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DIRECTORATE OF GENERAL STUDIES



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## **GST 108 2015/2016 PAST QUESTIONS**

**(1) The Organization of Petroleum Exporting**

**Countries (OPEC) was formed in**

- (A) 1950
- (B) 1960
- (C) 1970
- (D) 1980

**(2) The Federal Character and Staffing**

**In Nigerian Civil Service demands that**

**appointments are made to reflect**

- (A) State structure
- (B) Education attainment & local governments
- (C) local governments
- (D) Disadvantaged areas.

**(3) One of the following is not among the**

**objectives of Trade Unions in Nigeria**

- (A) Workers rights
- (B) Equal pay

(C) Universal education

D) Political stability

**(4) Two major forms of Foreign Aid are**

(A) Business and Trade Aid

(B) Financial and Non financial Aid

(C) Grants and loans

(D) Essential commodities and Technical Aid

**(5) One of the following is not a component**

**of investment**

(A) Capital goods

(B) inventories

(C) Housing

(D) Personnel

**(6) The Udoji commission for restructuring**

**the Civil Service was established in**

(A) 1966-1970

(B) 1972-1974

(C) 1976 1980

(D) None of the above

**(7) In the Yoruba political system the**

**Subordinate towns and villages were**

**administered by**

(A) Oyomesi

(B) Baale

(C) Oba

(D) Ogboni Cult

(8) Economic Community of West African States (ECoWAS) was established in the year

(A) 1975

(B) 1976

(C) 1977

(D) 1980

(9) Among the components of

investment \_\_\_\_\_ is regarded as a durable asset that yields its utility very slowly

Over a long time

(A) Capital goods

(B) Durable goods

(C) Housing

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or 08052950797(calls only)

(D) Inventories

**(10) The shooting of Enugu coal miners at  
Iva valley took place on**

- (A) September 18,1945
- (B) November 18,1949
- (C) December 18,1949
- (D) None of the above

**(11) The 1954 constitution introduced..**

- (A) political restructuring of the CiVil service
- (B) Accreditation of the civil service
- (C) Regionalization of the civil service
- (D) None of the above

**(12) The first among ECoWAS countries to**

**regain independence from Britain is**

- (A) Mali
- (B) Ghana
- (C) Nigeria
- (D) Togo

**(13) Early Hausa social and political**

**Organization was centred around the**

- (A) Ticizi
- (B) Kuye
- (C) Kuta
- (D) Birini

**(14) The general strike by the Trade Union**

**congress in 1942 lasted for**

- (A) 15 days
- (B) 25 days
- (C) 35 days
- (D) 45 days

**(15) The market value of the output of goods**

**and services produced by the nation in a year**

**is**

- (A) Gross Domestic Product
- (B) Gross Profit
- (C) Gross National Product
- (D) Gross Sales Product

**(16) In Nigeria, poverty is highlighted by the**

**collapse of**

- (A) imported goods
- (6) rural economy
- (C) urbanization
- (D) none of the above

**(17) Internationalization of production of**

**goods and efficient transfer of technology is  
a major Function of**

- (A) IMF
- B) NNPC
- C) MNCS
- (D) LDC

**(18) The first National Development plan in**

**Nigeria was between...**

- (A) 1952-1953
- (B) 1962-1968
- (C) 1972-1978
- (D) 1982-1988

**(19) \_\_\_\_\_ is the most crucial aspect of**

**government's role in the economy**

- (A) planning
- (B) executing
- (C) advocating
- (D) none of the above

**(20) The three-tiers of government in Nigeria**

refer to

- (A) Federal government
- (B) State government
- (C) Local government
- (D) all of the above

**(21) In 1914 one civil service structure**

**emerged in Nigeria with the centre in**

- (A) Abuja
- (B) Lagos
- (C) Enugu
- (D) Kaduna

**(22) The tax on livestock in Hausa states is known as**

- (A) Zakat
- (B) Jangali
- (C) Khara
- (D) Jazyan

**(23) The lowest amount of money that may**

**be paid to Workers as prescribed by law is**

- (A) leave allowance
- (B) responsibility allowance
- (C) minimum wage
- (D) hazard allowance

