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COURSE DESCRIPTION ON ECONOMICS (FOUR YEARS PROGRAMM) FIRST SEMSTER YEAR ONE

PAD 101: INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNMENT 1 (2) Units

Introduction, Politics, Political Science, and Discipline, Methods of Political Science; the State, Origin and Nature; Sovereignty, Citizenship, Acquisition, Termination, Rights and Delegations, Classification of Political Systems.

ACC 101: PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING 1 (3) UNITS

The nature and scope of Accounting, Accounting Concepts, Conventions and Principles, The role of Accountants, the Accounting function and its relationship with the information system of Organisations. Accounting Procedure, and Systems, Double entry, Bookkeeping System, the Source Documents, Journals, and Ledger Accounts. The Trail Balance, Accruals Prepayments, and Adjustments, Classification of Expenditure between Capital and Revenue, Methods of Recording Data, Manuel and Mechanical, Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance Sheet of a Sole Trader. Manufacturing Accounts, Accounting Treatment of Control Accounts. Bank Reconciliation, Incomplete Records and ingle Entry and Convention into Double Entry.

MGT 101: INTRODUCTION TO MANAGEMENT (2) UNITS



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Students are advised to consult the Accountancy Programme for course description of Business (Bus) and Law Courses Definition of management. Basic concepts in management. Management principle, Organizational Manager, Planning nature and purpose. Basic management concepts. Organization nature and purpose, span of management, Departmentation, Lien and staff authority, service departments, Staffing and Directing, Selection of managers, Appraisal of managers, Management, Department, Nature of Directing, Motivation, Leadership, Controlling, the control process, control technique, recent development in the control process, Nigeria. Challenges of Indigenisation, Transferability of management system. Business and Government Relations. Organization environment, Business Social Responsibilities.

ECO 101: ELEMENTS OF ECONOMICS (2) UNITS

Aim: To expose students to basic economic principles, concepts and the tools for economic analysis.

Definition and scope of economics. Types and basic features of economic system. Basic tools of economic analysis. Theory of consumer behaviour. Concepts, laws and types of demand. Concepts of elasticity of demand, and its importance to consumer, producers and government. Concepts, Laws and types of supply. Concept and measurement of elasticity of supply and its importance to producers and government. The concept of the market, inter-action between



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demand and supply. Price determination. Equilibrium price and quantity in product and fact of markets. Price controls. Production and theory of cost. Types and basic features of business enterprises, their sources of funds and general and basic problems. Privatization and socialization as solutions to problems of public enterprises. Review of cost and revenue concepts.

BUS 113: INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS STATISTICS 1 (2) UNITS

Nature of Statistics, Statistical Inquires, forms and designs. The role of Statistics. Basic concepts in Statistics, Discrete and continuous variable, functional relationships, Sources of Data. Methods of collecting and analyzing Statistics – tabulations and diagrammatic representation – pictograms, pie charts and various types o bar charts. Concepts of variable – discrete and continuous variable. Frequency distribution graphical representation of frequency, distribution by means of a histogram or frequency polygon, pie Lorenz Curve and Gantt chart, business application of these graphs. Measures of Central tendency. The concept of aggregate of total a – 1 where 1 ranges from 1,2,3... n. The proportion or ratio measures. The arithmetic means idea i.e. The Median and the Mode. Merits and demerits of central tendency or location. Measures of desperation, variability of data, knowledge of how Observations are scattered throughout the range of their occurrence. The derivation of measures of dispersion and co-efficient of variation. Its significance in the comparison between sets observations.



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Business application of measures of dispersion. Graphical application of co-efficient of variation. The concept of symmetrical frequency distribution, Skewness and Kurtosis. Moments of different orders and central limit theorem. Their business application. Correlation and regress analysis Scatter diagrams, Computation of 'r' Correlation. Co-efficient, and its interpretation. Spearman's rank correlation co-efficient. Simple linear regression and analysis model of the form $y = a - bx$. Business application of Correlation and regression analysis.

BUS 111: BUSINESS MATHEMATICS 1 (2)UNITS

Scope and importance of Business mathematics. Mathematics and Symbolic logic, Inductive and Deductive systems. Concept of sets, finite and infinite sets, Union, intersections, complement, Product and Difference of sets. The Venn diagram method of proof in set theory, Associative, Distributive and Communicative laws. Mappings and Transformations. Introduction to complex numbers; Natural numbers, Integers, rational numbers, real and complex numbers. Order and equivalence relation. Introduction to vectors – Addition, Subtraction and Multiplication of Vectors. Limits and continuity of functions. Derivatives – definitions and application to functions. Determination of critical optimization Integration – notion of indefinite integrals, Constant of integration. An idea of area between two curves. Partial derivatives, finding partial derivatives. Critical values and optima of multivariate functions. Application – the method of least squares. The idea of constrained Optimisation. LaGrange multipliers.



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MKT 101: PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING (2) UNITS

Principles of marketing are designed to cover more grounds in marketing. The areas emphasized include:

- (1) the organization of marketing (ii) Consumer Behaviour
- (iii) Marketing research (iv) Marketing segmentation, consumer and industrial markets (v) International marketing (vi) Marketing of professional service (vii) Marketing measurement and forecasting
- (ix) Other relevant marketing areas.

GST 101: USE OF ENGLISH (2) UNITS

GOAL OF COURSE

Being a practice oriented course, GST 101 is designed to accomplish the following objectives:

1. Instill communicative confidence in students
2. Enable the students acquire competence in the technical aspects of the English language.
3. Help the students build a repertoire of rules, which govern sentence construction, word-choice, writing reading, speaking and idiomatic as well as stylistic usage.
4. Train the students to appreciate literary works written in English.

Course History

GST 101 is an aspect of the Use of English course in the category of course in the mandatory General Studies programme prescribed for undergraduates in the 1989 NUC approved minimum academic standards for all Nigerian Universities. The NUC minimum academic standards assigns 4 credit units to the Use of English



which is achieved by splitting the course into two GST 101 and GST 102 of 2 credit units each mounted respectively, in the first and second semesters. The Use of English is also expected to be mandatory taught in Polytechnics or similar tertiary institutions as prescribed in the 1990 NBTE General studies course specification.

Course Structure

The course GST 101 is structured and expected to be taught as follows:

Unit	Theme	Content of Theme
1.	Introduction:	Introduction, relevance of course, estimate as remedial English.
2.	The Sentence:	Structure, Kinds of sentences (declaratory, interrogatory, exclamatory, imperative), sentence combining to form complex, compound and complex-compound ones sentences, fragments.
3.	Lexis:	The structure of English words (simple, complex, nature of affixes (morphemes) kinds of meaning (denotative, connotative, synonyms etc) idioms, pre-supposition.
4.	Essay 1:	Aspects of the essay (content organization, expression, mechanics), the narrative Essay – purpose, nature, parts.



5. Reading: Reading Comprehension, Techniques, readiness, problems, practices.
6. Note-Taking: Listening Comprehension, attention, noting major points, summarizing, paragraphing, abbreviating, underlining or other emphatic techniques.
7. Letter writing: Formal and informal letters, formal features, of letters; the differences.
8. Punctuation: Meaning and uses of punctuation marks including comma, full stop, semi-colon, quotation marks etc.
9. Speech: The meaning and importance of speech, consonants and vowels, proper pronunciation, habits, intonation, pitch, assimilation, speech delivery (Written and oral).
10. Revision: Summary revision and examination.

Course Approach

1. Instruction in the course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorials. Assignments and projects shall be giving from time to time and shall account for 20 percent of the final evaluation of the achievements of the course objectives.
2. Regular students attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll call carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study of recommended textbooks



- reference books periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by the lecturer(s).
4. Course evaluation will be either essay questions or objectives questions or combination both or the semi-essay/semi objective type of question.

GST 103: PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC (2) UNITS

Goal of Course

The overall aim of the course, GST 103 Philosophy and Logic is to train students to reason clearly and logically; to cultivate a critical attitude of mind and to be unassuming.

Course Objectives:

It is expected that at the end of the course the student will be able to:

1. Understand and apply the law of thought and principles corrects reasoning.
2. Free their minds from bias and look at things objectively.
3. Cultivate a critical, reflective and inquiring mind.
4. Understand the need for the application of the intellect to both theoretical and practical issues of life to escape avoidable unpleasant consequences of cordlessly spoken or written word or thoughtless actions.



Course History:

Philosophy and logic is one of the courses in the mandatory General Studies programmes for undergraduates prescribed in the 1989 NUC approved minimum academic standards for all Nigerian Universities. In the NUC academic standards being made reference to, Philosophy and logic is assigned 2 credit units under the course number GST 103. All undergraduates must pass the course to qualify for a first degree in any of the Nigerian Universities.

