April-2016 B.A., SemVI							
	CC-311 : Economics (Public Economics)						
Tim	e: 3 Hours]	[Max. Marks: 70					
સૂચન	ા : <b>બધા</b> પ્રશ્નોના ગુણ સરખા છે.						
1.	જાહેર અર્થવિધાન એટલે શું ? જાહેર અર્થવિધાનના હેતુઓ અને કાર્યક્ષેત્ર વર્ણવો. અથવા	14					
	(અ) જાહેર-વસ્તુના લક્ષણો જણાવો.						
	(બ) 'ગુણકારી વસ્તુ' વિશે નોંધ લખો.						
2.	રાજ્યની આવકના સાધનોની વિસ્તારપૂર્વક ચર્ચા કરો.	14					
	અથવા						
	ખાધપૂરવણી એટલે શું ? તેના લાભ અને ગેરલાભ જણાવો.						
3.	(અ) કરવેરાની ઉત્પાદન પરની અસરો જણાવો.	14					
	(બ) કરવેરાનો લાભનો સિદ્ધાંત સમજાવો.						
	અથવા						
	કરસંપાતનો અર્થ આપી, કરસંપાતની વહેંચણીને અસર કરતાં પરિબળોની ચર્ચા ક	રો.					
4.	જાહેરદેવાનો બોજો ચર્ચો.	14					
	અથવા						
	(અ) જાહેરદેવાના પ્રકારો જણાવો.						
	(બ) જાહેરખર્ચમાં વધારો થવાના કારણો આપો.						
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<b>AB-109</b> April-2016							
	B.A., SemVI						
	CC-311 : Economics (Public Economics)						
Time	e: 3 Hours]	[Max. Marks: 70					
Insti	ruction: All questions carry equal marks.						
1.	What is public finance? Describe the objectives and scope of public fina	nnce. 14					
	OR						
	(a) Mention the characteristic of public goods.						
	(b) Write a note on "Merit Goods".						
2.	Discuss in detail, the source of public revenue.	14					
	OR						
	What is deficit financing? Mention its advantages and disadvantages.						
3.	(a) Mention the effects of taxation on production.	14					
	(b) Explain the benefit theory of taxation.						
	OR						
	Give the meaning of incidence of tax and discuss the factors affecting incidence of tax.	distribution of					
4.	Discuss the burden of public debt.	14					
	OR						
	(a) Mention the types of public debts.						
	(b) Give the causes of increase in public expenditure.						
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	hoose the correct option :							
(1)		nce service is		<b>.</b>		<b></b>		
	(a)	Divisible	(b)	Indivisible	(c)	Private		
(2)	Mode	rn state is known as						
	(a)	Police state	(b)	Free state	(c)	Welfare state		
(3)	The objective of public finance is to secure							
	(a)	Maximum revenue	(b)	Maximum profit	(c)	Maximum welfare		
(4)	) law is introduced by Adolf Wagner.							
	(a)	Increasing cost	(b)	Diminishing cost	(c)	Equal cost		
(5)	Under tax, the rate of tax goes on increasing with the increase income.							
	(a)	Proportional	(b)	Progressive	(c)	Regressive		
(6)		debt is not debt						
(0)		<u> </u>	(b)	External	(c)	Internal		
(7)	Tayat	ion policy is a part of	of.	policy				
(1)		Fiscal	(b)	Monetary	(c)	Income		
(8)	budge		ls that (b)	the government sho	ould al (c)	ways have abalanced		
	` /			•				
(9)		• •	•	tax evasion in the ca				
	(a)	direct	(b)	indirect	(c)	both		
(10)	0) If the supply of taxable good is perfectly inelastic, the whole burden of tax will							
		ed by Seller	(b)	Consumer	(c)	Both		
	` /				, ,			
(11)	<ol> <li>Tax is a contribution from the person to the Government without any direct reward.</li> </ol>							
		voluntary	(b)	compulsory	(c)	forcible		
(12)	, ,	·			, ,	, tha		
(12)		Private individuals	-	nditure which is incur Government	rea by (c)			
(10)	, ,				` /			
(13)	3) Market system can secure optimum allocation of resources only under conditions of							
		Perfect competition	(b)	Monopoly	(c)	Oligopoly		
(1.4)					` /			
(14)		factor effect to the influence	ncidei (b)	Production	_· (c)	Elasticity of demand		
	(a) .	HICOHIC	(U)	1 IOGUCTIOII	(6)	Liasticity of delialid		

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