

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Re
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria oil is considered one of the best because, it is largely <input type="text"/>	Sulphur free					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria crude oil is mostly called <input type="text"/>	Bonny light					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria Petroleum in international market is known as <input type="text"/>	Light and Sweet	Sweet and Light				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	British Petroleum came to Nigeria in <input type="text"/>	1946					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Exploration for crude oil did start in Nigeria in <input type="text"/>	1908					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	one major natural resource found in Ondo State is <input type="text"/>	Bitumen					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In order to encourage foreign capital inflow, the federal government, in January 1989, <input type="text"/> the Nigerian Enterprises promotion Decree, 1977	amended	modified				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Indigenization policy was meant to promote local <input type="text"/> in all industrial, commercial and financial activities Nigeria.	participation	Involvement, Ownership				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The First National Development plan between <input type="text"/> was intended to put the economy on a fast growth path	1962-1968					[

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The goal of the managers of any economy is always to close gap between the <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	potential GDP, actual GDP	actual GDP, potential GDP				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sum total of the values of these goods and services that is produced in a nation called <input type="text"/>	National Income	Income				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Deepwater production mainly involves <input type="text"/> that exists 400 m or more below the surface of the water	underwater drilling	belowwater drilling				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	This crude oil extracted from the North Sea is known as <input type="text"/>	Bonny light					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria's crude oil is classified mostly as <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> , as the oil is largely free of <input type="text"/>	Light, Sweet, Sulphur	Sweet, Light, Sulphur				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most productive region in Nigeria in term of crude oil production is the <input type="text"/>	coastal Niger Delta Basin	Niger Delta				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	By 1958, oil production and <input type="text"/> started with about 5,100 barrel per day (bpd).	exports					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The year crude oil was found in Nigeria in commercial quantities, it was at <input type="text"/> in the Niger Delta area.	Olobiri					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Prior to the year crude oil was discovered in commercial quantities in Nigeria, there were varying exploratory activities which started in the year <input type="text"/>	1908					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Crude oil was first discovered in Nigeria in the year <input type="text"/>	1956					

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	By 1970, mining and quarrying had emerged to become the leading sector in terms of percentage share of <input type="text"/>	Gross Domestic Product	GDP				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The contribution of the mining and quarrying sub-sector to the <input type="text"/> only became significant after about five years after independence	national economy	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Crude petroleum, the dominant mineral in the <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> sector of the Nigerian economy accounted for 91.8% of the output of the sector in 1981	mining, quarrying					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In recognition of these varying facets of the associated activities in the mining sector, operations in the sector are usually complex and highly <input type="text"/>	capital intensive					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	As a result of attributes of the mining sector, particularly, the <input type="text"/> sub-sector of the mining sector, makes it unique among the other sectors of the Nigerian economy.	crude oil	petroleum				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mining sector largely involve <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> and the subsequent development of crude oil	exploration, extraction	extraction, exploration				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Given the focus on the restricted few resources, <input type="text"/> currently constitutes a central economic activity in the Nigeria economy.	mining					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The deposit of bitumen in <input type="text"/> Nigeria, is reported to be the second largest deposit of bitumen in the world, yet it remains untapped for development.	Igbokoda					

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria is richly endowed with vast natural <input type="text"/>	Resources					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In view of the location of Nigeria in the tropics, it constitutes one of the few countries in the world whose domestic natural resources are <input type="text"/> of its domestic resources requirements.	In excess					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	As the country's national carrier, Nigeria Airways enjoys the <input type="text"/> and the <input type="text"/> protection of the government	Patronage, Diplomatic					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Nigeria Airways became a limited liability in the year <input type="text"/>	1971					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The then "Nigeria Airways" was the outcome of the shares of its partners bought in the then <input type="text"/>	West Africa Airways Corporation	WAAC				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The mode of transportation that runs on steel rails is the <input type="text"/>	Railways	Train				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	This policy was initiated by the government in the year <input type="text"/>	1995					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The policy that allows private sector participation in road development and management in Nigeria is known as <input type="text"/>	Build Operate and Transfer (BOT)					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Road networks constructed and maintained by the various State Governments in Nigeria are called <input type="text"/>	Trunk "B" roads					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An alternative land transport system to road is the <input type="text"/>	Railways	Rail system				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The road that links Ibadan and <input type="text"/> is noted to be first motorable one in Nigeria	Oyo					[

