

ECO YR 10 TERM 3 SCHEME OF WORK.

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AGRICULTURE.

SYSTEMS OF AGRICULTURE.

1. ***SUBSISTENCE/ PEASANT FARMING***: This is the type of farming carried out by peasant farmers who usually cultivate small land using primitive hoes and cutlasses majorly for himself and his family.
2. ***COMMERCIAL FARMING***: this is an agricultural practice in which the agriculturist mainly produces for the purpose of sales and not for personal consumption.

3. Large scale mechanized farming: this involves an extensive use of machinery and other forms of advanced mechanical devices such as tractors, plough, etc.
4. ***PLANTATION FARMING***: this is a large agricultural unit covering an area of about 7,000 hectares and it is majorly cultivated with only one crop. E.g. oil palm plantation in Calabar, sugar plantation in Zaria, etc.
5. ***CO-OPERATIVE FARMING***: this is the type of farming in which farmers come together to form a union for the purpose of farming together to enable them enjoy some incentives from government. E.g. loans.

Importance/ Contributions Of Agriculture To Economic Development Of West Africa.

- I. ***PROVISION OF FOOD STUFF***: it is the main source of food supply used in feeding the growing population in agricultural and non- agricultural sectors.
- II. ***PROVISION OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES***: it is the major source of employment in many underdeveloped countries especially to people like poultry farmers, fishermen, etc.
- III. ***SOURCE OF REVENUE***: West African countries realize a lot of income from export duties of agricultural

products.

- IV. ***SOURCE OF RAW MATERIALS***: it provides raw materials to our local factories especially agro based industries like vegetable oil industries, textile, furniture industries, etc. They rely heavily on agriculture for their major source of raw material.

PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE.

- I. ***PRIMITIVE METHODS OF FARMING***: this is a common phenomenon in West Africa .Over 60% of our food and cash crops are produced by small scale farmers who mainly rely on crude implements for clearing the forests and harvesting of crops. This affects agriculture.
- II. ***LACK OF CAPITAL***: many farmers do not have sufficient resources that can enable them practice large scale farming and this affects our agricultural system.
- III. ***SHORTAGE OF STORAGE FACILITIES***: this is another bottleneck affecting our agricultural system in West Africa.
- IV. ***POOR SOCIAL AMENITIES***: roads in the rural areas are not well developed and this coupled with inadequate transport hinders the constant movement of

agricultural produce to urban centres where they can fetch higher prices.

Ways Of Improving Agriculture.

- i. Provision of storage facilities
- ii. Development of infrastructure
- iii. Pest control
- iv. Provision of capital
- v. Elimination of land tenure system.

Roles Of Government In Agricultural Development.

1. Provision of credit facilities.
2. Establishment of agricultural programmes- river basin development authority, green revolution, operation feed the nation(OFN)
3. Provision of basic amenities
4. Provision of storage and processing facilities.
5. Provision of pest and disease control services.

AGRICULTURAL POLICIES IN NIGERIA.

A. *OPERATION FEED THE NATION(O.F.N)* it was set up by general Olusegun Obasanjo between 1976- 1979 with the objectives of

- I. To increase food production
- II. To popularize agriculture
- III. To provide food for all Nigerians, etc

B. ***AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT***: the project started in 1975 and was co- financed by the world bank federal and state governments with the objectives of:

- I. To bring agricultural services closer to the farmers in the rural areas.
- II. To construct rural infrastructures such as feeder roads, dams etc.
- III. To make available farm inputs to farmers.

C ***GREEN REVOLUTION***: it was set up between 1979- and 1983 by the federal government under the second republican government of Shehu Shagari with the objectives of:

- i. To encourage large scale farming
- ii. To produce cash crops for export purposes
- iii. To produce abundant food crops for local consumption.

D LAND USE DECREE

E. NATIONAL AGRICULTUARL INSURANCE

MINING

This is the process of extracting mineral resources from the earth. It belongs to the primary sector of an economy.

The major minerals present in Nigeria are petroleum, coal, iron ore, columbite, tin, limestone, lead, and zinc.

- I. ***Coal:*** this is one major source of power. Coal, like petroleum is a sedimentary rock mineral found in Enugu and Okaba (Benue state). It is mainly used as a major source of fuel at home and railway locomotives in the past. It is mined by **UNDERGROUND MINING**.
- II. ***Iron ore:*** this is a basement complex rock mineral found in Itakpe (Kogi state) and Aladja (Delta state). Iron ore is the basis for iron and steel complex.

