

New University of Ghana Collegiate System

College of Health Sciences

- [School of Medicine and Dentistry](#)
- [School of Public Health](#)
- [School of Nursing](#)
- [School of Pharmacy](#)
- [School of Biomedical and Allied Health Sciences](#)
- [Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research](#)
- Centre for Tropical, Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics

College of Basic and Applied Sciences

- [School of Physical and Mathematical Sciences](#)
- [School of Biological Sciences](#)
- [School of Agriculture](#)
 - Livestock and Poultry Research Centre (LIPREC), Legon
 - Soil and Irrigation Research Centre (SIREC),Kpong
 - Forest and Horticultural Crops Research Centre (FOHCREC), Kade
- [School of Engineering Sciences](#)
- [School of Veterinary Medicine](#)
- [Institute for Environment and Sanitation Studies](#)
- [Institute of Applied Science and Technology](#)
- Biotechnology Research Centre
- [West Africa Centre for Crop Improvement](#)
- [West African Center for Cell Biology of Infectious Pathogens](#)

College of Humanities

- [Business School](#)
- [School of Law](#)
- [School of Arts](#)
- [School of Languages](#)
- [School of Social Sciences](#)
- [School of Performing Arts](#)
- [Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research](#)
- [Institute of African Studies](#)
- [Regional Institute for Population Studies](#)
- [Centre for Social Policy Studies](#)
- [Centre for Migration Studies](#)
- [Legon Centre for International Affairs and Diplomacy](#)
- [Centre for Gender Studies and Advocacy](#)
- [Language Centre](#)
- [University of Ghana Accra City Campus](#)

College of Education

- [School of Information and Communication Studies](#)
- [School of Education and Leadership](#)
- [School of Continuing and Distance Education](#)

COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

❖ DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

LEVEL 100

SEM 1

[ECON 101: Introduction to Economics I](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course is intended to provide the student with knowledge of:

(i) the basic principles of economics such as the nature and scope of economics, scarcity and opportunity cost, the use of theories in economics, the market economy and the working of markets, and demand and supply analysis.

(ii) the evolution of schools of thought in economics. It will also introduce the student to important aspects of the Economy of Ghana and development issues of sub-Saharan Africa.

LEVEL 100

SEM 2

[ECON 102 Introduction to Economics II](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course introduces some of the basic concepts and issues of macroeconomics. They include topics such as economic growth and overall living standards, national output concepts and measurement, and the national income accounts of Ghana. Other major macroeconomic variables such as the price level and inflation, employment and unemployment, government budget deficits, and balance of payment accounts are also explored. The course also introduces the theory of national income determination in the short run using expenditure analysis.

LEVEL 200

SEM 1

[ECON 211 Elements of Economics I \(Pre-req: ECON 101\)](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The Nature and Scope of Economics. The Economic System, Scarcity and Opportunity Costs. Supply and Demand, Elasticity, concepts, problems and applications. Application of Demand and Supply. The Economics of Agriculture, the Theory of Household Behaviour. Consumer Behaviour. Theory of Production. Nature of Cost Curves. Market Structure - Perfect Competition, Monopoly.

[ECON 213 Elements of Mathematics for Economists](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course will cover fundamental techniques such as (i) basic algebraic procedures, simple and simultaneous equations; (ii) functions, types, and graphical representation. (iii) simple economic applications and simple market models; introduction to calculus, including (i) concepts of Slope and continuity, (ii) meaning of derivatives and differentiation, (iii) techniques of differentiation and rules, (iv) applications to economic phenomena, comparative statistics, elasticities, propensities, input-output models. It will also look at functions in one variable, including (i) maximum and minimum points, (ii) second order conditions, and (iii) applications. Functions of two or more variables such as (i) partial derivatives (ii) determination of maximum and minimum points, (iii) second order conditions (iv) constrained maximization, the Lagrangean Technique, First and Second Order Conditions, applications, profit maximization and consumer choice problems, input and output demand functions, cost functions and introduction to integral calculus, (ii) techniques and rules of integration (iii) applications. Investment, saving functions and growth models will also be treated.

[ECON 215 Economy of Ghana I](#)

[Credits: 2](#)

National Income Accounting, Income, expenditure and Product approaches to estimating national income; national income as a measure of welfare; problems and methods of comparing income between countries and in one country overtime.

Structure of the Economy; changes in Ghana's Economic Structure, Theories of Structural Changes. Growth performance of the aggregate economy; accounting for growth. Sectors, growth performance and structure; agriculture, manufacturing, mining and quarrying and construction, services, etc.

Population, labour force and Economic Growth, Labour Force Participation, Unemployment and Employment Migration.

LEVEL 200

SEM 2

[ECON 212 Elements of Economics II \(Pre-requisite: ECON 102\)](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course will deal with varieties of macroeconomic thinking, measuring aggregate output, income and prices, aggregate demand and income determination, fluctuations of aggregate demand, GNP, fiscal policy, (mechanisms, problems and issues). It will cover topics such as money: what it is and what it does, the supply of money, monetary policy (mechanisms, problems and issues). Other areas to be treated include inflation and unemployment, aggregate demand and aggregate supply, inflation and unemployment, the gains from trade, international exchange, trade policy (mechanisms, problems and issues), economic development and world poverty.

[ECON 214 Elements of Statistics for Economists](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

We will look at the scope of statistics, collection, classification, tabulations and presentation of data. Frequency distributions, graphical presentation and the Lorenz curve will be given attention. Measures of location, dispersion and skewness will also be examined. Probability, sets, experiments, events, sample space, conditional probability, statistical independence, random variable and elementary treatment of distributions, including Binomial, Poisson and Chi-square distributions will be covered. Simple Random sampling, the central limit theorem and Normal distribution will also be treated.

We will also focus on estimation and tests of significance, including correlation coefficient, rank correlational point estimation, biasedness, consistency and Type I and II errors as well as Simple linear regression, tests of hypotheses concerning means, proportions, variances, significance levels and t and f tests. Confidence intervals for means, association and contingency tables will also be looked at.

[ECON 216 Economy of Ghana II](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

International Trade: Balance of payments - measuring and nature; foreign trade statistics, policies to deal with balance of payments deficits, economic aid.

Inflation and Growth; Price Index; Ghana's Consumer Prices Index; Price Policy; Relationship between Inflation and Growth. Monetary sector; the Financial Institutions; Monetary policy in historical perspective, Government and the Economy; Role of government in the economy; the government's budget - sources of revenue, public expenditure; financing budget deficits.

Planning: A comparative study of planning in Ghana.

LEVEL 300

SEM 1

[ECON 311 Microeconomic Theory I \(Pre-req: ECON 211 and ECON 213\)](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Economic model-building. Positive and normative economics. Micro and Macro. Comparative Static and dynamic models. Consumer Behaviour and Demand Theory, Cardinal utility approach to demand theory: law of diminishing marginal utility, consumer equilibrium, Marshall's derivation of law of demand.

Ordinal utility approach: indifference curve analysis; principle of diminishing marginal rate of substitution; consumer equilibrium, price consumption curve; income consumption curve; income effect; substitution effect; price effect; inferior good, Giffen good.

Revealed preference approach: brief treatment. Demand function; individual and market demand schedules and curves; ceteris paribus assumptions; elasticity of demand; price elasticity of demand; income elasticity of demand; price and marginal revenue; cross-elasticities.

Theory of Production: Production function: Total, average, and marginal product. 3-stage analysis. Isoquants. Marginal rate of technical substitution. Isocost curves.

Relationships between costs and inputs. Expansion path. Social costs and private costs. Short-run cost theory: fixed, variable, total, average and marginal cost. Long-run costs. Cost elasticity. Economies and diseconomies of scale. Theory of the Firm: Perfect Competition: Basic concepts, definitions,

assumptions: the firm, market, product homogeneity, perfect knowledge, profit maximization, free entry. Short-run equilibrium of firm and industry. Long-run equilibrium of the firm. Constant and increasing costs industries.

[ECON 313 Macroeconomic Theory I \(Pre-req: ECON 212 and ECON 213\)](#) [Credits: 3](#)

Introduction: Macroeconomic variable; functional relationships and parameters; national income and national product accounting; circular flow of income and spending.

Classical Macroeconomics: Say's law of market; the quantity theory of money; saving, investment and the rate of interest to the classical full-employment equilibrium; Wicksell's formulation: monetary and fiscal policy in classical economics. Keynesian Macroeconomics:

The consumption function; the multiplier; simple Keynesian model; liquidity preference and the speculative demand for money; the liquidity trap; extensions of the simple Keynesian model, government - expenditure multiplier; balanced-budget multiplier; investment and foreign-trade multiplier; policy implications of the Keynesian model.

Aggregate Demand and Supply Curves. Theory of Inflation: Demand-pull and cost-push inflation; the dynamics of inflation; hyper-inflation and creeping inflation; Phillips curve; controls of inflation.

[ECON 315 Applied Mathematics for Economists \(Prerequisite: ECON 213 and ECON 214\)](#) [Credits: 3](#)

Review of basic mathematical concepts; derivations, rules for differentiation, integral, calculus, difference and differential equations. Mathematical treatment of the theory of consumer behaviour; axioms of consumer behaviour; utility functions, budget lines; consumer utility maximization; derivation of demand curves; priced and income elasticities; complements and substitutes; normal inferior and Giffen good.

Mathematical treatment of production theory.

Production functions: Cobb-Douglas, Constant Elasticity of Substitution (CES), and Homogeneous production functions. Derivation of the isoquant, the expansion path, and the elasticity of substitution; producer profit maximization.

The applications of difference and differential equations to the analyses of economic fluctuations and the 'cobweb' model.

[ECON 317 Economic Development and Growth I \(Pre-req: Econ 211 and 212\)](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This course is designed to introduce students to some major growth models (both traditional and contemporary) and cross cutting issues such as gender and sustainable development, poverty and inequality.

The course is also designed to expose students to issues such as the relationship between Aid debt and growth and trade and growth.

LEVEL 300

SEM 2

[ECON 312 Microeconomic Theory II \(Prerequisite: ECON 311\)](#) [Credits: 3](#)

Monopoly: Definition and assumption of model. Demand curve under monopoly. Short-run equilibrium. Long-run equilibrium. Price discrimination. Monopolistic Competition. Meaning: product differentiation, many sellers. Pricing decision under monopolistic competition; short-run and long-run equilibrium. excess Capacity. Oligopoly: Concepts, Duopoly models. Kinked demand curve. Theory of games (brief introduction). Brief discussion of behavioural theories of the firm.

Theory of Distribution.

Marginal productivity theory in perfectly competitive markets; demand for a factor of production, supply of a variable factor; product exhaustion; distribution and relative factor share, elasticity of substitution; technological progress. Modifications of the theory - introduction of imperfections in product and factor markets; monopoly and monopsony; trade unions. Theory of rent: Ricardian treatment. Modern treatment - derived demand, transfer costs, opportunity costs quasi-rent. Capital and interest: as an application of marginal productivity theory.

Determination of rate of interest by supply and demand.

Welfare Economics: Pareto optimality; optimum conditions of production and exchange. The role of welfare economics in modern economic analysis.

[ECON 314 Macroeconomic Theory II \(Prerequisite: ECON 313\)](#) [Credits:3](#)

Consumption Demand. Absolute Income, Life Cycle, Permanent income and Relative Income Hypothesis; Theory of Investment. Motivation of investment; determination of 'present' value of investment; marginal efficiency of capital; acceleration principle. Combination of the Classical and Keynesian Models.

The equality of saving and investment; introduction of supply and demand for money; the Hicks-Hansen analysis and synthesis; flexible wages and employment; critical evaluation of the Keynesian model. The Demand for Money and Money Supply. Theory of Economic Growth.

The Classical growth model; Harrod-Domar growth model; policy implications. External Trade. Theory of Economic Policy

[ECON 316 Applied Statistics for Economists \(Prerequisite: ECON 213 and ECON 214\)](#)
[Credits: 3](#)

Review of probability distributions of importance to economic problems: normal, binomial, Poisson. Multi-variate distributions.

Construction of index numbers: Time series analysis. Basic design of questionnaires and analysis of variance of experimental (or survey data-applications to economic data.

Tests of significance.

Correlation and regression (simple and multiple) analyses. Economic interpretation of regression coefficients of Demand and Supply functions.

Derivation of elasticities of demand and supply. Economic policy implications.

[ECON 318 Economic Development and Growth II \(Pre-req: Econ 211 and 212\)](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This course is the continuation the exploration of Economic growth and development which began in the first semester. It focuses on specific problems faced by less developed countries.

In this course issues such as high population, urbanization and rural migration and education are considered.

LEVEL 400

SEM 1

[ECON 441 Economic Theory I \(Micro\) \(Pre-req: ECON 311 and 312. A good background in Quantitative Techniques\)](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The nature of Economic Theory. Theory of Consumer Behaviour and firm behaviour treated as maximization problems under given constraints.

General equilibrium analysis under different market situations with the conditions for an optimum solution expressed mathematically.

Introduction to welfare economics and economics of socialism.

[ECON 443 Econometrics I \(Prerequisite: ECON 315 and 316\)](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The Meaning and Purpose of Econometrics: Econometrics of Demand. Econometric demand equations.

Theory of the disturbance term. Cross-sectional analysis, and Engel curves. Econometric Methods: Least Square (LS), Tests of original hypotheses, and analysis of residuals.

A battery of statistical and economic tests of the economic and statistical hypotheses of the equation of relation; co-efficient of correlation, determination, variation; t-tests; test for randomness or serial correlation of the disturbances, of graphing the residuals, and by the Durbin-Watson 'd' statistic.

The general linear equation of relation with many variables estimated by classical least square, and using matrix methods.

The sample error co-variance matrix of estimated parameters. Econometrics of the Firm and of Supply.

[ECON 445 Cost Benefit Analysis](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course introduces students to the mechanics of Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA). The course is designed to expose students to the key issues in CBA including measurement issues, methods for evaluating projects and criteria for choosing between alternative projects.

