

UNEB ECONOMICS QUESTIONS

From 1990-----2022

By

Stephen T. Karekyezi

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**Whatsup +256783406538
+256756111279**

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS.

NEB 2008--Distinguish between the following.

i) Free good and economic good

02marks.

ii) Public good and private good

02marks.

NEB 1996--What are the characteristics of i) an economic good ii) a public good

1992--Why is leisure regarded as an economic good?

2005--i) Differentiate between public goods and merit goods

02marks.

ii) State any two examples of merit goods in your country

02marks.

NEB 2022

i) Distinguish between a public good and an economic good

02marks

ii) Give any two examples of public goods in Uganda

02marks

2017--i) What are public goods

01mark

ii) Outline any three challenges faced by your country when providing public goods

03mks

2015--Differentiate between inferior goods and complementary goods

02mks

i) give any two examples of complementary goods

02mks

2002, 1990--i) Distinguish between opportunity cost and marginal cost

02marks.

ii) State the significance of opportunity cost in economics

02marks.

2020--i) What is meant by opportunity cost

01mark

ii) How is opportunity cost important to a producer

03marks

2000--i) What is the relationship between choice and opportunity cost

02marks.

ii) Give any two uses of opportunity cost concept to the producer

02marks.

1993--What is meant by scarcity and choice in economics?

How are the two related?

2003--i) Define the term opportunity cost

01mark.

ii) State any three circumstances under which opportunity cost principle can be applied in economics

03marks.

2005, 2001, 2018--i) What is meant by a transformation curve

01mark.

ii) Mention any two factors that may cause the transformation curve to shift outwards

02marks.

1994--What is the meaning of the following terms as used in economics?

i) Laissez faire ii) ceteris paribus

UNE 1998--Mention four problems associated with laissez faire system of economic organization

04marks

1999, 2011--i) What is a laissez faire economy

01mark.

ii) Give three demerits of a laissez faire economy

03marks.

2019.

i) What is meant by a free market economy

1mark

ii) state any three features of a free market economy

03marks

2012.

i) What is meant by a mixed economy

01mark.

ii) Mention any three merits of a mixed economy

03marks

1990

i) Differentiate between a planned and unplanned economy

02marks

ii) State any two merits of a planned economy

02marks

1997. What is a centrally planned economy and state two disadvantages of central planning

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

1a) What are the features underlying a planned economy

06marks

b) Examine the merits and demerits of a planned economy

14marks

2. Discuss the merits and demerits of a laissez faire economy

20marks

PRICE THEORY.

Chapter 2:

UNEB 2002.

- i) What is meant by the term price
 ii) State any three methods of price determination in your country

01mark.
 03marks.

UNEB 2005.

- i) Distinguish between a normal price and a market price
 ii) State any two ways of price determination in your country

02marks.
 02marks.

UNEB 2006.

- a) How are prices determined in your country?
 b) Account for price instability of agricultural products in your country

06marks.
 14marks.

UNEB 1999.

- i) Distinguish between a market price and reserve price
 ii) State any two determinants of price in your country

02marks.
 02marks.

UNEB 1998

- What is meant by resale price maintenance
 Stat any two merits of resale price maintenance

01mark
 02marks

UNEB 2007.

- State any four methods of determining prices of commodities in an economy

04marks.

UNEB 1991

I) what is meant by a black market
 II) How does it occur

02marks.
 02marks.

UNEB 2000, 1992, 1996

- i) Differentiate between resale price maintenance and reserve price
 ii) State any two uses of price in an economy

02marks.
 02marks.

UNEB 2008.

- How is price determined in a laissez faire economy

02marks.

UNEB 2006.

- a) How are prices determined in your country?

06marks.

UNEB 2013.

- i) Define the term "effective demand"
 ii) Give any three factors that limit effective demand

01mark
 03marks.

UNEB 1992

- Distinguish between substitution effect and income effect

UNEB 1992

- Why is the demand curve downward sloping?

UNEB 2017

- (i) Differentiate between effective demand and derived demand
 (ii) Give any two factors limiting effective demand for goods and services in Uganda

02 marks
 02marks

UNEB 2004.

- State any four reasons why a consumer buys less of a commodity when its price falls

04marks.

UNEB 1993

- With examples, distinguish between derived demand and composite demand

UNEB 2011.

- i) Define the term composite demand
 ii) State any three examples of composite demand in your country

01mark.
 03marks.

UNEB 1993, 1998

- Distinguish between aggregate money demand and aggregate demand

04marks

- Examine the factors which affect the level of aggregate demand in your country

16marks

UNEB 1996

- a) Explain the law of demand 10marks
 b) Apply the concept of price elasticity of demand to subsidies

10marks

UNEB 2007, 1995

- a) Distinguish between a change in demand and a change in quantity demanded
 b) Explain the factors that lead to a change in demand

04marks
 16marks.

UNEB 2008.

- i) State the law of demand and supply
 ii) How is price of a commodity determined in a laissez faire economy

02marks.
 02marks.

UNEB 2001.

Give any four reasons why labour supply curve may be regressive

04marks.

UNEB 2006.

Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

	A	B	C	D
Price of maize (in Shs)	10	20	30	40
Quantity of maize supplied (in Kgs)	50	100	150	200

- a) Draw the supply curve using the information above
 b) Calculate price elasticity of supply from point A to D
 c) Examine factors that influence quantity supplied of a commodity in an economy

UNEB 2012.

- a) Differentiate between competitive supply and joint supply
 b) Explain the conditions that may lead to a decrease in the supply of a commodity in your country

UNEB 2014

- i) State the law of supply
 ii) Mention any three factors that cause a decrease in supply of goods in an economy

UNEB 2009.

- a) Distinguish between an increase in supply and an increase in quantity supplied
 b) Examine the factors that lead to an increase in supply of a commodity

UNEB 1991

- i) What is meant by a black market
 ii) How does it occur

UNEB 2010.

- i) What is meant by the term elasticity of demand
 ii) Mention any three factors which determine elasticity of demand for a commodity

UNEB 2005, 2018, 1991

- a) Distinguish between price elasticity of demand and income elasticity of demand
 b) Explain the factors that influence price elasticity of demand

UNEB 2018

- Explain the determinants of price elasticity of demand in an economy

16marks

UNEB 2016

- i) Distinguish between elasticity of demand and price elasticity of demand
 ii) State any two factors that determine elasticity of demand

UNEB 2004.

- i) Distinguish between income elasticity of demand and price elasticity of demand
 ii) State any two uses of the concept of price elasticity of demand in your country

UNEB 2019.

- i) Define the term price elasticity of demand
 ii) Calculate the price elasticity of demand if an increase in the price of sugar from shs 2,000 to shs 2,500 per kilogram resulted in a 10% decrease in its demand

01mark

03marks

UNEB 2009.

- i) Define the term income elasticity of demand
 ii) State any three uses of income elasticity of demand in your country

01mark

03marks

UNEB 1991, 1997

- b) What is the relevance of price elasticity of demand to i) government, (ii) consumers (iii) producers

What is the importance of price elasticity of demand to the producer?

UNEB 2012.

- i) Given that an increase in the price of commodity X from shillings 1500 to shillings 1800 resulted into a change in quantity demanded for commodity Y from 600 units to 570 units, calculate the cross elasticity of demand
 ii) State the relationship between commodities X and Y

02marks.

02marks.

UNEB 2015.

- i) Define the term income elasticity of demand
 ii) given that an increase in the income of the consumer from shs 25,000 to shs 40,000 resulted into a change in demand for a commodity from 780 units to 600 units, calculate the income elasticity of demand

01mark

03marks

UNEB 1993
Why would income elasticity of demand be negative?

i) Calculate cross elasticity of demand for commodities X and Y in the table below.

Year	Price of commodity X (in Shs)	Quantity demanded of commodity Y (in Kgs)
1998	12,000	300,000
1999	10,000	500,000

02marks

ii) State the relationship between commodities X and Y

UNEB 2012.

i) Given that an increase in the price of commodity X from Shs 1,500 to Shs 1,800 resulted into a change in quantity demanded for commodity Y from 600 units to 570 units, Calculate the cross elasticity of demand

02marks

ii) State the relationship between commodities X and Y

02marks

UNEB 1999

Study the table below showing income and quantity demanded of commodity x and answer the questions that follow

Income (Ug. Shs)	Quantity demanded of x (kg)
10,000	50
30,000	20

02marks

i) Calculate the income elasticity of demand for commodity X

02marks

ii) What type of commodity is x. give reason for your answer

UNEB 2002.

Given that the price of commodity Y decreased from Shs 15,000 to Shs 10,000 and quantity demanded of a related commodity increased from 200,000kg to 600,000kg.

02marks

i) Calculate cross elasticity of demand for commodities Y and Z

02marks

ii) State the relationship between commodities Y and Z

UNEB 2020.

a) Examine the factors that influence elasticity of supply in Uganda

12marks

b) Explain the importance of price elasticity of supply in Uganda

08marks

UNEB 1994

The price of sugar increased from shillings 800 per Kg to shillings 1,200 per kg and quantity supplied increased from 2000 Kg to 5000 Kgs in the market. Calculate price elasticity of supply.

UNEB 1991

Given that the supply of commodity X has increased from 200 units to 300 units per week due to a decrease in price of commodity Y from shs 80= to 60= per unit.

i) Calculate elasticity of supply of commodity X

ii) Give the possible examples of X and Y

UNEB 2003.

a) What is meant by the term price mechanism?

04marks

b) Explain the role of price mechanism in the allocation of resources in an economy

16marks.

UNEB 1996

What is meant by consumer sovereignty?

UNEB 2011.

a) Explain the role of price mechanism in the allocation of resources in an economy

10marks.

b) Discuss the implications of relying on price mechanism in the allocation of resources in an economy

10marks.

UNEB 2022

a) Explain the merits and demerits of price mechanism

14marks

b) Suggest measures that should be taken to control defects of price mechanism in an economy

06marks

UNEB 1997.

a) Examine the role of price mechanism in a free enterprise economy

08marks.

b) What are the merits and demerits of price mechanism

12marks.

UNEB 1993

Explain why price mechanism may be interfered with

UNEB 2004.

a) Examine the role of price mechanism in an economy.

10marks.

b) What are the limitations of price mechanism in allocating resources?

10marks.

UNEB 2002.

a) Distinguish between price control and price discrimination

04marks.

b) Examine the merits and demerits of price control in an economy 16marks.

UNEB 2017

a) Why may a government impose price controls in an economy 10mks

b) Examine the implications of price controls in an economy 10mks

UNEB 2001.

a) Distinguish between price ceiling and price floor 04marks.

b) Explain the effects of price control in an economy 16marks.

UNEB 2000.

a) Distinguish between price control and price support 04marks.

b) Examine the merits and demerits of price control in an economy 16marks.

UNEB 1998,1990

a) Differentiate between maximum price and minimum price legislation 04marks.

b) Examine the merits and demerits of government price control (arguments for and against government control of prices of essential goods) 14marks.

UNEB 2010.

a) Distinguish between maximum and minimum price legislation 04marks.

b) Why may the use of price controls be avoided in an economy 16marks.

UNEB 2001.

a) Explain the causes of agricultural price fluctuations in your country 12marks.

b) What are the effects of such price fluctuations in your country? 08marks.

UNEB 2015

a) Account for the price fluctuations of agricultural products in an economy 10mks

b) Suggest measures that should be taken to stabilize prices of agricultural products in an economy 10mks

UNEB 2012

a) Why do prices of agricultural products fluctuate. 10marks

b) What are the effects of agricultural price fluctuations on an economy 10marks.

UNEB 1997.

a) Explain the causes of agricultural price fluctuations in your country 12marks.

b) What measures can be taken to solve this problem 08marks.

UNEB 1991.

Differentiate between buffer stock and stabilization fund policies

UNEB 2014.

a) Why is there a need to stabilize prices of agricultural products in an economy 10marks.

b) Describe the measures that should be adopted to stabilize prices of agricultural products in developing countries 10marks.

UNEB 2019

a) What are the causes of price fluctuations of agricultural products in Uganda 10marks

b) Explain the measures that have been taken to minimize price fluctuations of agricultural products in Uganda 10marks

UNEB 1995

Account for the failure to stabilize prices of

a) agricultural products 10marks

b) consumer goods in your country 10marks

UNEB 2006.

Explain the meaning of the following terms.

i) Marginal utility of income 02marks.

ii) Marginal rate of substitution 02marks.

UNEB 2001, 1991

Study the table below showing the price and quantity purchased of commodity X and answer the questions that follow.

Price the consumer is willing to pay(shs)	Units purchased
300	1
250	2
200	3
150	4
100	5
50	6

- I) What is meant by consumer's surplus 01mark
II) Calculate the consumer's surplus if 4 units of the commodity were purchased at shs 150. 03marks

UNEBA 1994

i) Distinguish between consumer's surplus and diminishing marginal utility

02marks

ii) How are the two related

02marks

UNEBA 1998

State the law of diminishing marginal utility

02marks

What is the relationship between diminishing marginal utility and the demand curve

02marks

UNEBA 1998

State the law of diminishing marginal utility

02marks

What is the relationship between diminishing marginal utility and the demand curve

02marks

UNEBA 2013.

i) Distinguish between producer's surplus and consumer's surplus

02marks.

ii) Given that the market price of a commodity is Uganda Shs 65,000, calculate the producers' surplus in the table below

02marks

ii) Given that the market price of a commodity is Uganda Shs 65,000, calculate the producers' surplus in the table below

Price (Ugx)	30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	50,000	55,000	60,000	65,000
Supply	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- a) Differentiate between price mechanism and price support 04marks
- b) Why would there be a need to intervene in operations of price mechanism in an economy 16marks
- 2a) How may price mechanism fail to allocate resources efficiently in an economy 10marks
- b) Suggest measures that should be taken to minimize defects of price mechanism in an economy 10marks
- 3a) Examine the determinants of effective demand in Uganda 10marks.
- b) Explain the conditions that may lead to a decrease in demand in Uganda 06marks.
- 4a) Explain the law of demand 14marks
- b) What are the factors that determine the level of aggregate demand in an economy 10marks.
- 5a) Discuss the categorization of price elasticity of supply 10marks.
- b) Discuss the factors that affect price elasticity of supply for a commodity 10marks.
- 6a) What are the conditions responsible for inelastic demand 10marks.
- b) Explain the applicability of price elasticity of demand in an economy 10marks.
- 7a) Under what circumstances may the government intervene in the operations of price mechanism in an economy 10marks.
- b) How can the defects of price mechanism be controlled in an economy 10marks.
- 8a) Distinguish between competitive demand and complementary demand 04marks
- b) Explain the causes of low quantity demanded for a commodity in Uganda 16marks

Chapter 3: PRODUCTION THEORY AND MARKET STRUCTURES.

UNEB 1998

What is meant by production

01mark

Mention any three agents of production

03marks

UNEB 1991

What are complementary factors of production?

01mark

These are factor inputs in production process that are used together to enhance one another such as capital and labour.

UNEB 1995

i) What is meant by specificity of a factor of production

02marks

ii) How does the degree of specificity of a factor of production affect its mobility

02marks

UNEB 2006, 1997

i) What is meant by factor prices

01mark.

ii) Name any three different factor prices in an economy

03marks.