It is mined by a method called **OPEN CAST METHOD**

Tin and columbite: they are basement complex rock minerals found near Jos (plateau state). It is used for coating containers in the canning industry while columbite is used in the manufacturing of heat resistant steel used in jet engines. They are mined by a method called **OPEN**

CAST METHOD

Lime stone: this is a sedimentary rock mineral found Ewekoro and Shagamu (Ogun state), Ukpilla(Edo state), Calabar (Cross river) Anambra , Benue and sokoto states. Limestone is mined by a method called **QUARRYING**

Petroleum or crude oil: this is a sedimentary rock mineral found in Port-Harcourt (rivers State), Warri and Ughelli(both in Delta state), Akwa Ibom and Imo states. The method used in mining crude oil is called **DRILLING METHOD**.

Lead and zinc: they are sedimentary rock minerals found in Abakaliki, Ebonyi State.

Negative Effects Of Mining In An Area

- I. Environmental pollution
- II. Global warming through emission of gases
- III. Destruction of ecosystem
- IV. Communal conflicts
- V. Health hazards such as lung and heart diseases.
- VI. Mining hazards e.g. collapse of mines.

Problems Facing Mining In Nigeria.

- I. ***Inadequate capital***: fund is always inadequate for the

exploration and exploitation of minerals in Nigeria.

- II. ***Poor transportation network***: most of the areas where minerals are located are inaccessible by good roads and rail system.
- III. ***Inadequate personnel***: the technical personnel needed to explore minerals are not trained and are inadequate.
- IV. ***Environmental pollution***: there exists massive land, air, water, etc pollution in areas where mining occurs.
- V. ***High level sabotage***: there is the problem of high rate of sabotage by unpatriotic people in the mining areas.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Refers to all business organizations which hold money for individuals and institutions and may borrow from them in order to give loans and other investments.

Types Of Financial Institutions.

This could be divided into banking and non- banking financial institutions.

Banking Financial Institutions Include

- I. Commercial banks
- II. Central bank

- III. Merchant banks
- IV. Development banks
- V. Savings banks

Non Banking Financial Institutions Include:

- I. Insurance companies
- II. Hire purchase companies
- III. Building societies

Bank

A bank is a commercial institution which performs various financial activities e.g. accepting of deposits from its customers, etc.

COMMERCIAL BANKS.

This is a financial institution set up for keeping and lending of money to people, owned by individuals, organizations and governments for the sole aim of making profits. E.g. first bank, Gt banks, fidelity, U.B.A, etc.

Features

- I. They are established by individuals, organizations or government.

- II. The main purpose of their establishment is for profit making
- III. They transact business with private individuals and organizations
- IV. There is no limit to every commercial bank that can be established in a country.

Functions.

1. ***Acceptance of deposits***: they accept deposit from the public for safe keeping. This is done through three methods of savings, fixed deposit/ term and current accounts.
2. ***Lending of money***: they lend money to businessmen and other members of the public in form of loan and overdraft
3. ***Agents of payment***: they act as agents of payment on behalf of their customers in various ways which include honouring of cheque, standing order, etc
4. ***Issuance of bank draft***: they assist their customers to settle their indebtedness by issuing bank draft.

Types of bank account

- I. ***Savings account***: this is the most common form of bank account to the loan income group and its main

objective is to encourage the people to form the habit of savings. It is operated with the use of passbook/ withdrawal booklet and A.T.M, and also interest is given to their owners.

- II. ***Current account.*** this is the type of bank account that is commonly used by businessmen and other people that frequently make use of money. It is operated with the use of cheque book/ATM and the cheques paid into them mature after four working days. It doesn't attract any interest.
- III. ***Fixed deposit account.*** it is also known as term deposit account because money is deposited in it for a specific period of time. It is operated with use of a passbook and it attracts interest.

How Commercial Banks Create Credits.

- 1) ***Loan:*** this is a bulk of money a bank gives to its customers and others that met the requirement for such money. They demand collateral security from people or organizations that wants this type of credit.
- 2) ***Overdraft.*** in this type of credit facility, only those who operate current account enjoy it. The bank allows its customers to withdrawal an amount more than the amount he has in his account

Factors To Consider Before Granting Loan.

- I. Purpose for the loan
- II. Source of income to repay the loan
- III. Provision of collateral security
- IV. Period of repayment of loan
- V. Provision of referees/ guarantors.

CENTRAL BANK.

This is the only financial institution established and charged with the day to day management and control of the nations' monetary affairs, the supervision and co-ordination of banking and financial activities of the country. The Nigerian central bank was established in 1958 by an act of parliament.

Features.

1. Profit making isn't the sole aim of establishing the bank.
2. It doesn't transact business with private individuals.
3. It is the highest financial institution in the country
4. It is the only authority authorized by law to issue

currencies in a country

Functions.

- I. ***Issuance of currency.*** it is the only bank that has the statutory responsibility to issue currency notes in a country.
- II. ***Governments bank.*** it is often refers to as government's bank thus, it keeps all federal government's account i.e. all details of government incomes and expenditures.
- III. ***Lender of last resort:*** central bank acts as lender of last resort all commercial banks and other financial institutions during banking and financial crisis
- IV. ***Bankers bank.*** it acts as a banker's bank to all financial institutions.