It is expected that students will be adequately equipped with the skills needed for the completion of the project work at the end of the course.

[ECON 447 International Economics I \(Pre-req: a good background in Microeconomics\)](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This is an introductory course in international economics. It is designed to introduce students to international trade theory and provide a basis for understanding trade policies.

The course covers major theories of trade (Ricardian, Heckscher-Ohlin and modern trade theories) as well as the relationship between trade and economic growth, with a particular focus on the role of trade policy.

[ECON 449 Industrial Economics I \(Prerequisite: ECON 311 and 312\)](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The goal of this course is to introduce students to the structure and organization of firms in an industry.

Welfare implications of output and price determination under major market structures (monopoly and perfect competition) are briefly discussed.

Special emphasis is also given to the determinants and measurement of industrial market structures.

[ECON 453 Public Finance I \(Prerequisite: ECON 311, 312, 313 and 314\)](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course is designed to introduce students to issues such as public goods and externalities and government failure.

In addition, issues on public expenditure such as types of public expenditure, components of public expenditure, cause of public expenditure growth and models on public expenditure are also considered.

[ECON 457 Agricultural Economics I \(Pre-req: A good background in Economic Theory\)](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This course focuses on the economic issues of agriculture in developing countries.

It looks at the structure and organization of agriculture in developing countries and the attendant problems for mechanization, the agricultural production function, pricing of agricultural inputs and outputs.

The course also places special emphasis on technology adoption in agriculture.

[ECON 467 Economic Planning I \(Prerequisite: ECON 311, ECON 312, ECON 313 & 314\)](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This course focuses on introductory issues in economic planning.

It begins with the political economy debate on the relative roles of the state and market in a developing country setting.

This is followed by a comprehensive discussion of the various issues in planning: types of planning, the rationale for planning, the planning process, institutional frameworks, challenges of planning.

[ECON 469: Labour Economics I \(Prerequisite: ECON 311 and 312\)](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This course is designed to enable students gain a thorough understanding of the functioning of labour markets.

It focuses mainly on wage determination, the demand for and supply of labour.

The course also exposes students to theories of human capital development, i.e., the return to human capital investment and efficiency wage models.

[ECON 473: Money And Banking I \(Pre-req: ECON 313 and ECON 314\)](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This is an introductory course in monetary theory.

It begins with the development of modern money from a barter system.

It also focuses on the detailed treatment of the money market in a closed economy with an examination of various theories of the demand for money and measurements and determinants of money supply.

Other areas covered include the terms structure of interest rates and money in the open economy.

LEVEL 400

SEM 2

[ECON 442 Economic Theory II \(Macro\) \(Pre-req: ECON 313 and 314. A good background in Quantitative Techniques\)](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

National Income Accounting Revisited. National Income Determination.

Harrod - Domar growth models and macro-models using difference equations; growth in the context of adjustment; growth and technological change.

Theory of Unemployment and Inflation. Mercantilism and the transition from feudalism to capitalism.

The classical school. The Marxian theory of capitalist development. Economic historicism.

The marginal approach.

The neo-classical model. Keynes and the impact of his thought on economic analyses and policy.

Modern trends of thought.

[ECON 444 Econometrics II \(Prerequisite: ECON 315 and 316\)](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Models Embodying Many Equations: Least squares bias in the estimation of parameters in simultaneous equations systems. Elementary methods of attacking this bias problem.

Indirect Least Squares (ILS); Instrumental Variables (IV); Two Stage Least Squares (TL); Rules for testing identification. Laboratory exercise involves a simple three equation model of the economy of Ghana, in which one over-identified three variable equation is estimated by LS and TL. The TL result is put through all of the tests.

Miscellaneous Econometric Problems: Collinearity of explanatory variables. Delayed responses and lagged variables.

Estimation when disturbances are serially correlated. Use of artificial or shift variable (dummy variables).

Testing for change of structure - the Chow Test.

[ECON 446 Project Work \(Prerequisite: ECON445\)](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Students are expected to write a project based on the analytical skills acquired in ECON445.

[ECON 448 International Economics II](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course is complementary to Econ 447 and aims to teach tools for understanding international financial flows for a complete understanding of the workings of the external sector of the economy.

The main areas covered include balance of payments, exchange rate determination and policy making in an open economy.

Topical issues in the international monetary system, aid, debt and foreign direct investment are also discussed.

[ECON 452 Industrial Economics II \(Prerequisite: ECON 449\)](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course continues the discussion of the structure and organization of industries with a discussion of strategic behavior of firms and regulation of firms.

In terms of the former, the issues discussed include coordination in oligopoly markets and price and non-pricing competitive behavior.

Under regulation, attention will be paid to anti-trust policies, intellectual property rights and strategic industrial policy.

[ECON 454 Public Finance II \(Prerequisite: ECON 453\)](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course is structured in such a way as to introduce students to the issues on taxation.

Special emphasis is given to issues such as characteristics of a good system, partial and general equilibrium analysis of the impact of different categories of taxes on consumers and producers in an economy and the analysis of public debt.

In discussing these issues, emphasis is placed on empirical evidence from Ghana.

[ECON 458 Agricultural Economics II \(Prereq: ECON 457\)](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course continues the discussion on agriculture in developing countries with a focus on the main issues and problems of agriculture and transformation as well as a discussion of policy measures to address these problems.

The main problems discussed are land tenure systems and land reforms, marketing of agricultural products (with particular attention paid to international commodity pricing of agricultural products), financing for agriculture and external constraints to agricultural policy.

[ECON 468 Economic Planning II \(Prerequisite: ECON 467\)](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This is a continuation of the first semester's course. It extends the discussion on the planning process and on economic planning in Ghana and other developing countries.

The course will further examine differences and similarities among the various plans and do an evaluation of each plan.

[ECON 472: Labour Economics II \(Prerequisite: ECON 469\)](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course focuses mainly on the labour market in Ghana.

The course will begin with a discussion of the structure and patterns of employment (unemployment and underemployment) in Ghana. The major labour market institutions and elements of industrial relations are also discussed.

The course gives attention issues and problems of the labour market and industrial relations in Ghana (in particular, labour market discrimination) as well as labour market policies.

[ECON 474: Money And Banking II \(Pre-req: ECON 473\)](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course builds on the examination of monetary theory which began in the first semester, with a focus on the role of financial institutions and the conduct of monetary policy.

Financial intermediation, with emphasis on the role of formal financial institutions and the informal/semi-formal and microfinance institutions, is treated in detail.

The course also discusses Ghana's financial system and monetary policy experience.

❖ DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

LEVEL 100

SEM 1

[GEOG 111 -Introduction to Physical Geography](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course is designed to examine the problems of the physical environment including climate, soils and vegetation as a foundation for GEOG 202 and GEOG 301. Specific areas include nature and scope, rocks, weathering and mass wasting, slopes, introduction to soils, Vegetation (types and distributions), and the atmosphere (origin, vertical divisions and composition).

[GEOG 112-Introduction to Human Geography](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course seeks to expose students to the dominant themes which form important segments of Geography as a discipline. Question such as What is Geography? (what, where, why and when questions) and What is human Geography? (various approaches to the study of Human Geography – systematic and regional approaches) will be covered. In addition, man and environment interaction (man as a modifier and the influence of the environment on man), agriculture in human geography (world agricultural systems, world population – the history of population growth, world population distribution and key characteristics of population of a country), World's urbanization (processes and characteristics of urbanization in tropical Africa and Ghana) and the environment (degradation of the environment in the world, Africa and Ghana in particular) will be focused on.

LEVEL 200**SEM 1****[GEOG 211-Introduction to Geographic Thought](#)****Credits: 3**

Topics to be covered include the development of geographic thought from Greek times to the present, the contradictions and shifting positions in the geographic perspective prior to the development of the scientific method, and the contributions of the Greeks, Romans and Moslems to the development of Geographic Thought. Others are the Age of Discovery and its impact on the development of geographic thought, Geography in the seventeenth century, Geography in the eighteenth century, divergent views in the late nineteenth century, including environmental determinism, possibilism and probablilism, as well as Geography and the geographical method and the region and regionalism.

[GEOG 213-Introduction to Weather and Climate](#)**Credits: 3**

This is an introductory survey of weather components and processes and their measurements. It will examine climate elements and their control factors, data aggregation and representation, geographic classification of climatic and vegetation types, scope and purpose of climatology, the atmosphere: structure and composition, Structure of climatological networks, Basic concepts in the study of climatology, weather elements, their measurements and units of statistical aggregation. Physical environmental factors and their controls on weather and climate, as well as representation of climatic data: the Station Model, Global distribution of climates and vegetation will be looked at.

LEVEL 200**SEM 1****[GEOG 212-Geomorphological Processes and Landforms](#)****Credits: 3**

Topics to be treated include earth materials, structure and endogenic processes and forms, origin and mode of occurrence of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks, rock forming minerals, tectonic effects on rocks and their landform expressions, faulting and faults; jointing and joint topographic expressions and volcanicity.

[GEOG 214-Principles and Methods of Cartography](#)**Credits: 3**

The course is designed to introduce students to the principles and methods of map making and to equip them with the skills for interpreting the features on maps and extracting information from maps. The approach will include practical sessions on map interpretation and measurements and Computer assisted cartography. Students will also be introduced to the use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) as a modern method of cartographic data collection.

LEVEL 300**SEM 1****[GEOG 321-Soils and Biogeography](#)****Credits: 3**

This will cover an analysis of world variations and distribution of soils and vegetation and the associated climates as well as the distribution of some animal populations. Field trips provide local illustrations for factors of soil formation, physical and chemical properties of soils and the soil map of Ghana. In addition factors influencing the global distribution of vegetation, selected vegetation types in the major climatic zones of the world; vegetation and their associated animals will be examined.

[GEOG 323: Regional Geography of Africa \(One region outside West Africa\)](#)**Credits: 3**

The course will deal with the physical environment and its challenges, the patterns of human activity and the geographical basis of regional co-operation. Other aspects of the physical environment including geology, soils, relief, climate and vegetation; patterns of economic activity such as mining, agriculture, pastoralism, transportation, industrialization and trade; population characteristics and distribution and the geographical bases of regional and continental cooperation will be treated.

[GEOG 325: Theory and Practice of Geography](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course will focus on the scientific method and its adoption in Geography, philosophy and logic in the social sciences, laws, theories and models and their application in geography and the Science of Geography (Is Geography a science). The quantitative revolution and its explanation in geography, the role of laws, theories and models in geography and problems of application will also be examined.

[GEOG 327-Introduction to Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems \(GIS\)](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course will deal with photographic and scanner remote sensing; basic principles of remote sensing; electromagnetic spectrum; the multiband concept of imagery interpretation; photographic remote sensing and its application in urban and rural land use studies. In addition it will deal with the definition and types of remote sensing; a historical review of the development of environmental remote sensing, the physical basis of remote sensing (the electromagnetic spectrum), aerial photographs, characteristics, types, flying for cover and types, scale, overlaps, stereo-vision, relief displacement; photo evaluation (photo reading, analysis and interpretation); principles of object recognition: shape, size, texture; project procedure (including library search, reconnaissance survey, fieldwork, analysis and recording); application in urban and rural inventories; and principles of Geographic Information Systems.

[GEOG 331-Arid Lands](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

We will look at the location and extent of arid and semi-arid lands and bases of delimitation, causes and types of arid lands, the physical background and natural resources of arid lands, problems of occupation of arid lands, and the arid and semi-arid lands of the world and the physical environment and natural resources. Other topics are the population of arid lands; Man versus aridity: early cultures and their adjustments to arid environments.

LEVEL 300

SEM 2

[GEOG 322-Introduction to Resource Analysis](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course will deal with the growing concern about natural resources, development and the environment within the broad context of the ecology of resource processes and analyses of socioeconomic and environmental implications of natural resources use. Concept and analytical dimensions of resources, the scarcity debate, the role of natural resources in development, Surveys, organization and use of resources information, ecology of the resource processes, natural resources and population relationships, conservation and sustainable development as well as resource policy issues will be treated.

[GEOG 324-Regional Geography of West Africa, with Special Reference to Ghana](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

West Africa as a region will be examined, as will physical environmental challenges and the human responses as well as the patterns of economic activity with emphasis on Ghana. The prospects of access: there will be a detailed study of West Africa as a geographical and political region, and of Ghana in particular, with regard to the following topics: the physical background; population characteristics and distribution; agriculture, pastoralism and forestry; transportation and industrialization.

[GEOG 326- Research Methods](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course will teach the design and formulation of research projects and the methods and procedures for handling data, questionnaire design and coding, data collection techniques and problems and report writing. Inferential statistics and introduction to multivariate techniques, problem formulation in scientific research the basic requirements of a research proposal, literature review and hypotheses formulation will be covered. Others areas include report writing; sampling theory and methods of sampling; tests of hypothesis and significance; parametric and nonparametric statistics, e.g., chi-square, spearman rank correlation; review of frequency distributions, frequency polygons, histograms

and other forms of cartographic representations, e.g., charts and bar graphs, measures of location and dispersion.

[GEOG 328-Geography of Gender and Development in Africa](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course looks at gender and the dynamics of socio-economic change within the context of spatial systems as well as the gender-neutral development theory and the concept of feminism in geography as applied to regional patterns of development as countries become more industrialized. Africa provides the basis for the course, though spatial aspects of development from other countries will be used for comparative purposes: The concept of feminism in geography; population, agriculture and nutrition; spatial patterns of women's economic activities; technology, women and development; gender and development planning.

[GEOG 342-Climatology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course will examine regional climates and anomalies with particular emphasis on the temperate and tropical regions. Evapotranspiration, water balance concepts and Koeppen's classification system will be looked at. General circulation: models, principal airmasses, local wind systems; mid-latitude climates: fronts, cyclones, anticyclones and their associated weather; tropical climates, tropical disturbances and squall lines; the inter-tropical discontinuity (ITD) and weather zones of Ghana and West Africa; water balance climatology and regional classification of climates in detail will also be covered.

