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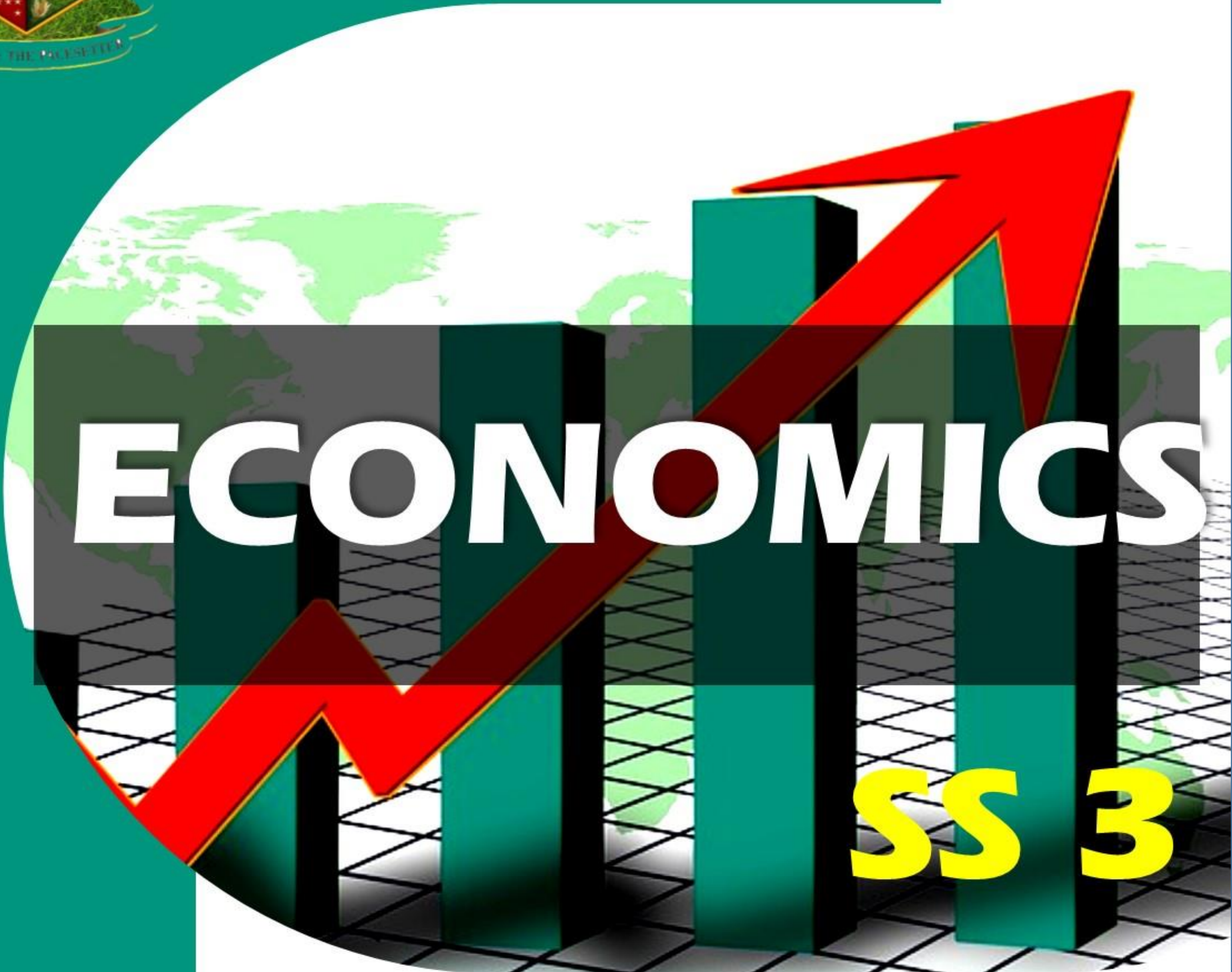

ECONOMICS

SS 3

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FIRST TERM SS 3

WEEK 2

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE ASIAN TIGERS AND JAPAN 1960 – 2000

The so-called Asian Tigers and Japan have achieved economic miracle status, thanks to their conscious decisions to shift to export promotion in order to advance economic growth. Japan has served as the model emulated by Taiwan and South Korea.

Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea. These countries are known to be among the most productive and profitable countries in the world. But it wasn't always like that. "The four (4) Asian Tigers" rose to prominence in the boom years of the 1960's, by taken advantages of the emerging technology and globalization, and they have held onto their position as economics leaders ever since.

In fact, just last year the last of the four (4) Asian Tigers official overtook Japan in terms of GDP (Gross Domestic Product), placing them second only to China in terms of economic success.

