

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In specific terms, Public Enterprises (PEs) economic activities by the mid 80s had incorporated economic activities such as, Oil prospecting, exploration, refining and marketing; Cement; Paper and steel mills; Hotels and tourism; and Education and Training . True or False.	False					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Some Public Enterprises (PEs) could have unimpressive track records while their future outlook could be hopeless. In this regard, such PEs would have their assets	Liquidated and sold piece meal through public tender	sold piece meal				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Technically, there are about seven theoretical approaches for getting public equity shares disposed under the privatisation scheme. True or False.	False					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The government by decree No.104 of 1992 established the Utilities Charges Commission (UCC) as a	Tariff regulatory independent institution					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A situation where there is full divestiture of all government equity interests is called	Full Privatisation					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A situation where the government sells only a proportion of its equity interests is called	Partial Privatisation					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Privatisation and Commercialisation Policy is a four pronged programme of partial commercialisation, partial privatisation, full privatisation and <input type="text"/>	full commercialisation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The creation of favourable investment climate for both local and foreign investor is one of the objectives of <input type="text"/>	Privitization						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The privatisation policy has been proclaimed a viable alternative to save the country's economy from this deplorable condition. True or False <input type="text"/>	True						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Nigeria, the privatisation policy has it basis from Decree number <input type="text"/> of October, 1988	25	Twenty five					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The primary focus of economic management through economic regulation or deregulation, is economic development for the improvement of the quality and <input type="text"/> of the populace	Standard of living						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Government Coastal Agency and Inland Waterways is an example of <input type="text"/>	Non-Civil Service Enterprise						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Enterprises which are expected to be incorporated under the 1990 Company and Allied Matters Decree, and which government can be classified as the sole or partial beneficial owners are called <input type="text"/> companies	Incorporated						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Enterprises usually defined as public corporations or authorities are exempted from competition and are conferred with <input type="text"/> status	Monopoly						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Enterprises whose economic activities are related to the production of strategic products and services like electricity, water and transportation, were created under specific Ordinances, Parliamentary Acts or <input type="text"/>	Decreases						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The economic activities of Public Enterprises (PEs) cut across only some few sectors of the economy in Nigeria. True or false. <input type="text"/>	False						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Commercialisation and Privatisation Programme is now <input type="text"/>	Bureau for Public Enterprises						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Around 1980, an expansion of the Public Enterprises (PEs) sector accounted for about <input type="text"/> __percent of the GDP	50						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	By about the mid 1980s, the total number of Public Enterprises(PEs) at the federal level alone had reached about <input type="text"/>	600						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	By the 1970s the global economies had started to witness a period of commodity boom. True or False. <input type="text"/>	True						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the Saharan journey which usually took two to twelve months, the items transported include computers. True or false. <input type="text"/>	False						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The structure of division of labour and interdependence among professionals encouraged the need for market and <input type="text"/>	Trading						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In trade the middle men are the <input type="text"/>	wholesalers and retailers						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Improving and widening access to education, especially basic education has not been an objective of education policy in developing countries over the past few decades. True or False. <input type="text"/>	False						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A country which is unable to develop the skills and knowledge of its citizen and to utilize them in its national economy will be unable to develop anything else. True or False. <input type="text"/>	True						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Most of the manufacturing enterprises in Nigeria are mainly the light assembly type and industrial output in final consumer goods. True or False. <input type="text"/>	True						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The private sector in Nigeria is weak and does not seem to have its own momentum for generating growth and development because it depends too much on <input type="text"/> policies and programmes for its survival.	