

**COVENANT UNIVERSITY
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*TUTORIAL KIT
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ECN 223
HISTORY AND STRUCTURE OF THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY II
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1. What are the objectives of Nigeria's Vision 2020 (NV20:2020)
2. What do you understand by institutions and how do they facilitate or impede economic performance?
3. What are the pillars on which the Nigeria's vision 2020 is hinged
4. Highlight and Comment on the three fundamental systems of education that exists in Nigeria
5. Outline the policy thrusts of vision 2020 as related to education
6. Discuss the history and evolution of the Nigerian Educational System
7. Why is Education a Policy Issue?
8. Discuss the concept of trade policy and explain its importance.
9. There are seven areas of national aspiration, what are these areas, and describe any three
10. Discuss the purpose for the establishment of the first, second and third generation universities in Nigeria according to Unugbro (2012).
11. Outline 6 main issues to consider in examining health policies
12. Discuss the concept of spatial Inequality and Emigration as possible challenges experienced in the health sector.
13. Why is Health a policy issue?
14. Comment on the history and contribution of the UNICEF to the Nigerian Health sector.
15. Health Policy can be either reactive or proactive. Explain
16. What do you understand by institutions, and how do they affect economic performance?
17. Highlight the various types of institutions
18. Enumerate and explain the three stages in the evolution of agricultural production in Nigeria.
19. According to the World Bank, good governance is a prerequisite for good economic performance. What do you understand by good governance, and what are the various indicators of good governance?
20. What are the roles of agricultural sector in the development of an economy?

ANSWERS

Question 1 – What are the objectives of Nigeria's Vision 2020 (NV20:2020)

The objectives of the Nigerian vision 20:2020 are as follows:

- i) Repositioning Nigeria amongst the top 20 economies by the year 2020.

- ii) Attaining a nominal GDP of not less than US\$900 billion and a per capita GDP of not less than US\$4,000 by 2020
- iii) Achieving the MDG related targets by 2015
- iv) Improving the well-being and quality of life of Nigerians

Question 3 – What are the pillars on which the Nigeria’s vision 2020 is hinged?

The following represents the pillars upon which the NV20:2020 is hinged:

- i) Guaranteeing the productivity and wellbeing of the people
- ii) Optimising the key sources of economic growth
- iii) Fostering sustainable social and economic development

Question 5 - Outline the policy thrusts of vision 2020 as related to education

The policy thrusts of Vision 2020 as related to education include

1. Promote access to education for all:

Increased number (quantity) of citizens should get basic education for free

2. Improve education policy and standard:

Rise in quality of delivery and teaching

3. Enhance management of education:

Proper monitoring of school administration

4. Boost teacher’s education and quality:

Teach the teachers appropriately by ensuring quality education at Teachers’ training colleges. Teachers should be exposed to state-of –the –art method of teachings. Proper remuneration of teachers should be prioritized

5. Develop a skilled workforce

Expand education beyond certificates to practical skills. This can be achieved through training and vocational education

6. Expand education funding:

Improvement in access of education sector to government funding through increased budgetary allocation and/or public private partnerships

Question 7 - Why is Education a Policy Issue?

Education is a policy issue because:

- a. From an economic perspective, education contributes to human capital asset. Human capital is a factor of production, vital to economic growth
- b. Education is a tool for socio-economic development.
- c. The complexity involved in providing education services necessitates a collective rule that various actors can abide by

Question 9 – There are seven areas of national aspiration as it relates to NV20:2020, what are these areas?

The following represents the areas of National aspirations

- a) The Macro-Economy:
- b) Agriculture
- c) Health

- d) Manufacturing
- e) Infrastructure
- f) Education
- g) Polity

Question 11 – Outline 6 main issues to consider in examining health policies

6 main issues to consider in examining health policies, include:

1. Who are health care service providers in Nigeria? :

These include the private and public sectors, NGO, Community based organizations, Faith based organizations and traditional healers

2. Which group of the population has access to health care?

The rural dweller vs urban people or the rich vs the poor

3. Are their well-trained and adequate health workers?:

Number of physicians, nurses and midwives should be sufficient

4. Health Information system:

Accurate health statistics and database should be available for planning and research

5. Who pays for healthcare?:

Payment for health care services can be made through tax, private out-of –pocket expenses, health insurance

6. Who are the actors?:

The actors are the players in the health sector. They include the insurers, producers of inputs, providers, and facilities

Question 13 – Why is Health a policy issue?