MORTGAGE BANKS.

This is a financial institution that is pre-occupied with the provision of medium and long term loans to the public for the purchase or building of dwelling houses. It is also called building society or Housing Corporation.

Functions.

- I. Acceptance of deposit.

- II. Provision of long term loans
- III. Give advice on housing matters
- IV. Provision of houses.

MERCHANT BANKS.

This is a financial institution that provides short, medium and long term loans and also accepts deposits from members of the public for safe keeping. The first merchant bank in Nigeria was Philip hill merchant bank which was established in 1960 which later changed its name in 1965 to Nigerian acceptances limited.

Functions

- I. Granting loans to foreign traders.
- II. Advisers to companies
- III. Provision of long term loans
- IV. Acceptance of large deposits
- V. Equipment leasing

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.

This is a financial institution set up primarily to assist agriculturists and other investors with medium and long term loans for the purpose of ensuring rapid agricultural, industrial and commercial development.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

This is a financial institution that provides medium and long term loans to industrialists, governments and large firms to build factories, dams, roads, hospitals, colleges and other important projects in order to ensure rapid economic growth and development of a country. E.g. Nigerian industrial development bank, Nigerian bank for commerce and industry.

Functions.

- I. Provision of fund for capital projects
- II. Supervision of development projects
- III. They undertake research
- IV. Implementation of government policies.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

This is a financial institution involved in the protection of persons and objects against risks. They collect large sums of money called PREMIUM from individuals and organizations in order to insure their properties. E.g. national insurance corporation of Nigeria.(NICON), custodian and allied insurance Nigeria limited, etc.

Functions.

- I. Reduction of risks
- II. Provision for old age and disability
- III. Serves as collateral security
- IV. Provides a means of savings.

MONEY.

This is anything that is generally acceptable as a medium of exchange for making payments, settlement of debts or other business obligations.

Trade By Barter.

This is a direct system and practice of exchanging goods for goods and services for services.

Problems Of Trade By Barter.

- i. Problems of double co-incidence of wants.
- ii. It wastes time and energy
- iii. There is no lending and borrowing
- iv. It does not encourage lending and borrowing
- v. It does not encourage installment payment.

Characteristics/ Qualities Of Money.

1. ***General acceptability***. it must be acceptable to the people of that country, community or a certain territorial area.
2. ***Homogeneity***. money must be the same in all parts of the country where it is being accepted as medium of exchange.
3. ***Recognizability***. it must be easily recognizable. I.e. the original must be recognized from the counterfeit.
4. ***Portability***: it must be something that can be easily carried about from one place to another.
5. ***Relatively scarce***: it must not be too much or easy to come by, otherwise, it will lose its value.
6. ***Storability***. it must be something that can be stored for a long time without losing its value.
7. ***Durability***: money must be something that can stand the test of time and not something that will suffer from wear and tear.

Types Of Money.

- I. ***Coins***: this is metallic money with definite amount and weight issued and stamped by the central authority responsible for the issuance of money in a country. Nigeria uses coins (kobo) which comes in different

denominations such as 5k, 10k, 25k, etc.

- II. ***Paper money***: this is inform of paper note which originated from the receipts the goldsmith issued to people who kept gold and other valuables with them.
- III. ***Bank notes***: this is the money one keeps in bank account for safe keeping also called bank deposits which can be given back to the owner on demand.
- IV. ***Foreign money***: this is the money of other countries of the world which serves as money in foreign exchange market. E.g. Dollars, Pound sterling, Deutschemark, yen, etc.
- V. ***Representative money***: this is a document or instrument used as legal tender but not fully and freely acceptable.e.g. cheques, promissory notes, etc.

Functions Of Money

- 1. ***Medium of exchange***: it can serve as a medium of exchange through which people can exchange goods and services.
- 2. ***Standard of deferred payment***: it can serve as medium by which business transactions on credit can be settled in the future.
- 3. ***Unit of account***: it becomes possible for individuals

and companies to keep accounting record of their transactions in bank statements.

4. ***Store of value***: it is a good store of value because wealth can be stored for use.

Representative Money/ Means Of Payment.

- a. ***Cheques***: this is a written order made upon a bank to pay a specified sum of money to a named person or bearer at a certain date.
- b. ***Postal order***: this is issued by the post office and serves as a means of remitting money from one part of a country to another. A commission known as poundage is charged by the post office according to the amount involved.
- c. ***Postage stamp***: this is a method whereby one uses stamps to settle debts of small amount of money.
- d. ***Banking/ standing order***: this is an order from the holder of a current account to his bank requesting the bank to pay a specific amount of money to a named person or organization on his behalf. This could be monthly, quarterly or yearly and it is used to pay insurance premium, rents, etc.
- e. ***Promissory note***: this is an unconditional promise made by a debtor in writing signed by the debtor,

promising to pay his debt at a specified period.