**(24) Trade Dispute Emergency Provisions**

**Amendment Decree 53 of 1969 made**

- (A) Lockouts and strikes an offence

(8) Strengthened trade unionism

(C) Encouraged industrial unrest

D) all of the above

(25) \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the Francophone Countries in West Africa

(A) Ghana

(B) Gambia

C) Senegal

(D) Nigeria

**(26) One of the above is not among the civil**

**service reform since 1914.**

(A) Gorsuch

B) Adebo

(C)Udorji

(D) Adigwe

**(27) In 1975 the number of registered Trade**

**unions was**

(A) 1,370

(B) 1,9 950

(C) 1,9

(D) 1,970

**(28) One of the following is not among the**

**ECOWAS countries**

(A) Ghana

(B) Liberia

(C) Egypt

D) Nigeria

**(29) In traditional times, the Nigerian people**

**lived in**

(A) urban centres

(B) rural areas

(C) tribal communities

(D) forest

**(30) One of the following remained the**

**underlying and unifying factor for traditional**

**Nigerian Societies**

(A) trade

(B) war

(C) marriage

(D) language and culture

**(31) The Kede people are of**

(A) Yoruba tribe

(B) Nupe tribe

(C) Hausa tribe

(D) Kanuri tribe

**(32) The Eastern and Western regions of**

**Nigeria became self governing in**

A) 1937

(B) 1947

(C) 1957

(D) 1967

(33) Nigeria became a member of OPEC in

the year

(A) 1960

(B) 1961

(C) 1971

(D) 1981

**34) In the traditional economy of**

**ore-colonial Igbo, which of these was considered**

**a crop of valour?**

(A) beans

(B) maize

(C) yam

(D) coco-yam

(35) Which of the following is a. multinational

corporation

(A) MTN

(B) AU

(C) ECOWAS

(D) OPEC

**(36) The second National Development plan**

**came into existence in**

(A) 1965 1970

(8) 1970-1975

(C)1975-1985

(D) 1985-1995

**(37) The following are parts of non-financial aid except**

(A) military aid

(B) technical aid

(C) grants and loans

(D) none of the above

**(38) In the Igbo traditional political system, kidnapping was punished with**

(A) sold to slavery

(B) beheaded

(C) death or sold to slavery

(D) fined

**(39) Macpherson constitution of 1952 highlighted one major factor:**

(A) proposal for self government

(B) total integration of North and Southern Nigeria

(C) increased regional autonomy

(D) postponement of independence

**(40) The colony of Lagos became part of Southern Nigeria in**

(A) 1906

(B) 1926

(C) 1936

(D) 1946

## **OBJECTIVE ANSWERS**

1.B. 2. A. 3. C. 4. C. 5. D. 6. B. 7. A. 8. A. 9. C. 10. B  
11.C 12. B 13. D. 14. B. 15. C. 16 C. 17.C. 18. B. 19. A. 20.D  
21. B 22. B. 23. C. 24. B 25.C 26. D 27. A 28. C 29. C 30. D  
31. B. 32. C. 33. C 34. C. 35. A 36.B 37.C 38.C 39.C 40. A

## **THEORY**

**(1) Identify and discuss five major constraints to the development of Nigeria.**

The effects are:

→ Agricultural produce were exchanged at ridiculous prizes with wine, whisky to-bacco and gun powder While industries were boming in Britain and America, Nigeria stood still watching as America and Britain marched majestically into the 20th century.

→ The establishment of a colonial administration and economy gradually changed the social organization to the individualized type and incorporated it into the imperialist and world capitalist system, thereby making it dependent on the later by producing what it does not

really need and consuming what it does not produce.

► Our history had to be twisted in their favor and our culture was mesmerized and made to take second place.

► There is the fact that basic parts of the traditional political system were aborted and never allowed to reach maturity.

The world was thus denied Nigeria's contribution in that regard.

► Foreign political system was imposed and Nigerians were required to adjust to it regardless of the pains thereof.

► More than anything else was the tremendous amount of lives lost in the ignoble trade of slave. The coming of the European put prize on human heads and greedy people seized the chance to make quick fortune.

**(2) Discuss extensively five major determinants of investment' In Nigeria.**

The major determinants are:

- Stock of capital goods.
- Quantity of capital per worker
- Technical knowledge
- Quantity and quality of human capital
- Social, religious and legal predicaments.