Course Structure

Philosophy and logic is in two sections (A & B). Section A comprises Philosophy while section B is made up of Logic. Both sections are caught concurrently throughout the duration of the course. The details of the themes and contents covered in each section of the course and the order of their delivery are as follows:

SECTION A: PHILOSOPHY

Unit	Theme	Content of Theme
1.	Introduction	The concept: Philosophy”, its origin and Etymology; relation with wisdom, popular philosophical conception; philosophy and wisdom.
2.	The Nature Philosophy;	Popular conception of Philosophy, of philosophical enquiring; aims of Philosophy.
3.	Philosophy as a Science	Science of first principles, Science of Sciences.
4.	Philosophy	Popular conception of thinking the



- and thinking nature of philosophical thinking, the implications of philosophical thinking.
5. Division of Philosophy Speculative/theoretical philosophy; Historical general and particular history of philosophy and philosophy of history; systematic-metaphysics and epistemology; practical axiology and criteriology; axio-logy-ethnics and aesthetics; criteriology-logic and philosophies
6. Main issues: Problems of reality versus appearance materialism, monism, Dualism, Pluralism, Positivism, etc; the problems of truth-realistics, idealisms, dogmatists, skpetists, and acclectist perspectives; the problem of rationalists, empiricist, intellectualists perspectives the problem of values.
7. Usefulness of Philosophy In daily life As an intellectual exercise; as a guide on matters of morally, aesthetics, religion and education; and in social, political and economic behaviour etc.
8. Revision: Summary, revision and examination.

SECTION B: LOGIC

Unit	Theme	Content of Theme
1.	Introduction	meaning, object and divisions of Logic as a science and an art.



- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|---|
| 2. | The law of thought | The laws of contradiction, identity and excluded middle. The operations of the mind; Simple appreciation, judgment and reasoning. |
| 3. | Arguments and Proposition: | Deductive and inductive arguments, concepts, terms and propositions. |
| 4, | Syllogism: | The character and types of syllogism, categorical, hypothetical and disjunctive syllogisms. |
| 5. | Fallacies: | Fallacies of relevance and ambiguity, truth and validity. |
| 6. | Revision: | Summary, revision and examination. |

Course Approach

1. Instructive in the course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorials. Assignments and projects shall be given from time to time and shall account for 20 per cent of the final evaluation of the achievement of the course objectives.
2. Regular students attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll calls carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study of recommended textbooks, periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by lecturer(s).



4. Course evaluation will be by either essay question or objective question or a combination of both or semi-essay, semi-objective questions.

GST 104: HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE (2) UNITS

Goal of Course

The goal of the course GST 104 is to educate students about science; its origin, uses and abuses and its impacts on man and the environment.

Course Objectives:

Being guided by the notion that man, nature and the environment are the central focus in science and the logic that for man to live in harmony with nature and the environment he needs to understand science; the course is designed to enable students to:

1. Understand the historical aspects of the development of science and its Philosophy.
2. Know the scientific method.
3. Understand the origin of life including the origin of man and the cosmic influences of man.
4. Appreciate the consequences of man's activity on the physical environment especially with respect to pollution of environment, chemical waste and radio chemical hazards.
5. Understand the role that science and technology could play in the services of man and the future of society.

Course History



The course GST 104: History and Philosophy of Science is one of the mandatory General Courses prescribed in the 1999 NUC approved minimum academic standard for all Nigerian Universities. The NUC minimum academic standards assigns 2 credit units to the course under the course number GST 102. Undergraduates are required to pass the course to qualify for a university degree.

Course Structure

The GST 104 is structured and to be taught on a thematic basis as indicated below.

Unit	Theme	Content of Theme
1.	Introduction:	Introduction, relevance of course and Scope of History and Philosophy of Science.
2.	Historical aspects of the development of science, science and	Definition of science difference science disciplines; definition of philosophy. The relationship between science and philosophy Contributions of the Egyptian Greeks and Romans to the growth and Philosophy development of science and Philosophy. Overview of some scientific inventions and their roles in the growth of modern science. Early notions, myths and beliefs about diseases, including the controversy surrounding the origin of HIV.AIDS.
3.	The Scientific methodology:	Definition of the scientific methodology, History aspects of the development of



- scientific methodology. Different processes of the scientific methodology with emphasis on observation, experimentation, trial and error, statistical and sampling techniques. Different steps of the scientific methodology.
4. Man's origin, nature and cosmic environment: Definition of life including definition and nature of man. Theories of the origin of life including the origin of man. The continuity of life including an overview of early thoughts and events that bore modern genetics, organic evolution, embryology and embryology; Definition of environment, types of cosmic influence in man.
 5. Environmental effects of chemical, plastics, textile waste etc: Definition of environmental pollution; origin and causes of environmental pollution. Consequences of environmental pollution with emphasis on environmental effects of metal, organic compounds etc.
 6. Chemical and radio- chemical definition of chemical and radio- chemical hazards. Causes and consequences of chemical and radio-chemical hazards.
 7. Man and his Definition of energy. Different forms of



- energy resources; the renewable and non-renewable resources:
8. Science and Technology in The society and Service of man: energy. Sources of energy. Types and uses of renewable energy resources with emphasis on minerals and fossil fuel resources. Types of energy reserves (Fuel wood, and natural gas, coals, nuclear power). definition of science and technology. The relationship between science and technology. Historical philosophical basis for the development of science and technology (including the early man's struggle for survival). The applications of science and technology in the society and service of man- with emphasis on entertainment and recreation, medicine, welfare etc. the implication if biological research in medicine (including experiments, vaccine production) and agriculture plant breeding etc) spare travel and space explorations, etc.
9. Agriculture: And resources Allocation: Agriculture goals, means and limitations. The Environment.
- the living environment
 - the physical environment
 - the economic and social environment.



Living aquatic resources present status of exploration and future challenges.

10. Revision: Summary, revision and examination.

Course Approach

1. Instruction in the course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorials. Assignments and projects may be given from time to time and may account for 20 percent of the final evaluation of the achievement of the courses.
2. Regular students' attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll calls carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study or recommended textbooks, reference books, periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by the lecturer(s).
4. Course evaluation will be either essay question or objective questions or semi-essay/semi-objective type questions.

GST 108: NIGERIAN PEOPLES AND CULTURE (2) UNITS

Historical Evolution of Nigeria

Archaeological Discoveries in Nigeria and their Role in Nigerian culture.

- A. The concept of Archaeology
- B. Archaeological sites and Historical reconstruction in Nigeria
- C. Some Archaeological sites in Nigeria



1. Igbo-Ukwu sites
2. Benin Excavations

ARCHAEOLOGY DISCOVERIES

Usama site

The City walls

The Nok culture

The importance of Nok culture in Historical reconstruction

The Ife site

Diyama site

CULTURAL EXPRESSION IN NIGERIA – MUSIC

- A. Meaning of music
- B. Music as a universal language
- C. Music as a language of the soul
- D. Characteristics of a musical sound
 - i. Pitch (ii) Volume or Intensity (iii) Quality or Timbre
 - (iv) Duration.

CULTURAL EXPRESSION IN NIGERIA HISTORICAL TRENDS OF MUSIC:

- (i) Music culture
- (ii) Types of contemporary music

(A) Art music (B) Secular music (C) Concept Music

(D) Traditional instrumental music

IMPROVISED MUSIC

POPULAR MUSIC

WIDHOOD IN NIGERIA



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DEPORABLE TREATMENT USUALLY METHOD OUT TO WIDHOOD

Kogi State, Adamawa State, Kwara State, Benue state, Lagos State, Ondo State, Edo State, Anambra State, Cross River state River State

FACTORS ENCOURAGING OBNOXIOUS WIDHOOD PRACTICES

1. Involvement of the sisters of the dead one
2. Illiteracy
3. Religion
4. Customs/Traditions
5. Mall Chauvinism

MEASURES FOR CURBING THE OBNOXIOUS WIDHOOD PRACTICES

1. Education (2) Constitutional Provisions (3) Publications (4) Churches (5) Cultural Revival

THE NIGERIAN PERCEPTION OF HIS WORLD

Socio-Political environment in Nigeria

State of the Nation

1. Political murders
2. Crisis of Insecurity
3. Political Elections
4. Political Insurrection in the states

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ELEMENT OF INCOME ACCOUNTING

- a. Reasons for International Trade
- b. Balance of Payment
- c. Protection in International Trade



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d. National income Accounting



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SECOND SEMESTER YEAR ONE

MKT 201: PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING (2) UNITS

Principles of Marketing 1 are designed to cover more grounds in marketing. The areas emphasized include:

(i) the organization of marketing (ii) Consumer behaviour (iii) Marketing research (iv) Marketing segmentation, Consumer and industrial market (v) international marketing (vi) Marketing of professional service (vii) Appraising the marketing efforts (viii) Marketing measurement and forecasting (x) other relevant marketing areas.