Government						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Nigerian private sector has <input type="text"/> as the most important sector in terms of employment while the industry accounts for most of the exports	Agriculture						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Second National Development Plan (NDP) distinguished between two types of participants in the Nigeria private sector, they are the incorporated businesses and the <input type="text"/>	Households						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Privatisation is the transfer of government owned share holding in enterprises to private shareholders, comprising of <input type="text"/>	Individuals and corporate bodies						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first Millennium development goal is <input type="text"/>	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Included among monetization benefits are the provision of free accommodation and its maintenance, furniture, transportation and chauffeur driven vehicles for top public office holders. True or False. <input type="text"/>	True						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The application of the monetisation policy covers private workers. True or False. <input type="text"/>	False						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Enterprises in Nigeria were privatised through the Public Sales of Share, Private Placement, The Sales of Assets, Deferred Public Offer and <input type="text"/>	Management Buy Out	MBO					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In order to facilitate the survival of the dominance of the private sector in its development motivating roles, all forms of ministerial or government controls must be removed. True or False. <input type="text"/>	True						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What year's budget statement, did government indicate its intention to allow the private sector entrepreneurs to invest and compete with the public sector in the provision of utilities <input type="text"/>	1996						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In recognition of the lapses in the privatisation programme, government decided in the best interest of the country to suspend it at the end of the year <input type="text"/>	1994						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The acronym NEEDS stands for <input type="text"/>	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The acronym SAP stands for <input type="text"/>	Structural Adjustment Programme						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Monetisation of workers' benefits operationally implies, the conversion of workers' benefit previously made available in kind to public officers into cash payment. True or False. <input type="text"/>	True						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fringe benefits of public servants were monetised on the recommendation of the <input type="text"/> commission	Udoji Salaries and Wages Review	Udoji					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is a power station in Nigeria	Afam power station	Ijoian power station	Benin Hydro-power station	Obodeti Power Station	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In 1972, a merger of Electricity Corporation of Nigeria (ECN) and Nigerian Dam Authority(NDA) was effected to form the	Eko disco	Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN)	National Electric Power Authority (NEPA).	Nigerian Electricity commission	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Federal Ministry charged with the responsibility of providing modern and efficient communication facilities is the	Federal Ministry of Communication	Federal Ministry of Aviation	Federal Ministry of Information	Federal Ministry of Transportation	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Nigerian Postal Service (NIPOST), is responsible for ?	Radio broadcasting	Postal facilities and services	Selling of Stamps only	Telecommunication facilities and services	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The history of Ecobank dates bank to the year ____ when several presidents of the West African Chambers of Commerce and industry began to develop the idea of creating a financial institution with the aim of promoting intra____African trade and industry within the sub____region	1969	1989	1966	1979	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The activities of seaport development, maintenance and operation in Nigeria are the exclusive monopoly of the	Federal Government	Local government	State government	The Pirates	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Article 50 of ECOWAS treaty established the ____ based in Lome, Togo.	Bank	Loans	Fund	Money	C		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Executive Secretary is responsible for the	Directives given to all subordinate institutions of the community	Keeping under review the function and development of the community in accordance with the Treaty	Day to day administration of ECOWAS and all its institutions	Making recommendations to the Authority on matters of policy aimed at the efficient and harmonious functioning and development of the community	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ECOWAS chairman for 1987 and 1988 was President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria while _____ held the position in 1996/97	Late General Sanni Abacha	General Murtala Muhammed	President Olusegun Obasonjo	Genral Muhammadu Buhari	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The initial moves at forming ECOWAS were made by the Togolese leader, Gnassingbe Eyadema and the then Nigeria Head of States	General Yakubu Gowon (Rtd.)	President Olusegun Obasonjo	General Murtala Muhammed	Genral Muhammadu Buhari	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	ECOWAS stands for	Economic Community of West African States	Economic Collaboration of West African States	Economic Consortium of West African States	Economic Co-operation of West African States	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All 193 United Nations member states and at least 23 international organizations agreed to achieve the MDGs by the year	2015	2020	2010	2005	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The different trade policy regimes introduced in Nigeria since 1960 can be grouped under two main periods- the period of fixed policy regimes (1960-1985) and	The era of social reforms (from 1987 to date)	The era of economic reforms (from 1986 to date)	The era of political reforms (from 1986 to date)	The era of socio-economic reforms (from 1986 to date)	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Infrastructure is conceptually perceived by social scientists from two interrelated dimensions, which are?	