► STOCK OF CAPITAL GOODS: where there is a known and fixed stock of projects to be undertaken and opportunities for investment occur, there is then the possibility of utilizing the stock of capital goods thus depleting the reservoir of unutilized investment

Opportunities.

► QUANTITY OF CAPITAL PER WORKER:

it is a truism that as more and more technologically advanced tools are at the disposals of the worker, more and more output is achieved. According to Lipsey (1980) as long as a society has unexploited investment opportunities, productive capacity can be increased by increasing the stock of capital. Capital accumulation has a noticeable effect on output per man.

► TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE: a third

determinant is the technical knowledge used in replacing worn out capital good.

Innovations and technical knowledge contribute markedly to the growth of potential national income. The rate of returns on capital goods will increase as a result of increase in knowledge rather than just mere accumulation of capital.

Technical knowledge is therefore necessary to stimulate investment.

► QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF HUMAN CAPITAL: the quality of human capital relates not only to the improvement on health and longevity of the population, the improvements by these are but ends in themselves. However they have enormous consequences on production and productivity. Cutting down on illness, industrial and social accidents and absenteeism no doubt increases productivity per man hour if they have comparable increase in the working life-span. Again there is need to improve on the literacy and education of the labor force.

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## ►SOCIAL RELIGIOUS AND LEGAL

PREDICAMENTS: a social system which has social and religious habits characteristic of economic retardation of rural societies affects investment and eventually economic growth. Also land fragmentation and pattern of land ownership and natural resources affect their use and productivity. They also inhibit investment on land and its uses.

**2016/2017 Past Question**

**(1) Collective behavior" have the characteristic of being**

- (A) extraordinary/structured
- (B) spontaneous/ transitory
- (C) organized/unanticipated
- (D) ordinary/emergent

**(2) As a bureaucratic organization, the civil service in Nigeria is characterized by**

- (A) expertise/anonymity
- (B) politics/economy
- (C) amalgamation/ implementation
- (D) appointment/participation

**(3) The primary objective of foreign aid is to**

- (A) promote the political activities of recipient countries
- (B) under develop the recipient country
- (C) encourage the development and economic

growth of the recipient country

(D) make the recipient country to be indebted.

**(4) Collective bargaining is an integral issue**

(A) industrial revolution

(B) industrial relations

(C) industrial hegemony

(D) industrial growth

**(5) \_\_\_\_\_ is a source of revenue to the**

**Nigerian government**

(A) import duties

(B) capital flight

(C) jingaii tax

(D) depreciation allowance

**(6) Fiscal policy measures are used to**

(A) remove inflationary and deflationary gaps

(B) deregulate national income

(C) increase government expenditure

(D) create fluctuations of national income

**(7) independence in Nigeria accelerated the**

**pace for the \_\_\_\_\_**

(A) Socialization of the civil service

(B) industrialization of the civil service

(C) Nigerianization of the civil service

(D) Dichotomization of the civil service

**(8) \_\_\_\_\_ is regarded as the "father" of**

**trade unionism in Nigeria**

- (A) Adam Oshomole
- (B) Obafemi Awolowo
- (C) Nnamdi Azikiwe
- (D) Micheal Imoudu

**(9) The objectives of trade unions include all**

**but one or these**

- (A) Fair wages
- (B) Good conditions of service
- (C) freedom of association
- (D) Universal education

**(10) Among the Yoruba of south West**

**Nigeria, taxes and tributes were paid to the**

**ba through**

- (A) Elegbede
- (B) Oyomesi
- (C) Baale
- (D) Ogbibni

**(11) Among the Hausa/Fulani of Northern**

**Nigeria, the emirate was divided into districts**

**headed by**

- (A) Maaj
- (B) Gaiadima
- (C) Wazin
- (D) Hakimi

**(12) The aims of collective bargaining**

**include all but one of these**

- (A) industrial harmony
- (B) Rule making In the work place
- (C)Work to rule
- (D) Emoluments of workers.

