

**COVENANT UNIVERSITY
NIGERIA**

*TUTORIAL KIT
OMEGA SEMESTER*

**PROGRAMME: POLITICAL
SCIENCE**

COURSE: PAD 423

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PAD 423: DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

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QUESTIONS

1. How can Nigeria attain economic development through the agricultural and industrial sectors?
2. To what extent does the environment of development administration affect development in Nigeria?
3. The slow economic progress of Nigeria is due to shortcomings in development planning initiatives and implementation. Do you agree?
4. “Development is a complex and multi-dimensional process.” Discuss.
5. What are the essential differences between economic growth, development and modernization?
6. Appraise the privatization and commercialization programmes as reform initiatives of the Nigerian economy.
7. To what extent did political instability constitute an obstacle to development in Nigeria?
8. Discuss the role of local government councils in rural development in Nigeria.
9. Define Planning. Highlight and discuss the planning process.
10. Explain the rationale for public enterprises reforms in Nigeria.
11. Discuss Development Administration as Administrative Development in Nigeria.
12. Identify and discuss the origin and nature of Development Administration.
13. Would you assert that Nigeria is experiencing economic growth or development? Support your argument with facts.
14. Write explanatory notes on the following:
 - a. Socio-cultural Development
 - b. Administrative Development
 - c. Economic Growth
15. Explain the concept of modernization and the problems of modernization.

MODEL ANSWERS IN ALTERNATE SEQUENCE (ODD NUMBERS)

Question 1

Introduction: The search for development in Nigeria has been a continuous one since independence. Candidates are expected to define development with emphasis on economic development .

Body: The contributions of agriculture to economic development are: reduction in unemployment and poverty; increase in GDP and incomes will create demand for industrial output; enhances foreign exchange; agriculture releases labour for industrial development, creates backward and forward intersectoral linkages. Provision of food for the teeming population; raw materials for industries. The constraints of these should also be discussed.

The industrial sector can enhance economic development in the following ways: It relieves BOP problems; expansion in savings, relieves fluctuations and encourages income stability and tax receipts; increases employment.

Conclusion: Concerted efforts, policies and programmes by government plus collaboration with the private sector can facilitate the contributions of these sectors to economic development

Question 3

Introduction: Candidates should define development planning very clearly

Body: Articulate discussion around development planning initiatives from 1946, and identify that plans hardly run their full course except for a few. Various development plans ran thus: 1946-51; 1951-56; 1956-1962; 1962-68, 1970-74; 1975-80; 1981-85; SAP Era (1986-90); 1990-99 (Rolling Plans); Integrated Rural Development Initiatives; Vision 2010; NEEDS as development Plan Strategy; Vision 20:2020. The uncoordinated nature of some of these initiatives has been a drag on Nigeria's economic progress.

The following obstacles to development planning in Nigeria also explain the slow progress in development: institutional/structural inconsistencies, financial constraints; plan indiscipline; unnecessary partisanship; poor feasibility studies in planning; lack of comprehensive statistics; poor feasibility studies in planning; erratic/ conflicting government policies, inadequate inter-ministerial and inter-disciplinary coordination; abuse of office/corruption by public officials.

Conclusion: Candidates can wrap up discussion with some solutions to the above problems.

Question 5

Introduction: Candidates are expected to discuss the contributions of Fred Riggs via Ecology to the understanding of the environment of Development Administration and as a system that could be understood from the different aspects of the environment namely socio-cultural, political and economic.

Body: Socio-cultural: behaviour and culture as central issues, respect for time, work ethics, innovative attitude, social control, the absence of these hampers development. The following characteristics of political environment impedes development, low level of political institutionalization, participation, representation, mobilization, and sundry practices like election malpractices, political thuggery, abuse of rule of law, human rights abuses and press censorship, poor quality of leadership and problems of political legitimacy.

An economic environment typified by low level of industrialisation, disarticulated economic environment or dualism, low level of investment, low volume of regional exchange, indebtedness, poor commodity prices among others will experience constraints to development

Conclusion: The Nigerian environment is still characterized by many of the above mentioned indices and that explains why development is elusive

Question 7

Candidates are required to conceptualise Development and discuss the various aspects of Development namely Economic; Political; Socio-cultural and Administrative. The strength of candidate's presentation should determine score.

Question 9

Introduction: The poor performance of Public Enterprises (PEs) in Nigeria led to the setting up of Onosode Commission in 1981 to recommend ways of reinvigorating them.

Candidates should define PEs, forms, types and reasons for their failure

Body: Define Privatisation and commercialisation, state their objectives and appraise the impact of the process on Nigerians. The strength of candidate's arguments determines their score

Conclusion: There is room for improvement in the privatisation and commercialization process as underscored by the various probe reports set up by the National Assembly in 2012

Question 11

Introduction: The three concepts are usually found in economic literature used interchangeably and treated as synonyms, but they are not.

Body: Economic Growth refers to increase over time in a Country's real output per capita, and can be seen as quantitative improvement or increase in national income or wealth over a period of time. Note the following: upward trend in GNP or revenue over a long period of time ; self-sustained character of growth is largely irreversible; growth as a movement of structural transformation.

Development implies increase in GNP plus social improvement and increase in the capacity of the political system. It is also a process of change plus growth under scored by socio-economic progress and societal transformation.

Candidates should mention the multi-dimensional character of development to include economic, political, socio-cultural, and administrative.

Modernisation : connotes the movement from traditional ways to modernity which involves radical change in pattern of human life . It is also the process which characterises the passage of a traditional society as it becomes transformed into a modern society charcaterised by machine technology; rational and secular attitudes and by highly differentiated social structures. It involves analytical - casual and inventive outlook (multiplication of tools and technologies(skills) ; and flexibility of social structures and continuity identity

Conclusion: Identify the differences in the above discourse.