

BENZOIC FAMILY
BEST SELLER

GST 108

**POLITY AND ECONOMY
OF NIGERIA**

**LECTURE NOTES &
PAST QUESTIONS**

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Turman of Liberia, who made the call in 1964. A subsequent agreement was signed between Cotes d' Voire, guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone in February 1965 but this came to nothing. In April 1972, General Gowon of Nigeria and General Eyadema of Togo relaunched the idea, drew up proposals and toured 12 countries soliciting their plan from July to August 1973. A meeting was then called at Lome Togo from 10-15 December 1973 which studied a draft treaty. This was further examined at a meeting of experts and jurists in Accra Ghana in 1974 and in a ministerial meeting in Monrovia Liberia in January 1975. Finally 15 West African countries signed the treaty for an Economic Community of West African States (treaty of Lagos) on 28th may 1975. The protocols launching ECOWAS were signed in Lome Togo on 5th November 1976. In July 1993 a revised ECOWAS treaty designed to accelerate economic integration and to increase political cooperation was signed.

The ECOWAS Parliament

The parliament is the assembly of peoples of the community. Its members represent all the peoples of West Africa. The ECOWAS parliament consists of 115 seats inaugurated in 2002. Each of the member states has five seats at least. The remaining seats are shared in proportion to the population. As a result Nigeria has 35 seats, Ghana 8, cote d'Ivoire 7, while Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali Niger and Senegal have 6. Each other country: Benin, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo have 5 seats each.

ECOWAS Members

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Mali.

Objectives / Contributions of ECOWAS

1. To promote cooperation and integration in economic, social and cultural activity of member states.
2. Establishment of an economic and monetary union through the total integration of the national economies of member state.
3. To raise the living standard of its peoples.
4. To maintain and enhance economic stability
5. To foster relations among member states
6. Contribute to the progress and development of the African continent.

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century. It gradually affected the political institution of the Hausa people. The Sarki was the head of the kingdom. There were several hereditary positions. Among these were Galadima who was the heir, also the Madawaki (Madaki) that is the master of horse or commander in chief, next in importance to the was the commander of the army who also advised the king on important issues such as appointment and termination of titled holders. He replied the king's address on feast days, summoned the chief's councilors to meeting, with whom he chose the new king. In some states these functions were performed by the Waziri (chief minister). Other officials of the king include the Magaji (lord of the treasuries), the yari (head goaler), the sarki dogari (head of king's body guard) and the sarkin yan doka (chief of police).

The king sat in his palace with the sarki fada (chief of the household) and others and listened to grievances and also administered justice. With the introduction of Islam, the Muslim system of justice was gradually adopted. There was the separation of the executive from the judiciary. The judiciary work was carried out by the alkali, with a sole judicial function, administering the Maliki code.

Taxes and dues collected include Zakat (tax on available in come) Jangali (tax paid on livestock) the Kharaj (land tax) Jizyah (captivation tax).

The Igbo Traditional Political System

The Igbos like other social group in Nigeria do not have clear memorial of their origin. There is however a faint trace of their origin from Israel.

Government and Politics: The Igbos operated on a dispersed political system and had no centralized political system. Political power was not centralized but rather was in the hands of groups of individuals with a settlement or village. First was the Ndi-ichie or Ndi Nze Na Ozo (titled nobles) who gain these titles by working hard and having a good character. Second group of power brokers was the age grade. This consisted of all males born within an interval of about five years. A third power was in the Okpala or head of lineage (the oldest man within that lineage).

Judicial, Social and Economic Matters: As in political organization, the judicial process varies in all section of Igbo land even from village to village. But generally it began with the Umunna or lineage group. Within the group there was an Okpala or Opara, eldest son who held the family Ofo (insignia of authority usually handed over from past generation). As such, the Opara was the visible link between the living and the dead in the family. When a case is brought for hearing it is usually deliberated upon until

LDCs and also their political power internationally. The survival of OPEC lies in its ability to maintain an agreed production level so as to determine the price of world oil. It is only by controlling production level that OPEC can meaningfully control price of its outputs.

The OPEC Secretariat

The OPEC secretariat is the executive organ of the organization located in Vienna; it also functions as the headquarters of the organization in accordance with the provisions of the OPEC statute. It is responsible for the implementation of all resolutions passed by the conference and carries out all decisions made by the board of governors. The secretariat was originally established in 1961 in Geneva Switzerland. In April 1965, the 8th extraordinary OPEC conference approved a host agreement with the government of Austria moving the organization's headquarters to the city of Vienna on September 1st 1965.

OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)

The OPEC Fund for International Development is a multilateral development finance institution established in 1976 by the member states of OPEC. The idea of OFID was conceived at the conference of heads of state of OPEC member nations which was held in Algiers, Algeria in March 1975. OFID's objective is to reinforce financial cooperation between OPEC member states and other developing countries by providing financial support to the latter for their socio-economic development. OFID headquarters is located in Vienna, Austria.

MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS (MNC)

Different writers refer MNC variously to mean international traditional 'global' corporations. Obviously what is meant is a corporation that controls production facilities in more than one country. The multinational corporation has four degrees of involvement in the international operation of business firms:

- Export activities
- Foreign licensing and joint ventures
- Overseas operation
- Multinational operations

Foreign licensing is usually resulted to when the firm feels it cannot risk a full scale entry and also when there are restrictions against foreign investments in overseas markets.

motivation which are critical for economic and social development, creative and productive resource. Manpower (human resource) development includes:

- Investment by society in education
- Investment by employers in training
- Investment in individual in time and money

The process of man power development falls into two categories: Formal education which falls into primary, secondary and higher institutions. Non-formal education (out of school education) which covers all forms of training and instructions outside the formal educational institutions.

The aims of Human resource development include to make the best and effective use of man power resources and to be able to anticipate the problems that may likely arise from possible surpluses or shortages of man power.

Phase (1976-1984)

Eastern Asian Nations, The European Economic Community, the Organization of American States, the Economic Community of West African States and the East African Economic Community to mention a few.

A Profile of the Economy of Nigeria

Oil and manufacturing and particularly agriculture including forestry and fisheries remain a key factor in Nigeria's economic development. They remain the largest employer of labor, principal source of food, and raw materials. Nigeria is the second largest exporter of groundnut and until recently the oil palm products. It is the second largest exporter of cocoa. Rubber and cotton have also been important sources of foreign exchange. In 1970, these five products accounted for 30% of total export and 70% of non oil export.

Constraints on Development and Needs

Land: The total land area in Nigeria is 228 million acres (923, 768 Km²) of which only 84 million acres are judged to be of medium and high productivity suitable for agriculture. In the south, population pressure has become serious in the tree crop belt, while in the north, extension of cultivation has reduced the grazing area leading to overgrazing.

Technique: Production is carried out almost entirely by small farmer. The implements used are hoes, cutlasses and other primitive tools.

Inputs: The use of improved inputs such as fertilizers, insecticides is extremely limited.

Irrigation: Annual rainfall ranges from 20 inches in the north, to about 160 inches in the south eastern region of Nigeria of which this is not sufficient to give a maximum output.

Tenure: land tenure varies among the ethnic groups but a common feature is the absence of individual ownership.

Transport: Transport is the principal component of marketing cost. But the transport network and the main arterial roads are in poor condition because of vehicle overloading and inadequate maintenance.

Credit: Lack of agricultural credit (mostly from commercial banks) is a major handicap to farmers.

THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICA STATES (ECOWAS)

History and Background

The idea for a West African community goes back to President William

CHAPTER TWO

ECONOMIC ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

No nation can survive without a sound economy. In Nigeria, the role of government is most visible in the area of planning, revenue allocation and collection including taxation, monitoring and implementation of national economic policy over a 5 year period. Planning is the most crucial aspect of government role in the economy. Here the government takes stock of the current state of the economy, noting the problem points and the strength of the economy. It also provides guidelines for both internal and external investors in the economy as well as for pay and remunerations. In Nigeria, the most prominent of this plan is what is called the National development Plan.

Government also provide necessary infrastructure such as transportation, telecommunication, ports facilities, effective law-enforcement agency etc, to support economic growth. It is also the burden of the government to provide necessary resources including revenue for the economic sector both for the maintenance of the infrastructure and for inputs in the economy.

Above all there is also the role of government to provide the necessary and enabling environment for economic activities to thrive. Apart from providing law enforcement agents and establishing rules and regulation, the government has the additional burden of producing and maintaining a stable political system.

In Nigeria, government determines prices, rates of inflation for and rate of foreign exchange. Government is visible in all spheres of the economy.

Global Perspective of the Economy

No nation is an economic island itself. The world is becoming increasingly interdependent in virtually all sectors be it politics, economics and social relations. This is even more so in the area of national economy. The Nigerian economy is directly linked to world economy in the area of monetary transactions, exchange of raw materials, manufactured goods and all kinds of services. Nations are now tending towards integrating with countries in the same region. This is intended to assist liberalization of terms of trade, unify and strengthen their monetary system and facilitate the exchange of goods, services and information relating to economic development. So far there several such union such as Association of South

confer traditional authority was either or a combination of the following:

- Decent or close connection with the ruling family.
- Exhibition of peculiar ability or bravery
- Wealth
- Patronage and clientage
- Appointment as warrant chief by the colonial authority.