THE BIRTH OF THE TIGERS

In the early 1960's, the global economy was just starting to recover after the transfers of the second world war and the Korean war of 1950-1953. Tentative World Peace combined with major advances in air travel and telecommunications meant that boarders were opening up around the world, and the four (4) tigers were perfectly pertained to benefit. All four countries boasted long-established parts and developed trade economies, highly educated populations, as well as robust post-colonial infrastructure (as a result of the British influence in Hong Kong and Singapore, the Chinese in Taiwan and the American in South Korea).

The four 'Tigers' governments took this opportunity to invest heavily in industrialization, building major industrial estates, offering tax incentives to foreign inventors and implementing compulsory education for its young population in order to secure the future of the workforce soon, there countries were in high demand, exporting everything from textiles and toys, to plastics and personal technology.

WEEK 3

- Review of the development strategies employed by the Asian Tigers, Japan, Europe and America.

Finding reveals that savings, public investment, exporting, labour market competition and government interventions were the commonly used economic development strategies for the four Asian Tigers during the period from 1981 to 2005. Furthermore, Europe and American had earlier adopted similar economic development strategies. This findings suggest that the economic development strategies used by there more successful countries should be adopted by other developing countries in their guest for economic growth.

LESSON FOR THE NIGERIA ECONOMY

Despite the fact that Nigeria share most things in common with one or two countries which comprises the Asian Tigers. But economically, Nigeria seem to find it difficult to achieve the desired level of economic growth. To achieve economic growth and compare with the Asian Tigers, Nigeria Economy need to learn the following:

1) Focus on exports.
2) Human capital development
3) Abundance of cheap labour
4) Sustained rate of high growth rate
5) Non democratic and relatively authoritarian political system.
6) High tariffs on imports in early days.
7) Undervalued currencies.
8) High saving rate.

WEEK 4

- **Human Capital:** The set of skills possessed by employees. It could be acquired through education, training and experience thereby increasing employees' value in the labour market.

- Characteristics of Human Capital

1) Experience
2) Tenure
3) Education
4) Relative Profitability
5) Return on Investment
6) Total sales growth
7) Customer Satisfaction
8) Human capital is mobile
9) Human capital has feelings
10) It requires motivation
11) Human capital is not predictable
12) Human capital is not fixed 13) It is a human factor.

- **Factors that Affects the Efficiency of Human Capital**

1) Competency
2) Knowledge
3) Organizational development
4) Risk
5) Bad Health
6) Civil or Political unrest

Distinction Between Human and Physical Capital

s/n	Human Capital	Physical Capital
1	It is not man-made	It is man-made
2	It is used to produce physical capital but can't be produced by physical capital	It can also produce physical capital and can be produced by Human
		Capital
3	It is intangible i.e skills, knowledge etc.	It is tangible i.e building machineries etc
4	They can appreciable through education, training and experience.	They do not appreciate in their value.
5	The reward of human capital is wages and salaries.	The reward for physical capital is interest.

- **Brain Drain**

Brain Drain is the same as human capital flight. It is the migration of highly skilled labour from a city or country to another in search of better payment opportunities and good working condition.

- **Effects of Brain Drain on Nigerian Economy**

1) Loss of tax revenue
2) Loss of potential future entrepreneurs
3) A shortage of important skilled worker
4) It carries loss of confidence in the economy
5) Loss of innovative ideas
6) Loss of the country's investment in education
7) The loss of critical health and education services

- **Arresting Brain Drain**

1) Reduce the member of highly educated and skilled workers that relocate to other countries.
2) Higher wages
3) Create a better education system
4) Control inflation
5) Increase the standard of the economy

6) Arrest corruption
7) Have a non-corrupt leaders
8) Industrialization

WEEK 5

Development of Petroleum Industry

The development of the petroleum industry in Nigeria started several years ago. The first attempt made towards oil exploration was in 1908 by a German company called Butman corporation. This was closely followed in 1937 by Shell D 'Aery an Anglo-Ducth Company. By 1956, Shell B.P embarked on a more economic production of petroleum in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. It was in this year 1956 that Shell B.P discovered its first commercial crude oil in the country at Oloibiri in the present River State. Full scale production took off in 1958.

Later, many other companies such as Agip Oil and Gulf (now Chevron), joined in the exploration of crude oil. By 1960, when Nigeria became independent, the volume of output of crude oil was just about six million barrels. By 1965, crude petroleum production had reached about 100 million barrels. The civil war between 1967 and 1970 slowed down production. At the end of the civil war Crude Oil Production was about 197 million barrels.

Since 1976 till date, petroleum has remained the major source of government revenue.