UNEB 1999

i) Define the term production

01mark

ii) Mention any three agents of production in your country

03marks

UNEB 2000.

i) Distinguish between quasi rent and economic rent

02marks.

ii) Why is payment to land considered as economic rent

02marks.

UNEB 2002.

i) Distinguish between quasi rent and economic rent

02marks.

ii) State any two factors which influence the level of economic rent

02marks.

UNEB 1995. Distinguish between transfer earnings and economic rent in relation to land as a factor of production

UNEB 1998

Given that a factor of production has transfer earnings of shillings 100,000, its economic rent is twice the transfer earnings. Calculate the factor's actual earnings.

UNEB 2017, 1998

(i) Differentiate between commercial rent and economic rent

02marks

(ii) Give any two determinants of economic rent in Uganda

02 marks

UNEB 2004.

i) Differentiate between marginal product of labour and average product of labour

02marks.

ii) Mention any two factors which may increase the average product of labour

02marks.

UNEB 2003.

i) What is meant by the term productivity of labour

01mark.

ii) Mention any three factors which determine the productivity of labour in your country

03marks.

UNEB 2016

i) What is meant by the term labour productivity

01mark

ii) Mention any three causes of low labour productivity in Uganda

03marks

UNEB 2016

a) Distinguish between efficiency of labour and mobility of labour

04marks

b) Explain the factors that determine the efficiency of labour in an economy

16marks

UNEB 2009, 2005, 1997

i) Define the term labour efficiency

01mark

ii) Give any three factors that determine labour efficiency in an economy

03marks.

UNEB 2018.

i) Define the term demand for labour

01mark

ii) State any three factors that determine the demand for labour in Uganda

03marks

UNEB 2003.

i) What is meant by factor mobility

01mark.

ii) Give any three barriers to factor mobility in your country

03marks.

UNEB 2007, 2001.

i) Define the term occupational mobility of labour

01mark.

ii) Give any three factors that limit occupational mobility of labour in your country

03marks.

UNEB 2003.

i) What is meant by factor mobility

01mark.

ii) Give any three barriers to factor mobility in your country

03marks.

UNEBA 1992 i) Differentiate between mobility of labour and division of labour

06/12marks.

ii) How are the two related

UNEBA 2022

i) What is meant by labour mobility

01mark

ii) Mention any three merits of labour mobility in Uganda

03marks

UNEBA 2010, 1992

i) What is meant by the term labour mobility

01mark.

ii) Suggest any three ways of increasing geographical mobility of labour in your country

03marks.

UNEBA 2022

a) What is meant by capital accumulation

02marks

b) Examine the factors that influence the rate of capital accumulation in Uganda

18marks

UNEBA 1999, 2014.

a) Explain the role of capital in economic development of your country

10/08marks.

b) Discuss the factors that influence capital accumulation in your country

10/12marks.

UNEBA 2008, 1990

i) What is meant by the term capital accumulation

01mark.

ii) State any three factors that limit capital accumulation in an economy

03marks.

UNEBA 2009.

a) Distinguish between capital formation and capital appreciation

04marks.

b) Explain the factors that determine the level of capital formation in your country

16marks.

UNEBA 2007.

i) Distinguish between normal profit and pure profit

02marks.

ii) How is normal profit determined under perfect competition

02marks.

UNEBA 2005.

i) Distinguish between normal profit and supernormal profit

02marks.

ii) Mention any two determinants of profits in your country

02marks.

UNEBA 2013, 1991

i) Distinguish between economic profits and normal profits

02marks

ii) Mention any two factors that influence the level of profits in your country

02marks

What are the functions of profit in an economic system?

UNEBA 2002, 2010.

i) What is meant by subsistence production

01mark.

ii) Give any three demerits of large subsistence sector in your country

03marks.

UNEBA 2006

i) What is meant by stock exchange

01mark.

ii) Give three functions of stock exchange in your country

03marks.

UNEBA 2002.

a) Distinguish between a firm and an industry

04marks.

b) Assess the role of small-scale industries in the development of your country.

16marks.

UNEBA 2004.

a) Explain the factors which determine the growth of a firm in an economy

10marks.

b) Why may a firm continue to produce even when its Average Variable Costs (AVC) are greater than its Average Revenue (AR)? 10marks.

UNEBA 2010.

i) Distinguish between lateral integration and conglomerate integration of firms

02marks.

ii) Give any two conditions necessary for the success of lateral integration of firms

02marks.

UNEBA 2009, 2008, 2006, 2003, 2011, 1994

i) Distinguish between horizontal and vertical merging of firms

02marks.

ii) Give any two reasons for merging of firms in your country

02marks.

UNEBA 2016, 1994

i) Differentiate between vertical and horizontal integration of firms

02marks

ii) Give any two factors limiting integration of firms in Uganda

02marks

UNEBA 2005, 1999.

a) Distinguish between horizontal and vertical merging of firms in an industry

04marks.

b) Explain the merits and demerits of integration of firms in an economy

16marks.

UNEBA 2003, 2018

a) Distinguish between horizontal integration and vertical integration of firms

02marks.

b) Mention any two advantages of horizontal merging of firms

02marks.

UNEB 2008.

- a) Account for the survival of small-scale firms along side large-scale firms in your country
 b) What are the merits of small-scale firms in your country?

10marks.
 10marks.

UNEB 2010.

- a) Differentiate between internal economies and external economies of scale.
 b) Account for continued existence of small-scale firms in your country

04marks.
 16marks.

UNEB 2020.

- i) What is meant by the term internal economies of scale
 ii) Mention three internal economies of scale enjoyed by firms in Uganda
 UNEB 1993

01mark
 03marks

Distinguish between

- i) Real economies and pecuniary economies of scale
 ii) Internal diseconomies and external diseconomies of scale

UNEB 2008, 1997, 1995

- i) Define the term industrial inertia
 ii) Why should the government influence the location of an industry

01mark.
 03marks.

UNEB 2002.

- i) What are infant industries
 ii) Suggest any three ways of protecting infant industries in your country

01mark.
 03marks.

UNEB 1998

State any three problems which result from localization of industries in Uganda

UNEB 2014, 1995

- a) Differentiate between location and localization of an industry
 b) Assess the impact of localization of industries in your country

04marks.
 16marks.

UNEB 1999, 1990

- i) Distinguish between forward linkages and backward linkages
 ii) Give any two examples of backward linkages in your country

02marks.
 02marks.

UNEB 1996

Explain the four reasons why firms of different sizes may exist in the same industry

UNEB 1992

Using specific examples, distinguish between footloose industries and rooted industries

UNEB 2002.

- a) Distinguish between a firm and an industry
 b) Assess the role of small-scale industries in the development of your country
 UNEB 2011,1995,1991
 i) Distinguish between an overhead cost and an operating cost/supplementary cost
 ii) State any two overhead costs in an economy

04marks.
 16marks.
 02marks.
 02marks.

UNEB 1995

Distinguish between average fixed costs and average variable costs 02marks

UNEB 1994

Why Average cost curve is U shaped both in the short run and long run

UNEB 2019.

- i) What is meant by explicit costs of production
 ii) State any three factors which influence production costs in Uganda

01mark
 03marks

UNEB 2012.

- i) Distinguish between average product and marginal product
 ii) State any two factors that may lead to an increase in marginal product of labour

02marks.
 02marks.

UNEB 2007, 2000, 1990

- i) State the law of variable proportions
 ii) Mention any three assumptions underlying this law

01mark
 03marks.

UNEB 2017

- i) State the law of diminishing returns
 ii) State any three assumptions of the law of diminishing returns

01mark
 03mks

UNEB 1999.

- i) Define the term marginal revenue
 ii) State the relationship between Average revenue and Marginal revenue of a perfectly competitive firm

01mark.
 03marks.

UNEB 2006, 2003, 1997, 2020

- a) How are profits maximized in a perfect competitive market in the short run and long run ?
 b) Examine the advantages and disadvantages of a perfectly competitive market.

06/12marks.
 14/08marks.

UNEB 1995

Distinguish between

- i) pure competition and perfect competition
 ii) monopoly and monopolistic competition

UNEB 2007.

Distinguish between;

- i) Total costs and Marginal costs
 ii) Break-even point and shutdown point of a firm

02marks.
 02marks.

UNEB 2008.

- i) Distinguish between break-even point and shutdown point of a firm

02marks.

- ii) State any two reasons why a firm may continue to operate below the break-even point

02marks.

UNEB 1990

Using illustrations distinguish between profit maximization position of perfect competition and monopolistic firms in the long run 1996

With the help of the diagram, distinguish between short run equilibrium position of a monopolist and that of a firm under perfect competition

UNEB 2014.

- i) Distinguish between shutdown point and break-even point of a firm

04marks.

- ii) Why may a firm continue operating even if its revenue does not cover the fixed costs

16marks.

UNEB 1992

- a) What is meant by an inefficient firm in economic theory

- b) Why may inefficient firms continue in production both in the short run and in the long run

UNEB 2022

- a) Study the table below and answer the questions that follow

Output (kgs)	0	5	10	15	20
Total cost (shs)	2000	3500	5600	6000	7200

Calculate

- i) Average fixed cost when output is 5kgs 01mark

- ii) Average variable costs when output is 15kgs 01mark

- iii) The marginal cost when output is 20kgs 01mark

- iv) Given that the marginal revenue is shillings 420, at what output does the firm maximize profits 0mark

- b) Why may a firm continue operating even when it does not cover its fixed costs of production 16marks

UNEB 2007, 1998

- a) Account for the rise of monopoly.

10marks.

- b) Assess the impact of monopoly in an economy

10marks.

UNEB 2002, 2009, 1999

- a) Illustrate how profits are maximized under monopoly

08marks.

- b) Explain the merits and demerits of monopoly in an economy / examine the implications of the existence of monopoly in your country

UNEB 1996.

At what point of the demand curve does a monopolist fix his price?

12marks.

UNEB 2001.

- i) Distinguish between excess capacity and over production

02marks.

- ii) Give two causes of excess capacity in your country

02marks.

UNEB 2009, 2002, 2004.

- a) Illustrate how profits are maximized under monopoly

08marks.

- b) Explain the merits and demerits of monopoly in an economy

12marks.

UNEB 1999.

- a) How does a monopoly firm maximize profits in the short run

06marks.

- b) Examine the implications of the existence of monopoly in your country

12marks

UNEB 2009, 2006.

- i) What is meant by price discrimination?

01mark.

- ii) Give any three conditions necessary for the success of price discrimination in an economy

03marks.

UNEB 1999

State any four factors which have given rise to monopoly in your country

04marks

UNEB 1991

- a) Describe the basis of monopoly power

- b) How is monopoly controlled

UNEB 1999, 1994

UNEB 1998, 2019

- a) What are the features of monopolistic competitive market
 b) How does a monopolistic competitive firm determine output, price and profit both in the short run and long run.

08marks.

12marks.

UNEB 2010.

- a) Describe the features of monopolistic competition
 b) How does the firm under monopolistic competition maximize profits in the-
 i) Short run
 ii) Long run

08marks

06marks.

06marks.

UNEB 2013.

- a) How does a firm in a monopolistic competitive market determine output, price and profits in the long run
 b) Explain the merits and demerits of monopolistic competition

06marks.

14marks

UNEB 2012.

- a) Explain the differences and similarities between pure monopoly and monopolistic competitive markets
 b) How does the existence of monopolistic competitive market affect producers in your country?

14marks.

06marks

UNEB 1991

- i) What is product differentiation
 ii) Name three features of product differentiation

01mark

03marks

UNEB 2010, 2013.

How does the firm under monopolistic competition maximize profits in the-

- i) Short run
 ii) Long run

06marks.

06marks.

UNEB 1998, 2018, 1994

- a) How does a monopolistic competitive firm determine output, price and profit both in the short run and long run.
 b) Explain the merits and demerits of monopolistic competition in Uganda

08marks

UNEB 2016

- i) Differentiate between perfect oligopoly and imperfect oligopoly
 ii) Give any two advantages of oligopolistic markets to the consumer

02marks

02marks

UNEB 2011, 1991

- i) Distinguish between oligopoly and duopoly
 ii) State any two advantages of oligopoly market in your country

02marks.

02marks.

Give two examples of imperfect oligopoly in Uganda

1996. With reasons, classify the market structure of the petrol industry in Uganda

02marks

UNEB 1998.

- a) Outline the-
 i) Features of an oligopolistic market structure
 ii) Advantages of an oligopolistic market to the consumers
 b) Explain how an oligopolistic firm maximizes profits in the short run

06marks.

06 marks.

08marks.

UNEB 2008.

- a) Describe the features of an oligopolistic market
 b) Explain the demerits of oligopolistic markets in an economy.

10marks.

10marks.

UNEB 2007.

- a) What are the features of oligopolistic markets in your country
 b) Discuss the merits and demerits of oligopolistic markets in your country

10marks.

10marks.

UNEB 2013.

- a) Describe the features of an oligopolistic market
 b) Examine the merits and demerits of oligopolistic markets

08marks

12marks.

UNEB 2001, 1995

- a) What are the features of an oligopoly market?
 b) Describe the forms of non-price competition used by oligopoly firms in your country

06marks.

14marks.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- 1a) What are the differences and similarities between an oligopoly market and monopolistic competition
 b) How does the existence of oligopolistic markets affect consumers in Uganda
 2a) Differentiate between labour efficiency and labour productivity
 b) Examine the factors that determine labour efficiency and productivity in an economy

12marks

08marks

04marks

16marks

UNEBC 2004.	
3a) What are the factors that determine the location of an Industry	10marks
b) What are the limitations of merging of firms in an economy	10marks
4i) What is meant by the term delocalization of industries	01mark
ii) Mention any three merits of delocalization of industries in Uganda	03marks
5a) Explain the causes of low labour efficiency and productivity in Uganda	10marks.
b) Suggest ways of increasing labour productivity and efficiency in Uganda	10marks
6a) What are the barriers to factor mobility in Uganda	10marks.
b) How can factor mobility be increased in Uganda	10marks.
7a) Explain the reasons why firms of different sizes may exist in the same industry	10marks.
b) Explain the factors which limit expansion of firms in an economy	10marks.
8a) Explain the reasons for the existence of statutory monopoly in Uganda	06marks.
b) Examine the policies that can be taken to control absolute monopoly in Uganda	08marks.
c) Why is there a need to control monopoly in Uganda	06marks
9a) What are the salient features underlying perfect competitive market	08marks
b) Examine the factors considered when categorizing market structures in an economy	12marks

Chapter 4: NATIONAL INCOME.

UNEBC 2009.

- i) Distinguish between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Net Domestic Product (NDP) 02marks
 ii) Given that GDP at factor cost is \$300 billion for a given country, indirect taxes is \$100 billion, subsidies is \$150 billion. Calculate the country's GDP at market price 02marks.
UNEBC 2005, 2001, 1993
 i) Distinguish between real income and nominal income 02marks.
 ii) Mention any two determinants of real income in your country 02marks.

UNEBC 2006, 1993

- i) Differentiate between Gross National Product(GNP) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 02marks
 ii) Given GDP at market price is £500 billion, indirect taxes amount to £155 billion, subsidies is £200 billion. Calculate GDP at factor cost 02marks.

