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**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**THIRD YEAR 2ND SEMESTER
SPECIAL/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**

**FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

COURSE CODE: AEC 326

COURSE TITLE: AGRICULTURAL MARKETS & PRICE ANALYSIS

DATE: 11TH AUGUST 2023 **TIME:** 11 – 1 PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer Question ONE and any other two (2)

TIME: 2 Hours

This paper consists of 3 printed pages. Please Turn Over



Q1.

- a) Explain the causes of market failure in sub Saharan Africa (8 marks)
- b) With the aid of a diagram distinguish between price ceilings and price floors (6 marks)
- c) Explain the disadvantages of parity pricing (6 marks)
- d) Explain the advantages of agricultural subsidies (10 marks)

Q2.

With the aid of a well labeled graph, clearly illustrate and explain the welfare effects of imposition of a consumer subsidy in a closed economy (20 marks)

Q3.

Imagine of a Country X which is considering imposing an export tariff on its Lily roses.

- a) With the aid of a graph show the tariff implications of such a policy on domestic producers and consumers (3 marks)
- b) Discuss the effects of such a policy (6 marks)
- c) Using hypothetical figures, analyze the welfare effect with and without the export tariff imposition (8 marks)
- d) Is such economy better off or worse off? Explain (3 marks)

Q4.

Case study:

In a move to halt runaway prices of basic commodities and also curb double digit inflation in Ethiopia, the horn of Africa country's government **moved to set a price floor** for 18 types of basic commodities in the first week of January, 2011. The ministry of trade and industry (MOTI) has categorized 20 domestic items that will be covered in the controlling mechanism. From these are: edible oil, pasta and macaroni, meat, sugar, tea leaves, bananas, oranges and wheat flour are some of the main processed and unprocessed agricultural commodities.

From imported items: Edible oil, pasta and macaroni, powder milk, rice and sugar will be controlled. MOTI also said the price of the items described above cannot be adjusted without prior knowledge of the Trade Bureau of the Regions and Ministry of Trade. Any business person shall display the price of their goods and services by posting such a list in a conspicuous place in his business premises or affecting price tags on the goods in a manner that includes custom duties, taxes and other lawful fees.

(source:<http://www.capitalethiopia.com>)

Required

- a) What would be its effect on producers and consumers **(6 marks)**
- b) what would be its overall implication in distorting or improving the market with the aid of a well labeled diagram **(10 marks)**
- c) Explain the alternative solutions to achieve the same objective **(4 marks)**

Q5.

- a) Explain the determinants of price behavior in agricultural markets **(10 marks)**
- b) Explain why market failure is common in developing countries. **(10 marks)**