Micro and Macro dimensions	Social and Economic dimensions.	Social and Micro dimensions	Economic and Macro dimensions	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to the Nigerian Communication Commission (NCC) license terms, a beneficiary company must among others do the followinf except	Show willingness to begin operation within eight months	Acquire equipment and obtain a seal of approval from NCC	Pay licensing fees	Acquire a frequency to be allocated by the Ministry of communication	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Two divisions out of the three divisions of the Federal ministry of communication are	Nigerian Postal Service (NIPOST) and Nigerian Information Commission	Nigerian Telecommunications Plc and Nigerian Police Force	Nigerian Postal Service (NIPOST) and NigerianPort Authority	Nigerian Postal Service (NIPOST) and Nigerian Telecommunications Plc.	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The CBN performs the following functions except one	Issuing legal tender currency	Ensuring and fostering monetary stability	Maintaining the value of domestic currency	Grant loan advances and overdrafts to customers	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Commercial, Merchant and Development banks are institutions in the	Commercial sector	Insurance sector	Banking sector	non-bank financial institutions	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not a service provided by the financial system	Facilitation of foreign exchange transactions to exchange foreign trade	Financial intermediation	Financial investigation	Resource mobilization and allocation	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The MDGs consists of international development goals that were officially established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in	1999	2015	2010	2000	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The MDGs is a worldwide initiative to reduce	Poverty and War	Poverty and Hunger	Poverty and Diseases	Hunger and Diseases	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To accelerate the progress of the MDGs, some development scholar like Naila Kabeer argue that there should be an increase focus on	women's empowerment	Men's empowerment	Boy's empowerment	Childrens rights	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The New Rice for Africa (NERICA) which is high-yielding and well adapting to the African conditions was developed and contributed to the food security in all of these countries except one	Nigeria	Egypt	Guinea	Uganda	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which one of these options is considered by many scholars as a major flaw of the MDGs	lack of analytical power and justification behind the chosen objectives	No mention of Agriculture	lack of focus on local participation and empowerment	lack of strong objectives and indicators for equality	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Vision 20:2020 is important for the following reasons except one	Need to reduce the country's overdependence on agriculture	Need for the country take its rightful position among the nations of the world	Need to effectively transform the lives of Nigerians in terms of significant improvements in their standards of living	Need for Nigeria to plan development on a long-term basis in order to achieve structural transformation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The two broad objectives of vision 20:2020 are to make efficient use of human and natural resources to achieve rapid economic growth and	Translate the economy into a food producing economy	Translate the economy into mono product economy	Translate the economic growth into equitable social development for all citizens	Translate the economic growth into inequitable social development for all citizens	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The drivers of the monetisation policy are all the following except	The reduction in capital, maintenance and running cost	The minimisation of wastes, misuse and abuse of public facilities	The discouragement of public servant to own personal asset	The reduction in the rent cost burden on government	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The monetisation of fringe benefits can be perceived desirable from all of the following important dimensions except one	Making the full cost implication of governance to facilitate more effective assessment of the cost of governance	Promotion of greater care of assets	Consistency with the desire to empower workers in the informal sector of the economy	Consistency with the on going liberalisation policy	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One main consideration underlying the implementation of the monetisation policy is the desire to reduce the pressure on public resources, arising from government's involvement in the physical provision of _____ benefits	Fringe	Labour	Over time	Weekend	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The privatisation programme, just like any other normal programme has its own peculiar problems one of which is problems of	Fear Of Fixing Arbitrarily Low Prices	Labour Retrenchment	Cooperative Attitude Of Some Public Officials	Availability Of Credit	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The five modes adopted in Nigeria for getting public equity shares disposed under the privatisation scheme are	Deferred Public Offer (DPO), Management Buy Out (MBO), The Sales of Assets (SOA), Private Placement (PP) and The Public Sales of Share (PSS)	Deferred Public Offer (DPO), Management By Objective (MBO), The Sales of Assets (SOA), Private Placement (PP) and The Public Sales of Share (PSS)	Deferred Private Offer (DPO), Management Buy Out (MBO), The Sales of Assets (SOA), Private Placement (PP) and The Public Sales of Share (PSS)	Deferred Public Offer (DPO), Management Buy Out (MBO), The Sales of Assets (SOA), Public Placement (PP) and The Public Sales of Share (PSS)	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If the private sector in Nigeria is to motivate the economy towards national development, government policies must be streamlined to focus on all the following except	Administration Controls	Effective Trade Liberalisation	Operational Framework	Reliance on government	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The unorganized private sector comprise mostly all of the following except	Agriculture	Road transport	Crafts	Mining	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not an objectives of Privatisation	The creation of favourable investment climate for both local and foreign investor	The reduction of the magnitude of both internal and external debts	The rationalisation and restructuring of the public sector to increase the dominance of unproductive investments	The ensurance of the realisation of positive returns on investments in enterprises	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	As noted in the Fourth National Development Plan, the provision of adequate and reliable communication services is essential for	Sending and receiving messages	Economic cooperation	Economic Integration	Efficient operation of modern economy	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Communication subsector of the economy consists of the means of	Sending and receiving messages	Calling your friends	Reading and Writing	Moving from one place to another	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Seaports in Nigeria increased from 2 in 1960 to	10 by 1982	8 by 1983	8 by 1982	10 by 1983	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major problems of road development in Nigeria can be traced to all of these except	Resources constraint	Attitude of the people staying near the roads to be developed	Long distances and difficult terrains that make road construction an expensive project	Harsh and extreme climatic conditions	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Some of the problems identified to be responsible for the erratic and non-satisfactory power supply in Nigeria are	Low level of water at hydro power stations and poor network service	Low level of water at hydro power stations and poor distributions network of NEPA	High level of fishing activities in hydro-stations	Bad road network	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The principal instrument for Open market operations (OMO) is	Treasury bills	Shares	Bonds	Debenture	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Open market operations (OMO) were introduced in the year ____	1990	1993	1994	1995	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To complete the deregulation of the financial markets, all controls on the capital market were removed in December ____	1994	1995	1992	1980	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The privatisation of government owned banks began in ____ with government equity interest in seven banks offered for sale	1991	1990	1993	1992	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Eight technically insolvent banks were identified between ____	1990 and 1991	1991 and 1992	1992 and 1993	1994 and 1995	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The year ____ witnessed a series of measures designed to strengthen bank regulation and supervision in response to the rapid expansion of financial institutions and the perceived higher risk of bank failure	1999	1980	1960	1990	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The determination of the prices and the time companies securities were to be sold and approving the amount of such securities are some duties of ____	Security commission	National Security council	Nigerian economic society	Security and Exchange Commission	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Debenture stocks, Preference shares, State bonds and Unit trust are examples of securities traded in the ____ market	Lagos	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The market for new issues of securities is called the ____	Secondary market	Primary Market	Tertiary market	Global market	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Treasury bills and bankers unit funds are examples of ____	Short term securities	Long and medium term security	Long term securities	Medium term securities	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The principal actor in the money market is/are the _____	Government	Marketers	Bankers	People	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The National Provident Fund (NPF) established in 1961 metamorphosed into _____	The Nigerian Social industrial Trust Fund (NSITF).	The National Social insurance Trust Fund (NSITF).	The Nigerian Social insurance Trust Fund (NSITF)	The Nigerian security insurance trust Fund (NSITF).	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND) was established with the primary objective of bridging the gap in the provision of local or foreign funds to _____	Medium and small-scale enterprises	Small scale enterprises	Small and medium-scale enterprises	Medium-scale enterprises	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Bureau –de-Change was authorised to act as dealers in the sport market for foreign exchange especially for _____	Small users	Big users	Public users	Private users	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The adoption of conventional banking system led to the extinction of the _____ Banks	Central	Commercial	Mortgage	Merchant	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ banks were established to serve the needs of corporate and institutional clients	Commercial	Microfinance	Mortgage	Merchant	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ banks grant loan advances and overdrafts to customers	Microfinance	Union	Central	Commercial	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Pension Funds and Hire Purchase companies are examples of _____	Non-bank financial institutions	Banking institution	Pension institution	Financial institution	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____move funds from those in surplus savings unit of the economy to those in the deficit savings unit.	