Functions of Traditional Rulers

1. Formulation of general proposals on any aspect of life of the community in their domain
2. Giving publicity to tax and helping to collect same
3. Support for arts and culture.
4. Making representations to government & other organizations on behalf of their community
5. Harmonizing of the activities of Local Government Councils
6. Coordination of development plans of local governments

The 1979 constitution to a large extent dealt a devastating blow to the position of traditional rulers. It reduced their role drastically to that of advisory and nothing more. This in effect meant that they could only bark but could not bite. Since then it has remained a major question for political scientist whether the new dispensation would require the services of traditional rulers. There are divided views as the traditionalists' still feel traditional rulers' are relevant while the radicals say otherwise. This debate has remained inconclusive as government is still unsure of what to do with traditional rulers.

Effect of European Intervention on Government & Politics in Nigeria

Before the 19th century, we have seen that the different peoples that constitute what later became Nigeria had managed their political, economic, judicial and social affairs with great success. The result of this has been several centuries of peace and tranquility, of abundance of food and a general sense of happiness.

1. 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 latter by producing what it does not really need and consuming what it does not produce.
2. 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.

- A land of bright and full opportunities for all citizens
- A free and democratic society.

Third National Development Plan (1975-80)

The third national development plan is the largest and most ambitious plan ever launched in Nigeria, with an estimate of over N32 billion. The plan specifies seven short listed objectives in achieving the five principal national (second) objectives. The short terms are

- Increase in per capital income
- More even distribution of income
- Reduction in the level of unemployment
- Increase in the supply of high level man power
- Diversification of the economy
- Balanced development
- Indigenization of economic activities.

Fourth National Development Plan (1981-85)

The fourth national development plan was the first to be formulated by a democratically elected government under a new constitution based on the presidential system of government. It had a project capital expenditure of about 82 billion naira. It also involved the three levels of government. The plan was a product of the federal ministry of planning, other federal ministries, agencies and state ministries of economic planning as well as private sector bodies such as national association of chamber of commerce, industry, mines and agriculture and the manufacturing association of Nigeria. The plan emphasized key sectors such as agriculture, particularly food production, manufacturing, education, and man power development and infrastructural facilities and also social services particularly housing and water supply and health.

First National Rolling Plan (1990-92)

The main objective of the first national rolling plan was to consolidate the achievements made so far in the implementation of the structural adjustment programme (SAP). The key objectives of the first three year rolling plan are:

- Attainment of higher levels of self sufficiency in the production of food and other raw materials.
- Laying a solid foundation for a self reliant industrial development as

- traditional Nigerian society 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 pre-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 b. 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

2016/2017 Rain Semester Examination

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 ina. industrial revolution b. industrial relation c. industrial hegemony d. industrial

judicial head of the country. He remained the overall representative of the kede in the council of Nupe elders.

The authority of the kede chief rests in three main factors:

1. The first is that the kede chieftaincy is hereditary and came from a mythical first kuta who was invested with the rule by Tsoede, the ancestor king and culture hero of the Nupe.

2. The second factor lies in the overwhelmingly strong economic position of the kede chief. His resources allow him to acquire a large fleet of canoes (for livelihood and military action).

3. Finally the position of the Kede chief is made finally secure by the fact that the most important political offices in the kede state are allotted to his blood relations.

Political offices among the kede are in two categories. A small group of rank holders, ticizi (titled ones) who reside in Muregi with the kede chief. Titled emissaries of the kuta, Egbazi (delegates) who are in charge of the various kede settlements and colonies.

Social and Political Structure of the Kanuri

The kingdom was administered by hereditary sovereign known as Mai. He was attended to by a governing state council of twelve whom in theory controlled almost all his decisions. The councilors were chosen from the Maina i.e. members of the royal family and the kacella (kogana), great dignitaries of servile origin.

The most important councilors were the kaigama (commander in chief and warden of the south), the yerima (warden of the east and keeper of the king's household), and the galadima (warden of the west).

The Magira (queen mother) was responsible for the Mai's food and could prevent him from doing anything she did not approve.

The Magara (king's official elder sister) had control over the Mai's sons who were brought up from birth in her house.

The Gumsu (first wife of the king also enjoyed privilege positions and had great power and influence

Hausa State Social and Political Organization.

Early Hausa social and political organization was centered around the Birini wall (usually enclosed, a large, self sufficient community, which was united by trade and industry as well large area of open land which was used for agriculture). Islam became the religion of the ruling class in the 15th

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The Federal Character and Staffing

The Nigeria civil service was inherited from the colonial administration. The 1954 constitution restructured the Nigerian civil service into regions. There were three regions and four distinct civil services in the country. One for each region and the fourth for the federation. In 1965, we had four regions (eastern, western, northern, and mid western) and the five civil services. In 1967, a twelve state structure was put to place with thirteen civil services. Recently there is a thirty six state structure, seven hundred and seventy local governments with headquarters at Abuja, all having their peculiar civil services.

The civil service in Nigeria is characterized by **permanence, impartiality, expertise and anonymity.**

The federal character and staffing demands the appointment is made reflecting the states structures. The federal government's need to ensure equitable distribution of resources as to all and sundry and to the federating states is enshrined in the 1979 constitution "the federal character principle". The principle in section 14(3) of the 1979 constitution informs that the composition of the government of the federation or any of its agencies and the conduct of its affairs shall be carried out in such a manner as to reflect the federal character of Nigeria and the need to promote national unity and also to command national loyalty thereby ensuring that there shall be no predominance of persons from few states or from a few ethnic or other sectional groups in that government or any of its agencies.

The fundamental objectives of the 1979 constitution are grouped under the following sub divisions: political objectives, economic objectives, social objectives, educational objectives and foreign policy objectives.

Civil Service Structure and Organization

The civil service at both the state and federal levels consists of ministries or departments that are headed by a minister in the case of a federal ministry and a commissioner in the case of a state ministry. Each ministry was until the 1988 reforms headed by a permanent secretary. The Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida regime changed their name to director-general.

The hierarchy of the civil service is such that the workers reports to their various heads of departments who in turn reports to the minister in charge of the ministry. The minister in turn reports at the federal level.

justice is done.

The offences and their punishment are as follows: Murder (death), Theft of yam and livestock (death), Stealing (sold into slavery), Laziness (sold into slavery). Others include adultery for which the husband will be compensated with a goat and fowl, for assault such a person is fined and made to pay damages to the injured party, for kidnapping, the penalty was that offender will be sold into slavery or even death, for defilement of Juju, the offender may be beheaded or shot while for witchcraft, the witch was made to take poison.

The Yoruba Traditional Political System

The Yoruba due to their culture, religion and work of art, it is generally believed that they possibly migrated from Egypt. Ile ife is now generally believed to represent the earliest stage in the development of Yoruba culture. According to oral tradition, this stage was founded by Ora-Miyan, the son of Oduduwa who came from Ife.

Political Organization: The head of the old Oyo Empire was the alafin with his elaborate court of priests, officials and eunuchs. In theory he was in the words of his titles (Iga Keji Orisa) the fountain of authority and companion of the gods. His powers were limited by the Oyomesi (made up of seven members) who were the king makers. The Oyomesi was the council of state; they were the principal councilors of the alafin. Their offices were hereditary for life. The oyomesi were headed by the Bashorun (the priest minister), who can get rid of the alafin by asking him to go to sleep (commit suicide). In addition was the ogboni cult in the deliberations of which the Oyomesi participated. The Ogboni cult acted as a check on the powers of both the Alafin and the Oyomesi. Next in importance to the Oyomesi was the Esos, who were eunuchs and guardian of the kingdom and had a military title of Iba. The greatest among the Esos was kankafa.

NIGERIAN TRADITIONAL RULERS

According to Weber, traditional authority refers to that form of domination that rest upon routine behavior which have over the years come to be regarded as an invaluable norm of conduct or upon piety for what actually exist. Under traditional rule citizens are subject to conventions rather than laws. Traditional rule is highly personalized since obedience is owed to the person who occupies the authority position.

In Nigeria, traditional rulers and chiefs have been an important aspect of Nigerian politics from time immemorial. In Nigeria what could rightly

Railway Workers Union and the Nigerian Union of Teachers. The aims of all these unions were to obtain better conditions of employment for their members.

Still under this first phase, in 1938 the trade union ordinance was passed. The objective was to restrict the growth of mushroom unions. In 1939 the unions pressed for a cost of living award to improve on the welfare of the workers and then the bridges committee was set up to look into the cost of living issue. The committee submitted a report in 1942 with recommendations for implementing a substantial cost of living allowance to all workers. In 1942 a department of labor was formally created to take care of labor problems. The negotiations for the cost of living allowance brought Michael Imoudi to limelight. He played some prominent role that he was arrested and detained in January 1934. He was released in 1945.

Second Phase (1945-1944)

The year 1945 was crucial in the history of trade unionism in Nigeria. The only labor movement was the Trade Union Congress. The congress had overwhelming support from the workers that it encouraged the demand for a cost of living award over and above the awards made in 1942. The government refused to yield to their demand and as a result, a general strike was called which lasted for 45 days. This necessitated the setting up of the Tudor Dennis commission which granted substantial increase in salaries to workers on zonal basis. In 1950 the main unions, the Trade Union Congress, the African Civil Servant, Technical Worker Unions and the Nigerian National Federation of Labor, formed a central body known as the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC). One significant factor that brought the unions closer was the shooting of Enugu coal miners on November 18th 1949 at Iva Valley.

In 1957, the all Trade Union Federation came into being. Between 1957 and the time of independence there were splits and the union went through a period of ups and downs in spite of the reconciliation conference summoned in Ibadan in 1962 under the chairmanship of Mr. K.O. Mbadiwe, the then federal minister of labor but the conflict was not resolved.