ACC 102: PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING II (3) UNITS

Departmental accounts, Correction of bookkeeping errors. Receipts and payments accounts. Income and expenditure accounts. Bill of exchange – Accounts in the books of drawer and acceptor.

Consignment accounts, joint venture accounts, royalty accounts, Containers' accounts, Investment account, and Stock valuation. Hire purchase Account.

ECO 102: ELEMENT OF ECONOMICS II (3) UNITS

Definition, Historical development, types, characteristics and functions of money. Supply and demand for money. Value of money and the price level. Meaning, types, causes, effects and control of inflation. Financial institutions – types, development and their functions. Public finance, economic development and planning. International economic organizations. Population and labour market. Structure, systems and



importance of agriculture to natural economy; problems of agriculture and remedies. Meaning, measurement, uses and limitations of national income.

BUS 112: BUSINESS MATHEMATICS II (2) UNITS

The binomial theorem and its applications. Permutation and combinations. Examples and evaluation of its application. In business probabilities – probability of Occurrence of one or more events, mutually exclusive, dependent, independent and interested events, repeated trails, empirical probabilities. Summation of Series – arithmetic and geometric series, the mean and sum of first a - terms of geometric and arithmetic series, the mean and sum of squares and cubes of first natural numbers. Mixed series (arithmetic – geometrical progression). Matrices and determinations – Operation and properties of matrices singular and regular matrices. The identity matrix, evaluation of determinations of matrices. The inverse of a square matrix, application of matrices of the solution of linear equation including the Gramer's rule Inequalities and linear programming Introduction to the Simples method.

Logarithm, definition of the. Understanding and Application of

$$\text{Log } AB = \text{Log } A + \text{Log } B$$

$$\text{Log } A^n = \text{Log } A - \text{Log } B$$

$$\text{Log } A = n\text{Log } a \text{ and}$$

$$\text{Log } A = \text{Log }^c A \text{log } Cb$$

Indices, Laws of Indices. Exponential naperian logarithms. Linear and quadratic functions, the relation between the roots of a quadratic equation.



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BUS 116: INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS II (2) UNITS

Definition of probability. Its terminology and notations, the concepts of counting methods and use of counting methods in probability. Probabilities of compound events – the intersection and union and union of two events. Additional rule for mutually exclusive events. Complementary events, the intersection and union of three or more events. Conditional probability. Independence, events which may happen in mutually exclusive ways. Possibility spaces for outcomes that are not equally likely. Estimation. Probability distribution – discrete distribution, uniform, Bernoulli and binomial distributions. Continuous distribution, Normal and Poisson distributions. Concept of mathematical expectation of random variable, Expected values, means and variance of some common discrete and continuous distributions. Concept of risk, certainty and uncertainty in statistics. Statistical inference and decision-making. Elementary Statistical quality Control – Acceptance Sampling, Operating Characteristic curve Control Charts for samples. Their business application. Classical hypothesis testing. The “F” Statistic tests, their business applications. Formulation of hypothesis, null hypothesis (H_0) and the alternative hypothesis, Establishment of test Criteria for acceptance or rejection of the hypothesis. Selection of a statistical technique for testing (H_0). Obtaining experimental data and reaching conclusion when the t. distribution is used. The use of a table of standardized probability value. Degree of freedom, statistical inference. Regression and correlation lines of multiple model of the form $y = a + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2$. Business application. Index number computation of the wholesale price index, Consumer price index, concept of weighted averages and



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averages of relative laspeyres and easche formulae. Time series analysis. Explanation of the time series components. Additive and Multiplicative Models. Computation of trend lines and desearmalisation of rate.

ECO 223: HISTORY OF ECONOMICS THOUGHT I (2) UNITS

Nature and importance of economic thought. Comparative survey and assessment of development in economic thought. Classical economics, new-classical economics thought, positive and welfare schools of thought.

ECO 213: ADVANCE MATHS FOR ECONOMICS (2) UNITS

Derivatives of trigonometric functions; sequences and series expansion. Tailor's theorem. Mathematical analysis of basic theories of economics. Partial and total derivatives. Differential and difference equation. Applications of derivatives.

Maxima and minima, language multiplier, linear algebra, inverse matrix, simultaneous linear equation, introduction to linear programming, input output analysis.

GST 102: USE OF ENGLISH (2) UNITS

GST 102 is intended to consolidate the competence in the Use of English acquired by students who offered GST 101 and also train the students in the Use of Library. Particularly emphasized in the application of acquired skills to written communication and gaining skills in information acquisition.

Course Objectives

The course shall accomplish the following objectives:



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1. Expose students to various writing techniques with a move intensive practice on composition, letter/report writing and essay techniques culminating in the term paper.
2. Train the students in speech practices, literary forms and literary criticism.
3. Expose the students in speech, literary forms and literary criticism.



Course History:

GST 102 is the second segment of the Use of English course prescribed in the 1989 NUC approved minimum academic standards for Nigerian Universities. It is also prescribed as mandatory course in the 1990 NBTE. General Studies course specifications for Polytechnics and similar tertiary institutions.

Course Structure

GST 102 is structured and expected to run as indicated below:

Unit	Theme	Content
1.	General Introduction	Review of previous programme; overview of present course; essay content organization etc.
2.	Argumentative essay:	features of the argument; syllogism, inductive and deductive logic; pitfalls to avoid (e.g. fallacy of premise, middle term and conclusive, over-generalisation etc); organizing the essay in four paragraphs (introduction, reputation of opposing views, presentation of main points, conclusion); examples of argumentative essays; possible essay.
3.	Descriptive essay:	To be viewed as scientific writing, use (e.g. to give objective accounts, difficulties (e. g choice of appropriate vocabulary etc), organization of paragraphs each with a theme paragraph unit.



4. Expository essay: Purpose (explanation of concepts), uses for abstract and philosophical writing organization emphasizing them and unit or logic.
5. Report essay: Writing minutes of meetings and reports practice in reported speech and passive voice coding or numbering of minutes.
6. Language and literature: What is fiction? Literary forms using a least 2 different novels to explain character, plot, theme lesson (if any language forms).
7. Language And literature: Continues as in 6 above as need be.
8. The term paper: Nature and use, choosing a topic; organization, notes and bibliography. Actual term paper based on novels read or other relevant theme.
9. Acquisition of information: Use of library, library services and organization; library stock; catalogue; classification, reference sources.
10. Acquisition of information: Use of reference and index cards, reference and bibliography
11. Speech practice: Differences between phonetic and normal Orthography; practice in difficult Phoniness.
12. Speech Oval delivery and practice; speech writing



- practice: and delivery.
13. Revision: Summary, revision, submission of term paper and exams

Course Approach

1. Introduction course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorials. Assignments and projects shall be given from time to time and shall account for 20 percent of the final evaluation of the achievement of the course objectives.
2. Regular students attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll calls carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study of recommended text books, reference books, periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by the lecturer(s).
4. Course valuation shall be by either essay questions or objectives questions or objectives questions or combination of both or semi-essay semi-objective type questions.

Unit	Theme	Content of Theme
1.	General Introduction:	Review of previous programme; overview of present course; essay content organization etc.
2.	Argumentative essay:	Features of the argument; syllogism, inductive and deductive logic; pitfalls to avoid (e. g fallacy of premise, middle term and conclusion, over-generalisation etc); organizing the essay in four paragraphs



- (introduction, reputation of opposing views presentation of main points, conclusion); examples of argumentative essays; possible essay.
3. Descriptive essay: To be viewed as scientific writing; use (e. g to give objective accounts), difficulties (e. g choice of appropriate vocabulary etc), organisation of paragraphs each with a theme; paragraph unit.
 4. Expository essay: Purpose (explanation of concepts), uses for abstract and philosophical writing organization emphasizing them and unit or logic.
 5. Report writing: Writing minutes of meetings and reports practice in both reported speech and passive voice, coding or numbering of minutes.
 6. Language and literature: What is fictions? Literary forms using at least 2 different novels to explain character, plot, theme lesson (if say language forms).
 7. Language and literature: Continues as in 6 above as need be.
 8. The term paper: Nature and use, choosing a topic;



- organization, notes and bibliography.
Actual term paper based on novels read or other relevant theme.
9. Acquisition of information: Use of library, library services and organization, library stock; catalogue; classification, reference sources.
10. Acquisition of information: Use reference and index cards, reference and bibliography.
11. Speech practice: Differences between phonetic and normal orthography; practice in difficult phoniness.
12. Speech practice: Oral delivery and practice; speech writing and delivery.
13. Revision: Summary, revision, submission of term paper and exams.



Course Approach

1. Instruction: a course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorial. Assignments and projects shall be given from time to time and shall account for 20 percent of the final evaluation of the achievement of the course objectives.
2. Regular students attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll calls carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study of recommended text books, reference books, periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by the lecture(s).
4. Course valuation shall be by either essay questions or objectives questions or combination of both or semi-essay semi-objectives type questions.

