

TOPICAL ECONOMICS QUESTIONS

INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS

SECTION A

1. a) Distinguish between **scarcity** and **choice**. (02 marks)
b) Mention any **two** importances of choice in economics. (02 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
2. a) Distinguish between **scarcity** and **choice**. (02 marks)
b) What is the relationship between scarcity and choice? (02 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
3. a) Define the term **scale of preference**. (01 mark)
b) What is the relationship between the three fundamental economic problems? (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
4. a) Define the term **opportunity cost**. (01 mark)
b) Give **three** importances of opportunity cost principle in an economy. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
5. a) Define the term **opportunity cost**. (01 mark)
b) State any **three** circumstances under which the opportunity cost principle can be applied in economics. (03 marks)
UNEB 2003 P220/1
6. a) Define the term **opportunity cost**. (01 mark)
b) State any **three** circumstances under which opportunity cost principle can be applied by a producer in your country. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
1. a) What is the relationship between **choice** and **opportunity cost**? (02 marks)
b) Give any **two** uses of the opportunity cost concept to a producer. (02 marks)
UNEB 2000 P220/1
7. a) Distinguish between **opportunity cost** and **marginal cost**. (02 marks)
b) State the significance of opportunity cost in economics. (02 marks)
UNEB 2002 P220/1
8. a) What is meant by a **transformation curve**? (02 mark)
b) Mention any **two** factors that may cause a transformation curve to shift outwards. (02 marks)
UNEB 2005 P220/1
UNEB 2001 P220/1
9. a) Define **economic goods**. (01 mark)
b) Mention any **three** economic goods. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
10. a) What is a **public good**? (01 mark)
b) Mention **three** characteristics of public goods in Uganda. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
11. a) What are **public goods**? (01 mark)
b) Outline any **three** challenges faced by your country when providing public goods. (03 marks)
UNEB 2017 P220/1
12. Distinguish between the following:

- (i) Inferior goods and giffen goods (02 marks)
- (ii) Complementary goods and goods of ostentation (02 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/2
13. a) Distinguish between **economic goods** and **free goods**. (02 marks)
- b) Mention **two** characteristics of economic goods. (02 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/1
14. a) Distinguish between **merit goods** and **demerit goods**. (02 marks)
- b) Give **two** examples of merit goods in Uganda. (02 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/2
15. a) Distinguish between **public goods** and **economic goods**. (02 marks)
- b) Give any **two** examples of public goods in an economy. (02 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/1
16. a) Distinguish between **intermediate goods** and **capital goods**. (02 marks)
- b) State any **two** examples of intermediate goods. (02 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/1
17. a) Differentiate between **inferior goods** and **complementary goods**. (02 marks)
- b) Give any **two** examples of complementary goods. (02 marks)
- UNEB 2015 P220/1
18. a) Distinguish between a **public good** and a **private good**. (02 marks)
- b) State any two features of a private good. (02 marks)
- CRTA 2015 P220/1
19. a) Distinguish between **public goods** and **free goods**. (02 marks)
- b) Give **two** examples of public goods in an economy. (02 marks)
- NBTA 2015 P220/1
20. a) Distinguish between a **merit good** and a **public good**. (02 marks)
- b) Give **two** reasons why street lights are public goods in your country. (02 marks)
- WKS 2015 P220/2
21. Differentiate between the following:
- (i) Free good and economic good (02 marks)
- (ii) Public good and private good (02 marks)
- UNEB 2008 P220/2
22. a) Differentiate between **public goods** and **merit goods**. (02 marks)
- b) State any **two** examples of merit goods in your country. (02 marks)
- UNEB 2005 P220/2
23. a) What is a **laissez faire economy**? (01 mark)
- b) Give **three** demerits of a laissez faire economy. (03 marks)
- UNEB 1999 P220/1
24. Mention any **four** problems associated with laissez faire system of economic organisation. (04 marks)
- UNEB 1998 P220/1
25. a) What is a centrally planned economy? (01 mark)
- b) Give **three** features of a centrally planned economy. (03 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/1
26. a) What is meant by a **mixed economy**? (01 mark)
- b) Give any three merits of a mixed economy. (03 marks)

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| 27. a) Distinguish between a laissez faire economy and a mixed economy | UNEB 2012 P220/1
(02 marks) |
| b) Outline any two characteristics of a laissez faire economy. | (02 marks) |
| 28. a) Distinguish between a mixed economy and a dual economy . | PES 2016 P220/1
(02 marks) |
| b) State two features that qualify your country as a mixed economy. | (02 marks) |
| 29. a) Differentiate between laissez faire and command economies. | PES 2016 P220/2
(02 marks) |
| b) State any two demerits of a command economy. | (02 marks) |
| | UNSE 2015 P220/1 |

SECTION B

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| 1. a) What is an economic system ? | (02 marks) |
| b) State any four salient features of a market economy. | (04 marks) |
| c) Examine the merits and demerits of a market economy. | (14 marks) |
| | PES 2016 P220/1 |
| 2. a) What is a command economy ? | (04 marks) |
| b) Explain the merits and demerits of a command economy. | (16 marks) |
| | PES 2016 P220/1 |
| 3. a) Define a mixed economy . | (02 marks) |
| b) What are the significant features of a mixed economy? | (04 marks) |
| c) Discuss the merits of a mixed economy. | (14 marks) |
| | PES 2016 P220/1 |

PRICE THEORY

SECTION A

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| 1. a) What is meant by the term price ? | (01 mark) |
| b) State any three methods of price determination in your country. | (03 marks) |
| | UNEB 2002 P220/2 |
| 2. a) Define the term price . | (01 mark) |
| b) Outline three uses of price. | (03 marks) |
| | PES 2016 P220/2 |
| 3. a) Distinguish between market price and reserve price . | (02 marks) |
| b) Give two reasons for high reserve price in the market. | (02 marks) |
| | PES 2016 P220/1 |
| 4. a) Differentiate between a normal price and a market price . | (02 marks) |
| b) State any two ways of price determination in your country. | (02 marks) |
| | UNEB 2005 P220/1 |
| 5. a) Distinguish between market price and reserve price . | (02 marks) |
| b) State any two determinants of price in your country. | (02 marks) |
| | UNEB 1999 P220/2 |
| 6. State any four methods of determining prices of commodities in an economy. | (04 marks) |
| | UNEB 2007 P220/1 |
| 7. a) What is meant by resale price maintenance ? | (02 marks) |

- b) State any **two** examples of firms that practice resale price maintenance. (02 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
8. a) What is meant by **Resale Price Maintenance**? (02 marks)
b) State any **two** merits of Resale Price Maintenance. (02 marks)
uneb 1998 p220/1
9. a) Define **resale price maintenance**. (01 mark)
b) Give **three** roles of prices in an economy. (03 marks)
MEC 2015 P220/1
10. a) Differentiate between **Resale Price Maintenance** and **Reserve Price**. (02 marks)
b) State any **two** uses of prices in your country. (02 marks)
UNEB 2000 P220/2
11. a) Distinguish between **resale price maintenance** and **price leadership**. (02 marks)
b) Mention **two** advantages of resale price maintenance in your country. (02 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
12. a) Define a market. (01 mark)
b) Give **three** features of a market. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
13. a) Define the term **effective demand**. (01 mark)
b) Give any **three** factors that limit effective demand in an economy. (03 marks)
UNEB 2013 P220/1
14. a) Differentiate between **effective demand** and **derived demand**. (02 marks)
b) Give any **two** factors limiting effective demand for goods and services in Uganda. (02 marks)
UNEB 2017 P220/2
15. a) Define the term **joint demand**. (01 mark)
b) Give any **three** examples of joint demand in Uganda. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
16. a) What is **composite demand**? (01 mark)
b) Give any **three** examples of composite demand in Uganda. (02 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
17. a) What is meant by **derived demand**? (01 mark)
b) State any **three** commodities with derived demand in an economy. (03 marks)
ACTK 2015 P220/1
18. a) State **the law of diminishing marginal utility**. (02 marks)
b) Explain the relationship between diminishing marginal utility and the demand curve. (02 marks)
uneb 1998 p220/1
19. a) What is meant by **consumer surplus**? (01 mark)
b) Study the table below and answer the question that follows.

Price in Shs	Quantity
650	1
600	2
550	3
500	4
450	5
400	6

Calculate the consumer surplus when the market price is Shs 500 and 4 units are bought. (03 marks)

20. a) What is **consumer's surplus**?

b) Study the table below and answer the question that follows.

Price consumers are willing to pay (Shs)	Units purchased
9,000	1
8,000	2
7,000	3
6,000	4
5,000	5
4,000	6
3,000	7
2,000	8

Calculate the consumer's surplus for the first 5 units of the commodity purchased.

(02 marks)

PES 2016 P220/1

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

Price consumers are 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?

(01 mark)

(ii) Calculate the consumer's surplus if 4 units of the commodity were purchased at shs 150.

(03 marks)

UNEB 2001 P220/2

22. a) Distinguish between **producers' surplus** and **consumers' surplus**.

(02 marks)

b) 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

(02 marks)

UNEB 2013 P220/1

23. State any **four** cases of abnormal demand curves.

(04 marks)

PES 2016 P220/1

24. State any **four** reasons why a consumer buys less of a commodity when its price falls.

(04 marks)

UNEB 2004 P220/1

25. a) Distinguish between a **change in demand** and a **change in quantity demanded**. (02 marks)
 b) State any **two** factors that lead to an increase in demand in an economy. (02 marks)
 UTEC 2015 P220/1
26. a) Distinguish between **increase in demand** and **increase in quantity demanded**. (02 marks)
 b) Mention **two** causes of increase in commodity demand in Uganda. (02 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/2
27. a) State the law of supply. (01 mark)
 b) Mention any three factors that cause a decrease in supply of goods in an economy. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2014 P220/1
28. a) State the law of demand and supply. (02 marks)
 b) How is the price of a commodity determined in a laissez faire economy? (02 marks)
 UNEB 2008 P220/1
29. Give any **four** reasons why the labour supply curve may be regressive. (04 marks)
 UNEB 2001 P220/1
30. Distinguish between **change in supply** and **change in quantity supplied**. (04 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
31. a) What is meant by the term **elasticity of demand**? (01 mark)
 b) Mention any **three** factors which determine the elasticity of demand for a commodity. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2010 P220/1
32. a) Define **price elasticity of demand**. (01 mark)
 b) Give any **three** uses of price elasticity of demand in your country. (03 marks)
 WKS 2016 P220/2
33. a) Distinguish between **elasticity of demand** and **price elasticity of demand**. (02 marks)
 b) State any **two** factors that determine price elasticity of demand. (02 marks)
 UNEB 2016 P220/1
34. a) Define the term **income elasticity of demand**. (01 mark)
 b) Given that an increase in the income of a consumer from Shs 25,000 to Shs 40,000 resulted in a change in demand for a commodity from 780 units to 600 units, calculate the income elasticity of demand. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2015 P220/2
35. a) Define the term **income elasticity of demand**. (01 mark)
 b) State any three uses of income elasticity of demand in your country. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2009 P220/2
36. a) Define the term **income elasticity of demand**. (01 mark)
 b) Given that an individual's income increased from Shs 50,000 to Shs 80,000 per month and this led to an increase in the demand for a commodity by 10%, calculate the income elasticity of demand. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2003 P220/1
37. 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

- a) Calculate the income elasticity of demand for commodity **X**. (02 marks)

- b) What type of commodity is **X**? Give reasons for your answer. (02 marks)
UNEB 1998 P220/2
38. a) Define the term **income elasticity of demand**. (01 mark)
- b) Mr. Kasolo's income increased from Shs. 50,000 to Shs. 70,000 and as a result his demand for sodas increased from 215 bottles to 225 bottles. Calculate the income elasticity of demand. (03 marks)
BEC 2017 P220/2
39. a) Distinguish between **income elasticity of demand** and **price elasticity of demand**. (02 marks)
- b) State any **two** uses of the concept of price elasticity of demand in your country. (02 marks)
UNEB 2004 P220/2
40. a) Define **cross elasticity of demand**. (01 mark)
- b) An increase in the price of commodity **X** from Shs 2000 to Shs 3000 resulted into a rise in the quantity demanded of commodity **Y** by 100 units from 400 units. Calculate the cross elasticity of demand. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
41. a) What is meant by the term **cross elasticity of demand**? (01 mark)
- b) As the price of commodity **X** reduced from Shs 25,000 to Shs 18,000, Jemimah's demand for commodity **Z** increased from 15 kgs to 18 kgs. Calculate the cross elasticity of demand. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
42. a) Distinguish between price **elasticity of demand** and **cross elasticity of demand**. (02 marks)
- b) State **two** causes of price inelastic demand in Uganda. (02 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
43. a) Distinguish between **price elasticity of demand** and **cross elasticity of demand**. (02 marks)
- b) Calculate the cross elasticity of demand given that an increase in the price of a commodity **X** from Shs 1000 to Shs 1200 led to a decrease in the demand for a commodity **Z** by 80%. (02 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
44. a) Distinguish between **price elasticity of demand** and **cross elasticity of demand**. (02 marks)
- b) Given that the price of commodity **W** increased from £ 250 to £ 380 bringing about an increase in quantity demanded of commodity **P** from 55 units to 75 units, calculate the cross elasticity of demand. (02 marks)
NUTA 2015 P220/2
45. a) An increase in price of commodity **X** from Shs 2,720 to Shs 3,485 resulted into a change in quantity demanded of commodity **Y** from 1,580 units to 2,100 units, calculate the cross elasticity of demand. (03 marks)
- b) Name the relationship between goods **X** and **Y**. (01 mark)
PES 2016 P220/2
46. a) Given that the price of commodity **A** decreased by 20% and as a result the quantity demanded of commodity **B** increased from 50 units to 90 units per month, calculate the cross elasticity of demand. (03 marks)
- b) How are commodities **A** and **B** related? (01 mark)
PES 2016 P220/1
47. Given that the quantity demanded of a commodity **T** changed from 40 kgs to 60 kgs as a result of a change in price of a commodity **S** from Shs 2000 to Shs 1500.
- a) Calculate the cross elasticity of demand. (03 marks)
- b) What is the relationship between the two commodities? (01 mark)
PES 2016 P220/2

48. The change in price of commodity **A** from Shs 2000 to Shs 3000 resulted into an increase in the quantity demanded of another commodity **B** from 80 units to 100 units.
- Determine the coefficient of cross elasticity of demand for these commodities. (03 marks)
 - Identify commodities **A** and **B**. (01 mark)
- PES 2016 P220/1
49. a) Calculate the cross elasticity of demand if the price of cars falls from Ug. Shs 20,000,000 to Ug. Shs 16,000,000 per car and the quantity demanded of fuel increases from 400,000 litres to 600,000 litres. (03 marks)
- State the relationship between cars and fuel. (01 mark)
- PES 2016 P220/2
50. a) An increase in price of commodity **Z** from shillings 1300 to shillings 1850 led to an increase in quantity demanded of commodity **Y** from 110 units to 138 units. Calculate the relevant elasticity of demand. (03 marks)
- State the relationship between the two commodities. (01 mark)
- WKS 2014 P220/2
51. a) Given that an increase in the price of commodity **X** from Shs 1500 to Shs 1800 resulted into a change in quantity demanded for commodity **Y** from 600 units to 570 units; calculate the cross elasticity of demand. (02 marks)
- State the relationship between commodities **X** and **Y**. (02 marks)
- UNEB 2012 P220/1
52. a) Calculate the cross elasticity of demand if the price of Commodity **X** falls from Uganda shillings (Ug. Sh.) 2,000,000 to Ug. Sh. 1,600,000 per unit and the quantity demanded of commodity **Y** increases from 40,000 to 60,000 units. (03 marks)
- State the relationship between commodities **X** and **Y**. (01 mark)
- UNEB 2007 P220/2
53. a) Given that the price of a commodity **Y** decreased from Shs 15,000 to Shs 10,000 and the quantity demanded of a commodity **Z** increased from 200,000 kg to 600,000 kg, calculate the cross elasticity of demand for commodity **Z**. (02 marks)
- State the relationship between commodities **Y** and **Z**. (01 mark)
- UNEB 2002 P220/1
54. a) Calculate the cross elasticity of demand for Commodity **Y** in the table below: (02 marks)
- | Year | Price of commodity X
(in Shs) | Quantity demanded
Of commodity Y (kg) |
|------|---|---|
| 1998 | 12,000 | 300,000 |
| 1999 | 10,000 | 500,000 |
- State the relationship between commodities **X** and **Y**. (02 marks)
- UNEB 1999 P220/2
55. a) Define **elasticity of supply**. (01 mark)
- Mention **three** causes of low price elasticity of supply in your country. (03 marks)
- UTEC 2015 P220/2
56. a) What is **price elasticity of supply**? (01 mark)
- Mention any **three** causes of price inelastic supply of agricultural products in your country. (03 marks)
- UNSE 2015 P220/2

57. Given that the supply of a commodity **P** has increased from 400 units to 600 units per week due to a decrease in price for commodity **Z** from Shs 100 to Shs 80 per unit.
- a) Calculate the elasticity of supply of commodity **P**. (02 marks)
 - b) Give two possible examples of **P** and **Z**. (02 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/1
58. a) What is meant by **price mechanism**? (01 mark)
- b) State any **three** limitations of price mechanism in the allocation of resources in your country. (03 marks)
- CRTA 2015 P220/2
59. a) Distinguish between **maximum price** and **minimum price**. (02 marks)
- b) Mention any **two** reasons for fixing maximum price in an economy. (02 marks)
- MEC 2016 P220/1
60. a) What is meant by the term **price support**? (01 mark)
- b) Give **three** advantages for use of price floor in an economy. (03 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/1

SECTION B

1. a) Define the term **demand**. (02 marks)
 - b) Discuss the determinants of demand. (18 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/1
PES 2016 P220/2
2. a) Define the term **composite demand**. (02 marks)
 - b) Explain the factors that lead to high demand of a commodity. (18 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/1
3. a) Distinguish between **complementary demand** and **competitive demand**. (04 marks)
 - b) Explain the factors that lead to low demand in Uganda. (16 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/2
4. a) State the law of demand. (02 marks)
 - b) Why do people demand for goods? (06 marks)
 - c) Account for the negative slope of the normal demand curve. (12 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/1
5. a) Discuss the reasons for the downward slope of the demand curve. (10 marks)
 - b) Explain the factors that violate the law of demand in Uganda. (10 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/2
6. a) Why is more of a commodity demanded as its price is reduced? (10 marks)
 - b) Under what circumstances may demand for a commodity reduce when its price is reduced? (10 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/1
7. a) Distinguish between a **change in demand** and a **change in quantity demanded**. (04 marks)
 - b) Explain the factors that cause a change in demand for a commodity. (16 marks)
- UNEB 2007 P220/1
8. a) Distinguish between **complementary demand** and **competitive demand**. (04 marks)
 - b) Account for instabilities in demand for a commodity in your country. (16 marks)
- UTIS 2016 P220/2
9. a) Differentiate between **composite demand** and **complementary demand**. (04 marks)

- b) Discuss the reasons for continued instabilities in the demand for a commodity in your country. (16 marks)
MEC 2015 P220/2
10. a) What is a **decrease in demand**? (02 marks)
- b) Explain the factors that lead to a decrease in demand of a commodity. (18 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
11. a) Distinguish between **increase in demand** and **increase in quantity demanded**. (04 marks)
- b) Explain the factors that can lead to increase in demand of a commodity in an economy. (16 marks)
KSPA 2015 P220/1
12. a) Differentiate between joint **demand** and **competitive demand**. (04 marks)
- b) Explain the conditions that may lead to an increase in demand of a commodity in Uganda. (16 marks)
BEC 2017 P220/2
13. a) Define the term **supply**. (02 marks)
- b) Explain the factors that influence the supply of a commodity in an economy. (18 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
14. a) Distinguish between **change in supply** and **change in quantity supplied**. (04 marks)
- b) Explain the factors that lead to change in commodity supply in your country. (16 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
15. a) Differentiate between an **increase in supply** and a **change in supply**. (04 marks)
- b) Explain the factors that lead to change in supply of a commodity. (16 marks)
JJEB 2016 P220/1
16. a) Distinguish between **competitive supply** and **joint supply**. (04 marks)
- b) Examine the causes of a change in the supply of commodities in an economy. (16 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
17. a) Distinguish between an **increase in supply** and an **increase in quantity supplied** of a commodity. (04 marks)
- b) Explain the factors that lead to an increase in supply of a commodity. (16 marks)
UNEB 2009 P220/1
18. a) Differentiate between **competitive supply** and **joint supply**. (04 marks)
- b) Explain the conditions that may lead to a decrease in the supply of a commodity in your country. (16 marks)
UNEB 2012 P220/2
19. a) Give four examples of competitive supply. (04 marks)
- b) Explain the factors that lead to an increase in supply of a commodity in an economy. (16 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
20. a) Distinguish between **elasticity of demand** and **price elasticity of demand**. (04 marks)
- b) Explain the factors that influence price elasticity of demand in an economy. (16 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
21. a) Distinguish between **elasticity of demand** and **cross elasticity of demand**. (04 marks)
- b) Explain the factors that influence the price elasticity of demand for a product. (16 marks)
JJEB 2015 P220/1
22. a) Distinguish between **price elasticity of demand** and **income elasticity of demand**. (04 marks)
- b) Explain the factors that influence price elasticity of demand. (16 marks)
UNEB 2005 P220/1

23. a) Study the table below showing income and answer the questions that follow.

Income (Shs)	Quantity demanded of X (Kgs)
20,000	40,000
40,000	60,000

- (i) calculate the income elasticity of demand for commodity X. (02 marks)
- (ii) state the nature of commodity X, give reasons for your answer. (02 marks)
- b) Examine the factors that influence the price elasticity of demand. (16 marks)
- MKJB 2016 P220/1
24. a) Differentiate between **income elasticity of demand** and **price elasticity of demand**. (04 marks)
- b) Explain the causes of low price elasticity of demand in an economy. (16 marks)
- WKS 2015 P220/1
25. a) Distinguish between **low price elasticity of demand** and **high price elasticity of demand**. (04 marks)
- b) Examine the factors that lead to low price elasticity of demand in your country. (16 marks)
- JJEB 2015 P220/2
26. a) What are the uses of price elasticity of demand in an economy? (06 marks)
- b) Explain the factors that make the demand for a commodity inelastic in an economy. (14 marks)
- BEC 2017 P220/1
27. a) Distinguish between **elasticity of supply** and **price elasticity of supply**. (04 marks)
- b) Explain the factors that influence price elasticity of supply in an economy. (16 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/1
28. a) What is meant by **price elasticity of supply**? (02 marks)
- b) Outline any four uses of price elasticity of supply in Uganda. (04 marks)
- c) Discuss the factors that influence price elasticity of supply in Uganda. (14 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/2
29. Study the supply schedule below and answer the questions which follow.