Third Phase (1963-1975)

The Nigerian unions had rough times under the military rule. On the one hand, they were forbidden by decree to use their power and strike. On the other hand, they were also not allowed to use a threat to obtain what they wanted.

Functions of the Civil Servants

1. They help in the formulation of state policies and the implementation of the policies
2. They prepare bills for the minister who presents it to the house of assembly
3. They advise the minister on policy in the context of current problems and issues.
4. They see to the organization and control of the administrative machinery of the government.
5. They undertake special duties such as the conducting commissions of enquiry, which are set up by the government from time to time.
6. They run the day to day administration of the government.

Problems of the Civil Service

1. The poor state of the economy
2. Political instability
3. Incessant change of government and jaundiced political transition programmes.
4. Awards or concession made to workers in the civil service reflect political consideration rather than economic imperatives slated to alleviate the economic sufferings of the workers.
5. There was always a time lag between when commission's reports are released and when they are implemented.
6. Trade unionism has been stifled.
7. The manner with which government regard wage commission as against collective bargaining undermines collective bargaining.

3. Foreign political system was imposed and Nigerians were required to adjust to it regardless of the pains thereof.
4. Our history had to be twisted in their favor and our culture was mesmerized and made to take second place.
5. 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.
6. Agricultural produce were exchanged at ridiculous prizes with wine, whisky, tobacco and gun powder. While industries were booming in Britain and America, Nigeria stood still watching as America and Britain marched majestically into the 20th century.

POLITY AND ECONOMY OF NIGERIA SINCE 1960

The Nigerian state came into being on the 1st of October 1960 having been a British colony for over one hundred years. With the independence constitution, Nigeria became a federated republic. Although independence was won without violence, violence has been part of Nigeria for so many years.

The Polity

In the political arena, the most important problem is that of political instability. Among the causes of political instability is the successful and unsuccessful attempt by a section of the public sector, the Nigerian armed forces to seize supreme political power by force of arms without support of other social forces in society. The chain reaction sparked off in January 1966 (the first coup d'etat) has left in its trails assassinations, civil war, terrorist bombing and a dehumanized, disenfranchised and docile political community. This has become the most crucial of all such problems that Nigeria has to contend with. Without political stability, a country cannot enjoy the normal economic progress, political development and a settled social environment which is essential for the implementation of good projects. Without political stability, a country cannot enjoy the normal process of political development which in itself is an important aspect of the quality of life of Nigerians.

The Economy

The economic issues also contribute to the political nature of a country. In the Nigerian context, the major economic problems are:

1. Exploitation of the masses by Multinational Corporations (MNC)
2. Extreme and almost helpless dependence on the outside world for

development of indigenous defense forces. It can also include the loan of officers on secondment and the provision of all type of military equipments.

Sources of Foreign Aid

Voluntary Organizations: Such as Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM) and the Paris club.

Developed Countries: Such as USA, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Russia, Portugal, Belgium etc.

International Organizations: Such as United Nations Organization (UNO), International Bank for Reconstruction and development (IBRD) also known as World Bank, international monetary fund (IMF), International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Effects of Foreign Aid

It has been known that countries give aid primarily because it is in their political, strategic and or economic self interest to do so. While some development assistance may be motivated by moral and purely humanitarian reasons to assist the less fortunate, there is no historical evidence to suggest that over longer periods of time donor nations assist others without expecting some benefits (political, economic, military) in turn. One can therefore separate the motivations of donor nations into two broad but often inter-related categories: political and economic.

Political Implications of Foreign Aid

This has being by far the primary motivation of aid-granting nations especially the two major competing donor countries, the United States and the Soviet Union. They grant aids to third world nations with the aim of purchasing their security and propping up their sometimes shaky regimes than promoting long term social and economic development. Furthermore it is widely agreed that donor countries have utilized foreign aid as a political lever to prop up or under-pin friendly regimes in third world countries which were perceived to be in the national security interest of western nations.

Economic Implications of Foreign Aid

The principal economic arguments which have been advanced in support of foreign aid are;

1. External resources (both loans and grants) can play a critical role in supplementing domestic resources to meet the target of levels of saving

together. 42 were Trade Unions, 19 were senior staff associations, and 9 represented employers' organization. The Nigerian Labor Congress was a toothless bull dog during the military era of 1966-1979 but with the advent of democracy the congress began to bark.

Collective Bargaining

Collective bargaining is the process of negotiation between a union and the management of an organization over terms of employment. Collective bargaining is recognized as one of the major bedrock in industrial relations especially in the process of industrial democracy. It plays a crucial role in creating and sustaining industrial peace through early recognition of emergency areas of conflicts and taking steps to remove them through dialogue and agreements. It deals with problems ranging from employment to wages and layoffs. It established a system of checks and balances against the management authority. It also brings with it a new way of day to day interpretation of the rules known as grievance procedure.

Aims of Collective Bargaining

1. The distribution of economic wealth or setting the prices of labor
2. Rule making in the work place
3. Methods of settling disputes

Conditions for Collective Bargaining

1. The first condition is that workers must recognize employers before they can take part of collective bargaining. By the trade union act of 1978, the Nigerian unions have been given automatic recognition.
2. For any meaningful collective bargaining, there should be free flow of relevant information on the profit, loss and productive increases.
3. Once an agreement is reached, it should be adhered to by both parties or negotiators.

Government Intervention in Trade Disputes

Government is the third actor in the industrial relations system that sets the guide under which the system operates. Government also acts as an arbiter when there is an impasse during the un-implementation of any agreement.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Human resource development is the process of acquiring and increasing the number of persons who have education, skills, and experience and the

CHAPTER EIGHT POVERTY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Poverty is a social problem. It is also a comparative concept. That is to say the poor are poor in the sense that they are deprived relative to what the rich have. The world development of 2000/2001 defines poverty as pronounced deprivation in wellbeing. The report goes further to state that "to be poor" is to be hungry, to lack shelter, and clothing, to be sick, and not cared for, to be illiterate, and not to be schooled. In Nigeria poverty is highlighted by the collapse of the rural economy and affluence that depicts urban life.

Conceptual Issues and Definitions of Poverty

Absolute Poverty: Social scientist has tried to fix a standard with which poverty may be measured. Such a yardstick would be a universal standard operating in all societies and known as poverty line. Poverty begins below this line, and ceases above it. It aims at establishing the basic or minimum amount of healthy life. It is therefore referred to as absolute or subsistence poverty. This could not be achieved because of a factor known as "basic cultural needs" which vary from place to place and changes over time.

Relative Poverty: To avoid the problem inherent in the use of absolute standards based on either "basic human needs" or "basic cultural needs" the idea of relative standard was developed. Relative poverty is measured on the basis of assessment of what a particular society considers being reasonable and acceptable standard of living and lifestyle at any given time. The concept of relative poverty is not without its own problems. This concept assumes that it is possible to have a standard generally acceptable within a given society as reasonable and acceptable lifestyle.

Subjective Poverty: Subjective poverty is interested in the subjective perception individuals have about themselves. The importance of the subjective concept of poverty lies in the fact that to a large extent people act according to the perception they have about themselves. The importance of the subjective concept of poverty lies in the facts that to a great extent people act according to their perception of themselves.

Theories on the Causes of Poverty

The Positive Feedback Theory of Poverty: This is also known as vicious circle theory of poverty. This theory supposes that circumstances of the poor combine to retain them in poverty. The prevalent reason for the poor remaining in poverty is that the type of housing, educational opportunities, and food available to the poor put them in disadvantage position to compete with the rich. A combination of these odds against the poor forms a vicious circle that perpetuates the poverty of the poor.

investment and foreign exchange.

2. External assistance is assumed to facilitate and accelerate the process of development by stimulating and generating additional domestic savings as a result of the higher growth rates which it is presumed to reduce. Eventually the need for aid disappears as local resources then become sufficient to make the development process self sustaining.
3. Financial assistance needs to be supplemented by technical assistance in the form of high level manpower transfer to ensure that aid funds are most efficiently utilized to generate economic growth.
4. Finally the amount aid should be determined by the recipient country's absorptive capacity, a euphemism for its ability to use aid funds wisely and productively (the way donors want them to be used.)

viable projects that could fully absorb sectoral fund allocations. Other problems of national development plan in Nigeria include:

- Under expenditure.
- Lack of funds.
- Disparity between planned and actual capital expenditure.
- Plan distortion and disruption.
- Lack of feasibility studies.

Characteristics of Underdevelopment

1. Low level of income 2. Low saving 3. Low productivity 4. Dominance of agriculture and subsistent economy 5. Limited technical progress 6. High population growth rate 7. High rate of unemployment 8. High dependency ratio

Reasons for Under-Development

1. The economic sector is mostly restricted to primary production with little to modern science and technology
2. The mineral mined is not fully processed before they are sold
3. The economies of underdeveloped countries lack industrial back up
4. The agricultural sector is inefficient and poorly coordinated
5. Exploitation by greater nations due to that nature of colonial experience (neo colonialism)
6. The gains of underdeveloped economies are not often ploughed back into productive ventures.
7. Their currencies are highly devalued and cannot command varieties of goods imported from overseas.

Relevance of Development Planning In Nigeria

Level of Per-Capital Income: since it is generally known that one of the main features of underdevelopment is low per capital income, there is an urgent need for development planning to combat this. Per capital income is very low in LDCs and also in Nigeria and the level of production in both agriculture and industrial sectors is exceptionally low.

Gap between the Rich and the Poor: it has been noted that there is a very wide gap between the rich nations and the less developed nations of the world including Nigeria. The development gap continues to widen to the disadvantage of the LDCs. There is therefore the urgent need to make plans aimed at bridging the gap by accelerated development of all the countries including Nigeria.

