

2018

ECONOMICS

(Major)

Paper : 6.1

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions

Answer either in English or in Assamese

1. Answer the following questions :

$1 \times 7 = 7$

তলত দিয়া প্রশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) What is incremental budget?

বৰ্ধক বাজেট কি ?

(b) Give an example of neutral tax.

নিরপেক্ষ কৰা এটা উদাহৰণ দিয়া ।

(c) Write the meaning of canon of equity as a
characteristic of good tax system.

উত্তম কৰা ব্যৱহাৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য হিচাপে সমতাৰ নীতিৰ অৰ্থ
লিখা ।

(d) State one objective of fiscal policy.

বাজকেয়িয় নীতিৰ এটা উদ্দেশ্য উল্লেখ কৰা ।

- (e) Write the meaning of federal finance.
- (f) What is relative taxable capacity?
- (g) Write one limitation of federal finance system in India.
2. Answer the following questions : $2 \times 4 = 8$
- (a) What do you mean by tax credit?
- (b) Mention two factors responsible for low level of taxable capacity in underdeveloped countries.
- (c) Write a brief note on Goods and Services Tax (GST).
- (d) Define government budget.
3. Answer any three of the following questions : $5 \times 3 = 15$
- (a) Discuss the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission of India.
- (b) Explain the various types of government budget. Briefly discuss about the economic classification of government budget.
- (c) Calculate the following :
- $$\begin{aligned} & \text{Total Expenditure} = 10 \times 3 = 30 \\ & \text{Revenue Expenditure} = 6 + 4 = 10 \\ & \text{Capital Expenditure} = 10 - 10 = 0 \\ & \text{Revenue Receipts} = 10 + 4 = 14 \\ & \text{Capital Receipts} = 10 - 0 = 10 \\ & \text{Excess of Revenue over Capital} = 14 - 10 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

- (a) Explain the various types of government budget. Briefly discuss about the economic classification of government budget.
- (b) Discuss briefly the relative superiority of indirect taxes over direct taxes.
- (c) "Expenditure is a better index of ability to pay than income." Analyze.
- (d) Distinguish between horizontal and vertical fiscal imbalance. Write down one purpose of tax sharing in fiscal federalism.
- (e) Discuss about the benefit principle of taxation.
4. Answer any three of the following questions :
- (a) Calculate the following :
- $$\begin{aligned} & \text{Total Expenditure} = 10 \times 3 = 30 \\ & \text{Revenue Expenditure} = 6 + 4 = 10 \\ & \text{Capital Expenditure} = 10 - 0 = 10 \\ & \text{Revenue Receipts} = 10 + 4 = 14 \\ & \text{Capital Receipts} = 10 - 0 = 10 \\ & \text{Excess of Revenue over Capital} = 14 - 10 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Distinguish between progressive and proportional taxes. Consider their advantages and limitations. $6+4=10$
 ক্রমবর্ধমান আৰু সমানুপাতিক কৰৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য দেখুওৱা । সিহঁতৰ সুবিধা আৰু সীমাবদ্ধতাসমূহ বিবেচনা কৰা ।
- (c) Classify impact, shifting and incidence of tax. Explain the concept of forward and backward shifting of tax. $6+4=10$
 কৰৰ সংঘাত, অপসাৰণ আৰু আপাতন শ্ৰেণীকৰণ কৰা ।
 কৰৰ অগ্ৰগামী আৰু পশ্চাত্গামী অপসাৰণ ধাৰণাটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰা ।
- (d) What do you understand by taxable capacity? On what factors does it depend? $4+6=10$
 কৰৰ সামৰ্থ্য বুলিলে কি বুজা ? ই কি কি উপাদানৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰশীল ?
- (e) Discuss the ability to pay theory of tax. What are its merits and demerits? 10
 কৰ প্ৰদান সামৰ্থ্য নীতিটো আলোচনা কৰা । ইয়াৰ গুণ আৰু দোষসমূহ কি কি ?
- (f) What do you mean by fiscal policy? Explain the role of fiscal policy in developing countries. $2+8=10$
 বাজকোষীয় নীতি বুলিলে কি বুজা ? উন্নয়নশীল বাস্তুত বাজকোষীয় নীতিৰ ভূমিকা ব্যাখ্যা কৰা ।

★ ★ ★