	A	B	C	D
Price of maize in Shs/kg	10	20	30	40
Quantity of maize supplied in kg	50	100	150	200

- a) (i) Draw a supply curve using the information in the schedule. (02 marks)
- (ii) Calculate the price elasticity of supply for the commodity from point A to D. (02 marks)
- b) Examine the factors that influence the quantity of a commodity supplied in an economy. (16 marks)
- UNEB 2006 P220/1
30. a) Distinguish between **joint supply** and **competitive supply**. (04 marks)
- b) Account for low price elasticity of supply in your country. (16 marks)
- MEC 2016 P220/2
31. a) What is **price-profit mechanism**? (02 marks)
- b) State any four assumptions of price mechanism. (04 marks)
- c) Explain the implications of price mechanism in resource allocation. (14 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/1
32. a) What is meant by the term **price mechanism**? (02 marks)
- b) Explain the factors that influence the price mechanism in resource allocation. (18 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/1

33. a) What is meant by the term **price mechanism**? (04 marks)
 b) Explain the role of price mechanism in the allocation of resources in an economy. (16 marks)
 UNEB 2003 P220/1
34. a) Discuss the role of price mechanism in resource allocation. (08 marks)
 b) What are the effects of relying on price mechanism in an economy? (12 marks)
 UTEC 2015 P220/1
35. a) Examine the role of price mechanism in an economy. (10 marks)
 b) What are the limitations of the price mechanism in allocating resources? (10 marks)
 UNEB 2004 P220/2
36. a) Discuss the demerits of relying on price mechanism in an economy. (10 marks)
 b) Explain the measures that can be taken to control the shortcomings of price mechanism in an economy. (10 marks)
 MEC 2016 P220/1
 UTIS 2016 P220/1
37. a) Why should price mechanism be interfered with in an economy? (10 marks)
 b) Suggest the measures to control the shortcomings of price mechanism. (10 marks)
 NBT A 2015 P220/1
 MEC 2015 P220/1
38. a) Account for government interference in the operation of price mechanism. (10 marks)
 b) Explain the factors that limit effective operation of the price mechanism in your country. (10 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/2
39. a) Why may a government impose price controls in an economy? (10 marks)
 b) Examine the implications of price controls in an economy. (10 marks)
 UNEB 2017 P220/1
40. a) Differentiate between **price control** and **price discrimination**. (04 marks)
 b) Examine the merits and demerits of price control in an economy. (16 marks)
 UNEB 2002 P220/1
41. a) Distinguish between **price control** and **price support**. (04 marks)
 b) Examine the merits and demerits of price control in an economy. (16 marks)
 UNEB 2000 P220/1
42. a) Differentiate between **maximum price legislation** and **minimum price legislation**. (06 marks)
 b) Examine the merits and demerits of government price control. (14 marks)
 UNEB 1998 P220/1
43. a) Differentiate between **price ceiling** and **price floor**. (04 marks)
 b) Explain the effects of price control in an economy. (16 marks)
 UNEB 2001 P220/1
44. a) Distinguish between **maximum** and **minimum** price legislation. (04 marks)
 b) Why may the use of price controls be avoided? (16 marks)
 UNEB 2010 P220/1
45. a) How are prices determined in your country? (06 marks)
 b) Account for the price instability of agricultural products in your country. (14 marks)
 UNEB 2006 P220/2
46. a) Why do prices of agricultural products fluctuate? (10 marks)
 b) What are the effects of agricultural price fluctuations on an economy? (10 marks)
 UNEB 2012 P220/1
47. a) Explain the causes of agricultural price fluctuations in your country. (10 marks)

- b) What are the effects of such price fluctuations in your country? (10 marks)
UNEB 2001 P220/2
48. a) Account for the price fluctuations of agricultural products in an economy. (10 marks)
b) Suggest measures that should be taken to stabilise prices of agricultural products in an economy. (10 marks)
UNEB 2015 P220/1
49. a) Explain the causes of agricultural price fluctuations in your country. (12 marks)
b) What measures should be taken to solve this problem? (08 marks)
UNEB 1998 P220/2
50. a) Why is there need to stabilise prices of agricultural products in an economy? (10 marks)
b) Describe the measures that should be adopted to stabilise prices of agricultural products in developing countries. (10 marks)
UNEB 2014 P220/1
51. a) What are the effects of agricultural price fluctuations on an economy? (10 marks)
b) Suggest measures that can be taken to stabilise prices of agricultural products in an economy. (10 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1

PRODUCTION

SECTION A

1. a) Define the term **production**. (01 mark)
b) Mention any **three** agents of production in your country. (03 marks)
UNEB 1998 P220/2
2. a) Define the term **subsistence production**. (01 mark)
b) Give any **three** demerits of a large subsistence sector. (03 marks)
UNEB 2010 P220/2
3. a) What is meant by **subsistence output**? (01 mark)
b) Give any **three** demerits of a large subsistence sector in your county. (03 marks)
UNEB 2002 P220/2
4. a) What is meant by **subsistence sector**? (01 mark)
b) Mention **three** reasons for a large subsistence sector in your country. (03 marks)
UTIS 2016 P220/2
5. a) What is meant by **factor prices**? (01 mark)
b) Name **three** different factor prices in an economy. (03 marks)
UNEB 2006 P220/2
6. a) Distinguish between **quasi rent** and **economic rent**. (02 marks)
b) State any **two** factors that influence the level of economic rent. (02 marks)
UNEB 2002 P220/1
7. a) Distinguish between **quasi rent** and **economic rent**. (02 marks)
b) Why are payments to land always considered economic rent? (02 marks)
UNEB 2000 P220/1
8. a) Differentiate between **commercial rent** and **economic rent**. (02 marks)
b) Given that a factor of production receives a transfer earning of Ug. Shs 100,000 and its economic rent is twice its transfer earnings, calculate the factor's actual earnings. (02 marks)

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|--|--------------------------------|
| 9. a) Distinguish between commercial rent and economic rent . | UNEB 1998 P220/1
(02 marks) |
| b) Give any two determinants of economic rent in Uganda. | (02 marks) |
| 10. a) Differentiate between transfer earnings and economic rent . | UNEB 2017 P220/2
(02 marks) |
| b) Given that a factor of production earns Shs. 500,000 and its transfer earnings is a half the actual earnings. Calculate the factor's economic rent. | (02 marks) |
| 11. a) Distinguish between transfer earnings and economic rent . | WKS 2016 P220/1
(02 marks) |
| b) Mention any two factors that determine the level of economic rent. | (02 marks) |
| 12. a) What is meant by the term labour productivity ? | PES 2016 P220/1
(01 mark) |
| b) Mention any three causes of low labour productivity in Uganda. | (03 marks) |
| 13. a) What is meant by the term productivity of labour ? | UNEB 2016 P220/2
(01 mark) |
| b) Mention any three factors which determine the productivity of labour in your country. | (03 marks) |
| 14. a) Define the term labour productivity . | UNEB 2003 P220/2
(01 marks) |
| b) Suggest any three ways to increase labour productivity in Uganda. s | (03 marks) |
| 15. a) Define the term labour efficiency . | PES 2016 P220/2
(01 mark) |
| b) Give any three factors that determine labour efficiency in an economy. | (03 marks) |
| 16. a) Distinguish between labour mobility and efficiency of labour . | UNEB 2009 P220/1
(02 marks) |
| b) State any two factors which influence the efficiency of labour in an economy. | (02 marks) |
| 17. a) Distinguish between labour productivity and labour efficiency . | UNEB 2005 P220/1
(02 marks) |
| b) State two factors that influence labour efficiency in an economy. | (02 marks) |
| 18. a) What is meant by the term labour mobility ? | PES 2016 P220/1
(01 mark) |
| b) Suggest any three ways of increasing geographical mobility of labour in your country. | (03 marks) |
| 19. a) Define the term occupational mobility of labour . | UNEB 2010 P220/2
(01 mark) |
| b) Give any three factors which limit occupational mobility of labour in your country. | (03 marks) |
| 20. Mention any four factors which limit occupational mobility of labour in your country. | UNEB 2007 P220/2
(04 marks) |
| 21. a) Define the term labour force . | UNEB 2001 P220/2
(01 mark) |
| b) Give any three determinants of the size of labour force in your country. | (03 marks) |
| 22. a) Define the term labour force . | UNEB 2008 P220/2
(01 mark) |
| b) Mention any three factors which determine the size of the labour force in an economy. | (03 marks) |
| 23. a) Distinguish between labour force and labour supply . | UNEB 2006 P220/1
(02 marks) |
| b) State any two limitations of labour supply. | (02 marks) |

24. a) What is meant by demand for labour ?	PES 2016 P220/1 (01 mark)
b) Mention any three factors which determine the demand for labour in an economy.	(03 marks) UNEB 1998 P220/1
25. a) Distinguish between labour demand and labour supply .	(02 marks)
b) Mention any two factors responsible for the low labour supply in your country.	(02 marks) KSPA 2015 P220/2
26. a) What is meant by the term capital accumulation ?	(01 mark)
b) Mention any three factors that limit capital accumulation in an economy.	(03 marks) UNEB 2008 P220/1
27. a) Distinguish between human capital and capital accumulation .	(02 marks)
b) Under what circumstances may capital accumulation be low in an economy?	(02 marks) MKJB 2013 P220/1
28. a) Differentiate between interest and profit .	(02 marks)
b) Calculate the compound interest earned on the principal sum of Shs 100,000 lent for a period of three years at an interest rate of 10% per annum.	(02 marks) UNEB 2002 P220/1
29. a) Distinguish between interest and rent .	(02 marks)
b) Mention any two determinants of interest rates in your country.	(02 marks) UNEB 1999 P220/2
30. a) Define the term marginal efficiency of capital .	(01 mark)
b) Give any three factors that determine marginal efficiency of capital in your country.	(03 marks) UNEB 2000 P220/1
31. a) What is meant by marginal efficiency of capital ?	(01 mark)
b) Mention three ways of increasing the marginal efficiency of capital in your country.	(03 marks) WKS 2015 P220/2
32. a) Distinguish between economic profits and normal profits .	(02 marks)
b) Mention any two factors that influence the level of profits in your country.	(02 marks) UNEB 2013 P220/2
33. a) Distinguish between normal profit and pure profit .	(02 marks)
b) How is normal profit determined under perfect competition?	(02 marks) UNEB 2007 P220/1
34. a) Distinguish between normal profit and supernormal profit .	(02 marks)
b) Mention any two determinants of profit in your country.	(02 marks) UNEB 2005 P220/2
35. a) What is meant by factor mobility ?	(01 mark)
b) Mention any three factors that affect factor mobility in an economy.	(03 marks) CRTA 2015 P220/1
36. a) What is meant by factor mobility ?	(01 mark)
b) Give any three barriers to factor mobility in your country.	(03 marks) UNEB 2003 P220/2
37. a) Define the term localisation of industries .	(01 mark)
b) State any three problems which result from localisation of industries.	(03 marks)

38. a) Define the term industrial inertia .	UNEB 1998 P220/1 (01 mark)
b) Why should the government influence the location of an industry?	(03 marks) UNEB 2008 P220/2
39. a) Distinguish between industrial inertia and industrial localisation .	(02 marks)
b) Give two circumstances under which government may influence location of industries in your country.	(02 marks) ACTK 2015 P220/2
40. a) Differentiate between vertical and horizontal integration of firms.	(02 marks)
b) Give any two factors limiting the integration of firms in Uganda.	(02 marks) UNEB 2016 P220/2
41. a) Distinguish between lateral integration and conglomerate integration of firms.	(02 marks)
b) Give any two conditions necessary for the success of lateral integration of firms.	(02 marks) UNEB 2010 P220/1
42. a) Distinguish between lateral merging and conglomerate merging of firms.	(02 marks)
b) State any two factors that may hinder the merging of firms in an economy.	(02 marks) PES 2016 P220/1
43. a) Distinguish between lateral merging and conglomerate merging .	(02 marks)
b) Give two reasons for merging of firms in your country.	(02 marks) WKS 2014 P220/2
44. a) Distinguish between vertical and horizontal merging of firms.	(02 marks)
b) Give any two reasons for the merging of firms in your country.	(02 marks) UNEB 2009 P220/2
45. a) Distinguish between vertical merging and horizontal merging of firms.	(02 marks)
b) Mention any two advantages of horizontal merging of firms.	(02 marks) UNEB 2008 P220/1
46. a) Differentiate between horizontal and vertical merging of firms.	(02 marks)
b) State any two reasons for the merging of firms.	(02 marks) UNEB 2006 P220/2
47. a) Distinguish between horizontal integration and vertical integration of firms.	(02 marks)
b) State two advantages of horizontal integration of firms.	(02 marks) UNEB 2003 P220/1
48. a) Distinguish between vertical integration and horizontal integration of firms.	(02 marks)
b) Mention any two merits of integration of firms.	(02 marks) UNEB 1999 P220/1
49. a) Distinguish between forward linkages and backward linkages .	(02 marks)
b) Give any two examples of backward linkages in your country.	(02 marks) UNEB 1999 P220/2
50. a) Distinguish between vertical merging and conglomerate merging of firms.	(02 marks)
b) State two reasons for the merging of firms.	(02 marks) MEC 2016 P220/2
51. a) Distinguish between average product and marginal product .	(02 marks)
b) State any two factors that may lead to an increase in the marginal product of labour.	(02 marks) UNEB 2012 P220/1
52. a) Differentiate between marginal product of labour and average product of labour .	(02 marks)

- b) Mention any **two** factors which may increase the average product of labour in an economy. (02 marks)
UNEB 2004 P220/1
53. a) State the **law of variable proportions**. (01 mark)
b) Mention any **three** assumptions underlying this law. (03 marks)
UNEB 2007 P220/1
54. a) State the **law of variable proportions**. (01 mark)
b) Give any **three** assumptions underlying the law of variable proportions. (03 marks)
UNEB 2000 P220/1
55. a) State the law of **diminishing returns**. (01 mark)
b) State any **three** assumptions of the law of diminishing returns. (03 marks)
UNEB 2017 P220/1
56. Distinguish between:
(i) Total costs and marginal costs of a firm. (02 marks)
(ii) Break-even and shut-down point of a firm. (02 marks)
UNEB 2007 P220/1
57. Given that the firm's output is 2000 units and its fixed cost is Shs 50,000 while the variable cost is Shs 75 per unit, calculate;
(i) The total cost of the firm (02 marks)
(ii) The average fixed cost of the firm (02 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
58. Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.
- | Salt (kg) | Total revenue (Shs) | Total costs |
|-----------|---------------------|-------------|
| 8 | 3,200 | 2,400 |
| 12 | 4,800 | 3,600 |
- (i) Calculate the price of salt per kilogram. (02 marks)
(ii) What is the profit per kilo of salt when output is 12? (02 marks)
MKJB 2015 P220/1
59. a) Distinguish between **break-even point** and **shutdown point** of a firm. (02 marks)
b) State any **two** reasons why a firm may continue to operate below the break-even point. (02 marks)
UNEB 2003 P220/1
60. a) What are **infant industries**? (01 mark)
b) Suggest any **three** ways of protecting infant industries in your country. (03 marks)
UNEB 2002 P220/2
61. a) Define the term **marginal revenue**. (01 mark)
b) State the relationship between average revenue and marginal revenue of a perfectly competitive firm. (03 marks)
UNEB 1999 P220/1
62. a) Distinguish between **average revenue** and **marginal revenue**. (02 marks)
b) Establish that Average revenue = Price (02 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
63. a) Differentiate between **marginal cost** and **marginal revenue**. (02 marks)
b) What is the importance of marginal cost and marginal revenue concepts in production? (02 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2

64. a) Differentiate between **average cost** and **marginal cost**. (02 marks)
 b) State any **two** ways of reducing average cost by a producer. (02 marks)
 WKS 2014 P220/1
65. What is the relationship between marginal cost and average cost? (04 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
66. a) Distinguish between **fixed costs** and **variable costs**. (02 marks)
 b) Mention any **two** examples of fixed costs incurred by firms in Uganda. (02 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/2
67. a) Distinguish between **economies of scale** and **returns to scale**. (02 marks)
 b) Explain the relationship between economies of scale and returns to scale. (02 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
68. Explain and illustrate how normal profits are determined under perfect competition. (04 marks)
 WKS 2015 P220/1
69. a) Distinguish between **equilibrium of a firm** and **equilibrium of an industry**. (02 marks)
 b) Mention **two** necessary conditions for a firm in a perfectly competitive industry to be in equilibrium. (02 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
70. a) Distinguish between **excess capacity** and **over production**. (02 marks)
 b) Give any **two** causes of excess capacity in your country. (02 marks)
 UNEB 2001 P220/2
71. a) Distinguish between **sheltered monopoly** and **natural monopoly**. (02 marks)
 b) Give two ways of controlling monopoly power in your country. (02 marks)
 MEC 2015 P220/2
72. State any **four** factors that have given rise to monopoly in your country. (04 marks)
 UNEB 1998 P220/2
73. a) What is meant by **price discrimination**? (01 mark)
 b) Give any three conditions necessary for the success of price discrimination in an economy. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2010 P220/2
74. a) What is meant by **price discrimination**? (01 mark)
 b) State **three** necessary conditions for price discrimination to succeed. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2006 P220/1
75. a) Distinguish between **price legislation** and **price discrimination**. (02 marks)
 b) State any **two** merits of price discrimination in a market economy. (02 marks)
 UTIS 2016 P220/1
76. a) Distinguish between **price discrimination** and **price leadership**. (02 marks)
 b) State any **two** conditions for the success of price discrimination in your country. (02 marks)
 JJEB 2015 P220/2
77. a) Distinguish between **price support** and **price discrimination**. (02 marks)
 b) State any **two** conditions necessary for the effectiveness of price discrimination. (02 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/2
78. a) Define product differentiation. (01 mark)
 b) State **three** methods of product differentiation. (03 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
79. a) Differentiate between **perfect oligopoly** and **imperfect oligopoly**. (02 marks)
 b) Give any **two** advantages of oligopolistic markets to the consumer. (02 marks)

80. a) Differentiate between **perfect oligopoly** and **imperfect oligopoly**. (02 marks)
 b) Mention **two** measures used to increase sales by oligopoly firms in your country. (02 marks)
81. a) What is meant by **non-price competition**? (01 mark)
 b) Mention **three** forms of non-price competition used in developing countries. (03 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/1

SECTION B

1. a) Distinguish between **efficiency of labour** and **mobility of labour**. (04 marks)
 b) Explain the factors that determine the efficiency of labour in an economy. (16 marks)
2. a) Distinguish between **labour productivity** and **labour efficiency**. (04 marks)
 b) Explain the factors affecting labour efficiency in Uganda. (16 marks)
3. a) Distinguish between **efficiency of labour** and **productivity of labour**. (04 marks)
 b) Examine the factors that reduce labour efficiency in your country. (16 marks)
4. a) Distinguish between **labour supply** and **labour force**. (04 marks)
 b) Explain the factors that determine labour supply in an economy. (16 marks)
5. a) Distinguish between **horizontal mobility** and **vertical mobility of labour**. (04 marks)
 b) Explain the determinants of labour mobility. (16 marks)
6. a) Explain the role of capital in the development of your country. (10 marks)
 b) Discuss the factors that influence capital accumulation in your country. (10 marks)
7. a) Discuss the role of capital in the development of Uganda. (10 marks)
 b) What are the factors that limit capital accumulation in Uganda? (10 marks)
8. a) Define the term **capital accumulation**. (02 marks)
 b) Explain the factors that limit capital accumulation in an economy. (18 marks)
9. a) Distinguish between capital formation and capital appreciation. (04 marks)
 b) Explain the factors that determine the level of capital formation in your country. (16 marks)
10. a) Distinguish between **capital formation** and **capital depreciation**. (04 marks)
 b) Explain the factors that limit capital formation in developing countries. (16 marks)
11. a) Distinguish between a **firm** and an **industry**. (04 marks)
 b) Account for the survival of small scale firms in your country. (16 marks)
12. a) Distinguish between a **firm** and an **industry**. (04 marks)
 b) Assess the role of small scale industries in the development of an economy. (16 marks)

13. a) Account for the dominance of small scale firms in your country. (10 marks)
 b) Explain the problems faced by small scale firms in your country. (10 marks)
 UNSE 2015 P220/2
14. a) Account for the survival of small scale firms alongside large scale firms in your country. (10 marks)
 b) Examine the merits of small scale firms in your country. (10 marks)
 MKJB 2015 P220/2
15. a) Differentiate between **location** and **localisation of an industry**. (04 marks)
 b) Assess the impact of localisation of industries in your country. (16 marks)
 UNEB 2014 P220/2
16. a) Explain the factors which determine the growth of a firm in an economy? (10 marks)
 b) Why may a firm continue to operate even when its Average Variable Costs (AVC) are greater than its Average Revenue (AR)? (10 marks)
 UNEB 2004 P220/1
17. a) Distinguish between **horizontal integration** and **vertical integration** of firms in an industry. (04 marks)
 b) Explain the merits and demerits of integration of firms in an economy. (16 marks)
 UNEB 2005 P220/1
18. a) Giving examples, distinguish between **vertical merging** and **lateral merging** of firms. (04 marks)
 b) Examine the economic factors that make the merging of firms difficult. (08 marks)
 c) Give the demerits of merging of firms in an economy. (06 marks)
 ACTK 2015 P220/1
19. a) Differentiate between **vertical merging** and **horizontal merging**. (04 marks)
 b) What are the merits and demerits of merging of firms in an economy? (16 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
20. a) Differentiate between **lateral merging** and **conglomerate merging**. (04 marks)
 b) Account for survival of small scale firms despite the economies of scale enjoyed by large scale firms in your country. (16 mark)
 NBTA 2015 P220/2
21. a) Differentiate between **internal economies** and **external economies of scale**. (04 marks)
 b) Account for the continued existence of small-scale firms in your country. (16 marks)
 UNEB 2010 P220/2
22. a) Complete the table below

Output	TFC	TVC	TC	MC	ATC	AFC	AVC
0	100	0	100	-	-	-	-
1	100	400	-	-	500	100	400
2	100	700	-	-	400	50	350
3	100	900	-	-	333.3	33.3	300
4	100	1200	-	-	325	25	300
5	100	1550	-	-	330	20	310

Find the Total costs (TC) and Marginal costs (MC) for the 5 units of the commodity produced.

- (10 marks)
- b) Explain any five internal economies of scale enjoyed by firms in Uganda. (10 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/2
23. a) Account for the survival of small-scale firms alongside large-scale firms in your country. (10 marks)

- b) What are the merits of small-scale firms in your country? (10 marks)
UNEB 2008 P220/2
24. a) Distinguish between a **firm** and an **industry**. (04 marks)
- b) Assess the role of small-scale industries in the development of your country. (16 marks)
UNEB 2002 P220/2
25. a) Define **small scale industries**. (02 marks)
- b) Assess the role of small scale industries in the development of Uganda. (18 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2

26. a) Given the table below, use it to answer the questions that follow.

Fixed factor	Variable factor	Total product	Average product	Marginal product
4	0	0	-	-
4	1	4	-	-
4	2	14	-	-
4	3	25.5	-	-
4	4	40	-	-
4	5	60	-	-
4	6	72	-	-
4	7	77	-	-
4	8	80	-	-
4	9	81	-	-
4	10	75	-	-

- (i) calculate the average product of the variable factor. (06 marks)
- (ii) calculate the marginal product of the variable factor. (06 marks)
- b) What are the factors influencing the productivity of workers in LDCs? (08 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
27. a) Explain the assumptions underlying firms under perfect competition. (08 marks)
- b) What are the merits and demerits of small scale firms in your country? (12 marks)
ACTK 2015 P220/2
28. a) Describe the characteristics of a perfectly competitive market. (08 marks)
- b) Explain how profits are determined under perfect competition both in the short run and long run. (12 marks)
WKS 2015 P220/1
WKS 2014 P220/1
29. a) What are the features of a perfectly competitive market? (08 marks)
- b) Explain the merits and demerits of a perfectly competitive market. (12 marks)
KSPA 2015 P220/1
30. a) How are profits maximised in perfect competition market in the short run? (08 marks)
- b) Examine the advantages and disadvantages of a perfectly competitive market. (12 marks)
UNEB 2006 P220/1
31. a) How are profits maximised in a perfect competition market in the short run? (08 marks)
- b) Examine the advantages and disadvantages of a perfectly competitive market. (12 marks)
UNEB 2003 P220/1
32. a) How are profits maximised in a perfectly competitive market? (12 marks)
- b) Examine the merits of a perfectly competitive market. (08 marks)
JJEB 2015 P220/1

33. a) Distinguish between **shut-down** and **break-even point** of a firm. (04 marks)
 b) Why may a firm continue operating even if its revenue does not cover the fixed costs? (16 marks)
 UNEB 2014 P220/1

34. a) Given the table below:

Output	Total cost
0	600
3	1650
4	1860
5	2100
6	2400
7	2800
8	3400
9	4300
10	5800

- (i) What is the average fixed cost when output is 10? (01 mark)
 (ii) What is the average variable cost when output is 4? (01 mark)
 (iii) What level of output represents the break-even point of the firm? (03 marks)
 (iv) What level of output represents the shut-down point of the firm? (04 marks)
 (v) If the marginal revenue is constant at 600 per unit of output, what would be the equilibrium level of output? (03 marks)
 b) State and explain four reasons why firms of different sizes may exist in the same industry.

