



ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

MONDAY: 27 November 2017.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) Highlight four factors that promote the existence of monopolies in an economy. (4 marks)
- (b) Enumerate four contributions of non banking financial institutions in an economy. (4 marks)
- (c) Outline six problems associated with the following approaches of measuring national income:
- (i) The value added approach. (6 marks)
- (ii) The expenditure approach. (6 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Distinguish between "arc elasticity" and "point elasticity" of demand. (4 marks)
- (b) Summarise four objectives of trade unions. (4 marks)
- (c) Using indifference curve analysis, illustrate the case for the following types of goods:
- (i) Perfect substitutes. (6 marks)
- (ii) Complementary goods. (6 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- (a) Highlight five limitations of indifference curve analysis. (5 marks)
- (b) Argue five cases against specialisation of trade. (10 marks)
- (c) The data below relate to the demand and supply of a certain commodity:

Unit Price (Sh.)	Quantity demanded (Units)	Quantity supplied (Units)
5	160,000	40,000
10	150,000	52,000
15	138,000	60,000
20	105,000	80,000
25	96,000	125,000
30	65,000	138,000
35	50,000	180,000

Required:

The equilibrium price and quantity of the commodity using the graphical method.

(5 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) Explain two reasons why the marginal cost curve always intersects the average cost curve at the lowest point. (4 marks)
 - (b) Outline six limitations of a monopoly market structure in an economy. (6 marks)
 - (c) Discuss five barriers to occupational mobility of labour as a factor of production. (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

(a) The following information relates to the national income statistics of a hypothetical economy in billions of shillings:

Gross national product (at market price)	777
Depreciation allowance	143
Subsidies	26
Indirect taxes	133

Required:

- (i) Net national product at market price. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Net national product at factor cost. (2 marks)
 - (b) Examine three motives for holding money as advanced by Keynes. (6 marks)
 - (c) Discuss ten causes that could lead to high cost of living in a developing country. (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SIX

- (a) Using an appropriate diagram, analyse the relationship between the marginal product curve and the average product curve. (5 marks)
 - (b) With the aid of a well labelled diagram, explain how monetary policy could be used to control inflationary gap in an economy. (5 marks)
 - (c) Describe five instruments of monetary policy that could be used to control the level of money supply in an economy. (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) Outline seven challenges encountered by developing countries when implementing development plans. (7 marks)
- (b) The following information relates to the commodity and money markets of a certain closed economy in billions of shillings:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= C + I \\
 C &= 100 + 0.5Y \\
 I &= 500 - 10r \\
 M_{DT} &= 0.25Y \\
 M_{DS} &= 300 - 20r \\
 M_S &= 400
 \end{aligned}$$

Where: Y is the national income
 C is the consumption function
 I is the investments function
 r is 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

Required:

- (i) The IS function. (4 marks)
 - (ii) The LM function. (4 marks)
 - (iii) The equilibrium level of interest rate. (3 marks)
 - (iv) The equilibrium level of national income. (2 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**