

# WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY IN AFRICA



*Addressing gender disparity and fostering equity in University Education*

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**FACULTY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES**

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**MSc IN AGRIBUSINESS SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT**

**MAIN PAPER**

**MASMD 121 : AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

**INTAKE : FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER**

**DATE : JANUARY 2021 TIME: 3HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**Answer any four questions**

### **Question 1**

Warehouse Receipt System addresses inefficiency in agricultural markets, reduce post-harvest losses, open up access remunerative markets and reduces cheating in Zimbabwe. Discuss. [25]

### **Question 2**

Explain the dynamics of market structure – conduct and performance. [25]

### **Question 3**

With the aid of examples, discuss five approaches employed by smallholder farmers to the management of agricultural marketing risk in Zimbabwe. [25]

### **Question 4**

Using the law of supply and demand and the economic effects of tax, explain the theoretical benefits of free trade. [25]

### **Question 5**

With reference to Zimbabwe, explain the advantages and disadvantages of trade blocks. [25]

### **Question 6**

Assume we have a two nation (Zimbabwe and Zambia) and a two good (X and Y) world.

Zimbabwe and Zambia both have linear production possibility frontiers.

For Zimbabwe:  $Y = 10 - 4X$  and for Zambia:  $Y = 10 - 3X$ . Assume both have identical tastes.

- a. Graph both countries' production possibility curves (put X on the horizontal [10]
- b. Show the autarky production and consumption points (assume both X and Y are consumed). [5]
- c. Now assume we have free trade between Zimbabwe and Zambia.
  - i) Graphically show for Zimbabwe and Zambia the after trade consumption and production points. [5]
  - ii) Calculate the amount of export and import for Zimbabwe and Zambia. [5]

**End of question paper**