[GEOG 344-Geographic Information Systems](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) has become an important integrating component of Geography. The purpose of this course is to further expose student to the theory and applications of Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The course will build on knowledge gained in Geog. 307 (Introduction to Remote Sensing and GIS), which will be a pre-requisite. The Remote Sensing component of the course will comprise "Information extraction" from remotely sensed data for incorporation into the GIS database. The course covers theory and practicals involving laboratory sessions with the objective of giving students a deeper insight into defining and implementing GIS problems in natural and socio-economic resource management. GIS software is introduced for input, analysis and display of spatial data.

LEVEL 400

SEM 1

[GEOG 450-Long Essay](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course is spread over 2 semesters. Students are encouraged to conduct an independent research - based study on a topic approved by the Department on the basis of which they will write an essay of not more than 10,000 words.

[GEOG 463-Transportation Studies](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course will deal with transportation and the organization of human society, the theory of transportation development and planning and the utility of specific models, network formation and analysis and introduction to transport economics. It will look at definition of transportation geography and its role and practical importance in the geographical system, covering areas such as the historical development of the various modes of transport, basic concepts and generative forces of transportation, models and theories in transportation geography, traffic census, theories and network analyses, principles of transportation planning and introduction of transport to economics.

[GEOG 477-Pedology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course will deal with the origin of rocks and minerals, their classification and composition, weathering of rocks and minerals – soil formation, factors affecting soil formation, soil profile and horizon differentiation--as well as concepts of soil as a natural resource and a medium for plant growth and soil classification – brief studies of the U.S. soil Taxonomy, UNESCO/FAO soil map of Africa and CF Charter's classification of the soils of Ghana. The outline will include the soil and the

soil profile, composition of soils, factors of soil formation, physical and chemical properties of soils, the nature and properties of mineral clays, soil water and soil air, soil survey and classification

[GEOG 449-Theories and Analytical Methods for Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction \(IDRR\)](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course will introduce students to concepts of environmental health, disaster events, and disaster profiling in urban Ghana. It is intended to equip students with a deeper understanding of concepts on environmental health and disaster risk reduction, thus enhancing their ability to appreciate and apply the appropriate methods and tools in assessing EH and DRR in urban Ghana. The course will cover the following topics: Environment and Health Linkages, disaster incidence and prevention, disaster preparedness and mitigation, notions and perceptions around disaster management, the global context of IEH and DRR and an introduction to the tools and methods for assessing urban vulnerability and climate change.

[GEOG 451- Regional Development](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course will deal with basic theories of development and under-development and theories of regional development. It will also explore politics and strategies of regional planning and elements of planning theory. The course is essentially comparative but the focus is Ghana and the Third World: the concept of development; theories of regional development; strategies of regional planning; planning theory, regional planning models and development plans.

[GEOG 453-Geography of the Developing World](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course will focus on concepts, theories and problems of development and under-development; social and economic challenges; external relations and trends in inter-dependence in the geographical regions of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The concept and practical issues of development; physical and cultural resources in spatial development; population dynamics; Economic, social and political development within the framework of spatial organization; spatial diffusion theories and application; trends interdependence, international trade and aid will also be explored.

[GEOG 455- Rural Resources Development: Theories and Policies](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course will cover theoretical concepts and policies of rural resources utilization for development with special reference to Sub-Saharan Africa and provide an overview of rural problems and their inter-related nature and the rationale of rural development. It will also look at rural resources and development defined, resource base for rural development and policy planning and implementation methodologies.

[GEOG 457-Political Geography](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Topics to be examined in this course The meaning and scope of political geography; elements of political geography; basic principles and key concepts of the interactions between geographical space and political process; formation of states, nature and functions of boundaries; demarcation of administrative areas and constituencies; introduction to the geography of elections and international organizations. The course aims to develop an understanding of the nature of political geography, consider the meanings and interactions of territory and political activity and provide an overview of contemporary work in political geography. The course work will include: the nature of Geography, politics and political geography, the elements of political geography, Approaches to the study of political geography, the nature and functions of boundaries and frontiers, nation, state and nation-state, types of states and governments, the structure of the state and administrative reform, the viability of states, national integration, colonialism and decolonization, Introduction to global geopolitical theories, the heartland theory, sea versus air power, introduction to electoral geography, international organizations:ECOWAS, EAC, SADC, EU, AU, UN etc., neocolonialism and globalization.

[GEOG 465-The City: Origins, Internal Structure and Economic Function](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course employs a cross-cultural approach in discussing the broad patterns, trends and dynamics of world urbanization. There will be an analysis of the internal spatial organization of cities with special reference to land identification of the major differences and similarities of urban phenomena between the developed and under-developed world and the relevance of these themes to urban planning: history of world urbanization; internal structure of cities/land use analysis and urban economic analysis.

[GEOG 467-Historical Geography of Africa](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The various methodological approaches to Historical Geography and the technical and conceptual advances in the field are examined in relation to spatial analysis. There is also a critical analysis of the historico-spatial patterns of the Human Geography of Africa from the prehistoric period through to contemporary times. Northern Africa and Eastern Africa offer specific regions of study in the course. The outline includes, methodological development in historical geography, temporal explanation in geography, the status of historical geography, the dynamic of population growth, the development of the agricultural landscape, spatial and economic structures in relation to long-term external influences and development, and an analysis of historico-spatial patterns in Africa.

[GEOG 469- Agricultural Land Use Theories and Policies](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course will provide an introduction to general agricultural land use theories and policies and definitions of basic terms/concepts. Other topics include problems and issues in agricultural land use and management, factors and basic ideas of agricultural land use, change/evolution of agricultural landscapes, including agriculture-environment-development interrelationships, ideas of Malthus, Boserup and others on the relationship, between population and agricultural land use and their significance for the development process, concept and measurement of carrying capacity of land, theoretical optimization models of agricultural land use an overview of global agricultural land use policies and agricultural land use policies in Ghana.

[GEOG 471-Geography of Tourism](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course will deal with the concept of tourism and the tourist, the link between geography and tourism within the framework of resource identification, development and utilization, the role of tourism planning, development and management and socio-economic and environmental effects of tourism. Specific topics include the definition of tourism and a tourist, Geography and tourism, tourism within the framework of systems theory, motivators/determinants of tourism, impediments to free movement and development of tourism, tourism as a factor of progress in the economy of developed and developing countries, social and physical impacts of tourism on societies and their ecological set-ups, basic tenants of tourism planning, a planning model for tourism, development and management of tourism, and tourism and regional integration.

[GEOG 473- Medical Geography](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course will focus on the application of geographical concepts and techniques to health-related problems and on Studies of local variations of both human and environmental conditions which are causatively related to human activities. Basically, the course is concerned with describing, explaining and predicting the etiology, occurrence, transmission and effects of disease in spatial variation and patterns. Relevant illustration will be drawn from both the developed and developing world. The outline includes an introduction to medical geography, methodology, rates, ratios and indices, ecology of disease causation (agent-host environmental factors), epidemiology (principles and methods, the physical environment and health, types of diseases and their control, and environmental health).

[GEOG 475- Industrial Location Theory and Practice](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course will explore theories of industrial location and their relevance to the advanced and developing countries: the various shades of the classical location theory, the behavioural and empirical approaches, the geography of enterprise and the techniques of industrial location analysis, the outline will include the contribution of geographers and economists to industrial location theory,

new developments in industrial location theory (including the application of systems concept), techniques of industrial location analysis, techniques for measuring industrial growth and change, industrial location in practice in the advanced market economies and in developing countries, using Africa as example.

[GEOG 477-Pedology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course will deal with the origin of rocks and minerals, their classification and composition, weathering of rocks and minerals – soil formation, factors affecting soil formation, soil profile and horizon differentiation--as well as concepts of soil as a natural resource and a medium for plant growth and soil classification – brief studies of the U.S. soil Taxonomy, UNESCO/FAO soil map of Africa and CF Charter's classification of the soils of Ghana. The outline will include the soil and the soil profile, composition of soils, factors of soil formation, physical and chemical properties of soils, the nature and properties of mineral clays, soil water and soil air, soil survey and classification

[GEOG 479-Environmental Ecology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course will examine global and national concerns on the problem of environmental degradation and pollution, from the ecological perspective. Causes of environmental degradation, solutions for restoring ecological equilibrium and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) techniques will also be dealt with. Student field visits are essential. The outline includes realms of the physical environment, their general attributes in the unpolluted states, main global and national environmental concerns, their causes and implications, waste repeated disposal, municipal, industrial, toxic/nuclear, protecting the earth's physical environment, global conventions, national environment laws, non-governmental pressure groups and the conversation versus development debate.

[GEOG 481- Climate and Society](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course critically examines the links between climatic processes and human activities. It investigates the physical nature of Earth's climate and its variability across space and time, and applies this to patterns of human activities. It explores ways in which climate influences human activities and how climate is also modified by humans both intentionally and inadvertently. Critical assessment of future scenarios of climate and human links are also investigated. The outline includes the climate system, climate variability and climate change, climate and agriculture, climate risk & health, climate & urban risk management, climate risk and decision making under uncertainties.

[GEOG 483- Tropical Geomorphology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course describes the tropical area as a morphogenetic region as well as the zonal morphological processes and forms as modified by the tropical environment. The outline includes the weathering processes and products, deep weathering profiles, laterite, denudational processes, depositional processes, domed and boulder inselbergs, hillslopes and pediments, stream channels, and bioclimatic interruptions.

[GEOG 485-Hydrology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course is designed to highlight some phenomena and conservation measures necessary for the planning, design and operational phases of water management. The outline includes rudiments of hydrology and hydrological measurements, intensity and frequency of precipitation at a given point, estimating evaporation and evapo-transpiration from water surfaces and soils, infiltration: soil moisture, laws governing infiltration, groundwater, types of aquifer, inter-relationship between groundwater and surface water, surface runoff: elementary hydrograph, types of runoff, depth/area/duration relationships, probable maximum precipitation and applications to water management.

[GEOG 450-Long Essay](#)[Credits: 3](#)

This course is spread over 2 semesters. Students are encouraged to conduct an independent research - based study on a topic approved by the Department on the basis of which they will write an essay of not more than 10,000 words.

[GEOG 452-Techniques of Regional Science](#)[Credits: 3](#)

Students will be taken through some techniques for analyzing the structure and functions of regions and methods of measuring phenomena of particular interest to regional development. Other aspects of the course include regional science and its relation with Geography, regionalization, regional spatial analysis techniques (measurement of dispersion, location quotient, network analysis, diffusion measurement and analysis, linkage flows, etc.), regional economic analysis (use of input/output tables, shift share analysis, regional multiplier), regional modeling, including introduction to systems theory, operations research and optimization techniques, data base (information system) for regional analysis and sources in Ghana.

[GEOG 454- Spatial Organisation](#)[Credits: 3](#)

Human society is complex and diverse, comprising different elements which are interlinked in space. This course seeks to explore in detail the various components of these linkages through interactions by various experts in the respective areas. The outline includes the nature and perspective of spatial organization, the concept and factors of location (Spatial characteristics and structure, physical/human resources and location), organization of rural space, (The theory of agricultural location, Structure of land-use in developing countries, land-use in the interdependent societies), spatial patterns of development (urban development trends, central place theory, the theory of industrial location, the growth pole theory, the development of primate cities and their effect on national and regional organization) and spatial interaction (transport systems, role of transport in development, dynamics and population growth, migration and mobility, the nature of spatial diffusion, the theory of diffusion).

[GEOG 456-Rural Development Experiences](#)[Credits: 3](#)

The course involves an analysis of the experiences of developed and developing worlds in rural resources utilization for better rural development planning, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. The outline includes an overview of experiences of selected development in free market countries (USA and another country), experiences of selected developed country with a controlled economy (USSR), experiences of selected Third World countries other than those in Africa (China, India and Cuba), selected case studies from Africa: Gezira; Western and Eastern Nigeria Resettlement Schemes; Ujamaa; Land Reform in Ethiopia; Mampong Valley Integrated Experiment; Damongo Settlement Scheme, etc., History of rural development in Ghana.

[GEOG 458-Population and Development](#)[Credits: 3](#)

The course provides an overview of the spatial dynamics of human populations with regard to the environment they occupy. An analysis of the inter-relationships between population, resources, environment and development will be addressed. The main focus is on Africa and the Developing World in general. The population-development interrelationships will be examined against the view that development must be for the benefit and enhancement of the quality of life of people. Consequently, the numbers, spatial distribution and characteristics of the population at any point in time should have an immeasurable impact on the magnitude, trend and pace of development. The outline includes population and development inter-relationships, population and resource utilization, population distribution and redistribution policies, population and environment, population and contemporary social issues, population and health, including reproductive health and HIV/AIDS, population, gender and development. population dynamics and different societal groups, e.g., the aged, the youth, adolescents etc., population planning policies and programmes, population estimates and projections.

[GEOG 462-Transportation and the Space Economy](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course will examine transport and economic development within the regional settings of Africa and North America with special emphasis on Ghanaian and Nigerian situations. The outline includes the general theme of transport and economic development, the development of the transportation system in Africa with special emphasis on Ghana and Nigeria, the development of the transportation system in North America, a critical appraisal of a model of transport development in under-developed countries, the problem of African land-locked states and accessibility to the sea, transportation development and urbanization, transportation within the urban milieu and contributions of improved transportation to overall societal development.

[GEOG 464- Cities in Economic Development and Problems of Urban Management](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This urban studies course focuses on city systems, rural-urban linkages, regional economic role of cities and problems of urban management. The relevance of the themes for urban and regional planning is underscored. The major themes are as follows:-urban hierarchy and city systems, (Central Place Theory, Urban primacy, Rank Size Rule or Lognormal Distribution, periodic markets, Central Place System and regional development), regional economic role of cities (Urban Sphere of Influence, Role of Cities in Economic Development, Centre-Periphery Models, Growth Pole Theory and Strategy), Problems of Urban Management (Urban Environment and Health, The Model of Urban Environmental Transition, the Ecological Footprints of Cities, Gender and Environmental Care in the African City, Principles of Urban Planning).