Functions Of Money.

- I. It commands variety
- II. It encourages lending and borrowing
- III. A unit of account
- IV. A medium of exchange
- V. It measures the value of goods and services.

Channels Of Distribution.

This refers to the various stages or channels through which finished goods are moved from the manufacturers or producers to the final consumers. It can be demonstrated by the following diagram.

Manufacturer/producer



Wholesaler



Retailer
↓

Final consumers

The Process Of Distribution

This involves all human and physical means which aid the smooth transfer of such goods from the manufacturers to the final consumers. The process of distribution involves the following:

1. Middlemen
2. Transportation
3. Advertisement
4. Warehousing.

The Wholesaler: this is a large scale trader who buys in bulk from manufacturers and sells in small quantity to retailers.

Functions the wholesaler performs to the manufacturer and the retailer

- 1) ***Breaking of bulk to manufacturer.*** he buys in bulk from the manufacturer and sells in small quantity to the retailers. **To the retailers** : the retailers buys in

small quantity and sells in unit to the consumers and this enables the retailers to afford buying many small quantity of different types of wares at a time.

2) ***Financing the manufacturer:*** at times the wholesaler makes advance payment while, the products are still been manufactured. This enables the producer to have sufficient money for large scale production. ***To the retailers:*** many wholesalers grant credit to the retailers in order the opportunity of buying large quantity of different wares and they sell before payment.

3) ***Passing information:*** the wholesaler is the link between the producers and the retailers. he informs the producer about the comment of the public on their products or the types of goods they need. This enables them to effect necessary changes. ***To the retailers:*** he tells the retailers about the plans of the manufacturer, the available stock, proposed new products, etc. this enables them to adjust prices and place order accordingly.

4) ***Transportation services:*** the wholesaler often provides transportation needed in distribution. ***To the retailer.*** the wholesaler help in conveying goods to the retailers shop.

The Retailer

This is a trader who buys goods in small quantities from the wholesaler and sells in bits to the final consumers.

Characteristics.

- I. Retailers sell in small quantities.
- II. They sell directly to the final consumers
- III. The business location of the retailer is open to the general consumers.
- IV. They are the final link in the chain of distribution.
- V. Their wares consist of fast selling products.

Types Of Retail Trade

- I. **Hawking**: this type of trade involves traders who move their goods from one place to another on their heads, bicycles or vehicles.
- II. **Mobile shop retailing**: they are those in which goods are arranged in a motor van and are moved from one place to another to reach the final consumers.
- III. **Street/ road side selling**: these are traders who display their wares or products along the streets, roads, or outside the gate of schools.
- IV. **Market retailing**: these are markets where buyers and

sellers are brought together to transfer ownership of goods.

V. ***Mail order***. this is a form of large retailing in which buying and selling are carried out by post.

Functions Of A Retailer.

- a. He sells in small quantities to the consumers.
- b. He provides after sales service
- c. He grants credits facilities to the consumers
- d. Stock variety of goods
- e. He sells at convenient locations and hours.

Differences between the wholesaler and the retailer in the distribution of goods.

WHOLESALER	RETAILER
1. Buys in large quantities from the manufacturer and sells in small quantities to the retailer	The retailer buys in smaller quantities from the wholesaler and sells in bits to the consumers
2. The wholesaler requires a larger space to sell his goods	The retailer requires a small space to display his wares.

3. the retailer spends more money on a particular product	The retailer spends less money on varieties of goods
4 The wholesaler acts as an intermediary between the manufacturer and the retailer	The retailer acts as intermediary between the manufacturer and the final consumers
5. The wholesaler grades, blends and repacks the goods	The retailer do not grade, blend and repack his goods.

The middlemen.

They are the wholesalers and the retailers who specialize in performing activities relating to the purchase and sale of goods in the process of their flow from manufacturer to the consumers.

Should the middlemen be eliminated from channel of distribution? Explain five reasons.

Roles Of Co-Operative Societies In Distributive Trade.

A co-operative society is defined as a voluntary and

business organization in which a group of individuals with common interest pool their resources together to promote the economic and welfare of their members in production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. The roles of co-operative societies are:

- Stock variety of goods
- Grant credit facilities to members
- Bringing goods closer to members
- Marketing of member's products
- Sell in Small

The Role Of Government In Distributive Trade.

Governments perform these functions via its distributive agencies such as: the Nigeria national supply limited, the river basin authorities, marketing board.

- a. Provision of transport system
- b. Provision of storage facilities
- c. Prevention of artificial scarcity
- d. Establishment

Problems of distribution of goods in west Africa.