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the four criteria for a good transport system is <input type="text"/>	Safety	Speed				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Today in Nigeria, one mode of transportation is <input type="text"/>	Road	Inland waterways				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Historically, transportation facilities in precolonial Nigeria were <input type="text"/>	Non-existent	Not available				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Looking at the importance of transportation to an economy, it facilitates the quick deliveries of <input type="text"/>	Goods	Perishable and Non-perishable goods				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Transportation is the process of <input type="text"/> goods and people from one end to another	Conveying	Moving				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Water and Electricity together is called <input type="text"/> sub-sector	Public Utilities	Public Utility				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Water an impotant national utility just of recent had a ministry called <input type="text"/>	Water Resources					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Electricity palace, the acronym "GW" means <input type="text"/>	Gigawatts					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Nigeria, electricity generation is controlled by <input type="text"/>	Power Hoiding Company of Nigeria (PHCN)	National Electric Power Authority (NEPA)				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Means of communication in Nigeria include <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	Telephone, Telegraph, Postal sevicees	Telex, Postal facilities				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Plastic industries in Nigeria resulted to recycling plastic materials as inputs for their products because of government policy tagged <input type="text"/>	Local resource based	Local resource based strategy				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A development policy that brings about inter sectorial linkages is known as <input type="text"/>	Balanced development	Balanced development strategy				[

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When a society is producing and exporting what she imports before, that society is engaged in <input type="text"/>	Export promotion	Export promotion strategy				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the strategies employed to industrialized Nigeria since independence is <input type="text"/>	Import substitution strategy	Local resource based strategy				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Before independence, was manufacturing Nigeria basically resource-based? <input type="text"/>	Yes	True				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the components of Industrial sector is <input type="text"/>	Processing	Mining				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A nation's ability to convert raw materials into finished consumable items is known as <input type="text"/>	Industrialization					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Building and Construction sector in Nigeria has one glaring feature which is <input type="text"/>	Dependence on imported materials					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The low quality of work done common in the construction sector is as a result of <input type="text"/>	Rigid rules about contractual payment	Refusal to grant advance payment, Delay in payment				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the problems that beset the building sector in Nigeria outside increasing cost of inputs is <input type="text"/>	Unfavourable conditions					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A construction firm that is massive and common in Nigeria is <input type="text"/>	Julius Berger	Julius Berger Construction Company				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In spite of the improved numbers of home based construction firms in Nigeria, public construction works is still done by <input type="text"/>	Foreign-owned companies	Foreign-owned firms				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Nigerian construction industry is dominated by <input type="text"/>	Foreign-owned companies	Foreign-owned firms				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the drop in the contribution of Building sector to GDP between eighties and nineties, is occasioned by the <input type="text"/>	Global economic recession in eighties	Economic recession/depression				[

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Available information shows that since 1960, contribution of Building and Construction sector to GDP is <input type="text"/>	Very minimal					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Building and Construction as a sector involves the erection of <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	Residential, Non-residential, Civil engineering works					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The fall of Trans-Saharan <input type="text"/> in 1870 was due to <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> reasons	Trade, Political, Economic					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One major animal that provided a means of transporting load between Northern Nigeria and North Africa during the foremost trade is <input type="text"/>	Camel					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Trans-Saharan <input type="text"/> was seen as the foremost external <input type="text"/>	Trade, Trade					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The indigenous Nigerian economy was commercially diversified, and it essentially dealt in <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	Agricultural products, Mineral resources					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The 'Mandatory Attachment Programme (MAP - 2001)' was a catalytic intervention under <input type="text"/>	NAPEP	National Poverty Eradication Programme				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One prominent programme established in 2001 directed at alliviating poverty was <input type="text"/>	NAPEP	National Poverty Eradication Programme				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	At The Local Government level, Obasanjo's home developed economic programme was called <input type="text"/>	LEEDS	Local Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy				

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The individual states version of Obasanjo's home grown economic programme was known as _____	SEEDS	State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Obasanjo's all embracing home grown economic programme was tagged _____	NEEDS	National economic Empowerment and Development Strategy				
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Tertiary sector activities comprise all except___	Transportation	Healthcare	Banks advise to customers	Eva water production	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Eva water is a good example of secondary sector activities	Correct	Not correct	Indifferent	Almost correct	A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Interest rate deregulation in August 1987, means ___	Minimum rate remained the same	Rate determined by forces of demand and supply	Liquidity ratio reduced	Credit ceiling increased	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Bureau de Change was a creation of executive power, ___	False	Not sure	Indifferent	True	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which is not right about indigenisation policy in Nigeria?	Economic security and orderliness	Managerial opportunity for Nigerians	Economic survival under Nigerians	Misunderstood as a creeping nationalization	A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	___ was not one of the reasons for the introduction of indigenalization policy in Nigeria.	The local economy was being hurt by foreign firms operations	Policies of foreign firms affected Nigerian economy	Nigerians had the needed education	Foreign ownership of firms	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Indigenisation policy is all except ___	Local control of resources	Control of national's economy by Nigerians to the tune of 40%	Reduced foreign involvement	Control of productive assets by Nigerians for Nigerians.	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All except ___ is not associated with low performance of development plans in Nigeria	financial constraint	inadequate media coverage	inadequate data	institutional weakness	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Market economy, mixed economy and ___ are known economic systems in the world	Socialist economy	Capitalist economy	Agrarian economy	Dualistic economy	A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The economic system is an offshoot of economic ideology that determines the ___ of a nation's economy	Policy	Structure	Pattern	Political system	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The structure of any economy is largely determined by its ___ and invariably its economic systems.	Policies	ideology	Rules	People	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All except ___ are reasons for studying the structure of an economy	Performance of an economy	Formulate policies to help development	Appraise the economy	Determining the geographical area of an economy	D	