[GEOG 466- Historical Geography of North Western Europe](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course is concerned mainly with environmental, population and socio-economic interrelationships within North-Western Europe through spatial and historical analysis. The outline includes the changing environment, population dynamics of Europe, Europe and classical development, Agriculture and land-use systems, population and settlement patterns, trade, industry and communication systems.

[GEOG 468- Agricultural Land Use Systems in the Developing World](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course will examine agricultural land use systems with special reference to their relative sustainability, effects upon the physical environment, and efficiency in food production in the developing world, most especially sub-Saharan Africa. The outline includes the food crisis and underlying causes, traditional systems of agricultural land use, modern agricultural systems and sustainable systems.

[GEOG 472-Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Health and Development](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Development, entailing as it does modifications of existing circumstances, often affects sectors other than those intended by the planner. The course focuses on aspects of the improvement of health levels through the instrument of development. Thus the interrelationships among health, population and socio-economic development are examined with examples drawn from both developed and developing countries, with special emphasis on Africa. The outline includes types of medical practices, medical demography: morbidity, mortality, health and development interrelationships, maternal child health and family planning, psycho-social stress and mental health, as well as spatial analytic methods: data, statistical and mapping techniques and models.

[GEOG 474- Industrialisation in the Developing World](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The focus in this course will be on the process of industrialization in the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. A comparison with the industrialization process in the advanced countries will be made. Special emphasis is on the structure, pattern and processes of industrialization in Africa in general and West Africa and Ghana in particular. The outline includes industrialization in the advanced countries, a brief historical perspective, patterns/processes of industrialization in developing countries: general treatment of opportunities and constraints, models and strategies of industrialization in developing countries, industrialization in tropical Africa, general

characteristic: a detailed treatment of case studies of three countries outside West Africa, industrialization in West Africa: a study of two countries, and industrialization in Ghana.

[GEOG 478-Tropical Biogeography](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

In this course we will deal with biogeography processes and vegetation development and distribution. The soil – vegetation system as a basis for land resource utilization and conservation in the tropics will be examined. The outline includes the tropical forests and savannas, their structure, diversity, productivity and distribution, tropical highland vegetation, the soil-vegetation system and its utilization, the forest savanna gradient in West Africa, and introduction to quadrant techniques for field survey and analysis.

[GEOG 482-Tourism Development in the Third World](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The purpose of this course is to introduce students to the various concepts and theories that underlie tourism development in developing countries. The course also provides insights into some case studies in the various geographical regions within the Third World. The outline includes justification for tourism development in the Third World, paradigms and theories on development that have been associated with Third World tourism development – diffusionist, dependency, formal and informal sectors, the Butler's cycle on sustainable development of tourism resources, Ghana's tourism resources – spatial distribution, planning and development, case studies on planning and development of tourism resources in other Third World countries, i.e., Tunisia and Bali (Indonesia), the role of governments and national tourism organizations (NTOs).

[GEOG 484- Climatic Change: Arid and Semi Arid Lands](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Climatic change is one of the most important challenges of the twenty-first century. This course is offered at a time when key facts about climate change itself are on firm grounds. Warming is unequivocal. There is very high confidence that the bulk of this warming is caused by human action. The arid and semi-arid lands are some of the most vulnerable regions to climatic change. Using examples from the arid and semi-arid lands, this course will examine physical phenomena observed in the Earth's climate, providing sufficient scientific and technical background to enable students to critically examine arguments being discussed by policy makers and the public at large. The course will include the following topics: overview of global warming, climate as a factor in human history, greenhouse effect and radiative forcing, climate projection, vulnerability and resilience, adaptation in arid and semi-arid lands.

[GEOG 486-Applied Geomorphology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course will treat areas such as a definition of applied geomorphology, drainage basin morphometry, the calculation of stream frequency, circuitry ratio, elongation ratio, basin relief, ruggedness number, bifurcation ratio, drainage density, graded river, environment and development, dynamics of beach erosion and deposition, wetland management, deep weathering and development issues in hot, humid areas: fadama cultivation in savanna, sahel and desert areas. Atterberg limits and the behaviour of clay minerals, particle shape and its application to coastal engineering and field studies.

[GEOG 488-Soil Survey](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Knowledge of soil survey is relevant to agricultural development. The course therefore focuses on methods of examining, describing and mapping different types of soils. The purpose is to enable the student have basic knowledge and understanding of the characteristics, distribution and agronomic values of various soils. The course covers major types of soil survey methods in Ghana. The outline includes soil survey and types of soil survey, preparation for field work, field work (methods), plotting and assembling of field data, examination and determination of soils in the field, Identification and nomenclature of soil horizons, Soil texture, soil colour, soil consistency, soil reaction organic matter, etc.

[GEOG 492-Environmental Hydrology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The study focuses on the impact of hydrological processes on the environment: flooding, erosion and sediments, urban drainage, salt water intrusion, drought and drought management and Environmental aspects of water resource projects

[GEOG 494-Geopolitics of Africa](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course aims to provide an understanding of the changing political geography of Africa, explain the contemporary geopolitical scene with regard to intra-state and inter-state relations and explore the geographical influences on Africa's external relations: pre-colonial polities and state formation in Africa; colonialism and partition; interaction between the geographical environments and political processes and their consequences for the formation, functioning and inter-relations of states in Africa; colonization and de-colonization, regional co-operation and African unity, Africa's geopolitical relations; colonial policies and development; patterns of decolonization; nature of African boundaries and related problems; nationalism and Pan-Africanism; national integration - centripetal and centrifugal forces; causes of territorial and boundary disputes; settlement of territorial and boundary disputes; regional cooperation and African unity; Africa and globalization.

[GEOG 496-Policies and Strategies for Integrated Environmental Health \(IEH\) and Disaster Risk Reduction \(DRR\) in Urban Areas](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course builds on the first semester course (GEOG 443) by expanding the discussions on concepts and methods to include relevant legislation, policies and strategic programmes for IEH and DRR in low income communities in urban Ghana. It will involve field visits to specific communities as a way of testing the models used during class discussions. The course will cover the following topics: global and local contexts of IEH and DRR, institutional framework for IEH and DRR in Ghana, field application of methods and tools for assessing IEH and DRR, vulnerability assessment in urban communities, climate change modeling and strategies for building resilient communities.

❖ DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

LEVEL 100

SEM 1

[POLI 111: Introduction to the study of Political Science](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Definition(s) of Political Science; nature, scope. key approaches to the study of Political Science; outline of the various branches of Political Science and some basic political processes - including rule making, policy making, rule application and rule adjudication, interest articulation and aggregation, political recruitment etc.

LEVEL 100

SEM 2

[POLI 112: Political Institutions](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This is a study of African traditional political institutions and modern political institutions including the executive, legislature, judiciary, bureaucracy, forms of representation and electoral process, pressure groups and political parties etc.

LEVEL 200

SEM 1

[POLI 211: Introduction to Development Studies](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course provides an introduction to the basic ideas, concepts, principles and theories of development studies.

[POLI 213: Introduction to Public Administration](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course is an introduction to the basic ideas, concepts, principles and theories of public administration, decentralization, co-production, role of state in national investment etc.

LEVEL 200**SEM 2****[POLI 212: Introduction to International Politics](#)****[Credits: 3](#)**

The course examines the nature, scope and meaning of international politics; theory and its relevance to international politics, the traditional-scientific debate; the concept of national interest actors in international politics- state, governmental, non-governmental, etc, determinants of foreign policy, power in international politics; the Cold War and its aftermath.

[POLI 214: Introduction to Comparative Politics](#)**[Credits: 3](#)**

The course deals with basic elements and methods of comparing politics among nations with case studies. There will be an introduction to key theories: functionalism, modernization, behaviouralism approach, dependency, etc.

LEVEL 300**SEM 1****[POLI 341: Ancient and Medieval Political Thought](#)****[Credits: 3](#)**

This is a study of Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Augustine, Aquinas and Machiavelli.

[POLI 343: Introduction to Political Research](#)**[Credits: 3](#)**

The course will introduce students to aims and objectives social research; different approaches to research-e.g. empirical research – and their characteristics; problems of verification, objectivity generalization, explanation (theory building) and prediction; normative and non- normative knowledge, and computing methods-developing computer-based skills.

[POLI 345: International Organizations](#)**[Credits: 3](#)**

Topics to be treated in this course include the aims, objectives and problems of the League of Nations, the aims, objectives, problems and future roles of the United Nations and its agencies, the OAU/African Union, ECOWAS and European Union.

[POLI 347: International Conflict, Conflict Resolution and Human Rights](#)**[Credits: 3](#)**

The course will deal with the nature, sources and types of international conflict, conflict behaviour among states, mechanisms for conflict resolution (e.g. negotiations, mediation, arbitration), peace and justice and institutions like International Court of Justice, International Criminal Court etc.).

[POLI 349: Ghana from Colonialism to Independence](#)**[Credits: 3](#)**

The course will focus on analyses of colonial policies and their impact – social, economic and political; the anti-colonial struggle.

[POLI 351: Africa: Political Economy of Colonialism](#)**[Credits: 3](#)**

The course will be on the forces that shaped the colonization of Africa; colonialism and its social, economic and political impact on Africa; liberation movements, struggles for independence.

[POLI 353: Theories of Development and Underdevelopment](#)**[Credits: 3](#)**

The course will provide a review of some of the main works on the theories of development and underdevelopment –classical, liberal and Marxist theories; Rostow, Frank, Amin, Wallerstein.

[POLI 355: Identities and Conflicts in Africa](#)**[Credits: 3](#)**

This course will explore theories of identity, identity crisis and governance and their impact on the state, constitutions, development – civil wars, ethnic and religious strives, minority conflicts – with case studies.

[POLI 357: Organization Theory](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The focus of the course will be the structure and functioning of organizations and the behaviour of groups and individuals within them. Theories of organization, e.g. structural, group/behavioural, individual, decision making and policy analysis as well as the socio-technical system will be examined.

[POLI 359: Public Policy Makings](#) [Credits: 3](#)

Models of public policy making and implementation; policy environment; policy networks and communities; conditions to effective public policy making will be the focus.

[POLI 361: Governance and Leadership](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course will look at the concept of governance, leadership, theories, forms of leadership – traditional, corporate, political etc; relationships between governance and leadership; the role of governance and leadership in promoting development; barriers to good governance and effective leadership.

[POLI 363: Terrorism and Global Security](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This course will cover traditional theories of global security; changing patterns of security; emergence of terrorist networks – origins, nature, methods/processes and impact on global security.

[POLI 365: Environmental Politics](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This is a study of changing patterns of resource extraction and their impact of environmental sustainability; international conventions, community rights and environmental movements; conflicts and livelihoods.

[POLI 367: Introduction to American Politics](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This course will explore the workings of the federal system of government in theory, practice and structure.

LEVEL 300

SEM 2

[POLI 346: Africa in the Global System](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This course is about the history and dynamics of world economy and global power configurations; impact on Africa and Africa's responses.

[POLI 348: Regional Integration](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This will be an explanation of Changing patterns and structure of integration globally; analyses and assessment of the African experience

[POLI 352: Issues in Comparative Politics](#) [Credits: 3](#)

Current and pertinent issues in the study of comparative politics will be considered.

[POLI 354: State-Society Relations in Ghana since Independence](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The changing relations between the state and society; the underlying factors (including civil society, military coups); implications for democracy and human security will be explored.

[POLI 356: Strategies of Development in Africa](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course will involve discussion of main approaches to development including the neo-liberal, import substitution industrialization, export-led industrialization, state-led industrialization, basic needs approach, ERP/SAPs, HIPC, African-based strategies from the Lagos Plan to NEPAD.

[POLI 358: Conflict and Society in Africa](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course focuses on the Structure and effects of conflicts; refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and other vulnerable groups –women, children, the disabled, the aged, etc.

[POLI 362: Modern Western Political Thought](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This is a study of selected European thinkers Bodin, Montesquieu and James Madison on the rise of modern state, and the separation of powers and grounds of political obligation and civil disobedience by Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau etc.

[POLI 364: Public Policy Process in Ghana](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This course is a study of the processes of public policy making as a complex interplay of social interests and factors, lobbying; advocacy, coalition building.

[POLI 366: Politics and Civil Society in Ghana](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The idea and emergence of civil society; theories of civil society; civil society and protection of human rights and democratic values.

[POLI 368: Politics in Developing Countries – East and Southern Africa](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course will examine the institutional, economic and social determinants of politics (both internal and external) using two countries politics from the region as case study.

[POLI 372: Political Thought in the Black Diaspora](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This course focuses on anti-colonial thinking among African-Americans on Cultural Nationalism, Pan Africanism and Socialism.

[POLI 374: Politics of Industrial Relations in Ghana](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This is a survey of the context and dynamics State-Labour relations since 1950s.

LEVEL 400

SEM 1

[POLI 400: Independent Study](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This course is spread over 2 semesters. Students are encouraged to conduct an independent research-based study on a topic approved by the Department on the basis of which they will write an essay of not more than 10,000 words.

[POLI 441: Political Economy of Africa's Development since Independence](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This course deals with analyses of domestic and global forces influencing Africa's development; changing global power structure and development strategies and trends in Africa.

[POLI 443: Applied Political Research](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The following areas will be covered in this course: Research topic, problematizing research, literature review- reasons and scope: data collection: sampling types, probability and nonprobability samples; direct (e.g. field study) and indirect observation: document analysis; univariate data analysis and descriptive statistics: measuring relationships and testing hypotheses: bivariate data analysis; searching for explanations and causal knowledge: multivariate data analysis; research report writing, citation style and plagiarism: references.

[POLI 445: Politics of International Economic Relations](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This course will explore the relations between international politics and international relations; perspectives on international political/economic relations; the post-war economic order and its impact on African countries; globalization and the developing world.