GST 109: CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION (2) UNITS

Goal of course

The goal of the course is to teach and make students know the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria with a special emphasis on the workings of the federal system of Government; the right privilege and obligations of citizens and the fundamental objectives and directive principles of state Policy of Nigeria.

Course Objectives

It is expected that students after completion of the lectures in the course should be able to:



1. Understand the Constitution of Nigeria.
2. Understand the Federal System of government of Nigeria.
3. Know the Constitutional rights and obligations of Nigerian Citizens.
4. Understand citizenship.
5. Know the fundamental objectives and directive principles of state Policy of Nigeria.

Course History

GST 105 and its supplement GST 106, together, replace GST 202 (Nigerian Peoples and Culture) which use to be taught in universities in accordance with the 1989 NUC approved minimum academic standard for all Nigerian universities. Both GST 105 and GST 106 also replace GNS 16) (Contemporary Social Problems and Outline History of Nigeria) previously taught in Polytechnics as provided in the 1990 National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) general Studies course specifications. GST 105 and GST 106 were prescribed as mandatory General studies courses in all Nigerian universities, Polytechnics and Colleges of Education fro the 1992/93 Session and endorsed by the NUC, NBTE and the national Commission on Colleges of education (NCCE). This was sequel to the directive in 1991 by the Federal Government of Nigeria (during the General Ibrahim Babangida administration) that citizenship education should be mandatorily taught as part of the General Studies programme in tertiary education institutions in Nigeria.

This directive for the introduction of Citizenship Education in the general studies curricula of tertiary institutions was informed by the



perceived national need to expose all students to the practical issues in good governance, good health and national development so as to enhance the citizens capacity for appropriate political, social ad moral behaviours needed to foster orders, democracy and progress in the Nigerian society

By so doing it is hoped that the way will be paved for the overall achievement of the five national objectives of the Nigerian state as stated in the Section National Development Plan, and endorsed as the necessary foundation for any national policy on education. The National objectives are the building of:

1. A free and democratic society.
2. A just and egalitarian society.
3. A united, strong and self-reliant nation.
4. A great and dynamic economy.
5. A land of bright and full opportunities for all

Course Structure

GST 105 is structure and expected to be delivered as follows:

Unit	Theme	Content of Theme
1.	Introduction:	Meaning, philosophy and scope of Citizenship Education I.
2.	Nigerian Constitution:	Definition ad functions of constitutions and their effectiveness; historical development of constitutions in Nigeria with emphasis on their landmarks, merits and demerits; the provisions of the 1979



- constitution; supremacy of the Nigeria constitution; the concept of “rule of law”.
3. The Federal system of Nigeria: Meaning and function of government; Forms of government – unitary, federal, confederal – with emphasis on their distinguishing features; the evolution, structure and basis of the federal system of government in Nigeria – local, state and federal and their relationships; sources of revenue and revenue allocation formula in operation in Nigeria.
4. Nigerian citizenship: Meaning, significance and benefits of citizenship; types of citizenship and their merits and demerits, mode of acquiring Nigerian citizenship; avoidance of dual citizenship and deprivation of citizenship, duties of Nigerian citizen.
5. Rights and obligations of Nigerian citizens: Fundamental rights as provided for in the Nigerian constitution viz. right to life; right to dignity of human person; right to eradicate corrupt practices; right to personal liberty, right to fair hearing, right to private and family life; right to freedom of thought; conscience and religion; right to peaceful assembly and association; right to freedom of movement; right to medical consultation;



right to freedom of discrimination, right to acquire and own property anywhere in the federation; restriction on and derogation from fundamental right; government's protection from and enforcement of fundamental right.

6. Fundamental objectives and directive principles: of state policy Nigeria

Fundamental obligations of government towards the people, political, economic, social, educational and foreign policy objectives of Nigeria; directive principles of State Policy on the environment, culture, mass media, national ethnics and values; assessment of the fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy by government and people of Nigeria, commended improvements on the provision, conformity, observance and application of the fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy.

7. Revision:

Summary, revisions and examination.

Course Approach

1. Instruction in the course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorials. Assignments and projects shall be given from time to time and shall account for 20 percent of the final evaluation of the achievement of the course objectives.
2. Regular students' attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll calls carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study of recommended text-books,



reference books and periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by the lecturer(s).

4. Course evaluation shall be by either essay questions or objectives questions or a combination of both or the semi-essay/semi-objective question type.

Citizenship Education II

Course No.	GST 106 Credit:	2 Units
Duration:	One semester of 15 weeks	
No. of Contact hours per weeks		2 hour
No. of Contact hours per semester		30 hours

Goal of Course

The course is set out to teach and foster in the minds of Students the knowledge of Nigerian political institutions and structures; democratic principles and attitudes; nationalism and patriotisms; discipline and good environmental habits.



Course Objectives

The course is designed to enable students accomplish the following:

1. Understand the workings of government political parties elections.
2. Demonstrate knowledge of the arms of government and the conditions for their efficient functioning.
3. Understand constituted authority, and its role in the organization of society and the need for subjection to authority.
4. Understand national identity and its expression through symbols, heroic acts and the bestowment of national honours and merit awards.
5. Know and appreciate the importance of national ethics and discipline in national life.
6. Understand the need for and the ways of environmental protection and the activities of environmental protection agencies at federal, state and local levels.

Course History

As stated earlier the two courses on Citizenship Education –GST 105 and GST 106 found their way into the General Studies curriculum in tertiary education institutions in Nigeria from the 1992/93 academic session based on the directive from the federal government in 1991 to the effect that Citizenship Education should be mandatorily taught to all tertiary students in Nigeria for the effective mobilization of the students to achieve the broad national development objectives of Nigeria.



Course Structure

The course is structured and programmed to be taught as indicated below:

Unit	Theme	Content of Theme
1.	Introduction	Overview of the philosophy and scope of Citizenship education II.
2.	Government, political parties and elections:	Need for government, attributes of government; electoral system, role and importance of political parties, in election, role and importance of civil service. Political parties, interest groups, public opinions and propaganda in elections, need for free and fair elections.
3.	Arms of government:	Functions of the various arms of government legislature, executive and judiciary at Federal, state and Local Government levels; relationship among the three arms of government: principles of “Separation of Power” and “Check and balances” in government; Independence of Judiciary” election/appointment and removal of the Executive at the three levels of government: Code of conduct for Public



officers, accountability of public functionaries, the mass media as an eye on government and its performance so far.

4. **Constituted Authority:** Meaning of constituted authority: types of constituted authority and their differences; meaning of bureaucracy, its characteristics, advantages; forms of delegated authority in modern state; distinction between power and authority; forms and effects of abuse of power and remedies for abuse of power; “leadership” and “followers in nation building; qualities of good leaders and good followers.

5. **National identity:** Need for ways of preserving national identity; role and significance of national symbols; contributions of selected heroes and heroines towards the development of Nigeria; various cultural groups in Nigeria and the need to preserve Nigeria’s indigenous cultures; cultural diversity and national integration/nation building.



6. National ethics and discipline in national life: Explanation of the need for national ethics; relating to various aspects of national ethics to national development; causes and consequences of indiscipline in the nation; methods used by public agencies in the control of indiscipline; need to maintain the right attitude towards public property.
7. Environmental protection: concept of environment; components of the Nigerian environment; impact of the environment on human development; ways of reducing over exploitation of the environment; different forms, causes and effects of population in the environment; different methods used for the conservation of the environment; importance and effectiveness of national and international conservation agencies.
- Revision: Summary, revision and examination.

Course Approach

1. Instruction in the course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorials. Assignment and projects shall be given from time to time and shall account for 20 percent of the evaluation of the achievement of the course objectives.



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2. Regular students' attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll calls carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study of recommended textbooks, reference books, periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by lecturer(s).
4. Course evaluation will be by either essay questions or objective questions or combination of both or semi essay/semi-objective type questions.



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GST 207: ENTERPRENURAL DEVELOPMENT (2) UNITS

Entrepreneurial theories interpersonal characters and behavioural traits of entrepreneurs. Financial aspects of entrepreneurs. Financial aspects of entrepreneurship in which business success is most commonly reflected. External aspects of entrepreneurship. Legal forms of Business. Sources of Funds, Planning the business. Purchasing and Supply. Insurance and entrepreneurship. Feasibility Studies. Time management. Stress and Burnout. Budgeting, Team Building. Conflicts and Conflict resolution. Project evaluation. In addition to the lectures, experts may be invited from inside and outside the University system to deliver talks from time to time.