(08 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1

35. a) Given the table below, answer the questions that follow.

Output	Total cost
0	30
1	60
2	70
3	75
4	80
5	90
6	102
7	119
8	140

Calculate;

- (i) Average supplementary cost when output is 5
 (ii) Average prime cost when output is 3.
 (iii) Marginal cost when output is 2.
 (iv) At what level of output is the firm at break-even point?
 (v) At what level of output is the firm at shutdown point? (10 marks)
 b) Why may a firm continue operating below the break-even point? (10 marks)

PES 2016 P220/1

36. a) What are the underlying assumptions of monopoly? (06 marks)
 b) Why should monopoly be discouraged in an economy? (14 marks)

37. a) Illustrate how profits are maximised under monopoly.	MEC 2015 P220/1 (08 marks)
b) Explain the merits and demerits of monopoly in an economy.	(12 marks) UNEB 2009 P220/1 UNEB 1999 P220/2
38. a) How are profits maximised in a monopoly market situation?	(08 marks)
b) Examine the merits and demerits of monopoly in an economy.	(12 marks) UNEB 2004 P220/1
39. a) With help of a diagram, explain how a monopolist firm maximises profits.	(08 marks)
b) Explain the implications of the existence of absolute monopoly in a developing country.	(12 marks) UNEB 2002 P220/1
40. a) Account for the rise of monopoly in your country.	(10 marks)
b) Examine the effects of monopoly in your country.	(10 marks) UNEB 2000 P220/1
41. a) Account for the rise of monopoly in an economy.	(10 marks)
b) Assess the impact of monopoly in an economy.	(10 marks) UNEB 2007 P220/1
42. a) What are the causes of monopoly power in an economy?	(10 marks)
b) Suggest measures that can be taken to control monopoly power in an economy.	(10 marks) CRTA 2015 P220/1
43. a) Explain the factors that give rise to monopoly power in Uganda.	(08 marks)
b) Why is there need to control monopoly power in Uganda?	(12 marks) PES 2016 P220/2
44. a) How does a monopoly firm maximise profits in the short run?	(06 marks)
b) Explain the implications of monopoly power in an economy.	(14 marks) MEC 2016 P220/1
45. a) Distinguish between price legislation and price discrimination .	(04 marks)
b) Explain the necessary conditions for the effectiveness of price discrimination.	(16 marks) UNEB 1999 P220/1
46. a) What are the similarities and distinguishing features between perfect competition and monopoly?	(10 marks)
b) Explain the equilibrium of a firm under perfect competition in the short run.	(10 marks) NBTA 2015 P220/1
47. a) What are the distinguishing features between perfect competition and monopoly?	(08 marks)
b) Explain the implications of the existence of monopoly in an economy.	(12 marks) PES 2016 P220/1
48. a) Describe the features of monopolistic competition.	(08 marks)
b) How does the firm under monopolistic competition maximise profits in the:	
(i) short run?	(06 marks)
(ii) long run?	(06 marks) UNEB 2010 P220/1 UNEB 1998 P220/1
49. a) What are the features of monopolistic competition in Uganda?	(08 marks)
b) Describe the forms of non-price competition used by monopolistic competitive firms in Uganda.	(12 marks) PES 2016 P220/2

50. a) How does a firm in a monopolistic competitive market determine output, price and profits in the long run? (06 marks)
 b) Explain the merits and demerits of monopolistic competition. (14 marks)
 UNEB 2013 P220/1
51. a) How does a firm under monopolistic competition maximise profit, output and revenue in the;
 (i) short run (04 marks)
 (ii) long run (04 marks)
 b) What are the merits and demerits of monopolistic competition in an economy? (12 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
52. a) Distinguish between **excess capacity** and **over production**. (04 marks)
 b) Account for the existence of small scale firms in your country. (16 marks)
 WKS 2015 P220/2
53. a) Explain the differences and similarities between pure monopoly and monopolistic competitive markets. (14 marks)
 b) How does the existence of monopolistic competitive markets affect producers in your country? (06 marks)
 UNEB 2012 P220/1
54. a) What are the;
 (i) similarities (06 marks)
 (ii) differences (06 marks)
 b) How are profits maximised by a firm under monopolistic competition in the long run? (12 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
55. a) Describe the features of an oligopolistic market. (08 marks)
 b) Examine the merits and demerits of oligopolistic markets. (12 marks)
 UNEB 2013 P220/1
56. a) Describe the features of an oligopolistic market. (10 marks)
 b) Explain the demerits of oligopolistic markets in an economy. (10 marks)
 UNEB 2008 P220/2
57. a) What are the features of oligopolistic markets in your country? (10 marks)
 b) Discuss the merits and demerits of oligopolistic markets in your country? (10 marks)
 UNEB 2007 P220/2
58. a) Examine the features of an oligopolistic market in an economy. (10 marks)
 b) Examine the demerits of an oligopolistic market in an economy. (10 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
59. a) What are the features of an oligopolistic market? (06 marks)
 b) Describe the forms of non-price competition used by oligopolistic firms in your country. (14 marks)
 UNEB 2001 P220/2
60. a) Outline the:
 (i) features of an oligopolistic market structure. (06 marks)
 (ii) advantages of an oligopolistic market to the consumers. (06 marks)
 b) Explain how an oligopolistic firm maximises profits in the short run. (08 marks)
 uneb 1998 p220/1
61. a) Distinguish between **perfect oligopoly** and **imperfect oligopoly**. (04 marks)
 b) Explain the merits and demerits of oligopolistic firms in your country. (16 marks)
 KSPA 2016 P220/2

62. a) Describe the features of an oligopoly market. (08 marks)
 b) How do oligopoly firms increase their market share in an economy? (12 marks)
 WKS 2016 P220/1
63. a) Explain the benefits of oligopoly in Uganda. (10 marks)
 b) Discuss the measures used oligopoly firms to promote sales in Uganda. (10 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/2
64. a) How are profits maximised by oligopoly firms in the short run? (06 marks)
 b) Explain the merits and demerits of oligopoly in an economy. (14 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1

NATIONAL INCOME

SECTION A

1. a) Define the term **National income**. (01 mark)
 b) Give **three** uses of national income statistics in your country. (03 marks)
 KSPA 2015 P220/2
2. a) Define the term **Gross Domestic Product**. (01 mark)
 b) Given that the country's GDP is Ushs. 60 trillion, net income from abroad is Ushs. 2 trillion, depreciation is Ushs. 1.5 trillion; Calculate the Net National Product (NNP). (03 marks)
 CRTA 2015 P220/2
3. a) What is meant by the term **Gross Domestic Product**? (01 mark)
 b) Given that Gross National Income is Shs 285,000,000 million and net income from abroad is Shs 25,000,000 million; calculate the Gross Domestic Product. (03 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/2
4. a) Define the term **Net National Product**. (01 mark)
 b) State any **three** statistical problems faced in computing national income in an economy. (03 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
5. a) Distinguish between **personal income** and **net income from abroad**. (02 marks)
 b) Give any **two** conceptual problems of measuring national income in a market economy. (02 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
6. a) Differentiate between **nominal** and **real Gross Domestic Product** (GDP). (02 marks)
 b) Given that a country's GDP is Shs 400 billion, net income from abroad is Shs 40 billion and depreciation is Shs 20 billion; calculate the Net National Product (NNP). (02 marks)
 UNEB 2012 P220/2
7. a) Distinguish between **real national income** and **nominal national income**. (02 marks)
 b) Given Gross Domestic Product, what adjustments are required to obtain Net National Product? (02 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/2
8. a) What is meant by the term **Gross Domestic Product**? (02 marks)
 b) Given GDP at factor cost, what adjustments are required to obtain NNP at market price? (02 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/2
9. Given NNP_{fc}, what adjustments would be made to arrive at GDP_{mp}? (04 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/2
10. a) Differentiate between **Gross Domestic Product** (GDP) and **Net Domestic Product** (NDP). (02 marks)

- b) Given GDP at factor cost for country Y is 300 billion €, indirect taxes (on expenditure) are 100 billion, subsidies are 150 billion €; calculate the country's GDP at market price. (02 marks)
UNEB 2009 P220/1
11. a) Define **real Gross National Product (GNP)**. (01 mark)
- b) Given that the nominal GNP of a country is Shs 240 billion and the consumer price index is 120; calculate real GNP of the country. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
12. a) Differentiate between **Gross National Product (GNP)** and **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**. (02 marks)
- b) Given that GDP at market prices is £ 500 billion, indirect taxes amount to £ 155 billion and subsidies are £ 200 billion: Calculate the GDP at factor cost. (02 marks)
UNEB 2006 P220/2
13. a) Distinguish between **Gross Domestic Product** and **Gross National Product**. (02 marks)
- b) Given that current GDP of a country is Shs. 78,520 billion, investment expenditure increased from Shs 2,840 billion to Shs 3,680 billion. Calculate the country's final level of income, if the marginal propensity to consume is 80%. (02 marks)
WKS 2016 P220/2
14. a) Distinguish between **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** and **Gross National Product (GNP)**. (02 marks)
- b) State any **two** uses of national income statistics in your country. (02 marks)
UNEB 2000 P220/2
15. a) Distinguish between **national income at market price** and **national income at factor cost**. (02 marks)
- b) Given that Gross National Income is Shs 275,000,000 million and the Net Income from abroad is Shs 15,000,000 million; calculate the Gross Domestic Income. (02 marks)
UNEB 2005 P220/1
16. a) Define the term **transfer payment**. (01 mark)
- b) Give **three** examples of transfer payments in an economy. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
17. a) Differentiate between **transfer earnings** and **transfer payments**. (02 marks)
- b) Give any **two** examples of transfer payments in your country. (02 marks)
UNEB 2014 P220/2
18. a) What is meant by the term **Real Gross Domestic Product**? (01 mark)
- b) Given that nominal Gross Domestic Product is Shs 150,000,000,000 and the consumer price index is 105, calculate the Real Gross Domestic Product. (03 marks)
UNEB 2015 P220/1
19. a) Define the term **real income**. (01 mark)
- b) State any **three** determinants of real income in an economy. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
20. a) Distinguish between **nominal income** and **real income**. (02 marks)
- b) Mention any **two** determinants of real income in your country. (02 marks)
UNEB 2005 P220/2
21. a) Distinguish between **nominal income** and **real income**. (02 marks)

- b) Mention any **two** determinants of real income. (02 marks)
UNEB 2001 P220/1
22. Given that a country's stock of machinery is valued at Ug. Shs 100 billion at the beginning of the year, the total output from the machinery during the year was Ug. Shs 500 billion, depreciation costs during the year were 20%, calculate the:
- (i) Value of depreciation (02 marks)
(ii) Net output during the year. (02 marks)
UNEB 2004 P220/1
23. Given that a country's stock of machinery is valued at shs 100 billion at the start of the year; the total output from these machines during the year was shs 500 billion; depreciation costs during the year were 20%; calculate the;
- (i) Value of depreciation. (02 marks)
(ii) Net output. (02 marks)
UNEB 2001 P220/1
24. a) Differentiate between **transfer earnings** and **transfer payments**. (02 marks)
b) State any **two** sources of transfer payments in your country. (02 marks)
UNEB 2003 P220/2
25. a) Distinguish between **standard of living** and **cost of living**. (02 marks)
b) State any **two** uses of price indices in an economy. (02 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
26. a) Define the term **per capita income**. (01 mark)
b) Given that the national income increased from 100 million dollars in period A to 300 million dollars in period B and the population increased from 20 million people in period A to 90 million people in period B, calculate the change in per capita income. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
27. Study the table below showing the population and GNP of countries **A** and **B** and answer the questions that follow.

Country	GNP (million \$)	Population (million people)
A	1,200	20
B	750	15

- a) Calculate the per capita income of country **A** and country **B**. (02 marks)
b) Give **two** reasons why high income per capita may not necessarily imply high standard of living. (02 marks)
UNEB 1998 P220/1
28. a) Differentiate between **Gross National Product (GNP)** and **Gross Domestic product (GDP)**. (02 marks)

- b) Given GNP at factor cost, how would you derive GDP at market price? (02 marks)
uneb 1998 p220/2
29. a) Differentiate between **national income at market price** and **national income at factor cost**. (02 marks)
- b) Given that GNP is valued at Shs 275 million and Net income is Shs 15 million, calculate the GDP. (02 marks)
JJEB 2015 P220/1
30. a) Differentiate between the **output** and **expenditure approaches** of measuring national income. (02 marks)
- b) Give any **two** problems of using the output approach in measuring national income in your country. (02 marks)
KSPA 2016 P220/2
31. State any **four** statistical problems faced while compiling national income in your country. (04 marks)
UNEB 2001 P220/2
32. a) Define **income inequality**. (01 mark)
- b) Give **three** forms of income inequality. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
33. a) What is meant by the term **price index**? (01 mark)
- b) Mention any **three** uses of price indices in your country. (03 marks)
UNEB 2000 P220/2
34. a) Define the term **retail price index**. (01 mark)
- b) Give any **three** uses of price indices. (03 marks)
UNEB 2006 P220/1
35. a) What is meant by **consumer price index**? (01 mark)
- b) Give **three** reasons why the consumer price index is measured in Uganda. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
36. a) What is meant by **retail price index**? (01 mark)
- b) Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.
- | Commodity | Current Year index | Base year index | Weight |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------------|--------|
| A | 90 | 100 | 3 |
| B | 120 | 100 | 2 |
| C | 150 | 100 | 1 |
- Calculate the average weighted index in the current year. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
37. a) What are **leakages** from the circular flow of income and expenditure? (01 mark)
- b) State **three** examples of leakages from the circular flow of income. (03 marks)
NBTA 2015 P220/1
38. a) Distinguish between **injections** and **leakages**. (02 marks)
- b) State any **two** examples of leakages in your country. (02 marks)

39. a) Distinguish between leakages and injections .	UNEB 2007 P220/2 (02 marks)
b) State any two examples of injections in Uganda.	(02 marks) BEC 2017 P220/2
40. With examples, distinguish between injections into and leakages from a circular flow of income in an open economy.	(04 marks) UNEB 2004 P220/1
41. a) What is meant by aggregate supply ?	(01 mark)
b) Mention three determinants of aggregate supply in a market economy.	(03 marks) PES 2016 P220/1
42. a) Differentiate between aggregate supply and aggregate demand .	(02 marks)
b) Mention two factors that determine the level of aggregate supply in your country.	(02 marks) MEC 2015 P220/2
43. State any four determinants of aggregate demand in your country.	(04 marks) uneb 1998 p220/2
44. a) What is an inflationary gap ?	(01 mark)
b) How can an inflationary gap be closed in an economy?	(03 marks) UNEB 2007 P220/2
45. a) What is meant by an inflationary gap ?	(01 mark)
b) State three effects of an inflationary gap in an economy.	(03 marks) UNEB 2004 P220/1
46. a) What is an inflationary gap ?	(01 mark)
b) How can an inflationary gap in an economy be closed?	(03 marks) UNEB 2003 P220/2
47. a) Distinguish between inflationary gap and deflationary gap .	(02 marks)
b) Give two ways of closing the deflationary gap.	(02 marks) PES 2016 P220/2
48. a) Define the term savings .	(01 mark)
b) State reasons why savings are low in Uganda.	(03 marks) PES 2016 P220/2
49. Give any four factors which influence the rate of savings in your country.	(04 marks) UNEB 2007 P220/2
50. a) Define the term investment .	(01 mark)
b) Mention any three factors that influence the level of investment in your country.	(03 marks) UNEB 2002 P220/2
51. a) What is meant by the term Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS) ?	(01 mark)
b) Given that initial national income of a country is Shs 22 billion and that the MPS is 40%, calculate the final income in that country.	(03 marks) UNEB 2010 P220/2
52. a) Define the term Marginal Propensity to Save .	(01 mark)
b) Given that the current level of Gross Domestic Product is 300 million shillings, the increase in national investment expenditure is 50 million shillings; and the marginal propensity to save is 0.2; calculate the final level of national income.	(03 marks) UNEB 2006 P220/1

53. a) Distinguish between **marginal propensity to save** and **marginal propensity to consume**. (02 marks)
 b) Give any **two** determinants of marginal propensity to save in your country. (02 marks)
 UNEB 2001 P220/1
54. a) Distinguish between **marginal propensity to save** and **marginal propensity to consume**. (02 marks)
 b) Given that the current level of Gross Domestic Product is 350 million shillings, the increase in national investment expenditure is 65 million shillings and the marginal propensity to save is 0.4; calculate the final level of national income. (02 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
55. a) What is meant by **marginal propensity to save**? (01 mark)
 b) Given that a rise in national income from £5,200 million to £5,280 million led to an increase Savings from £400 million to £420 million; calculate the marginal propensity to save. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2001 P220/1
56. a) Differentiate between Average Propensity to Consume (APC) and Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC). (02 marks)
 b) Given that a country's total income is Shs 60,000 billion and its total consumption is Shs 48,000 billion; calculate its APC. (02 marks)
 UNEB 2010 P220/1
57. a) Define the term **marginal propensity to consume**. (01 mark)
 b) Given that a country's national income is Uganda Shs. 100 million: the marginal propensity to consume is 0.6; calculate the country's final level of income. (03 marks)
 uneb 1998 p220/1
58. a) What is meant by **marginal propensity to consume**? (01 mark)
 b) Give **three** factors that determine the marginal propensity to consume in an economy. (03 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
59. a) Define the term **multiplier**. (01 mark)
 b) Given that a country's level of GDP is Shs 500m, MPC is 0.75 and the change in investment expenditure is Shs 200m, calculate the final level of income in an economy. (03 marks)
 WKS 2014 P220/1
60. Study the table below showing a closed economy with no government sector.
- | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| National income in million shillings | 60 | 80 | 100 | 120 | 140 | 160 | 180 | 200 |
| Consumption expenditure in million shillings | 88.2 | 102.6 | 117.0 | 131.4 | 145.8 | 160.2 | 174.6 | 189.0 |
- Calculate the;
- (i) Value of the marginal propensity to consume. (02 marks)
 (ii) Size of the multiplier. (02 marks)
 WKS 2015 P220/1
61. a) What is meant by the term **marginal propensity to import**? (01 mark)
 b) Give any **three** effects of a high marginal propensity to import in an economy. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2013 P220/1
62. a) Differentiate between the **investment multiplier** and the **government multiplier**. (02 marks)

- b) Given that the Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) in an economy is 0.7 and there is a change in investment of Shs 50 million; calculate the:
- investment multiplier (01 mark)
 - final change in income in the economy. (01 mark)
- UNEB 2009 P220/2
63. a) Differentiate between the **multiplier** and **accelerator theories** of investment. (02 marks)
- b) Given that the Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) is 0.75; calculate the size of the multiplier. (02 marks)
- UNEB 2007 P220/1
64. a) Given that the Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) in a two-sector economy is 80%, initial investment is Shs 20,000,000 million, initial equilibrium level of income is Shs 80,000,000 million and if the investment is increased by Shs 5,000 million; calculate the:
- (i) Multiplier value, (02 marks)
 - (ii) New equilibrium level of income. (02 marks)
- UNEB 2005 P220/1
65. a) Define the term **marginal propensity to import**. (01 mark)
- b) Given that a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased from 100 million \$ to 300 million \$ and the value of imports increased from 25 million \$ to 75 million \$, calculate the marginal propensity to import. (03 marks)
- UNEB 2002 P220/1
66. a) What is meant by **investment multiplier**? (01 mark)
- b) Give any **three** ways of attracting foreign investment in your country. (03 marks)
- UNEB 1999 P220/2
67. a) What is meant by the term **investment multiplier**? (01 mark)
- b) Given that the marginal propensity to save is 0.25 and change in investment expenditure is Shs 250 million, calculate the change in income. (03 marks)
- PES 2016 P220/1
68. a) Differentiate between **investment multiplier** and **consumption multiplier**. (02 marks)
- b) Given that the MPS in an economy is 40%, initial investment is Shs 20 million, initial GDP is Shs 75 million, if investment is increased by Shs 300 million, calculate the;
- (i) Magnitude of the multiplier. (01 mark)
 - (ii) Change in the level of GDP. (01 mark)
- UTEC 2015 P220/2
69. a) Differentiate between **consumption expenditure** and **investment expenditure**. (02 marks)
- b) Mention any **two** factors that hinder investment in an economy. (02 marks)
- KSPA 2015 P220/1
70. a) Define the term **import multiplier**. (01 mark)
- b) Given that the original level of income is Shs 400 million, the increase in investment expenditure is Shs 60 million and the MPC is 0.8, calculate the final level of income. (03 marks)
- UTIS 2016 P220/2
71. a) What is meant by **export multiplier**? (01 mark)
- b) Give **three** objectives of export promotion in your country. (03 marks)
- ACTK 2015 P220/2
72. a) What is meant by **export multiplier**? (01 mark)

- b) Calculate the final equilibrium income given that initial equilibrium income is US \$ 1,000,000 increase in exports is US \$ 100,000 and marginal propensity to save is 10 percent. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2

SECTION B

1. a) Distinguish between **Gross National Product (GNP)** and **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**. (04 marks)
b) Why is it necessary to compute national income statistics? (16 marks)
UNEB 1999 P220/1
2. a) Distinguish between **GNP at factor cost** and **GDP at market price**. (04 marks)
b) Explain the factors determining the level of the country's GDP. (16 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
3. a) Distinguish between **real national income** and **nominal national income**. (04 marks)
b) Discuss the factors that determine the size of national income in your country. (16 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
4. a) Distinguish between **Gross National Product at factor cost** and **Gross Domestic product at market price**. (04 marks)
b) Account for the low levels of Gross Domestic Product in developing countries. (16 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
5. a) Discuss the factors influencing the size of national income in an economy. (10 marks)
c) Suggest measures that should be taken to increase the size of national income in an economy. (10 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
6. a) Discuss the factors that lead to low national income figures in your country. (10 marks)
b) Explain the measures that have been taken to increase national income in your country. (10 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
7. a) Explain the importance of computing national income in an economy. (10 marks)
b) Account for the low level of national income in developing countries. (10 marks)
UNEB 2014 P220/1
8. a) Explain the importance of computing national income in an economy. (10 marks)
b) What are the problems encountered while computing national income? (10 marks)
UNEB 2008 P220/1
9. a) Why is it necessary to measure national income? (10 marks)
b) Explain the problems encountered when measuring national income. (10 marks)
UNEB 2007 P220/1
10. a) Why is national income measured in your country? (06 marks)
b) Explain the factors that influence the level of national income in your country. (14 marks)
WKS 2014 P220/2
11. a) Explain the reasons for measuring national income in Uganda. (10 marks)
b) Discuss the statistical problems encountered when measuring national income in Uganda. (10 marks)