**(13) Tied aid refers to**

- (A) Aid from bilateral donors
- (B) Aid without conditionality on execution
- (C) Aid from multilateral donors
- (D) Aid with conditionality on execution

**(14) industrial democracy is a form of \_\_\_\_\_**

- (A) Electing the board of directors
- (B) Trade union elections
- (C) Collective bargaining
- (D) industrial dispute

**(15) Post 2nd World war ideological divide**

**led to the of trade unions in Nigeria.**

- (A) Liberalization
- (B) Proliferation
- (C) identification
- (D) Abolition

**(16) As part of the reforms in the Nigeria**

**civil service, the Udoji reform of 1972-1974**

**translated into.**

(A) increase in the emolument of Workers

(6) increase in work hours

(C) increase in workers retirement age

(D) increase in number of workers

**(17) The "Cold War Era" in global reckoning**

**refers to tne period of \_\_\_\_\_**

(A) ideological contest between socialism and

capitalismn

(B) ideological contest between the West and the

rest or the world

(C) ideological contest between the East and the

rest of the World

(D) None of the above

**(18) The "green shoots of the Arab Spring"**

**refers to**

(A) the Arabian culture in North Africa

(B) the take off point of migrants in North Africa

C) the political re-awaking in Saudi Arabia

(D) The political re-awakening in North Africa

**(19) Iva Valley Enugu is to Nigeria as Soma**

**Manisa is to**

(A) Japan

(B) Poland

(C) )Turkey

(D) italy

**(20) in Nigeria, the daily work period**

**Stipulated law is**

- (A) ten hours
- (B) twelve hours
- (C) eight hours
- (D) five hours

**(21) The Nigerian economy presently is best**

**described as**

- (A) Capitalist
- (B) ocialist
- (C) autocra
- (D) mixed

**(22) The Berlin wall in Germany is a reminder**

- (A) The cold war era
- (B) That Berlin is part of Germany
- (C) Socialist incursion into Germany
- (D) A and C

**(23) The Emergence of trade unions in  
Nigeria is linked to the industrial revolution in**

- (A) America.
- (B) USSR
- (C) Asia
- (D) Europe.

**(24) The sources of Foreign Aid can be  
divided into two broad categories thus**

- (A) Financial and program
- (B) Technical and non-technical
- (C) Governmental and nongovernmental
- (D) Bilateral and multilateral

**(25) is not a typical example of  
the centralized traditional African political  
system**

- (A) Benin Kingdom of Mid west Nigeria
- (B) Nri Kingdom of Eastern Nigeria
- (C) Oyo Empire of Western Nigeria
- (D) Zau Zau Kingdom of Northern Nigeria.

**(26) The government is invariably drawn into  
Trade union activities in Nigeria Because**

- (A) Government is the regulator of union activities
- (B) Government is the largest employer of labour
- (C) All of the above
- (D) None of the above

**27. The Arab Maghreb union is to \_\_\_\_ as**

**ECOWAS Is to west Africa**

- (A) South Africa
- (B) East Africa
- (C) North Africa
- (D) None of the above.

**(28) Apart from her 1990 intervention to  
restore peace in Liberia, ECOMOG has also**

**intervened in \_\_\_\_**

- (A) Nigeria and Ghana
- (B) Sierra Leone and Cote de Voire
- (C) Guinea Bissau and Togo
- (D) Sao Tome and Principe

**(29) is not one of the impediments to**

**integration of ECOWAS**

- (A) The countries do not speak a common language
- (B) The members compete in the production of Similar goods
- (C) Despite her open borders, air travel in the sub region is Durdensome
- (D) None of the above

**(30) ECOWAS is made up of \_\_\_\_ Member**

**states**

- (A) 10
- (B) 25
- (C) 20
- (D) 15



**(31) The 1942 trade union congress demand for cost of living allowance was occasioned**

\_\_\_\_\_."

- (A) Equal pay For expatriate and indigenous workers
- (B) No work no pay agitations
- (C) inflation caused by World War 2
- (D) inability of the government to agree with unions

**(32) OPEC exemplifies economic**

**cooperation by \_\_\_\_\_**

- (A) development countries
- (B) African countries
- (C) underdeveloped countries
- (D) Asian countries

**(33) \_\_\_\_\_ had an observer status in**

**OPEC for more than twenty years.**

- (A) Nigeria

(B) Kuwait

(C) Gabon

(D) Angola

**(34) \_\_\_ is not one of the reasons for changing to**

**National Rolling plans in 1990**

(A) Fluctuation in crude oil prices

(B) High level of external and internal debt

(C) Backlog of uncompleted government projects

(D) High level of exploitation by the West.

