Reg. No	Name	21U430

B A DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - JULY 2021

SEMESTER 4: ECONOMICS

COURSE: 19U4CRECO6: PUBLIC ECONOMICS

(For Regular - 2019 Admission)

Time: Three Hours Max. Marks: 75

PART A Answer All (1 mark each)

- 1. What are public bads?
- 2. Define public finance
- 3. What is the cost of service principle of taxation?
- 4. What is equal absolute sacrifice?
- 5. What is balanced budget incidence?
- 6. What is performance budgetting?
- 7. What is meant by canon of sanction?
- 8. What is Wagner's Law?
- 9. What is capital levy?
- 10. What is fiscal federalism?

 $(1 \times 10 = 10)$

PART B

Answer any 8 (2 marks each)

- 11. What is meant by allocation function?
- 12. What are the factors determining income distribution in a market economy
- 13. What is exclusion principle?
- 14. Distinguish between tax and price
- 15. Distinguish between canons of economy and elasticity
- 16. Why tax revenue is zero at zero and hundred percent rates of taxation?
- 17. What is critical limit theory?
- 18. Does public debt impose a burden upon future generations?
- 19. Identify the problems of repudiation
- 20. What is meant by grants-in-aid?

 $(2 \times 8 = 16)$

PART C

Answer any 5 (5 marks each)

- 21. Suggest measures to solve the problem of externalities
- 22. When the government imposes a tax of 150 rupees on a commodity, if demand elasticity is '1' and supply elasticities is '2' calculate the tax burden on seller and buyer?
- 23. What are the advantages and disadvantages of proportional taxation
- 24. "Internal debt do not impose any burden on the society" Do you agree
- 25. Examine the reasons for growth of public debt in India
- 26. Evaluate the role of state finance commissions
- 27. Discuss the division of functions between centre and states in India

 $(5 \times 5 = 25)$

PART D Answer any 2 (12 marks each)

- 28. Analyse the fiscal functions of the public household
- 29. Analyse the main factors influencing incidence of taxation
- 30. Evaluate the different methods of debt redemption
- 31. Explain the role of finance commissions in Indian federalism.

 $(12 \times 2 = 24)$