CONTRIBUTION OF PETROLEUM TO THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY

Positive:

1) Source of Government revenue
2) Generation of employment
3) Source of foreign exchange
4) Establishment of oil-related industries e.g. petrochemical Industry
5) Improvement of balance of payment
6) Improvement of standard of living
7) Positive foreign policy
8) Major source of energy 9) Infrastructural development **Negative:**

1) Environmental pollution
2) Increased social vices
3) Development of mono-economy

4) Neglect of agriculture and other sectors
5) Rural urban migration
6) High rated inflation
7) Political instability
8) Economic instability

ROLES OF NIGERIAN NATIONAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION (NNPC)

1) Regulatory functions
2) Exploration of oil
3) Responsible for the sinking and controlling of its own oil wells with the purpose of producing crude oil.
4) Petroleum refining
5) Oil transportation
6) Marketing of petroleum products
7) Oil policy implementation
8) Employment
9) Manpower development

ROLES OF ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES (OPEC)

1) Maintenance of oil price
2) Regulation of production
3) Encouragement of oil exploration
4) Control of multinational companies
5) Stabilization of oil income
6) Ensure steady supply of oil

WEEK 6

Meaning of Manufacturing Industries

Manufacturing industry refer to the turning of raw materials into new products by mechanical or chemical processes at home (cottage) or in the factory.

Meaning of Construction Industries

This is concerned with all the activities of those who engage in assembling of goods manufactured into usable form. They convert manufactured products into various used. Example is construction of wards, bridges and houses.

Types of Manufacturing Industry

Manufacturing Industries can be grouped into three (3) main classes which are: a) Light Industries

b) Consumer goods industries

c) Heavy Industries

Light Industries

1) They produce relatively light weight goods such as matches, television set, fans, cooks etc.

2) They employ the services of mainly women

3) They produce final or consumable goods

4) They are majorly found in Tropical African Countries e.g Nigeria and Ghana

Consumable Goods Industries

1) They are normally located in cities e.g Lagos, Ibadan, Kaduna.

2) They deal with the turning of raw materials into consumable goods.

Heavy Industries

1) They are also secondary industries

2) Products are heavy or bulky

3) They employ the services of mainly males

4) Examples are metallurgical petroleum and ship building industries.

CONTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION SECTORS TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1) Increase in Gross National Product (GNP)

2) Employment opportunities

3) International Trade improves Trade Balance

4) Stimulations of other sectors

5) Control inflation due to mass production

6) Infrastructural development

7) Diversification of the economy
8) Man power development
9) Reduces dependence on import
10) Improvement in the people's standard of living

PROBLEMS OF MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

1) Shortage of raw materials
2) Insufficient capital
3) High degree of foreign dependence
4) Poor quality of industrial labour
5) Low purchasing power of the populace
6) Competition from foreign goods
7) Poor management
8) Political instability

SOLUTIONS TO INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

1) Acquisition of skills
2) Good government policies
3) Active government participation
4) Incentives to local industries
5) Establishment of industrial banks
6) Stable government
7) Local sourcing of raw materials.

WEEK 7

SERVICE INDUSTRY

MEANING OF SERVICE INDUSTRY

The service industries also known as the tertiary sector of the industry involves the provision of services to business as well as to the final consumers. The service industry renders services to the people.

TYPES OF SERVICE INDUSTRY

1. Trading
2. Insurance

3. Banking
4. Advertising
5. Transportation
6. Warehousing
7. Tourism
8. Communication

TYPES OF SERVICE OCCUPATION

1. Housemaids
2. Entertainers
3. Barbers
4. Stewards
5. Family Doctors
6. Lawyers in private practice

INDIRECT SERVICE

1. Doctors working in public hospitals
2. Police force
3. Soldiers
4. Customers office
5. Civil servants
6. Law makers

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE SERVICE INDUSTRY TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA

1. Generation of employment
2. Contribute towards the growth of the economy
3. Aids to trade
4. Generation of revenue
5. Diffusion of ideas and technology
6. National integration
7. Stimulation of other sectors
8. Infrastructural development
9. Diversification of the economy

10. Manpower development

WEEK 8

REGULATORY AGENCIES OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS MEANING OF REGULATORY AGENCIES

Regulatory agencies of financial institutions are agencies set up by government to regulate the activities of financial markets such as money market, capital markets and the stock exchange.

TYPES OF REGULATORY AGENCIES

- Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)
- The Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC)
- Security and Exchange Commission (SEC)

Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)

This is the highest financial institution in a country which carries out the monetary policy of the government. It is the sole authority in the banking industry which acts as banker to the government and the commercial bank.

