COMMERCE

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION:

There will be two papers, Paper I and Paper 2, both of which will constitute a composite paper to be taken at one sitting.

- **PAPER I:** Will consist of fifty multiple choice questions to be answered in 50 minutes for 50 marks.
- **PAPER II:** Will consist of eight essay type questions out of which candidates will be required to answer any five within 2 hours for 100 marks.

. **DETAILED SYLLABUS**

S/NO	CONTENTS	NOT	ES
1.	INTRODUCTION	i.	Definition of Commerce and E - Commerce
		ii.	History/Background of Commerce
		iii.	Scope of Commerce and E Commerce
		iv.	Functions of Commerce and E Commerce
2.	OCCUPATION	i.	Meaning of Occupation
		ii.	Types;- Industrial, Commercial, Service
			Occupation
		iii.	Factors that determine types of occupation /
			employment
			Career Opportunities
3.	PRODUCTION	i.	Meaning
		ii.	Factors – land, labour, capital and
			entrepreneurship
		iii.	Types:- Primary, Secondary and Tertiary
			production
		iv.	Division of labour/specialization

			- meaning
			- types
			- advantages and disadvantages,
			- limitation
		v.	Inter-relationship between production and
			exchange
4.	BUSINESS UNITS	i.	Meaning and objectives of business
		ii.	Forms of business units
			 Sole proprietorship,
			— Partnership,
			— Co-operative Societies,
			 Credit Union and Thrift Societies,
			 Public enterprises,
			— Companies -
		iii.	Types, Formation, characteristics, comparison,
			advantages and disadvantages
		iv.	Sources of capital of each forms of business
		v.	Meaning and purpose of
			- Amalgamations,
			- Mergers and acquisitions
			- Trust,
			- Holding companies and Subsidiaries
			- Consortium and Cartel
		vi.	Dissolution/Liquidation of Companies/Partnership.
5.	TRADE ASSOCIATIONS		Aims and functions of
		i.	Trade Association
		ii.	Chamber of Commerce, Employers Association
		iii.	Consumer Association/Consumerism

6.	BUSINESS CAPITAL AND	i.	Meaning and types -
	PROFITS		Authorized/Registered/Normal capital, called-up,
			paid-up capital, capital owned, liquid/circulating
			capital
		ii.	Credit - Meaning, Sources, Instrument and
			Functions
		iii.	Calculation of working capital, the Importance of
			working capital
		iv.	Profits - Meaning, types and calculation of profit
		v.	Turnover - Meaning, calculations and factors
			affecting turnover.
7.	TRADE	Pu	urpose and branches of trade –
	(a) HOME TRADE	Home	e Trade and Foreign Trade – Meaning and
	(4) 110112 1102	Differ	
		i.	Retail trade:
			Functions of retailer
			- Factors to consider in starting a retail business
			- Reasons for success/failure of retail business.
		ii.	Small scale and large scale retailing –
			Types of Retail Outlets,
			- Unit shops, Stalls, Hawkers, Kiosks, Mobile
			shops, Supermarket, Chain Stores, Department
			Stores, Shopping malls, Hypermarkets and
			Mail Order business
			The main characteristics of each.
			- Advantages and disadvantages.
			- Modern trends in retailing – branding, self
			service, Vouchers. Vending machines, credit
			cards.
		iii.	Wholesale trade - Functions of Wholesalers Types

	of Wholesalers. Factors. Merchant and agent
	Wholesalers
	iv. Factor making for elimination and survival of
	middlemen
	v. Channel of Distribution:
	Meaning, Types.
	Factors for choice of Channel
(b) FOREIGN TRADE	i. Meaning -
	Types: Import, export and entreport
	ii Basic concept in International trade - terms of trade,
	balance of trade, balance of payment -favourable,
	unfavourable, visible and invisible items, bilateral
	and multilateral agreements and counter trade
	iv. Advantages and Disadvantages
	v. Barriers to Foreign trade –
	vi. Tariffs –
	Meaning
	Reason for tariffs,
	vii. Functions of port and Airports Authorities,
	Customs and Excise Authority and Shipping,
	Clearing and forwarding Agents. Exports
	promotion Council.
1	1

8	PURCHASE AND SALE	i.	Procedure and documents used in business -
	OF GOODS IN HOME		Order, Indent, Consular Invoice, Ordinary Invoice,
	AND FOREIGN TRADE		Credit/Debit notes, Proforma Invoice, Letter of
			hypothecation, documentary credit, certificate of
			origin, certificate of inspection, insurance
			certificate.
		ii.	Price Quotation - Trade discount, Cash discount,
			Quantity discount, COD, CWO, CIF, FOB, E &
			OE, Ex-works, LOCO, FAS, FOR and Franco
		iii.	Terms of Payment: Cash/Spot Payment, Purchase
			and deferred payment.
		iv.	Means of payment - Legal tender - (bank notes
			and coins), cheques, standing order, bank draft,
			stamps, postal-orders, money orders, bills of
			exchange and promissory Note, mail transfer,
			traveller's cheques, telegraphic transfer. Epayment
9.	FINANCE AND	i.	Meaning
	FINANCIAL	ii.	Evolution/History
	INSTITUTIONS	111	2 (Gladioli Ilistoly
	A. MONEY	iii.	Forms
		iv.	Qualities and functions.
		i.	Types of Banks - Central Bank, Commercial
			Banks and other specialized banks e.g.
			Development Bank, Mortgage Bank, Building
	B. BANKS		Society, Micro finance institutions, - their
	D. DANKS		features and Functions.
			Bureau-de-change (Meaning and Functions)
		ii.	E. Banking –
			Meaning,
			forms - ATM, Money transfer -

