

**CENTRAL REGION ECONOMICS TEACHERS'  
ASSOCIATION (CRETA) SEMINAR HELD  
ON  
30/06/2018  
AT  
SHARING YOUTH CENTRE-NSAMBYA**

## SECTION A

1. (a) Distinguish between;
  - (i) Public goods and merit goods.
  - (ii) Giffen goods and snob value goods.
- (b) (i) Differentiate between scarcity and opportunity cost.  
(ii) What is the relationship between scarcity and opportunity cost?
- (c) (i) Differentiate between commercial rent and economic rent.  
(ii) State two factors that limit economic rent in Uganda.
- (d) (i) State the of diminishing marginal utility.  
(ii) Give three assumptions underlying the above law.
- (e) (i) Define the term supply.  
(ii) Mention three factors that lead to low supply of a good.
- (f) (i) Distinguish between labour efficiency and labour productivity  
(ii) State two factors that may lead to a fall in labour efficiency in Uganda.
- (g) (i) Differentiate between internal and external economies of scale.  
(ii) Give two examples of internal economies of scale in Uganda.
- (h) (i) What is the difference between voluntary and involuntary unemployment?  
(ii) Give two causes of voluntary unemployment in Uganda.
- (i) (i) What is meant by hyper-inflation?  
(ii) State two effects of hyper-inflation in an economy.
- (j) (i) Define the term comprehensive economic planning.  
(ii) List three factors that have affected comprehensive economic planning in developing countries.

## SECTION B

2. (a) Explain the methods of determining market price in Uganda.  
(b) Why is it difficult to stabilize prices of agricultural products in Uganda?  
(c) Explain the measures being taken to stabilize prices of agricultural products in Uganda.
3. (a) Distinguish between a change in demand and change in quantity demanded.  
(b) Discuss the factors that lead to a change in demand for a good in an economy.  
(c) Explain the factors that affect demand for a good.
4. (a) Differentiate between price elasticity of demand and price elasticity of supply.  
(b) Discuss the determinants of price elasticity of demand in Uganda.  
(c) Explain the factors that lead to low price elasticity of supply for a good.
5. (a) Explain the role of price mechanism in an economy.  
(b) Why may the government interfere in the operation of price mechanism?  
(c) Discuss the factors that enhance the operation of price mechanism in an economy.

6.
  - (a) Account for the low level of capital accumulation in Uganda.
  - (b) Explain the measures that can be taken to increase capital accumulation in Uganda.
  - (c)
    - (i) Distinguish between labour mobility and factor mobility.
    - (ii) Explain the determinants of factor mobility in Uganda.
7.
  - (a) What are the bases of monopoly power in an economy?
  - (b) State the differences and similarities between monopoly and monopolistic competition market structures.
  - (c) How does a firm under monopolistic competition determine price, output and profit in the:
    - (i) short-run?
    - (ii) long-run?
8.
  - (a) How is national income measured?
  - (b) Why is the level national income still low in Uganda?
  - (c) Discuss the measures that have been taken to increase in the level of national income in Uganda.
9.
  - (a) Distinguish between personal income and per capita income.
  - (b) Explain the weaknesses of using per capita income to compare people's economic welfare between countries.
10.
  - (a) Explain the causes of income inequality in Uganda.
  - (b) What are the costs of income inequality in Uganda?
11.
  - (a) Describe the features of Uganda's agricultural sector.
  - (b) Discuss the implications of the structure of Uganda's agricultural sector.
  - (c) Explain the measures that are being taken to improve the agricultural sector in Uganda.
12.
  - (a) Assess the role of the informal sector in Uganda.
  - (b) Account for the poor performance of the informal sector in Uganda.
13.
  - (a) Explain the factors that influence the level of economic growth in Uganda.
  - (b) Examine the consequences of economic growth in Uganda.
  - (c)
    - (i) Explain the objectives of economic development in Uganda.
    - (ii) State the indicators of economic development in developing countries.
14.
  - (a) Distinguish between balanced growth and big push theories of economic growth.
  - (b) Explain the factors that limit the adoption of balanced growth in developing countries.
15.
  - (a) Distinguish between import substitution and export promotion industrial development strategies
  - (b) "Import substitution industrial development strategy should be promoted if Uganda is to achieve a faster rate of economic growth". Discuss
  - (c) Why is it necessary to adopt the export promotion industrial development strategy in Uganda?
16.
  - (a) Differentiate between capital saving and labour saving techniques of Production.
  - (b) Explain the benefits of promoting labour saving techniques of production in developing countries.
  - (c) Discuss the dangers of acquiring foreign aid in Uganda.

17.
  - (a) Explain the Malthusian theory of population growth.
  - (b) Explain the weaknesses of Malthusian theory of population growth in Uganda.
  - (c) Assess the effects of a high population growth rate in Uganda.
18.
  - (a) Explain the benefits of trade unions in Uganda.
  - (b) Discuss the methods used by trade unions to demand for higher wages in Uganda.
  - (c) Account for the limited effectiveness of trade unions to increase wages for their members in Uganda.
19.
  - (a) Distinguish between monetary policy and fiscal policy.
  - (b) Discuss the monetary policy tools used to regulate credit creation in Uganda.
  - (c) Explain the factors that limit the central bank capacity to regulate credit creation in Uganda.
20.
  - (a) Explain the quantity theory of money.
  - (b) Explain the limitations of the quantity theory of money in developing countries.
21.
  - (a) Distinguish between balance of payment and terms of trade.
  - (b) Account for the poor terms of trade in developing countries.
  - (c)
    - (i) Distinguish between common market and customs union as used in regional cooperation.
    - (ii) Discuss the benefits of regional cooperation in developing countries.
22.
  - (a) Differentiate between taxable capacity and taxable base.
  - (b) Examine the impact of taxation in an economy.
  - (c)
    - (i) Distinguish between a public debt and a national debt.
    - (ii) Why is it necessary to acquire public debts in developing countries?
23.
  - (a) Distinguish between a balanced budget and an unbalanced budget.
  - (b) Explain the benefits of making a national budget in Uganda.
  - (c) Account for budgetary deficits in Uganda.
24.
  - (a) Distinguish between private and public sectors.
  - (b) Why may it be necessary to control the private sector in Uganda?
  - (c) Suggest ways of controlling the private sector in Uganda.
25.
  - (a) Differentiate between privatisation and economic liberalisation.
  - (b) Discuss the implications of economic liberalisation in Uganda.
  - (c) Explain the problems associated with privatisation in Uganda.

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