UNEBC 1995

Differentiate between net property income from abroad and Net National income 04marks

UNEBC 1993

Distinguish between GDP at factor cost and GDP at market price

UNEBC 1990

- a) How do you obtain Net National Product
 b) What factors tend to limit the size of Uganda's Gross Domestic Product

UNEBC 1996

Why is the GNP of USA higher than that of Uganda

UNEBC 2012.

- i) Differentiate between nominal and real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 02marks.
 ii) Given that a country's GDP is shillings 400 billion, net income from abroad is shillings 40billion and depreciation is shillings 20billion. Calculate Net National Product 02marks.

UNEBC 2004.

Given that the country's stock of machinery is valued at Shillings 100 billion at the beginning of the year, total output from the machinery during the year is Shillings 500 billion, depreciation cost during the year was 20%.

Calculate the,

- i) Value of depreciation 02marks
 ii) Net output during the year 02marks.

UNEBC 2000.

- i) Distinguish between Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Product 02marks.
 ii) State any two uses of national income statistics in your country 02marks.

UNEBC 2017.

- a) Given that in a two sector economy;

Marginal propensity to consume = 0.75,

Investment = US\$ 5 billion,

Income US \$ 250 billion.

Calculate the value of the multiplier

02marks

(ii) If investment increases by US \$ 1 billion, determine the new equilibrium level of National Income

02marks

b) Assess the factors that determine the level of national income in an economy

16 marks

UNEB 2011.

a) Differentiate between Gross Domestic Product and Net National Product

04marks.

b) Explain the factors that influence the level of national income in your country.

16marks.

UNEB 2014

a) Explain the importance of computing national income in an economy

10marks.

b) Account for low levels of national income in developing countries

10marks.

UNEB 2002.

a) Distinguish between national income valued at factor cost and national income valued at market price.

04marks.

b) Suggest the steps that should be taken to increase the level of national income in your country.

16marks.

UNEB 2019

a) How is the expenditure method used to measure to measure national income in Uganda

04marks

b) Explain the challenges faced while measuring national income in Uganda

16marks

UNEB 2005.

i) Distinguish between National Income at market price and National Income at factor cost

02marks

ii) Given that Gross National Income is Shs 275,000,000million and net income from abroad is Shs 15,000,000million. Calculate Gross Domestic Income.

02marks

UNEB 2004, 1999

a) Describe the three approaches used in measuring national income.

06marks.

b) What problems are encountered when compiling national income

14marks?

UNEB 2018.

a) Describe the methods used to compute national income in an economy

10marks

b) What measures may be adopted to increase the level of national income in an economy

10marks

UNEB 2015, 1996

a) How is national income measured in an economy

06mks

b) Explain the problems faced when compiling national income in an economy

14mks

Explain how national income is estimated and indicate three problems of each method

UNEB 2016, 1998

a) Describe the three approaches to the computation of national income

06marks

b) What are the statistical challenges faced during the computation of national income

14marks

UNEB 2014

i) Differentiate between transfer earnings and transfer payments

02marks.

ii) Give any two examples of transfer payments in your country

02marks

UNEB 2003.

i) Distinguish between transfer earnings and transfer payments

02marks.

ii) Mention any two sources of transfer payments in your country

02marks.

UNEB 2008.

a) Explain the importance of computing national income in an economy

10marks.

b) What are the problems faced while computing national income

10marks.

UNEB 1999.

a) Distinguish between Gross National Product (GNP) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

04marks.

b) Why is it necessary to compute national income statistics?

16marks.

UNEB 2007.

a) Why is it necessary to measure national income

08marks

b) Explain the problems encountered in measuring national income

12marks.

UNEB 1993

State the,

i) Conceptual

ii) Statistical challenges of measuring national income

UNEB 1995.

Examine the causes of income inequality in your country

10marks

What are the demerits of income inequality in your country

10marks

UNEB 1990

- a) Outline the types of Inequalities found in Uganda
 b) What are the advantages and disadvantages of these Inequalities in Uganda

UNEB 1996

- a) Why do some economists argue that an inequitable distribution of income may be necessary during the early stages of development 10marks
 b) Describe five policy measures of reducing Income Inequality in Uganda 10marks

UNEB 2022

- a) What are the causes of Income Inequalities in an economy 08marks
 b) Examine the Implications of Income Inequalities in an economy 12marks

UNEB 1998.

- a) Account for income Inequalities in your country 10marks.
 b) What policy measures have been adopted to reduce income inequalities in your country? 10marks.

UNEB 2007.

- a) Account for uneven distribution of income in your country. 10marks.
 b) What measures have been adopted to minimize uneven distribution of income in your country? 10marks.

UNEB 2006.

- a) Distinguish between cost of living and standard of living. 04marks.
 b) Explain the factors that influence peoples' standard of living in an economy. 16marks.

UNEB 2002.

- a) Distinguish between standard of living and cost of living. 04marks.
 b) Why may Per capita income not be a good indicator of standard of living? 16marks.

UNEB 1998

Country	GNP (million)	Population (million people)
A	1,200	20
B	750	20

Calculate the per capita income of country A and B

Give two reasons why high income per capita may not necessarily imply a high standard of living

UNEB 1992

- a) Explain how national income is calculated
 b) Does the level of national income give an accurate picture of the social and economic wellbeing of the population. Give reasons to support your answer. (Refer to those of per capita income but maintain national income presentation)

UNEB 2011.

- a) Differentiate between disposable income and per capita income. 04marks.
 b) What are the limitations of using per capita income to compare standards of living between countries 16marks.

UNEB 2005, 1990

- a) Distinguish between real income per capita and nominal income per capita 04marks.
 b) What are the limitations of using per capita income to compare welfare of people in a country over time 16marks.
 Explain why changes in national income of a country do not necessarily imply changes in economic and social welfare of citizens.

UNEB 2008.

Describe how price indices are computed in an economy 06marks.

UNEB 2000.

- a) Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

Commodity	Base year price (1990)	Base year index (1990)	Selected year price (1998)	Weight.
A	200	100	700	5
B	150	100	500	4
C	500	100	1000	3
D	100	100	300	2
E	700	100	1200	1

- a) Calculate,

- i) Simple price index for each commodity in 1998
 ii) Weighted index for each commodity in 1998
 iii) Average Weighted Price Index.

- b). Explain the problems encountered when compiling price indices

14marks.

- a) Study the table below showing commodity prices for selected items in 2000 and 2004 and answer the questions that follow.

Commodity	Average price index 2000 (Ug. Shillings)	Simple index. 2000	Average price index. 2004 (Ug. Shillings)	Weight index. 2004.
A	1000	100	1200	2
B	800	100	1000	4
C	400	100	650	3
D	750	100	900	5
E	1500	100	1800	1

Calculate i) Simple Index for 2004.

06marks.

ii) Weighted Index for 2004.

06marks.

b) Explain the problems which are encountered in the computation of price indices in your country.

08marks

UNEB 2001, 1994

Study the table below showing a country's price indices for selected commodities and answer the questions that follow.

Commodity (Kg/litre)	1998 Average prices (shs)	1998 Simple price index.	1995 Average prices (shs)	1995 Simple price index	Weight.	Weighted index
Sugar(kg)	800	100	1000	-	3	-
Salt(kg)	450	100	600	-	5	-
Maize(kg)	220	100	400	-	6	-
Meat(kg)	700	100	1200	-	2	-
Fuel(L)	550	100	950	-	4	-

a) Calculate the:

i) Simple Price Index for 1995.

03marks

ii) Weighted Price Index for 1995.

03marks

iii) Average Weighted Price Index for 1995.

02marks

b) why is computation of price indices difficult

12marks

UNEB 2014.

Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

Commodity	Base year prices 2010	Base year simple index	Current year prices 2013	Weight.
Sugar(kg)	1500	100	2100	4
Beans (kg)	300	100	450	3
Rice (kg)	1200	100	1500	2
Bread (kg)	1200	100	1800	1

a) calculate the:

i) simple price index

02marks

ii) average price index

02marks

iii) weighted price index

02marks

b) Explain the uses of price indices in an economy

14marks

UNEB 2020.

Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

Commodity	Base year price 2013 (shs)	Current year price 2016 (shs)	Price relative 2016	Weight.	Weighted price relative
A	800	-	125	2	-
B	1000	-	120	1	-
C	600	-	80	4	-
D	1200	-	100	3	-

a) Calculate the:

i) current year price for each commodity.

05marks

ii) simple price index

02marks

iii) weighted price relative for each commodity.

05marks

iv) weighted index

02marks

b) Explain the problems encountered by developing countries in the computation of the cost of living indices

06marks

What is consumer price index

Explain the problems encountered in the compilation of consumer's price indices

UNEBC 2006, 2000.

- Define the term retail price index
- Give any three uses of price indices

01mark.

03marks

UNEBC 2015.

- What is meant by the term real gross domestic product
- Given that nominal gross domestic product is shs 150,000,000 and the consumer price index is 105, calculate the real gross domestic product

01mark

UNEBC 2011.

- Why is it necessary to compute consumer price indices in your country?
- Discuss the difficulties encountered when compiling consumer price indices in your country

08marks.

12marks

UNEBC 2001.

Why is computation of price indices difficult?

12marks.

UNEBC 1998.

- Explain how price indices are computed. Illustrate your answer
- Why may price indices be unreliable indicators of cost of living

08marks

12marks.

UNEBC 2017

- Describe the procedure of compiling the cost of living index
- Explain the challenges faced when compiling price indices in Uganda

08marks

12 marks

UNEBC 2007, 1991

- Distinguish between injections and leakages
- State any two examples of leakages in your country

02marks.

02marks.

UNEBC 2004.

With examples, distinguish between injections into and leakages from a circular flow of income

04marks.

UNEBC 2011, 2020.

- What is meant by aggregate demand
- State any three components of aggregate demand in an open economy

01mark.

03marks.

UNEBC 1998, 1990, 1993

- Distinguish between a deflationary gap and an inflationary gap
- Examine the policies that a country should adopt to close-
 - a deflationary gap.
 - an inflationary gap

04marks

08marks

08marks.

UNEBC 2007, 2003, 1997

- What is an inflationary gap
- How can an inflationary gap be closed in an economy

01mark

03marks.

UNEBC 2004, 1992

- What is meant by an inflationary gap
- State any three effects (consequences) of an inflationary gap in an economy

01mark.

03marks

UNEBC 1994

Differentiate between accelerator principle and multiplier

UNEBC 2022

Differentiate between accelerator principle and multiplier as used in economics

02marks

Given that the marginal propensity to consume (mpc) is 80% and the change in income is shs 1,000,000. Calculate the -multiplier 01mark
-change in investment

01mark

UNEBC 1992

- What is meant by government multiplier
- How does government multiplier operate

UNEBC 2009.

- Differentiate between investment multiplier and government multiplier
- Given that Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) in an economy is 0.7 and there is a change in investment as Shillings 50,000,000. Calculate the

02marks

UNEBC 2013

- Investment multiplier
- Final change in income in the economy
- What is meant by the term "marginal propensity to import"
- Give any three effects of a high marginal propensity to import in an economy

01mark

01mark.

01mark

03marks.

UNEB 2001, 1997

- i) Distinguish between marginal propensity to save and marginal propensity to consume
 ii) Give any two determinants of marginal propensity to save in your country

02marks.
 02marks.

UNEB 2010.

- i) What is meant by Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS)
 ii) Given that the initial national income of a country is shillings 22 billion, and MPS is 40%. Calculate the final income in that country

01mark.
 03marks.

UNEB 2000.

- i) Define the term marginal efficiency of capital
 ii) Mention any three determinants of marginal efficiency of capital

01mark.
 03marks.

UNEB 2010.

- i) Differentiate between Average Propensity to Consume and Marginal Propensity to Consume
 ii) Given that the country's total income is Shillings 60,000 billion and its total consumption is Shillings 48,000 billion. Calculate its APC

02marks.
 02marks.

UNEB 2001, 1999.

- a) Distinguish between consumption multiplier and investment multiplier
 b) Explain the factors which limit operation of investment multiplier in your country

04marks.
 16marks.

UNEB 1998.

- a) Distinguish between an investment multiplier and an export multiplier
 b) Examine the factors limiting the effective operation of investment multiplier in your country

04marks.
 16marks.

UNEB 2007.

Give any four factors which influence the rate of savings in your country

04marks

UNEB 2007, 1994

- i) Distinguish between multiplier and accelerator theories of investment
 ii) Given that Marginal Propensity to Consume is 0.75, calculate the size of multiplier

02marks.
 02marks.

UNEB 1997, 2002.

- a) Define the term investment
 b) Examine the factors influencing the level of investment in your country

04marks.
 16marks.

UNEB 2005, 1992

- a) Distinguish between saving and investment
 b).Explain the factors that have influenced the level of investment in private sector in your country

04marks.
 16marks

UNEB 2016

- a) Account for low levels of investment in Uganda
 b) Explain the measures that have been taken to promote the level of investment in Uganda

10marks
 10marks

UNEB 2006.

- a) Define the term investment
 b) Suggest measures that should be taken to increase the level of investment in your country

04marks.
 16marks.

UNEB 2003.

- a) Define the term investment
 b) Assess the impact of private foreign investment in your country

04marks.
 16marks.

UNEB 2000, 1995

- a) Assess the contribution of foreign capital (investment) in the development of your country
 b) Examine the steps being taken to attract foreign investment in your country

12marks.
 08marks.

UNEB 1998.

Assess the role of foreign capital investment in the development of your country

20marks.

UNEB 2005.

- i) What is meant by foreign direct investment
 ii) Mention any three merits of foreign direct investment in an economy

01mark.
 03marks

UNEB 2012.

Mention any two

- i) factors that have influenced the level,
 ii) benefits

02marks
 02marks

of foreign direct investment in your country

UNEB 1999.

- i) What is meant by an investment multiplier
 ii) Give any three ways of attracting foreign investment in your country

01mark.
 03marks.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

- a) Assess the impact of private foreign investments in Uganda
 b) Discuss the factors which have influenced the level of direct private foreign investment in your country 0marks
 2a) Distinguish between savings and consumption
 b) Explain the factors that determine the level of savings in an economy
 3a) Differentiate between aggregate demand and aggregate supply
 b) What are the determinants of aggregate demand in an economy
 4a) Account for increased attraction of private foreign investments in developing countries
 b) What challenges are faced by private foreign investments in developing countries
 5a) Assess the implications of income inequality in Uganda
 b) Account for low levels of income among individuals in Uganda

10marks

04marks

16marks

04marks

14marks

10marks.

10marks

10marks

10marks

Chapter: 5 STRUCTURE OF UGANDA'S ECONOMY**UNEB 1998.**

- a) Describe the structure of the economy of your country
 b) Examine the factors responsible for underdevelopment in your country

10marks.

10marks.

UNEB 2003, 1992

Mention any four features of your country's economy

04marks.

UNEB 2022

- a) Describe the structure of Uganda's economy 10marks
 b) Account for the need to change the structure of Uganda's economy 10marks

UNEB 2009, 2014

Mention any four features of the agricultural sector in your country

04marks.

UNEB 2011.

- a) Explain the role of agriculture in the development of an economy
 b) What measures can be done to improve agricultural sector in an economy

10marks.

10marks.