	E Payment – online transfer
	iii. Types of Accounts: Current, Savings and Fixed Deposit Account - Their main features
C. INSURANCE	
	- Pure risk

	- Particular risk
	ii. Uninsurable risk
	- speculative risk
	d. Importance of Insurance to business and individual.
	e. Procedure for taking an Insurance Policy.
	f. Underwriting - meaning
	g. Re-insurance - Meaning and purpose
	i. Meaning
	ii. Functions
	iii. Methods of raising funds by companies - offer for
	sale, offer for subscription, rights issue, private
	placement, issue by tender
	Second tier Security market
	i. meaning and functions
	ii. Advantages to Companies/Public
D. CAPITAL MARKET	iii. Requirement for listing
	i. Meaning and functions,
	ii. Importance
	iii. Transactions on the stock exchange
	iv. Speculators - Meaning and Types
	v. Types of Security - Shares, Stock, Bond gilt edge,

		i. Meaning
		ii. Types of tradable commoditiesiii. Requirements for trading - Grading, Standardizing,
	E. STOCK EXCHANGE	Warehousing, Clearing system
	(first tier)	iv. Method of Trading - open outcry and electronic mechanisms
		v. Benefit of Commodity exchange
	F. COMMODITY	
	EXCHANGE	(i) Meaning
		(ii) Importance
		(iii) Choice of transport
		(iv) Forms
		(a) Land
		(b) Water
		(c) Air
		(d) Pipeline
		(v) Advantages and disadvantage of each form
		(vi) Documents - Waybills, Consignment note, tickets
10.		and manifest
	TRANSPORT, TOURISM,	(i) Meaning
	COMMUNICATION and	(ii) Advantages and disadvantages
	WAREHOUSING	(i) Meaning
	A TD ANCDODT	(ii) Types – Oral. Written, Visual, Non-verbal, Non-

	1 T14:1
	visual, Traditional,
	(iii) Advantages and Disadvantages
	(iv) Importance and services of Post Office
	(v) Courier Agencies and other communication
	agencies - Telephone system, satellite services,
	internet- E-mail
	(vi) Computer Appreciation
	- meaning,
	- component parts,
	- advantages and disadvantages.
	(i) Meaning
	(ii) Importance
	(iii) Functions
	(iv) Types
B. TOURISM	(v) Advantages
b. Tookiswi	
C COMMUNICATION	

	D. WAREHOUSING	
11.	ADVERTISING	(i) Meaning
		(ii) Roles, advantages and disadvantages
		(iii) Types - informative, persuasive, Competitive, mass/specific
		(iv) Methods - direct and indirect
		(v) Media- meaning, choice and types
12	INTRODUCTION TO MARKETING	
	A. MARKETING	(i) Meaning
		(ii) Importance
		(iii) Functions(iv) Differences between market and marketing, market and marketing research.
		The Marketing mix 4ps
	B. Marketing Concept	 (i) Meaning (ii) Components - Products, - price, - place and - promotion (i) Meaning (ii) Importance

	C. Customer Services	Types – Pre and after sales services (i) Meaning (ii) Methods Trade fairs, exhibitions, gifts, demonstration Personal Selling Meaning Importance
	D. Sales Promotion	
13.	LEGAL ASPECT OF BUSINESS	(i) Contract - Meaning -
	Areas of law that relate to Business	Elements of a valid contractDischarge of a contract
		(ii) Agency
		- Meaning
		 Creation Duties and responsibilities of principals and agents
		- Termination (iii) Sales of goods Act
		(iv) Hire Purchase Act
		(v) Rights and Obligations of employer and Employee
		(vi) Government regulation of Business - patents, copyright. Trade mark
		(vii) Registration of Business

		- Meaning and uses
		(i) Meaning
		(ii) Need for protection
		(iii) Means of protection
		(iv) Consumerism
		Meaning
		Means, Instrument of protection
		Government Legislation - food and drugs Act standard
		organization Act - Price Control Act - Factory, Shops
		and Offices Act – Product quality
	Consumer Protection	
14.	Government policies relating	
	to business	
	A. Commercialsation	(i) Magning and Daggang
	B. Privatisation	(i) Meaning and Reasons(ii) Advantages and disadvantages
	C. Deregulation	(iii) Comparison/differences
	C. Deregulation	(iii) Comparison/airrefences
15.	INTRODUCTION TO	i. Meaning
	BUSINESS	ii. Objectives of business
	MANAGEMENT	··· Marriage of Descines Marriage
		iii. Meaning of Business Management
		iv. Functions
		v. Business Resources
		- Man, Money, Materials Opportunities/Goodwill

		vi. Structure of Business organizational setup
		Organisational chart, Departments, Functions
		of each, Authority, Delegation of Authority
		- Responsibility Span of Control
		Meanings
		vii. Business and its environment Economical
		- Political Competition Technological etc
		viii. Social responsibility of Business to the Society
		ix. Importance of Inter and Intra departmental
		communications
16.	ECONOMIC GROUPINGS	i. History
	A. ECOWAS	ii. Membership
	B NIGERBASIN .	iii. Objectives
	COMMISSION (NBC)	iv. Achievementsv. Problems/Obstacles
	C. LAKECHADBASIN	
	D. MANO-RIVER UNION	
	E. EUROPEAN UNION	
	F. WEST AFRICAN CLEARING HOUSE	

RECOMMENDED TEXTBOOKS

- i. Senior Secondary Commerce, Book One, two and three by M. O. Odedokun, P. C. Udokogu and C. O. N. Oguji.
- ii. Basic Marketing- McCarthy Jerome, E., William Perreault Jr.
- iii. Marketing G. B. Giles (The M & E hand book services)
- iv. Consumer Behaviour Prof. Achumba (University of Lagos