties and pressure groups in political development;

Course Contents

examine similarities and differences in the structure, activities and effectiveness of political parties and pressure groups across various political systems; and participate in party politics and civil mobilisation.

Course Contents

The concept of political parties and pressure groups. Types and character of political parties. Relationship between political parties and forms of government. Relationship between pressure groups and political parties. Illustrations from plural societies such as the USA and Nigeria. The role of pressure group in social and economic affairs.

GOU-POL 403: Health Politics in Nigeria (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate Approved Relevance

The politics of health and its ramifications in Nigeria has faced discursive deficiency for much of our recorded history. It is in light of this, that this course is designed to bring to the fore the various challenges undermining Nigeria's health sector. This course is also in line with SDG 3, which focuses on health and wellbeing. Godfrey Okoye University is committed to this goal as it has prioritized health education, policy and implementation through its College of Medicine which is primed to serve the health needs of its host community.

Overview

Health Politics in Nigeria discourses the various health challenges facing humans both domestically and internationally. Issues regarding universal health coverage as developed by the United Nations Bamako and the Abuja Declaration on Health will be analyzed with reference to its domestication and implementation in Nigeria.

More importantly, the poor implementation of Nigeria's Health Insurance will be x-rayed in greater detail in order to unravel the cause of the perceived non-utilisation of the scheme by Nigerians.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Discuss Health Politics in Nigeria.
- Interrogate Global Health Politics.
- Examine Big Pharma and Global Health Politics.
- Explore Abuja Declaration on Health.
- Analyse Bamako Declaration on Health.
- Evaluate Politics of Municipal Laws on Health Practices in Nigeria.
- Describe Nigeria Health Insurance Scheme.
- Investigate the Rights to Health.
- Interrogate Politics of Covid-19.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this course, the student should be able to:

- Discuss at least four (4) challenges of Health Politics in Nigeria.
- Interrogate at least five (5) challenges Global Health.
- Examine at least five (5) impacts of Big Pharma on Global Health.

Course Contents

Identify at least four (4) Policies highlighted in Abuja Declaration on Health.
Analyse at least five (5) Principles Enshrined in Bamako Declaration on Health.
Highlight at least five (5) Municipal Laws on Health Practices in Nigeria.
Describe at least five (5) issues confronting Nigeria Health Insurance Scheme.
Itemise at least five (5) Constitutional Provisions Health in Nigeria.
Outline at least five (5) Core Issues of Covid-19 in Nigeria.

Course Contents

Conceptualization. Introduction to Health Politics. Global Health Politics. Big Pharma and Global Health Politics. Abuja Declaration on Health. Bamako Declaration on Health. Politics of Municipal Laws on Health Practices in Nigeria. Nigeria Health Insurance Scheme. Rights to Health. Brain Drain in Nigerian Health Sector. The Nigerian Primary Health Sector. Politics of Covid-19. Social Spending on Health. Public Health and Poverty in Nigeria. Commercialization of Health Institutions in Nigeria. Health Care Service Sectors in Nigeria. Donor Agencies and Health Care Delivery in Nigeria. Health Care Training Institutions in Nigeria. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.

Minimum Academic Standards

Knowledge and application of quantitative and qualitative analytical tools like SPSS and Atlas.ti,

Course Contents

GOU-POL 411: Political Economy of South East Nigeria (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

Training students and potential graduates in the political and economic conditions of South East States in Nigeria will enable them to articulate and develop transformative policies that will address the challenges of meeting Agenda 2063 in realizing the “Africa we want” on one hand and the SDGs on the other; and also, discuss the prospect of an Eastern regional economic integration. Godfrey Okoye University is committed to leading this charge as it is keen on educating and producing graduates who are highly skilled and armed with tools for analyzing the political and economic conditions of South Eastern Nigeria. Furthermore, the objective of this course is also in line with the University’s policy of institutional effectiveness, which is aimed at developing programmes that address the immediate needs and challenges of its host community.

