Discuss five policy measures that developing BASNEB to reduce regional imbalances

CPA PART I SECTION 2 Statis as managab believed them a gaigu

CS PART I SECTION 2

CIFA PART I SECTION 2

CCP PART I SECTION 2

ECONOMICS

TUESDAY: 24 May 2016.

Time Mowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Outline four assumptions underlying consumer equilibrium.

(4 marks)

(b) With the aid of a diagram, explain the production possibility frontier.

(5 marks)

- Summarise five ways through which the government could influence the allocation of resources in a free market economy. (5 marks)
- (d) Explain how the concept of elasticity of demand guides economic decision making in the following areas:
 - (i) Government tax policy on household consumption.

(2 marks)

(ii) Devaluation policy.

(2 mark

(iii) Price discrimination by a monopolist.

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Differentiate between the following sets of terms as used in economics:
 - (i) "Structural unemployment" and "keynesian unemployment".

(2 marks)

(ii) "Narrow money" and "broad money".

(2 marks)

(b) Highlight five disadvantages of the monopoly market structure.

(5 marks)

(c) A certain market for commodity x contains 1,000 identical consumers, each having a demand function given as:

$$Qd_x = 12 - 2p_x.$$

The market contains 100 identical producers of commodity x, each with a supply function given by $Qs_x = 20p_x$.

Qd_x is the quantity demanded of x.

 Qs_x is the quantity supplied of x.

 P_x is the price of x.

Required:

(i) The market demand and market supply functions of commodity x.

(4 marks)

(ii) Using indifference curve analysis, illustrate the effect of a government subsidy on commodity x to low income earners. (7 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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(a) Discuss five policy measures that developing countries could adopt to reduce regional imbalances.	(5 marks)
(b) Using a well labelled diagram, evaluate the effect of simultaneous increase in demand and decequilibrium price and quantity of a commodity.	crease in supply on (5 marks)
(c) Discuss five causes of the U-shaped long-run average cost curves of a firm.	(10 marks) (Total: 20 marks)
QUESTION FOUR (a) Enumerate six barriers to occupational mobility of labour.	(6 marks)
(b) Illustrate the close down price of a firm operating under perfect competition.	(6 marks)
(c) Outline eight roles of commercial banks in boosting the economic development of a country.	(8 marks) (Total: 20 marks)
	(10tai. 20 marks)
QUESTION FIVE (a) Explain five factors that determine the macroeconomic level of consumption in an economy.	(10 marks)
(b) The following data relate to the commodity and money markets of a hypothetical closed economy intervention, in millions of shillings:	without government
$C = 204 + 0.7Y$ $I = 300 - 100r$ $M_{DT} = 0.25Y$ $M_{DS} = 248 - 200r$	
$M_{\rm S} = 600$ (2 marks)	(i) Govern
Where: C is the consumption function. Y is the national income. I is the investments function. The rate of interest.	
M_{DT} is the precautionary and transactionary demand for money. M_{DS} is the speculative demand for money. M_{S} is the money supply.	017571G s) Difference
Required: "monyolumona nalazával" bia "monyolumana land	
(i) Equilibrium level of interest rate.	(7 marks)
Equinorium lever of national meome.	(3 marks) (Total: 20 marks)
QUESTION SIX (a) Explain the term "balance of payments" as used in international trade.	(2 marks)
(b) With the aid of an appropriate diagram, explain the condition under which a firm operating under structure would make losses in the short-run.	(6 marks)
(c) Examine six roles of non-banking financial institutions in an economy.	(6 marks)
(d) Describe three ways in which a government could use fiscal policy to stimulate economic growth.	(6 marks) (Total: 20 marks)
QUESTION SEVEN (a) Summarise five causes of inflation in developing countries.	(5 marks)
(b) Highlight eight arguments in favour of international trade restrictions in a country.	(8 marks)
(c) State seven economic goals of developing countries.	(7 marks) (Total: 20 marks)