FUNCTIONS OF CENTRAL BANK (CBN)

1) Banker to the government
2) Issuance and control of currency
3) Banker's Bank
4) Lender of last result
5) Foreign exchange transaction 6) Management of national debt
7) Maintenance of external reserves
8) Responsible for monetary policy

Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC)

The NDIC's role is to administer the deposit insurance system (DIS) in Nigeria and protect depositors. They promotes as well as contributes to the stability of the financial system.

Functions of Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporations (NDIC)

1) Insuring all deposit liabilities of licensed banks

2) Giving assistance
3) Guaranteeing payments to depositors
4) Assisting monetary authorities
5) Pursuing any other measures

Security and Exchange Commission (SEC)

The security and exchange commission (SEC) is the regulatory apex organization of the Nigeria capital market. It was established in 1979. It is the principal regulatory agency that regulates and makes compliance issues for the securities industries.

Functions of Securities and Exchange Commission

1. To control the stock exchange or any other security market business.
2. To determine and register the activities of stock broker, sub-broker, share transfer agent etc.
3. To register any type of joint-stock scheme including mutual fund.
4. To develop, monitor and control security market's all authorized and self controlled bodies.
5. To control speculation.

WEEK 9

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Meaning of International Trade

This is also known as foreign trade or external trade, it involves the exchange of goods and services between two or more countries.

Distinction between Domestic Trade and International Trade

1. Foreign trade involves the exchange of goods and services across national frontiers while internal trade involves the exchange of goods within the boarders of a country.
2. In foreign trade, buyers and sellers use different currencies whereas buyers and sellers in home trade use the same type of currency.
3. There is possibility of restriction – tariffs, import duties, exports duties, quotas, embargoes – when goods are exchanged across national boundaries while this does not occur in home trade.

4. There are differences in system of weighing and measuring in one country Vis-à-vis another. A country has only one system of such weighing and measuring.

5. Differences in transport cost due to distance between buyers and sellers, documentation requirements, need for insurance in respect of foreign trade distinguish foreign trade from home trade.

6. Foreign trade requires knowledge of new languages and interpretations while in domestic trade, a common language is used.

Reasons for International Trade

1. Uneven distribution of natural resources
2. Differences in climatic condition
3. Differences in technology
4. Differences in skills
5. Desire to improve the standard of living
6. Differences between patterns of consumption and production
7. Differences in taste

THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPARATIVE COST ADVANTAGE

The theory of comparative cost advantage propounded by David Ricardo states that countries derives mutual benefit from trade when they specialize in the production of their commodities in which they have greatest comparative cost advantage over others and exchange them for other commodities in which they have comparative cost advantage.

WEEK 10

TERMS OF TRADE

Terms of trade may be defined as the rate at which a country's exports exchange for its imports. It is expressed as a relation between the prices a country receives for its exports and the prices it pay for imports.

$$\text{Terms of Trade} = \frac{\text{Index of import prices}}{\text{Index of export prices}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

A country's terms of trade are said to improve when this ratio increases and to worsen when it decreases.

BALANCE OF PAYMENT

Balance of payment means the relationship between the sum total of a country's payment for her imports and receipts for her exports. It is therefore a statement of incomes and expenditure on international account, for a period of time, usually one year.

COMPONENTS OF BALANCE OF PAYMENT

A Country's Balance of payment can be divided into three (3) major components namely:

1) **Current Account:** This is made up of the total receipts and payments on both visible and invisible goods and services.

2) **Capital Account:** This account is made up of the movement or flow of money or capital from one country to another such as investment, international grants and loans.

3) **Monetary Movement Account:** This account shows how the balance on both current and capital accounts is settled.

BALANCE OF PAYMENT OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT

Balance of payment deficit may be defined as a situation which occurs whom the combined receipts on the current and long term capital accounts of a country are less than the corresponding payments. In other words, balance of payment deficit occurs when a country's expenditure flows are more than the country's income flows.

TYPES OF BALANCE OF PAYMENT DEFICIT

1) **Temporary Balance of Payment:** This is also called short term deficit, it is the type which can easily be corrected or adjusted within a short term.

2) **Fundamental or Chronic Balance of Payment Deficit:** This is also called long term deficit, it cannot be adjusted within a short term and it usually have adverse effect on the country's reserves.

MEASURES TO CORRECT BALANCE OF PAYMENT DEFICIT

1) Foreign exchange control
2) Expenditure reduction

3) Expenditure switching
4) Fiscal control
5) Raising interest rates
6) Devaluation
7) Reduction of imports
8) Grants and aids
9) Borrowing
10) Promotion of imports substitution industries
11) Increase in exports
12) Increase in production

SS 3 SECOND TERM

WEEK 2

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

MEANING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic development may be defined as a process whereby the level of national production (that is national income) or capital income increases over a period of time.