**(35) Which of these political frame works**

**connote federal character/staffing policy?**

(A) Capitalism

(B) Socialism

(C) Regionalism

(D) Federal

**(36) In the frugal economy, the Gross National Product (GNP):**

(A) Devaluation of input at market prices

B) Value of output at market prices

(C) Total input minus output of market prices

(D) total output plus input of market prices

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**(37) is not a structure of collective**

**bargaining at the national level in Nigeria**

(A) Joint industrial council

(B) Joint negotiating council

- (C) Joint union council
- (D) Joint representative council

**(38) \_\_\_\_ is a commission of ECOWAS Secretariat**

- (A) Policy reform commission
- (B) Electoral commission
- (C) Technical and specialized commission
- (D) employment and poverty alleviation

**(39) The Macpherson constitution of 1954**

**provided for In Nigeria.**

- (A) Full independence
- (B) Increased regional autonomy
- (C) Amalgamation of Nigeria
- (D) Abrogation of colonialism

**(40) Global shortfall in the supply of crude oil**

**in 1973 made OPEC increase the price of oil**

**from 59 dollars per barrel to**

- (A) 12 dollars
- (B) 15 dollars
- (C) 20 dollars
- (D) 11.65 dollars

#### **OBJECTIVE ANSWERS**

- 1. A. 2. A 3.C 4.B 5.A 6.A 7.B 8.D 9.D 10.B
- 11.D 12.D 13.D 14.C 15.A 16.A 17.D 18.C 19. C 20.C
- 21. D 22.A 23.D 24.D 25.B 26.C 27.C 28.B 29. D 30. D

**31.A 32.A 33.B 34.D 35.D 36.B 37.A 38.A 39.B 40.D**

## **THEORY**

**(1) With relevant examples, discuss three (3) merits two (2) demerits of the Federal character Principle and staffing as practiced in Nigeria.**

**Merits:**

→ it demands that appointment is made reflecting the states structures: In this case federal character principle ensures that the states that are less privileged are considered and given adequate attention in order to assist them financially and economically

→ It helps in equitable distribution of resources: With the federal character principle, funds and allocations are equally distributed between states and all the state are bound to similar principle and constitution

→ It promotes national unity among

memeber states: Federal character helps to promote national unity among the various states in the country. This is because funds are distributed equally and the various government offices and positions are shared properly.

**Demerits:**

→less allocation: This can be seen in various sectors and ministries of the government when certain tribes havee left somr others with nothing due to hatred and wickedness. This is when the federal charatcer is not obeyed.

→Short Supply of smart people that will help builda company: Nigeria has a massive pool of smart people and intelligent people across the tribes that make up the country. Some tribes are smarter than the other. Thus, with the federal character principle, the smart ones will not selected for the right positions. Various positions and offices require someone that will add value to Wthe company regardless of the state,

tribe etc.

► Some tribes in Nigeria has monopolized everything and left others to suffer.

The banner features the logo of Federal University of Technology Owerri (FUTO) at the top left. At the top right is the SIPISI NEWS NETWORK logo with the tagline "bringing a new breed education....". The main title "SIPISI MEDIA NETWORK" is centered in large blue letters. Below it, the text "Official Admins" is displayed with a yellow swoosh graphic. Three circular portraits of the admins are shown: Ibinga Favour (Deputy), Chibuzor Chibukem Precious (CEO SIPISI MEDIA NETWORK), and Chukwudi Ebenezer (Project Manager). Below the portraits, the text lists "Our Network Services" followed by a grid of network types: News Network, Entertainment Network, Digital Network, Housing Network, Educational Network, and "and many more...". A call-to-action at the bottom encourages sponsorship or advert placement, providing contact numbers: 09096461985 or 08052950797.