[POLI 447: Foreign Policy Analysis](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This is a study of issues, principles, and factors that influence foreign policy decisions; and also the various stages, procedures and mechanisms involved.

[POLI 449: Politics in Developing Countries – Western Africa](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This course is designed as a study of the institutional, economic and social bases of politics (both internal and external) of the region using 2 countries as examples.

[POLI 451: Markets, Politics and Society in Ghana](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This course will be a study of the interface between market reforms, politics and society, in particular the changing constitution of the state and effects on human rights; changing social relations, notions of rights and responsibilities.

[POLI 453: Gender and Politics](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This course will include topics such as theories of gender relations; sexual hierarchy and sexual division of labour, domination and subordination in private and public domains; gender and the problem of access, acquisition, distribution and control of assets/values; women in political (colonial and postcolonial) economic and social development; conflict and post conflict peacebuilding and social reconstruction .

[POLI 455: Post- Conflict Peace-Building and Transitional Justice](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course focuses on issues of post-conflict reconstruction and security - arms proliferation, drug trafficking, mercenaries as well as institutions of transitional justice - International Criminal Court, Truth Commissions, Special courts and tribunals.

[POLI 457: Human Resource Development and Management](#) [Credits: 3](#)

Students will be exposed to the nature and scope of human resource management (HRM); the context of HRM; the politics of labour laws; trade unions and industrial relations; employee resourcing and careers; motivating employees, financial rewards and performance management; institutional development and managing change. Emphasis will be placed on the public sector.

[POLI 459: Decentralization and Local Governance](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course deals with the structure, nature and patterns of local politics; local governance and administration - structure, practice and problems

[POLI 461: U.S. Policy towards Africa](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This is an overview and analysis of US policy towards Africa and the factors that shape them.

[POLI 463: Modern African Thinkers](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course will be a survey of African Political Thought regarding Pan-Africanism, Negritude, Nationalism, Socialism and Development as expounded by Senghor, Nkrumah, Toure, Nyerere, Cabral, Kaunda, Awolowo, Azikiwe, Fanon, etc

[* POLI 465: Policy Monitoring and Evaluation](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course will examine the concepts of monitoring and evaluation; types of monitoring and evaluation; the role of evaluators; criteria and techniques for policy monitoring and evaluation and case studies.

[POLI 467: The Military and Politics in Ghana](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course explores factors determining military intervention in politics and disengagement; social economic and political consequences of military regimes.

LEVEL 400

SEM 2

[POLI 400: Independent Study](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This course is spread over 2 semesters. Students are encouraged to conduct an independent research-based study on a topic approved by the Department on the basis of which they will write an essay of not more than 10,000 words.

[POLI 442: Social and Political Theory](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This course will focus on the nature and task of political theory; its relation to other social science disciplines as well as Normative and empirical political theory.

[POLI 444: Electoral Politics and Democracy in Ghana](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course is a study of the factors shaping electoral politics – social, structural, political factors; changing patterns of electoral politics; meaning of elections and democracy; the interplay between the dynamics of elections and democracy etc.

[POLI 446: Ghana's Foreign Policy](#) [Credits: 3](#)

Factors underlying the foreign policy options of various governments since 1957 will be examined.

[POLI 448: Issues in Africa's International Relations](#) [Credits: 3](#)

This course is a study of current trends and forces that shape Africa's relations in the global system, e.g., Globalisation, NEPAD, Human Security, Debt, HIV/AIDS, Environment, Arms proliferation, WTO etc.

[POLI 452: Political and Economic Reform and Democracy in Africa](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course deals with topics such as the politics of reform and the transition to democracy – internal and external influences; nature of democracy, forms of existing democracy; factors shaping democratic practices and problems and challenges.

[POLI 454: Civil-Military Relations in Africa](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course will explore Theories of civil- military relations; patterns of civil military relations in African countries under colonial rule, and in post colonial African countries – a comparative analysis of formal mechanisms and institutions of civil control of the armed forces; changing patterns and models, the internal/ domestic (including history and politics) and internal forces/factors of change; changing legal and political mechanisms, institutions and frameworks; implications for political stability and political change, human rights and security and social development.

[POLI 456: NGOs and Development in Africa](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course will examine the crisis of the state and development in Africa, emergence of NGOs – the international and national dimensions/factors, the role of NGOs and the state in grassroots and national development

[POLI 458: Politics of Identity in Ghana](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course will deal with ethnic, regional, religious and other factors shaping forms of political action and alignments and forms of state response.

[POLI 462: Public Sector Reforms and Social Development](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course will focus on analyses of the role the public sector in social development; costs and benefits; changing structure of, and perspectives on, the public sector; its political dynamics and impact on social development.

[POLI 464: Politics and the Bureaucracy in Africa](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course will deal with the State, clientelism, prebendalism, corruption and their impact on bureaucracy, appointment and training etc.

[POLI 466: Politics of Constitution-Making in Ghana](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course examines the purpose and functions of constitutions; historical, political and economic factors and social forces that shape constitutions; the process of constitution-making, its dynamics, the issues and contexts; models of constitution-making processes and a comparative analysis of models

[POLI 468: Human Rights in Africa](#) [Credits: 3](#)

The course will look at Theories of human rights, human rights instruments, institutions and practices; global response to human rights issues, migration.

[POLI 472: Public Finance Administration](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course will deal with Public finance policy; welfare criteria and market failure; public and private goods; collective decision making and the search for the public interest; public expenditure growth; the basic concepts in taxation and problems of tax collection and management; the public debt; the budget process and role of institutions in ensuring fiscal discipline and accountability and fiscal decentralization.

[POLI 474: Politics in Developing Countries – Northern Africa](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course is a study of the institutional, economic and social bases of politics (both internal and external) of the region using 2 countries as examples.

[POLI 476: Politics of the Industrialized Countries – Europe/North America](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This is a study of the institutional, economic and social politics on the region using 2 countries as examples.

❖ **DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**

LEVEL 100

SEM 1

[PSYC 101 : Elements of Psychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course is designed to introduce students to the history, basic theories, research methods and principles of Psychology. It is aimed at laying the foundation for higher level courses in Psychology. At the end of the course, it is expected that students will have basic knowledge of some psychological theories and principles underlying behaviour and also be in the position to relate what they have learnt to issues of everyday life.

LEVEL 100

SEM 2

[PSYC 102 : Psychology for Everyday Living](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course deals primarily with issues of everyday life. It employs psychological principles, theories and research findings in an attempt to explain and understand matters of everyday life. Its main objective is to demonstrate the relevance and applicability of psychology in the daily life of the individual and thus draw links between what students learn in the lecture halls and what they experience in real life. Specific topics to be covered include motivation and goal setting, community and diversity, assertiveness and leadership, problem solving and creativity.

LEVEL 200

SEM 1

[PSYC 211 : Introduction to General Psychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course is designed to introduce students to Psychology as a discipline and a profession. The emphasis is on the history of psychology, the different orientations available in the field and the basics of research in psychology. The course will also look at two interesting areas in psychology namely, intelligence and social behaviour. By the end of this course, students should know what psychology is, why it is important for them to study psychology and be adequately prepared for building up on their knowledge in higher levels of their study in psychology.

[PSYC 223 : Biological Psychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course examines the neurobiological bases of behaviour. The course will cover the nature of neurons and neuronal communication, the translation of the external world into internal perceptions (vision, hearing, touch, etc.) and the role of the nervous system in the cognition skills of thinking, learning, memory, and language.

LEVEL 200**SEM 2****[PSYC 222 : Motivation and Emotion](#)****Credits: 3**

This course is intended to introduce students to motivational causes of behaviour and the emotions experienced. Understanding motivation and emotion is fundamental to understanding human behaviour. Emphasis will be placed on the theories, sources and types of motivation and emotion. At the end of the course, students should be able to understand motivational causes of behaviour and the expression of emotions.

[PSYC 224 : Introduction to Experimental Psychology](#)**Credits: 3**

This course is designed to introduce students to the general principles of experimental research method. Emphasis will be placed on design, control of extraneous variables and ethics governing psychological research. At the end of the course, it is expected that students will be able to design simple experiment, identify flaws in basic design and control for extraneous variables.

LEVEL 300**SEM 1****[PSYC 331 : Statistics for Psychologists](#)****Credits: 3**

This course deals with statistics and the behavioural sciences. It delves into descriptive and inferential statistics, populations, samples, parameters, etc. furthermore, the concept of variability, strategy of inferential statistics, the normal curve and inferences about the means of two populations will also be discussed. One way analysis of variance, two way analysis of variance, parametric and non-parametric methods, chi square, Kruskal–Wallis H test, the Wilcoxon test and the rank-sum test will also be taught.

[PSYC 333 : Psychology of Personality](#)**Credits: 3**

The course emphasizes the major personality theories, research and measurements of personality. It will explore the foundations of normally functioning individuals as well as problems. The topics will include definitions, psychodynamic, traits, cognitive, phenomenological/existential theories associated with personality development. The effect of folk stories, “KwekuAnanse” stories on personality development will be examined.

[PSYC 335 : Developmental Psychology I](#)**Credits: 3**

This course is concerned with understanding and explaining the changes that occur between conception and adolescence. Emphasis is placed on the major changes that occur in the physical, cognitive and the psychosocial domains and their implications for parents, educators, and helping professionals.

[*PSYC 337 : Learning](#)**Credits: 3**

This course basically deals with the psychology of learning and its application to everyday life situations. It covers the various types of learning (e.g. Pavlovian, Instrumental, observational and verbal learning). Specific topics that are taught include: reasons for using animals in research in learning, elements/features of classical and instrumental conditioning, use of reinforcement and punishment, learning principles and behaviour change. Others are cognitive learning, observational learning and various types of verbal learning. At the end of the course, students should be able to apply learning principles to their own life situations as well as that of others around them.

*The course has a compulsory practical component.

LEVEL 300**SEM 2****[*PSYC 332 : Cognitive Psychology I](#)****Credits: 3**

This course is to provide a survey of selected problem areas in cognitive psychology with emphasis on memory. Both experimental work and theoretical accounts of memory will be covered. Topics include structural and processing accounts of memory—how people acquire, store, transform,

retrieve and communicate information.

*The course has a compulsory practical component.

[PSYC 334 : Research Methods in Psychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course is intended to provide the student with basic skills needed to conduct psychological research, develop critical thinking skills regarding research and gain the capacity to design and conduct research as well as writing research reports. Topics include an overview of the scientific approach to knowledge, definitions of basic concepts, types of scientific research, design, sampling, questionnaire construction, interviews and report writing.

[PSYC 336 : Developmental Psychology II](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course examines basic themes in life-span development: the concept of adulthood, physical development including changes in sense organs, cardiovascular organs, sex, reproductive organs and their psychological consequences. Others are health, vitality and diseases, the process of ageing, cognitive and psychosocial development during adulthood, retirement and widowhood, culture and aging.

[PSYC 338 : Abnormal Psychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course is designed to introduce students to the psychology of abnormal behaviour. It explores the history, definitions and current status of abnormal behaviour. The topics include the five paradigms or theoretical models of psychodynamic trait, phenomenological, cognitive and behavioural approached to abnormal behaviour. It will examine research, abnormal patterns of functioning and methods of treatment.

[PSYC 342 : Psychological Tests and Measurements](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course of study is designed to expose students to the basic conceptual, theoretical, technical and methodological principles in the development, administration and interpretation of psychological measurements. It is essential that students who intend to offer this course have good background in Basic Statistics and/or Statistics for psychologist.

LEVEL 400

SEM 1

[PSYC 490 : Research Project](#)

[Credits: 6](#)

This course is research based and runs through the first semester to the second semester. Students are expected to select a topic of their own, conduct an empirical study on it, write a research report and submit to the Department.

[PSYC 441 : Cognitive Psychology II](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course builds up on Cognitive Psychology I and aims to acquaint the student with important theoretical principles and findings in cognitive psychology along with the methods by which this knowledge is acquired. Some of the areas of interest are sensation and perception, attention, visual imagery, thinking and reasoning, decision-making, problem solving, language and comprehension, individual and gender differences in cognition etc. Application of cognitive psychology to real-world settings and implications will be emphasized.

[PSYC 443 : Social Psychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course focuses on the study of the social dimensions of human behaviour. Unlike other domains of psychology that focus mainly on the individual as the unit of analysis, social psychology examines behaviour in its social context. Students will be introduced to the main theories, research methods and major research findings in social psychology. Emphasis will also be placed on key concepts such as attribution, cognition, attitudes, social influence and many more. At the end of this course, students should be able to demonstrate an understanding of the basic principles of social influences on behaviour.

[PSYC 445 : Clinical Psychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This is an introductory course designed for level 400 students. The course focuses on a thorough survey of the field, which does not go into all the details typically found in “graduate study only”. The topics explore the history of clinical psychology, including Ghanaian development of the field, its scope, functions and future perspective. The course also covers the latest developments in clinical research and techniques in health psychology, behaviour medicine, psychopathology and mental health.

[PSYC 447 : Educational Psychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course is designed to give insight into the problems of teaching and learning and to develop the necessary professional skills and competencies for prospective educationist/teachers to enable them effectively understand, predict and control the behaviour of learners in the educational process. To this end, the course should more importantly be perceived as an area of applied psychology rather than a unique subject matter.

[PSYC 449 : Practicals in Cognition II](#)

[Credits: 2](#)

This course is the practical component of PSYC 401, and is compulsory for all students offering PSYC 401. Students are expected to participate in experiments based on the theories learned in PSYC 401 after which they submit a research report.

[PSYC 451 : Guidance and Counselling](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course is designed to provide an insight into guidance and counseling. Specific topics to be covered include the historical development of guidance and counseling, the counseling process, techniques of counseling, the therapeutic relationship, theory and practice of counseling, special problems in counseling and ethical issues in counseling.

[PSYC 453: Psychology of Religion](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Psychology of religion deals with the application of psychological principles, theories and methods of research in studying religious behaviour, religious cognition, religious motivation, the role of religion in human life. The course draws on the contributions of other fields of psychology and focuses on the attitudes, values and experiences of people and their relationship with the supernatural. Topics to be covered include the emergence of psychology of religion, approaches to the study of psychology of religion, religious experience, religion and morality, and religion, coping and adjustment and functions of religion in adult life.