CHAPTER SIX

INVESTMENT AND THE ECONOMY; A GENERAL OVERVIEW

To enable us understand clearly the concept of investment, there is need to explore the meanings of the circular flow of income and national income. In the circular flow of income, money passes from household to firms in return for goods and services which are produced by the firms. Money also passes from firms to households in return for the factors services which members of the household provide to the firms.

The process of satisfaction of needs and services through the products provided by the firms and the firm's demands for and payments for the factor brings us to a full circle and explain the flow of income especially at the micro economic level.

Macro economics on the other hand is the study of the characteristics and determinants of the circular flow when it is looked at in the large context with most of its interesting but bewildering details suppressed.

National Income (Y)

Total market value of all goods and services produced in the economy during a specific period of time (x). The total of all incomes earned over the same period of time say period x.

National Income Accounting

National income accounting involves the measurement of the flow of output of goods and services and of inputs of factors of production which pass through the market in the economy during a specific period.

Spendrift Economy

In a single Spendrift economy there are only two groups of decision takers - the household and firms. Households earn their income by selling to the firms the services of factors of production (land, labor, and capital) and in turn spend all the income from the sale in purchasing goods and services from the firms. Firms also sell their output to the household and the money they receive is in turn paid to the households in return for factor services. In a spendthrift economy, neither the firms nor the household save anything. Expenditure is the order of the day.

In a spendrift economy, two approaches are used in the calculation of national income. These are the Output-Expenditure approach and the Factor

Futo Past Question 2014/2015 Rain Semester 28/8/15

- 1 is not an international financial institution (a) IMF (b) world bank
(c) FAO (d) London club
2. In the Hausa political system, the head of palace workers is known as
(a) Sarikin Pawa (b) Sarikin Dogari (c) Sarikin Ruma (d) Sarikin Fada
3. The emergence of a new oba in Yoruba traditional system must be approved by (a) Elegbe (b) Baale (c) Oyomesi (d) Ogboni cult
4. The divided emirate districts in the Hausa traditional political system was headed by (a) Madawaki (b) Hakimi (c) Waziri (d) Galadima
5. In the Igbo traditional system, the smallest unit of social and political organization is (a) Umuada (b) Otu ebiri (c) Umunna (d) Ozo title holders
6. Non-formal education is also known as (a) developmental education (b) out-of school education (c) national education (d) none of the above
7. The balance in development of the different sectors of the economy and various geographical areas is known as (a) total development (b) real development (c) balanced development (d) sustainable development
8. Trade unions have the following functions except (a) wage negotiation (b) policy analysis and implementation (c) improvement in the working condition of workers (d) settlement of disputes
9. The fourth national development plan covered the period of
(a) 1970-1974 (b) 1980-1983 (c) 1980-1985 (d) 1981-1985
10. Internationalization of production and efficient transfer of technology is a major feature of (a) LDC (b) MNCs (c) FDI (d) NNPC
11. All these are features of civil service except (a) permanence (b) political neutrality (c) wage negotiation (d) impartiality
12. ... is defined as gross national product minus the capital consumption allowance (a) Gross National Income (b) Net National income (c) Total National allowance (d) a&c
13. Total investment is also known as (a) total income (b) gross income
(c) gross investment (d) final investment
14. Imposed political system and social disorganization in Africa are all features of (a) Multinational Corporations (b) Economic integration
(c) Capitalism (d) Colonialism
15. Kharaj is a tax paid on (a) Livestock (b) tobacco (c) market (d) land
16. One of the problem of foreign aid is (a) fear of industrialization
(b) fear of undue interference (c) fear of cold war (d) none of the above

The Walter Haragin commission was headed by a non Nigerian, the then chief justice of the gold coast (Ghana). Its major charge was the recommendation of how to recruit and train Nigerians for senior post in the Nigerian government service. In its report the commission recommended the establishment of the senior service cadre which was eventually made up of Europeans with access to various social services and benefits and the junior service cadre made up of only Africans who offered only their labor power. The Hugh foot commission had the same charge as the haragin commission. In the report submitted, it recommended the establishment of a central public service commission. There were provisions for meritocracy and open competition for senior positions. There were hundred and seventy two senior positions set aside to be occupied by Nigerians alone but this could not materialize since there were no qualified Nigerians to occupy the positions.

Due to the failure of the reports of many of the commission, the Whitley council system which has been in use in the UK was introduced in 1948. The Whitley council system constituted three councils which took care of the senior, junior and industrial technical workers respectively. The major functions of these councils were to serve as machinery for negotiation and dispute settling in the public sector. Another reason for the introduction of the Whitley council system was as a result of the recognition of the increasing complexities of personnel management in the civil service. But then although the Whitley council system had powers, the council's activities were stifled due to lack of fund and bureaucratic bottle necks. The Whitley council system ended up a consultative body rather than bargaining machinery either for senior, junior or industrial staff.

The Simon Adebo commission of 1970-71 recorded much success and there were increases in the number of Nigerians in the senior service cadre. It also reviewed salaries and wages of workers and established the public service review commission. The Elwood grading team came up with a lot of recommendations among which were adjustment of inequalities in the grade in the civil service. The team proposed a unified service structure which would offer opportunities of equal pay for equal work done irrespective of race, ethnicity or religion.

The Whitley system gave primacy to the Udoji commission of 1972-74. This commission undertook the restructuring of the bargaining and negotiation machinery. It made a recommendation for the establishment of three national public service negotiating councils. The primary objectives of the councils include exploring ways of finding lasting solutions to matters

Reasons for Entering Into International Trade

1. A country would want to purchase those commodities it cannot produce locally because of climatic and geological barriers.
2. A country will buy from another country those commodities it produces only in insufficient quantities.
3. A country will purchase from another country those commodities it produces at greater expense than the commodities it exports to pay for them. Fundamentally domestic and foreign trades are not different. Their differences lie on international social, economic and political friction which hinders the free operation of the demand and supply (the fundamental determining factors) at the international level. Natural barriers such as sea, desert and mountains and national boundaries are two such hindrances. But with the development of communications and transport, some of these obstacles have been surmounted a great deal.

Characteristic of Foreign Trade

1. Foreign trade takes place because resources of each country are limited and scarce. Nature has not been generous enough to endow each country with abundant natural resources.
2. It is trade across state borders.
3. Trade between two countries can occur if it is possible to exchange one country's currency with another.
4. International trade does not necessarily relocate factors of production. What it does is to enable the output of the surplus resources to be used to meet foreign demand.
5. Population density of any country essentially determines its export capacity. The reason is because it determines the total volume of production, level of internal consumption and the volume of surplus production that is exportable.

Bilateral Trade

This refers to the trade between one country and another. It can be transacted either in exchange of commodity transaction, foreign monetary, exchange, cultural and scientific exchange or some other exchanges as trade relations dictate.

Multilateral Trade

This refers to trade between one country and several others. This kind of trade may involve visible export and imports. Visible exports and imports

- (3) reasons / illustrations refute or accept this assertion.
2. With three (3) illustrations distinguish between the basic cultural needs and basic human needs of Nigerians as it relates to poverty.
 3. With relevant examples discuss three (3) merits and two (2) demerits of the Federal character principle and staffing as practiced in Nigeria

Federal University of Technology

Directorate of General Studies

2017/2018 Rain Semester Examination

GST 108: Polity and Economy of Nigeria Date: 13/09/2018

Time: 1 hr. 30 mins

Section A. Type A.

Instruction: Answer All Questions, the objective answer sheet should be collected 30 mins in to the examination.

1. The acronym OXFAM means (a) oxford farm management (b) oxford committee for farming (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 investmentis 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) Micheal Imoudu (d) Osmond Osadebo
7. The general strike of 1965 lasted for (a) 15 days (b) 25 days (c) 35 days (d) 45 days
8.is one of the francophone countries in West Africa (a) Ghana (b) Nigeria (c) Gambia (d) Senegal

In the beginning the expansion of MNC activities was generally regarded as favorable trend in the world economy. They were seen as patent agents of economic development. Today MNCs stand condemned by many groups such as organized labor, Marxist and neo-Marxists, government of LDCs. Some analysts have defined multination corporations as corporations deriving more than 25% of its profit or sale from production and marketing in foreign countries.

In several ways, it can be argued that the MNCs contribute to international economic development. According to the supporters of MNCs, the world economy derives two important benefits from the operation of MNCs: The internationalization of production and the efficient transfer of technology. Also MNCs make advance technologies available to developing countries, although it is felt that the import of foreign technology has not had the numerous positive effect hoped.

Motives for International Investment

1. A need to get behind tariff walls to safeguard a company's export market against the emergence of local competition.
2. Greater efficiency and responsiveness by producing in the local market.
3. The possibility of lower production cost (especially labor cost) in low wage countries.
4. As a defensive measure to forestall efforts by competitors to capture lucrative foreign markets and to keep open sources of supply.
5. The need to diversify product lines to avoid fluctuations in earnings.
6. The desire to exploit technological advantage more fully.
7. A desire to avoid home country regulation.
8. To tap resources that originates abroad where exploitative technology is lacking.

Contributions and Arguments for MNCs

1. Internationalization of production
2. Efficient transfer of technology
3. Contributions to foreign exchange earnings of LDCs
4. Provision of job opportunities
5. Development of infrastructural facilities within host communities

CHAPTER THREE

THE NIGERIAN CIVIL SERVICE

When Lagos was annexed and made a colony in 1861, there arose the need to have an administrative machinery to cater for the economic interest of the British. A treaty was signed in 1852 by king Akintola and in 1861 by king Dosumu. Lagos finally was ceded as British territory. The objective of the treaties allegedly included the abolition of slave trade, encouragement of legitimate trade and the protection of European missionaries who came purportedly to Christianize Africa.