12. a) How is national income measured in an economy?	PES 2016 P220/2 (06 marks)
b) Explain the problems faced when compiling national income in an economy.	(14 marks) UNEB 2015 P220/1 UNEB 1998 P220/2
13. a) Describe the three approaches to the computation of national income.	(06 marks)
b) What are the statistical challenges faced during the computation of national income.	(14 marks) UNEB 2016 P220/1
14. a) Describe the three approaches used in measuring national income.	(06 marks)
b) What problems are encountered when compiling national income?	(14 marks) UNEB 2004 P220/1
15. a) Describe the approaches used in measuring national income figures.	(06 marks)
b) Explain the limitations of using income per capita figures to measure standards of living in your country over time.	(14 mark) UTEC 2015 P220/2
16. a) How may national income be measured in an economy?	(06 marks)
b) Explain the benefits of compiling national income statistics in an economy.	(14 marks) UNSE 2015 P220/1
17. a) Distinguish between national income valued at factor cost and national income valued at market price .	(04 marks)
b) Suggest the steps that should be taken to increase the level of national income in your country.	(16 marks) UNEB 2002 P220/2
18. a) What is meant by the term income inequality ?	(02 marks)
b) Explain the causes of income inequality in an economy.	(18 marks) PES 2016 P220/1
19. a) Outline the forms of income inequality in your in Uganda.	(04 marks)
b) Discuss the causes of income inequality in your country.	(16 marks) PES 2016 P220/2
20. Account for the income disparities in your country.	(20 marks) PES 2016 P220/2
21. a) Account for income disparities in Uganda.	(10 marks)
b) Discuss the measures that have been taken to control income disparities in Uganda.	(10 marks) BEC 2017 P220/2
22. a) Account for the uneven distribution of income in your country.	(10 marks)
b) What measures have been adopted to minimise uneven distribution of income in your country?	(10 marks) UNEB 2007 P220/2 uneb 1998 p220/2
23. a) Explain the causes of income inequality in an economy.	(10 marks)
b) What are the demerits of income inequality?	(10 marks) ACTK 2015 P220/1
24. a) Explain the causes of uneven income distribution in your country.	(10 marks)
b) Suggest measures that should be taken to control uneven income distribution in your country.	(10 marks) UNSE 2015 P220/2

25. a) Why are there income variations among individuals in developing countries? (10 marks)
 b) Suggest the possible measures that can be adopted to reduce income variations in developing countries. (10 marks)
 WKS 2015 P220/1
26. a) Distinguish between **cost of living** and **standard of living**. (04 marks)
 b) Explain the factors that influence people's standard of living in an economy. (16 marks)
 UNEB 2006 P220/1
27. a) Differentiate between **standard of living** and **cost of living**. (04 marks)
 b) Describe the indicators of low standards of living in an economy. (16 marks)
 WKS 2014 P220/1
28. a) Distinguish between **real income per capita** and **nominal income per capita**. (04 marks)
 b) What are the limitations of using income per capita to compare welfare of people in a country over time? (16 marks)
 UNEB 2005 P220/1
29. a) Distinguish between **standard of living** and **cost of living**. (04 marks)
 b) Why may per capita income not be a good indicator of standard of living? (16 marks)
 UNEB 2002 P220/1
30. a) Describe the procedure of compiling the cost of living index. (08 marks)
 b) Explain the challenges faced when compiling price indices in Uganda. (12 marks)
 UNEB 2017 P220/2
31. a) Describe the steps involved in computing the price index. (06 marks)
 b) Explain the uses of price index in an economy. (06 marks)
 c) Explain the problems encountered in computing price indices in an economy. (12 marks)
 UTEC 2015 P220/1
32. a) Describe how price indices are computed in an economy. (06 marks)
 b) Study the table below and answer the questions that follow:

Commodity	Base year Prices (2005)	Base year Indices	Prices (2006)	Weights
P	200	100	150	4
Q	250	100	300	1
R	150	100	240	3
S	400	100	400	5
T	300	100	450	2

Calculate the:

- (i) price relative for each commodity in 2006 (05 marks)
 (ii) weighted index for each commodity (05 marks)
 (iii) simple price index for 2006 (02 marks)
 (iv) weighted index for 2006 (02 marks)
 UNEB 2008 P220/1

33. 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 ($\frac{1}{2}$ kg)	1200	100	1800	1

a) Calculate the:

- (i) Simple price index (02 marks)
- (ii) Average price index (02 marks)
- (iii) Weighted price index for the year 2013. (02 marks)

b) Explain the uses of price indices in an economy. (14 marks)

UNEB 2014 P220/1

34. a) Study the table showing commodity prices for selected items (2000 and 2004) and answer the questions that follow.

Commodity	Average Price Index 2000 (Ug. Shs.)	Simple Index (2000)	Average Price 2004 (Ug. Shs.)	Weighted 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 the:

- (i) simple index for 2004. (06 marks)
- (ii) weighted index for 2004. (06 marks)

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

(08 marks)

UNEB 2005 P220/2

35. Study the table below showing a country's price indices and answer the questions which follow.

Commodity (kg/litres)	1998 Average Price (Shs)	1998 Simple Price index	1995 Average Price (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, (03 marks)
- (ii) Weighted price index for 1995 (03 marks)
- (iii) Average weighted price index for 1995. (02 marks)

b) Why is the computation of price indices difficult?

(12 marks)

UNEB 2001 P220/1

36. Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

Commodity	Base year prices (1990)	Base year simple index (1990)	Selected year prices (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 the
- (i) Simple price index for each commodity in 1998. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Weighted price index for each commodity in 1998. (02 marks)
 - (iii) Average weighted price index. (02 marks)
- b) Explain the problems encountered when compiling price indices. (14 marks)
- UNEB 2000 P220/1

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

Commodity	Base year price (Shs) 1998	Current year price (Shs) 2008	Price relative 2008	Weight	Weighted relative price 2008
A	1600	2000		2	
B	2000	2400		1	
C	1200	1000		4	
D	2400	2400		5	
E	1000	1200		3	

- (i) calculate the relative price. (05 marks)
 - (ii) calculate the simple price index for 2008. (02 marks)
 - (iii) calculate the weighted relative price. (05 marks)
 - (iv) calculate the weighted price index for 2008. (02 marks)
- b) Explain the challenges faced in the process of computing the consumer price index in developing countries. (06 marks)
- MEC 2016 P220/1
38. a) Explain how the cost of living index in an economy is computed. (08 marks)
- b) What are the problems faced in the computation of cost of living indices. (12 marks)
- UNEB 2003 P220/2
39. a) Explain how price indices are computed. Illustrate your answer. (08 marks)
- b) Why may prices indices be unreliable indicators of cost of living? (12 marks)
- uneb 1998 p220/1
40. a) Distinguish between a **deflationary gap** and an **inflationary gap**. (04 marks)
- b) Examine the policies that a country should adopt to close:
- (i) A deflationary gap (08 marks)
 - (ii) An inflationary gap (08 marks)
- UNEB 1998 P220/1
41. a) Account for the low level of investment in Uganda. (10 marks)
- b) Explain the measures that have been taken to promote the level of investment in Uganda. (10 marks)
- UNEB 2016 P220/2
42. a) Define the term **investment**. (04 marks)

- b) Suggest measures that should be taken to increase the level of investment in your country. (16 marks)
UNEB 2006 P220/2
43. a) Distinguish between **saving** and **investment**. (04 marks)
b) Explain the factors that have influenced investment in the private sector in your country. (16 marks)
UNEB 2005 P220/2
44. a) Distinguish between **savings** and **investment**. (04 marks)
b) Explain the factors that influence the level of investment in an economy. (16 marks)
CRTA 2015 P220/1
45. a) Distinguish between **savings** and **investment**. (04 marks)
b) Explain the factors that have influenced the level of savings in developing countries. (16 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
46. a) Distinguish between **savings** and **investment**. (04 marks)
b) Discuss the measures being taken to encourage investment in your country. (16 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
47. a) Distinguish between **consumption multiplier** and **investment multiplier**. (04 marks)
b) Explain the factors which limit the effective operation of the investment multiplier in your country. (16 marks)
UNEB 2001 P220/2
48. a) Describe the operation of the investment multiplier process. (08 marks)
b) Explain the measures that should be taken to raise the level of investment in your country. (12 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
49. a) Given that in a two sector economy;
Marginal propensity to consume = 0.75,
Investment = US\$ 250 billion,
Income US\$ 250 billion
(i) Calculate the value of the multiplier (02 marks)
(ii) If investment increases by US\$ 1 billion, determine the new equilibrium level of National income. (02 marks)
b) Assess the factors that determine the level of National income in an economy. (16 marks)
UNEB 2017 P220/1
50. a) Distinguish between an **investment multiplier** and an **export multiplier**. (04 marks)
b) Examine the factors limiting the effective operation of the investment multiplier in your country. (16 marks)
UNEB 1998 P220/2

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

SECTION A

1. a) Distinguish between **economic growth** and **economic development**. (02 marks)
b) State any **two** indicators of economic development in Uganda. (02 marks)
UNEB 2016 P220/2
2. a) Distinguish between **economic growth** and **economic development**. (02 marks)

- b) Mention any **two** costs of growth. (02 marks)
CRTA 2015 P220/1
3. a) What is **economic growth**? (01 mark)
b) State any **three** costs of economic growth in an economy. (03 marks)
UNEB 2005 P220/1
4. Outline any **four** determinants of economic growth in an economy. (04 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
5. State any **four** costs of economic growth in your country. (04 marks)
UNEB 1999 P220/2
6. a) Define **economic development**. (01 mark)
b) State any **three** costs of economic growth. (03 marks)
MEC 2015 P220/1
7. a) What is meant by a **development goal**? (01 mark)
b) Mention any three development goals in your country. (03 marks)
UNEB 2013 P220/1
8. a) What is meant by a **development goal**? (01 mark)
b) Give any **three** economic development goals in your country. (03 marks)
UNEB 2006 P220/1
9. a) What is meant by a **development goal**? (01 marks)
b) State any **three** millennium development goals being pursued by your country. (03 marks)
UTIS 2016 P220/2
10. a) What is meant by **development goal**? (01 mark)
b) Mention any **three** factors that influence the choice of development goals in Uganda. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
11. Mention any **four** objectives of economic development in your country. (04 marks)
UNEB 2002 P220/2
12. Mention any **four** reasons why economic growth may not be accompanied by a corresponding rate of economic development. (04 marks)
UNEB 2000 P220/1
13. a) What is meant by **under-development**? (01 mark)
b) Give any **three** features of under-development in your country. (03 marks)
UNEB 1998 P220/2
uneb 1998 p220/2
14. a) What is meant by **under-development**? (01 mark)
b) Mention **three** causes of under-development in an economy. (03 marks)
ACTK 2015 P220/1
15. State any four features of under-development in your country. (04 marks)
UNEB 2008 P220/2
16. State any **four** social indicators of economic underdevelopment in your country. (04 marks)
UNEB 2001 P220/2
17. a) What is meant by **absolute poverty**? (01 mark)
b) Mention **three** causes of poverty in Uganda. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
18. State any **four** features of Rostow's transitional stage of economic growth. (04 marks)
UNEB 2015 P220/1
19. a) What is meant by **take-off** according to Prof. W.W. Rostow? (01 mark)

- b) Mention any **three** characteristics of the take off. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
20. a) What are the characteristics of Rostow's Take-off stage of economic growth? (02 marks)
b) Give any two limitations of this theory. (02 marks)
UNEB 2009 P220/1
21. Mention any **four** characteristics of Rostow's take off stage of economic growth. (04 marks)
UNEB 2001 P220/1
22. State any four features of Rostow's Drive to Maturity stage of economic growth. (04 marks)
UNEB 1999 P220/1
23. a) What is meant by the **balanced growth strategy** of economic development? (01 mark)
b) State any three factors that limit the application of the balanced growth strategy in developing countries. (03 marks)
UNEB 2014 P220/2
24. a) State the **Big-push theory** of economic growth. (01 mark)
b) Mention **three** merits of the Big-push theory in an economy. (03 marks)
MEC 2016 P220/1
25. a) State the **Big-push theory** of economic development. (01 mark)
b) Give any **three** factors that may limit the adoption of the Big-push strategy in developing countries. (03 marks)
UNEB 2016 P220/1
26. a) State the **Big-push theory** of economic growth. (01 mark)
b) Mention any **three** limitations of the Big-push theory in developing countries. (03 marks)
UNEB 2008 P220/1
27. a) State the **Big-push theory** of development. (01 mark)
b) Mention any **three** factors that limit the application of the Big-push theory in your country. (03 marks)
UNEB 2005 P220/2
28. a) Define the term **critical minimum effort** as used in Balanced Growth strategy. (01 mark)
b) Give any **three** factors which limit the operation of the balanced growth strategy. (03 marks)
UNEB 2004 P220/2
29. a) Define the term **critical minimum effort** as used in Balanced Growth Strategy of economic development. (02 marks)
b) Mention any **two** limitations of the balanced growth strategy. (02 marks)
UNEB 2003 P220/2
30. a) Distinguish between **Big-push theory** of economic growth and **critical minimum effort**. (02 marks)
b) Give **two** benefits of Big-push theory in an economy. (02 marks)
NBTA 2015 P220/1
31. a) State the **Big-push theory** of economic growth. (01 mark)
b) Mention any **three** benefits of adopting the Big-push theory in developing countries. (03 marks)
UNEB 2017 P220/1
32. a) What is meant by the term **import substitution strategy** of industrial development? (01 mark)
b) State any three disadvantages of adopting this strategy in developing countries. (03 marks)
UNEB 2014 P220/1
33. a) Distinguish between **import substitution** and **export promotion strategies** of industrial development.

- b) Mention any **two** merits of import substitution strategy of industrial development. (02 marks)
(02 marks)
UNEB 2010 P220/1
34. a) Define the term **outward looking industrial strategy**. (01 mark)
b) Give **three** reasons for promoting export promotion industrial strategy in your country. (03 marks)
NBTA 2015 P220/2
35. Mention any **four** objectives of export promotion in Uganda. (04 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
36. a) Define the term **capital intensive technology**. (01 mark)
b) Give any **three** factors that limit the adoption of capital intensive technology in your country. (03 marks)
UNEB 2015 P220/2
37. a) What is meant by **labour – saving techniques of production**? (02 marks)
b) Mention any **two** merits of the labour – saving techniques of production in an economy. (03 marks)
UNEB 2012 P220/2
38. a) What is **technology transfer**? (02 marks)
b) Distinguish between **labour – saving** and **capital – saving techniques** of production. (02 marks)
UNEB 2007 P220/1
39. a) What is **technology transfer**? (01 mark)
b) Give **three** demerits of technology transfer in developing countries. (03 marks)
JJEB 2015 P220/1
40. Give any **four** merits of technology transfer. (04 marks)
UNEB 1998 P220/1
41. a) Distinguish between **technological development** and **technological transfer**. (02 marks)
b) State **two** limitations to technological transfer in developing countries. (02 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
42. a) What is **appropriate technology**? (01 mark)
b) Give any **three** factors which have affected the development of appropriate technology in your country. (03 marks)
UNEB 2004 P220/2
43. a) What is meant by **intermediate technology**? (01 mark)
b) Give **three** benefits of using intermediate technology in Uganda. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
44. a) Distinguish between **intermediate technology** and **technology transfer**. (02 marks)
b) State **two** hindrances to technology transfer in your country. (02 marks)
NBTA 2015 P220/2
45. State any **four** roles of intermediate technology in your country. (04 marks)
UNEB 1998 P220/2
46. a) Define the term **agricultural modernisation**. (01 mark)
b) Mention any **three** methods of agricultural modernisation. (03 marks)
UNEB 2008 P220/1
47. a) What is meant by **agricultural modernisation**? (01 mark)
b) Mention **three** factors that limit agricultural modernisation in your country. (03 marks)
WKS 2016 P220/2
48. a) Distinguish between **agricultural modernisation** and **agricultural mechanisation**. (02 marks)
b) Give **two** limitations to agricultural mechanisation in developing countries. (02 marks)

49. a) Define the term **agricultural mechanisation**.
b) Mention any **three** obstacles to agricultural mechanisation in your country.
50. Mention any four factors which limit agricultural mechanisation in your country.
51. a) Distinguish between **agricultural mechanisation** and **agricultural diversification**.
b) Give ant **two** reasons for diversification of agriculture in an economy.
52. a) Distinguish between **agriculture transformation** and **agriculture diversification**.
b) Suggest possible measures that can be adopted to improve the performance of the agricultural sector in an economy.
53. a) Distinguish between **monetization** and **mechanisation** of agriculture.
b) Outline any **two** demerits of mechanisation of the agricultural sector in Uganda.
54. Mention any **two**;
a) factors that have influenced the level,
b) benefits
of foreign direct investment in your country.
55. a) What is meant by **foreign direct investment**?
b) Mention any **three** merits of foreign direct investment in an economy.
56. a) What is meant by the term tied aid?
b) Give any three problems of relying on foreign aid in your country.

PES 2016 P220/1
(01 mark)
(03 marks)
MKJB 2015 P220/2
(04 marks)
UNEB 2008 P220/2
UNEB 1998 P220/2
(02 marks)
(02 marks)
KSPA 2015 P220/1
(04 marks)
(16 marks)
WKS 2014 P220/1
(02 marks)
(02 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
(02 marks)
(02 marks)

UNEB 2012 P220/2
(01 mark)
(03 marks)
UNEB 2005 P220/2
(01 mark)
(03 marks)
UNEB 2010 P220/2

SECTION B

1. a) Distinguish between **economic growth** and **economic development**.
b) Explain the benefits of economic growth in an economy.
2. a) Distinguish between **economic growth** and **economic development**.
b) Explain the costs of economic growth in your country.
3. a) Distinguish between **economic growth** and **economic development**.
b) Examine the implications of economic growth in an economy.
4. a) Distinguish between **economic growth** and **costs of economic growth**.
b) Explain the costs of economic growth in an economy.
5. a) Explain the factors that determine economic growth in an economy.
b) State the benefits of economic growth to a country.

(04 marks)
(16 marks)
UNEB 2015 P220/1
(04 marks)
(16 marks)
UNEB 2012 P220/2
(04 marks)
(16 marks)
UNEB 2008 P220/1
(04 marks)
(16 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
(10 marks)
(10 marks)
UNEB 2009 P220/1

6. a) Analyse the factors that influence the rate of economic growth in Uganda. (10 marks)
b) Explain the benefits of economic growth in Uganda. (10 marks)
UNEB 2017 P220/2
7. a) What is the difference between **economic growth** and **economic development**? (04 marks)
b) Explain the features of economic under-development. (16 marks)
UNEB 1999 P220/1
8. a) What are the economic development goals of your country? (06 marks)
b) Account for the low level of economic development in your country. (14 marks)
WKS 2016 P220/2
9. a) Define the term **economic under-development**. (04 marks)
b) Explain the causes of under-development in your country. (16 marks)
UNEB 2009 P220/2
10. a) What is meant by the term **under-development**? (04 marks)
b) Explain the causes of under-development in the Third World countries. (16 marks)
UNEB 2006 P220/1
11. a) Explain the concept of **under-development**. (06 marks)
b) Account for the low rate of economic development in your country. (14 marks)
UNEB 2004 P220/2
12. a) Account for low levels of economic development in your country. (20 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
13. a) Outline the features of Rostow's take off stage of economic growth. (06 marks)
b) "The faster rate of economic growth your country has registered over the last 20 years carries both benefits and costs." Discuss. (14 marks)
JJEB 2016 P220/2
14. a) Distinguish between **balanced growth** and **unbalanced growth strategies**. (04 marks)
b) Account for the low level of economic development in your country. (16 marks)
UNEB 2010 P220/2
15. a) Distinguish between **balanced growth** and **unbalanced growth strategies** of economic development. (04 marks)
b) Examine the advantages and disadvantages of the balanced growth strategy in developing countries. (16 marks)
UNEB 2003 P220/2
16. a) What is meant by the term **economic development strategy**? (04 marks)
b) Explain the merits of diversification in production as an economic development strategy. (16 marks)
UNEB 2010 P220/1
17. a) Explain the role of infrastructure in the economic development process of Uganda. (10 marks)
b) What strategies have been taken by the government of Uganda to improve the infrastructure? (10 marks)
UNEB 2016 P220/2
18. a) Distinguish between **forward linkage** and **backward linkage**. (04 marks)
b) Explain the role of industries in an economy. (16 marks)
KSPA 2015 P220/1
19. a) What are the benefits of industrialising the economy of your country? (10 marks)
b) Explain the measures that have been taken to expand the industrial sector in your country. (10 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1

20. a) Why should developing countries industrialise? (08 marks)
 b) Examine the limitations of the import substitution strategy of industrial development. (12 marks)
 uneb 1998 p220/1
21. a) Why may a country adopt import substitution strategy of industrialisation? (10 marks)
 b) Explain the limitations of the import substitution strategy of industrialisation. (10 marks)
 UNEB 2016 P220/2
22. “Developing countries should adopt the import substitution strategy of industrial development if they are to achieve their developing goals.” Discuss. (20 marks)
 UNEB 2007 P220/1
23. a) Distinguish between **export promotion** and **import substitution strategies** of industrialisation. (04 marks)
 b) Explain the merits and demerits of adopting the import substitution strategy. (16 marks)
 UNEB 2003 P220/1
24. a) Distinguish between **import substitution** and **export promotion strategies** of industrial development. (06 marks)
 b) Assess the implications of adopting the import substitution strategy of industrial development in developing countries. (14 marks)
 UNEB 2001 P220/1
25. a) Distinguish between **import substitution** and **export promotion strategies** of industrialisation. (04 marks)
 b) Examine the advantages and disadvantages of import substitution strategy of industrial development. (16 marks)
 UNEB 1998 P220/1
26. a) Distinguish between **inward looking** and **outward looking** strategies of industrial development. (04 marks)
 b) Examine the likely implications of adopting an inward looking strategy of industrial development in developing countries. (16 marks)
 WKS 2015 P220/1
27. a) Distinguish between **inward looking** and **outward looking** developing policies. (04 marks)
 b) What are the implications of the existence of export promotion in an economy? (16 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
28. a) Differentiate between **import substitution** and **export promotion strategies** of industrialisation. (04 marks)
 b) Examine the merits and demerits of the export promotion strategy of industrialisation. (16 marks)
 UNEB 2000 P220/1
29. a) Distinguish between **import substitution strategy of industrialisation** and **export promotion strategy of industrialisation**. (10 marks)
 b) Explain the demerits associated with the import substitution strategy of industrialisation. (10 marks)
 UNSE 2015 P220/2
30. a) Why may a country adopt an export promotion strategy of industrial development? (10 marks)
 b) Explain the limitations of the export promotion strategy of industrial development. (10 marks)
 UNEB 2013 P220/1
31. a) What are the merits of adopting the export promotion strategy of industrialisation? (10 marks)
 b) Explain the factors that limit the adoption of this strategy in your country. (10 marks)
 UNEB 2006 P220/2