UNEB 1996

State and explain the ways in which agriculture is dominant in Uganda's economy

"Since agriculture is the dominant sector in less developed countries, it should receive the main emphasis in development"

"Discuss (give the positive role of agriculture and dangers of relying on agriculture)"

UNEB 1993

- a) Account for poor performance of agricultural sector in your country
 b) What are the steps being taken to improve the performance of this sector

10marks

10marks

UNEB 1994

State any four disadvantages of agricultural mechanization in developing countries

UNEB 2022

- a) Explain the role of the agricultural sector to the economic development of Uganda
 b) What are the dangers of relying on the agricultural sector for Uganda's economic development

10marks

10marks

UNEB 2008.

Mention any four factors that limit agricultural mechanization in your country

04marks.

UNEB 2008.

- i) Define the term agricultural modernization
 ii) Mention any three methods of agricultural modernization

01mark.

03marks.

UNEB 2019

- i) Differentiate between agricultural modernization and agricultural mechanization
 ii) Mention any two advantages of agricultural modernization to an economy

02marks

02marks

UNEB 1990

What are the arguments for diversification of agriculture in developing countries

UNEB 1999

Mention any four factors limiting agricultural mechanization in Uganda

04marks

UNEB 2010

- a) What is meant by the term "agricultural modernization"
 b) Explain the factors limiting agricultural modernization in your country

04marks.

16marks.

UNEB 2017.

UNEB 2004.

- a) Why is there need to modernize agricultural sector in Uganda
 b) Describe the factors limiting agricultural modernization in Uganda

10marks
10marks**UNEB 1993**

- Define the term land tenure system
 How has agricultural production been affected by the land tenure systems in your country
 UNEB 1995.
 a) Describe the structure of Industrial sector in your country
 b) Describe the effects of such a structure on the economy

03marks
06marks,
14marks.**UNEB 2007.**

- Mention any four features of industrial sector in your country

04marks.

UNEB 2008, 1995, 2020.

- a) Describe the structure of industrial sector in your country
 b) Explain the factors that affect/ have influenced the development of the industrial sector in your country/factors that affect the level of industrial development in Uganda

06marks,
14marks.**UNEB 2011.**

- a) Describe the features of the industrial sector in your country
 b) Explain the measures being taken to improve the industrial sector in your country

10marks.
10marks.**UNEB 2005.**

- a) Describe the features of the industrial sector in your country
 b) What are the problems faced by the industrial sector in your country

10marks.
10marks.**UNEB 2017.**

- a) Why is there need for industrialization in less developed countries
 b) Explain the problems faced by the industrial sector in less developed countries

10marks
10marks**UNEB 2007.**

- i) What is meant by the term dual economy
 ii) Mention any three features of a dual economy

01mark.
03marks.**UNEB 2005, 2003, 2001.**

- State any four examples of economic dualism

04marks.

UNEB 2012.

- Mention any four features of dualism in your country

04marks.

UNEB 2014.

- ai) What is a dual economy
 ii) State any three advantages of a dual economy

01mark
03marks.**UNEB 2009, 2006.**

- i) Define the term informal sector
 ii) State any three features of an informal sector

01mark.
03marks.**UNEB 2015.**

- State four characteristics of formal sector in your country

04marks

UNEB 1996

- Relate small scale industry with informal sector

10marks

UNEB 2011.

- Mention any four features of the informal sector in your country

04marks.

UNEB 2000, 2019

- a) What are the features of an informal sector
 b) Assess the contribution of the informal sector to your country

04marks.
16marks.**UNEB 2003, 2001.**

- What is the role of the informal sector in your country

04marks.

UNEB 2009.

- i) Distinguish between economic dependence and economic interdependence
 ii) State any two forms of economic dependence in your country

02marks.
02marks.**UNEB 2015.**

- i) what is meant by the term economic dependence
 ii) mention any three forms of economic dependence in your country

01mark
03marks**UNEB 2019**

- i) Distinguish between external resource dependence and direct economic dependence
 ii) Mention any two demerits of external resource dependence in Uganda

02marks
02marks

UNEB 2007.

- a) In what ways is your country economically dependent
 b) What are the implications of such economic dependence

10marks.
10marks.**UNEB 2017.**

- a) Describe the different forms of economic dependence in Uganda
 b) What are the demerits of economic dependence in Uganda

08mks
12mks**UNEB 2011.**

- i) Differentiate between economic dependence and economic interdependence
 ii) Give any two ways of economic dependence in your country

02marks.
02marks.**UNEB 2009.**

- i) Define the term economic dependence
 ii) Give any three effects of economic dependence in an economy

01mark.
03marks.**UNEB 2004.**

- i) What is meant by the term economic dependence
 ii) Suggest any three measures to reduce economic dependence in your country

01mark.
03marks.**UNEB 2006.**

Give any four demerits of economic dependence in your country

04marks.

UNEB 2009.

- a) Describe the structure of exports in your country
 b) Suggest measures that should be taken to increase export earnings in your country

06marks.
14marks.**UNEB 2004.**

Given any features of Uganda's export trade

04marks.

UNEB 2007.

Assess the impact of multi-national corporations in your country

20marks.

UNEB 2001.

- a) What are multi-national corporations
 b) Assess the contributions of multi-national corporations to the development of your country

04marks.
16marks.**UNEB 2018**

- a) Examine the role of multi-national corporations in the economic development of Uganda
 b) What problems are faced by multi-national corporations in Uganda

10marks
10marks**Additional questions.**

- 1a) Account for increased closure of multi-national corporations in developing countries 10marks
 b) Explain the measures that are being taken to increase private foreign investments in developing countries 10marks
 2a) What are the causes of economic dualism in Uganda 10marks
 b) Suggest ways of reducing economic dualism in Uganda 10marks
 3a) account for high levels of economic dependence in Uganda 10marks
 b) Why is there a need to reduce economic dependence in Uganda 10marks
 4a) Why should Uganda promote agricultural diversification 10marks
 b) Analyze the factors that have influenced the development of the agricultural sector in Uganda 10marks
 5a) Describe the structure of industries in Uganda 10marks
 b) What are the implications of such an industrial sector on Uganda's economy 10marks

Chapter 6. THE PUBLIC AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

UNEB 2004.

- i) What is a parastatal organization
 ii) Give any three reasons for the poor performance of parastatal organizations in developing countries

01mark.
03marks.**UNEB 2008.**

- i) Distinguish between a private and a public enterprise
 ii) Give any two reasons for the establishment of public enterprises in your country

02marks.
02marks.**UNEB 2010.**

- a) What is a public corporation?
 b) Assess the role of public corporations in an economy

04marks.
16marks.**UNEB 2013**

- a) Explain the contribution of public enterprises to the development of your country
 b) What are the problems faced by public enterprises in your country

10marks.
10marks**UNEB 2014, 1993**

- a) What is a parastatal organization
 b) describe the role of parastatal organizations in an economy

02marks
18marks**UNEB 2002.**

- State any four causes of poor performance of public enterprises in your country

04marks.

UNEB 2018

- State any four roles of public enterprises in Uganda

04marks

UNEB 1999.

- Mention any four problems faced by public enterprises in your country
 UNEB 2011.

04marks.

- State any four ways by which public enterprises are privatized

04marks.

UNEB 2008.

"Developing countries should privatize public enterprises if they are to attain economic growth and development" Discuss. 20marks.

UNEB 2007.

- a) Distinguish between privatization and nationalization of public enterprises
 b) Asses the impact of privatization of public enterprises in your country

04marks.
16marks.**UNEB 2009, 2001, 2000.**

- a) Account for privatization of public enterprises in your country
 b) What problems have been encountered in the privatization of public enterprises in your country

10marks.
10marks.**UNEB 2003.**

- a) Account for divestiture of public enterprises in your country
 b) What are the problems encountered in the divestiture of public enterprises in your country

10marks.
10marks.**UNEB 2011.**

- a) Distinguish between privatization and nationalization of public enterprises
 b) Account for privatization of public enterprises in your country
 UNEB 1992

04marks.
16marks.

- a)With examples from Uganda, distinguish between profit making and non profit making parastatal organizations
 b)Why may a country like Uganda sell off parastatal enterprises to individual industrialists

04marks
16marks**UNEB 2012.**

- a) Define the term nationalization of enterprises
 b) Examine the merits and demerits of nationalization of enterprises in an economy

04marks.
16marks.**UNEB 2006, 2016.**

- i) Distinguish between privatization and nationalization of enterprises
 ii) Give any two merits nationalization of enterprises in an economy

02marks.
02marks.**UNEB 2015.**

- a) Why have public enterprises been privatized in your country
 b) Explain the contribution of the private sector to the economic development of your country

10marks
10marks**UNEB 2015, 2002.**

- a) Distinguish between trade creation and trade liberalization
 b) Examine the implications of trade liberalization on economies of developing countries

04marks
16marks.**UNEB 2013,2015**

- a) What is meant by the term "trade liberalization"
 b) Examine the merits and demerits of trade liberalization in your country

04marks
18marks**UNEB 2009.**

i) Define the term trade liberalization	04marks.
ii) Give any three advantages of trade liberalization in your country	01mark
UNEB 2003, 2011.	03marks.
Mention any four structural adjustment programmes of the IMF that your country has implemented	04marks.
UNEB 2004.	
a) Explain the role of the private sector in development of your country.	10marks
b) What are the problems faced by the private sector in your country	10marks.
UNEB 1991	
What are the basic features of private sector in Uganda	10marks
Explain why the private sector in your country has failed to achieve its objectives	10marks.
UNEB 2009.	
a) Explain the challenges being faced by the private sector in developing countries.	10marks
b) What measures should be taken to promote the private sector in developing countries.	10marks.
UNEB 2013, 1995	
a) Explain the role of the private sector in the development of your country.	10marks
b) What measures have been taken to promote the development of the private sector in your country	10marks.
UNEB 2019.	
i) Distinguish between a public corporation and a multi-national corporation	02marks
ii) State two contributions of multi-national corporations to economic development in Uganda	02marks
UNEB 2020.	
a) Explain the factors that affect the growth of the private sector in Uganda	10marks
b) Suggest measures that should be taken to promote the private sector in Uganda	10marks
UNEB 2022	
Suggest any four policies that can promote the growth of the private sector in an economy	04marks
ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.	
1a) Assess the role of public sector towards the development of Uganda	12marks
b) What are the problems faced by the public sector in Uganda	08marks
2a) Define the term economic liberalization	04marks
b) Examine the impact of increased economic liberalization in Uganda	16marks
3a) Define the term economic liberalization	04marks
b) Examine the impact of increased economic liberalization in Uganda	16marks
4a) What are the factors necessary for the success of privatization policy in Uganda	06marks
b) Assess the factors which influence the size and strength of private sector in Uganda	14marks

Chapter 7: UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

UNEB 1998.

- a) Examine the causes of voluntary unemployment in your country
 - b) Examine the policies being undertaken to solve unemployment problem in your country

UNER 2012, 1995

- a) Explain the causes of voluntary unemployment
 - b) Suggest measures that should be taken to reduce the level of unemployment in your country

UNECE 1999, 1995

- i) Differentiate between voluntary unemployment and involuntary unemployment
 - ii) State any two causes of involuntary unemployment in your country

UNEB 1997

Define the term frictional unemployment

Give three causes of frictional unemployment in an economy.

UNEB 1996

Distinguish between seasonal unemployment and technological unemployment

State two ways of solving seasonal unemployment

UNEB 2022

- a) Analyse the causes of open urban unemployment in Uganda
b) Examine the measures that can be taken to minimize the unemployment problem in Uganda

10marks
10marks

UNEB 1998.

- a) Examine the causes of structural unemployment in an economy.
 b) What measures should be taken to curb unemployment in an economy

04marks
14marks**UNEB 2008.**

- i) Distinguish between structural unemployment and seasonal unemployment
 ii) Suggest any two measures that should be taken to reduce structural unemployment in an economy

02marks.
02marks.**UNEB 2003.**

- i) Distinguish between frictional unemployment and seasonal unemployment
 ii) Give any two causes of seasonal unemployment in an economy

02marks.
02marks.**UNEB 1999.**

- i) Differentiate between seasonal unemployment and casual unemployment
 ii) Give any two remedies for seasonal unemployment

02marks.
02marks.**UNEB 2013.**

- i) Differentiate between casual and residual unemployment
 ii) State any two effects of unemployment in an economy

02marks.
02marks.**UNEB 2009.**
UNEB 2004, 2008.

- i) Distinguish between disguised unemployment and frictional unemployment
 ii) Mention any two solutions to the problem of disguised unemployment in your country

02marks.
02marks.**UNEB 2008.**

- a) Explain the causes of unemployment according to J.M Keynes
 b) Explain the effects of unemployment in your country

04marks
16marks**UNEB 2015**

- i) Define the term cyclical unemployment
 ii) Suggest any three measures that should be adopted to minimize cyclic unemployment in an economy

01mark
03mks**UNEB 2018, 1995**

- a) Explain the Keynesian theory of unemployment
 b) What are the limitations of the Keynesian theory of unemployment in developing countries

08marks
12marks**UNEB 2009.**

- i) State the Keynesian theory of unemployment
 ii) Give any three solutions to the Keynesian unemployment problem

01mark.
03marks.**UNEB 2006, 2000, 1997, 1999.**

- a) Explain the Keynesian theory of unemployment
 b) To what extent is the Keynesian theory of unemployment relevant to developing countries?

06marks.
14marks.**UNEB 2002.**

- a) What according to J.M Keynes are the solutions to unemployment problem?
 b) Explain the limitations of the Keynesian theory of unemployment in developing countries

06marks
14marks.**UNEB 2001, 1994**

- a) Account for unemployment problem in your country
 b) Explain the measures being taken to tackle the unemployment problem in your country

08marks.
12marks**UNEB 2017, 1995**

- a) Explain the causes of open urban unemployment in an economy
 b) Suggest measures that can be adopted to reduce open urban unemployment in an economy

10marks
10marks**UNEB 2011.**

- a) What are the causes of unemployment in an economy
 b) Explain the effects of unemployment in an economy

10marks.
10marks**UNEB 2016**

- a) What are the causes of youth unemployment in developing countries
 b) Assess the impact of unemployment in an economy

10marks
10marks**UNEB 2014.**

- a) Explain the causes of unemployment in your country
 b) Suggest measures that should be taken by the government to reduce unemployment in your country

10marks.
10marks**UNEB 2003.**

a) What are the causes of disguised unemployment in your country?	04marks.
b) Explain the measures that should be taken to increase the level of employment in your country UNEB 2010.	16marks.
a) Differentiate between voluntary unemployment and involuntary unemployment	04marks.
b) Suggest possible measures of reducing unemployment problem in your country UNEB 2010.	16marks.
Mention any four causes of underemployment in an economy UNEB 2001, 2019, 1991	04marks
a) What is meant by the term full employment?	04marks.
b) Why is it difficult to attain full employment in an economy/Uganda? UNEB 2008.	16marks.
a) Explain the causes of unemployment according to J.M Keynes	06marks.
b) What are the effects of unemployment in your country UNEB 2020.	14marks.
a) Explain the effects of unemployment in Uganda	10marks
b) What measures have been adopted by the government of Uganda to control unemployment	10marks

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

1a) Why has industrialization failed to solve the problem of unemployment in Uganda	08marks
b) Why is there a need to minimize the problem of rampant unemployment in Uganda	12marks
2a) Explain the causes of involuntary unemployment	10marks
b) What are the policy measures of increasing the level of employment in Uganda	10marks
3a) Explain the causes of recent open urban unemployment in Uganda	10marks
b) What are the solutions to the recent open urban unemployment in Uganda	10marks
4a) Why has industrialization failed to solve unemployment in Uganda	10marks.
b) Why is the government trying to control unemployment in Uganda	06marks
c) What are the factors that have hindered the government of Uganda to solve unemployment	07marks.
5a) Discuss the causes of mass unemployment and suggest measures to reduce mass unemployment in an economy	08marks
b) Account for the limited applicability/relevance of Keynesian theory of unemployment in developing countries	12marks

Chapter 8: INFLATION.