The men who held the administrative machinery in executing her majesty's and the colonial agencies orders formed the pillar of what eventually became the Nigerian civil service. The miniature Nigerian civil service concentrated its activities in Lagos. Hence the establishment and expansion of the Nigeria civil service followed the history and British colonization activities in Nigeria.

In 1900 the territory now known as Nigeria was divided into three distinct protectorates; the colony and protectorate of Lagos, the southern protectorate, and the protectorate of northern Nigeria each independently administered by an administrator who was directly responsible to the British government, the establishment and growth of the civil service followed like manner.

In 1914, sir Lord Lugard became the first governor of the protectorates after the amalgamation, one civil service structure emerged with its center in Lagos.

The 1954 constitution introduced regionalization of the Nigerian civil service. The three major regions created were the northern, western, and the eastern regions with its characteristic civil service. The fourth civil service was that of the central government (federal). The expansion continued with the creation of states and now there are 36 states with its civil service.

Nigerian operates three tiers of government; the federal, state and local government with their attendant civil service.

Government Reform Policies

Government is referred to as the administrative machinery of the state, while the civil service is referred to as the operational machinery of the state. Hence civil service is defined as the body of men employed in a civil capacity by the federal, state, or local government to carry out the responsibilities of advising and faithfully executing decisions of the

CHAPTER SEVEN

FOREIGN AID

When the existing, social factors of a state cannot itself effect the desired development of the state, it seeks for external assistance. The assistance is known as "foreign aid."

Forms and Types of Foreign Aid

Foreign aid may be purely financial and non financial.

Financial Aid

Financial aid can be divided into two which are grant and loans and a third being that of indirect assistance through the activities of commercial institutions.

Grant: is a financial assistance given from a donor nation to a recipient nation which does not require repayment. A grant may be for instance given specifically for the building of a dam or for the construction of a university or for the development of an irrigation scheme, which the donor country thinks is important.

Loan: this is a financial assistance which has to be repaid. When the repayment has to be in the currency of the donor country, it is said to be hard loan, but if the repayment has to be in the currency of the recipient nation then it is said to be a soft loan.

Indirect Commercial Assistance: This form of assistance is provided by commercial organization, which arises from the activities of multinational enterprises.

Non Financial Aid

Non financial aid can take any of the following forms

Capital Goods: these are goods which if properly employed should generate sufficient wealth to compensate for the cost of the loan.

Consumer Goods: These are sometimes provided to alienate some particular problem which has arisen. It may be provision of food and clothing.

Technical Assistance: this can take many forms including the ban of all manners of specialist and highly technical equipment and the provision of a wide range of training facilities centered in both donor and recipient countries.

Military Aid: this can take the form of assistance with training and

government that employed it. Government reform policies with respect to the Nigerian civil service are in line with administrative reforms aimed at institutional restructuring with ideological underpinnings, power politics routed in rationalization, effective control and the enlistment of grass root participation, patriotism and political processes.

Reforms could be stimulated from within or without. When it comes from within then it is endogenous and reflects the consciousness of the elite class or administrators to initiate reform that would strengthen the existing system. But when it comes from without, it is exogenous. The external or exogenous motivating factors reflects the understanding of the government and the operating machinery that there is a conscious need arising from without to strengthen the civil service in line with global social geopolitical situation.

Factors Necessitating Reforms

1. To change the existing and operating policies and programme
2. To evaluate the scope of the civil service operation
3. To improve on administrative effectiveness realizing the bottlenecks arising from bureaucratization of the existing institution.
4. Public interest and opinion calling for a change in structure.
5. Government also initiates policies and reforms when necessary for the overall improvement of the civil service.

Major reforms in the civil service since the amalgamation of 1914 are:

The 1946	Walter Haragin	Commission
The 1947	Milter	Commission
The 1948	Huge Foot	Commission
The 1951	Miline Levy	Reform
The 1954	Philipson	Commission
The 1954	Gorsuch	Commission
The 1959	Mbanefo	Commission
The 1959	News	Commission
The 1963-64	Adeyinka Morgan	Commission
The 1971	Thomas Elwood	Grading Team
The 1970-71	Simeon Adebo	Commission
The 1972-74	Jerome Udoji	Commission
The 1988	Dotun Philip	Commission
The 1995	Ayinda	Commission

7. Contribution in view- to achieve a common market and a single currency
8. Provide an economic and social council and an ECOWAS court of justice to enforce community decisions
9. To prevent and settle regional conflicts

Problems of ECOWAS

1. Poverty
2. The ECOWAS countries produce almost the same kind of goods.
3. They all depend on outside mostly western inputs in technology and finance.
4. Some western countries thwart the efforts of ECOWAS to achieve aims and objectives.
5. Struggle for supremacy among ECOWAS leaders.
6. Lack of sincerity and seriousness with regards to ECOWAS objectives.
7. Benefits derived from ECOWAS are easily available in alternative regional or international organizations.
8. Ideological problems.

ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES (OPEC)

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was founded in Baghdad, Iraq with the signing of an agreement in September 1960 by five countries namely Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela. They were to become the founding members of the organization. They were later joined by Qatar (1961), Indonesia and Libya (1962), the United Arab Emirates (1967), Algeria (1969), Nigeria (1971), Ecuador (1973), Gabon (1975) and Angola (2007). OPEC was formed in an effort to represent more effectively the interest of the oil producing states in their dealings with few giant oil firms especially on the question of host state revenue.

From December 1992 until October 2007, Ecuador suspended its membership. Gabon terminated its membership in 1995. Indonesia suspended its membership effectively January 2009.

Energy is the most important factor for manufacturing and indeed for the process of industrialization. The formation of OPEC was an effort of less developed countries (LDC), host countries to have a say in the mining, pricing, marketing and profits from the sale of petroleum products. The most dramatic evidence of their enhanced bargaining position and cohesiveness was their increase in the official price of oil from \$2.59 to \$11.65 per barrel in 1973. This move greatly improved the earnings of the

- essential goods
3. The dominant and all pervading desires of Nigerians for easy acquired wealth
 4. The extravagance and wrong national priorities of the public sectors (like the manner in which contracts are awarded)
 5. The inappropriate approach to national planning in the country
 6. Undue emphasis placed on vague objectives and project not subjected to the glaring test of detailed feasibility studies which has made economic planning totally ineffective and in some cases counterproductive.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

There have been a number of different constitutions in Nigerian since Lagos was first occupied in 1861 but it was not until the Niger protectorate came into being in 1893 that there was any real government.

The Protectorates and Amalgamation: The Royal Niger Company was superseded in 1900 by the protectorate of northern Nigeria. The southern Nigeria also replaced the Niger coast protectorate. In 1906 the colony of Lagos became part of the southern Nigeria and in 1914 the northern and southern protectorates was amalgamated by Lord Fredrick Lugard (first governor of Nigeria)

Richard Constitution: This constitution was introduced by Sir. Arthur Richard (later known as Lord Milverton of Lagos.) in 1946, the constitution provided for a central legislature for the whole of Nigeria and three regional houses of assemble.

Macpherson Constitution: It came into effect in 1952 and afforded increased regional autonomy and extended to Nigerians a fuller share in making policy and in the direction of government executive action.

The Federal Constitution: Another constitution was required and a conference was held in London in 1953 and Lagos in 1954. The federal government was given exclusive jurisdiction on important subjects such as aviation, banks, census, defense, external affairs, police, shipping, mines, and minerals, railway and trunk roads etc.

Self Government: At a conference held in London in 1957, arrangements were made for eastern and western region to become self governing. The federal prime minister was appointed in August 1957, a second chamber, known as house of chiefs was decided to be set up in the eastern region. The Nigerian constitution order in council was passed on September 12 1960. This order came into effect on 1st October 1960 and Nigeria became an independent and sovereign nation on that date. The first governor general (Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe) took office in November of the same year.

public and private investment.

Private Investments: This refers to all production and investible items in the private hands. For example minaj television, AIT, Nigerian bottling company (NBC).

Public Investment: on the other hand refers to production and investible items in the public hand, (state authorities and governments) for example NTA, NITEL, NNPC, FRCN, NPA etc.

Components of Investments

Three main components of investment are discussed here. They are investment in capital goods, inventories and housing.

1. **Investments in Capital Goods:** Capital is referred to as man-made factors of production. Capital consists mainly of existing machine, plant, equipment, building etc.

2. **Investment in Inventories:** Inventories are paid up stock of production goods bought from other firms or produced by the firms. They are inevitable part of the production process. They exert pressure on the firm's production and running cost since the firm has paid for them but has not sold them. Inventories of firms consist of their inputs and outputs.

3. **Investment in Housing:** This is the type of investment that is regarded as durable asset which yields its utility slowly over a long life. Investment in housing is regarded as investment expenditure rather than consumption expenditure.

Total Investment

Total investment is also known as gross investment. Total investment includes all (currently) exiting capital goods plus capital consumption allowance or depreciation allowance plus Net Investment. All these make up the Gross investment.

Factors That Determine Investment

1. Stock of capital goods
2. Quantity of capital per worker
3. Technical knowledge
4. Quantity and quality of human capital
5. Social, religious and legal predicaments.

1. **Stock of Capital Goods:** where there is a known and fixed stock of projects to be undertaken and opportunities for investment occur, there is

2. Identify and discuss five major constraints to the development of Nigeria.
3. Discuss extensively five major determinants of investment in Nigeria.
4. Underdevelopment is a common feature in both the African traditional political system as well as the modern one. Give five reasons why this is so.

