

MBOGO MIXED SECONDARY SCHOOL
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ECONOMICS GRAND SEMINAR -2023

1. Ai) Define the term complementary goods.
 - ii) Mention any three examples of complementary goods in Uganda.
- (B)(i) Distinguish between economic dependence and economic interdependence.
 - (ii) Mention two forms of economic dependence in Uganda.
- Ci) Distinguish between Economic growth and Economic development.
 - ii) State any two measures being taken to promote economic growth in an economy.
- (D)(i) State the big push theory.
 - (ii) Give three constraints to adoption of the big push theory in Uganda.
- (E)(i) Distinguish between a reproductive debt and a dead weight debt.
 - (ii) Give two ways of redeeming public debts. **MR. MUBANDA DAVIDSON**
- (Fi) Differentiate between optimum population and under population.
 - ii) State two traits of Uganda's population.
 - iii) Mention three adverse implications of over population in an economy.
- (Gi) Outline two features of Rostow's drive to maturity stage of economic growth.
 - (ii) Give two conditions under which a country may attain high levels of economic growth without achieving a corresponding level of economic development?
- (H) On 1st February 2022, you sold sofa sets that cost 28,000,000 to Onega Masoud at shs. 32,000,000. All transactions were VAT inclusive. Using VAT rate of 18%, calculate the tax liability.
 - (Ii) Distinguish between foreign direct investment and multinational corporations.
 - (ii) Mention two benefits of foreign direct investment in Uganda.
- (Ji) State the principle of comparative cost advantage.
 - ii) Outline three relevancies of the principle of comparative cost advantage. **MR. LULE IBRAH**
- 2a) Why do some firms prefer to operate on small scale basis despite the benefits of large scale production?
 - (b) What remedies have been undertaken to enhance the growth of small scale firms in Uganda? **MR. MUBANDA DAVIDSON**
- 3a) How is output, price and profit determined in a monopoly market situation?
 - (b) Discuss the adverse consequences of monopoly market situation in an economy.
 - (c) Suggest measures that can be taken to control monopoly power in an economy.
 - (d) Explain the methods used by oligopoly firms in Uganda to increase sales of their products.

(e) Examine the benefits and costs of oligopoly markets in Uganda. **MR. MUBANDA DAVIDSON**

4a) Describe the features of industrial sector in Uganda?

b) Why should Uganda industrialize her economy?

c) Discuss the factors that constrain the development of industrial sector in Uganda.

d) Explain the measures that have been taken to promote the industrial sector in Uganda.

MR. MUSIHO FAISAL

5a) Explain the causes of inflation in an economy.

(b) How does the central bank control inflation in an economy?

(c) Why is it necessary to control inflation in an economy? **MR. MUBANDA DAVIDSON**

6a) Distinguish between taxation financing and debt financing.

(b) Describe the features of a good tax system.

(c) Assess the role of taxation in an economy.

(d) Why may government rely more on taxation financing as a means of raising revenue. **MR. MUBANDA DAVIDSON**

7) Distinguish between;

a) A change in supply and a change in quantity supplied.

b) Competitive supply and joint supply.

c) Explain the conditions that may lead to an increase in supply of a commodity in Uganda.

MR. MUSIHO FAISAL

8a) Explain how national income is measured in Uganda?

b) What measures are being taken to increase the level of national income in Uganda? **MR. LULE IBRAH**

9a) Distinguish between Balance of Trade and Balance of payment

b) What are the causes of balance of payment deficit in Uganda? **MR. LULE IBRAH**

10a) Ms. Namugenyi Salwah imported a Fuso at USD 30,000 which was manufactured in 1998. Given that the current exchange rate is 1USD = USHs 3,500, insurance charges were USD 500, freight charges to Mombasa were USD 450, import duty rate was 25%, VAT rate was 18%, withholding tax rate was 6%, environmental levy rate was 20%, excise duty rate 10%, infrastructural levy rate was 1%. Compute the applicable taxes. **MR. LULE IBRAH**

b) Suggest measures that can be taken to promote tax compliance in Uganda. 11a) Why do prices of agricultural products fluctuate?

(b) Describe the measures that can be taken to minimize price fluctuations of agricultural products. **MR. MUSIHO FAISAL**

12a) Describe the process of credit creation.

(b) Explain the factors that limit credit creation in Uganda.

(c) Explain the measures being taken to increase credit creation in Uganda. **MR. LULE IBRAH**

13a) Distinguish between agricultural diversification and agricultural commercialization.

b) Explain the benefits of agricultural diversification in LDCs. **MR. MUBANDA DAVIDSON**

14a) What is the rationale of giving out aid by donor countries? **MR. MUSIHO FAISAL**

(b) Assess the impact of foreign aid on the development of least developed countries.

15a) Explain the causes of disguised unemployment.

(b) Why is it necessary to control unemployment? **MR. LULE IBRAH**

16a) Assess the role of economic development planning in Uganda.

(b) Explain the measures being taken to promote effective implementation of economic plans in Uganda. **MR. MUSIHO FAISAL**

17a) Explain the reasons commonly put forward by Trade Unions when demanding for higher wages.

(b) Discuss the factors that have affected the bargaining power of Trade Unions in Uganda. **MR. LULE IBRAH**

c) Account for the poor performance of Trade Unions in Uganda.

18a) Distinguish between labour saving techniques and capital saving techniques of production. **MR. MUBANDA DAVIDSON**

(b) Examine the impact of adopting capital saving techniques of production in an economy.

19a) Explain the methods used to determine wages in Uganda.

(b) Analyse the factors that influence the level of wages in Uganda. **MR. MUSIHO FAISAL**

20a) Why is it necessary to develop infrastructure in Uganda?

b) What challenges are faced in developing infrastructure in Uganda? **MR. LULE IBRAH**

21a) Assess the role of price mechanism in an economy. **MR. MUBANDA DAVIDSON**

b) Explain the challenges faced by price mechanism in allocation of resources in an economy.

22a) Distinguish between Recurrent expenditure and Development expenditure.

b) Account for the high public expenditure in developing countries. **MR. MUBANDA DAVIDSON**

23a) What are the motives of privatizing public enterprises in Uganda?

b) What problems are being faced in the privatizing public enterprises in Uganda?

c) Under what circumstances may privatization of public enterprises fail? **MR. LULE IBRAH**

24) Question approaches and matters arising

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