GST 207: HUMANITIES (2) UNITS

STUDY I

HUMANITIES, REGION AND DEVELOPMENT –DR S.C CHUTA –

Definition of the subject matter

- ❖ An ancient civilization.
- ❖ The middle Ages.
- ❖ Medieval Scholarsticism.
- ❖ The Renaissance
- ❖ Humanism and scientific Revolution

STUDY II

“MAN KNOW THYSELF” (MAN: Nature and Progress)

- Chukwadozie Charles. N.

General introduction of the topic – Throughout history man has made tremendous efforts to know himself, understand nature, tap, organize



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and manipulate the force around him and within himself with the aim of self-actualization and general progress.



Characteristics of Man as an Animal

- i) Biological nature of man
- ii) Rationality
- iii) Auto-Transcendence
- iv) Home-Faber-man a tool-wielding being
- v) Man-a social being
- vi) Man-a cultural being
- vii) Historicity
- viii) Home Volens: Man a being gifted with freedom
- ix) Man: An end in Himself
- x) Man: An Aesthetic being
- xi) The contemporary man and his Estrangement.

STUDY III

Logic and civilization – By Obiora Anichebe – Introduction – Man originally weeded in the state of nature, no society, no state and no government. He was bereft of ideas of communal wrong and was at the mercy of the vagaries of nature. This was man in his primitive nature. Later, however, man began to form societies so as to reap the fruits of gregarious life and overcome the deficiencies of living in the state of nature.

- Definition, scope and importance of logic
- Brief History of logic
- Terminologies in logic
- (a) Proposition (b) Conclusion (c) Premises (d) Syllogism
- (e) Argument (f) Validity (g) Truth (h) Axioms (i) Inference

- Deductive and inductive Argument



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- Fallacy



Types of Fallacies

- 1). Argumentum and Ignorantium
- 2). Argumentum and Baculum (appeal to force)
- 3). Argumentum and Hominem
- 4). Genetic fallacy
- 5). The quoque (you are Another)
- 6). Argumentum and verecundiam (appeal to authority)
- 7). Argument and miseriodiam (appeal to pity)
- 8). Argumentum and populum (appeal to the people)
- 9). Fallacy of false cause (Non-causa Procausa)
- 10). Fallacy of Accident
- 11). Fallacy of converse Accident (Hasty Generalization)
- 12). Ignoratio Elench (irrelevant conclusion)
- 13). Petitio principii (Bagging the question)
- 14). Fallacy of complex questions
- 15). Fallacies of ambiguity (double meaning) (a) Equivocation
(b) Amphiboly (c) Account
- 16). Fallacy of Decision
 - Logic as the propeller of civilization



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FIRST SEMESTER YEAR TWO

ECO 101: PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS (2) UNITS

The subject matter, nature and significance of economic analysis. Basic economic concept – value, utility, cost etc. Theories of demand and supply, inflation, Elementary theory of cost, Elasticity of demand and supply and their applications, money and financial institution, money structure, fiscal policies, money and banking, equilibrium concept.

BUS 211: BUSINESS STATISTICS I (2) UNITS

Probability distribution, normal Binomial, Poisson and hyper geometric. Sampling theory, Student's distribution. Fluctuations in business activity – cases and predictability. A detailed discussion of business cycles. Statistical estimation, importance of sample size. Estimate of the mean and standard deviation using a large sample. Index numbers, Aggregate price indices as examples. Hypothesis testing: Basic hypothesis. Basic hypothesis – Testing concepts. Chi-square distribution and test of goodness of fit testing hypothesis and selecting and evaluating the decision rule. The importance of t values in the process of hypothesis.

BUS 213: INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER (2) UNITS

History and development of Computer technology. The why and How of computers. Computer types, Analog, Digital, and Hybrid, Central preparation equipment. Key punch, sorter, etc. Data transmission, nature, speed and detection. Data capture and design. The



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programming process. Problem definition, flow charting and decision table.



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ACC 201: INTERMEDIATE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING (3) UNITS

Introduction to limited liability companies. Introduction to company accounts – formation, issue and redemption of shares and debentures, forfeiture of shares, final accounts of companies, changes in the capital structure, treatment of pre-incorporation and post-incorporation profits treatment of formation expenses. The preparation of final accounts in the orthodox and vertical forms. The preparation of final accounts for publication. Treatment of taxation Accounts. Discussion of NASB, SSAPZ.

ECO 143: INTRODUCTION TO INDUSTRIAL RELATION (2) UNITS

Aim: To enable students to know the principles and concepts of industrial relation. Historical development of industries; The need for industrial relations. Nature of industrial conflicts. Consultation and collective bargaining. Regulations of Unions as per resolution of disputes. Remuneration and productivity bargaining. Trade union management. Industrial relations and the state.

PAD 103: INTRODUCTION TO AFRICAN POLITICS (2) UNITS

The nature of African Politics, Origins and Problems of African Politics, Problems of colonialism, Neocolonialism; Succession to Power; military Rule and the like, Africa and the colonial Metropolis; Africa in International Affairs.

ECO 224: HISTORY OF ECONOMICS THOUGHT (2) UNITS



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Institutional economic, Keynesian school of thought. Evaluation and contemporary of maxim school of economic thought. Contemporary stage of development in economics and future prospects.



GST 201: USE OF ENGLISH III (2) UNITS

GST 102 is intended to consolidate the competence in the Use of English acquired by students who offered GST 101 and also train the students in the Use of Library. Particularly emphasized in the application of acquired skills to written communication and gaining skills in information acquisition.

Course Objectives

The course shall accomplish the following objectives:

1. Expose students to various writing techniques with a more intensive practice on composition, letter/report writing and essay techniques culminating in the term paper.
2. Train the students in speech practices, literary forms and literary criticism.
3. Expose the students in speech, literary forms and literary criticism.

Course History:

GST 102 is the second segment of the Use of English course prescribed in the 1989 NUC approved minimum academic standards for Nigerian Universities. It is also prescribed as mandatory course in the 1990 NBTE. General Studies course specifications for Polytechnics and similar tertiary institutions.

Course Structure

GST 102 is structured and expected to run as indicated below:

Unit	Theme	Content
1.	General Introduction	Review of previous programme; overview of present course; essay content organization etc.



2. Argumentative features of the argument; syllogism,
 essay: inductive and deductive logic; pitfalls to
 avoid (e.g. fallacy of premise, middle term
 and conclusive, over-generalisation etc);
 organizing the essay in four paragraphs
 (introduction, reputation of opposing
 views, presentation of main points,
 conclusion); examples of argumentative
 essays; possible essay.
3. Descriptive To be viewed as scientific writing, use
 essay: (e.g. to give objective accounts,
 difficulties (e. g choice of appropriate
 vocabulary etc), organization of
 paragraphs each with a theme paragraph
 unit.
4. Expository Purpose (explanation of concepts), uses
 essay: for abstract and philosophical writing
 organization emphasizing them and unit
 or logic.
5. Report Writing minutes of meetings and reports
 essay: practice in reported speech and passive
 voice coding or numbering of minutes.
6. Language What is fiction? Literary forms using a
 and literature: least 2 different novels to explain
 character, plot, theme lesson (if any
 language forms).
7. Language Continues as in 6 above as need be.



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And literature:

8. The term paper: Nature and use, choosing a topic; organization, notes and bibliography. Actual term paper based on novels read or other relevant theme.



- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 9. Acquisition of information: | Use of library, library services and organization; library stock; catalogue; classification, reference sources. |
| 10. Acquisition of information: | Use of reference and index cards, reference and bibliography |
| 11. Speech practice: | Differences between phonetic and normal Orthography; practice in difficult phoneiness. |
| 12. Speech practice: | Oval delivery and practice; speech writing and delivery. |
| 13. Revision: | Summary, revision, submission of term paper and exams. |

Course Approach

1. Introduction course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorials. Assignments and projects shall be given from time to time and shall account for 20 percent of the final evaluation of the achievement of the course objectives.
2. Regular students attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll calls carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study of recommended text books, reference books, periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by the lecturer(s).



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4. Course valuation shall be by either essay questions or objectives questions or objectives questions or combination of both or semi-essay semi-objective type questions.



Unit	Theme	Content of Theme
1.	General Introduction:	Review of previous programme; overview of present course; essay content organization etc.
2.	Argumentative essay:	Features of the argument; syllogism, inductive and deductive logic; pitfalls to avoid (e. g fallacy of premise, middle term and conclusion, over-generalisation etc); organizing the essay in four paragraphs (introduction, reputation of opposing views presentation of main points, conclusion); examples of argumentative essays; possible essay.
3.	Descriptive essay:	To be viewed as scientific writing; use (e. g to give objective accounts), difficulties (e. g choice of appropriate vocabulary etc), organisation of paragraphs each with a theme; paragraph unit.
4.	Expository essay:	Purpose (explanation of concepts), uses for abstract and philosophical writing organization emphasizing them and unit or logic.
5.	Report writing:	Writing minutes of meetings and reports practice in both reported speech and passive voice, coding or numbering of minutes.