SECTION B. MULTIPLE CHOICE

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer

All the 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 Nigeria civil service demands that appointments are made to reflect ... a. state structure b. education attainment c. local government d. disadvantaged areas.
3. One of the following is not among the objectives of Trade Unions in Nigeria ... a. workers right b. equal pay c. universal education d. political stability
4. Two major forms of foreign aids 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 investments ... is regarded as durable asset that yields its utility very slowly over a long time. A. capital goods b. durable goods c. Housing 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 the ECOWAS countries to regain independence from Britain is ... a. Mali b. Ghana c. Nigeria d. Togo
13. Early Hausa social and political organization was centered around the ...

Population Growth: Nigeria has a very high population growth. The population explosion has not matched with equal growth in economic and social welfare nor with development rate of the country. There is the urgent need for planned and balanced development.

Poverty Still Widespread: when compared with Europe and America all the West African countries and indeed all LDCs and Nigeria in particular are very poor. This poverty is a clear sign of underdevelopment. There is therefore need to bring about improvement through development planning.

Self Sufficiency in Food Production: it is only through proper and well coordinated planning both in agricultural as well as industrial sectors that self sufficiency and self reliance in food production could be achieved.

National Objectives: Nigeria has to plan effectively to enable her facilitate the realization of the well known five national objectives of our development planning. These objectives are

- To establish Nigeria firmly as united, strong and self reliant nation
- A great and dynamic economy,
- A just and egalitarian society,
- A land of bright and full opportunities for the citizens and
- Free democratic society.

- 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 b. 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. 1952-1958 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 refers 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. Jazyah
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 Amendments decree 53 of 1969 made ... a. Lockouts and strikes an offence b. 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. Senegal d. Nigeria
27. In 1975 the number of registered trade union was a. 1, 870 b. 1,950 c. 1960 d. 1,970
28. One of the following is not among 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

refer to exports and imports of physical goods such as cocoa, cars, motors, palm oil, petroleum, groundnuts etc. invisible exports and import on the other hand has to do with trade and services performed for foreign nationals and institutions. They refer to imports and exports carried out by banks, insurance, shipping, tourism etc.

Terms of Trade

Terms of trade refers to how the gains of specialization and trade are shared between two countries. The sharing is dependent on the terms at which the trade takes place. Terms of trade are an economic concept which defines the quantity of domestic goods which must be given up to get a unit of imported goods. The concept refers to nothing other than the opportunity cost of obtaining goods through international trade instead of producing them locally. Two countries engaged in international trade will gain as long as the terms of trade lie between the domestic opportunity cost ratios of the two countries.

Balance Of Payments

Every nation keeps record of actual transactions between it and other countries. The essence of such records is to know how much about international payments. Such record is called balance of payment. A nation's balance of payment is said to be in equilibrium if its normal demand for foreign exchange is equal to its normal supply of foreign exchange. The major divisions of balance of payment include; current account, capital account and gold movement.

The current account records all transaction in goods and services, capital account records transaction concerned with movements of long term and short term capital while Gold movement which is sometimes referred to as official financing refers to transactions made by the central bank of the country whose balance of payment account is being recorded..

the national income. Fiscal policies are used to correct fluctuations short or long term in the economy.

Tools of Fiscal Policy

Two major tools are discussed here; they are built in stabilizer and discretionary fiscal policy.

Built-in stabilizers: which relates to the policies that cause injection to increase or withdrawals to decrease as national income falls?

Discretionary fiscal policy: This relates to the choice open to the government regarding tax rates and its expenditure.

BUDGET

This is referred to as financial plan which lime lights the proposed states expenditure and revenue for a particular year. It states the taxes expenditure and pattern of control over financial operations and the systematic plans for the utilization of manpower, natural, material and other resources available to the state.

A budget has different functions which include financial planning; control of administrators by restricting them to the dictates of the state policies, management functions in relation to evaluating its efficiency and good management, management of information needs in relation to alternative courses of action and select policy choices and a system meant for balancing expenditure and revenues.

A balanced budget is on where the current revenue is exactly equal to the current expenditure. When revenue falls short of expenditure, there is budget deficit. But when there are deficits and surpluses, the budget is unbalanced.

Sources of Revenue To Nigerian Government

1. Direct Taxes: company tax, personal income tax, petroleum tax and other tax revenue
2. Indirect Taxes: import duties, export duties, excise duties
3. Interest and Repayment: interest on money in banks, financial houses and interest on loans.
4. Economic Activities: mining, (royalties, rents, fees etc) and trading.
5. License and Registration Fees: automobile and related license fees, birth and death registration and stamp duties.
6. Grant in Aid: this is also another source of revenue to Nigerian government.

CHAPTER FIVE

TRADE UNIONISM AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Trade or labor union is organized association of workers formed to protect and to improve their interest and improve their condition.

Functions of a Trade Union

1. To negotiate and administer the labor agreement with the employer concerning the condition of service of its members.
2. To protect members from unfair or arbitrary treatment.
3. To assist members in resolving grievances that may exist in an organization. These functions generally affect workers and management in the way workers are recruited, compensated, promoted and demoted or dismissed.
4. The concern of trade union is that the worker is adequately compensated for his labor, that his family has decent housing, that his life time toils yields dignity for himself and a happier prospects for his children.

Other social objectives include:

- Fair wages for every worker
- Good working conditions
- Equal pay and good condition for equal value
- The right of every worker to choose his job, his own union and political party.
- Full employment
- Universal education

Evolution and the Development Of The Nigerian Trade Union.

FIRST PHASE (1912-1944)

The civil service union was one of the early unions to come into existence in 1912. The main reason for the formation of the union was to promote the welfare and the interest of the nature members of the civil service so as to match the existing union abroad.

Other unions which came after the civil service union include the Nigerian Railway Nature staff Union established in 1919, the Nigerian Mechanic Union, the Railway Loco Drivers Union and some employers unions including the Motor Transport Union. These were followed in 1931 by the

- development (c)to locate development projects in favored communities
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 (4) 4 (c) 5 (d) 8
20. In international aid, the industrial countries have dominated the ... category (a) producer (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 (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

growth

5. is a source of revenue to the Nigerian government a. import duties b. capital flight c. jangali tax d. depreciation allowance
6. Fiscal policy measures are used a. remove inflationary and deflationary gaps b. deregulate national income c. measures government expenditure d. create fluctuations of national income
7. Independence in Nigeria accelerated the pace for the 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 Oshiomole b. Obafemi Awolowo c. Nnamdi Azikiwe d. Michael Imoudu
9. The objectives of trade union include all but one of 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 Oba through a. Elegbede B. Oyomesi c. Baale d. Ogboni
11. Among the Hausa/Fulani of Northern Nigeria, the emirate was divided into districts headed by a. Maaji b. Galadima c. Waziri 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 members 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 b. increase in work hours c. increase in work retirement age d. increase in numbers of workers
17. The "cold war" Era in global reckoning refers to the period of a. ideological contest between socialism and capitalism b. ideological

CHAPTER ONE

THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE POLITY AND ECONOMY OF NIGERIA

The Nigerian society is by far older than the state. In the beginning the peoples of Nigeria lived in their tribal communities. They however related to each other both those far and near in terms of economics and trade, marriage and at times sports and war. Nigerians lived in compact groups of people with similar affinity, language and culture remained the underlying and unifying factor. The name Nigeria did not exist, the peoples of Nigeria were simply referred to as Ibos, Hausas etc. The name Nigeria was only coined in 1914 by Miss Flora Shaw who later became wife of Lord Lugard the then governor general of the protectorate of northern Nigeria. The Nigerian state originated in 1914 with the amalgamation of the northern and southern protectorate under the rule of Lord Lugard a British agent.

THE NIGERIAN TRADITIONAL POLITICAL SYSTEM

Prior to the amalgamation, Nigerian people had their various forms of political systems under which the people have lived for centuries before the European conquest and colonization. The fact that the beginning of the 19th century saw the imposition of foreign political system on Nigeria as if in fact there was nothing there before goes a long way to demonstrate the degree of disregard which foreigners have continued to have about our past. Nigerians and other black race have been singled out in recent times by non blacks for total humiliation. Africans have been known to be subhuman that is the lineal descendants of Ham and so the hewer of wood and drawer of water. But for us in Nigeria it is important that we show our past in such a way as to show the world a little of the greatness of our past hence a brief presentation on the history of the major traditional political systems before the European intervention.

Kyedye or Kede Political System

The kede people are a section of large Nupe tribe in northern Nigeria. The kede home was near the confluence of Niger and Kaduna rivers near Muregi.

Political Organization: the ruling group, in a narrow sense consists of the kede chief and his titled councilors and emissaries.

