ST.JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM

VIII SEMESTER Time: 5Hrs/Week

Max.Marks:100

ECONOMICS (HONOURS)

ECA-8701-(4)

PUBLIC ECONOMICS

OBJECTIVES: students are able to

- Explain and illustrate the basic concepts and principle of public finance
- Discuss different theories of taxation.
- Distinguish between different tax systems and different types of taxes with reference to Indian tax system.
- Make detailed analysis of the impact and incidence of taxation

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Discuss theories of public expenditure with reference to public expenditure practices in India.
- Explaining the concept of debt burden and its effect discuss different methods of redemption of public debt in the Indian economy.
- Examine the objectives and various instruments of fiscal policy with reference to the budget of Indian government.
- Discuss the role of finance commission in devolution of funds to states in conformity with the principles of federal finance.

Module 1: Introduction to Public Finance and Market Failure (12 Hours)

Meaning, Nature, Scope, Importance of Public Finance - Public vs Private Finance - Principal of Maximum Social Advantage - Types of Goods: Private, Public, Merit, Club - Problems of Market Failure, Externalities and Free Riding and Solutions.

Module 2: Public Revenue

(12 Hours)

Sources of Revenue: Tax and Non-tax - Cannons of Taxation - Theories of Taxation: Socio-Political Theory, Benefit Received Theory, Ability to Pay Theory - Tax Systems: Progressive, Proportional, Regressive - Types of Taxes: Direct and Indirect - Incidence and Effects of Taxation - Non-Tax Revenues - Shares of Tax and Non-Tax Revenues in India.

Module 3: Public Expenditure

(12 Hours)

Principles of Public Expenditure (PE) – Classification and Effects of PE – Theories of PE: Wagner's Law, Peacock-Wiseman, Colin-Clarks Critical Limit Theory – Determinants of PE – Public Expenditure Practices in India - Criteria for Public Investment - Social Cost Benefit Analysis - Pricing Policies of Public Sector Enterprise

Module 4: Public Debt and Budget

(14 Hours)

Public Debt (PD): Meaning, Types, Sources - Effects and Burden of PD - Theories of PD: Classical Theory, Barro-Ricardo Equivalence, Keynesian Approach - Shifting and Redemption of PD - Public Debt Management in India - Budget: Meaning, Importance,

Types - Basic Concepts and Deficits in Budget - Budget Multiplier - Fiscal Discipline and Consolidation, FRBM Act - Brief Analysis of a Recent Budget in India.

Module 5: Fiscal Policy and Fiscal Federalism

(12 Hours)

Fiscal Policy: Meaning, Objectives and Functions - Principles of Multi-Unit Finance - Fiscal Federalism in India and Constitutional Provisions - Vertical and Horizontal Fiscal Imbalances - Recent Finance Commission: Objectives and Recommendations – Issues and Challenges of Fiscal Federalism and State Governments Finances in India.

Reference Books:

- 1. Musgrave, R. A. & Musgrave, P. B. (2004), *Public Finance in Theory and Practice*. Fifth edition, TATA McGraw-Hill
- 2. Tyagi, B.P., "Public Finance", Jai Prakash Nath Co., 1992.
- 3. Bhatia H.L., "Public Finance", Vikas Publishing House Pvt.Ltd., 1984.
- 4. Dalton, H., "Principles of Public Finance", Routledge, 1st Edition, 2009.
- 5. Stiglitz, J. E (2000), Economics of the Public Sector. W W Norton
- 6. Rangarajan, C. and D. K. Srivastava (2011), Federalism and Fiscal Transfers in India. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 7. Open Source Online Materials & Videos: IGNOU, e-PG Pathasala, Economic Survey, SWAYM, Khan Academy etc.

Activities Suggested:

- 1. Make poster presentation of Indian tax system with revenue details from recent budget.
- 2. Organise debates on the growth of public expenditure in India and its management.
- 3. Assignments on the management of deficits and public debt
- 4. Watch budget presentation Guest Lectures on recent budget of centre and state.
- 5. Quiz sessions on the recommendations of fiancé commissions with justification for changes in criteria/ quantum of devolution.