[PSYC 455 : Introduction to Neuropsychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This is a course that will introduce students to a general overview of the anatomy of the brain (both cortical and subcortical). The course is also designed to help students understand the functions of the structures of the brain with respect to human behaviour and diseases that are brain-related. The course will be in two parts. The first part is an overview of selected brain functions (e.g. perception, language, memory, attention, sensory/motor control, executive functions) in both normal functioning and brain damage syndromes. The second part of the course will review clinical assessment and rehabilitation issues.

[PSYC 457 : Industrial Psychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course is made up of Personnel Psychology and Engineering Psychology. It deals with how psychological principles, theories, concepts and methods are applied to shape individuals for effective job Performance and to also design work, work environments, tools, machines and equipment to match human abilities and limitations. Some of the areas covered in this course are: Job Analysis, Personnel Selection, Training and Development human resource, Job evaluation, Job Design work schedules, Human Factors Engineering characteristics of the work environment, Employee Health, Safety and Accidents at the workplace.

[PSYC 459: Military Psychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course deals with selected topical issues in the military. These include leadership and group dynamics (unit identity, unit cohesion, morale and heroism), stress and combat performance, combat stress behaviours, combat misconduct stress behaviours, battle fatigue and post-traumatic stress disorders.

[PSYC 461: Atypical Development](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course deals with children's abnormalities in the general context of human development. Topics to be covered include mental retardation, social isolation syndromes, infantile autism, minimal brain dysfunction, childhood and adolescent schizophrenia, school phobia truancy, learning disabilities, academic underachievement and delinquent behaviour.

[PSYC 463 : Health Psychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Health psychology focuses on the role played by psychological factors in the cause, development and consequences of health and illnesses. The objectives of this course are to expose students to some of the major theoretical and intervention issues in health/illness behaviours. The course will be based on a national health perspective, with the main emphasis on behavioural risk factors which constitute the main health problems in Ghana. Topics to be covered include stress and coping, HIV/AIDS, lifestyle diseases in Ghana and disease prevention and health promotion

[PSYC 491 : Research Seminar](#)

[Credits: 1](#)

This course is for students who are offering PSYC 410 (Research Project). They are expected to verbally present their research proposals prior to going to the field for data gathering.

LEVEL 400

SEM 2

[PSYC 490 : Research Project](#)

[Credits: 6](#)

This course is research based and runs through the first semester to the second semester. Students are expected to select a topic of their own, conduct an empirical study on it, write a research report and submit to the Department

[PSYC 444 : Psychology and National Development](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course is designed to help students understand how psychology can be applied in various areas of national endeavours. The course will treat topics such as introduction to Psychology and National Development, Economic Psychology, Psychology and Health, Psychology and Entrepreneurship, Attitude and Attitude change, Sports Psychology, Psychology and Politics, Psychology and Law, Psychology and Crime Prevention, Psychology and Poverty alleviation.

[PSYC 446 : Comparative Psychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Comparative psychologists study differences and similarities in the behaviour of animals of different species. The discipline pays particular attention to the psychological nature of humans in comparison with other animals. At the heart of this perspective is the notion that human beings, like other animals, have an evolutionary history that predisposes them to behave in ways that are uniquely adaptive for survival and reproduction. One of the aims of comparative psychology is to use insights gained from the study of psychological processes in different species of animals to add to our understanding of human psychology. Any way of achieving this aim must depend, to some extent, on understanding the evolutionary relationship between animals and man.

[PSYC 448 : Community Psychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course is designed to help students develop a conceptual and pragmatic understanding of various issues and topics in community psychology. It introduces students specifically to the principles/philosophies of community psychology, community research and program evaluation, types and models of prevention, stress, coping and social support, psychological sense of community and reasons and strategies for social change. At the end of the course, students should be empowered to

apply the principles/models of community psychology to social/community problems and to provide appropriate interventions.

[PSYC 452 : Environmental Psychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course aims at exploring the relationship between psychology and the environment with particular emphasis on how the latter influences human behaviour. The course, which is a seminar type, will take a critical look at the natural, the built as well as the psychological environment and how they influence behaviour. The course is thus aimed at creating awareness among students on the effects (with particular attention on the adverse one) the environment has over the quality of life and how to reduce and/or manage them. At the end of the course, it is expected that students should be able to identify environmental hazards and critically assess the effects of these hazards and how to control or manage them.

[PSYC 454 : Applied Social Psychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course will examine how the theories and principles of social psychology can be applied to major issues affecting contemporary societies. Topics to be covered include intergroup conflicts and their management, the role of social psychology in the clinic and in politics and in the courtroom, and determinants of helping behaviour. Topical issues such as attitudes regarding sanitation and health will also be discussed. The course will be an interactive one, providing a forum to share ideas and discuss the strategies that students will develop based on the theories of social psychology.

[PSYC 456 : Organizational Psychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course deals with the application of psychological concepts, theories, methods and ideas to problem of organizations. The course is made up of organizational theory and organizational behaviour. Topics treated include: the nature of organizations, organizational structure, design of effective organizations, organizational development, organizational climate and culture, organizational change, organizational decline, organizational learning, group processes in organizations, employees work attitudes and motivation, communication in organization, conflicts in organizations and organizational commitment.

[PSYC 458: Sports Psychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course focuses on the psychological and mental factors that relate to participation and performance in sport, exercise and physical activity and how these may improve personal development and well-being throughout the life span. Topics to be covered include an introduction to sports psychology, motivation and self-confidence in sports, aggression and violence in sports, leadership, cohesion and audience effects, relationships in sports and life skill training and transitions in sport.

[PSYC 462: Political Psychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course examines the psychological factors that explain political behaviour. Theories and researches in both Psychology and Political Science will be examined. Other relevant topics include personality approaches to understanding political leaders and voters, the role of socialization in the formation of political preferences, how voters process political information, form impressions of political candidates and make voting decisions. The role of stereotypes and how they affect the candidate evaluation process, the uses (and abuses) of persuasion in politics, the role of the mass media in politics, the effects of political advertising, attack campaigning, the role of the media in dictating how the public thinks and the role of women and minorities in politics will be discussed.

[PSYC 464 : Introduction to Psycholinguistics](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course introduces students to the nature of language, the various processes that underlie comprehension and how we produce and acquire language. Specific topics to be covered include comprehension and utilization of sentences, language production, the representation of meaning, language and thought and second language learning and bilingualism.

❖ DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

LEVEL 100

SEM 1

[SAMP 101: Sample Course 1](#)

Objective: The course is intended to introduce students to the importance of this sample course.

[SOWK 111: Development and Social Issues](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course explores various theoretical perspectives on development. It also provides a general understanding of the basic concepts of development (underdeveloped, developing, and developed). It examines major social issues, emphasizes the social consequences of globalization, North/South power relations and structural adjustment programmes. It analyses the dynamic relationship between social issues and development.

LEVEL 100

SEM 2

[SOWK 112: Strategies for Social Development](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course explores differences between effective and ineffective strategies for development. It examines the context of development in Ghana, the role of NGOs and government agencies and relationships between the two sectors. Additionally, it focuses on a cross-section of strategies employed by government agencies and the NGO sector in areas of reproductive health, food security and poverty alleviation.

LEVEL 200

SEM 1

[SAMP 201: Sample Course Title](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Objective: The course is intended to introduce students to the importance of this sample course.

[SOWK 211: History of Social Work](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The purpose of this course is to help the student to understand the historical development of social work. It traces the various philosophies and institutions that have shaped the development of Social Work. It also explores how social welfare was undertaken in pre-colonial era, colonial era, the origin of social work in Ghana and current social welfare programmes in Ghana.

[SOWK 213: Nature of Social Work](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course is designed to introduce students to social work. The course examines several definitions, fundamental principles, and the core values of social work. The roles and functions performed by social workers, the professional code of ethics and ethical dilemmas in social work are thoroughly discussed. This course provides students with basic interviewing skills that will enable them work effectively with clients. The course will also identify the types of clientele that are served by the social work profession.

LEVEL 200

SEM 2

[SOWK 212: Philosophy of Social Work](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course is designed to examine philosophical perspectives and reflective considerations of moral issues in social work practice. The course also discusses relevant ethical theories and their relevance to social work practice. It examines controversial issues and the position of the Social Work profession. Practical examples will be used to discuss how to resolve ethical dilemmas in social work practice.

[SOWK 214: Social Work and Social Problems](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The general objective of this course is to give students a broad overview of contemporary social problems both in Ghana, and globally. The course examines levels of social problems using various sociological perspectives and the influence of Ghanaian cultural elements on social problems. The various policies and programmes put in place to help combat these problems will also be explored.

LEVEL 300**SEM 1****[SOWK 331: Working with Individuals](#)****[Credits: 3](#)**

This course examines psychosocial theories and models underlying social work practice with a focus on the principles and dynamics of casework. It focuses on problem identification through to assessment to intervention planning, intervention, termination and follow-up.

[SOWK 333: Social Theories for Social Policy](#)**[Credits: 3](#)**

This course aims at helping students appreciate the various theoretical models and perspective that influence social policy. It examines the relationship between social theory and social policy. Major social policy models to be examined include sympathetic, equity, equality, structural and laissez-faire; Paulo Faire developmental orientation, Richard Titmus' models of social policy, functionalist and conflict perspectives on social stratification.

[SOWK 335: Human Growth and Development](#)**[Credits: 3](#)**

This course explores the various developmental tracks from birth to death. It examines the development of motor, language, cognitive and psychological capacities and skills across the lifespan. Additionally, it examines the different cross-sectional stages of life, for example, childhood, adolescence, adulthood or late adulthood. Implications and usefulness of theories on growth and development for helping professionals, particularly social workers are discussed.

[SOWK 337: Working with Older People](#)**[Credits: 3](#)**

The course focuses on the human life cycle in relation to ageing and the ageing process. It helps students develop relevant social work skills in handling and dealing with older people. The course analyses the challenges facing older people in Ghana and Africa and focuses on the need to prepare for old age. It examines the needs of elderly persons, available resources and services for assisting the elderly obtain services.

[SOWK 339: Introduction to Social Work Research](#)**[Credits: 3](#)**

The course introduces students to methods of social science research. It examines basic research knowledge and skills required for social work practice. The course focuses on theories of the scientific method, including principles and ethics of qualitative and quantitative methodologies.

[SOWK 341: Victimology](#)**[Credits: 3](#)**

This course examines issues of violence and abuse, and focuses on both victims and perpetrators. Topics treated under this include theories of violence; childhood experiences, and how these impact on behaviour later in life. It focuses on violent crimes, spousal abuse, child abuse and neglect, incest, stalking and other types of violence prevalent in our society. Importance is also accorded to treatment of victims as well as perpetrators of violence, and issues relating to prevention. Case studies will be used extensively in this course.

LEVEL 300**SEM 2****[SOWK 332: Working with Communities](#)****[Credits: 3](#)**

The course is designed to equip students with requisite skills for working with communities. The course focuses on concepts such as the meaning of community development, approaches to community development and trends in community development. The course will also examine and community entry techniques, principles of community project planning and working with various community groups.

[SOWK 334: Social Welfare and Social Policy](#)**[Credits: 3](#)**

This course focuses on social policy analysis, the nature and boundaries of social policy, concepts of welfare state, context of society and social policy. It examines the relationship between social policy and basic human needs and gives an overview of societal and individual responsibility. Students will

appreciate social needs, social problems and social work perspectives for reviewing social issues of poverty, development, health, education, housing and social welfare.

[SOWK 336: Personality Development and Behaviour Disorders](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course explores the development of personality, human reactions and emotions. It discusses normal and abnormal behaviour, labelling, disorders related to growth and mental disorders. It emphasises a basic understanding of psychopathology and how it affects individuals, families, groups and communities.

[SOWK 338: Working with Persons with HIV and AIDS](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course aims at introducing the subject of people living with HIV and AIDS, care and support. It creates awareness of the needs of persons living with HIV and AIDS, the consequences of HIV infection and helps students develop sensitivity to their situation. Additionally, it enables students become aware of discrimination and stigmatisation faced by the people living with HIV and AIDS. The course explores different ways of helping PLWHAs.

[SOWK 342: Quantitative Methods in Social Research](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course is designed to equip students with the knowledge and application of statistical methods to social work research. It is also to assist students to analyse field data and interpret the results. It focuses on the nature of quantitative and statistical methods, organisation and management of statistical data, measures of central tendency and skewed distributions; measures of dispersion, zscore and correlation; chi-square analyses and T- test distribution.

[SOWK 344: Long Vacation Fieldwork \(8 weeks\)](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The long vacation fieldwork provides an important opportunity for practical learning. It provides students with a chance to see how social service and social development agencies work, and to apply the theory they have learnt to practice in the field. This experience helps students to find their identity as social workers and to choose what aspect of the profession they would like pursue. The field work placement is for a period of 8 weeks from June to July. Students are required to be in the field for 5 full days per week and 40 hours per week. Students are placed with governmental and non-governmental agencies across the country under supervision. A fieldwork manual is supplied to students to guide them in the field.

[SOWK 346: Women and Children's Rights and Protection](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course critically examines human rights issues specifically related to women and children. It focuses on existing policies, programmes, Acts, conventions and services at both international and local levels. It aims at promoting and protecting the welfare of women and children in Ghana and around the world. Particular attention is paid to violence against women and children and how Ghana as a country is fighting against all forms of discrimination against women and children.

[SOWK 348: Medical Social Work](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course reviews the history of medical social work with particular reference to Ghana. It examines the role and responsibilities of medical social workers, networking and future trends of medical social work. The course focuses, among other things, on human society and health concerns, social work practice in health care settings, maternal health, the dynamics of HIV and AIDS as well as other emerging social and health problems.