UNEB 2005.

- i) Distinguish between creeping inflation and galloping inflation
- ii) Mention any two positive effects of creeping inflation in your country

UNEB 2006, 1992

- i) Distinguish between demand pull inflation and Cost Push inflation
- ii) State any two causes of demand pull inflation in your country

UNEB 2002.

- i) Distinguish between structural inflation and demand pull inflation
- ii) Mention any two effects of demand pull inflation in your country

UNEB 2014, 2020, 1992

- i) Distinguish between structural inflation and cost-push inflation
- ii) Outline any two causes of cost push inflation in Uganda

UNEB 1999.

Give any four causes of structural inflation in an economy
UNEB 2010.

- i) What is structural inflation
- ii) Give any three causes of structural inflation in your country

UNEB 2012.

- a) Distinguish between cost push inflation and bottleneck inflation

ii) Mention any two causes of bottleneck inflation in your country UNEB 1998	02marks.
i) Distinguish between imported Inflation and bottleneck inflation	02marks.
ii) Mention any two causes of imported inflation In Uganda	02marks.
UNEB 2009.	
i) Define the term structural inflation	01mark.
ii) Mention any three measures that can be taken to control structural inflation in an economy	03marks.
UNEB 2006.	
i) Distinguish between deflation and reflation	02marks.
ii) Mention any two instruments of reflationalary policy	02marks.
UNEB 2007, 1994	
i) What is meant by stagflation	01mark
ii) Suggest any three measures that can be taken to reduce stagflation in an economy	03marks.
UNEB 2009.	
a) Distinguish between cost-push inflation and demand-pull inflation	04marks.
b) Account for the persistent inflation in your country	14marks.
UNEB 1995	
a) What is meant by inflationary spiral	04marks
b) To what extent is inflation in your country a result of increased production costs	16marks
UNEB 2015, 2011.	
a) Explain the causes of inflation in your country.	10marks.
b) Suggest measures that should be taken to reduce inflation in your country	10marks.
UNEB 2020	
a) Account for the increasing cost of living in Uganda	10marks
b) Suggest measures that should be taken to reduce the cost of living in Uganda	10marks
UNEB 2017.	
a) Differentiate between hyper inflation and mild inflation	04marks
b) Describe the measures being taken to control inflation in Uganda	10marks
UNEB 2018	
a) Distinguish between demand pull inflation and imported inflation	04marks
b) Explain the effects of inflation in Uganda	16marks
UNEB 1998, 2019	
a) Examine the causes of inflation in your country/account for persistent inflation in Uganda	10 marks.
b) What policy measures are being undertaken to control inflation in your country	10marks.
UNEB 1997.	
a) Examine the causes of inflation in your country	12marks.
b) Why may a low rate of inflation be desirable in an economy	08marks.
UNEB 2001.	
Give any four measures applied to control inflation in your country	04marks.
UNEB 2000, 1990	
i) Differentiate between creeping inflation and run away inflation	02marks
ii) Give any two policy instruments of controlling inflation in your country	02marks.
UNEB 2008, 2016	
a) Distinguish between creeping inflation and galloping inflation	04marks
b) Explain the effects of inflation in an economy	16marks.
UNEB 2022	
a)Distinguish between demand pull inflation and cost push inflation	04marks
b) Assess the impact of inflation on Uganda's economy	16marks
UNEB 2008, 2016, 2018, 1994	
a) Distinguish between creeping inflation and galloping inflation/demand pull inflation and imported inflation	04marks
b) Explain the effects of inflation in an economy	16marks.
UNEB 2003, 1990	
a) Distinguish between inflation and reflation	04marks.
b) Assess the impact of inflation in an economy	16marks.
UNEB 2004.	
a) Differentiate between imported inflation and structural inflation	04marks
b) Assess the impact of inflation in your country	16marks.

UNEB 2003.

- a) Distinguish between inflation and reflation
 b) Assess the impact of inflation in an economy

04marks.
 16marks.

UNEB 1999.

- a) What is meant by stagflation?
 b) Under what circumstances may inflation be desirable in an economy?

04marks.
 16marks.

UNEB 2013.

- a) Distinguish between mild inflation and hyper inflation
 b) Explain the effects of hyper inflation in an economy

04marks.
 16marks.

UNEB 1996

Explain the theoretical relationship between Inflation and unemployment

10marks

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

- 1a)Under what circumstances may inflation be undesirable in an economy
 b) What are the policy measures of reducing the rate of inflation in your country
 2a) Explain the causes of cost push inflation in an economy
 b) Why is there a need to control inflation in an economy
 3a)Explain the causes of demand pull inflation in Uganda
 b)To what extent is inflation a result of increased costs of production in Uganda
 4a)Examine the causes of persistent hyper inflation in Uganda
 b)Discuss the measures that have been taken by the government of Uganda to control hyper inflation

10marks
 10marks
 06marks
 14marks?
 06marks.
 14marks.
 10marks
 10marks

Chapter 9: ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.**UNEB 2009.**

- a) Explain the factors that determine economic growth
 b) Explain the benefits of economic growth to a country

10marks.
 10marks.

UNEB 2008.

- a) Distinguish between economic growth and economic development
 b) Examine the implications of economic growth in an economy

04marks.
 16marks.

UNEB 2017, 2019

- a) Analyze the factors that influence the rate of economic growth in Uganda
 b) Explain the benefits of economic growth in Uganda

10 marks
 12 marks

UNEB 1991

Economic growth involves both benefits and costs. How far do you agree with this statement

20marks

UNEB 2015.

- a) Distinguish between economic growth and economic development
 b) Explain the benefits of economic growth in an economy

04marks
 16marks

UNEB 2012, 2019

- a) Distinguish between economic growth and economic development
 b) Explain the costs of economic growth in your country

04marks
 16marks.

UNEB 2016

- i) Distinguish between economic growth and economic development
 ii) State any two indicators of economic development in your country

02marks
 02marks.

UNEB 2005, 1999.

- i) What is economic growth
 ii) State any three costs of economic growth in an economy

01mark.
 03marks.

UNEB 1997.

- a) Distinguish between economic growth and economic development
 b) Explain the factors necessary for enhancing the growth of an economy

08marks.
 12marks.

UNEB 2018

- a) Distinguish between economic growth and economic development
 b) Suggest measures that should be adopted to increase the rate of economic growth in Uganda

04marks
 16marks

UNEB 2011.

**State any four features of economic development in an economy
UNEB 2000.** 04marks.

**Mention any four reasons why economic growth may not be accompanied by corresponding rate of economic development 04marks
UNEB 1992**

**Under what socio-economic conditions may economic growth lead to economic development
UNEB 2002.**

**Mention any four objectives of economic development in your country
UNEB 2013, 2006.** 04marks.

i) What is meant by a development goal 01mark.
ii) Give any three economic development goals in your country 03marks.
UNEB 2009, 2001

i) What are the characteristics of Rostow's take off stage of economic growth 02marks.
ii) Give any two limitations of this theory 02marks.
UNEB 1999, 1997

**State any four features of Rostow's drive to maturity stage of economic growth
UNEB 2015.** 04marks.

**State any four features of Rostow's transitional stage of economic growth
UNEB 1996** 04marks

a) Describe the Rostow's stages of economic growth 10marks
b) With reasons, suggest the Rostowian stage of economic growth at which Uganda's current level of development is
UNEB 2003.

a) Distinguish between balanced growth and unbalanced growth strategies of development 04marks.
b) Examine the advantages and disadvantages of balanced growth strategy in developing countries 16marks.
UNEB 2004, 2003.

i) Define the term "Critical Minimum effort" as used in balanced growth strategy 01mark.
ii) Give any three factors which limit the operation of balanced growth strategy 03marks.
UNEB 2018, 2020

i) State the balanced growth strategy 01mark
ii) Mention any three conditions necessary for the success of balanced growth theory in an economy 03marks
UNEB 2014

i) What is meant by the balanced growth strategy of economic development 01mark.
ii) State any three factors that limit the application of the balanced growth strategy in developing countries 03marks
UNEB 1995

a) Distinguish between balanced growth and unbalanced growth strategies of development 04marks.
b) What growth strategy would you recommend for your country. Give reasons to support your answer 16marks.
UNEB 1990

i) Give two reasons in support of balanced growth strategy

ii) Give two reasons against this strategy

UNEB 2022

i) What is meant by unbalanced growth strategy of economic development 01mark
ii) mention any three limitations of unbalanced growth strategy of development in an economy 03marks

UNEB 2008, 2005, 2016.

i) State the big push theory of economic growth 01mark.
ii) Mention any three limitations of the big push theory in developing countries 03marks.
UNEB 2017.

i) state the big push theory of economic growth 01mark
ii) Mention any three benefits of adopting the big push theory in developing countries 03marks
UNEB 1999

a) What is the difference between economic growth and economic development 04marks
b) Explain the features of economic underdevelopment 16marks
UNEB 2008, 2001.

**State any four features of underdevelopment in your country
UNEB 1999, 1998** 04marks.

a) What is the difference between economic growth and economic development 04marks?
b) Explain the features of economic underdevelopment 16marks.
UNEB 1996

Distinguish between least developed and underdeveloped country

UNEB 1993

- a) What is meant by underdevelopment?
 b) To what extent is underdevelopment in the third world a result of external factors

UNEB 2004.

- a) Explain the concept of underdevelopment
 b) Account for the low rate of economic development in your country

UNEB 2010.

- a) Distinguish between balanced growth and unbalanced growth strategies
 b) Account for the low rate of economic development in your country

UNEB 2009, 2006.

- a) Define the term economic under development
 b) Explain the causes of underdevelopment in your country

UNEB 2016

- a) Explain the role of infrastructure in the economic development process of Uganda
 b) What strategies have been taken by the government of Uganda to improve on the infrastructure

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

- 1a) Why is there a need to adopt capital intensive technology in production in your country
 1b) What are measures of increasing the level of economic development in your country?
 2a) Explain the features of Rostow's take off stage of economic growth
 b) Examine the reasons why Uganda has failed to reach the take off stage of economic growth
 3a) What is meant by the term economic underdevelopment
 b) Explain the factors responsible for enhancing economic growth in an economy
 4a) What are the obstacles to rapid economic growth rate in Uganda
 b) Explain the measures that have been adopted to stimulate a high rate of economic growth in Uganda
 5a) Distinguish between unbalanced growth and big push theory of economic growth
 b) What strategy is suitable for Uganda. Give arguments for and against such a strategy
 6a) Examine the causes and effects of persistent poverty in Uganda
 b) Explain the measures that are being adopted to overcome under development in Uganda
 7a) Discuss the factors limiting the development of infrastructure in Uganda
 b) Why should Uganda promote infrastructure development

Chapter 10: DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND CHOICE OF A DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY.

UNEB 2010.

- a) What is meant by the term "economic development strategy"?
 b) Explain the merits of diversification in production as an economic development strategy

UNEB 2007.

- i) What is technology transfer
 ii) Distinguish between labour saving and capital saving techniques of production

UNEB 1996

What are the major obstacles to technology transfer from developed to developing countries

"Developing countries should mainly adopt labour intensive techniques of production". Discuss

UNEB 1998, 1990

Examine the merits and demerits of using capital intensive techniques of production in your country

UNEB 1992

Under what circumstances may capital intensive technology be employed/preferred in developing economies despite existence of surplus labour.

UNEB 1990

State four factors which have hindered the development of appropriate technology

UNEB 1999

State any four roles of intermediate technology in your country

UNEB 2020, 1998

i) Distinguish between Intermediate technology and appropriate technology

04marks.
16marks.

02marks.
02marks.

20marks.

20marks.

04marks
02marks

ii) State two merits of using intermediate technology in Uganda UNEB 2018	02marks
a) Distinguish between labour intensive and capital intensive techniques of production b) Why should capital intensive techniques of production be adopted by developing countries UNEB 2012.	04marks 16marks
i) What is meant by labour-saving techniques of production ii) Mention any two merits of labour-saving techniques of production UNEB 2015.	02marks. 02marks.
i) Define the term capital intensive technology ii) Give any three factors that limit the adoption of capital intensive technology in your country UNEB 2004.	01mark 03marks
i) What is appropriate technology ii) Give any three factors which have affected the development of appropriate technology in your country UNEB 2004.	01mark. 03marks.
"Uganda should adopt an agricultural rather than an industrial development strategy if it is to attain a faster rate of economic growth" Discuss. UNEB 2010.	20marks.
i) Differentiate between import substitution and export promotion strategies of industrial development ii) Mention any two merits of import substitution strategy of industrial development UNEB 2014	02marks. 02marks.
i) What is meant by the term import substitution strategy of industrial development ii) State any three disadvantages of adopting this strategy in developing countries UNEB 2007.	01mark. 03marks.
"Developing countries should adopt import substitution strategy of industrial development if they are to achieve their development goals" Discuss UNEB 1998, 2003, 2001.	20marks.
a) Distinguish between export promotion and import substitution strategies of industrialization b) Explain the merits and demerits of adopting import substitution industrial development strategy UNEB 2001, 2018	04marks. 16marks
a) Distinguish between export promotion and import substitution strategies of industrial development b) Assess the implications of adopting import substitution industrial development strategy in developing countries UNEB 1997.	04marks. 16marks.
To what extent is the inward looking industrial development strategy ideal for your country UNEB 1998.	20marks.
a) Why should developing countries industrialize? b) Examine the limitations of import substitution strategy of industrial development	08marks. 12marks.
UNEB 2016, 1993	
a) Why may a country adopt import substitution strategy of industrialization b) Explain the limitations of the import substitution strategy of industrialization in Uganda UNEB 2006.	10marks 10marks
a) What are the merits of adopting export promotion strategy of industrialization b) Explain the factors that limit the adoption of this strategy in your country. UNEB 1991	08marks? 12marks.
Why would an export promotion be a better development strategy than import substitution UNEB 2000.	
a) Differentiate between import substitution and export promotion strategies of industrialization b) Examine the merits and demerits of export promotion strategy of industrialization UNEB 2013.	04marks. 16marks.
a) Why may a country adopt an export promotion strategy of industrial development b) Explain the limitations of the export promotion strategy of industrial development UNEB 2010.	10marks. 10marks.
i) What is meant by the term "tied aid" ii) Give any three problems of relying on foreign aid in your country UNEB 2002.	01mark. 03marks.
a) What is the role of foreign aid in the economic development of your country	10marks.

UNEB 2011.