6. Language and literature: What is fictions? Literary forms using at least 2 different novels to explain character, plot, theme lesson (if say language forms).
7. Language and literature: Continues as in 6 above as need be.
8. The term paper: Nature and use, choosing a topic; organization, notes and bibliography. Actual term paper based on novels read or other relevant theme.
9. Acquisition of information: Use of library, library services and organization, library stock; catalogue; classification, reference sources.
10. Acquisition of information: Use reference and index cards, reference and bibliography.
11. Speech practice: Differences between phonetic and normal orthography; practice in difficult phoniness.
12. Speech practice: Oral delivery and practice; speech writing and delivery.
13. Revision: Summary, revision, submission of term paper and exams.

Course Approach

1. Instruction: a course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorial. Assignments and projects shall be given from time to time and shall account for 20 percent of the final evaluation of the achievement of the course objectives.



2. Regular students attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll calls carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study of recommended text books, reference books, periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by the lecture(s).
4. Course valuation shall be by either essay questions or objectives questions or combination of both or semi-essay semi-objectives type questions.

GST 107: CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION II (2) UNITS

Goal of Course

The course is set out to teach and foster in the minds of students the knowledge of Nigerian political institutions and structures; democratic principles and attitudes; nationalism and patriotism; discipline and good environmental habits.

Course Objectives

The course is designed to enable students accomplish the following:

1. Understand the workings of government political parties elections.
2. Demonstrate knowledge of the arms of government and the conditions for their efficient functioning.
3. Understand constituted authority, and its role in the organization of society and the need for subjection to authority.



4. Understand national identity and its expression through symbols, heroic and patriotic acts and the bestowment of national honours and merit awards.
5. Know and appreciate the importance of national ethnics and discipline in national life.
6. Understand the need for and the ways of environmental protection and the activities of environmental protection agencies at federal, state and local levels.

Course History

As stated earlier the two courses on Citizenship Education – GST 105 and GST 107 found their way into the General Studies curriculum in tertiary education institutions in Nigeria from the 1992/93 academic session based on a directive from the federal government in 1991 to the effect that Citizenship Education should be mandatorily taught to all tertiary students in Nigeria for the effective mobilization of the students to achieve the broad national development objectives of Nigeria.

Course Structure

The course is structured and programmed to be taught as indicated below:

Unit	Theme	Content of Theme
1.	Introduction	Overview of the philosophy and scope of Citizenship Education II.
2.	Government, political parties and elections:	Need for government, attributes of government; electoral system, role and importance of civil service, Political



parties, interest groups, public opinions and propaganda in elections, need for free and fair election.

3. **Arms of government:** Functions of the various arms of government legislature, executive and judiciary at Federal, State and Local Government levels; relationship among the three arms of government; principles of “Separation of power” and “Checks and Balance” in government; Independence of Judiciary” election/appointment and removal of the government; Code of conduct for Public officers, accountability of public functionaries, the mass media as an eye on government and its performance so far.
4. **Constituted Authority:** meaning of constituted authority; types of constituted authority and their differences; meaning of bureaucracy, its characteristics, advantages; forms of delegated authority in modern state; distinction between power and authority; forms and effects of abuse of power and remedies of power; “leadership” and “follower ship” and the role of leaders and



- followers in nation building; qualities of good leaders and good followers
5. National identity: Need for the ways of preserving national identity; role and significance of national symbols; contributions of selected heroes and heroines towards the development of Nigeria; various culture groups in Nigeria and the need to preserve Nigeria's indigenous cultures; cultural diversity and national integration/nation building.
6. National ethics and discipline in national life: Explanation of the need for national ethnics; relating to various aspects of national ethics to national development; causes and consequences of indiscipline in the nation; methods used by public agencies in the control of indiscipline; need to maintain the right attitude towards public property.
7. Environmental Protection: Concept of environment; components of the Nigerian environment on human development; ways of reducing over exploitation of the environment; different forms, causes and effects of population in the environment; different methods used for the conservation of the environment; importance and international conservation agencies.



8. Revision: Summary, revision and examination.

Course Approach

1. Instruction in the course shall be by lectures supplemented with tutorials. Assignment and projects shall be given from time to time and shall account for 20 percent of the evaluation of the achievement of the objectives.
2. Regular students' attendance at lectures and tutorials is compulsory. A list of registered students in the course shall be maintained and roll calls carried out from time to time.
3. Students are expected to make their notes during lectures and supplement with private study of recommended text books, reference books, periodicals and other reading materials as may be directed from time to time by the lecture(s).
4. Course valuation shall be by either essay questions or objectives questions or combination of both or semi-essay semi-objectives type questions.

GST 106: ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT (2) UNITS

Entrepreneurial theories interpersonal characters and behavioural traits of entrepreneurs. Financial aspects of entrepreneurs. Financial aspects of entrepreneurship in which business success is most commonly reflected. External aspects of entrepreneurship. Legal forms of Business. Sources of Funds, Planning the business. Purchasing and Supply. Insurance and entrepreneurship. Feasibility Studies. Time management. Stress and Burnout. Budgeting, Team Building. Conflicts and Conflict resolution. Project evaluation. In



addition to the lectures, experts may be invited from inside and outside the University system to deliver talks from time to time.

GST 208: HUMANTIES I (2) UNITS

STUDY I

HUMANITIES, REGION AND DEVELOPMENT –DR S.C CHUTA –

Definition of the subject matter

- ❖ An ancient civilization.
- ❖ The middle Ages.
- ❖ Medieval Scholarsticism.
- ❖ The Renaissance
- ❖ Humanism and scientific Revolution

STUDY II

“MAN KNOW THYSELF” (MAN: Nature and Progress)

- Chukwadozie Charles . N.

General introduction of the topic – Throughout history man has made tremendous efforts to know himself, understand nature, tap, organize and manipulate the force around him and within himself with the aim of self-actualization and general progress.

Characteristics of Man as an Animal

- xii) Biological nature of man
- xiii) Rationality
- xiv) Auto-Transcendence
- xv) Home-Faber-man a tool-wielding being
- xvi) Man-a social being
- xvii) Man-a cultural being



- xviii) Historicity
- xix) Home Volens: Man a being gifted with freedom
- xx) Man: An end in Himself
- xxi) Man: An Aesthetic being
- xxii) The contemporary man and his Estrangement.

STUDY III

Logic and civilization – By Obiora Anichebe – Introduction – Man originally weeded in the state of nature, no society, no state and no government. He was bereft of ideas of communal wrong and was at the mercy of the vagaries of nature. This was man in his primitive nature. Later, however, man began to form societies so as to reap the fruits of gregarious life and overcome the deficiencies of living in the state of nature.

- Definition, scope and importance of logic
- Brief History of logic
- Terminologies in logic
- (b) Proposition (b) Conclusion (c) Premises (d) Syllogism
- (e) Argument (f) Validity (g) Truth (h) Axioms (i) Inference

- Deductive and inductive Argument
- Fallacy

Types of Fallacies

- 1). Argumentum and Ignorantium
- 2). Argumentum and Baculum (appeal to force)
- 3). Argumentum and Hominem
- 4). Genetic fallacy
- 5). The quoque (you are Another)



- 6). Argumentum and verecundiam (appeal to authority)
 - 7). Argument and miseriodiam (appeal to pity)
 - 8). Argumentum and populum (appeal to the people)
 - 9). Fallacy of false cause (Non-causa Procausa)
 - 10). Fallacy of Accident
 - 11). Fallacy of converse Accident (Hasty Generalization)
 - 12). Ignoratio Elench (irrelevant conclusion)

 - 13). Petitio principii (Bagging the question)

 - 14). Fallacy of complex questions

 - 15). Fallacies of ambiguity (double meaning) (a) Equivocation
(b) Amphiboly (c) Account

 - 16). Fallacy of Decision
- Logic as the propeller of civilization



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SECOND SEMESTER YEAR TWO

ACC 212: INTRODUCTION TO COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (2) UNITS

Nature, Scope and functions of cost and management Accounting. The principles underlying the preparation and presentation of Cost Accounts for various types of business. The different meaning of 'Cost' viz. Historical costs, Standard Cost, Marginal Cost, Average cost etc. Cost unit and Cost Centres. The elements of Cost and classification of Costs, Cost accounting for materials, labour, overheads, and equipment, Job and process of cost Accounting, Elements of Marginal Costing, Standard Costing and Budgetary Control. Double entry account for Cost control. Nature and uses of accounting ratio. Some Problems and issues.