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The study of an economy structure enables us to check the ___ of one sector over the other as well as ensuring the ___ of all sectors to overall developmental process.	Control/Contribution	Contribution/Impact	Dominance/Effect	Dominance/Contribution	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Schalkwyk (2008) describes the structure of an economy as a function of the sum of all the different economic activities in the ___ of that area.	political boundaries	geo-economic boundaries	Geographical boundaries	Sociological boundaries	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Todaro (1982) define the concept of economic structure as the ___ of any economic system including the nature of resource ownership.	institutional and social framework	organisational and social framework	organisational, institutional and social framework	organisational, institutional	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Economic structure can be defined in terms of institutional arrangements aimed at the decision on ___ goods and services are to be produced and consumed.	what, how and for whom	how and for whom	what and for whom	what, how and for Government	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Lipsey (1983) an economy refers to any specified collection of interrelated set of ___ productive activities.	marketed	non-marketed	unsold	marketed and non-marketed	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Pre Structural Adjustment Programme period was characterised with the following except	Improved Agricultural performance	Oil income Increase	Increased expenditure	Poor Agricultural performance	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Infrastructural development as a means of improving Agricultural productivity implies	Fabricating more machinaries	Building houses in the rural areas	Building feeder roads to local areas	Make water available to local areas	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Improved Agricultural productivity in Nigeria can be achieved via all except	Increase budgeting	Value added to output	Improve monitoring	Soil variation	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Food processing is seen as a challenge to Agricultural growth in Nigeria because ___	Electrical harvesting of crops	Pest and diseases effect	Harsh weather conditions	crops are still manually harvested	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The non competitiveness of Farm products in international markets is due to ___	Insufficient exports	More imports	Bad roads	Lack of product standardization	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Except ___, the rest are challenges facing Agricultural development in Nigeria	Poor feeder roads	Size of the country's population	Insufficient funding	Insecurity of land tenure	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the features of Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) was ___	Nationalisation	Economic liberalisation	Decimation	indigenization	B	[

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The post independence Nigeria economy's mainstay is___	Import	Oil and Gas	Crude oil	Liquidified gas	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Nigerian pre independent economy can best be described as a surrogate one	Not sure	TRUE	FALSE	Almost true	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In between the north and the south is a region known as___	Middle belt	Northern arid	Southern humid	Tropical region	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Hides and skins are common in the___	North east	North central	North	West	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All except one are found in the Southern part of Nigeria	Egg	Cassava	Irish potatoe	Timber	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Pre independence and early '70s, Nigerian economy was basically an___economy	a market economy	a product economy	S agarian	An oil economy	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A monoculture economy is an economy with a sole resource	Correct	almost correct	not sure	FALSE	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Historically, Nigeria under military operated a federal system on paper but in real term, it operated a___	Federalism	Unitary system	Confederal system	Federal units	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The___and the___seasons are two noticeable Nigerian climatic conditions	Wet/Raining	Raining/Harmattan	Harmattan/Dry	Winter/Harmattan	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Nigeria climate is generally___ in nature	Warm	Humid	Tropical	Hot	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Nigeria vegetation is classified into___belts	5	4	3	6	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Nigeria, large market stimulates demand and it is a function of___	Population size	Land mass	Market size	Age grade	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Considering the demographic profile of Nigeria,___ places is a key factor	Transportation size	Healthcare size	Nature of education	Population size	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The extreme form of socialism is___	Imperialism	communism	Capitalism	Liberalism	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All the nations in options practise centrally planned economy except___	South Africa	Libya	Poland	China	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The primary aim of centrally planned economy is___	profit oriented	risk control oriented	welfare/profit oriented	welfare oriented	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Where the capitalist economy is private sector driven, the developed mixed economy is a___	Socialist driven economy	Purely market economy	Modified capitalist economy	perception economy	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An example of nations with Guiding hand economies is___	South Korea	North Korea	Australia	Ukraine	C	[