- a) Differentiate between bi-lateral aid and multi-lateral aid.
 b) Assess the impact of Foreign Aid on the development of an economy

04marks.
16marks.**UNEB 2013, 2016.**

- a) What is meant by Foreign Aid.
 b) Assess the impact of Foreign Aid on the development of your country

04marks.
16marks.**UNEB 2019**

- Mention any four roles of education in the economic development of Uganda
UNEB 1994

04marks

- Why Is expenditure on education and health regarded as an Investment

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- 1a)What are the components of a development strategy
 b)Why is capital intensive technology of production becoming pre-dominant in Uganda
 2a) Examine the factors that limit the development of appropriate and intermediate technology in Uganda
 b)What are the dangers associated with increased technological transfer in Uganda
 3a) Assess the role of education in the development process of Uganda
 b)What role the challenges faced by the education sector in Uganda
 4a) Differentiate between appropriate technology and technological development
 b) Under what circumstances may capital intensive technology be employed in an economy
 5a) Distinguish between import substitution and export promotion strategy of industrial development
 b) Explain the factors that determine the development of import substitution industrial strategy
 6a)What are the effects of technology transfer in Uganda
 b) Examine the factors which limit the development of capital intensive technology in Uganda
 7a) What are the factors which determine effective utilization of foreign aid in Uganda
 b)Why is there a need to minimize reliance on foreign aid in Uganda

06marks.
14marks
10marks.
10marks.
10marks.
10marks
04marks
16marks
04marks
16marks
10marks
10marks
10marks
10marks
10marks
10marks
10marks
10marks**Chapter 11: POPULATION AND LABOUR.****UNEB 2007, 2003.**

- a) What is meant by the term optimum population
 b) Examine the implications of a high population growth rate in your country

04marks.
16marks.**UNEB 1997.**

- a) Distinguish between under population and over population
 b) Explain the effects of a high population growth rate in an economy

04marks
16marks.**UNEB 1991**

Discuss the social and economic implications of an economy where 60% of the population is below adult age, 10% is above retirement age and annual population growth rate is 4%.

UNEB 2017

- a)Distinguish between over population and under population

04marks
16marks

- b)Assess the implications of over population in an economy

UNEB 2017

- State any four effects of a young population on Uganda's economy

04marks

UNEB 2015, 2005.

- a) Describe the population structure of your country
 b) Examine the economic implications of such a population structure

08marks.
12marks.**UNEB 2016**

- a) Describe the structure of Uganda's population
 b) Examine the implications of this population structure on Uganda's economy

10marks
10marks**UNEB 2000.**

Mention any four population problems in your country

04marks.

UNEB 2009, 2004, 1999, 2019, 1990

- a) Explain the Malthusian theory of population
 b) To what extent is this theory relevant in developing countries

06marks.
14marks.

UNEB 1994.

Examine the relevance of Malthusian theory to developing countries (give the relevant part and irrelevant part)

14marks

UNEB 1998.

a) Explain the Malthusian population trap theory

08marks.

b) To what extent is the theory applicable to your country

12marks.

UNEB 2012.

a) State the Malthusian population theory

04marks.

b) Explain five ways in which the Malthusian population theory is relevant to developing countries

10marks.

c) State six limitations of the theory

06marks.

UNEB 2020

a) Explain the demographic transitional theory of population growth

08marks

b) What are the limitations of the demographic transitional theory of population growth in developing countries

12marks

UNEB 1991

Define the term demographic transition and population explosion

Give two reasons for wage differences between sexes and two reasons for wage differences between regions

UNEB 2010.

i) Define the term under population

01mark.

ii) Mention any three disadvantages of under population in your country

03marks.

UNEB 2011, 1990

i) Distinguish between optimum population and over population

02marks.

ii) State any two demerits of over population in an economy

02marks.

UNEB 2013, 1994

a) Distinguish between labour supply and labour force

04marks.

b) Explain the factors that determine labour supply in an economy

16marks

UNEB 2008, 2006.

i) Define the term labourforce

01mark

ii) Give any three determinants of the size of labourforce in your country

03marks

UNEB 2008.

a) Account for wage differentials in an economy

10marks.

b) Examine the merits and demerits of setting a high minimum wage.

10marks.

UNEB 1997, 1994

a) What is meant by a subsistence wage

04marks.

b) Account for exiting differences in wages in your country

16marks.

UNEB 1999

i) What is meant by minimum wage legislation

01mark

ii) State any two reasons for minimum wage legislation in your country

03marks

UNEB 1999.

a) Explain the Iron Law of Wages

06marks.

b) Account for wage differentials in your country

16marks.

UNEB 2022

a) Distinguish between minimum wage and subsistence wage

04marks

b) Explain the merits and demerits of fixing a minimum wage in an economy

16marks

UNEB 2008.

a) Account for wage differentials in an economy

10marks.

b) Examine the merits and demerits of setting a high minimum wage.

10marks.

UNEB 1990

Explain the concept of the economy of higher wages

Examine the consequences of wage increase in the 1989/90 budget in Uganda

UNEB 1995

What is meant by time rate method of wage payment

State the socio-economic relationship between the level of occupational hazards and wages in your country

UNEB 2006.

a) Distinguish between piece rate and time rate methods of wage payment

04marks.

b) Explain the merits and demerits of piece rate method of wage payment

16marks.

UNEB 1999, 2010.

i) What is meant by piece rate method of wage payment

01mark.

ii) Mention any three advantages of piece rate method of wage payment

03marks.

UNEB 2020.

i) Distinguish between piece rate and time rate methods of paying wages

02marks.

iii) Give two demerits of using time-rate method of wage payment UNEB 2000.	02marks.
i) Differentiate between piece rate and time rate methods of wage payment ii) State any two advantages of using time rate method of wage payment UNEB 2000.	02marks. 02marks.
a) How are wages determined in your country b) Account for wage differences in your country UNEB 2015	06marks. 14marks.
a) How are wages determined in your country b) Account for the differences in salary and wage rates in your country UNEB 2001.	06marks 14marks
i) Distinguish between wage freeze and wage restraint ii) Give any two causes of wage differentials in your country UNEB 2010.	02marks. 02marks.
a) Explain the factors that determine the level of wages in an economy b) What are the limitations of marginal productivity theory of wage determination UNEB 1998.	06marks 14marks.
a) Explain the marginal productivity theory of distribution as applied to labour b) What are the limitations of marginal productivity theory of distribution in the determination of wages? UNEB 1991	06marks. 14marks
Explain what is meant by marginal revenue product Why is marginal productivity theory rarely used in determining wages UNEB 2008, 2002.	
i) State the marginal productivity theory of distribution ii) Give any three limitations of this theory UNEB 2019	01mark. 03marks.
i) State the marginal productivity theory of wages ii) Outline any three assumptions of the marginal productivity theory of wages UNEB 2017, 1999	01mark 03marks
a) State the iron law of wages b) To what extent is the iron law of wages applicable in determination of wages in Uganda UNEB 2010.	04mks 16mks
a) Explain the factors that determine the level of wages in an economy b) What are the limitations of the marginal productivity theory of wage determination UNEB 2005.	06marks. 14marks.
i) Distinguish between a minimum wage and a living wage ii) State any two factors that influence the level of wages in your country UNEB 2007, 1993	02marks 02marks.
a) What is meant by the term collective bargaining b) When are employees justified to demand for wage increase? UNEB 1998.	04marks. 16marks.
a) Under what circumstances may workers demand for higher wages? b) Examine the problems facing trade unions in your country UNEB 2004.	08marks. 12marks.
a) What is meant by collective bargaining? b) To what extent have trade unions in your country achieved their objectives UNEB 2009.	04marks. 16marks.
a) Explain the methods used by trade unions to obtain wage increases for their members b) What factors that limit the ability of trade unions to raise wages for their members in your country UNEB 2013.	08marks. 12marks.
State any four factors which limit the effective operation of trade unions in your country UNEB 1993	04marks
a) What are the functions of a trade union b) What problems do trade unions in your country face UNEB 1994	06marks 14marks
Mention any four methods that may be used by a trade union to settle Industrial disputes UNEB 1996	
a) Usually, what arguments do trade unions put forward when demanding for higher wages. Discuss them b) How come trade unions in less developed countries are unable to raise wages for their members	10marks 10marks

UNEB 2014		
a) What is meant by a trade union?	04marks.	
b) Explain the challenges faced by trade unions in your country	16marks	
UNEB 1999.		
Mention any four factors that determine the strength of trade unions in your country	04marks.	
UNEB 2003.		
i) What is meant by the term collective bargaining	01mark.	
ii) Give any three features of trade unions in developing countries	03marks.	

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

1a) Why is population census carried out in your country	06marks
b) Why is there a need to control a rapidly growing population in your country	14marks
2a) Outline the merits of trade unions in an economy	06marks
b) What arguments/reasons do trade unions present when agitating for higher wages in an economy	14marks
3a) Explain the methods of wage determination in Uganda	04marks.
b) Examine the merits and demerits of time rate method of wage payment in Uganda	16marks.
4a) Explain the factors that affect the strength and performance of trade unions in Uganda	10marks.
b) Discuss the impact of trade unions in Uganda	10marks.
5a) What are the features of labourforce in your country	06marks
b) Account for low labour supply in your country	14marks
6a) How are wages determined in your country	06marks
b) Account for the existence of low wages and salaries in Uganda	14marks
7a) What is meant by wage legislation	04marks
b) Assess the impact of wage legislation in an economy	16marks
8a) Why should Uganda control over population	10marks
b) Suggest ways that should be adopted by the government of Uganda to control over population	10marks

Chapter 12: MONEY AND BANKING.

UNEB 2003.

- i) Distinguish between fiduciary issue and fiat money
- ii) State the Irving Fisher's quantity theory of money

UNEB 1996

- i) Clearly differentiate between precautionary and transaction motive of demand for money
- ii) Relate interest rate and demand for money in an economy

UNEB 2006, 2000, 1999, 1995

- i) What is meant by liquidity preference
- ii) Mention three factors which determine liquidity preference in an economy

UNEB 2016

State four functions of money in an economy

UNEB 1994

Explain the meaning of the following terms

- i) Aggregate money demand in a closed economy
- ii) Aggregate money demand in an open economy

UNEB 2005.

- i) Distinguish between money supply and demand for money
- ii) Mention any two determinants of money supply in an economy

UNEB 2018

- i) What is meant by fiduciary issue in banking
- ii) Give any three functions of money in Uganda

UNEB 2009.

- i) What is meant by the term value of money
- ii) Mention any three factors that influence the value of money

UNEB 2004, 2000, 1997.

- a) Explain the quantity theory of money
- b) What are the limitations of quantity theory of money

a) Given that the quantity of money in an economy is 1,000,000 US dollars, its velocity of circulation is 20, and the number of transactions made are 250. Calculate the general price level in the economy 04marks.

b) Explain the limitations of Irving Fishers quantity theory of money

16marks.

UNEB 1990

The quantity theory of money stated by fisher that $P=MV/T$ Is a complete explanation of why prices change" Discuss

UNEB 2013.

a) Given that the volume of money in an economy is £20 billion, total level of transactions is £ 250 Million and the transactions velocity of money is 20; calculate the general price level in an economy 04marks

b) Explain the limitations of Irving Fisher's quantity theory of money 16marks

UNEB 2022

i) Distinguish between money supply and demand for money 02marks

ii) Mention any two motives of the demand for money 02marks

UNEB 2012.

i) State Irving Fisher's equation of exchange 02marks.

ii) How is the value of money determined in Fisher's equation of exchange 02marks.

UNEB 2004.

i) What is meant by interest 01mark.

ii) Mention any three determinants of interest rates 03marks.

UNEB 1999.

i) Different between interest and rent 02marks.

ii) Mention any two determinants of interest rate in your country 02marks.

UNEB 2004, 1998

i) What are non-banking financial intermediaries 02marks.

ii) State any two functions of these intermediaries in your country 02marks.

Give any three examples of non- bank financial intermediaries 03marks

UNEB 1995, 1993

a) What are the assets and liabilities of a commercial bank 06marks

b) Examine the role of commercial banks in the economic development of your country 14marks

UNEB 2009.

i) Distinguish between a money market and a capital market 02marks.

ii) State any two functions of capital markets in your country 02marks.

UNEB 2007.

i) Distinguish between a money market and a capital market 02marks.

ii) State any two characteristics of money markets in developing countries 02marks

UNEB 2012.

a) Distinguish between banking financial institutions and non banking financial institutions 04marks.

b) Explain the functions of banking financial institutions in your country 16marks.

UNEB 1995

What is meant by bank deposit multiplier

State any three determinants of bank deposit multiplier in your country

UNEB 1997, 1994

Calculate total credit created where initial deposit amounts to shs 10,000, cash ratio 5% and four banks are involved

UNEB 2004.

Given that, the cash ratio is 0.1% and initial deposit is Shillings 250,000.

Determine the,

i) Total credit created 02marks

ii) Credit multiplier. 02marks

UNEB 2007, 1995

Given the cash ratio of 0.2 and total deposit created is Ug Shillings 200,000,000. Calculate the initial deposit that was available at the bank.
UNEB 2011.

i) What is meant by the term credit multiplier 01mark.

ii) Given that the initial deposit in a bank is shillings 10,000,000 and the cash ratio is 20%. Calculate the total amount of credit that will be created in a multi-bank system 03marks.

UNEB 2003.

a) How do commercial banks in your country create credit? 08marks.

b) Explain the factors which influence the process of credit creation in your country 12marks.

UNEB 2010.

a) How do commercial banks create credit. Illustrate your answer 08marks

UNEB 2015	a) Explain the factors which limit credit creation by commercial banks in your country	12marks
UNEB 2007.	a) Describe the process of credit creation by commercial banks b) What factors that limit the ability of commercial banks to create credit in an economy	10mks 10mks
UNEB 2017	a) Given a cash ratio of 0.2 and the total deposit created is Ug Shillings 200,000,000. Calculate the initial deposit that was available at the bank. b) Explain the factors that influence the process of credit creation	04marks. 16marks.
UNEB 2005.	i) Define the term credit multiplier ii) Given an initial deposit of shs 750,000= and a cash ratio of 20%. Calculate the total credit created	01mark 03mks
UNEB 2002.	a) Given that a micro finance bank has initial deposit of shillings 1,000,000 and the required cash ratio of 25%. Calculate the, i) Credit multiplier ii) Total deposit that will be created in a multi bank system. b) Explain the factors which limit credit creation in an economy.	02marks 02marks 16marks
UNEB 2020.	a) What are the assets and liabilities of a commercial bank b) How are commercial banks able to achieve both liquidity and profitability?	06marks 14marks
UNEB 2010.	i) Differentiate between assets and liabilities of commercial banks in Uganda ii) Mention any two examples of liabilities of commercial banks in Uganda	02marks 02marks
UNEB 1993	a) Explain the functions of a central bank b) How does a central bank control credit in a multi bank system?	08marks 12marks.
UNEB 2010.	Distinguish between reserve requirement and margin requirement policies of a central bank	
UNEB 2009, 2006.	i) What is meant by monetary policy ii) Give any three tools of monetary policy in your country	01mark. 03marks.
UNEB 2013.	a) State the objectives of monetary policy in your country b) Explain the factors which limit the effective operation of monetary policy in your country	04marks. 16marks.
UNEB 1999.	a) Outline the objectives of the monetary policy in your country b) Examine the factors that limit the success of the monetary policy in your country	06marks. 14marks
UNEB 2008, 2018	a) What is meant by tools of monetary policy? b) What factors limit the application of monetary policy in your country?	08marks. 12marks.
UNEB 2015.	a) Define the term monetary policy b) Explain the tools of monetary policy used in your country	04marks. 16marks.
UNEB 1998.	a) What are the objectives of monetary policy in your country b) Explain the methods used by the central bank to regulate money supply in your country	06marks 14mks
UNEB 2002, 2022	a) Explain the term monetary policy b) Examine the tools used by the central bank to regulate money supply in your country	04marks. 16marks.
UNEB 2019	a) Explain the objectives of monetary policy in an economy. b) What factors limit the successful implementation of monetary policy in Uganda ?	10marks. 10marks
UNEB 1991	a) Explain the objectives of monetary policy b) Examine the factors that influence the effective operation of the monetary policy in developing countries	08marks 12marks
What is meant by credit		
List four Instruments of credit		

UNEB 1997**State four reasons why an increase in money supply may not necessarily lead to inflation****UNEB 2014, 1995**

- i) Distinguish between liquidity ratio and liquidity preference 02marks.
- ii) Mention any two reasons for high liquidity preference in developing countries 02marks

UNEB 2010.

