COVENANT UNIVERSITY
NIGERIA

TUTORIAL KIT
OMEGA SEMESTER

PROGRAMME: ECONOMICS

COURSE: ECN 223
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The contents of this document are intended for practice and leaning purposes at the undergraduate level. The materials are from different sources including the internet and the contributors do not in any way claim authorship or ownership of them. The materials are also not to be used for any commercial purpose.
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.

**INSTITUTIONS**

**FORMAL**

- **PUBLIC**
  - Constitutional Rights & Rules
  - (ff Property Rights)
  - Rights & Rules set by Legislation
  - Administrative Rules
  - Enforcement: Surveillance
  - Dispute Settlement
  - Sanctions
  - etc.

- **PRIVATE**
  - Contractual Rules
  - Codes of Conduct
  - Voluntary Restraints
  - Technical Standards
  - Enforcement: Surveillance
  - Dispute Settlement
  - Sanctions
  - etc.

**INFORMAL**

- Customs
- Traditions
- Taboos
- Normative Rules
- Informal Markets Rules
- Enforcement
- Dispute Settlement
- Sanctions
- etc.

**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