Commercial institutions	Banking sector	Financial Institutions	Market institutions	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The amount allocated to the transport and communication sector in 1994 was	659.3	569.2	648.3	600.3	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The NEPAD Agency is financed through the statutory budgets of the African Union Commission (AUC), voluntary contributions from AU member states, and additional budgetary support from development partners and	The formal sector	The informal sector	The public sector	The private sector	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The strategic direction of the NEPAD Agency is not based on the following thematic areas	Agriculture and food security , Climate change and natural resource management and Regional integration and infrastructure	Climate change and natural resource management, Cross-cutting issues of gender and capacity development and Urbanization	Human development, Economic and corporate governance, and Cross-cutting issues of gender and capacity development	Human development, Agriculture and food security, and Regional integration and infrastructure	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The NEPAD governance structures are all of the following except	The NEPAD Steering Committee (SC)	The NEPAD Heads of State & Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC)	The NEPAD Strategizing Committee (SC)	The Assembly of the African Union (AU)	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In NEPAD's implementation process, HSGIC stands for	House of Senate and Grand Implementation Committee	Heads of Senate and Government Implementation Committee	House of Senate and Government Implementation Committee	Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The eight priority areas of NEPAD are, political, economic and corporate governance; agriculture; infrastructure; education; health; science and technology; market access and tourism; and	Human right	Prosperity	Peace	Environment	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which one of these is not an immediate desired outcome of NEPAD	Reliance is established, with Africa relying on the developed countries	Increased levels of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the continent are achieved and its effective utilisation maximised	Regional integration is further accelerated and higher levels of sustainable economic growth in Africa is achieved	Africa achieves increased levels of domestic savings, as well as investments, both domestic and foreign	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not one of the principles and values of NEPAD	Partnership between and amongst Africans and Africans only	Acceleration of regional and continental integration	Anchoring the development of Africa on its resources and resourcefulness of its people	Building the competitiveness of African countries and the continent	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The NEPAD strategic framework document arises from a mandate given to the _____ initiating Heads of State	Six	Five	Fifteen	Four	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	NEPAD is a comprehensive integrated sustainable development initiative for the economic and social revival of	America	Africa	Nigeria	Security and Exchange Commission	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which one of these is not an overarching objective of NEPAD	Arrest of the marginalisation of Africa under globalisation	The promotion of sustainable development	The eradication of poverty	The promotion of massive oil exportation	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The 37th OAU Summit in _____ in July 2001, adopted the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), as the integrated and comprehensive socio-economic development programme to accelerate Africa's renewal, in the form of Declaration 1 (XXXVII)	Accra, Ghana	Lusaka, Zambia	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Abuja, Nigeria	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is the result of three parallel initiatives. The first being	New African Initiative (NAI)	Omega Plan	Millennium Africa Recovery Plan (MAP)	MDGs	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The decision for ECOWAS monetary integration was taken eight years after 1975 during the _____ in May 1983	Conakry meeting of the Heads of State and Government	Abuja meeting of the Heads of State and Government	Ethiopia meeting of the Heads of State and Government	Accra meeting of the Heads of State and Government	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The shareholders in Ecobank are individuals and institutions from the _____ countries of West African who participate through their various countries' chambers of commerce and industry	22	20	16	15	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ecobank is the _____ off share bank in private sector in ECOWAS countries with the Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce at its vanguard	Second	First	Fourth	Third	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not an Objectives of Ecobank	To promote the development of trade, particularly with Asian countries	To provide technical assistance for the preparation, financing and implementation of development projects	To provide supporting facilities for project rehabilitation at services to help solve pressing problems of industry in member states of ECOWAS	To mobilise and promote investment for productive purpose of private and public resources from within and outside the sub-region	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

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