- i) Differentiate between cash ratio and reserve ratio 02marks.
- ii) Give any two reasons why the reserve ratio may be increased 02marks.

UNEB 2006.

- i) Differentiate between a soft loan and a hard loan 02marks.
- ii) State any two reasons why your country continues to rely on loans 02marks.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

- 1a) Assess the role of foreign commercial banks to the development of Uganda 12marks
- b) Explain the problems faced by the current banking sector in Uganda 08marks
- 2a) What measures can be employed by the central bank to control inflation in Uganda 08marks
- b) Explain the factors that affect effectiveness of monetary policy in your country 12marks
- 3a) Differentiate between money supply and demand for money 04marks
- b) Examine the factors that affect money supply in an economy 16marks
- 4a) Explain the role played by commercial banks and specialized financial institutions in the development process in Uganda 10marks.
- b) What are the challenges faced by commercial banks in Uganda 10marks
- 5) Assess the role of foreign commercial banks in the development process of Uganda 10marks.
- 6a) Distinguish between expansionary monetary policy and contractionary monetary policy 04marks.
- b) Explain the factors which determine the effectiveness of monetary policy in Uganda 16marks
- 7a) Given four banks in the banking system i.e centenary bank, DFCU bank, stanbic bank and equity bank with an initial deposit of shs 2,000,000 and cash ratio of 10%. Illustrate how credit is created in such a multi-banking system 10marks
- b) Discuss the factors that may increase the process of credit creation in Uganda 10marks
- 8a) Why should banking services be extended to rural areas 06marks
- b) Explain the functions of centenary bank in Uganda 06marks
- c) Explain the measures that have been taken to promote the growth of financial sector in Uganda 08marks

Chapter 13: PUBLIC FINANCE AND FISCAL POLICY.

UNEB 1998**What is meant by public revenue****State two sources of public revenue in your country****UNEB 2004**

- i) What is meant by the term fiscal policy 02marks.
- ii) Mention any two sources of government revenue 02marks.

UNEB 1997.

- a) Define the term public finance 04marks.
- b) What is the role of public finance in your country 16marks.

UNEB 1999

- i) What is meant by public revenue 01mark
- ii) Give any three sources of public revenue in your country 03marks

UNEB 1996**Distinguish between a fee and a tax****Why are indirect taxes said to be convenient****UNEB 2022****State four elements of tax compliance in Uganda 04marks****UNEB 1999.**

- a) Explain the principles of taxation 08marks.
- b) Why is it necessary to levy taxes in your country? 12marks.

UNEB 2007.

- a) Distinguish between direct and indirect taxes 04marks.
- b) Assess the impact of taxation on an economy. 16marks

UNEB 2008.

- a) Assess the role of taxation in your country
- b) How can the current tax system be improved in your country

08marks.
12marks

UNEB 2014.

- a) Explain the importance of taxes in your country
- b) Discuss the demerits of imposing taxes in your country

08marks.
12marks

UNEB 1990
Consider the view that developing countries should rely on taxation rather than borrowing

UNEB 1996

What are the sources of public revenue

"A good tax system should yield enough revenue to the government". Discuss

UNEB 1994

What are the features of a good tax system

Explain why it may be necessary to levy different forms of taxes in Uganda

UNEB 2008.

- a) Explain the principles of taxation.
- b) What are the problems faced by tax authorities in your country

10marks.
10marks

UNEB 2015.

- a) Describe the features of a good tax system
- b) Explain the role of taxation in the development of a country

08mks
12mks

UNEB 2020

- a) Give any four sources of public revenue in Uganda
- b) How is taxation used as an instrument of economic control in Uganda

04marks
16marks

UNEB 2005.

- i) Distinguish between incidence of a tax and impact of tax
- ii) Give any two demerits of a regressive tax

02marks.
02marks.

UNEB 2007.

- i) Distinguish between the impact and the incidence of tax
- ii) Mention any two effects of taxation in your country

02marks.
02marks.

UNEB 2002.

- i) Distinguish between taxable income and tax base
- ii) Give any two reasons for the narrow tax base in your country

02marks.
02marks.

UNEB 2013, 2020

- i) Differentiate between taxable capacity and tax base
- ii) State any two reasons for the narrow tax base in your country

02marks.
02marks

UNEB 1992

Define a proportional tax

Give any two merits of a progressive tax over a proportional tax

UNEB 1993, 1995

Define the term advalorem tax

Give two examples of an advalorem tax in Uganda

UNEB 1995.

a) What is taxable capacity

04marks.

b) Why does your country depend more on indirect taxes than direct taxes?

16marks.

UNEB 1996

Clearly differentiate between an income tax and a consumption tax

02marks

Which of the two types of taxes is ideally a better tax

UNEB 2009, 2007, 2006, 2003.

- i) Differentiate between a progressive tax and a regressive tax
- ii) Give two reasons for imposing progressive taxes in your country

02marks.
02marks.

UNEB 2017

i) Define the term tax evasion

01mk

ii) Mention three causes of tax evasion in Uganda

03mks

UNEB 2012.

i) Define the term regressive tax

01marks

ii) State any three effects of regressive taxes in an economy

03marks.

UNEB 2018

i) Differentiate between a proportional tax and a progressive tax

02marks

ii) Give two advantages of a progressive tax

02marks

UNEB 2018

i) Distinguish between a specific tax and advalorem tax	02marks
ii) state any two demerits of levying a specific in Uganda	02marks
UNEB 2006, 2011.	
i) Distinguish between capital gains tax and corporation tax	02marks.
ii) Give any two demerits of corporation tax in your country	02marks.
UNEB 2009.	
a) Distinguish between direct taxes and indirect taxes.	04marks
b) Assess the impact of direct taxes on an economy.	16marks.
UNEB 2000.	
i) Define the term import duty	01mark.
ii) State any three objectives of imposing import duties in your country	03marks.
UNEB 2002.	
i) What is meant by the term value added tax	01mark.
ii) Give any three advantages of value added tax in your country	03marks.
UNEB 2001.	
a) Distinguish between tax base and taxable capacity	04marks.
b) What are the advantages of relying on indirect taxes?	16marks.
UNEB 2003.	
a) Explain the incidence of a tax when supply is elastic and demand is	
i) Inelastic.	04marks
ii) Perfectly elastic	04marks
b) What are the advantages of levying indirect taxes	12marks.
UNEB 2019	
a) Why do developing countries rely more on indirect taxes as a source of revenue	14marks
b) What are the demerits of indirect taxes	06marks
UNEB 2010.	
a) Distinguish between tax evasion and tax avoidance	04marks.
b) Assess the impact of indirect taxes on the economy of your country	16marks.
UNEB 2002.	
a) Assess the role of taxation in an economy	08marks.
b) Suggest ways of how tax collection can be improved in your country	12marks.
UNEB 1999.	
i) Distinguish between incidence of a tax and impact of a tax	02marks.
ii) Determine the incidence of tax when demand is price inelastic	02marks.
UNEB 2004.	
i) What is meant by the term fiscal policy	01mark.
ii) State any three sources of government revenue	03marks.
UNEB 2005.	
i) Distinguish between fiscal policy and monetary policy	02marks.
ii) State any two instruments of fiscal policy in your country	02marks.
UNEB 2016.	
i) what is meant by the term fiscal policy	01mark.
ii) State any three instruments of fiscal policy used in your country	03marks.
UNEB 2011.	
a) What is meant by the term fiscal policy?	02marks.
b) Explain the objectives of fiscal policy in an economy	18marks.
UNEB 2013.	
i) Distinguish between a reproductive debt and a dead weight debt	02marks.
ii) State any two ways in which a public debt can be redeemed	02marks
UNEB 2004.	
i) What is a public debt	01mark.
ii) Suggest three ways in which an external public debt may be cleared	03marks.
UNEB 1997	
a) Distinguish between dead weight debt and a funded debt	04marks.
b) What are the merits and demerits of government borrowing	16marks
UNEB 1998	
Distinguish between a domestic debt and an external debt	02marks
Give two problems of an external debt	
UNEB 1995.	

UNEB 2016.

- a) Distinguish between dead weight debt and a funded debt
b) Assess the effects of government borrowing in the development of Uganda

04marks.
16marks

UNEB 2004.

- a) Distinguish between debt financing and taxation financing
b) Present the advantages of debt financing over taxation financing

04marks.
16marks.

UNEB 2013.

- a) Differentiate between taxation financing and debt financing
b) Why may a government rely more on debt financing than taxation financing

04marks.
16marks

UNEB 2018

- a) Account for the persistent debt burden in Uganda
b) Describe the methods being used to reduce the public debt in Uganda

10marks
10marks

UNEB 2006.

- a) Why do countries incur public debts?
b) Explain the methods used to reduce the burden of public debts in your country

06marks.
14marks.

UNEB 2008.

- i) Differentiate between a national debt and a public debt
ii) Mention any two reasons for incurring a public debt in an economy

02marks.
02marks

UNEB 2011.

- i) What is meant by a public debt
ii) Mention any three reasons for raising money through a public debt

01mark.
03marks.

UNEB 2002, 2010, 1992

- i) What is meant by public debt management

01mark.

- ii) Mention any three objectives of public debt management

03marks.

State two fiscal policies and two monetary policies of debt management used in your country

UNEB 1995.

- a) Differentiate between a national debt and a public debt
b) What are the causes of a national debt

04marks.
16marks.

UNEB 1990

In what ways do government pay back public debts

10marks

UNEB 2009.

- i) Differentiate between a reproductive debt and a dead weight debt
ii) Mention any two ways of managing a public debt

02marks.
02marks.

UNEB 2006.

- a) Why do countries incur public debts?

06marks.
14marks.

- b) Explain the methods used to reduce the burden of public debts in your country

UNEB 2012.

- a) Distinguish between government recurrent expenditure and development expenditure
b) Account for the increase in public expenditure in your country

04marks.
16marks.

UNEB 2015, 2001, 2007.

- i) What is meant by a government budget

01mark.
03marks.

- ii) Mention any three objectives of a government budget in your country

UNEB 1998.

- a) What is meant by unbalanced budget?

04marks.
16marks.

- b) Why may government deliberately plan for unbalanced budget?

(Part (b), give two sides i.e. reasons for preparing a deficit budget and reasons for preparing a surplus budget)

UNEB 2014.

- i) Distinguish between a deficit budget and a surplus budget

02marks.
02marks.

- ii) State any two reasons why a country may prepare a deficit budget

UNEB 2006, 2003.

- a) Distinguish between a surplus budget and a deficit budget

04marks.
16marks.

- b) How does government finance a deficit budget?

UNEB 2020

- a) What is the importance of a national budget in an economy

10marks

- b) Account for the persistent deficit financing in developing countries

10marks

UNEB 2005, 1999.

- a) Distinguish between a budget surplus and a budget deficit

04marks.

b) Explain the significance of a national budget as a tool of economic policy an economy

UNEBA 1992

Show the major objectives of a national budget in Uganda

Explain how a national budget acts as,

i) a regulatory Instrument

ii) a distributive socio-economic instrument

UNEBA 2002.

a) Why may the government plan for a deficit budget

04marks.

b) Explain the role of government budget in an economy

16marks.

UNEBA 2017, 1993

a) What is the role of the National Budget in an economy

10marks

b) Suggest measures that should be taken to control budgetary deficits in developing countries

10marks

What are the steps being taken to minimize deficits in the budget in your country

UNEBA 2011.

a) Explain the role of the national budget in your country

08marks

b) Account for persistent budget deficits in your country

12marks

UNEBA 1991

a) With examples, show how recurrent government expenditure differs from development expenditure

04marks

b) Account for the recent increase in government expenditure in Uganda

c) Suggest ways and means of cutting down this expenditure without interfering with the economic development of the country

UNEBA 2000.

a) Distinguish between recurrent expenditure and capital expenditure in the budget

04marks.

b) Account for persistent budgetary deficits in your country

16marks.

UNEBA 2019

a) Describe the different forms of government expenditure in Uganda

06marks

b) suggest measures that may be taken to regulate government expenditure in Uganda

14marks

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

1a) What are the effects of a large public debt in your country

06marks

b) What are the measures that should be undertaken to minimize the size of public debts in your country

14marks

2a) Explain the determinants of tax revenue collection in Uganda

10marks.

b) What are the factors that have led to an increase in tax revenue collection in Uganda

10marks.

3a) Distinguish between internal borrowing and external borrowing

04marks.

b) Examine the merits and demerits of external borrowing in Uganda

16marks.

4a) Explain the factors that influence the level of government expenditure in your country

10marks.

b) Suggest possible ways of reducing excessive government expenditure in Uganda

10marks.

5a) What are the components of a national budget

04marks.

b) What are the challenges faced in the process of government budgeting in your country

08marks.

c) Explain the measures that are being adopted to reduce budgetary deficits in Uganda

08marks.

6a) Explain the problems faced by Uganda revenue authority in the administration of taxes

10marks

b) Suggest measures that should be taken by the government of Uganda to ensure proper tax administration

10marks

7a) What are the causes of budget shortfalls in Uganda

10marks

b) How is a national budget used as an instrument of economic control in Uganda

10marks

8a) What are the constituents of fiscal policy in Uganda

06marks

b) Describe the ways how fiscal policy is used as a tool of economic control in Uganda

14marks

Chapter 14:**INTERNATIONAL TRADE.**

UNEBA 1997

What is meant by invisible trade

What are the components of your country's import export trade

UNEBA 1992

What is meant by vent for surplus theory as used in economics?

Mention two disadvantages of free trade

UNEBA 2010.

a) What is meant by "vent for surplus theory" as used in international trade

04marks.

b) Assess the role of international trade in the development of your country

16marks.