32. “The inward looking industrial strategy rather than the outward looking industrial strategy is the ideal option for LDCs’ economic growth and development.” Discuss. (20 marks)
MKJB 2013 P220/1
33. a) Differentiate between **capital intensive** and **labour intensive** techniques of production. (04 marks)
b) “Developing countries should mainly adopt labour intensive techniques of production.” Discuss. (16 marks)
UNEB 2005 P220/2
34. a) Distinguish between **capital saving techniques** and **labour saving techniques** of production. (04 marks)
b) “Uganda should adopt capital saving techniques of production if it is to achieve faster rates of economic growth.” Discuss. (16 marks)
CRTA 2015 P220/2
35. “Developing countries should promote the use of capital saving rather than labour saving techniques of production in order to attain high levels of development.” Discuss. (20 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
36. Examine the merits and demerits of using capital intensive techniques of production in your country. (20 marks)
uneb 1998 p220/2
37. a) What is meant by the term **agricultural modernisation**? (04 marks)
b) Explain the factors limiting agricultural modernisation in your country. (16 marks)
UNEB 2010 P220/2
38. “Uganda should adopt agricultural rather than an industrial development strategy if it is to attain a faster rate of economic growth.” Discuss. (20 marks)
UNEB 2004 P220/2
39. a) Define the term **investment**. (04 marks)
b) Assess the impact of private foreign investment in your country. (16 marks)
UNEB 2003 P220/2
40. a) What is meant by **foreign private investment**? (02 marks)
b) Assess the impact of foreign private investment in developing countries. (18 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
41. Assess the role of foreign capital investment in the development of your country. (20 marks)
uneb 1998 p220/2
42. a) Assess the contribution of foreign capital investment to the development of your country. (10 marks)
b) Examine the steps being taken to attract foreign investors in Uganda. (10 marks)
UNEB 2000 P220/2
43. a) Explain the contribution of the private foreign investment in developing countries. (10 marks)
b) What are the factors limiting the operations of the private foreign investment in developing countries? (10 marks)
MEC 2016 P220/1
44. a) What steps are being taken to attract foreign investors in your country? (08 marks)
b) Explain the factors that have influenced investment in the private sector of your country. (12 marks)
ACTK 2015 P220/2
45. a) What steps are being taken to attract foreign investors in Uganda? (08 marks)
b) Assess the contribution of foreign capital investment to the development of Uganda. (12 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2

46. a) What steps being taken to attract foreign investors in your country? (08 marks)
 b) Explain the adverse implications of direct foreign investment in your country. (12 marks)
 NBTA 2015 P220/2
47. Assess the impact of multi-national corporations in your country. (20 marks)
 UNEB 2007 P220/2
48. a) What are **Multi-national Corporations**? (04 marks)
 b) Assess the contribution of Multi-national Corporations to the development of your country. (16 marks)
 UNEB 2001 P220/2
49. a) Explain the role of multi-national corporations in the development of Uganda. (10 marks)
 b) Examine the factors that affect the operations of multi-national corporations in Uganda. (10 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/2
50. a) Define the term **Foreign Aid**. (02 marks)
 b) Assess the impact of Foreign Aid on developing economies. (18 marks)
 UNEB 2016 P220/1
51. a) What is meant by **Foreign Aid**? (04 marks)
 b) Assess the impact of Foreign Aid on the development of your country. (16 marks)
 UNEB 2013 P220/1
52. a) What is the role of foreign aid in the economic development of your country? (10 marks)
 b) Explain the problems associated with over relying on foreign aid. (10 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/2
53. "Uganda being a developing country should seek assistance from developed countries so as to achieve economic development." Discuss. (20 marks)
 KSPA 2015 P220/2

MONEY AND BANKING

SECTION A

1. a) What is **money**? (01 mark)
 b) Mention any three features of good money. (03 marks)
 ACTK 2015 P220/1
2. State **four** functions of money in an economy. (04 marks)
 UNEB 2016 P220/1
3. State any **four** qualities of good money. (04 marks)
 CRTA 2015 P220/2
4. a) Distinguish between **fiduciary issue** and **fiat money**. (02 marks)
 b) State Irving Fisher's Quantity Theory of Money. (02 mark)
 UNEB 2003 P220/1
5. a) What is meant by the term **value of money**? (01 mark)
 b) Give any three factors that influence the value of money. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2009 P220/1
6. a) What is meant by **interest**? (01 mark)
 b) Mention any **three** determinants of interest rates. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2004 P220/1
7. a) What is meant by the term **interest rate**? (01 mark)

- b) Mention any three determinants of interest rate in an economy. (03 marks)
MKJB 2016 P220/1
8. a) What is meant by **interest rate**? (01 mark)
- b) Mention **three** causes of high interest rates in your country. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
9. a) Differentiate between **liquidity ratio** and **liquidity preference**. (02 marks)
- b) Mention any two reasons for the high liquidity preference in developing countries. (02 marks)
UNEB 2014 P220/2
10. a) What is meant by **liquidity preference**? (01 mark)
- b) Mention **three** factors which determine liquidity preference in an economy. (03 marks)
UNEB 2006 P220/1
11. a) Define the term **liquidity preference**. (01 mark)
- b) State any **three** factors that influence liquidity preference in your country. (03 marks)
UNEB 2000 P220/2
UNEB 1998 P220/2
uneb 1998 p220/2
12. a) Define the term **liquidity preference**. (01 mark)
- b) Give **three** causes of high liquidity preference in your country. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
13. a) Distinguish between **liquidity trap** and **liquidity preference**. (02 marks)
- b) State any **factors** that influence liquidity preference in an economy. (02 marks)
UNSE 2015 P220/1
14. a) State Irving Fisher's equation of exchange. (02 marks)
- b) How is the value of money determined in Fisher's equation of exchange? (02 marks)
UNEB 2012 P220/1
15. a) What is meant by **money supply**? (01 mark)
- b) State any **three** reasons why an increase in money supply may not necessarily lead to inflation. (03 marks)
UTEC 2015 P220/1
16. a) What is meant by the term **money supply**? (01 mark)
- b) Give **three** factors affecting money supply in Uganda. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
17. a) Distinguish between **money supply** and **demand for money**. (02 marks)
- b) Mention any **two** determinants of money supply in an economy. (02 marks)
UNEB 2005 P220/1
18. a) What are **non-bank financial intermediaries**? (01 mark)
- b) State any **two** functions of these intermediaries in your country. (03 marks)
UNEB 2004 P220/2
19. a) What are **non-bank financial intermediaries**? (02 marks)
- b) Give any **two** examples of non-bank financial intermediaries in your country. (02 marks)
uneb 1998 p220/2
20. a) What is meant by the term **banking financial intermediaries**? (02 marks)
- b) Give **two** roles of these intermediaries in your country. (02 marks)
UTEC 2015 P220/2
21. a) Differentiate between **cash ratio** and **reserve ratio**. (02 marks)
- b) Give any **two** reasons why the reserve ratio may be increased. (02 marks)

22. a) Given a cash ratio of 0.1% and initial deposits of Shs 250,000; determine the:
- (i) total credit created, (02 marks)
 - (ii) credit multiplier (02 marks)
- UNEB 2004 P220/2
23. a) Define the term **credit multiplier**. (01 mark)
- b) Given a cash ratio of 20% and the total credit created of Shs 4,250,000. Calculate the initial deposit. (03 marks)
- WKS 2015 P220/2
24. a) Define the term **credit multiplier**. (01 mark)
- b) Given an initial deposit of Shs 750,000 and a cash ratio of 20%, calculate the total credit created. (03 marks)
- UNEB 2017 P220/1
25. a) Define the term **credit creation**. (01 mark)
- b) State **three** limitations to credit creation in an economy. (03 marks)
- WKS 2015 P220/1
26. a) Define the term **credit creation**. (01 mark)
- b) Given that the cash ratio is 20% and initial deposit is Shs 6,000,000. Calculate the value of the total deposits that can be created. (03 marks)
- MKJB 2013 P220/1
27. Outline any **four** problems faced by commercial banks in an economy. (04 marks)
- WKS 2014 P220/1
28. a) What is meant by **monetary policy**? (01 mark)
- b) Give any **three** tools of monetary policy in your country. (03 marks)
- UNEB 2010 P220/2
29. a) Distinguish between a **money market** and a **capital market**. (02 marks)
- b) State any **two** functions of capital markets in your country. (02 marks)
- UNEB 2009 P220/2
30. a) Distinguish between a **money market** and a **capital market**. (02 marks)
- b) State **two** characteristics of money markets in developing countries. (02 marks)
- UNEB 2007 P220/2
31. a) What is meant by **stock exchange**? (01 mark)
- b) State any **three** functions of stock exchange in your country. (03 marks)
- UNEB 2006 P220/2

SECTION B

1. a) Distinguish between **demand for money** and **supply for money**. (04 marks)
- b) Explain the factors that influence demand for money in Uganda. (16 marks)
- BEC 2017 P220/2
2. 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 the economy. (04 marks)
- b) Explain the limitations of Irving Fisher's quantity theory of money. (16 marks)
- UNEB 2013 P220/1
3. a) Explain the Quantity Theory of Money. (08 marks)

- b) What are the limitations of the Quantity Theory of Money? (12 marks)
UNEB 2004 P220/1
4. a) Given that the quantity of money in an economy is US \$ 1,000,000, its velocity of circulation is 20 and the number of transactions made are 250; calculate the general price level in the economy. (04 marks)
b) Explain the limitations of Irving Fisher's Quantity Theory of money. (16 marks)
UNEB 2001 P220/1
5. a) Explain the **Quantity theory** of money. (06 marks)
b) What are the limitations of the Quantity theory of money? (14 marks)
UNEB 2000 P220/1
6. a) Explain Irving Fisher's Quantity theory of money. (06 marks)
b) Assess the relevance of Fisher's Quantity theory of money. (14 marks)
MEC 2015 P220/1
7. a) Distinguish between **banking financial institutions** and **non-banking financial institutions**. (04 marks)
b) Explain the functions of banking financial institutions in your country. (16 marks)
UNEB 2012 P220/2
8. a) What are the functions of commercial banks in Uganda? (10 marks)
b) Explain the problems commercial banks face in Uganda. (10 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
9. a) Describe the process of credit creation by commercial banks. (10 marks)
b) What factors limit the ability of commercial banks to create credit in an economy? (10 marks)
UNEB 2015 P220/1
10. a) How do commercial banks create credit? (Illustrate your answer) (08 marks)
b) Explain the factors which limit credit creation by commercial banks in your country. (12 marks)
UNEB 2010 P220/2
11. a) How does a commercial bank create credit using an initial deposit of Shs 1,000,000 and a uniform cash ratio of 20%? (Illustrate your answer). (08 marks)
b) Explain the factors which limit credit creation by commercial banks in your country. (12 marks)
ACTK 2015 P220/2
12. a) Given an initial deposit of Shs 250,000 and a cash ratio of 20%, show how a commercial bank would create credit. (10 marks)
b) What are the limitations of credit creation in your country? (10 marks)
KSPA 2015 P220/2
13. a) Given a cash ratio of 0.2 and the total deposit created is Uganda shillings 200,000,000; calculate the initial deposit that was available to the bank. (04 marks)
b) Explain the factors that influence the process of credit creation in an economy. (16 marks)
UNEB 2007 P220/1
14. a) Given that a micro-finance bank had initial deposits of Shs 1,000,000 and the required cash ratio of 25%.
Calculate the:
(i) credit multiplier (02 marks)
(ii) total deposits that will be created in a multi-bank system. (02 marks)
b) Explain the factors which limit credit creation in an economy. (16 marks)
UNEB 2005 P220/1
15. a) Given a cash ratio of 10% and initial deposit of Shs 200,000, determine;

- (i) bank deposit multiplier. (02 marks)
- (ii) total credit created assuming there are three banks in the system. (02 marks)
- b) Discuss the factors that have influenced the process of credit creation in your country. (16 marks)
UTEC 2015 P220/2
16. a) Calculate the total credit created in the housing finance bank chain having four branches if the initial deposit is 2,000 million shillings and the cash ratio is 10%. (02 marks)
- b) Calculate the total credit created in an economy if the initial deposits amount to 500 million shillings and the cash ratio is 10%. (02 marks)
- c) Examine the factors responsible for the low bank deposit multiplier in the banking sector of Uganda. (16 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
17. a) How do commercial banks in your country create credit? (08 marks)
- b) Explain the factors which influence the credit creation process in your country. (12 marks)
UNEB 2003 P220/2
18. a) Differentiate between **cash ratio** and **liquidity ratio**. (02 marks)
- b) What monetary tools can be used to reduce credit creation in an economy? (06 marks)
- c) Discuss the factors that stagnate the level of credit creation in developing countries. (12 marks)
NBTA 2015 P220/1
19. a) What are the assets and liabilities of a commercial bank? (04 marks)
- b) How are commercial banks able to achieve both liquidity and profitability? (14 marks)
UNEB 2002 P220/1
20. a) How do commercial banks achieve the following objectives?
- (i) Liquidity (04 marks)
- (ii) Profitability (04 marks)
- b) Discuss the role of commercial banks in the development of your country. (12 marks)
MEC 2015 P220/2
21. a) Distinguish between a **commercial bank** and a **development bank**. (04 marks)
- b) Discuss the contributions of foreign owned commercial banks to the development of LDCs. (16 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
22. a) Explain the functions of the Central bank. (08 marks)
- b) How does a Central bank control credit creation in a multi-bank system? (12 marks)
UNEB 2010 P220/1
23. a) Explain the term **monetary policy**. (04 marks)
- b) Examine the tools used by the central bank to regulate money supply in your country. (16 marks)
uneb 1998 p220/2
24. a) What is meant by **monetary policy**? (04 marks)
- b) Explain the factors that influence the operation of the monetary policy in an economy. (16 marks)
CRTA 2015 P220/1
25. a) What is meant by **tools of monetary policy**? (8 marks)
- b) What factors limit the application of monetary policy in your country? (12 marks)
UNEB 1999 P220/2
26. a) Describe the instruments of the monetary policy. (08 marks)
- b) Explain the limitations of the monetary policy in your country. (12 marks)
MKJB 2016 P220/2

27. a) What are the objectives of the monetary policy in your country? (06 marks)
 b) Explain the methods used by the central bank to regulate money supply in your country. (14 mark)
 UNEB 2015 P220/2
28. a) Outline the objectives of the monetary policy in your country. (06 marks)
 b) Examine the factors that limit the success of the monetary policy in your country. (14 marks)
 UNEB 2013 P220/2
29. a) State two objectives of the monetary policy in your country. (04 marks)
 b) Explain the factors which limit the effective operation of the monetary policy in your country. (16 marks)
 UNEB 2009 P220/2
30. a) Explain the objectives of the monetary policy in your country. (10 marks)
 b) What factors limit the effective implementation of the monetary policy in your country (10 marks)
 UNEB 2006 P220/2
31. a) Explain the objectives of the monetary policy in an economy? (10 marks)
 b) What factors limit the successful implementation of the monetary policy in your country? (10 marks)
 UNEB 2002 P220/2
32. a) Discuss the measures used by the central bank to influence money supply in Uganda. (10 marks)
 b) Discuss the factors that influence the implementation of monetary policy in your country. (10 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/2

POPULATION, LABOUR AND WAGES

SECTION A

1. a) Give any **four** effects of a young population on Uganda's economy. (04 marks)
 UNEB 2017 P220/2
2. a) Define the term **under population**. (01 mark)
 b) Mention any **three** disadvantages of under population in your country. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2010 P220/2
 uneb 1998 p220/1
3. a) Define the term **dependence ratio**. (01 mark)
 b)) Given that the country's total population is 20,000,000 people, the number of children is 10,000,000, the elderly is 6,000,000 and the working population is 4,000,000. Calculate the dependence ratio. (03 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
4. a) Given that the working population in a country is 12,000,000, the young population is 14,000,000 and the elderly population is 4,000,000, calculate the country's dependency ratio. (02 marks)
 b) Give any **two** disadvantages of such a population structure. (02 marks)
 UNEB 2002 P220/2
5. a) Distinguish between **population growth rate** and **population trap**. (02 marks)
 b) State **two** determinants of population growth in developing countries. (02 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
6. a) Explain the **Malthusian theory of population**. (02 marks)
 b) State any **two** limitations of the Malthusian theory of population. (02 marks)

7. Mention any four population problems in your country.	UNEB 2000 P220/1 (04 marks)
8. a) Define the term trade union . b) Mention any three factors that determine the strength of trade unions in your country.	UNEB 2000 P220/2 (01 mark) (03 marks)
9. Mention any four factors that determine the strength of trade unions in your country.	JJEB 2016 P220/2 (04 marks)
10. State any four factors which limit the effective operation of trade unions in your country.	UNEB 1999 P220/2 (04 marks)
11. a) Distinguish between piece rate and time rate methods of wage payment. b) State any two merits of piece rate method of wage payment.	UNEB 2013 P220/1 (02 marks) (02 marks)
12. a) Differentiate between piece rate and time rate methods of wage payment. b) State two advantages of using the time rate method of wage payment.	UNEB 2010 P220/1 (02 marks) (02 marks)
13. a) What is meant by piece rate method of wage payment? b) Mention any three advantages of piece rate method of wage payment.	UNEB 2000 P220/1 (01 mark) (03 marks)
14. a) Distinguish between time rate and piece rate methods of wage payment. b) Mention two demerits of using time rate method in your country.	UNEB 1999 P220/1 (02 marks) (02 marks)
15. a) Distinguish between a minimum wage and a living wage . b) State any two factors that influence the level of wages in your country.	MEC 2016 P220/2 UNSE 2015 P220/1 (02 marks) (02 marks)
16. a) What is meant by minimum wage legislation ? b) State any two reasons for minimum wage legislation in your country.	UNEB 2005 P220/2 (02 marks) (02 marks)
17. a) Distinguish between wage freeze and wage restraint . b) Give any two causes of wage differential in your country.	UNEB 1998 P220/2 (02 marks) (02 marks)
18. a) State the iron law of wages . b) State three factors that influence wage rates in Uganda.	UNEB 2001 P220/1 (01 mark) (03 marks)
19. a) State the marginal productivity theory of distribution . b) Give any three assumptions of the marginal productivity theory of distribution.	PES 2016 P220/2 (01 mark) (03 marks)
20. a) State the marginal productivity theory of distribution . b) Give any three limitations of this theory.	CRTA 2015 P220/1 (01 mark) (03 marks)
21. a) State the marginal productivity theory of wages . b) Mention any three limitations of the marginal productivity theory of wages.	UNEB 2008 P220/1 (01 mark) (03 marks)
22. a) What is meant by the term collective bargaining ? b) Give any three features of trade unions in developing countries.	UNEB 2002 P220/1 (01 mark) (03 marks)

SECTION B

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| 1. a) Distinguish between under population and over population . | (04 marks) |
| b) Examine the effects of an increasing population. | (16 marks) |
| | CRTA 2015 P220/1 |
| 2. a) Distinguish between under population and optimum population . | (04 marks) |
| b) Examine the economic implications of an increasing population in your country. | (16 marks) |
| | ACTK 2015 P220/2 |
| 3. a) What is meant by the term optimum population ? | (04 marks) |
| b) Examine the implications of a high population growth rate in your country. | (16 marks) |
| | UNEB 2007 P220/2 |
| 4. a) Define the term optimum population . | (04 marks) |
| b) Examine the economic implications of an increasing population in an economy. | (16 marks) |
| | UNEB 2003 P220/1 |
| 5. a) Distinguish between over-population and optimum population . | (04 marks) |
| b) Assess the implications of over-population in an economy. | (16 marks) |
| | UNEB 2017 P220/1 |
| 6. a) Describe the structure of Uganda's population. | (10 marks) |
| b) Examine the implications of the population structure on Uganda's economy. | (10 marks) |
| | UNEB 2016 P220/2 |
| 7. a) Describe the population structure of your country. | (08 marks) |
| b) Examine the economic implications of such a population structure. | (12 marks) |
| | UNEB 2015 P220/2 |
| 8. a) Describe the population structure of your country. | (08 marks) |
| b) Examine the economic implications of such a population structure. | (12 marks) |
| | UNEB 2005 P220/2 |
| 9. a) Describe the structure of Uganda's population. | (10 marks) |
| b) Explain the reasons for controlling high population increase in Uganda. | (10 marks) |
| | PES 2016 P220/2 |
| 10. a) State the Malthusian population theory. | (04 marks) |
| b) Explain five ways in which the Malthusian population theory is relevant to developing countries. | (10 marks) |
| c) State six limitations of the theory. | (06 marks) |
| | UNEB 2012 P220/1 |
| 11. a) Explain the Malthusian population theory. | (06 marks) |
| b) To what extent is this theory relevant in developing countries? | (14 marks) |
| | UNEB 2009 P220/1 |
| 12. a) Explain the Malthusian theory of population. | (06 marks) |
| b) To what extent is this theory relevant to your country? | (14 marks) |
| | UNEB 2004 P220/1 |
| 13. a) Explain the Malthusian population theory. | (06 marks) |
| b) How relevant is the Malthusian population theory in explaining population problems in your country? | (14 marks) |
| | JJEB 2016 P220/2 |

14. a) Explain the Malthusian population theory. (04 marks)
 b) Assess the applicability of the Malthusian population theory in your country. (16 marks)
 KSPA 2015 P220/2
15. a) Explain the Malthusian theory of population. (06 marks)
 b) What are the limitations of the Malthusian theory of population? (14 marks)
 UNEB 1999 P220/1
16. a) State the **iron law of wages**. (04 marks)
 b) To what extent is the iron law of wages applicable in the determination of wages in Uganda? (16 marks)
 UNEB 2017 P220/2
17. a) Explain the factors that determine the level of wages in an economy. (06 marks)
 b) What are the limitations of the marginal productivity theory of wage determination? (14 marks)
 UNEB 2010 P220/1
18. a) Distinguish between a **nominal wage** and a **real wage**. (04 marks)
 b) Explain the factors that influence the level of wages in an economy. (16 marks)
 MKJB 2013 P220/1
19. a) How are salaries and wages determined in your country? (06 marks)
 b) Account for the differences in salary and wage rates in your country. (14 marks)
 UNEB 2015 P220/2
20. a) How are wages determined in your country? (06 marks)
 b) Account for the wage differences in your country. (14 marks)
 UNEB 2000 P220/2
21. a) Account for wage differentials in an economy. (10 marks)
 b) Examine the merits and demerits of setting a high minimum wage. (10 marks)
 UNEB 2008 P220/1
22. a) Explain the Iron's law of wages. (06 marks)
 b) Account for wage differentials in your country. (14 marks)
 UNEB 1999 P220/2
23. a) Distinguish between **piece rate** and **time rate** methods of wage payment? (04 marks)
 b) Explain the merits and demerits of piece rate method of wage payment. (16 marks)
 UNEB 2006 P220/2
24. a) Distinguish between piece **rate** and **time rate** systems of wage payment. (04 marks)
 b) Explain why employers rely more on piece rate than time rate system in developing countries. (16 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
25. a) Explain the marginal productivity theory of distribution as applied to labour. (06 marks)
 b) What are the limitations of the marginal productivity theory of distribution in the determination of wages? (14 marks)
 UNEB 1998 P220/1
26. a) Explain the marginal productivity theory of distribution. (06 marks)
 b) Why is the marginal productivity theory of wages of limited application in most low developing countries? (14 marks)
 NBTA 2015 P220/1
27. a) Explain the marginal productivity theory of wages. (06 marks)
 b) What are the limitations of the marginal productivity theory of wages? (14 marks)