Overview

South East Nigeria (SEN) is regarded as the trading hub of the nation. It is a region with great entrepreneurial zeal and enthusiasm, which has rubbed off on other regions in the country, due to migration. In spite of this, the poverty rate and headcount in the region is on the increase. In fact, the region has the highest poverty rate in Southern Nigeria. This problem has also been compounded with issues of marginalization and neglect of the region by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN). These challenges have led to secessionist and separatist movements in the region, which have undermined the corporate existence and territorial integrity of the country.

Therefore, this course is designed to broaden the mind of students and graduates within the Department of Political and International Relations, equipping them with analytical, critical thinking and problem-solving skills to help them address and proffer solutions to the above problems and challenges of SEN. When this is the case, some of the key goals and aspirations of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs will have been addressed to a logical and appreciable extent, if not met.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Introduce and discuss the political economy of South East Nigeria.
- Explore the history of South East Nigeria.
- Delineate the Human Development Indices of South East Nigeria.
- Identify the poverty rate of SEN vis a viz other regions in the country.
- Examine the level of inequality in SEN in relation to other regions in the country.
- Interrogate the remote and immediate cause(s) of marginalisation of SEN.
- Investigate the rationale for separatist and secessionist movement in SEN.
- Identify analytical frameworks and critical thinking skills that will address challenges in SEN.
- Identify practical steps and solutions to the problems of South East Nigeria.
- Align Agenda 2063 and SDGs with the socio-economic and political conditions of SEN.
- Examine the prospects of economic integration of South East Nigeria.

Learning Outcomes

- On completion of this course, the student should be able to:
- Discuss the political economy of South East Nigeria.

Course Contents

Tell vividly with dates, the history of South East Nigeria.

Identify at least 5 (five) Human Development Indices of South East Nigeria.

Compare and contrast the poverty rate of SEN *vis á vis* other regions in the country.

Compare and contrast the inequality levels of SEN *vis á vis* other regions in the country.

Enumerate at least 5 (five) remote and immediate causes of marginalisation of SEN.

Interrogate at least 5 (five) rationale for the separatist and secessionist movement in SEN.

Discuss at 5 least (five) analytical framework and critical thinking skills that will the address the challenges in SEN.

Examine at least 7 (seven) practical steps and solutions to the problems of SEN.

Align at least 5 key Agenda 2063 goals and SDGs with the socio-economic and political conditions of SEN.

Discuss prospects of economic integration of South East Nigeria.

Course Contents

Introduction. The meaning of political economy of South East Nigeria (SEN). Historical delineation of SEN. Human Development Indices of SEN. Poverty rate in SEN. Inequality in SEN. Socio-economic development of SEN. Marginalization of SEN. South East Diaspora Economy. Theoretical Perspectives. Separatist, secessionist and self-determination movement in SEN. Alignment of Agenda 2063 in SEN. Alignment of SDGs in SEN. South East Regional Economy. Mercantilist Economy of SEN. Prospects of economic integration in South East Nigeria. Measurement of Agenda 2063 and SDGs in SEN.

Minimum Academic Standards (MAS)

Knowledge and application of quantitative and qualitative analytical tools like SPSS and Atlas.ti,

Course Contents

GOU-POL 413: African Union in World Politics (3 Units; Compulsory; LH = 45; PH = 0)

Senate Approval Relevance

This course focuses on training graduates highly equipped with requisite knowledge of International Politics in Relation to the African Union (AU). Godfrey Okoye University is therefore committed to producing sound diplomats capable of understanding World Politics and making Africa relevant in the international system through the African Union.

Overview

World Politics is not complete if the African continent is exempted. Over the years, Africa has become a battle ground for the big powers for different reasons. However, African Union is a body unifying and promoting the African interest in the world considering the fact that African growth has been short changed and thus conditions to depend on the development countries of the world.