LEVEL 400

SEM 1

[SOWK 430: Long Essay](#)

[Credits: 6](#)

This is a supervised optional student research project which begins in the first semester. Students at Level 400 who opt for long essay are required to submit their topics before proceeding for long vacation fieldwork placement.

[SOWK 431: Human Rights in Social Work Practice](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course focuses on concepts and contents of human rights. It examines international, regional and national conventions and legislations on human rights with specific reference to the rights of vulnerable populations. Additionally, the course reviews Ghana's compliance with human rights laws

[SOWK 433: Approaches to Counselling](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course focuses on theoretical approaches to counselling. Counselling skills that will be emphasised include: recognition and interpretation of non-verbal communication, active listening, use of open questions, empathic responding, focusing, summarizing and goal-setting. Additionally themes and challenges encountered during counselling sessions will be examined.

[SOWK 435: Social Work and the Law Courts](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course is designed to reflect the role of social work in the operations of the criminal justice system. It examines concepts and terminologies such as criminal justice, criminal delinquency probation, parole, aftercare and recidivism. Also examined are perspectives on services, skills and techniques required to practice within the criminal justice system. Additionally, the course discusses laws and legislations authorising and promoting social work practice in the law courts and in related institutions.

[SOWK 437: Organisational Planning in Social Work Practice](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course examines the definition and nature of community organisation. It focuses on theories of organisational development, programme planning and resource development. It also examines the theoretical base as well as factors that influence organisational growth and change. The role of social workers (including advocacy roles) in organizational and community change will be discussed. Students will learn to appreciate types of organisations and the importance of an organisation's vision, mission and objectives.

[SOWK 439: School Social Work](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course focuses on the practice of social work within educational settings. It is aimed at teaching the basic skills and knowledge needed for the identification of students with problems that affect their school attendance and educational achievement and for investigating the source of the problems. It examines various ways of building collaborations and rapport between the home, community and the school. It also helps students develop skills in identifying and working with students with learning and other disabilities. Other areas of focus include mentoring, studentteacher, teacher-parent and peer relations, strategies of addressing truancy, school dropout, violence in schools, discipline and punishment, and issues of abuse in schools.

[SOWK 441: Gender Issues](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course explores the development and theoretical basis for the study of gender. It examines definitions, concepts, and symbolic representations of gender. It focuses on gender inequalities in the global and African social contexts with specific examples from both developed and developing countries. It emphasizes arguments for fundamental changes in gender relations with regard to social, educational, political and economic institutions.

[SOWK 443: Industrial and Labour Relations](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course introduces students to theory and practice of industrial relations. It examines the concept and principles of industrial and labour relations and discusses the role of participants in industrial relations. The course emphasises the work of labour unions, the nature and management of industrial conflict. Students will be introduced to the relevance of the Labour Act, 2003 (ACT 651) and its implications for industrial and labour relations.

[SOWK 445: Theories of Rehabilitation](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course exposes students to the various theories of rehabilitation to enable them have a comprehensive knowledge of the concept of rehabilitation. The course outlines the history and cross-

cultural status of people in need of rehabilitation. It examines the concept of disability, processes of rehabilitation, equalisation of opportunities, conventional and community-based rehabilitation.

LEVEL 400

SEM 2

[SOWK 432: Working with Children](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course highlights the basic knowledge and skills required to work with children, and targets people whose aim is to build a profession around children. The course addresses issues of human rights relating to children. It discusses the developmental milestones of children, focusing on a number of theoretical perspectives on child development. It also looks at disorders associated with the developmental stages and how these affect the child's functioning. Also to be examined are familial determinants of children's behaviours and extra-familial stressors, parenting styles and how to promote positive behaviours in children.

[SOWK 434: Working with Groups](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course focuses on working with therapeutic groups. It examines concepts of group formation, group dynamics, members' roles, termination and follow-up. It also introduces students to the importance of influential theories on group work and the skills social workers need to enable them work effectively with groups.

[SOWK 436: Administration, Management and Evaluation](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course introduces students to concepts, principles and practices of administration and human service management. It explores issues such as planning, teambuilding, organizing, human resource management, directing, coordinating, reporting, budgeting, designing, managing and evaluation of projects. The course aims at equipping social work professionals with skills needed for efficient and effective management of organisations. The course prepares students to appreciate the essential elements involved in managing people, programs/projects and finances in organisations.

[SOWK 438: Family Welfare](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course introduces students to the concept of marriage and the family and authority and decision-making processes within the family. It examines the changes occurring in the structure and functions of the Ghanaian-family and the goals and agents of socialisation. The course emphasises the relevance of the maintenance of Children Act of 1965, Child Maintenance Decree of 1977, the Children's Act of 1998, Intestate succession Law, Head of Family Accountability Law, the Domestic Violence Law and pension schemes to social work practice with families.

[SOWK 442: Social Gerontology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course introduces students to theories of aging and the myths and stereotypes associated with ageing in cross-cultural settings. It examines the demography of aging, gender and aging, psychological and physical aspects of aging and economic determinants of aging. The course equips students with skills in identifying elder abuse, planning and delivery of services and resources to older persons and their families. Issues relating to work and retirement and policy response to aging in Africa will be discussed.

[SOWK 444: Problems of Rehabilitation](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course focuses on prejudice, discrimination and stigmatization of people with disabilities, convicts, ex-convicts, addicts among others. It examines the influence of cultural beliefs and practices on rehabilitation. It discusses the challenges encountered by institutions of rehabilitation and social work roles within these institutions.

[SOWK 446: Working with People in Need of Protection](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The course is designed for students to gain insight into circumstances that lead people to situations where they need protection. It examines basic human needs, societal responses and arrangements for meeting those needs. It also emphasises the impact and implications of deprivations on the individual,

family, community and society. Laws such as Human Trafficking Act, Juvenile Justice Act, Children's Act, Persons with Disability Act, among others are discussed in this course. Attention is also paid to policies and programmes for the protection and welfare of categories of people in need of protection...

[SOWK 448: Concurrent Fieldwork \(One Semester\)](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

This course provides students with the opportunity to practice their skills in working with therapeutic groups. Concurrent fieldwork begins with the commencement of the first semester of Level 400 and ends with the inter-semester break. The placement is for a period of 13 weeks. Students are expected to work for two days in a week and a minimum of 4 hours each day. This implies that throughout the semester students are required to be undergoing field work concurrently with lectures. Unlike the long vacation fieldwork which exposes students to methods of working with individuals and communities, the purpose of concurrent fieldwork is to expose students to working with therapeutic groups. They are expected to attend group meetings, observe, discuss and interview members and assist them to achieve their desired objectives or goals.

❖ DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

LEVEL 100

SEM 1

[SAMP 101: Sample Course 1](#)

Objective: The course is intended to introduce students to the importance of this sample course.

[SOC1 101/121 Principles of Social Organization](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Man as social animal and the basis social life; Social interaction and the constitution of society; The sociological perspective on society; Building blocks of social organization; Concepts for analyzing social structure and culture: norms, folkways, mores, values, status and role, ethnocentrism, cultural relativity, assimilation and multiculturalism, etc.; Social hierarchy and differential rewards; groups and organizations; Cultural background of personality; Socialization; Social institutions: the family, etc.; Social order and social conflict, Deviance and social control; Social change; Major founders of Sociology; Careers in Sociology.

LEVEL 100

SEM 2

[SOC1 102/122 Diversity of Peoples and Cultures](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Evolution and diversity of humanity; Unities and diversities in social organizations; Ecology, economy and society; Modes of subsistence and adaptation: hunters and gatherers/foraging, horticulture, agriculture, pastoralism, modern industrialized economies–capitalism, communism/socialism, mixed economies; Exchange systems; Marriage, family and kinship; Religious beliefs, values, and practices; Political organizations; Health, disease and culture; Imperialism, colonialism, development and underdevelopment.

LEVEL 200

SEM 1

[SAMP 201: Sample Course Title](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Objective: The course is intended to introduce students to the importance of this sample course.

[SOC1 201/221 Basic Concepts in Sociology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Context and origin of sociology; Major founders of Sociology; Sociology and other social sciences; Sociological imagination/mindfulness; Importance of social research and sociological methods for investigating the social world: social surveys and field studies, tools for gathering data: questionnaires, participant and non-participant observation; interviews, focus-group discussions, uses of documentary sources and historical materials, ethical issues etc.; Sociological concepts and terms for analyzing society and culture: social structure, institutions; social functions; social system, social change etc.; Socialization; Social and gender stratification; Family and other social institutions; Deviance and social control; Population, communities and urbanization; Uses of sociological knowledge and careers in Sociology.

[SOCI 203/223 Traditional Ghanaian Social Institutions](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The Social Structure of Ghana; The land, people and their spatial distribution; Traditional world view; Family, kinship and lineage system; Population trends in traditional societies; Traditional religious beliefs and their social functions; Witchcraft, magic, sorcery and divination; Traditional Economy: land tenure system, modes of production and distribution; Chieftaincy: structure and function; Modes of socialization: Rites of passage; Crime and crime Control in traditional Societies.

LEVEL 200

SEM 2

[SOCI 202/222 Comparative Social Institutions](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Nature and functions of social institutions; Social institutions in comparative perspective; Marriage, family and kinship systems; Religion and modes of religious expression; Political Organizations: the maintenance of law and order in contrasting political systems; Formal organizations and bureaucracy; Contemporary social issues: population and development, ethnicity, bribery and corruption, problems of the urban and rural environments.

[SOCI 204/224 Social Structure of Modern Ghana](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Concept of social structure; Social change: transition from tradition to modernity: impact of colonialism; Demographic changes: rural-urban migration; Political institution in transition: democratic governance, local government structure (District Assemblies); Religious institution in transition: the impact of Christianity and Islam; Family and functions, family in transition; new marriage markets: inheritance and interstate succession law; Economic modernization, Formal education and new elites; Social stratification, Health institutions in transition; Contemporary social issues and problems: urbanization and urban life, bribery and corruption, ethnicity, etc.

LEVEL 300

SEM 1

[SOCI 301/321 Foundations of Social Thought](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Nature of social thought and social theory; Context and development of Sociology; Founders of Sociology: Comte, social context, major ideas and evaluation of Comte's contribution to social theory; Herbert Spencer, social context, major ideas and evaluation of Spencer's contribution to social theory; Emile Durkheim, social context, major ideas and evaluation of Durkheim's contribution to social thought; Karl Marx, the context, major ideas: the notion of dialectics; historical materialism, social classes and their transformation, vision of a new society, Marx's analyses of political economy and Marx's contribution to social theory; Max Weber: context and major ideas: definition of sociology; methodology of the social science: categories of social action; patterns of authority, rationality and bureaucracy; the protestant ethic thesis and its critics and Weber's contribution to social theory; Vilfredo Pareto: elite theory; George Simmel-formal sociology and analysis of conflict; Sigmund Freud and the significance of his ideas for social analysis.

[SOCI 303/323 Social Psychology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The field and definitional issues; Strategies of enquiry: problems with social psychological research; Social learning: the humanizing process; Social perception: impression formation, social attribution; Social motivation: the achievement motive and its practical implications; Social cognition: cognitive consistency theories; Interpersonal attraction; Social attitudes: attitude measurement: attitude formation and attitude change; communication: persuasive communication; Dissonance: concept, nature, effects: Prejudice its causes, consequences and cure or prevention; Aggression: frustration aggression hypothesis: modeling of aggressive behaviour; Prosocial behaviour: bystander intervention in emergencies: effects of altruism.

[SOCI 305/325 Research Methods](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Importance of social research in the Social Sciences and Sociology; Proposal writing: statement of the problem, objectives, hypotheses, operationalization of key concepts, Literature Review; Types of research; quantitative and qualitative research paradigms, research design/plan; Sampling Procedures;

Sources of data: primary and secondary; Methods of data collection: questionnaires and interview guides design, observation participant, observation, use of key informants, content analysis, focus-group discussions, advantages and disadvantages of the methods for data gathering, etc. Ethical considerations; Techniques for data presentation and analysis; Report writing: abstracts and executive summaries, referencing, sectioning, formatting, editing, etc.

[SO CI 307/337 Rural Sociology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Historical overview of Rural Sociology; Conceptual problems in Rural Sociology; Basic structure of rural societies; Settlement patterns; Family arrangements; Politics; Religion; Health; Education; Economy; Migration and rural communities; Social change and rural communities; Agents of rural transformation: District Assemblies, NGOs/Civil Society Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Community Based Organizations; Conducting research in rural communities; linkages between rural and urban communities.

[SO CI 309/339 Urban Sociology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Concept of sociology as applied to the urban society; theoretical perspectives; basic structure of urban life; Development of the city; Industrialization and urbanization; Urbanism as a way of life; Urbanism and Politics, Religion; Economics, Family; Education, Health; urban growth and the development of shanty towns; Urban social relations and associational lives and their integrative functions; Urban social problems: crime; juvenile delinquency, drug abuse, prostitution, overcrowding, waste management, etc.

[SO CI 313/343 Sociology of Religion](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Nature and field of the sociology of religion; Sociological, anthropological and psychological perspectives in religious phenomena; Mutual interaction of religion and other social institutions; Theoretical and substantive content of the sociology of religion. Theories of religious behaviour: Comte, Tylor, Frazer, Durkheim, Malinowski, Marx and Max Weber; Types of religious activity and modes of expression and organization in historical and comparative situations; religion in simple societies: totemism; ancestral veneration, magic, sorcery and witchcraft, myths and rituals; Religion in complex societies; Religious pluralism; Sectarianism, religious conflicts and accommodation; Traditional religion; Islam; Christianity and Asiatic religions; Scientific and technological development and secularization; 'Post-modern' religious expressions.

[SO CI 315/345 Political Sociology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Development and scope of political sociology; Power, domination and legitimacy; Authority patterns in society; Social stratification and political domination; Theories for analyzing the state and power: Structural Functionalism, Pluralism, Marxism, Neo-Marxism, and Weberian, Elite theory; Political socialization and participation; Politics in Africa: traditional political institutions, past and present; Colonialism and origin of the African state; Nationalism and post colonial politics, political authoritarianism, corruption, military in politics; Economic and political elites in Africa; Economic liberalism and democratic governance in Africa; Class, ethnicity and political behaviour; Political parties, civil society organizations and the media.