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| 28. a) What is meant by a Trade Union ? | MKJB 2015 P220/2
(04 marks) |
| b) Explain the challenges faced by Trade Unions in your country. | (16 marks)
UNEB 2014 P220/2 |
| 29. a) Explain the methods used by trade unions to obtain wage increases for their members. | (08 marks) |
| b) What factors limit the ability of trade unions to raise wages in your country? | (12 marks)
UNEB 2009 P220/2 |
| 30. a) Distinguish between picketing and collective bargaining . | (04 marks) |
| b) Account for the low bargaining power of trade unions in your country. | (16 marks)
KSPA 2015 P220/2 |
| 31. a) What is meant by the term collective bargaining ? | (04 marks) |
| b) When are employees justified to demand for wage increases? | (16 marks)
UNEB 2007 P220/1 |
| 32. a) What is meant by collective bargaining ? | (04 marks) |
| b) To what extent have trade unions in your country achieved their objectives? | (16 marks)
UNEB 2004 P220/2 |
| 33. a) What are Trade Unions ? | (04 marks) |
| b) Under what circumstances are Trade Unions justified to demand for wage increases? | (16 marks)
UNEB 2002 P220/1 |
| 34. a) Justify the need for trade unions in your country. | (06 marks) |
| b) Discuss the factors that influence the strength of trade unions in your country. | (14 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1 |
| 35. a) Under what circumstances may workers demand for higher wages? | (08 marks) |
| b) Examine the problems facing trade unions in your country. | (12 marks)
uneb 1998 p220/2 |
| 36. a) What factors are put forward by trade unions to demand for a pay rise in your country? | (06 marks) |
| b) Explain the factors that affect the success of Trade Unions in your country. | (14 marks)
MEC 2016 P220/2 |

UNEMPLOYMENT

SECTION A

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| 1. a) What is voluntary unemployment ? | (01 mark) |
| b) Mention three causes of voluntary unemployment in an economy. | (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1 |
| 2. a) Differentiate between voluntary unemployment and involuntary unemployment . | (02 marks) |
| b) State any two causes of involuntary unemployment in your country. | (02 marks)
UNEB 1999 P220/2 |
| 3. a) Distinguish between voluntary and involuntary unemployment . | (02 marks) |
| b) State any two measures that have been undertaken to reduce involuntary unemployment in Uganda. | (02 marks)
BEC 2017 P220/2 |
| 4. a) Define the term cyclical unemployment . | (01 mark) |
| b) Suggest any three measures that should be adopted to minimise cyclical unemployment in an economy. | (03 marks) |

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| 5. a) Define the term frictional unemployment . | UNEB 2015 P220/1
(01 mark) |
| b) State any three causes of frictional unemployment in an economy. | (03 marks)
uneb 1998 p220/1 |
| 6. a) What is meant by disguised unemployment ? | (01 mark) |
| b) Mention three causes of disguised unemployment in your country. | (03 marks)
MEC 2015 P220/2 |
| 7. a) Differentiate between casual unemployment and residual unemployment . | (02 marks) |
| b) State any two effects of unemployment in an economy. | (02 marks)
UNEB 2013 P220/1 |
| 8. a) Differentiate between disguised unemployment and frictional unemployment . | (02 marks) |
| b) State any two solutions to the problem of disguised unemployment in your country. | (02 marks)
UNEB 2009 P220/2 |
| 9. a) Distinguish between structural unemployment and seasonal unemployment . | (02 marks) |
| b) Suggest any two measures that should be taken to reduce structural unemployment in an economy. | (02 marks)
UNEB 2008 P220/1 |
| 10. a) Distinguish between structural unemployment and residual unemployment . | (02 marks) |
| b) Mention any two causes of structural unemployment in Uganda. | (02 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2 |
| 11. a) Distinguish between disguised unemployment and under-employment . | (02 marks) |
| b) State any two causes of disguised unemployment in your country. | (02 marks)
UNEB 2008 P220/2 |
| 12. a) Distinguish between disguised unemployment and cyclical unemployment . | (02 marks) |
| b) Give any two causes of disguised unemployment in your country. | (02 marks)
UNEB 2004 P220/2 |
| 13. a) Distinguish between frictional unemployment and seasonal unemployment . | (02 marks) |
| b) Give any two causes of seasonal unemployment in an economy. | (02 marks)
UNEB 2003 P220/1 |
| 14. a) Distinguish between seasonal unemployment and casual unemployment . | (02 marks) |
| b) Give any two remedies for seasonal unemployment. | (02 marks)
UNEB 1999 P220/1 |
| 15. a) Distinguish between cyclical and seasonal unemployment . | (02 marks) |
| b) Give any two factors that give rise to cyclical unemployment. | (02 marks)
UNEB 1998 P220/1 |
| 16. Mention any four causes of underemployment in an economy. | (04 marks)
UNEB 2010 P220/1 |
| 17. a) State the Keynesian theory of unemployment . | (01 mark) |
| b) Give any three solutions to the Keynesian unemployment problem. | (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1 |
| 18. a) What is Keynesian unemployment ? | (01 mark) |
| b) Mention three assumptions made in the Keynesian theory of unemployment. | (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1 |

SECTION B

1. a) Differentiate between **voluntary unemployment** and **involuntary unemployment**. (04 marks)
b) Suggest possible measures of reducing the unemployment problem in your country. (16 marks)
UNEB 2010 P220/2
2. a) Distinguish between **casual unemployment** and **cyclical unemployment**. (04 marks)
b) Discuss the measures that can be taken to control unemployment in an economy. (16 marks)
KSPA 2015 P220/1
3. a) Examine the causes of voluntary unemployment your country. (06 marks)
b) Explain the policies being undertaken to solve the unemployment problem in your country. (14 marks)
uneb 1998 p220/2
4. a) Explain the causes of voluntary unemployment in your country. (06 marks)
b) Suggest measures that should be taken to reduce the level of unemployment in your country. (14 marks)
MKJB 2016 P220/2
5. a) Discuss the causes of under-employment in Uganda. (10 marks)
b) Explain the reasons why measures are taken to solve the unemployment problem in Uganda. (10 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
6. a) What is meant by the term **full employment**? (04 marks)
b) Why is it difficult to attain full employment in an economy? (16 marks)
UNEB 2001 P220/1
7. a) Examine the causes of structural unemployment in an economy. (08 marks)
b) What measures should be taken to curb unemployment in an economy? (12 marks)
UNEB 1998 P220/1
8. a) Explain the causes of open-urban unemployment in an economy. (10 marks)
b) Suggest measures that can be adopted to reduce open-urban unemployment in an economy. (10 marks)
UNEB 2017 P220/1
9. a) What are the causes of youth unemployment in developing countries? (10 marks)
b) Assess the impact of unemployment in developing countries. (10 marks)
UNEB 2016 P220/1
10. a) Explain the causes of unemployment in your country. (10 marks)
b) Suggest measures that should be taken by the government to reduce unemployment in your country. (10 marks)
UNEB 2014 P220/2
11. a) Explain the causes of voluntary unemployment. (08 marks)
b) Suggest measures that should be taken to reduce the level of unemployment in your country. (12 marks)
UNEB 2012 P220/2
12. a) What are the causes of disguised unemployment? (04 marks)
b) Explain the measures that should be taken to increase the level of employment in your country. (14 marks)
UNEB 2003 P220/2
13. a) Account for the unemployment problem in your country. (10 marks)
b) Explain the measures being taken to tackle the unemployment problem in your country. (10 marks)

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| 14. a) Why is unemployment a problem of great concern in your country? | UNEB 2001 P220/2 |
| b) Explain the measures being undertaken to curb the unemployment problem in your country. | (10 marks) |
| | (10 marks) |
| 15. a) What are the objectives of reducing unemployment in Uganda? | MKJB 2015 P220/2 |
| b) Account for the persistent unemployment in Uganda. | (10 marks) |
| | (10 marks) |
| 16. a) Explain the causes of unemployment, according to J.M Keynes. | PES 2016 P220/2 |
| b) What are the effects of unemployment in your country? | (06 marks) |
| | (14 marks) |
| 17. a) Explain the Keynesian theory of unemployment. | UNEB 2008 P220/2 |
| b) To what extent is the Keynesian theory of unemployment relevant to your country? | (04 marks) |
| | (16 marks) |
| 18. a) Explain the Keynesian theory of unemployment. | MEC 2016 P220/2 |
| b) To what extent is this theory relevant to developing countries? | (06 marks) |
| | (14 marks) |
| 19. a) Explain the Keynesian theory of unemployment. | UNEB 2006 P220/2 |
| b) To what extent is this theory of unemployment applicable to your country? | UNEB 1999 P220/2 |
| | (08 marks) |
| | (12 marks) |
| 20. a) Explain the Keynesian theory of unemployment. | UNEB 2000 P220/2 |
| b) Examine the relevance of Keynesian theory of unemployment to your country. | (06 marks) |
| | (14 marks) |
| 21. a) Explain the Keynesian theory of unemployment. | UTIS 2016 P220/2 |
| b) Account for the limited relevance of the Keynesian theory of unemployment to developing countries. | (06 marks) |
| | (14 marks) |
| 22. a) What according to J.M Keynes are the solutions to the unemployment problem? | WKS 2016 P220/1 |
| b) Explain the limitations of the Keynesian theory of unemployment in developing countries? | (06 marks) |
| | (14 marks) |
| | UNEB 2002 P220/2 |

STRUCTURE OF UGANDA'S ECONOMY

SECTION A

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| 1. Mention any four features of your country's economy. | (04 marks) |
| | UNEB 2003 P220/2 |
| | uneb 1998 p220/2 |
| 2. a) What is a dual economy ? | (01 mark) |
| b) State any three advantages of a dual economy. | (03 marks) |
| | UNEB 2014 P220/1 |
| 3. a) What is meant by the term dual economy ? | (01 mark) |
| b) Mention any three features of a dual economy. | (03 marks) |
| | UNEB 2007 P220/1 |
| 4. State any four features of dualism in your country. | (04 marks) |

5. State any four examples of economic dualism.	UNEB 2012 P220/2 (04 marks)
6. State any four examples of economic dualism.	UNEB 2005 P220/1 (04 marks)
7. a) Distinguish between a mixed economy and a dual economy . b) Mention any two features of economic dualism in your country.	UNEB 2001 P220/1 (02 marks) (02 marks)
8. a) Differentiate between a dual economy and a mixed economy . b) Identify any two forms of dualism in your country.	UNEB 2003 P220/1 (02 marks) (02 marks)
9. Mention any four features of the industrial sector in your country.	MKJB 2016 P220/2 (04 marks)
10. State any four features of the agricultural sector in your country.	UNEB 2007 P220/2 (04 marks)
11. Mention any four features of the agricultural sector in your country.	UNEB 2014 P220/2 (04 marks)
12. State four characteristics of the formal sector in your country.	UNEB 2009 P220/2 (04 marks)
13. a) Define the term informal sector . b) State any three features of the informal sector.	UNEB 2015 P220/2 (01 mark) (03 marks)
14. Mention any four features of the informal sector in your country.	UNEB 2009 P220/1 (04 marks)
15. What is the role of the informal sector in your country?	UNEB 2006 P220/2 (04 marks)
16. Mention any four merits of the informal sector in your country.	UNEB 2003 P220/2 (04 marks)
17. a) Distinguish between a private and a public enterprise . b) Give any two reasons for the establishment of public enterprises in your country.	UNEB 2001 P220/2 (02 marks) (02 marks)
18. a) What are public enterprises ? b) Give any three reasons for the privatisation of public enterprises in your country.	UNEB 2008 P220/2 (01 mark) (03 marks)
19. a) Define the term public enterprise . b) Mention three reasons for setting up public enterprises in Uganda.	UNEB 2005 P220/2 (01 mark) (03 marks)
20. State any four causes of the poor performance of public enterprises in your country.	PES 2016 P220/2 (04 marks)
21. a) What is a parastatal organisation ? b) Give any three reasons for the poor performance of parastatal organisations in developing countries.	UNEB 2004 P220/2 UNEB 1999 P220/2 (01 mark) (03 marks)
22. a) Distinguish between nationalisation and privatisation of enterprises.	UNEB 2004 P220/2 (02 marks)

- b) Give any **two** merits of privatisation in an economy. (02 marks)
UNEB 2016 P220/1
23. a) Distinguish between **nationalisation** and **privatisation** of enterprises. (02 marks)
b) Give any **two** merits of nationalisation of enterprises in an economy. (02 marks)
UNEB 2006 P220/1
24. a) Give any **four** features of Uganda's export sector. (04 marks)
UNEB 2004 P220/2
25. a) What is meant by the term **economic dependence**? (01 mark)
b) Mention any **three** forms of economic dependence in your country. (03 marks)
UNEB 2015 P220/2
26. a) Distinguish between **economic dependence** and **economic interdependence**. (02 marks)
b) State any **two** forms of economic dependence in your country. (02 marks)
UNEB 2009 P220/2
27. a) Distinguish between **economic dependence** and **economic interdependence**. (02 marks)
b) Give **two** costs of economic dependence in your country. (02 marks)
WKS 2015 P220/2
28. a) Define the term **economic dependence**. (01 mark)
b) Give any **three** effects of economic dependence in an economy. (03 marks)
UNEB 2008 P220/1
29. Give any four demerits of economic dependence in your country. (04 marks)
UNEB 2006 P220/2
30. a) What is meant by the term **economic dependence**? (01 mark)
b) Suggest any **three** measures to reduce economic dependence in your country. (03 marks)
UNEB 2004 P220/2
31. a) What is meant by **economic dependence**? (01 mark)
b) Mention any **three** ways in which your country's economy is dependent. (03 marks)
UNEB 2000 P220/2
32. a) Define the term **sectoral dependence**. (01 mark)
b) Mention **three** demerits of sectoral dependence in an economy. (03 marks)
MEC 2016 P220/1
33. a) Distinguish between **external resource dependence** and **direct economic dependence**. (02 marks)
b) State any **two** demerits of external resource dependence. (02 marks)
UNSE 2015 P220/2
34. Mention any **four** Structural Adjustment Programmes of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that your country has implemented. (04 marks)
UNEB 2003 P220/1

SECTION B

1. a) Describe the structure of the economy of your country. (10 marks)
b) Examine the factors responsible for the under-development in your country. (10 marks)
UNEB 1998 P220/2
2. a) Describe the structure of Uganda's economy. (08 marks)
b) What are the economic implications of the above structure in Uganda? (12 marks)
BEC 2017 P220/2
3. a) Describe the structure of the industrial sector in your country. (10 marks)

- b) Explain the factors which have influenced the development of the industrial sector in your country. (10 marks)
UNEB 2008 P220/2
4. a) Describe the features of the industrial sector in your country. (10 marks)
b) What are the problems faced by the industrial sector in your country? (10 marks)
UNEB 2005 P220/2
5. a) Describe the structure of the industrial sector of your country. (08 marks)
b) Suggest possible measures that can be taken to promote the industrial sector in developing countries. (12 marks)
ACTK 2015 P220/2
6. a) Describe the features of the industrial sector in your country. (10 marks)
b) Explain the measures being taken to promote the expansion of the industrial sector in your country. (10 marks)
WKS 2015 P220/2
7. a) Describe the characteristics of the industrial sector in Uganda. (10 marks)
b) Discuss the contribution of the industrial sector to the development of Uganda. (10 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
8. a) Explain the benefits of expanding the industrial sector in your country. (10 marks)
b) Discuss the measures that have been taken to promote the industrial sector in your country. (10 marks)
MEC 2016 P220/2
9. a) Why should developing countries develop their industrial sector? (10 marks)
b) Discuss the limitations of developing the industrial sector in developing countries. (10 marks)
UNSE 2015 P220/1
10. a) Discuss the contribution of the industrial sector in an economy. (10 marks)
b) Examine the challenges faced by the industrial sector in low developing countries. (10 marks)
NBTA 2015 P220/1
11. a) Explain the role of the industrial sector to the economic development of Uganda? (10 marks)
b) Examine the factors that influence the growth of the industrial sector in Uganda. (10 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
12. a) Why is there need for industrialisation in less developed countries? (10 marks)
b) Explain the problems faced by the industrial sector in less developed countries. (10 marks)
UNEB 2017 P220/1
13. a) Describe the basic features of the agricultural sector in your country. (06 marks)
b) "Since agriculture is the dominant sector in Uganda, it should receive the main emphasis in development." Discuss. (16 marks)
KSPA 2016 P220/2
14. a) Describe the structure of the Agriculture sector of your country. (10 marks)
b) Explain the role of agriculture in the economic development of your country. (10 marks)
CRTA 2015 P220/2
15. a) Why is there need to modernise the agricultural sector in Uganda? (10 marks)
b) Discuss the factors limiting agricultural modernisation in Uganda. (10 marks)
UNEB 2017 P220/2
16. a) Distinguish between **formal sector** and **informal sector**. (04 marks)
b) Explain the role of the informal sector in the development of LDCs. (16 marks)

17. a) What are the features of the informal sector?	PES 2016 P220/1 (04 marks)
b) Assess the contribution of the informal sector to your country.	(16 marks) UNEB 2000 P220/2
18. a) Discuss the salient features of the sector that lies between the Modern sector and the Traditional sector.	(08 marks)
b) Assess the contribution of the informal sector to your country.	(12 marks) NBTA 2015 P220/2
19. a) What is a parastatal organization ?	(02 marks)
b) Describe the role of parastatal organisations in an economy.	(18 marks) UNEB 2014 P220/1
20. a) Why do countries establish parastatal organisations?	(10 marks)
b) Explain the problems faced by parastatal organisations in developing countries.	(10 marks) PES 2016 P220/1
21. a) What is a public corporation ?	(04 marks)
b) Assess the role of public corporations in an economy.	(16 marks) UNEB 2010 P220/1
22. a) Distinguish between a public corporation and a public company .	(02 marks)
b) Mention any two factors limiting the growth of public corporations in Uganda.	(02 marks) PES 2016 P220/2
23. a) Explain the contribution of public enterprises to the development of your country.	(10 marks)
b) What are the problems faced by public enterprises in your country?	(10 marks) UNEB 2013 P220/2
24. a) Why does government set up public enterprises?	(10 marks)
b) Explain the problems faced in privatisation of public enterprises in your country.	(10 marks) ACTK 2015 P220/1
25. a) Why were public enterprises set in Uganda?	(10 marks)
b) Examine the impact of privatising public enterprises in Uganda.	(10 marks) PES 2016 P220/2
26. a) What is a private sector?	(04 marks)
b) Assess the role of the private sector in the development of an economy.	(16 marks) PES 2016 P220/1
27. a) Explain the role of the private sector in the development of your country.	(10 marks)
b) What measures have been taken to promote the development of the private sector in your country?	(10 marks) UNEB 2013 P220/1
28. a) Explain the challenges being faced by the private sector in developing countries.	(10 marks)
b) What measures should be taken to promote the private sector in developing countries?	(10 marks) UNEB 2009 P220/1
29. a) Explain the role of the private sector in the development of your country.	(10 marks)
b) What are the problems faced by the private sector in your country?	(10 marks) UNEB 2004 P220/2
30. a) What is the role of the private sector in the development of your country?	(10 marks)
b) Explain the measures being undertaken to improve the performance of the private sector in your country.	(10 marks) KSPA 2015 P220/2

31. a) Examine the role played by the private sector in the development of an economy. (10 marks)
 b) Suggest policies that can be adopted to promote the private sector in an economy. (10 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
32. a) Why have public enterprises been privatised in your country? (10 marks)
 b) Explain the contribution of the private sector to the economic development of your country. (10 marks)
 UNEB 2015 P220/2
33. a) Explain any five forms of privatisation in developing countries. (10 marks)
 b) What are the disadvantages of privatisation to developing countries? (10 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
34. a) Distinguish between **divestiture** and **joint venture**. (04 marks)
 b) Account for divestiture of public enterprises in your country. (08 marks)
 c) Discuss the challenges faced in the divestiture of public enterprises in your country. (08 marks)
 NBTA 2015 P220/2
35. a) Distinguish between **divestiture** and **joint venture privatisation**. (04 marks)
 b) Discuss the case for and against privatisation of public enterprises in Uganda. (16 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/2
36. a) Distinguish between **privatisation** and **divestiture**. (04 marks)
 b) What are the implications of privatisation of public enterprises in Uganda? (16 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/2
37. a) Account for the privatisation of public enterprises in your country. (08 marks)
 b) What problems have been encountered in the privatisation of public enterprises in your country? (12 marks)
 UNEB 2009 P220/2
38. Developing countries should privatise Public Enterprises if they are to attain economic growth and development. Discuss. (20 marks)
 UNEB 2008 P220/1
39. a) Differentiate between **privatisation** and **nationalisation** of economic enterprises. (04 marks)
 b) Assess the impact of privatisation of Public Enterprises in your country. (16 marks)
 UNEB 2007 P220/2
40. a) Account for the divestiture of public enterprises in your country. (10 marks)
 b) What are the problems encountered in the divestiture of public enterprises in your country? (10 marks)
 UNEB 2003 P220/2
41. a) Account for the privatisation of public enterprises in your country. (10 marks)
 b) What problems have been faced in the privatisation of public enterprises in your country? (10 marks)
 UNEB 2001 P220/2
42. a) Account for the privatisation of public enterprises in your country. (10 marks)
 b) What problems have been encountered in the privatisation of public enterprises in Uganda? (10 marks)
 UNEB 2000 P220/2
43. a) Examine the benefits of privatisation in your country. (10 marks)
 b) Why may your country be reluctant to privatise its public enterprises? (10 marks)
 UTEC 2015 P220/2
44. a) Explain the benefits of privatisation in your country. (10 marks)

- b) Discuss the problems that have been faced during the privatisation process in your country. (10 marks)
WKS 2015 P220/2
45. a) Define the term **nationalisation of enterprises**. (04 marks)
b) Examine the merits and demerits of nationalisation of enterprises in an economy. (16 marks)
UNEB 2012 P220/1
46. a) Describe the structure of exports in your country. (06 marks)
b) Suggest measures that should be taken to increase export earnings in your country. (14 marks)
UNEB 2009 P220/2
47. a) Describe the features of the import sector of Uganda. (06 marks)
b) Examine the implications of the structure of foreign trade in Uganda. (14 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
48. a) Describe the different forms of economic dependence in Uganda. (08 marks)
b) What are the demerits of economic dependence in Uganda? (12 marks)
UNEB 2017 P220/2
49. a) In what ways is your country economically dependent? (10 marks)
b) What are the implications of such economic dependence? (10 marks)
UNEB 2007 P220/2

PUBLIC FINANCE AND FISCAL POLICY

SECTION A

1. a) What is meant by **public revenue**? (02 marks)
b) Give any two sources of public revenue in your country. (02 marks)
UNEB 1998 P220/2
2. Mention any **four** non-tax sources of public revenue. (04 marks)
BEC 2017 P220/1
3. a) Differentiate between **taxable capacity** and **tax base**. (02 marks)
b) State any **two** reasons for the narrow tax base in your country. (02 marks)
UNEB 2013 P220/1
4. a) Differentiate between **taxable income** and **taxable capacity**. (02 marks)
b) Mention any **two** principles of taxation. (02 marks)
UNEB 2010 P220/1
5. a) Differentiate between **taxable capacity** and **taxable income**. (02 marks)
b) State **two** factors that influence the taxable capacity in your country. (02 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
6. a) What is the difference between **taxable income** and **tax base**? (02 marks)
b) Give any **two** reasons for the narrow tax base in your country. (02 marks)
UNEB 2002 P220/2
7. a) Distinguish between **tax base** and **taxable capacity**. (02 marks)
b) Suggest any **two** measures that can be taken to increase the tax base in an economy. (02 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
8. Mention any **four** factors responsible for low tax revenue in your country. (04 marks)
JJEB 2016 P220/2
9. a) Define the term **progressive tax**. (01 mark)