MEANING OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

This may be defined as the process by which the productive capacity of an economy increases over a period leading to rise in the level of the national income.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC GROWTH	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Greater emphasis is placed on the increase in output and less emphasis on economic welfare	lays more emphasis on improvement in the general welfare as a results of more equitable distribution of the increased output of goods and services among individual
Mainly concerned with the growth of income	Reveals all aspects of economic activities and emphasizes a more even distribution of facilities between various areas
There must be a meaningful increase in real income	A measure of it can be achieved by a fairer distribution of existing good and services even if there is no substantial increase in input
Can take place under the condition of mass unemployment	Implies a reduction in the level of unemployment

PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

1. Low level of savings
2. Low level of investment
3. Lack of adequate capital
4. Lack of skilled manpower
5. Lack of industrialization
6. Lack of infrastructural facilities
7. Low level of technology
8. High level of illiteracy
9. Leadership problems

10. Dependence on support
11. Population explosion
12. Lack of organized market
13. Inadequate development plan
14. embezzlement
15. Political instability

WEEK 3

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

DEFINITION OF ECONOMIC PLANNING

Economic planning may be defined as government conscious formulation of economic policies for the allocation of resources to all sectors of the economy over a period of time.

OBJECTIVES OF NIGERIA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS

1. To increase the level of employment
2. To increase the real income of citizens
3. Equitable allocation of resources

4. Diversification of the economy
5. To bridge the gap between the rich and the poor
6. To develop efficient technology
7. To reduce rural-urban migration
8. To reduce foreign control of the economy
9. To ensure joint business participation
10. To ensure economic growth

TYPES OF ECONOMIC PLANNING

1. Financial economic planning: This involves the distribution of national income to various sectors of the economy
2. Strategic planning: This is directed to meet certain objectives in the economy
3. Comprehensive economic planning: This is aimed at setting some targets to cover all major aspects of the national economy
4. Partial economic planning: This is planning targeted at specific segment of the national economy e.g plan to boost agricultural production
5. Controlled economic planning: Also known as authoritarian planning common with socialist economic system in which government formulates and executes plans for the economy.

NIGERIA'S PLANNING EXPERIENCE

Nigeria has had several development plans since 1962.They are as follows

(1) The first national development plan (1962-1968)

This national development plan envisaged a total investment of nearby ₦2.4 billion and half of this amount was to come from external sources

(2) The second national development plan (1970-1974)

This investment envisage a total investment of 32 billion by the Government. This amount was later revised 33.27 billion

(3) The third national development plan (1975-1980)

This initially envisage a total investment of 310.7 billion but this was later revised in 1976 to 343.3 billion

(4) The fourth national development plan (1981-1986)

The fourth national development plan of 1981-1985 envisage a total investment or capital expenditure of 382.0 billion of this amount 370.5 billion went to the public sector while 311.5 billion was allocated to the private sector of the Nigeria economy.

WEEK FOUR

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORGANISATION

MEANING

An international economic organization may be defined as the coming together of different countries with common economic interest and goals, with a view of promoting economic cooperation and development among member states.

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)

ECOWAS was founded on 28th may, 1975 in Lagos, Nigeria. It comprised all the 16 independent nations of West Africa. Abuja is the administrative headquarters of the community and Lomé, the fund headquarters. Nigeria, under the leadership of General Yakubu Gowon and Togo under president Eyadema initiated the formation of the sub-regional economic grouping

Nigeria, Ghana, The Gambia, Sierra leone and Liberia are the English -speaking or Anglophone countries. Senegal, Guinea, Togo, Mali, Benin Republic, Burkinafaso, Cote de I'voire, Mauritania and Niger Republic are French-speaking or francophone countries while Cape verde and Guinea Bissau are Busophone or Portuguese- speaking countries

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF ECOWAS

1. Trade industrialization
2. To abolish trade barrier and restriction
3. To ensure economic stability
4. To foster closer relationship
5. To raise the standard of living
6. Integration of both social and monetary policies
7. To increase production
8. Trade liberalization

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (E.C.A)

The Economic Commission for Africa (E.C.A) also known as United Nations Economic Commission for Africa was established in 1958 with its headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It is an organ of the United Nations Organization (UNO).Its major aim is to promote the social and economic development of Africa.

OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTION OF ECA

1. To ensure the economic development of African continent
2. To promote regional economic co-operation
3. To accelerate economic growth and integration in Africa
4. To embark on manpower training and development for the entire African continent
5. To conduct researches in the areas of production and technology; To aid Africa in economic development
6. To create uniformity where possible and fashion out economic policies for African continent

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was set up after the Second World War, in order to encourage the development of foreign trade. It begin operation 1947 with the headquarters in the United State of America.

OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS OF IMF

1. To establish and stabilize exchange rate among member nations
2. To make fund available to members to finance balance of payment deficit
3. To make recommendation to members concerning economic policies to be adopted
4. To encourage development of international trade
5. To facilitate settlement of debts in foreign transactions
6. To promote co-operation among members Countries on financial matters.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD)

The International Bank For Reconstruction and development popularly known as World Bank, was established in 1944 at the same time with the IMF at betton woods. Its headquarters is in Washington, United States of America. Its capital was subscribed by members of the IMF on quota baris, thus membership was restricted to the IMF member-countries alone. The World Bank started with 45 members at the beginning and as at 1992, membership has risen to 178 nations.

OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS OF IBRD

1. Granting long term loans for infrastructural development
2. Giving experts advice on development problems
3. Provision of exports to solve development problems
4. Provision of training experts
5. Undertaking feasibility studies relating to economic development
6. Marking available the experiences of other countries

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

This was established in 1964 with its headquarters in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. It is a bank owned by African countries which belong to Organization of African Unity (OAU), now African Union. The ADB was jointly set up by the effort of the OAU and Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).It started full operation in 1996 with initial membership of 23 African countries and as at 1970 membership had risen to 31.

OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS OF ADB

1. Provision of loans to aid social and economic development of member nations
2. Provision of technical assistance for development projects and programmes embarked upon by member nation
3. Promotion of both private and public investment on projects, which contribute to the economic and social development of member -states.

4. It fosters economic integration among member-nations
5. Provision of fund for the agricultural development of member-nation

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD)

The UNCTAD was established in 1964 with its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. It was created as an organ of United Nations by a resolution passed by the United Nations Organisation (UNO).This was in response to a call to the UNO by the developing nations, to carve a meeting for the purpose of discussing their growing international trade problems and their poor level of development. The first conference was held in Geneva, Switzerland in 1968 and the second in New Delhi ,India in 1978.

OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS OF UNCTAD

1. To assist in solving the international trade problems of the underdeveloped countries
2. It also helped to solve increasing balance of payments difficulties of developing countries
3. To also aid the increase in the pace of economic development of underdeveloped nations in order to reduce the gap between them and rich countries in the world.

WEST AFRICAN CLEARING HOUSE(WACH)

The West African Clearing House (WACH) was established in June, 1975 with its headquarters in Freetown, Sierra Leone. It has English and French as the official working languages.

OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS OF WACH

1. To encourage trade liberalisation
2. To promote monentary co-operation
3. To bring about savings in the use of foreign reserves
4. To promote the use of members' national currencies for intra-sub-regional transaction.

WEEK FIVE

CURRENT ECONOMIC PLANS, MDGS, NEEDS AND VISION 2020

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS)

MEANING: The Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) are eight international development goals that were officially established following the millennium summit of the United Nations in 2000.Following the adoption of the United Nations Millennium declaration, all the 193 United Nation member states and at least 23 international organisations have agreed to achieve their goals by the year 2015.The goals are:

1. Eradicating extreme poverty
2. Achieving universal primary education
3. Promoting gender equality and empowering women
4. Reducing child's mortality rates
5. Improving maternal health
6. Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensuring environmental sustainability
8. Developing a global partnership for development

OBJECTIVES OF MDGS

(1) Goal 1.Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

(a) Target 1: Halve between 1990 and 2015,the proportion of people whose income is less than 1 dollar a day.

(b) Target 2.: Halve between 1990 and 2015,the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

(2) Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

- Target 3: Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

(3) Goal 3. : Promote gender equality and empower women

- Target 4.: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2015 and to all levels of education not later than 2015

(4) Goal 4. : Reduce child's mortality rate

- Target 5.: Reduce by two-third between 1990 and 2015 the under-five mortality rate

(5) Goal 5. : Improve maternal health

- Target 6.: Reduce by three quarter between 1990 and 2015 the maternal mortality rate

(6) Goal 6. : Contact HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- Target 7: Have halved by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Target 8: Have halved by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

(7) Goal 7. : Ensure environment sustainability

- Target 9: Integrate the principle of sustainability development into country policies and programmes
- Target 10: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water
- Target 11: By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

(8) Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

- Target 12: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in a long term

- Target 13: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies especially information and communication

NATIONAL ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES (NEEDS)

NEEDS: Is derived from the urgent requirement for value orientation, the objective of which is to sound the message clearly, that it is not business as usual. Therefore, the bedrock of NEEDS is its vision of a Nigeria with a new set of values and principles, which will facilitate the achievement of national goals of wealth creation, employment generation and poverty reduction.