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**2017/2018 PAST QUESTION**

**(1) The acronym OXFAM means**

- (A) oxford farm management
- (B) oxford committee for famine
- C) Oxford farmers membership
- (D) none of the above

**(2) The shooting of Enugu coal miners at Iva valley took place on**

- (A) September 18, 1949
- (B) November 18, 1949
- (C)December 16, 1949
- (D) none of the above

**(3) The first among ECOWAS Countries to gain independence from Britain is**

- (A) Togo
- (B) Mali
- (C) Ghana
- (D) Nigeria

**(4) Nigeria became a member of OPEC in the year**

- (A) 1960
- (B) 1961
- (C) 1971
- (D) 1981

**(5) As a component of investment is regarded as a durable asset**

- (A) investment in inventories
- (B) investment in capital goods
- (C) investment in durable goods
- (D) investment in housing

**(6) The general strike of 1945 was led by**

- (A) Obafemi Awolowo
- (B) Adams Oshiomole
- (C) Michael Imoudu
- (D) Osmond Osadebo

**(7) The general strike of 1945 lasted for**

- (A) 15 days
- (B) 25 days
- (C) 35 days
- (D) 45 days

**(8) \_\_\_\_\_ is one if the Francophone countries in West Africa**

- (A) Ghana
- (B) Nigeria
- (C) Gambia
- (D) Senegal

**(9) Political agitation in Nigeria are as a result of**

- (A) inequitable allocation of resources by the government
- (B) equitable allocation of resources by the government
- (C) effective implementation of the federal character principle by the government
- D) all of the above

**(10) The two ways a good economy can be maintained in Nigeria are**

- (A) dependence on aid /foreign loans
- (B) relying on importation/restrict exports
- (C) market price stability/tax regulation
- (D) capital flight/promotion of dependence

**(11) A good example of 'Direct Democracy' in traditional Nigeria political systems is**

- (A) Yoruba centralized political system
- (B) hausa/ Fulani centralized political system
- (C) igbo segmentary lineage system

(D) Bini centralized political system

**(12) Economic cooperation between two or more countries within a region leads to**

(A) economic decorporation

(B) economic integration

(C) economic migration

(D) economic emigration

**(13) Which type of 'investment' do multi-national corporations involve themselves In**

(A) outward investment

(B) circular investment

(C) triangular investmet

(D) inward investment

**(14) The federal government is invariably interested in trade unionism because**

(A) the government is the largest employer of labour

(B) the government discourages investment by

trade unions

(C) the government registers all trade unions

(D) all of the above

**(15) The civil service by definition is the**

(A) non-administrative machinery of the state

through which governments implements policy

(B) administrative machinery of the state through

which governments implements policy

(C) para-military arm if the state through which

governments enunciate policy

(D) non-responsive machinery of the state through which governments effect change

**(16) One of these is not an important gain of National Development Plans in Nigeria**

(A) promoting strategic decision making

(B) achieving realistic economic development

(C) to locate development projects in favoured

communities

(D) eradication of poverty in the country

**(17) is not a source of international aid**

(A) paris club

(B) non-governmental organizations

(C) Portugal

(D) none of the above

**(18) The administrative head of the federal ministry in Nigeria is**

(A) the minister

(B) the permanent secretary

(C) the director

(D) the head of service

**(19) The Macpherson constitution which established the North, East and western regions increased the number of the civil services in Nigeria to**