- b) Outline any **three** effects of progressive taxes in an economy. (03 marks)
UTIS 2016 P220/1
10. a) Define the term **regressive tax**. (01 mark)
b) State any **three** effects of regressive taxes in an economy. (03 marks)
UNEB 2012 P220/1
11. a) Differentiate between a **progressive tax** and a **regressive tax**. (02 marks)
b) Give any **two** reasons for imposing progressive taxes in your country. (02 marks)
UNEB 2009 P220/2
12. a) Distinguish between a **progressive tax** and a **proportional tax**. (02 marks)
b) Give any **two** advantages of a progressive tax over a proportional tax. (02 marks)
UNEB 2007 P220/1
13. a) Differentiate between a **proportional tax** and a **progressive tax**. (02 marks)
b) State any **two** merits of progressive taxes. (02 marks)
UNEB 2006 P220/1
14. a) Differentiate between a **progressive tax** and a **regressive tax**. (02 marks)
b) Mention any **two** effects of a regressive tax system in your country. (02 marks)
UNEB 2003 P220/2
15. a) Distinguish between a **proportional tax** and a **regressive tax**. (02 marks)
b) Mention any **two** demerits of regressive taxes. (02 marks)
UNSE 2015 P220/1
16. a) What is meant by **incidence of a tax**? (02 marks)
b) Differentiate between **taxable capacity** and **tax base**. (02 marks)
uneb 1998 p220/1
17. a) Differentiate between the **impact** and the **incidence** of a tax. (02 marks)
b) Mention any **two** effects of taxation in your country. (02 marks)
UNEB 2007 P220/2
18. a) Distinguish between **incidence of a tax** and **impact of a tax**. (02 marks)
b) Give any **two** demerits of a regressive tax. (02 marks)
UNEB 2005 P220/1
19. a) Distinguish between **incidence of a tax** and **impact of a tax**. (02 marks)
b) Determine the incidence of a tax when demand is price inelastic. (02 marks)
UNEB 1999 P220/1
20. a) Distinguish between **capital gains tax** and **corporation tax**. (02 marks)
b) Give any **two** demerits of corporation tax in your country. (02 marks)
UNEB 2006 P220/2
21. a) Distinguish between **customs duties** and **excise duties**. (02 marks)
b) Give **two** uses of customs duties in your country. (02 marks)
KSPA 2015 P220/2
22. a) Distinguish between **excise duty** and **customs duty**. (02 marks)
b) Give any **two** objectives of customs duties in LDCs. (02 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
23. a) Differentiate between **Advalorem** and **specific taxes**. (02 marks)
b) Give any **two** reasons why the government may not levy direct taxes. (02 marks)
MEC 2015 P220/1
24. a) What is meant by **Value Added Tax (VAT)**? (01 mark)
b) Give any **three** advantages of VAT in your country. (03 marks)

25. a) Differentiate between tax avoidance and tax evasion .	UNEB 2002 P220/1
b) State any two reasons why people evade paying taxes in your country.	(02 marks)
26. a) Distinguish between tax avoidance and tax evasion .	(02 marks)
b) State two reasons for a small tax base in your country.	uneb 1998 p220/2
27. a) Distinguish between tax avoidance and tax evasion .	(02 marks)
b) Mention any two factors for low tax revenue in your country.	(02 marks)
28. a) Define the term tax evasion .	KSPA 2016 P220/2
b) Mention any three causes of tax evasion in Uganda.	(02 marks)
29. a) Differentiate between a national debt and a public debt .	JJEB 2015 P220/2
b) Mention any two reasons for incurring a public debt in an economy.	(01 mark)
30. a) What is meant by a public debt ?	(03 marks)
b) Suggest three ways in which an external public debt may be cleared.	UNEB 2017 P220/2
31. a) Distinguish between a domestic debt and an external debt .	(02 marks)
b) Give two problems of an external debt.	(02 marks)
32. a) Distinguish between a reproductive debt and a dead weight debt .	UNEB 2008 P220/1
b) State any two ways in which a public debt can be redeemed.	(01 mark)
33. a) Differentiate between a reproductive debt and a dead weight debt .	(03 marks)
b) Mention any two ways of managing a public debt.	UNEB 2004 P220/1
33. a) Differentiate between a dead weight debt and a funded debt .	(02 marks)
b) Mention any two demerits of a public debt.	UNEB 1998 P220/1
34. a) Differentiate between a soft loan and a hard loan .	(02 marks)
b) State two reasons why your country continues to rely on loans.	UNEB 2013 P220/1
34. a) What is meant by public debt management ?	(02 marks)
b) Give any three objectives of public debt management in your country.	UNEB 2009 P220/1
35. a) What is meant by a public debt management ?	(02 marks)
b) Mention any three objectives of public debt management.	UNSE 2015 P220/2
36. a) Distinguish between recurrent expenditure and development expenditure .	(02 marks)
b) State two causes of the recent increase in government expenditure in your country.	UNEB 2006 P220/2
37. a) What is meant by the term fiscal policy ?	(01 mark)
b) State any three instruments of fiscal policy used in Uganda.	(03 marks)
	UNEB 2016 P220/2

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| 38. a) Distinguish between fiscal policy and monetary policy . | (02 marks) |
| b) State any two instruments of fiscal policy in your country. | (02 marks) |
| | UNEB 2005 P220/2 |
| 39. a) Distinguish between fiscal policy and monetary policy . | (02 marks) |
| b) State any two sources of government revenue. | (02 marks) |
| | MKJB 2013 P220/1 |
| 40. a) What is fiscal policy ? | (01 mark) |
| b) State any three sources of government revenue. | (03 marks) |
| | UNEB 2004 P220/1 |
| 41. a) What is a national budget ? | (01 mark) |
| b) Mention any three objectives of a budget in your country. | (03 marks) |
| | UNEB 2015 P220/2 |
| 42. a) Define the term government budget . | (01 mark) |
| b) Mention any three objectives of a government budget. | (03 marks) |
| | UNEB 2007 P220/1 |
| 43. a) What is meant by a government budget ? | (01 mark) |
| b) State any three objectives of national budget. | (03 marks) |
| | UNEB 2001 P220/1 |
| 44. a) Distinguish between a deficit budget and a surplus budget . | (02 marks) |
| b) State any two reasons why a country may prepare a deficit budget. | (02 marks) |
| | UNEB 2014 P220/1 |
| 45. a) Distinguish between a balanced budget and a deficit budget . | (02 marks) |
| b) State any two ways of financing a deficit budget. | (02 marks) |

SECTION B

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| 1. a) What are the sources of government revenue? | (10 marks) |
| b) Why do countries levy taxes? | (10 marks) |
| | PES 2016 P220/1 |
| 2. a) Explain the principles of taxation. | (10 marks) |
| b) What are the problems faced by the tax authorities in your country? | (10 marks) |
| | UNEB 2008 P220/2 |
| 3. a) Explain the principles of good taxation. | (10 marks) |
| b) Why is it necessary to levy taxes in your country? | (10 marks) |
| | UNEB 1999 P220/2 |
| 4. a) What are the canons of taxation according to Adam Smith? | (08 marks) |
| b) Explain the characteristics of a good tax system. | (12 marks) |
| | PES 2016 P220/1 |
| 5. a) Describe the features of a good tax system. | (08 marks) |
| b) Explain the role of taxation in the development of a country. | (12 marks) |
| | UNEB 2015 P220/1 |
| 6. a) Explain the characteristics of a good tax system. | (08 marks) |
| b) What factors are responsible for the recent increase in tax revenue in your country? | (12 marks) |
| | MEC 2015 P220/2 |
| 7. a) Describe the features of a good tax system. | (10 marks) |
| b) Suggest measures that should be taken to increase tax bases in Uganda. | (10 marks) |

8. a) Distinguish between **certainty** and **economy principles** of taxation. (04 marks)
 b) Assess the role of taxation. (16 marks)
9. a) Why do countries impose taxes? (10 marks)
 b) What are the problems faced by tax authorities in LDCs? (10 marks)
10. a) Why does government levy taxes in Uganda? (10 marks)
 b) Discuss the merits and demerits of levying taxes in Uganda. (10 marks)
11. a) Explain the principles of taxation. (10 marks)
 b) Why do most governments of developing countries rely more on outlays than on direct taxes to raise their public revenue? (10 marks)
12. a) Explain the importance of taxes in your country. (08 marks)
 b) Discuss the demerits of imposing taxes in your country. (12 marks)
13. a) Differentiate between **tax base** and **taxable capacity**. (04 marks)
 b) What are the advantages of relying on indirect taxes? (16 marks)
14. a) Differentiate between **tax base** and **taxable capacity**. (04 marks)
 b) Why do most developing countries rely more on indirect taxes than direct taxes? (16 marks)
15. A multi-citizen man lived in three countries where he paid different types of taxes at different levels of income. Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.

Level of income	Tax paid in country A	Tax paid in country B	Tax paid in country C
16,000	16,000	18,000	1,600
18,000	18,000	1,440	1,600
20,000	20,000	1,220	1,600
22,000	22,000	800	1,600

- a) Calculate and with reasons state the type of tax paid by this man in each country. (06 marks)
 b) Account for the recent increase in your country's tax returns. (14 marks)
16. a) Distinguish between **progressive taxation** and **regressive taxation**. (04 marks)
 b) Assess the role of taxation in your country. (16 marks)
17. a) Explain the incidence of a tax when supply is elastic and demand is:
 (i) inelastic (04 marks)
 (ii) perfectly elastic (04 marks)
 b) What are the advantages of levying indirect taxes? (12 marks)
18. a) Distinguish between **direct taxes** and **indirect taxes**. (04 marks)
 b) Assess the impact of direct taxes on an economy. (16 marks)
19. a) Distinguish between **direct taxes** and **indirect taxes**. (04 marks)

b) Discuss the merits and demerits of indirect taxes in developing countries.	(16 marks)
20. a) Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes .	PES 2016 P220/1 (04 marks)
b) Assess the impact of taxation in an economy.	(16 marks)
21. a) Differentiate between direct taxes and indirect taxes .	UNEB 2007 P220/1 (04 marks)
b) Why do countries rely more on indirect taxes than direct taxes?	(16 marks)
22. a) Distinguish between tax evasion and tax avoidance .	CRTA 2015 P220/1 (04 marks)
b) Assess the impact of indirect taxes on the economy of your country.	(16 marks)
23. a) Why does your government rely on indirect taxes in Uganda?	UNEB 2006 P220/1 (08 marks)
b) Examine the effects of imposing taxes in Uganda?	(12 marks)
24. a) Assess the role of taxation in your country.	BEC 2017 P220/2 (10 marks)
b) How can the current taxation system in your country be improved?	(10 marks)
25. a) Assess the role of taxation in an economy.	UNEB 2006 P220/1 (10 marks)
b) Suggest ways of how tax collection can be improved in your country.	(10 marks)
26. a) Distinguish between a dead weight debt and a funded debt .	UNEB 2002 P220/2 (04 marks)
b) Assess the effects of government borrowing in the development of Uganda.	(16 marks)
27. a) Distinguish between a dead weight debt and a reproductive debt .	UNEB 2016 P220/2 (04 marks)
b) What are the merits and demerits of government borrowing?	(16 marks)
28. a) Distinguish between a dead weight debt and a reproductive debt .	JJEB 2016 P220/1 (04 marks)
b) Explain the methods of redeeming public debts in an economy.	(16 marks)
29. a) Define an unfunded debt .	BEC 2017 P220/1 (01 mark)
b) Mention three reasons why your country raises part of the revenue through borrowing.	(03 marks)
30. a) Differentiate between a funded debt and an unfunded debt .	UTEC 2015 P220/2 (02 marks)
b) Mention two objectives for incurring public debts in your country.	(02 marks)
31. a) Why do countries incur public debts?	MEC 2016 P220/2 (10 marks)
b) Explain the methods used to reduce the burden of public debts in your country.	(10 marks)
32. a) Differentiate between taxation financing and debt financing .	UNEB 2006 P220/2 (04 marks)
b) Why may a government rely more on debt financing than taxation financing?	(16 marks)
33. a) Distinguish between debt financing and taxation financing .	UNEB 2013 P220/1 (04 marks)
b) Present the advantages of debt financing over taxation financing?	(16 marks)
34. a) Distinguish between debt financing and taxation financing .	UNEB 2004 P220/1 (04 marks)
b) Account for the high public debt in Uganda.	(16 marks)

- PES 2016 P220/2
35. a) Distinguish between government **recurrent expenditure** and **development expenditure**. (04 marks)
 b) Account for the increase in public expenditure in your country. (16 marks)
- UNEB 2012 P220/2
36. a) Distinguish between **recurrent expenditure** and **capital expenditure** in a budget. (04 marks)
 b) Account for the persistent budget deficits in your country. (16 marks)
- UNEB 2000 P220/2
37. a) Differentiate between a **surplus budget** and a **deficit budget**. (04 marks)
 b) How does a government finance a deficit budget? (16 marks)
- UNEB 2006 P220/1
38. a) Differentiate between a **budget surplus** and a **budget deficit**. (04 marks)
 b) Explain the significance of a national budget in an economy. (16 marks)
- UNEB 2005 P220/1
- UNEB 1999 P220/1
39. a) Explain the rationale of a National Budget as a tool of fiscal policy. (10 marks)
 b) Account for budgetary deficits in an economy. (10 marks)
- NBTA 2015 P220/1
40. a) What are the objectives of a government budget? (06 marks)
 b) Examine the measures that can be undertaken to minimise budgetary deficits in an economy. (14 marks)
- WKS 2015 P220/1
41. a) What is the role of the national budget in an economy? (10 marks)
 b) Suggest measures that should be taken to control budgetary deficits in developing countries. (10 marks)
- UNEB 2017 P220/1
42. a) Differentiate between a **deficit budget** and a **surplus budget**. (04 marks)
 b) Account for the persistent budgetary deficits in your country. (16 marks)
- MEC 2016 P220/2
43. a) Differentiate between **surplus national budget** and **balanced national budget**. (04 marks)
 b) Account for the persistent national budget deficits in your country. (16 marks)
- UTIS 2016 P220/2
44. a) Distinguish between a **surplus budget** and a **deficit budget**. (04 marks)
 b) Why may a government deliberately plan for an unbalanced budget? (16 marks)
- WKS 2016 P220/1
45. a) What is meant by an **unbalanced budget**? (04 marks)
 b) Why may a government deliberately plan for an unbalanced budget? (16 marks)
- uneb 1998 p220/1
46. a) What is meant by an **unbalanced budget**? (04 marks)
 b) Explain the significance of a national budget as a tool of economic analysis. (16 marks)
- WKS 2014 P220/1
47. a) Differentiate between a **balanced budget** and an **unbalanced budget**. (04 marks)
 b) Explain the role of the budget in an economy. (16 marks)
- KSPA 2015 P220/1
48. a) Why may a government plan for a deficit budget? (04 marks)
 b) Explain the role of a government budget in an economy. (16 marks)
- UNEB 2002 P220/1

49. a) Explain the objectives of a deficit budget in your country. (10 marks)
 b) Discuss the causes of persistent budgetary deficits in your country. (10 marks)
 WKS 2014 P220/2

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SECTION A

1. a) Define the term **trade liberalisation**. (01 marks)
 b) Give any three advantages of trade liberalisation in your country. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2009 P220/2
2. a) Distinguish between **comparative advantage** and **absolute advantage** as used in international trade. (02 marks)
 b) State any **two** assumptions underlying the principle of comparative advantage. (02 marks)
 UNEB 2009 P220/1
3. Outline any **four** factors that limit the operation of the principle of comparative advantage in Uganda. (04 marks)
 UNEB 2016 P220/2
4. a) State the **principle of comparative advantage** in international trade. (01 mark)
 b) Give any **three** assumptions underlying the principle of comparative advantage. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2002 P220/1
5. a) What is meant by **balance of payments**? (01 mark)
 b) State any **three** causes of disequilibrium in the balance of payments. (03 marks)
 UNEB 1998 P220/1
6. Mention any **four** effects of balance of payments deficit on an economy. (04marks)
 UNEB 2008 P220/1
7. a) What is meant by **balance of payments**? (01 mark)
 b) Give any **three** ways of correcting a balance of payments deficit in Uganda. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2017 P220/2
8. a) Differentiate between **balance of trade** and **terms of trade**. (02 marks)
 b) Suggest any **two** ways of improving terms of trade in your country. (02 marks)
 UNEB 2010 P220/2
9. State any **four** effects of balance of payments deficit on an economy. (04marks)
 UNEB 2005 P220/1
10. a) What is meant by **terms of trade**? (01 mark)
 b) State any **three** reasons why the terms of trade of developing countries are deteriorating. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2001 P220/2
11. a) Define **terms of trade**. (01 mark)
 b) Give any **three** effects of deteriorating terms of trade. (03 marks)
 UTEC 2015 P220/1
12. Given the table below, calculate the terms of trade. (04 marks)

Year	Export price index	Import price index	T.O.T
2001	167	113	-
2002	154	120	-

2003	128	140	-
2004	110	152	-

13. a) What is meant by the term **income terms of trade**? (02 marks)
b) Mention any **two** measures that can be taken to improve a country's terms of trade. (02 marks)
KSPA 2015 P220/1
14. Mention any **four** effects of deteriorating terms of trade on an economy. (04 marks)
UNEB 2001 P220/1
15. a) Distinguish between **barter terms of trade** and **income terms of trade**. (02 marks)
b) State any **two** causes of unfavourable terms of trade in your country. (02 marks)
UNEB 2001 P220/2
16. a) Distinguish between **barter terms of trade** and **income terms of trade**. (02 marks)
b) State any **two** obstacles to the success of barter trade in an economy. (02 marks)
uneb 1998 p220/1
17. a) Differentiate between **barter terms of trade** and **income terms of trade**. (02 marks)
b) Give any **two** measures of improving a country's terms of trade. (02 marks)
WKS 2015 P220/1
18. a) Differentiate between **Terms of trade** and **Balance of trade**. (02 marks)
b) Outline **two** causes of unfavourable terms of trade in your country. (02 marks)
NBTA 2015 P220/2
19. Given 95 as a country's unit value index and 110 as its import unit value index;
(i) Calculate the terms of trade in such a country. (03 marks)
(ii) Comment on such a country's state of terms of trade. (01 mark)
BEC 2017 P220/1
20. a) Define the term **commercial policy**. (01 mark)
b) State any **three** instruments of commercial policy in your country. (03 marks)
UNEB 2003 P220/2
uneb 1998 p220/2
21. a) What is meant by the term **protectionism**? (01 mark)
b) Give any **three** reasons why there is need for protectionism in your country. (03 marks)
UNEB 2008 P220/2
22. a) Distinguish between **protectionism** and **commercial policy**. (02 marks)
b) Mention **two** instruments of commercial policy used in your country. (02 marks)
MEC 2015 P220/2
23. a) What is meant by a **tariff**? (01 mark)
b) Mention any **three** non-tariff barriers in your country. (03 marks)
UNEB 2006 P220/2
24. Mention any **four** non-tariff barriers to trade in your country. (04 marks)
UNEB 1998 P220/2
25. a) Define the term import **duty**. (01 mark)
b) State any three objectives of imposing import duties in your country. (03 marks)
UNEB 2000 P220/2
26. a) Differentiate between **total ban** and **import quota**. (02 marks)
b) Give **two** reasons for trade protectionism in developing countries. (02 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
27. a) What is meant by **dumping**? (01 mark)

- b) State any **three** effects of dumping in the recipient country. (03 marks)
UNEB 2010 P220/1
28. a) Mention **two** uses of foreign reserves to a country. (02 marks)
b) State **two** ways how foreign reserves are acquired. (02 marks)
BEC 2017 P220/1
29. a) What is meant by **devaluation**? (01 mark)
b) Given that the exchange rate is 1 £ = 1000 Ug. Shs; calculate the new exchange rate after devaluation of the shilling by 20%. (03 marks)
UNEB 1999 P220/1
30. a) Distinguish between **deflation** and **devaluation**. (02 marks)
b) Mention any **two** effects of devaluation in an economy. (02 marks)
UNEB 2001 P220/1
31. a) Distinguish between **devaluation of a currency** and **depreciation of a currency**. (02 marks)
b) State any **two** merits of currency depreciation in an economy. (02 marks)
UNEB 2000 P220/1
32. a) Define the term **currency depreciation**. (01 mark)
b) Give any **three** effects of the recent depreciation of the Ugandan shilling. (03 marks)
UTIS 2016 P220/2
33. a) What is meant by **exchange rate**? (01 mark)
b) Give the causes of exchange rate fluctuations in Uganda. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
34. a) Define the term **flexible exchange rate system**. (01 mark)
b) Mention any **three** merits of a flexible exchange rate system in an economy. (03 marks)
UNEB 1998 P220/1
35. a) What is a **managed exchange rate**? (01 mark)
b) State any **three** disadvantages of a managed exchange rate. (02 marks)
UNSE 2015 P220/2
36. a) What is a **managed exchange rate**? (01 mark)
b) Give **three** merits of a managed exchange rate. (03 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
37. a) Distinguish between a **managed exchange rate** and **floating exchange rate**. (02 marks)
b) State any **two** advantages of adopting a floating exchange rate in your country. (02 marks)
UNEB 2007 P220/2
38. a) Distinguish between a **pegged exchange rate** and a **flexible exchange rate**. (02 marks)
b) Give any **two** advantages of adopting a pegged exchange rate in an economy. (02 marks)
UNEB 2004 P220/1
39. a) Differentiate between **managed exchange rate system** and **floating exchange rate system**. (02 marks)
b) State any **two** advantages of a managed exchange rate system. (02 marks)
UNEB 2001 P220/1
40. a) Distinguish between a **fixed exchange rate** and a **managed exchange rate**. (02 marks)
b) Give any **two** merits of a fixed exchange rate. (02 marks)
UNEB 2000 P220/1

41. a) Differentiate between a **floating exchange rate** and a **fixed exchange rate**. (02 marks)
 b) Give any **two** advantages of a floating exchange rate. (02 marks)
 uneb 1998 p220/1
42. a) Distinguish between **currency revaluation** and **currency under-valuation**. (02marks)
 b) State any two effects of currency under-valuation. (02 marks)
 UNEB 2008 P220/2
43. a) Distinguish between **currency devaluation** and **currency depreciation**. (02 marks)
 b) Give any **two** effects of currency depreciation in your country. (02 marks)
 UNEB 2002 P220/2
44. Mention any **four** factors that determine the demand and supply of foreign currency in your country. (04 marks)
 UNEB 2005 P220/2
45. a) Define the term **economic integration**. (01 mark)
 b) State any **three** merits of economic integration. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2010 P220/2
46. What are the objectives of the East African Community? (04 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
47. a) Distinguish between a **customs union** and a **common market**. (02 marks)
 b) State any **two** benefits of economic integration to your country. (02 marks)
 UNEB 2014 P220/2
48. State any **four** conditions necessary for the success of regional economic integration. (04 marks)
 UNEB 2004 P220/1
49. a) Distinguish between **trade creation** and **trade diversion**. (02 marks)
 b) Mention **two** disadvantages of trade diversion. (02 marks)
 UNEB 2004 P220/2
50. a) What is meant by the term **trade diversion**? (01 mark)
 b) Give any **three** effects of trade diversion in an economy. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2017 P220/1
51. a) Distinguish between **trade creation** and **trade diversion**. (02 marks)
 b) State any **two** effects of trade diversion. (02 marks)
 UNEB 1999 P220/1

SECTION B

1. a) What is meant by the term **trade liberalisation**? (04 marks)
 b) Examine the implications of trade liberalisation on an economy. (16 marks)
 UNEB 2015 P220/2
2. a) What is meant by the term **trade liberalisation**? (04 marks)
 b) Examine the merits and demerits of trade liberalisation in your country. (16 marks)
 UNEB 2013 P220/2
3. a) Distinguish between **trade creation** and **trade liberalisation**. (04 marks)
 b) Examine the implications of trade liberalisation on the economies of developing countries. (16 marks)
 UNEB 2002 P220/2
4. a) Distinguish between **privatisation** and **trade liberalisation**. (04 marks)