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Invisible hand originated by Adam Smith was replaced by Keynes' ___	Guiding hands	Control hand	Working hand	Driven hand	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In a Pure market economy, the central objective is ___	Welfare oriented	Risk control oriented	Profit oriented	Risk/Profit oriented	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	___ is driven on the ideology of ___	Pure market economy/Socialism	Pure market economy/Laissez-faire	Capitalist economy/Liberalism	Laissez-faire/Socialism	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Public ownership of means of production is a feature of ___	Mixed economy	Pure market economy	socialist economy	Liberal economy	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ideal of government intervention in the workings of an economy to guarantee stability can be linked to ___	Karl Max	Max Waber	Adam Smith	Keynes	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Capitalism was replaced by an economic ideology called ___	Mixed economy	Laissez-faire	Socialism	Imperialism	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Income given on the basis of needs instead of market interaction is known as ___	communism	Imperialism	Dualism	Capitalism	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	when free competition allows an economy to be dictated by monopolies activities, the economy leans towards ___	communism	Capitalism	Imperialism	Bourgeoisism	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Imperialism is the highest stage of ___	Liberalism	Capitalism	Socialism	communism	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The "no responsibility by the state for its people's economic welfare" is a feature of ___	Imperialism	Laissez-faire	Socialism	Capitalism	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Private ownership of means of production is characteristic of ___	Liberalism	Dualism	Bourgeoisies	Capitalism	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Liberalism central notion was ___ and ___	Property/Freedom	Right to private property/Economic freedom	Right to ownership/Production	Right to life/Production	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Laissez-faire as an economic ideology is predicated on ___	Economic freedom from individual	Economic freedom for government	Economic freedom from government	Economic freedom from the bourgeoisies	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ideal of ___ was the focus in the '50s during the fight for independence in Nigeria	Liberalism	Laissez-faire	Socialism	Socialisation	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The economic ideology that sees freedom as central to the realization of human dignity is called	Dualism	Liberalism	Capitalism	Economic system	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Crude oil was discovered in Nigeria in the year ___	1956	1946	1966	1958	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mining activities largely include ___ of natural resources	drilling and blasting	blasting and exploration	extraction and blasting	extraction and exploration	D	[

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these natural resources in Nigeria is yet untapped despite its usefulness?	Bitumen	Tin ore	Coal	Limestone	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Industrialization that is centred on input within the economy is called ___ policy	within the economy	local resource based	balanced development	counter trade	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A policy that creates a stable linkage within the industrial sector is termed ___ Strategy	counter trade	local resource based	balanced development	export promotion	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Export of goods initially imported is tagged ___ strategy	local resource based	import substitution	counter trade	export promotion	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When nations produce items they formerly import, it means they adopt ___ strategy	import substitution	export promotion	counter trade	balanced development	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Between '70s and '80s in Nigeria, the then government implemented the following industrialization strategies except ___ strategy	import substitution	local resource based	balanced development	export promotion	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The challenges to industrialization in Nigeria since independence are all except ___	policy on devaluation	inadequate skilled labour	foreign entrepreneurs invitation	use of crude implements	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The increased performance of the manufacturing sub-sector in the '70s was occasioned by ___	income from crude oil sales	imported machines	increased numbers of expatriates	increased local funding	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In her quest to industrialise in the '70s, the then government established ___	Nissan plant	Toyota plant	Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation	Volkswagen assembly plant	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The incentives put in place to woo foreign entrepreneurs to boost manufacturing achieved its objectives in the post independence	Indifferent	Correct	Almost correct	Not correct	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In order to induce foreign entrepreneurs, policies put in place include all except ___	expatriates quotas	fiscal measures to lower production cost	infant industries protection	formation of development to provide funds	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The post-independence manufacturing sub-sector was characterized by ___	raw materials processing	export promotion	import substitution	less foreign entrepreneurs	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The manufacturing sub-sector before '60s was locally dominated	Correct	Indifferent	Not correct	Almost correct	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Economic diversification was the primary aim of ___ development plan	1980 - 1985	1970 - 1974	1970 - 1980	1975 - 1980	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The 1970 - 1974 development plan was to aid ___	reconstruction and rehabilitation	development	health	education	A	[

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The national development plan of 1962 - 1968 primary focus was on ____	Industrialization	Exploration and Agriculture	Agriculture and Industrialization	Agriculture	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first national planning was initiated by the ____	Colonialist	Azikiwe administration	Balewa administration	Ahmadu Bello administration	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first national planning was between ____	1948 and 1959	1947 and 1958	1945 and 1954	1946 and 1955	D	[

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