THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

151/2

ECONOMICS 2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 2:30 Hours

Thursday, 10th February 2011 p.m.

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. This paper consists of ten (10) questions in sections A and B.
- 2. Answer five (5) questions choosing at least two (2) questions from each section.
- 3. Each question carries twenty (20) marks.
- 4. Credit will be awarded for well argued answers.
- 5. Non-programmable calculators may be used.
- 6. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
- 7. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet(s).

This paper consists of 2 printed pages.

SECTION A

- 1. (a) Describe the consequences of high birth rates to the economy.
 - (b) Explain the importance of the concept of optimum population to Tanzania.
- 2. (a) State the meaning and types of natural unemployment.
 - (b) What policies can be used to reduce natural unemployment in Tanzania?
- 3. Enumerate five (5) advantages and five (5) disadvantages of a progressive tax system:
- 4. (a) Define GNPmp, and GNPfc.
 - (b) Given the following:

 GNPmp = shs 700,000

 Net income from abroad = shs.100,000

 Depreciation = shs. 300,000

 Net indirect taxes = shs.200,000

Calculate

- (i) GNP fc
- (ii) GDP fc
- (iii) NNP.

Note: mp and fc stand for market price and factor cost respectively.

5. State five (5) problems associated with formulation of development plans in less developed countries.

SECTION B

- 6. Explain the various forms of economic integration.
- 7. 'Co-operatives are playing important role in the development and marketing of agricultural products in Tanzania.' Discuss.
- 8. Describe the problems that are faced by commercial banks in Tanzania to day.
- 9. (a) Critically describe the law of comparative advantage.
 - (b) What tools can be used to restrict the flow of imports in a country?
- 10. Discuss the advantages of diversification of agriculture in the economy.

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