- b) Why has the government of Uganda chosen the path of trade liberalisation as an economic policy? (16 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
5. a) Explain the principle of comparative advantage. (04 marks)
b) Examine the limitations of this principle as a basis of international trade. (16 marks)
ACTK 2015 P220/1
WKS 2014 P220/1
6. a) State the assumptions underlying the theory of comparative cost advantage. (06 marks)
b) Examine the relevance of the theory of comparative advantage to developing economies. (14 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
7. a) What is meant by **vent for surplus theory** as used in international trade? (04 marks)
b) Assess the role of international trade in the development of your country. (16 marks)
UNEB 2010 P220/2
8. Study the table below showing output levels of two countries producing two commodities given the same units of labour, and answer the questions which follow:

Country	Commodities	
	Generators	Coffee
X	400	600
Y	100	300

- a) (i) State the country with absolute advantage in the production of both commodities. (02 marks)
(ii) Calculate the opportunity cost of producing each commodity in each country. (04 marks)
(iii) In which commodity should each country specialise? (02 marks)
- b) What are the limitations of the comparative cost advantage theory in international trade? (12 marks)
UNEB 2004 P220/1
9. a) Differentiate between the theories of **comparative advantage** and **absolute advantage**. (04 marks)
b) Assume the world of countries of Uganda and Nigeria, tow products; coffee and crude oil and one factor of production labour and nation has the same amount of labour. Use the information in the table to explain the law of comparative advantage. (06 marks)

Countries	Coffee	Crude oil
Uganda	2	4
Nigeria	3	9

- c) Examine the limitations of the law of comparative advantage. (10 marks)
UTIS 2016 P220/1
10. a) Distinguish between the principles of **comparative advantage** and **absolute advantage** in international trade. (04 marks)
b) What are the limitations of the principle of comparative advantage? (16 marks)
UNEB 1999 P220/1
11. a) Distinguish between **absolute advantage** and **comparative advantage**. (04 marks)
b) To what extent is the comparative advantage principle applicable to developing countries? (16 marks)
MKJB 2015 P220/2
12. a) Distinguish between **comparative advantage** and the **law of absolute advantage**. (02 marks)

- b) Explain four ways in which the law of comparative advantage is relevant to developing countries. (08 marks)
- c) What are the limitations of the law of comparative advantage? (10 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1
13. a) What is meant by the term **balance of payments**? (04 marks)
- b) Account for the persistent balance of payments deficit in your country. (16 marks)
UNEB 2012 P220/2
14. a) Differentiate between a **balance of payment deficit** and a **balance of payment surplus**. (04 marks)
- b) Account for the balance of payments disequilibrium in a developing country. (16 marks)
WKS 2016 P220/1
15. a) Account for the persistent balance of payments deficits in your country. (10 marks)
- b) Suggest measures that should be taken to reduce the balance of payments deficits in your country. (10 marks)
UNEB 2014 P220/2
UNEB 1999 P220/2
16. a) Differentiate between **balance of trade** and **balance of payments**. (04 marks)
- b) Explain the causes of balance of payments disequilibrium in your country. (16 marks)
UNEB 2005 P220/2
17. a) Account for the balance of payments problem in developing countries. (10 marks)
- b) What measures should be taken to solve the problem of balance of payments deficit in an economy (10 marks)
UNEB 2001 P220/1
18. a) Account for the existence of unfavourable balance of payments position in less developed countries. (10 marks)
- b) Suggest measures that should be adopted by developing countries to reduce foreign expenditure in an effort to correct the BOP position. (10 marks)
MEC 2015 P220/1
19. a) Account for the existence of unfavourable terms of trade in your country. (10 marks)
- b) Suggest measures that should be taken to correct unfavourable terms of trade in your country? (10 marks)
UNEB 2007 P220/2
20. a) Account for the deteriorating terms of trade in Uganda. (10 marks)
- b) What are the effects of deteriorating terms of trade in Uganda? (10 marks)
PES 2016 P220/2
21. a) What factors are responsible for the unfavourable terms of trade in Uganda? (10 marks)
- b) Suggest measures that should be taken to improve the terms of trade in Uganda. (10 marks)
BEC 2017 P220/2
22. "Protectionism rather than free trade should be adopted if countries are to benefit from international trade." Discuss. (20 marks)
UNEB 2003 P220/2
23. a) Explain the different forms of protectionism. (10 marks)
- b) What are the implications of protectionism in an economy? (10 marks)
UNEB 2000 P220/1
24. a) How does government control the volume of international trade in your country? (06 marks)
- b) Assess the implications of adopting protectionist policies in your country. (14 marks)

25. a) Describe the tools of protectionism used in your country.	UTIS 2016 P220/2 (06 marks)
b) Explain the rationale for protectionism in your country.	(14 marks) WKS 2016 P220/2 WKS 2015 P220/2
26. a) Account for the imposition of trade barriers against importation of commodities in your country.	(10 marks)
b) Discuss the disadvantages of imposing trade barriers against importation of commodities in your country.	(10 marks) UTEC 2015 P220/2
27. a) Distinguish between free trade and protectionism .	(04 marks)
b) Under what circumstances may protectionism be adopted in your country?	(16 marks) CRTA 2015 P220/2
28. a) Differentiate between protectionism and commercial policy .	(04 marks)
b) Explain the barriers used to control international trade in developing countries.	(08 marks)
c) Discuss the positive effects of adopting trade protectionist policies in your country.	(08 marks) NBTA 2015 P220/2
29. a) What are the objectives of protectionism?	(06 marks)
b) Examine the consequences of protectionism in developing countries.	(14 marks) BEC 2017 P220/1
30. a) Explain the non-tariff barriers to trade used in Uganda.	(06 marks)
b) Assess the impact of adopting trade barriers in Uganda.	(14 marks) PES 2016 P220/2
31. a) Distinguish between devaluation and currency depreciation .	(04 marks)
b) Why may devaluation fail to achieve the objectives it is intended in an economy?	(16 marks) uneb 1998 p220/1
32. a) What is meant by the term managed floating exchange rate ?	(04 marks)
b) Examine the merits and demerits of a managed floating exchange rate in an economy.	(16 marks) UNEB 2016 P220/1
33. a) Distinguish between a floating exchange rate and a fixed exchange rate .	(04 marks)
b) Explain the merits and demerits of foreign exchange control in an economy.	(16 marks) UNEB 2008 P220/2
34. a) Distinguish between a managed exchange rate and a free exchange rate .	(04 marks)
b) Explain the factors which determine the exchange rate in a money market.	(16 marks) UNEB 2005 P220/1
35. a) Distinguish between a flexible exchange rate and a managed exchange rate .	(04 marks)
b) What are the implications of adopting a flexible exchange rate in an economy?	(16 marks) PES 2016 P220/1
36. a) What is meant by economic integration ?	(04 marks)
b) Examine the merits and demerits of economic integration.	(16 marks) UNEB 2000 P220/1 uneb 1998 p220/1
37. a) Explain the various stages of economic integration.	(10 marks)
b) What are the likely benefits of economic integration to the member countries?	(10 marks) MEC 2016 P220/1

38. a) Differentiate between the following:
 (i) **Preferential Trade Area** and **Free Trade Area**, (03 marks)
 (ii) **Customs Union** and **Common market**. (03 marks)
 b) Examine the merits of regional economic integration. (14 marks)
 UNEB 1998 P220/1
39. a) Distinguish between a **customs union** and a **common market**. (04 marks)
 b) Explain the factors which limit economic integration among developing countries. (16 marks)
 UNEB 2006 P220/1
40. a) Distinguish between a **customs union** and an **economic union**. (04 marks)
 b) Explain the merits and demerits of regional economic integration. (16 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
41. a) What are the features of an economic union? (06 marks)
 b) Explain the factors that limit regional economic integration among the developing countries. (14 marks)
 UNEB 2012 P220/1
42. a) Explain the conditions that favour regional economic integration among countries. (10 marks)
 b) What are the benefits of economic integration among member states? (10 marks)
 WKS 2016 P220/1
43. a) Explain the benefits of economic integration for developing countries. (10 marks)
 b) What challenges may be faced in the process of economic integration in developing countries? (10 marks)
 UNSE 2015 P220/1
44. a) Explain the benefits of regional economic integration. (10 marks)
 b) Suggest factors that can promote regional economic integration. (10 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
45. a) Explain the benefits of regional economic integration. (10 marks)
 b) What factors have undermined the achievement of regional economic integration in developing countries? (10 marks)
 MKJB 2013 P220/1
46. a) Differentiate between **trade creation** and **trade diversion**. (04 marks)
 b) To what extent is the comparative cost theory applicable to developing countries? (16 marks)
 UNEB 2003 P220/1
47. a) Differentiate between **trade creation** and **trade diversion**. (04 marks)
 b) What factors limit economic integration among developing countries? (16 marks)
 JJEB 2015 P220/1
48. a) Why should developing countries cooperate through economic integration? (10 marks)
 b) Explain the factors that limit economic integration among low developing countries. (10 marks)
 BEC 2017 P220/1

INFLATION

SECTION A

1. a) Define the term **cost-push inflation**. (01 mark)
 b) State any **three** causes of cost push inflation in an economy. (03 marks)

2. a) State any **four** policy measures that should be taken to control cost push inflation in an economy. (04 marks)
 uneb 1998 p220/1
3. a) Distinguish between **structural inflation** and **cost-push inflation**. (02 marks)
 b) Give any two causes of cost-push inflation. (02 marks)
 UNEB 2014 P220/1
4. a) What is **structural inflation**? (01 mark)
 b) Give any **three** causes of structural inflation. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2010 P220/2
5. a) Define the term **structural inflation**. (01 mark)
 b) State any three measures that can be taken to control structural inflation in an economy. (03 marks)
 UNEB 2009 P220/1
6. Give any **four** causes of structural inflation in your country. (04 marks)
 UNEB 1999 P220/2
7. a) Define **demand-pull inflation**. (01 mark)
 b) Mention **three** causes of demand pull inflation in LDCs. (03 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
8. a) Distinguish between **cost-push inflation** and **bottleneck inflation**. (02 marks)
 b) Mention any **two** causes of bottleneck inflation in your country. (02 marks)
 UNEB 2012 P220/2
9. a) Distinguish between **suppressed inflation** and **hyper-inflation**. (02 marks)
 b) Give any **two** effects of hyper-inflation in an economy. (02 marks)
 UNEB 2010 P220/1
10. a) Differentiate between **creeping inflation** and **galloping inflation**. (02marks)
 b) Mention any **two** positive effects of creeping inflation in your country. (02 marks)
 UNEB 2005 P220/2
11. a) Differentiate between **creeping inflation** and **run-away inflation**. (02 marks)
 b) Give any **two** policy instruments for controlling inflation in your country. (02 marks)
 UNEB 2000 P220/2
12. a) Differentiate between **demand-pull** and **cost-push inflation**. (02 marks)
 b) State any **two** causes of demand-pull inflation in your country. (02 marks)
 UNEB 2006 P220/2
13. a) Distinguish between **structural inflation** and **demand-pull inflation**. (02 marks)
 b) Mention any **two** effects of demand-pull inflation in your country. (02 marks)
 UNEB 2002 P220/2
14. a) Distinguish between **imported inflation** and **bottleneck inflation**. (02 marks)
 b) Give any **two** causes of imported inflation in your country? (02 marks)
 uneb 1998 p220/2
15. a) Distinguish between **price-wage inflation** and **imported inflation**. (02 marks)
 b) Suggest **two** measures that should be taken to fight price wage inflation in developing countries. (02 marks)
 PES 2016 P220/1
16. Give any **four** measures applied to control inflation in your country. (04 marks)

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| 17. a) What is meant by stagflation ? | UNEB 2001 P220/2
(01 mark) |
| b) Suggest any three measures that can be taken to reduce stagflation in an economy. | (03 marks)
UNEB 2007 P220/1 |
| 18. a) Distinguish between stagflation and reflation . | (02 marks) |
| b) State any two costs of stagflation in your country. | (02 marks)
UTIS 2016 P220/2 |
| 19. a) What is meant by stagflation ? | (01 mark) |
| b) Mention three effects of hyper-inflation in an economy. | (03 marks)
JJEB 2015 P220/1 |
| 20. a) Distinguish between deflation and reflation . | (02 marks) |
| b) Mention any two instruments of reflationary policy. | (02 marks)
UNEB 2006 P220/1 |

SECTION B

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|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. a) Differentiate between hyper-inflation and creeping inflation . | (04 marks) |
| b) Explain the effects of inflation in an economy. | (16 marks)
UNEB 2016 P220/1 |
| 2. a) Distinguish between mild-inflation and hyper-inflation . | (04 marks) |
| b) Explain the effects of hyper-inflation in an economy. | (16 marks)
UNEB 2013 P220/1 |
| 3. a) Differentiate between hyper-inflation and mild-inflation . | (04 marks) |
| b) Describe the measures being undertaken to control inflation in Uganda. | (16 marks)
UNEB 2017 P220/2 |
| 4. a) Distinguish between cost-push inflation and demand-pull inflation . | (04 marks) |
| b) Account for the persistent inflation in your country. | (16 marks)
UNEB 2009 P220/2 |
| 5. a) Distinguish between cost-push inflation and demand-pull inflation . | (04 marks) |
| b) Explain the effects of inflation in an economy. | (16 marks)
ACTK 2015 P220/1 |
| 6. a) Discuss the causes of demand-pull inflation in your country. | (06 marks) |
| b) Why does the government strive to keep a low rate of inflation in your country? | (14 marks)
UTEC 2015 P220/2 |
| 7. a) Distinguish between creeping and galloping inflation . | (04 marks) |
| b) Explain the effects of inflation in an economy. | (16 marks)
UNEB 2008 P220/1 |
| 8. a) Differentiate between imported inflation and structural inflation . | (04 marks) |
| b) Assess the impact of inflation in your country. | (16 marks)
UNEB 2004 P220/2 |
| 9. a) Distinguish between inflation and reflation . | (04 marks) |
| b) Assess the impact of inflation in an economy. | (16 marks)
UNEB 2003 P220/1 |
| 10. a) Explain the causes of inflation in an economy. | (10 marks) |
| b) Suggest measures that should be taken to control inflation in an economy. | (10 marks)
UNEB 2015 P220/1 |

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| 11. a) What are the causes of inflation in an economy? | (10 marks) |
| b) Examine the measures being taken to solve the problem of inflation in your country? | (10 marks) |
| | UNEB 1998 P220/2 |
| | uneb 1998 p220/2 |
| 12. a) Account for the existence of inflation in your country. | (10 marks) |
| b) What measures have been taken to control inflation in your country? | (10 marks) |
| | CRTA 2015 P220/2 |
| 13. a) Why does inflation occur in Uganda? | (08 marks) |
| b) Discuss the measures used to control inflation in Uganda. | (12 marks) |
| | PES 2016 P220/2 |
| 14. a) What may cause inflation in an economy? | (08 marks) |
| b) Examine the consequences of inflation in an economy. | (12 marks) |
| | UNSE 2015 P220/1 |
| 15. a) Explain the causes of inflation in an economy. | (08 marks) |
| b) Of what benefit is mild inflation to an economy? | (12 marks) |
| | PES 2016 P220/1 |
| 16. a) Examine the effects of galloping inflation in your country. | (10 marks) |
| b) Discuss the measures that have taken to control inflation in your country. | (10 marks) |
| | KSPA 2016 P220/2 |
| 17. a) Why should government induce inflation in Uganda? | (10 marks) |
| b) How can the central bank induce inflation in Uganda? | (10 marks) |
| | PES 2016 P220/2 |
| 18. a) Why is there need to control inflation in your country? | (10 marks) |
| b) What measures are being taken to control inflation in your country? | (10 marks) |
| | MEC 2015 P220/2 |
| 19. a) What is meant by stagflation ? | (04 marks) |
| b) Under what circumstances may inflation be desirable in an economy? | (16 marks) |
| | UNEB 1999 P220/1 |

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

SECTION A

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| 1. a) What is meant by economic development planning ? | (01 mark) |
| b) Give any three factors that affect the implementation of development plans in your country. | (03 marks) |
| | UNEB 2013 P220/1 |
| 2. a) Define the term economic development planning . | (01 marks) |
| b) Mention any three problems encountered in economic development planning in developing countries. | (03 marks) |
| | UNEB 2003 P220/1 |
| 3. a) What is meant by economic planning ? | (02 marks) |
| b) Differentiate between a comprehensive plan and a partial plan . | (02 marks) |
| | UNEB 2000 P220/1 |
| 4. a) What is meant by economic planning ? | (02 marks) |
| b) Distinguish between comprehensive planning and perspective planning . | (02 marks) |

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| 5. a) What is meant by the term comprehensive plan ? | uneb 1998 p220/1
(01 mark) |
| b) Give any three merits of a comprehensive plan in an economy. | (03 marks) |
| 6. a) Differentiate between comprehensive planning and perspective planning . | WKS 2014 P220/1
(02 marks) |
| b) Mention two characteristics of a good development plan. | (02 marks) |
| 7. a) Differentiate between perspective planning and indicative planning . | NBTA 2015 P220/1
(02 marks) |
| b) Mention two constraints to economic development planning in your country. | (02 marks) |
| 8. a) Differentiate between centralised planning and indicative planning . | WKS 2014 P220/2
(02 marks) |
| b) Give two factors that limit centralised planning in Uganda. | (02 marks) |
| 9. a) Distinguish between comprehensive planning and a perspective plan . | PES 2016 P220/2
(02 marks) |
| b) Mention any two demerits of comprehensive planning in Uganda. | (02 marks) |
| 10. a) Differentiate between partial planning and perspective planning . | PES 2016 P220/2
(02 marks) |
| b) Mention any two demerits of partial planning in an economy. | (02 marks) |
| 11. a) Distinguish between a sectoral plan and a comprehensive plan . | UNEB 2015 P220/1
(02 marks) |
| b) State any two obstacles to the effective implementation of economic development plans in your country. | (02 marks) |
| 12. a) What is meant by decentralised economic planning ? | UNEB 2009 P220/2
(01 mark) |
| b) State any three merits of decentralised economic planning. | (03 marks) |
| 13. a) What is meant by the term decentralised economic planning ? | UNEB 2008 P220/2
(01 mark) |
| b) Mention three motives of decentralised planning in Uganda. | (03 marks) |
| 14. a) Differentiate between decentralised planning and centralised planning . | PES 2016 P220/2
(02 marks) |
| b) Give two constraints to decentralised planning in your country. | (02 marks) |
| 15. a) Distinguish between partial planning and comprehensive planning . | UTEC 2015 P220/2
(02 marks) |
| b) State any two constraints to economic development planning in your country. | (02 marks) |
| 16. a) Distinguish between partial planning and comprehensive planning . | UNEB 2007 P220/2
(02 marks) |
| b) State any two reasons for comprehensive planning in your country. | (02 marks) |
| 17. a) Distinguish between partial planning and decentralised planning . | MEC 2015 P220/2
(02 marks) |
| b) Give two demerits of partial planning. | (02 marks) |
| 18. a) Distinguish between partial planning and sectoral planning . | PES 2016 P220/1
(02 marks) |
| b) Outline two advantages of sectoral planning in an economy. | (02 marks) |
| 19. a) Distinguish between a partial plan and a comprehensive plan . | PES 2016 P220/1
(02 marks) |
| b) Mention any two merits of a comprehensive plan. | (02 marks) |

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| 20. a) Differentiate between directive planning and centralised planning . | UNEB 2002 P220/1 |
| b) Give any two limitations of centralised planning in developing countries. | (02 marks) |
| | (02 marks) |
| 21. a) What is meant by perspective planning ? | MEC 2016 P220/1 |
| b) Mention three factors that limit perspective planning in your country. | (01 mark) |
| | (03 marks) |
| 22. a) Define the term perspective plan . | KSPA 2015 P220/2 |
| b) Mention any three problems faced in formulating a perspective plan. | (01 mark) |
| | (03 marks) |
| 19. What are the manpower problems faced by developing countries? | UNEB 1999 P220/1 |
| | (04 marks) |
| | KEB 2016 P220/1 |

SECTION B

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| 1. a) What is economic development planning ? | (04 marks) |
| b) Why does your country carry out economic planning? | (16 marks) |
| | UNEB 2000 P220/2 |
| 2. a) What is meant by the term economic development planning ? | (04 marks) |
| b) Examine the factors that can limit effective implementation of development plans in an economy. | (16 marks) |
| | KSPA 2015 P220/1 |
| 3. a) What are the benefits of economic development planning? | (08 marks) |
| b) Explain the factors that influence the implementation of economic development plans in your country. | (12 marks) |
| | UNEB 2015 P220/2 |
| 4. a) Why is it necessary for your country to prepare a national development plan? | (10 marks) |
| b) Examine the pre-requisites for successful planning in your country. | (10 marks) |
| | JJEB 2015 P220/2 |
| 5. a) Why is there need for development planning in developing countries? | (10 marks) |
| b) What are the factors influencing the level of development planning in LDCs? | (10 marks) |
| | PES 2016 P220/1 |
| 6. a) Describe the pre-requisite for successful planning in developing countries. | (10 marks) |
| b) Explain the factors that limit successful planning in developing countries. | (10 marks) |
| | UTEC 2015 P220/1 |
| 7. a) Why is it necessary to formulate an economic development plan in a country? | (08 marks) |
| b) Explain the factors that limit the successful implementation of economic development plans in developing countries. | (12 marks) |
| | UNEB 2014 P220/1 |
| 8. a) Why is there need for development planning in your country? | (10 marks) |
| b) What factors limit effective implementation of development plans in developing countries? | (10 marks) |
| | UNEB 2001 P220/2 |
| | UNEB 1998 P220/2 |
| 9. a) Describe the features of a good economic development plan. | (10 marks) |
| b) Account for the failure by developing countries to effectively implement economic development plans. | |

- (10 marks)
UNEB 2008 P220/1
10. a) Describe the features of a good economic development plan. (06 marks)
b) Suggest measures that can be taken to enhance effective implementation of development plans in your country. (14 marks)
WKS 2016 P220/2
11. a) What is meant by **centralised planning**? (04 marks)
b) Explain the rationale for centralised planning in an economy. (16 marks)
UNEB 2012 P220/1
12. a) Distinguish between **partial planning** and **decentralised planning**. (04 marks)
b) Why is development planning necessary in an economy? (16 marks)
UNEB 2010 P220/1
13. a) Differentiate between a **perspective plan** and a **comprehensive plan**. (04 marks)
b) Suggest measures that should be adopted to improve economic development planning in Uganda. (16 marks)
UNEB 2016 P220/2
14. a) Distinguish between a **sectoral plan** and a **comprehensive plan**. (04 marks)
b) Explain the importance of economic development planning in an economy. (16 marks)
UNEB 2005 P220/1
15. a) Distinguish between **centralised planning** and **indicative planning**. (04 marks)
b) Explain the factors that limit the successful implementation of economic development plans in developing countries. (16 marks)
UNEB 2005 P220/2
16. a) Distinguish between a **comprehensive plan** and a **partial plan**. (04 marks)
b) Examine the role of planning in an economy. (16 marks)
UNEB 2004 P220/2
17. a) Distinguish between **centralised planning** and **indicative planning**. (04 marks)
b) What are the factors that influence the effectiveness of economic development planning in developing countries. (16 marks)
UNEB 2002 P220/1
18. a) Differentiate between **decentralised planning** and **centralised planning**. (04 marks)
b) Account for the existence of decentralised planning in developing countries. (16 marks)
uneb 1998 p220/1
19. a) Define the term **perspective planning**. (04 marks)
b) Explain the factors limiting economic development planning in developing countries. (16 marks)
UNEB 2009 P220/1
20. a) Distinguish between **perspective planning** and **comprehensive planning**. (04 marks)
b) Discuss the factors influencing the effective development planning in LDCs. (16 marks)
PES 2016 P220/1