The course is therefore channeled towards understanding the evolution of the AU, its objectives, factors affection the organization and how it will solve the problem of the African descent.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Discuss the evolution of the AU.
- Highlight factors that prompted the emergence of AU
- Outline and explain the structures and organs of the AU
- Identify the specialized institutions of the AU
- Interrogate African Nationalism
- Examine AU Peace-keeping missions in African
- Describe AU global peace-keeping mission
- Analyse Africa's relations with the West
- Evaluate Africa's relations with China

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, the students should be able to:

- Narrate, periodically, the evolution of the AU.
- Highlight at least five (5) factors that prompted the emergence of AU.
- Outline and explain at least five (5) structures and organs of the AU.
- Identify at least four (4) specialized institutions of the AU.
- Interrogate African Nationalism.
- Examine AU Peace-keeping missions in African.
- Describe AU global peace-keeping mission.
- Analyse Africa's relations with the West.
- Evaluate Africa's relations with China.

Course Contents

Introduction. Overview of African continent. Evolution of AU. Factors that prompted the emergence of AU. Structure and organs of AU. Institutions of AU. Objectives of the AU. African

Course Contents

Nationalism. Post-Cold War Africa. AU. Peace-keeping missions in Africa. AU. global Peace-keeping mission. African relations with the United States. Africa relations with Britain. Africa relations with France. Africa relations with China. AU. inspired treaties and agreements. Challenges confronting the AU. Strength and advantages of AU. African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA)

Minimum Academic Standard (MAS)

The course will adopt soft and hard copies of teaching materials to enhance teaching and learning. Thus, Minimum Academic Standard (MAS) is required to enable practical demonstration of the studies.

Minimum Academic Standards

Staffing

Academic Staff

A minimum of 6 academic staff is required in the major areas of specialization. The distribution should be based on the equality principle of three across each of the five major areas of specialization in Political Science. Moreover, a foundational degree in any of the five broad areas of specialisation should be made mandatory for all academic staff in Political Science departments. The NUC guidelines on staff/student ratio of 1:30 for the Social Sciences departments shall apply. However, there should be a minimum of six full-time equivalent of Staff in the department. There is need to have a reasonable number of Staff with doctoral degrees as well as sufficient industrial experience.

All academic staff should have computer skills and it is expected that at least 70% of the academic staff should possess Ph.Ds. In addition, at least 20% of the academic staff should be Professors /Readers, 35 % Senior Lecturers and 45% Lecturers I and below.

Academic Support Personnel

Teaching Assistant/Demonstrators to help lecturers in the conduct of tutorials, practicals and field work. This category of personnel is not expected to be regular staff as they are to be paid on the basis of approved hourly rate.

Administrative Support Staff

The services of the administrative support staff are indispensable in the proper administration of the departments and faculty offices. It is important to recruit very competent senior staff that are computer literate.

Library

At least five (5) recent books in each of the five (5) specialisations in Political Science should be available, making a total of 25. A reasonable number of journal collections in the various subfields of Political Science should also be available. These should be complemented with regular subscription to up-to-date e-books and e-journals through a functional e-library. All teaching staff should be supplied with at least two relevant core textbooks as prescribed by each lecturer per academic session.

Course Contents

Classrooms, Laboratories and offices

The department should have at least four (4) designated classrooms, each with a capacity of at least 100 seats and two (2) Lecture Theatres.

The department should have a minimum of 18 offices that must be well-furnished, based on the level and roles of the occupiers of such offices: Head of Department, Departmental Secretary, General office, Professorial offices, Senior Lecturers and Others. Requires items include Executive Tables and Chairs, Two (2) Visitor's Chairs, Computer sets (Desktop and Laptop), Television set, DSTV with monthly subscription, Refrigerator, Water Distillers, Book Shelves, Cabinets (for HOD, Professors and Senior Lecturers); and Mini Executive Tables and Chairs, Two (2) Visitor's Chairs, Book Shelves and Cabinet for others. Lecturer's offices must be en-suite.

The NUC recommends the following physical space requirement:

		m ²
Professor's Office	-	18.50
Head of Department's Office	-	18.50
Tutorial Teaching Staff's Office	-	13.50
Other Teaching Staff Space	-	7.00
Technical Staff Space	-	7.00
Secretarial Space	-	7.00