The specific reform programmes in NEEDS include government and institutional reforms which entails

1. Public sector reforms
2. Privatization and liberalization
3. Governance
4. Transparency and anticorruption
5. Service delivery by government agencies

OBJECTIVES OF NEEDS

1. Poverty reduction
2. Employment generation
3. Wealth creation

MEANING OF VISION 2020

It is stated in the document 'Vision 20;2020 Economic Transformation Blueprint'(2009) that by the year 2020,Nigeria will have a large, strong, diversified, sustainable and competitive economy that effectively harners the talents and energies of its people and responsibility exploits its natural endowment to guarantee a high standard of living and quality of life to its citizens. In order to achieve this according to the same vision statement, a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of not less than $900 billion is required. Nigeria economy must also grow at an average rate of 13.8 percent. Another expectation is that by 2020, Nigeria will generate 60,000 megawatts of electricity.

OBJECTIVES OF VISION 2020

1. The social dimension envisages an equal society that can sustain a life expectancy of at least 70 years

2. The economic dimension envisages a vibrant economy whose manufacturing sector can contribute at least 25% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

3. The institutional dimension expects a stable democracy

4. The environmental dimension envisions effective management of our natural environment

WEEK 6

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

POVERTY

Poverty is an abstract word, which can be associated with many things. It is defined as a lack of material possession belonging to a person, It is typically measured by monentary value

EFFECTS OF POVERTY

1. Hunger

2. malnutrition

3. HIV/AIDS

4. Malaria

5. Lack of sanitation and water
6. Gender inequality
7. Poor health care
8. Low education
9. Unemployment
10. Poor maternal and child's health
11. Low environmental care
12. Low life expectancy
13. Low wages
14. Street children
15. Social exclusion
16. Domestic violence
17. Increased vulnerability to natural disasters
18. Low literacy

METHOD OF POVERTY ALLE-VIATION AND ERADICATION

1. Increase soil health with the use of appropriate mineral fertilizers and use of nitrogen fixing seeds in order to improve farming productivity
2. Improve water, sanitation, feeders and main roads, alternative energy sources, rural electrification, empowering women, improve gender equality.
3. Nutritious school meals, farming improvement, clean water sanitation, hygiene education. People who are healthier are able to work longer hour.

AGENCIES FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION

NAPEP: National Poverty Eradication Programme is a 2001 programme by the Nigerian government aimed at poverty reduction in particular, reduction of absolute poverty.

NDE: National Directorate of Employment: The National Directorate of Employment (NDE) was established in November 1986 and began operations fully in 1987.

The directorate was saddled with the responsibility of addressing the problem of serious unemployment that emanated from economic recessions of the 1980's.

Consequent upon this, the directorate is committed to creating unending opportunities for young graduates through empowerment programmes which includes Agricultural skills Training, Vocational Skills Training, Entrepreneurship Development, Public Work Programme.

FSP: Family Support Pogramme: The idea of family support programme (FSP) was conceived by Mrs. Maryam Abacha the wife of the then Head of State General Sani Abacha as her pet programme. The family support trust fund was launched 1994 and the money realised was used to build National Women and Children Hospital in Abuja, now named National Hospital Abuja. The programme was able to reach out rural women and children.

PEP: Poverty Eradication Programme: National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEPE) was a programme put in place by Nigerian government to address poverty and related issues in Nigeria. It was designed to replace the Poverty Alleviation Programme.

NAPEP goals include: Training youths in vocational trades, internship support micro-credit support, creation of employment in the automobile industry and provision of help to Vesico Vaginal Fistula (VVF) patients.

HIV/AIDS AND THE ECONONY

HIV/AIDS have became a major treat to economy. This disease have caused a lot of problems to the economy. The disease is more common with the youths who should form the greater percentage of the working population. This can lead to low productivity and slow down the growth and development of the nation.

CORRUPTION AND THE ECONOMY

Corruption is the wage of acquired power in dishonest or illegal way, to acquiring wealth that belong to a person, state government. In Nigeria, corruption has eaten deep into the fabric of the society. Money meant to the development of the whole nation is normally carried or created away by few individual in power.

POWER AND ENERGY INADEQUACY

The power and energy supply with particular reference to electricity is a big problem to the economic growth of a nation. Power supply to the economy for productivity is grossly inadequate to ensure rapid economic development.

WEEK 7

ECONOMIC REFORM PROGRAMMES

Economic Reform Programmes are government's conscious formations, of economic policies and programmes aimed at strengthening the performance of the various sectors of the economy

CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

This is one of the economic reform programmes initiated by the central bank of Nigeria. The programme was outlined at ensuring that the financial institutions like banks have a strong financial base in order to support the real sector of the economy.