BUS 212: BUSINESS STATISTICS II (2) UNIT

Classical hypothesis testing. The 'F' and 'T' Statistic test, their business applications. Formation of hypothesis, null (HO) and the alternative hypothesis. Establishment of test Criteria for acceptance or rejection of the hypothesis. Selection of Statistical technique for testing statistics. Regression and correlation analysis – Using one dependent and one independent variable $y = a+bx$. Measuring degree of association, interpretation of coefficient of determination, statistical inference, extrapolation. Multiple regression and correlation. Linear multiple regression involving three variable i.e. $Y = a+b_1x_1 + b_2x_2$ Method of least squares. Regression plane calculations: assumption of multiple regression. The accuracy and significance of a regression



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equation. Time series analysis and forecasting. Analysis of secular, seasonal and cyclical movement. Moving average.

ECO 226: URBAN AND REGIONAL ECONOMICS

Applications of microeconomics to urban economy. Applied location theory. Theories relating to socio-economic development and change at three major scales viz: International, regional and intra-urban, urban problems and basic needs – housing, employments, environmental quality, poverty and provision of urban services. Problem and role of the state in urban and regional development.

ECO 214: ADVANCE MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMICS (2) UNITS

Linear and non-linear models, Statistic and dynamics, models, Advance treatment of input – output analysis, general equilibrium analysis. Mathematical programming, Dynamic Programming, Optimal control theory with emphasis on Bellman and Pontrigin approaches, Game theory and application.

MKT 202: PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING II (2) UNITS

The Principles of marketing II involves the application of the principles of marketing learnt in MKT 101 and MKT 201 to the market situation. The areas covered include (i) scope of marketing practice (ii) marketing research (iii) marketing practice (iv) control of marketing activities (v) international marketing (vi) marketing communications (vii) case study and the practice of marketing (viii) Analysing products for consumer benefits.



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MGT 201: PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT I (2) UNITS

Introduction: Definition of terms, why management? Goals of Managers. The role of management. The management process. Is management art or science? Early contributions to management. Development of management thought. School of management thoughts Authority, responsibility and accountability. Theories of authority. Kinds of authority, delegation of authority. Limits of Delegation. The problem of delegation, solving the delegation problem. The planning functions and communications.

ECO 221: STRUCTURE OF NIGERIAN ECONOMY (2) UNITS

General Description or overview, Agriculture in meaning, Advantages, Problems of Nigerian Agriculture in economical development. Education and manpower. Human resources planning in Nigeria. Manpower development in Nigeria: Planning and Education. Government and Education in Nigeria.

Structure and Characteristics of Nigeria Industry

Conceptual issues, Industrial production

The mining and Quarrying Sub sector

Development in the Mining and Quarrying Sub sector some principle minerals, solid minerals production in Nigeria. Limestone, coal, marble, **Associated Natural Gas (ANG), Services and tertiary sections.**

Service sector performance in Nigeria, Labour intensity and social information



FIN 222: FUNDAMENTAL OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (2) UNITS

The nature, scope and purpose of financial management. Sources and costs of short, medium and long term finance; capital budgeting, management of working capital. Analysis and interpretation of basic financial statement, business mergers and take-overs, determinants and implication of dividend policy; valuation of shares, asset and enterprises. Risks of finance and methods of avoiding them. Banking systems and industrial financial, Mortgage finance, capital structure of Nigeria firms.

LAW 252: BUSINESS LAW I (2) UNITS

1. Contract – nature of contract, formation of contract, terms of contract, forms of contract, capacity to contract among others
2. Agency – creation of agency, ratification, authority of agent, types of agent among others.
3. Sales of Goods – conditions and warranties, transfer of property, performance of the contract, installment deliveries, export sales by auction among other.
4. Hire Purchase – hire purchase transactions, hire purchase Acts among others.

FIN 331: PUBLIC FINANCE I (2) UNITS

The background of federal finance in Nigeria. Genesis of federal finance in Nigeria. Federal finance in Nigeria. Direct and indirect taxes.



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Revenue allocation in Nigerian, Loans and public debt policy in Nigeria.

Debt management- Nigerian experience. Local government finances.



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FIRST SEMESTER YEAR THREE

ECO 311: OPERATIONS RESEARCH (2) UNITS

Elements of decision analysis, types of decision situations, decision trees, operational research (OR): Approach to decision analysis, system and system analysis. Modeling. Transportation model. Assignment model. Conflict analysis and game theory. Profit management, other OR models, inventory, replacement, line balancing, routine and sequencing and Search.

ECO 313: INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMETRIC (2) UNITS

Extension of two – variable linear model; Introduction to matrix algebra and of econometrics; the general linear model and generalized – least square procedures; isolation of linear model assumptions and the corrections of serial correlation (auto co-relation) of the errors. Stochastic models and estimation etc.

FIN 332: PUBLIC FINANCE II (2) UNITS

Aim: To further enable students to know government financing Government expenditures (Local, State and Federal) – nature and purpose. Causes of expansion in government expenditure over time. The Nigerian experience since independence. Power and control over public funds – constitutional provisions. The consolidated revenue fund establishment and operations. **Annual Estimates** – Budget cycle for the state, local and federal preparation, submission and legislative approval, budget implementation, accounting and accounts of



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stewardship. The Public Accounts Committee Formulation and execution of public projects and cost – benefit analysis. Economic and non revenue and method of appraising development plans in Nigeria – 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, Development plans, Rolling plans in Nigeria.

FIN 321: CORPORATION FINANCE I (2) UNITS

An intensive study of accounting for corporations (retained earning, investments, and complex earnings, per share) and advanced accounting for the formation, operations, and dissolution of partnerships, Considered are strategies for partnership formation, the partnership to corporation. Accounting for corporate liquidation and quasi-reorganization is also included.

ECO 341: MONEY AND BANKING (3) UNITS

Meaning of money, Qualities of money, types of money, functions of money, Differences between money and other commodities used for exchange in trade by Barter. Similarities between money and other commodities used for exchange in trade by Barter.

STUDY II

Commercial banks, The origin of bank. Commercial Banks, Characteristics of Commercial Bank, Functions of Commercial Bank.

STUDY III



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Types of bank Account, Procedures for opening a current account, Differences between a current Account and a savings Account, Commercial banks' credit facilities, Some factors bank managers consider before granting loans.



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STUDY IV

Cheques, features of a cheque, Advantages of making payment by Cheques/functions of a cheque, Reason why a trade would prefer the use of cheque to cash for large payments, Parties to a cheque, Problems involved in the use of cheques, Types of cheques, Ways of Crossing a cheque, Effects of crossing a cheque, Other forms of cheques, Reasons for dishonoring cheques, bounced cheque, Cheques clearing system, Special means of bank payment.

STUDY V

The central bank, characteristics or attributes or features of the central bank, functions of the central bank, Bounced cheque, Cheque clearing system, Special means of bank payment.

ECO 391: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (2) UNITS

Importance of research in the social sciences; basic concepts in research: problem statement, hypothesis, theories, operational definitions, observation, data analysis and measurement tests of validity and reliability; formulating research designs; interviewing techniques; use of questionnaire; use of simple statistics, sampling experiments. Use of coding and computer; writing research reports.

ECO 354: DEVELOPMENT ECONOMY (2) UNITS

Economic development growth defined. Theories of development and underdevelopment. The rationale for planning. Planning origins types



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and performances of planning machinery. The planning process.
Planning decision models. Objectives and policy formation.



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ECO 222: STRUCTURE OF THE NIG. ECONOMY (2) UNITS

General Description or overview, Agriculture in meaning, Advantages, Problems of Nigerian Agriculture in economical development. Education and manpower. Human resources planning in Nigeria. Manpower development in Nigeria: Planning and Education. Government and Education in Nigeria.

Structure and Characteristics of Nigeria Industry

Conceptual issues, Industrial production

The mining and Quarrying Sub sector

Development in the Mining and Quarrying Sub sector some principle minerals, solid minerals production in Nigeria. Limestone, coal, marble, **Associated Natural Gas (ANG), Services and tertiary sections.**

Service sector performance in Nigeria, Labour intensity and social information

ECO 322: POLITICAL ECONOMY (2) UNITS

Basic distinguishing features of bourgeois method of analysis and dialectical methods. Historical materialism. Classification of social system, theory of social class. Marxist theory of capital accumulation. Surplus value. Stage of capitalist development. Emergence and advancement of capitalism. Metropolitan and satellite economic relations. The struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism. Stages of socialist development. Emergence and advancement of socialism.



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ECO 301: MICROECONOMIC THEORY (2) UNITS

A review of microeconomics and macroeconomics, capital and investment. Investment and demand profit and accelerator theories of investment and demand. The role of interest rate out put employment and prices. The classical theory. The monetary an fiscal policies. Price control and inflation.



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SECOND SEMESTER YEAR THREE

FIN 342: MONEY AND BANKING II (2) UNITS

The circular flow of money, Definitions of Terms – savings, investment, taxation, loans, government purchases, imports, exports, transfers, interest, dividend etc. Household sector and business sector, Assumptions, Introducing the financial government sector into the circular flow of money, Introducing the foreign sector into the circular flow of money, Importance of the circular flow of money, Index numbers – value of money, Index numbers – Definitions, The need for index numbers, Price relative, method of construction of index numbers, Simplified methods of construction of index number, Problems in the construction of index numbers, Uses of index.