(A) 10

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) 8

**(20) In international aid, the industrial countries have dominated the category**

(A) produces

(B) consumer

(C) donor

(D) recipient

**(21) Multilateral aid differs from bilateral aid in the sense that**

(A) multilateral aid involves the facilitation of a third party

(B) multilateral aid involves more resources of a second party

(C) multilateral aid involves more collateral by the first party

(D) multilateral aid involves more than one party

**(22) Another name for multinational corporations is**

(A) global companies

(B) transitional companies

(C) transnational companies

(D) integrated companies

**(23) \_\_\_\_\_ has remained a unifying factor for traditional Nigerian societies trade**

(A) Trade

(B) marriage

(C) war

(D) language as part of culture

**(24) Among the Yoruba of south west Nigeria subordinate towns were administered by the**

(A) oba

(B) baale

(C) oyomesi

(D) ogboni

**(25) The kuta is to kede as \_\_\_\_ is to kanuri**

(A) maina

(B) gumsu

(C) mai

(D) sarki

**(26) The fourth national development plan covers the period \_\_\_\_**

(A) 1970-75

(B) 1975-80

(C) 1981-85

(D) 1990-92

**(27) The national rolling plan in Nigeria was introduced by**

(A) general Obasanjo

(B) general Abacha

(C) general Buhari

(D) general Babangida

**(28) The first planning experienced in Nigeria dates back to**

(A) 1930s

(B) 1960s

(C) 1940s

(D) 1970s

**(29) The major problem faced by trade unions in Nigeria include all but one of these**

(A) government interference

(B) poor wages

(C) ideological differences

(D) proliferation of unions

**(30) \_\_\_\_ is a Nobel Peace Prize awardee**

(A) prof wole Soyinka

(B) prof. chinua achebe

(C) prof ikenna Nzimiro

(D) prof Kenneth Dike

**(31) The eastern and western regions of Nigeria became self-governing in**

(A) 1957

B) 1867

(C) 1937

(D) 1947

**(32) \_\_\_\_\_ marked the resurgence of pressure for reforms in the Nigerian civil service**

(A) 1970s and 1980s

(B) 1950s and 1960s

(C) 1940s and 1950s

(D) 1920s and 1930s

**(33) The failure of the Whitely system gave primacy to the commission**

(A) Morgan commission

(B) Mbanefo commission

(C) Adebo commission

(D) Udoji commission

**(34) \_\_\_\_\_ is not a member of the tripartite relation in collective bargaining**

(A) politician

- (B) employer
- (C) employee
- (D) government

**(35) is measured based on realistic prices attached to the basic individual needs of people**

- (A) relative poverty
- (B) subsistence poverty
- (C) subjective poverty
- (D) abject poverty

**(36) The trade unions ordinance of 1938 was aimed at**

- (A) improving the welfare of workers
- (B) improving the welfare of trade unions
- (C) restricting the growth of unions
- (D) restricting the welfare of workers

**(37) Government welfare schemes and unemployment benefits are financed through**

- (A) loans
- (B) taxes
- (C) insurance
- (D) grants

**(38) The ECOWAS bank for investment and development is located in \_\_\_\_**

- (A) Abuja
- (B) lome
- (C) accra
- (D) Monrovia

**(39) The government influences the process of exports and imports by introducing**

- (A) demand and supply
- (B) subsidies and tariffs
- C) policies and penalties
- (D) all of the above

**(40) Basically, less developed countries seek foreign aid for three reasons**

- (A) economics, political, moral
- (B) development, food, shelter
- (C) food, shelter, clothing
- (D) sovereignty, independence, self-reliance

### **Answers**

1. A. 2. B 3. C. 4 C. 5. D. 6. C. 7. D. 8. D. 9. A. 10. C. 11. C. 12. B. 13. A. 14. A. 15. A. 16. C. 17. D. 18. B. 19. C. 20. C. 21. D. 22. C. 23. D. 24. C. 25. C. 26. C. 27. A. 28. B. 29. D. 30. A. 31. A. 32. A. 33. A. 34. A. 35. A. 36. B. 37. B. 38. B. 39. B. 40. A.

### **Theory**

- (1) Critically examine five (5) effects of poverty on national development in Nigeria.
- (2) Discuss five (5) major characteristics of Nigeria's colonial economy
- (3) Critically examine five (5) factors that have militated against the development of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

### **Theory Answers**

#### **1. The effects of poverty are**

- Poverty has led to increased crime rate in the country.
- Poverty has led to poor education of the children and young people in the country.
- It has caused increase in health problems and high mortality rate in the country.
- It has caused increase in youth restiveness and apathy towards the growth and development of Nigeria.

- It has led to poor growth and development in the country

### 3. The factors that militate against the development of ECOWAS are:

- Poverty
- The ECOWAS countries produce almost the same kinds of goods.
- Struggle for supremacy among ECOWAS leaders.
- They all depend on outside mostly western inputs in technology and finance.
- Some western countries thwart the efforts of ECOWAS to achieve aims and objectives.
- Lack of sincerity and seriousness with regards to ECOWAS objectives.
- Benefits derived from ECOWAS are easily available in alternative regional or international organizations.

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