Position of the Chief: the kede chief or kuta resides in Muregi. He has the ultimate decision on all matters concerning the tribe. He was also the

ECOWAS monitoring group (d)the ECOWAS maintenance organization
44. The period of the new federalism (1966-date) in the history of the Nigeria civil service is not characterized by (a)increased centralization of the political and economic power at the federal level (b)increased decentralization of the states through the creation of local governments and senatorial zones (c)increased resource control by the states (d)increased superiority of the federal civil service over the state civil service

45. The achievement of OPEC include all but one of the following (a)creating global awareness that oil is a deplete able and non-renewable resource (b)the establishment of the OPEC fund for development (c)the arbitrary increase in the price of oil (d)warding off strong opposition from multinational corporations over oil resources

46. Captivation tax in islam was known as (a)Jazye (b) Zakat (c)Jangali (d)Kharaji

47. it was agreed at the meeting that the emerging union should be known as ECOWAS (a)Ghana (b)Togo (c)Nigeria (d)Gambia

48. The civil service reform of 1963-64 was headed by (a)Gorsuch (b)Mbanefo (c)Morgan (d)Philips

49. Collective bargaining is the process of negotiation between a union and the management of an organization over terms of (a)engagement (b)employment (c)assignment (d)all of the above

50. Lagos was annexed by the British and made a colony in the year (a)1776 (b)1756 (c)1861 (d)1890

SECTION B: ESSAY

ANSWER ANY TWO

1. Multinational Corporations are anti-development enterprises. How true is this assertion? Give five reasons.

2. State five reasons why Nigeria a richly endowed polity has remained a poor economy

3. Although foreign aid may be considered a desirable facility for enhancing domestic development capacity. Discuss five ways in which it can be abused.

2015/2016 DATE: 16/09/2016 TIME: 1HR 30MINS

SECTION A. ESSAY QUESTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer Any Two Questions

1. Discuss five effects of European intervention on government and politics in Nigeria.

CHAPTER FOUR

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IN NIGERIA

National development planning in Nigeria involves the deliberate efforts on the part of the government to speed up the process of social and economic development. The need for development planning arises from the fact that productive resources are scarce relative to the demand for them. Had resources been unlimited there would have been no need for development planning.

Development planning is particularly popular in developing countries because it is regarded as the best strategy for transforming their economies and for narrowing the gap between them and the advanced industrial countries.

Nigeria's planning experience dates back to the 1940s when the British colonial office requested that the colonies prepare development plans which would assist in disbursing the colonial development and welfare funds. In response to the request, the administration in Nigeria prepared the ten year plan of development and welfare covering the period 1945-1955.

First National Development Plan (1962-68)

In the first national development plan, highest priorities were accorded to agriculture, industry and technical training. Among the goals set forth in the 1962-68 national development plans are:

- An average growth rate of 4% or more for the economy
- Achievement of self sustaining growth not later than the end of third or fourth national plan
- Arise in per capital consumption by about 1% per year.
- Attainment of a modernized economy consistent with the democratic, political and social aspirations of the people.

Second National Development Plan (1975-80)

The second national plan involved revise capital expenditure of 3,349.9million. the plan was to serve largely as a mean of reconstructing the facilities damage by the civil war and promoting economic and social development through the nation

Its principal objectives are the establishment of Nigeria as:

- A united, strong and self reliant nation
- A great and dynamic economy
- A just and egalitarian society

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 Nziemiro (d) Prof. Kenneth Dike
31. The Eastern and Western regions of Nigeria became self-governing in (a) 1957 (b) 1967 (c) 1937 (d) 1947
32.marked the resurgence of pressure from 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 Whitley 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 union ordinance of 1938 was aimed at (a) improving the welfare of the 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 these three reasons (a) economic, political, moral (b) development,

Income approach. The output-expenditure approach uses calculations based on the flow of goods and services from the firms to the households and the payment for goods and services from firms to households. The factor-income approach is used by measuring the value of factor inputs or the factor generated by the process of production.

Four main components of factor income in macroeconomic are Rent, which includes all rental income to persons or to lands and buildings. Wages and salaries which include payments of services of labor, interests and profits. Interest is earned by those who lend money to the firm for it to produce goods and services. Profit is earned by those who own the firm.

The Frugal Economy

In the frugal economy (unlike the spendthrift economy), both the households and firms look to the future by saving and investments. The household and firms hold back what they produced or earned as factors for further production.

Gross National Income Or Gross National Product (GNP)

It is defined as the sum of all values added in the economy. It is also the sum total of all factor income earned in the process of producing the nation's output.

Net National Income or Net National Product (NNP)

This is defined as gross national product minus the capital consumption allowances. It is therefore consumption allowance.

Savings

Savings is described as that income of an individual, household or firm's profit not spent on goods and services for current consumption or paid out to the owners of the firms as the case may be.

Investment

When viewed from the national income point of view, investment is defined as the transfer of ownership of an existing asset and what constitutes investment expenditure should be expenditure on currently produced goods. Hence Investment is therefore defined as the act of producing goods which are not meant for immediate consumption. These goods produced are called investment good. There are two divisions in investment known as

- contest between the west and the rest of 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-awakening 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 by law ... a. ten hours b. twelve hours c. eight hours d. five hours
21. The Nigerian economy presently is best described as A. capitalist b. socialist c. autocratic d. mixed
22. The Berlin wall in Germany is a reminder of 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 categories thus ... a. financial and program b. technical and non technical c. governmental and non-governmental 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 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 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

Pepsi Cola

32. One of key instrument used in reviving administration to make it more result oriented is (a)bureaucracy (b)restriction of information (c)adaptation to information (d)application of reforms
33. Historically Nigeria civil service owe its origin (a)british colonial administration (b)sir Fredrick lugard (c)missionary activities of mary Slessor (d)Flora Shaw
34. Nigerians were able to respond to the challenges of colonialism once..... (a)they could collaborate and speak with one voice (b)the colonial master accept their request (c)Lugard amalgamated both north and south (d)they are multi-religious
35. One of these is not a form of poverty (a)absolute poverty (b)relentless poverty (c)subjective poverty (d)relative poverty
36. One of the following is not among the Trade Unions that formed the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) (a)Trade Union Congress (b)Nigeria National Federal of Labour (c)the African civil servant (d)none of the above
37. Which "flow" is relevant in understanding investment (a)Green flow of income (b)circular flow of income (c)national flow of income (d)foreign flow of income
38. How groups are involved in spend thrift economy (a)households and government (b)board members and firms (c)rent and salaries (d) households and firms
39. The process of manpower development falls into two categories: (a)non-formal education and information education (b)formal education and non-formal education (c)collective education and single education (d)single education and formal education
40. National development plan is essentially for..... (a)effective allocation of resources for economic growth (b)implementation of economic growth (c)centralized control of economic growth (d)deliberate effort of the government of export oil
41. The federal character commission is to achieve: (a)predominance of particular group in the civil service (b)implementation of economic growth (c)centralized control of economic growth (d)deliberate effort of the government to export oil
42. One of these is not a historical period in the growth of the Nigeria Civil Service (a)era of transition (b)era of administrative unitarism (c)era of decolonization and regional decentralization (d)era of the new federation
43. The acronym ""Ecomog" means (a)the Economic Community Of West African Government (b)the military arm of ECOWAS (c)the

17. Is one of the factors perpetuating poverty in Nigeria . (a)political parties (b)traditional institution (c)exploitative global capitalism (d)united nation organizations
18. Which of the following is particularly a regional economic collaboration (a)UNESCO (b) world trade organization (c)OAU (d)ECOWAS
19. The difficulty in considering colonialism as a positive political practice emerges from its close association with (a)violence and coercion of natives (b)development of infrastructure (c)introduction of new pattern of governance (d)development of schools
20. The kanuris chose their councilors from the (a)Maina (b)Kacella (c)a&b (d)none of the above
21. A piled up of existing capital in a country is regarded as (a)gross investment (b)net investment (c)investment expenditure (d)capital stock
- 22... states that this, "culture of poverty" perpetuates poverty among the poor (a)Oscar Lewis (b)Max Webber (c)Talcott Parsons (d)David and Moore
23. Tying aid to the export of donor countries saddles host countries with substantial burden (a)debt improvement (b)debt repudiation (c)debt repayment (d)Minor aid
24. The first mythical ruler of the keyede kingdom is (a)Muregi (b)Kuta (c)Tsoede (d)Egbazi
25. The landmark civil service reform of 1974 was produced by (a)Simon Adebi (b)Mbaganefo (c)Lyinda (e)Jerome Udoji
26.is measured based on what the members of society consider to be acceptable and reasonable (a)relative poverty (b)absolute poverty (c)subjective (d)abject poverty
27. In the industrial relation system that set the guide under which the trade dispute system operates, the government is the Actor (a)first (b)second (c)third (d)fourth
28. A state properly so called has all these properties except (a)definite boundary (b)government (c)sovereignty (d)definite religion
29. The lure for foreign aid can be seen in the light of it as (a)capacity enhancing facility (b)fiscal abuse (c)only desirable for wars (d)desirable for thriving corruption
30. An economy which relies heavily on importation of goods and services can at best be defined as (a)buoyant economy (b)mixed economy (c)socialist economy (d)dependent economy
31. Which of the following corporations do not fit the idea of a multinational corporation (a) Nigeria Railway Corporation (b) MTN (c) Coca Cola (d)

Revenue Allocation Formula

Nigeria is a federating unit comprising thirty states at present and the federal capital unit in Abuja. These states have varying culture, different histories; land mass, human and natural resources. There are three tier of government in operation with varies needs. Thee varying endowments and needs necessitate differing (justified) revenue needs as these factors place some at advantage and disadvantage alike over some others.

Consequent upon the provisions of the 1979 constitution (FRN 1979) the division of public revenue subject to an act of the national assembly at any time (in the military regime, subject to military decrees) is made as follows:

- Between the federation and states
- Among the states of the federation
- Between the states and the local government councils.
- Among the local government councils in the state
- Consolidated revenue or special fund.