INCOME THEORY

Fisher's transaction approach to the QTM, The income theory, Meaning of the variables, An Equilibrium, The Equilibrium relationship and the price level, Comparison: The quantity theory and the income, Theories of demand for money and the supply of money – An introduction, The theory of demand for money, The three major motives for holding money, The classical theory of the demand for money, Other variation, Cambridge school of thought, Classical vs Cambridge, The Keynesian theory, Modern quantity theory of the Chicago School, Keynesians vs monetarists, The supply of money, Concepts of the money supply, Determinants of the money supply, Make-up of money stock.



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ECO 352: INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS (2) UNITS

Scope and methodology of industrial economics. Theories of the firm. The growth of the firm. Diversification, mergers and innovation. Investment economics, risk and uncertainty. The cost of capital sources of finance industrial pricing and marketing. Government intervention in industry and public policy. Industries location. Industrial practices and policies in Nigeria.

ECO 324: FINANCIAL INSTITUTION (2) UNITS

The meaning and forms of financial institutions. The savings banks, building societies, mortgage banks, merchant banks, national provident fund-their roles and contributions towards growth of the national economy.

An analysis of their operations. The operations of hire purchase houses (finance houses) and how they effect the value of money. Finance management decision making of insurance industry. Port-folio analysis and management. Insurance company profit analysis, and interpretation of their accounts. Measurement of liquidity and profitability, capital structure analysis of insurance companies. Measurement of pension performance. Corporate finance planning and control and their company compensation.

FIN 321: CORPORATE FINANCE II (3) UNITS

An intensive study of accounting for corporations (retained earning, investments, and complex earnings, per share) and advanced



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accounting for the formation, operations, and dissolution of partnerships, Considered are strategies for partnership formation, the partnership to corporation. Accounting for corporate liquidation and quasi-reorganization is also included.

ECO 402: ADVANCE ECONOMY THEORY (2) UNITS

Fundamental quantitative relationship. General equilibrium and dis equilibrium. Dynamic analysis involving duopoly, oligopoly, bilateral monopoly and monopsony, theories of determination of wages, rent interest and profit. Optimization in theories of consumption and production. Economic efficiency and equity. Pareto optimum. Externalities and social welfare functions.

ECO 421: CO-OPERATIVE ECONOMICS SYSTEM (2) UNITS

Classification and analysis of system, communalism, slavery, feudalism, capitalism, system in transition, (mixed economy). Features of underdeveloped countries.

ECO 431: TAXATION AND FISCAL POLICY (2) UNITS

Nigerian system of income tax Administration, Structure and procedures, returns, assessments, appeal, postponement, collection, with reference to all necessary legislation. Distinction between the taxation of income and the taxation of capital. Personal incomes tax the law and practice of income tax relating to individuals, exemptions, settlements, trusts, and estates. Partnership assessments, treatments



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of losses. Computation of assessable, income, commencement and cessation of trade or business, company tax – the principles and scope of company tax. The small company provision including definitions, computations and exemption. Capital gains tax, petroleum profit tax. Taxation of Consultancy fees.



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LAW 352: BUSINESS LAW II (2) UNITS

Law 352 has two major divisions. These are (1) Company/business Law and (2) Hotel and Catering Law.

Under Company/Business Law, the students are further exposed to three (3) major areas of the law. These are (a) Company law which covers such topics as Introduction and Comparison with the Partnership; Formation of Companies; memo and Articles, Types of Companies; Promoters; Commencement of Business; Issue of shares and transfer of shares; Membership; Directors; Meeting; Lifting the Veil; Rule in Foss vs. Horbottle, Accounts; Auditors; Reconstruction and Amalgamation and Winding up. (b) Insurance Law which deals with such areas as the general nature of insurance; the contract of insurance; Governmental Regulation of the Industry; Agents; Brokers, Claims Settlements; Insurable interest; Utmost Good Faith; Subrogation; Reinsurance and Types of Insurance; and (c) Negotiable – Instruments which look at topics like Meaning of Negotiability; Quasi – Negotiable Instruments – Bill of Landing, Dock Warrants; Warehouse Warrants; I.O.U.; Types of Negotiable Instruments – bearer debentures; dividend warrants; treasury bills; travelers cheques; bearer bonds. Major negotiable instruments like Bills of Exchange; Cheques. Promissory Notes and Role of Bankers.

Under Hotel and Catering Law, detailed analysis of the hotel proprietor's act 19956 is required as well as aspects of Laws of contract which have relevance to Hotels. Areas like the food and drugs



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decree of 1973, Hygiene regulations, Liquor licensing laws and the torts and occupiers liability law are also covered.



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FIRST SEMESTER YEAR FOUR

ECO 451: PROJECT EVALUATION (2) UNITS

Selection of projects and the investment programme. Public sector programme and the role of central office in the evaluation. Social-cost-benefits analysis. The uses of sensitivity analysis and its abuses. Handling of uncertainties.

ECO 453: MONETARY ECONOMIC (3) UNITS

The structure and functions of financial system and markets. General outlines of financial institutions, markets and other roles, Comparison between banks and other financial institutions. Theory of money, money supply and demand. Demand and supply of financial assets. Determination of money stock, interest and price. Stabilization policies. Meaning of monetary policy, techniques and efforts, policy objectives, conflicts, trade-off and co-ordination, international adjustment and liquidity.

ECO 411: ECONOMETRICS (2) UNITS

Extension of two – variable linear model; Introduction to matrix algebra and of econometrics; the general linear model and generalized least square procedures; isolation of linear model assumptions and the corrections of serial correlation (auto co- relation) of the errors. Stochastic regression errors in variables. Simultaneous models and estimation etc.



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FIN 322: CORPORATE FINANCE (2) UNITS

Risk of finance and methods of avoiding them sources of capital short and long-term. Internal and external, corporate securities, Debt and equity, finance capital, gearing and implications. The banking system and industrial finance: The role of the system as a source of finance: bank attitude to risks credit worthiness and liquidity.

The capital market: The new issue market and the stock exchange and security exchange commission institutional and private investors – their role, importance portfolio requirements and attitude to business. Financial problems of small business problems of Agricultural credit. Fiscal measures: The modern budget and its impact on business finance: analysis of taxation measures of fiscal incentives.

ECO 441: ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT (3) UNITS

Entrepreneurial theories interpersonal or personal characters and behavioural traits of entrepreneurs. Financial aspects of entrepreneurs. Financial aspects of entrepreneurship in which business success is most commonly reflected. External aspects or entrepreneurship. Legal forms of Business. Sources of Funds, planning the business. Purchasing and Supply, Insurance and entrepreneurship. Feasibility Studies, Time management, Stress and Burnout. Budgeting. Team Building, Conflicts and Conflicts resolution. Project evaluation. In addition to the lectures, experts may be invited from inside and outside the University system to deliver talks from time to time.

FIN 431: NIG. MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY (2) UNITS



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Definition, origin, kinds, functions and importance of money in the modern economy. Demand and supply of money. Financial institutions: bank and non-bank; Expansion and contraction of money by banks. Money and capital market. International financial institutions.

ECO 402: ADVANCE ECONOMIC THEORY (3) UNITS

Basic model of income determination. Extension from simple to a four, sector economy. Detailed theories of consumption and investment functions. The classical, Keynesian Models of employment and output capital theory. The theories of money, prices and interest. Introduction to models of economic growth. Macroeconomic policies and optimal allocation.



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SECOND SEMESTER YEAR FOUR

ECO 452: PROJECT EVALUATION (2) UNITS

Selection of projects and the investment programme. Public sector programme and the role of central office in the evaluation. Social-cost-benefits analysis. The uses of sensitivity analysis and its abuses. Handling of uncertainties.

ECO 442: PETROLEUM ECONOMICS (2) UNITS

The origin and development of oil industry in Nigeria. Contribution of petroleum industry to economic development. The energy crisis. The seven sisters and petroleum development and marketing. CPEC and international oil marketing. Nigeria and the Arab World. Price stabilization measures.

ECO 456: ECONOMICS PLANNING (2) UNITS

Plan implementation. Development planning in Nigeria. Economic and non-Economic factors in development experience. A critique of development planning in Nigeria.

ECO 444: LABOUR ECONOMY (6) UNITS

Supply and demand for labour. Theories of wage determination. Theories of unemployment. Wage differentials. Trade unionism.

ECO 492: RESEARCH PROJECT (2) UNITS



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Students would present a research-based report of an approved accounting topic at the end of the session. The research should be of a problem solving nature. It should be typed and bound in prescribed format.