[SO CI 317/347 Sociology of the Family](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Family as basic social institution; the nexus between marriage, family and kinship; Importance of kinship, descent groups, descent systems; Inheritance and succession; Marriage: processes and forms; Marital stability, divorce and its implications; Types of extended family in comparative perspective with reference to sub-Saharan Africa; Family in theoretical perspective: functionalist and conflict perspectives; Major key studies of the family; Social change and the family: emergence of the nuclear family and its implications for authority, power and interpersonal relations, decision-making, inheritance, welfare of members. Alternative family life-styles in marriage of contemporary societies: singled; unmarried, cohabitation; single parenthood, blended families, gay couples, etc.

[SOCI 302/322 Perspectives in Social Theory](#)Credits: 3

Meaning of perspectives in social theory; Structuralism versus agency/action debate in Sociology; Philosophies of positivism and phenomenology and their influence on sociological theories and research methods; Structural functionalism: from Durkheim, Parsons, Merton to Alexander; Marxism and Conflict Theory: from Marx, Neo-Marxism (Althusser, Lukacs, Gramsci) to Critical Theory; “Non-Marxist” Conflict theory: Dahrendorf and Coser.; Historically-Oriented Marxism (Dependency and World System Theory: Latin American Structuralism, Frank, Amin, Rodney, Nkrumah, Wallerstein, etc.); Symbolic Interactionism: Mead, Blummer and Goffman; Ethnomethodology: the works of Garfinkel, etc., Feminist Theory.

[SOCI 304/324 Groups, Organizations and the Individual](#)Credits: 3

Group dynamics from a social psychological perspective: intra-group process; the dimension of group structure; communication; role; influence and power structure; collective influence on individual behaviour; de-individuation and the spread of group effects; intra-group and inter-group conflict and its resolution; organizational behaviour; social influence processes and social exchange; environmental influence on social behaviour and the social developmental implications of social psychology.

[SOCI 306/326 Quantitative Methods in Social Research](#)Credits: 3

Populations and samples; frequency tables and graphs; measures of central tendency (mode, median, mean); describing the variability of distributions; Introduction to inference: the normal Curve; distribution of sampling means; standard error of estimates; Inference with the Normal Curve: hypothesis testing and interval estimation; confidence interval using the normal distribution; hypothesis testing with the normal curve; Inference with the ‘t’ Distribution: the ‘ts’ distribution and unbiased estimates; relationship between the normal and ‘t’ distribution; degrees of freedom when estimating parameters; when to use the ‘t’ distribution; confidence interval using the ‘t’ distribution; Inference with the Chi-Square Distribution: the chi-square test for goodness of fit; the chi-square test for independence; Predictive Techniques: the regression model; criterion of best fit; calculating the slope; calculating the Y intercept; estimating the regression line; using the regression equation for prediction; Correlation: correlation as a descriptive technique; correlation as an inferential statistics.

[SOCI 308/338 Poverty and Rural Development](#)Credits: 3

Imperatives of African rural development; Development and underdevelopment theory and comparative perspectives; Globalization and the political economy of rural poverty; Rural poverty indicators; The roles of the state in rural development; Social infrastructure and rural development; Women, children and rural poverty alleviation; The land question and rural development; NGOs and local initiatives in the rural sector; Environmental issues in rural development; A critique of selected rural development projects.

[SOCI 310/340 Culture and Development](#)Credits: 3

The nexus between Culture and Development; Definition of culture, its attributes and components; Cultural values, attitudes and development in comparative perspectives; Kinship systems and development; Land tenure systems; Intangible assets in development; Gender and development; Concept of time, trust, property rights, institutional support and enabling environments for development; Dynamics of global cultural industries; Governance and human rights; culture and health; Education culture and social capital, etc.

[SOCI 312/342 Population Studies](#)Credits: 3

The scope of population studies; History of world population, its growth and relation to development; Elements of demography; Population: composition, structure and characteristics; Population Theories: Malthusian Population Theory, Demographic Transition Theory, etc.; Population and development debate; Fertility and Reproductive Health, Family Planning and HIV/AIDS; Mortality; Urbanization, migration and its impact, Population growth and development in Ghana; Population policies.

[SOCI 314/344 Sociology of Deviant Behaviour](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Deviance as a universal phenomenon; Definitions; Development and scope of Sociology of Deviant Behaviour; Historical trends; Predisposition of individuals to deviate from social norms; “Causal” theories: biological, psychological and sociological explanations (Functionalism, Marxism, etc.), the positivists, measurement of crime, crime statistics, twins studies, somatotypes, theory of anomie, differential association, sub-cultural theories, principles of criminal law (concept of crime); white collar crime, victimless crime, etc.

[SOCI 316/346 Medical Sociology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Health as a human value; Medical Sociology: Rationale and Scope; Culture, Health and Illness; Medical pluralism and hierarchy of resort; The doctor–patient encounter; Pharmaceuticals in the Developing World; Socio-cultural aspects of women’s Health; The hospital as a social system; Technology and the Sociology of health care; The socio-cultural context of nursing in Ghana; Theoretical Perspectives in Medical Sociology/Anthropology.

LEVEL 400

SEM 1

[SOCI 311/447 Sociology of Tourism and Tourism Development in Ghana](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Evolution and development of tourism; Tourism as a global phenomenon; Motivations, characteristics and destinations of tourists; Motivations to receive tourists: characteristics and national policies of recipient countries; Impact of tourism on recipient countries; History of Tourism development in Ghana; Tourist sites, resources and potentials; Ecotourism; Perceptions and attitudes of tourists and that of their host communities; Economic and socio-cultural impacts of tourism: on arts and crafts industry, sacred places, community values, the commodification of social life and relations, crime, prostitution, child exploitation, issues of local/community participation; Domestic tourism; State institutions and private organizations in the tourism industry; International and regional linkages; Problems and challenges facing the Tourism industry in Ghana.

[SOCI 401/421 Social Anthropology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Anthropology and its sub-fields; Nature, scope and methodology of social/cultural anthropology; Evolution and diversity of humans; Culture; Environments and modes of making a living/Adaptive Strategies; Marriage, family, kinship and descent; Economic production, distribution and exchange; Political systems, Religion; Motivations for and impact of Colonialism, the Evolution of the World System; Cultural Exchange: Contact and Domination, adaptation and resistances of the weak; Contemporary Development in social anthropology; Applied social/cultural anthropology.

[SOCI 403/423 Theories of Social Development](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Inequalities among nations; Affluence and socio-economic deprivations; The Three Worlds: their characteristics, emergence and dynamism; European contact and colonialism in the world, Nationalism; Post-World War II context and origins of development as planned change; Meanings and measurement of development: socioeconomic indicators, human development indicators, human poverty indicators, etc; Theories of development and sociological approaches to social change: evolutionism, neo-evolutionism, modernization theory, theory of underdevelopment or dependency theory, Political economy of international relations: ideologies of development: liberalism/capitalism, economic nationalism, Marxism, socialism/communism; Neo-liberalism and democracy.

[SOCI 405/425 Industrial Sociology I](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

The nature, history and scope of Industrial Sociology; Nature of work and its centrality in human lives; Growth of formal organizations and bureaucracy; Sociological theories of formal organizations: classical and human relations schools; Management in formal organizations: the various levels, functions, managerial philosophies and styles of management; Industry and society; Sociology of worker participation in management and worker self-management.

[SOCI 407/437 Globalization and Society](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Conceptualizing globalization; Historical analysis of globalization; Forces of globalization: neo-liberalism— market and democracy, multinationals, international organizations and financial institutions, ICTs, etc.; Issues of globalization— westernization and imperialism; Globalization and the transformation in the global economy, impact on employment within nation-states and state capacities; Impact of globalization on Third World Societies: the state, economic productive systems, consumption patterns and culture; International migration and its implications, labour activity and power in the Third World; Globalization and the Ghanaian Society: opportunities, constraints and contending issues.

[SOCI 409/439 Gender Studies](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Historical perspectives on gender studies; Concepts in gender analysis; Feminist theories and Movements; Definition of status and roles of men/women in Africa and Ghana; Legal provisions for women's rights in Ghana; Women and men in politics in Ghana; Media and women in Ghana; Gender issues in rural communities (rights and access to land, households & rural production, etc.); Gender issues in rural development politics; Gender issues in urban communities (household & urban production); Gender issues in urban production and politics; Gender and reproductive health problems in Ghana; Gender issues and the environment; Gender based discrimination, violence and the law.

[SOCI 411/441 The Sociology of Law](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Nature and scope of the Sociology of Law; Law and its social significance; Social norms and law in traditional and modern societies; Major classical studies on Law; Living law and state/formal law; Legal pluralism; Sociological approaches to law: Functionalist, Marxist/Conflict, Durkheimian, Weberian, etc. perspectives; Deviance and social control in society; Mechanisms for conflict resolution: mediation, arbitration, adjudication, trial by ordeal, mob justice; honour killings, etc.; Types of law and citizens' invocation of law in modern society; Crime: its measurement and forms; The Justice Administrative System: the structure and role of the Police, Judiciary, Prison and Human Rights Institutions; Punishment and Corrections.

[SOCI 413/441 Advanced Quantitative Techniques](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Modeling Society; Probability distributions; Point estimation; Confidence Intervals; Hypothesis Testing; ANOVA; Correlation Analysis; Simple Regression; Maximum Likelihood estimation of Simple Logistic Regression;

[SOCI 415/445 The Sociology of Science](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

(Not currently on offer)

LEVEL 400

SEM 2

[SOCI 402/422 Societies and Cultures of Africa](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Defining Africans and tracing their origin; The African environment and diversity and similarities of its people; Worldviews of Africans; Religious belief systems: the supernatural, witchcraft, sorcery, magic, etc.; Cultural norms, values and practices; Marriage practices, family, lineage and clan systems, kinship and descents; Land tenure systems and modes of economic production, distribution and exchange; Traditional political institutions; Law, religion and social control in African societies; European contact: impact of mercantilism, evangelism, slavery and colonialism on African peoples and cultures; Nationalism and independence; Westernization and domination of Africa and Africa's adaptations and responses. Illustrations of African societies and cultures from specific case studies of selected groups/societies in Eastern, Western, Northern, and Southern African regions.

[SOCI 404/424 The Context of Development and Underdevelopment](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Development as ideology and comparative study of conditions facilitating or impeding development in Third World countries (Africa, Asia and Latin America): State and postcolonial development policies/strategies and impacts; IMF and World Bank policies; Aid and Development; Population, urbanization and education; Agriculture and rural development in different contexts; Women and Development; Science, technology and industrialization; Culture, attitudes and development in

different contexts; Quality of life and happiness, Environment and sustainable development.
Illustrations from comparative case studies of selected countries on selected topics in development.

[SOCI 406/426 Industrial Sociology II](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Theories of industrial relations: the systems theory, Marxist model, social action model, human relations model, etc; Forces influencing patterns of industrial relations; Sources of conflicts and conflict management; Trade Unions: their aims and objectives, growth and development; Structure of Unions; Government and unions; Trade unions in the developing world especially Africa; Differences in social characteristics, growth and roles of trade unions in the developing world and the developed world; Trade unions in Ghana: an analysis of the various industrial relations Acts e.g. Acts 1958, 1965, 1971 etc.; The urban African industrial worker: a discussion of the earlier image and the later image of the urban African industrial worker; Trade Unions in a globalizing World: problems and challenges.

[SOCI 408/438 Demographic Analysis](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Definition, nature and scope of demography; Sources, uses and limitations of population data: Population census; sample surveys; vital registration; population registers; non-traditional sources (parish registers, baptismal records; administrative records); international sources; Population data in sub-Saharan Africa; Major demographic methods: balancing equation; rates and ratios, rates of population growth, standardization; Population composition: analysis of sex and age structure; age-sex pyramid; educational; economic and ethnic characteristics; The life table: assumption, types and functions, the conventional life table (construction; interpretation and use); Introduction to migration analysis: internal migration and moves; international migration.

[SOCI 412/442 Contemporary Social Theories](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Philosophies of positivism and phenomenology; Structuralism in Sociology; Consensus and conflict approaches; Neo-Functionalism; Marxism and Neo-Marxism: critical theory, the ideas of Habermas, and cultural analyses of modern societies; Historically-oriented Marxism; Macro and Micro or Structure and Agency debate; Interpretative tradition in Sociology and definition of the situation; social construction of reality; Exchange and rational choice theories; Feminist theories; Structuralism, poststructuralism—the ideas of Foucault; sociolinguistics; Recent integrative developments in sociological theory; Postmodernism and postmodern social theories.

[SOCI 414/444 Globalization and Formal Organizations](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

(Not currently on offer)

[SOCI 416/446 Penology](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Concept of penology; Correctional concepts; Cultural context of punishment and the treatment of offenders; Socialization and social control; Computing and measuring crime statistics and correctional statistics; Correctional populations and correctional staff; Theories of deviance; Physical, economic, social and psychological sanctions; Principles of punishment: jails, detention and community corrections; The prison experience; Correction of juvenile offenders; Capital punishment or the death penalty.

[SOCI 418/448 Culture and Reproductive Health](#)

[Credits: 3](#)

Definition of basic concepts: Culture and reproductive health; Culture, empowerment and development approaches; Reproductive health trends and prevalence; Components of reproductive health; HIV and AIDS, Inequalities and reproductive health; Biological differences and gender inequalities; Individual, household and policy level inequalities; Cultural contexts of reproductive health: family and kinship, marriage, status of females, culture and sexuality, cultural practices and issues of vulnerability; Major socio-economic issues: poverty, unemployment, education and illiteracy, women's equity issues; Health care situation of women; Cultural and societal diversities in reproductive health; Reproductive health services/ programmes and policy issues.