Because of the various interests, agitations, incessant change in government and other dictate, it has been very difficult to have a standard and permanent revenue allocation formula in Nigeria. The contention over the special fund provision has been on the indices for the sharing, some of which many disagree and other hold tenaciously as they favour some interest group. For example the indices include equality of states, land mass, internal revenue derivatives, population and social factors.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

International trade basically talks about trade between nations. The trans-Sahara trade between west and North Africa with simple exchanges of West African products for Arab products and later for the manufacturers of Europe was the first experience of international exchange Africa had. Slave trading created the basic international exchange mechanism on which legitimate trade had its foundations. Foreign trade at this time was in the nature of barter and no developed currency as we know today was in existence until the about the middle of the 19th century. The Berlin conference of 1885 and the subsequent partitioning of Africa made it possible to have clearly national identities among West Africa countries. With the British, Portuguese colonial rule and other factors colonial identities were given and these colonial masters controlled and determined international trade between their areas of control and the outside world.

The Culture of Poverty Theory: The idea of "culture of poverty" was muted by Oscar Lewis in 1959 following his study of the urban poor in Puerto Rico and Mexico. According to him; the poor have a common attitude to life, which marks them out as a group, a sub-culture within the larger society. The poor is said to have a lifestyle which is as a result of the similar problems which seem to elicit similar responses in them. These responses or reactions by the poor to their poverty are transmitted from one generation to another. This culture of poverty perpetuates poverty among the poor.

Functionalist Theory of Poverty: The functionalist Max Weber, Talcott Parsons, Dahrendorf and Moore explain the differences in income among the working class. These differences occur as a result of differentiation in role and skills. These different individuals perform certain functions required for survival in the society. Their functions in turn attract different rewards. It is the difference in reward which results in a hierarchical ordering of society into the poor and the rich.

Marxian Perspective of Poverty: This is the theory put by Karl Marx. The theory states that poverty exist because of the operation of capitalist economic systems which prevents the poor from obtaining the financial resources to stop being poor. Wealth is concentrated in the hands of those who own the means of production. This is the contradiction inherent in capitalism. He said that with the introduction of capitalism, the third world nations have not improved their socio economic standpoint, rather they have moved backwards rather than develop.

The Effect of Poverty on National Development

1. Perhaps the most overwhelming effect of poverty on national development is the inability of poor countries to determine the pattern, trend and extent of developmental projects to embark on. This is because most of the developmental projects targeted at the majority of the population are beyond the financial capabilities of these poor countries.
2. Another debilitating effect of poverty on national development is its ability to project positions of prominence such primordial factors as ethnicity and religious affiliation.
3. Another way in which poverty has affected national development in Nigeria is the dichotomy between rural and urban economy.
4. Disarticulation of the economy is another adverse effect of poverty on national development in Nigeria.
5. Political instability is another detrimental effect which poverty brings on national development.

9. Political agitations 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 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 importations/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 system, 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 multinational corporations involve themselves in (a) outward investment (b) circular investment (c) triangular investment (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 unionism 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 implement policy (b) administrative machinery of the state through which governments implement policy (c) paramilitary arm of the state through which government enunciate policy (d) non-responsive machinery of the state through which government effects 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

- a key to self sustaining dynamic and non inflationary growth and promoting industrial peace and harmony.
- Creating ample employment opportunities as a means of containing unemployment
- Enhancing the level of social political awareness to the people and further strengthening the base for a market oriented economy.

National Rolling Plan (1991-92)

The national rolling plan was basically an extension of the 1990-92 plan (the parent plan). The objective and priorities of the plan are:

- Consolidation of the gains of SAP and pursuance of policies and programmes designed to sustain in the adjustment process, strengthening the base for a market oriented economy.
- Continued effort to mitigate the adverse impact of the economic down turn and the adjustment process most affected groups.
- It also included the four under listed objectives of the 1990-92 plan.

Problems of National Development Plan in Nigeria

Resource Constraint: this is a major factor which to some extent has hindered effective plan implementation in Nigeria. The restrictive effect of this factor was particularly strong during the 1962-68 plan periods, when several projects had to be abandoned due to lack of funds.

Nigeria's Political System and Political Upheavals: Nigeria's political system and its occasional upheaval has sometimes constituted an impediment to effective plan implementation. For example the implementation of the steel mill project which is crucial to the country's development had to be delayed for a long time because of inter-regional rivalry over its location. Also the machinery of planning is made more complex by the federal nature of Nigeria's political system.

Lack of Executive Capacity: the limitation of executive capacity has accounted for not only the general under-expenditure on plans but also for the distortion of actual expenditure towards non priority areas. This distortion stems from the fact that inadequacy of executive capacity does not affect all sectors proportionally.

Poor Quality of Information: another major problem of planning in Nigeria arises from the paucity and poor quality of information which could be used for the exercise. The inadequacy of relevant information coupled with that of inadequate executive power had made it difficult to work out feasible and

Further, the trade dispute emergence provisions amendment decree 53 of 1969 made lockout and strikes an offence. It was also an offence to purport to act on behalf of workers, to threaten to take part in or organize a strike to publish in the media, anything likely to cause public alarm or industrial unrest. The decree however met with increasing labor unrest.

With the publication of the Udoji report in September 1974, there was a more of go-shows, lockout and strikes and working-to-rule. This was as a result of the scramble for pay rise by those groups in the society who were not favored by the Udoji award. The Udoji award had a spectacular effect on the labor situation throughout the country because the scramble effectively killed decree 53 of 1969 and immensely strengthened the union's movement.

In 1975, there were about 1870 registered unions in the country. Most of them were linked to one of the four major groups with all the ideological differences. The biggest of these was the United Labor Congress with about 400,000 members. The second largest was the Nigerian Trade Union Congress with about 300,000 members. Other groups include the Nigerian Workers Council and the Labor Unity Front. One of the greatest weaknesses of the Nigerian union has been the quarrel over ideological differences.

The Fourth Phase (1976-1984)

The period was made by series of legislation or decree making about union activities. These include the trade dispute No 7 of 1976, the trade dispute (essential services) decree No 23 of 1976, the trade designate (amendment) decree No 54 of 1977 and the trade dispute services (amendment) decree No 69 of 1977. The objective of these decrees was to reduce the necessity for strikes and lockouts by laying down clearly defined procedures for peaceful settlements of trade disputes when they occur. The two parties (employer and employee) were expected to settle trade disputes by negotiation and mediation. Where such efforts failed, the dispute were to be referred to a conciliator appointed for that purpose and from the conciliator to industrial arbitration panel. When attempts at settlement through arbitration panel failed it was the turn of the national industrial court to act.

Government notices No 92 of February 1978 had a serious implication for freedom of association generally. There were over a thousand trade unions in both the public and private sectors of the economy. The government decided to embark on some form of restructuring exercises to bring the number under control and the exercise produced about 70 unions all

- travels in the sub region is burdensome d. none of the above
30. ECOWAS is made up ofmember states a. 10 b. 25 c. 20 d. 15
31. The 1942 trade union congress' demand for cost of living allowance was occasioned by ... a. equal pay for expatriate and indigenous workers b. no work no pay agitations c. inflation caused world war 2 d. inability of the government to agree with union
32. OPEC exemplifies economic cooperation by A. developed 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 one of the reasons for changing to national rolling plans in 1990 a. fluctuations 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 frameworks connote federal character/staffing policy? a. capitalism b. socialism c. regionalism d. federalism
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
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 the ECOWAS secretariat a. policy reform commission b. electoral commission c. technical and specialized commission d. employment and poverty alleviation commission
39. The Macpherson constitution of 1954 provided for in Nigeria a. full independence b. increased regional autonomy b. 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 2.59 dollars per barrel to a. 12 dollars b. 15 dollars c. 30.20 dollars d. 11.65 dollars

ANSWER ONLY ONE (1) QUESTION SECTION B

1. Foreign aid has been adduced as one of the links that bind the system of dependency between donor and recipient countries. With three

food, shelter (c) food, shelter, clothing (d) sovereignty, independence, self reliance.

Section B

INSTRUCTION: Answer only one question

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 the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

ANSWERS

2014/2015

1. d 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. B 9. D 10. B 11. C 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. D 16. B 17. C 18. D 19. A 20. C 21. D 22. A 23. C 24. C 25. D 26. A 27. C 28. D 29. A 30. D 31. A 32. D 33. A 34. A 35. B 36. D 37. B 38. D 39. B 40. A 41. C 42. C 43. C 44. C 45. A 46. A 47. B 48. C 49. B 50. C

2015/2016

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. b. 5. D 6. D 7. Ask questions 8. A. 9. c. 10. B 11. C 12. B. 13. D 14. D. 15. Check the material 16. B. 17. C. 18. B 19. A 20. D. 21. B. 22. Check up hausa history in the material 23. C. 24. A. 25. C. 26. D. 27. Read my friend 28. C. 30. D. 31. B. 32. Please read up 33. C. 34. c 35. A. 37. C. 38. C. 39. C. 40. A.

2016/2017

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

2017/2018

1. B 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. B 16. C 17. D 18. A 19. B 20. C 21. A 22. A 23. D 24. C 25. C 26. B 27. D 28. C 29. A 30. 31. A 32. 33. C 34. A 35. A 36. C 37. B 38. B 39. D 40. A

then the possibility of utilizing the stock of capital goods thus depleting the reservoir of unutilized investment opportunities.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

Factors Militating Against Investment in Nigeria

1. High interest rate on loans and other stringent measures applicable to loaning by financial institutions especially provision of collateral.
2. Low saving rate
3. Political instability
4. Low productivity as a result of poor capital utilization.
5. Incessant ethnic and religious crisis in the north and other areas.

FISCAL POLICY

This is referred to as the aspect of government policies put in place for the express purpose of influencing employment and national income. Fiscal policy stresses to influence aggregate demand, employment and invariably