The Central Bank of Nigeria, through its Governor, professor Charles Soludo on the 6th July,2004 initiated banks consolidation through merger and acquisition and the #25billion recapitalization exercise in his 13 points reform agenda in the banking industry. He stated that by 31st December 2005, all banks must have a minimum capital base of 25million. Failure to meet up would lead to liquidation by January 2006.

COMMERCIALISATION AND PRIVATISATION

Commercialization is a policy geared towards making state-owned enterprises to become more efficient and profit oriented, the policy makes it possible for public enterprises to become more viable and effective.

Privatization on the other hand is a policy designed to enable individual and private or corporate organisation to take over the ownership and control of public enterprises such as public companies and corporations. Privatization is aimed at ensuring/achieving efficient production.

DEREGULATION

This is the act or process of removing or reducing state regulations. It is the reduction or elimination of government power in a particular industry, usually enacted to create more competition with the company.

Deregulation also means removing government, control from the operation, production, storage and distribution of goods and handing them over to private sector.

ROLES OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRIME COMMUNICATION (EFCC)

MEANING: The EFCC is a Nigerian law enforcement agency that investigates financial crimes such as advance fee fraud (419 fraud) and money laundering. The EFCC was established in 2003, partially in response to pressure from the Financial Action Task Force on monentary laundering (FATF), which named Nigeria as one of 23 countries non-cooperative in the international community's efforts to fight money laundering. It has its head office in Abuja.

ROLES OF EFCC

1. Sanitization of Banks
2. Aggressive investigation and prosecution of cases of tax evasion
3. Fight Cyber crime and the scourge of advance fee fraud using smart technology
4. Actively implement the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force
5. Initiate legislative intervention in key areas that will aid the anti-corruption fight.

ROLES OF INDEPENDENT CORRUPT PRACTICE COMMISSION (ICPC)

As provided for in section 3(3) of the Act 2000, the commission consists of a chairman and twelve (12) members, two of whom represent each of the six geo-political zones of the country. The membership is drawn from the following categories of Nigerians as spell out by the Act;

i. A retired police officer not below the rank of commissioner of police ii. A legal practitioner with at least 10 years post-call experience iii. A refined public servant not below the rank of Director iv. A woman

v. A youth that is neither less than 21 nor more than 30 years of age at the time of his or her appointment vi. A chattered Accountant.

ROLES OF ICPC

- To receive and investigate complaints from members of the public on allegations of corrupt practices and in appropriate cases, prosecute the offenders
- To enlist and foster public support in combating corruption
- To instruct, advice and assist any officer, agency, or parastatal on ways by which fraud or corruption may be eliminated or minimized by them

- To examine the practices, systems and procedures of public bodies and where such systems and corruption, to direct and supervise their review

- To advice heads of public bodies of any changes in practice, systems or procedures compatible with the effective discharge of the duties of public bodies to reduce the likelihood or incidence of bribery, corruption and related offences.

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL (NAFDAC)

NAFDAC is headed by a chairman who presides over a governing council appointed by the president on the recommendation of the minister of health "other council members are;

1. The permanent secretary of the ministry of health
2. The Director-General of NAFDAC
3. Standard Organisation of Nigeria (SON)
4. The National Institute for Pharmaceutical Research and Development (NIPRD)
5. The chairman of the pharmacists' council of Nigeria (PCN)
6. The chairman of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
7. A representative each of the pharmaceutical group and the food and Beverages group of the manufacturers' Association of Nigeria
8. Three members from the general public

ROLES OF NAFDAC

- Regulate and control the importation,exportation,manufacture,advertisement,distribution,sales and use of drugs, cosmetics, medical devices, bottled water and chemicals

- Conduct appropriate test and ensure compliance with standard specifications designated and approve by the council

- Undertake appropriate investigation into the production premises and raw materials for food, drugs, cosmetics, medical devices, bottled water and chemicals.

- Undertake inspection of imported foods ,drugs, cosmetics, medical devices.

- Compile standard specifications, regulations and guidelines for the production, importation, exportation, sales and distribution of food drugs, cosmetics, medical devices etc.

STANDARD ORGANISATION OF NIGERIA (SON)

The highest decision making body of the SON is the Nigerian Standard Council (NSC).Its main functions include

1. Advice the federal government on the national policy on standards ,specifications, quality control and metrology.

2. Determine the overall financial, operational and administrative policy of the organization

3. Determining appointments, remuneration and other conditions of service

ROLES OF SON

- To organise test and do everything necessary to ensure compliance with standards designated and approved by the council

- To undertake investigations as necessary into the quality of facilities, materials and products in Nigeria

- To ensure reference standards for calibration and verification of measures and measuring instrument

- To compile Nigeria Industrial Standards etc.
- To compile an inventory of products requiring standardization.