UNEBA 2003.

a) Differentiate between trade creation and trade diversion	04marks.																								
b) To what extent is the comparative cost theory applicable to developing countries? UNEB 2022	16marks.																								
i) State the principle of comparative advantage as used in international trade	01mark																								
ii) Give any two ways in which the principle of comparative advantage is relevant to Uganda's economy UNEB 1999, 1993	03marks																								
a) Distinguish between the principle of comparative advantage and absolute advantage in international trade	04marks.																								
b) What are the limitations of the principle of comparative advantage as a basis of international trade? UNEB 2009, 2002, 2011.	16marks.																								
i) Distinguish between comparative advantage and absolute advantage as used in international trade	02marks.																								
ii) State any two assumptions underlying the principle of comparative advantage UNEB 2016	02marks.																								
Outline any four factors that limit the operation of the principle of comparative advantage in Uganda UNEB 2004.	04marks																								
a) Given same units of labour, two countries, study the table below and answer the questions that follow.																									
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>COUNTRY</th> <th colspan="2">COMMODITIES</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Generators.</th> <th>Coffee.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>400</td> <td>600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>100</td> <td>300</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	COUNTRY	COMMODITIES			Generators.	Coffee.	A	400	600	B	100	300													
COUNTRY	COMMODITIES																								
	Generators.	Coffee.																							
A	400	600																							
B	100	300																							
i) State the country with absolute advantage in production of both commodities	01mark																								
ii) Calculate the opportunity cost of producing each commodity in each country.	04marks																								
iii) In which commodity should each country specialize? (01mark)																									
b) What are the limitations of comparative cost advantage theory in international trade? UNEB 2000.	14marks.																								
i) What is meant by terms of trade	01mark.																								
ii) State any three reasons why the terms of trade of developing countries are deteriorating UNEB 2001.	03marks.																								
i) Distinguish between Barter Terms of Trade and Income Terms of Trade	02marks.																								
ii) State any two causes of unfavourable terms of trade in your country UNEB 1993	02marks.																								
Study the table below showing terms of trade for country x (1976-1980) and answer the questions that follow																									
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Export price index</th> <th>Import price index</th> <th>Terms of trade</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1976</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1977</td> <td>142</td> <td>108</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1978</td> <td>120</td> <td>114</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1979</td> <td>128</td> <td>132</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1980</td> <td>154</td> <td>173</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Export price index	Import price index	Terms of trade	1976	100	100	100	1977	142	108	-	1978	120	114	-	1979	128	132	-	1980	154	173	-	
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1976	100	100	100																						
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1980	154	173	-																						
i) Calculate terms of trade for the years 1977-1980																									
UNEB 2007, 2018																									
a) Account for the existence of unfavourable terms of trade in your country	10marks.																								
b) Suggest measures that should be taken to correct unfavourable terms of trade in your country UNEB 2001.	10marks.																								
Mention any four effects of deteriorating terms of trade in your country UNEB 2010.	04marks.																								
i) Differentiate between balance of trade and terms of trade	02marks.																								
ii) Suggest any two ways of improving terms of trade in your country UNEB 2005.	02marks.																								
a) Distinguish between balance of trade and balance of payments	04marks.																								
b) Explain the causes of balance of payment disequilibrium in your country UNEB 2001, 1999, 1996	16marks.																								
a) Account for balance of payment problems in developing countries	10marks.																								
b) What measures should be taken to solve the problem of balance of payment deficit in an economy Discuss the methods of reducing foreign exchange expenditure when trying to overcome a balance of payment deficit UNEB 2012.	10marks. 10marks. 10marks																								
a) What is meant by the term balance of payments	04marks.																								
b) Account for the persistent balance of payments deficit in your country UNEB 2017, 1994	16marks.																								

i) What is meant by balance of payments	01mark
ii) Give any three ways of correcting a balance of payments deficit in Uganda	03mks
UNEB 2014.	
a) Account for the persistent balance of payments deficits in your country	10marks.
b) Suggest measures that should be taken to reduce balance of payments deficits in your country	10marks.
UNEB 2008, 2005.	
Mention any four effects of balance of payment deficit in an economy	04marks.
UNEB 2000.	
a) Explain the different forms of protectionism	10marks.
b) What are the implications of protectionism in an economy	10marks.
UNEB 2006, 2011.	
i) What is meant by the term a tariff	01mark.
ii) Mention any three non tariff barriers in your country	03marks.
UNEB 1999	
Mention any four non-tariff barriers to trade in your country	04marks
UNEB 1997, 2003.	
"Protectionism rather than free trade should be adopted if countries are to benefit from international trade" Discuss	20marks.
UNEB 2022	
a) Distinguish between free trade and trade protectionism	04marks
b) Assess the effects of free trade policy in an economy	16marks
UNEB 2008.	
i) What is meant by the term protectionism	01mark
ii) Give any three reasons why there is need for protectionism in your country	03marks.
UNEB 2010.	
i) What is meant by dumping	01mark.
ii) State any three effects of dumping in the recipient country	03marks.
UNEB 1999.	
i) What is meant by devaluation	01mark.
ii) Given that the exchange rate is 1£=1000 Ug shillings. Calculate the new exchange rate after devaluation of the shilling by 20%.	03marks
UNEB 1996	
Why is devaluation failing to solve persistent balance of payment problem in developing countries	
UNEB 1998	
a) Distinguish between devaluation and currency depreciation	04marks
b) Why may devaluation fail to achieve the objectives it is intended in an economy	16marks
UNEB 2000.	
i) Differentiate between devaluation of a currency and depreciation of a currency	02marks.
ii) State any two merits of currency devaluation in an economy	02marks.
UNEB 2001, 2019	
i) Distinguish between deflation and devaluation	02marks.
ii) Mention any two effects of devaluation in an economy	02marks.
UNEB 2007, 1998	
i) Distinguish between a managed exchange rate and a floating exchange rate	02marks.
ii) State any two advantages of adopting a floating exchange rate in your country	02marks.
UNEB 2002, 2011.	
i) Distinguish between currency devaluation and currency depreciation	02marks.
ii) Give any three effects of currency depreciation in your country	02marks.
UNEB 1994	
What is meant by dual exchange rate	
Give reasons why an economy may adopt a dual exchange rate system	
UNEB 2000, 2004.	
i) Distinguish between a fixed exchange rate and a managed exchange rate	02marks.
ii) Mention any two merits of a fixed exchange rate	02marks.
UNEB 2020	
i) What is meant by the term foreign exchange rate	01mark
ii) Suggest three causes of fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates in Uganda	03marks

UNEB 2008, 1991	i) Distinguish between currency revaluation and currency undervaluation ii) State any two effects of currency undervaluation	02marks. 02marks.
UNEB 2001.	i) Distinguish between managed exchange rate system and floating exchange rate system ii) State any two advantages of a managed exchange rate system	02marks. 02marks.
UNEB 2005.	Mention any four factors that determine demand and supply of foreign currency in your country	04marks.
UNEB 2011.	i) What is meant by the term "foreign exchange rate control" ii) Mention any three objectives of foreign exchange rate control	01mark. 03marks.
UNEB 2016	a) What is meant by the term managed floating exchange rate b) Examine the merits and demerits of a managed floating exchange rate in an economy	04marks 16marks
UNEB 2008.	a) Distinguish between a floating exchange rate and a fixed exchange rate b) Explain the merits and demerits of foreign exchange rate control in an economy	04marks. 16marks.
UNEB 2005.	a) Distinguish between a managed exchange rate and a free exchange rate b) Explain the factors which determine the exchange rate in a money market	04marks. 16marks.
UNEB 2003, 1990	i) Define the term commercial policy ii) State any three instruments of commercial policy in your country	01mark. 03marks.
UNEB 1996	What is meant by special drawing rights	02marks
	What are foreign reserves	02marks
UNEB 2004	State any four conditions necessary for the success of regional economic integration	04marks.
UNEB 1993	Examine the factors that may encourage the formation of an economic union in Eastern Africa	14marks
UNEB 2014.	i) Distinguish between a customs union and a common market ii) State any two benefits of economic integration in your country	02marks 02marks
UNEB 1998, 2010.	a) What is meant by regional economic integration? b) Examine the merits and demerits of economic integration	04marks. 16marks.
UNEB 1998, 1994	a) Distinguish between the following i) Preferential trade area and free trade area. ii) Customs union and common market. b) Examine the merits of regional economic integration	06marks 14marks.
UNEB 2000.	a) What is meant by economic integration b) Examine the merits and demerits of economic integration	04marks. 16marks.
UNEB 2004, 1999, 1993	i) Distinguish between trade diversion and trade creation ii) Mention any two disadvantages of trade diversion	02marks. 02marks.
UNEB 2017.	i) What is meant by the term trade diversion ii) Give any three effects of trade diversion in an economy	01mk 03mks
UNEB 2011.	a) Explain the benefits of regional economic integration b) What factors have undermined the achievement of regional economic integration in developing countries	10marks. 10marks.
UNEB 2019	a) Account for the formation of regional economic integration in developing countries b) Explain the challenges of regional economic integration in developing countries	08marks 12marks

UNEB 2020

- a) Describe any five forms of economic integration
 b) Explain the merits and demerits of economic integration to an economy

10marks
10marks**UNEB 2012, 1993**

- a) What are the features of an economic union
 b) Explain the factors that limit regional economic integration among developing countries

06marks.
14marks.**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

- 1a) Differentiate between a flexible exchange rate and a pegged exchange rate 04mks
 b) What are the merits and demerits of foreign exchange rate control in an economy 08mks
 c) Examine the factors that affect exchange rate in a money market 08mks
 2a) Why is there a need for economic integration in developing countries 10mks
 b) Why has economic integration failed to achieve its objectives in developing countries 10mks
 3a) What are the factors that give rise to international trade in Uganda 10marks.
 b) Explain the problems encountered by traders engaged in international trade in Uganda 10marks.
 4a) Why may devaluation policy fail to improve balance of payment position in developing countries 10marks.
 b) Explain the effects of devaluation policy in an economy 10mks
 5a) Why is there a need for strong economic integration in developing countries 10marks.
 b) Suggest ways of strengthening economic integration in developing countries 10marks
 6a) Why is there a need to control the volume of imports in Uganda 10marks
 b) Describe the methods used by Uganda to control the volume of imports 10marks
 7a) Why is there a need to regulate international trade 10marks
 b) Explain the ways that are used by an economy to regulate international trade 10marks
 6a) Account for persistent foreign exchange shortages in Uganda 10marks
 b) Suggest measures that should be taken to solve the problem of shortages in forex in Uganda 10marks

Chapter 15:**ECONOMIC (DEVELOPMENT) PLANNING.****UNEB 1998****Define the term economic planning**

UNEB 1995

- i) Distinguish between macro planning and project planning 02marks

UNEB 2022

- i) Distinguish between a partial plan and a macro-economic plan 02marks
 ii) Mention any two ways of financing macro-economic plans in Uganda 02marks

UNEB 2012.

- i) Distinguish between a sectoral plan and a comprehensive plan
 ii) State any two obstacles to the effective implementation of economic development plans in your country

02marks.
02marks.**UNEB 2015**

- i) Differentiate between partial planning and perspective planning
 ii) Mention any two demerits of partial planning in an economy

04mks
02mks**UNEB 2002, 2000, 1995**

- i) Distinguish between a partial plan and a comprehensive plan
 ii) Mention any two merits of a comprehensive plan

02marks.
02marks.

UNEB 1991

Why is it necessary for your country to prepare a national development plan
 Outline advantages of sectoral planning for a country like Uganda

UNEB 1999.

- i) Define the term "a perspective plan"
 ii) State any three problems faced in formulation of a perspective plan

01mark.
03marks.**UNEB 2007.**

- i) Distinguish between partial planning and comprehensive planning
 ii) State any two constraints to economic development planning in your country

02marks.
02marks.

UNEB 1999.

- a) What is economic development planning
 b) Why does your country carry out economic planning?

04marks.

16marks

UNEB 2010.

- a) Distinguish between partial planning and decentralized planning
 b) Why is development planning necessary in an economy?

04marks.

16marks.

UNEB 2020

- a) Why should developing countries carry out economic development planning
 b) Examine the factors that influence the implementation of economic development plans in developing countries

10marks

10marks

UNEB 1998.

- a) Why is it necessary to carry out development planning in your country
 b) Examine the problems encountered in the formulation of development plans in your country

10marks.

10marks.

UNEB 2001.

- a) Why is there a need for development planning in your country
 b) What factors that limit the effective implementation of development plans in your country?

10marks.

10marks.

UNEB 2015, 2019

- a) What are the benefits of economic development planning
 b) Explain the factors that influence the implementation of economic development plans in your country

08marks

12marks

UNEB 2005.

- a) Distinguish between a sectoral plan and a comprehensive plan
 b) Explain the importance of economic development planning in an economy.

04marks

16marks.

UNEB 2004.

- a) Distinguish between a comprehensive plan and a partial plan
 b) Examine the role of planning in an economy

04marks.

16marks.

UNEB 2002.

- a) Differentiate between centralized planning and indicative planning
 b) What are the factors that influence the effectiveness of economic development planning in developing countries? 16marks.

04marks.

16marks.

UNEB 2016

- a) Distinguish between a perspective plan and a comprehensive plan
 b) Suggest measures that should be adopted to improve economic development planning in Uganda

04marks

16marks

UNEB 2013.

- i) What is meant by economic development planning
 ii) Give any three factors that affect the implementation of development plans in your country

01mark

03marks

UNEB 2011.

- a) What are the features of a good economic development plan?
 b) Explain the challenges faced during the implementation of economic development plans in your country.

06marks

14marks.

UNEB 2018

- a) Describe the principles of economic development planning
 b) What challenges do developing countries face while implementing development plans

10marks

10marks

UNEB 2022

- a) Describe the features of good economic development plan
 b) Explain the factors that limit the formulation of good economic development plans in developing countries 14marks

06marks

14marks

UNEB 2008, 2019, 1990

- a) Describe the features of a good economic development plan
 b) Account for the failure of developing countries to effectively implement economic development plans

10marks.

10marks.

UNEB 2009.

- a) Define the term perspective planning
 b) Explain the factors limiting economic development planning in developing countries

04marks.

16marks.

UNEB 2005.

- a) Distinguish between centralized planning and decentralized planning
 b) Explain the factors that limit the successful implementation of economic development plans in developing countries 16marks.

04marks.

16marks.

UNEB 2014

- a) Why is it necessary to formulate an economic development plan in an economy
 b) Explain the factors that limit successful implementation of economic development plans in developing countries 10marks

10marks.

10marks

UNEB 1998.

- a) Distinguish between centralized planning and decentralized planning

04 marks.

b) Account for the existence of decentralized planning in your country

10 marks.

UNEB 2008.

i) What is meant by decentralized economic planning

01mark.

ii) State any three merits of decentralized economic planning

03marks.

UNEB 2012, 1994

04marks.

a) What is meant by centralized planning

16marks.

b) Explain the rationale for centralized planning in an economy

16marks

Account for the existence of centralized planning in developing countries

UNEB 2022

a) Describe the features of good economic development plan 06marks

b) Explain the factors that limit the formulation of good economic development plans in developing countries 14marks

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

1a) What are the conditions necessary for successful economic planning in an economy

10marks

b) Examine the causes of plan failure in your country

10marks

2a) Explain the principles of economic planning

08marks.

b) What are the challenges faced during plan formulation and implementation in Uganda

12marks.

3a) Assess the role economic development plans in an economy

10marks

b) What are the factors which influence the level of implementation of comprehensive plans in an economy

10marks

GOOD LUCK