Health care is a policy issue because:

- a. Health is essential for well being / function
- b. . Factors such as adequate sanitation, safe food, healthy environment are best provided collectively
- c. Health is a key driver of social and economic progress (Healthy workforce= productive workforce) (Is contained in the Human Development Index)
- d. Without government’s intervention, some may not access health care
- e. Health is a poverty-reduction strategy (healthy persons can earn income).
- f. The health system needs a ‘rule’ to direct its many agents/players

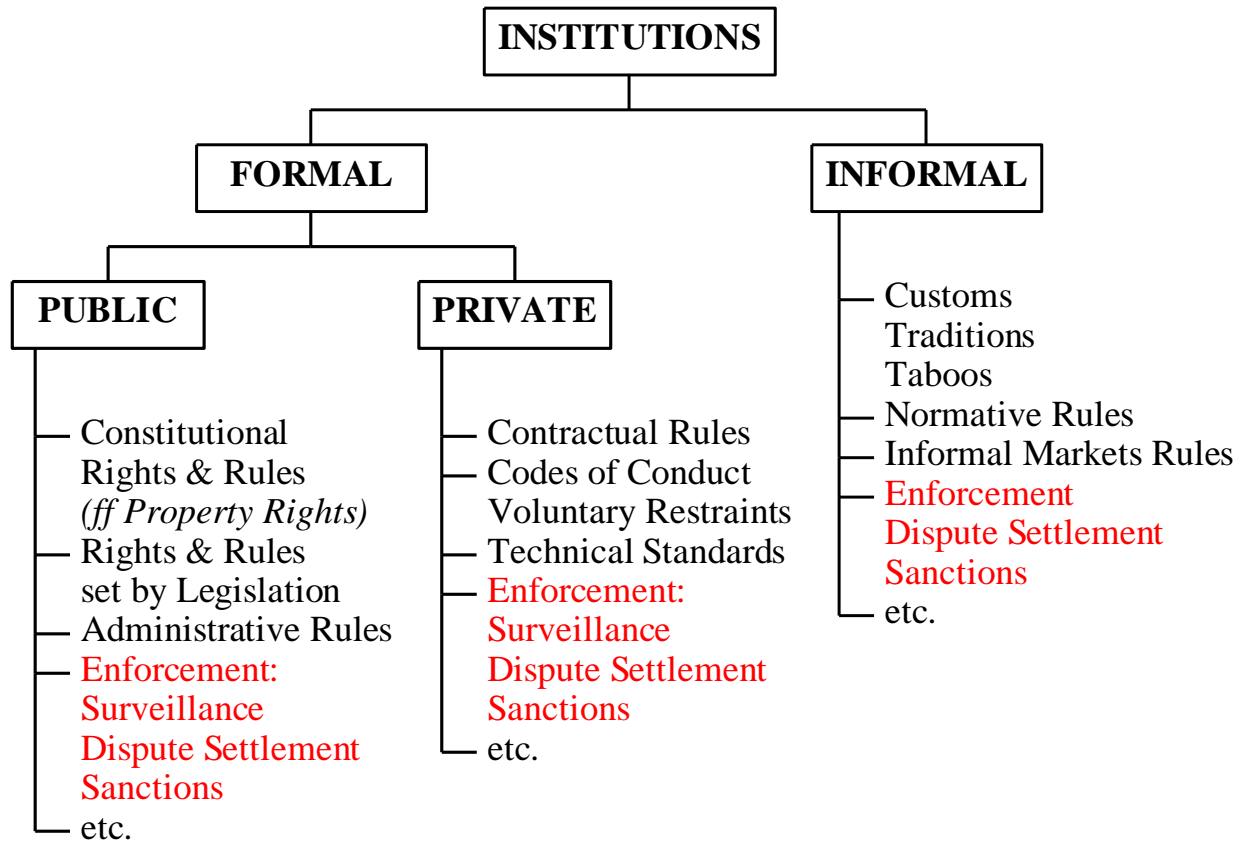
Question 15 - Health Policy can be either reactive or proactive. Explain

When health policy is Reactive, a policy maker first identify current health crisis, then suggest solution **(policy) to** achieve health care goals. For example health policy that is developed to tackle the high incidence of malaria in Nigeria.

On the other hand, when health policy is proactive, the policy makers thinks of possible (future) health issues, thereafter proffer solution **(policy) to** achieve health care goals

Question 17 – Highlight the various types of institutions

We have two broad categories of institutions: FORMAL and INFORMAL. The formal institutions are however subdivided into private and public. The diagram below properly illustrates the categorization of the types of institutions.



Question 19 – The Indicators of good governance are as follows:

- a) Control of corruption
- b) Voice and accountability
- c) Rule of Law
- d) Political stability
- e) Government Effectiveness
- f) Regulatory Quality