Fiscal policy

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Fiscal policy

- Policy of the Govt towards the public expenditure, taxation & public debt.
- Also known as budgetary policy.
- Fiscal policy is the means by which a government adjusts its spending levels and tax rates to monitor and influence a nation's economy.





"It refers to a policy concerning the use of state treasury or the government finances to achieve the macro-economic goals"

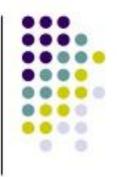
or

"Government policy of changing its taxation and public expenditure programmes intended to achieve its objective".

or

"Government uses its expenditure and revenue program to produce desirable effects on National Income, production and employment".

Objectives of Fiscal Policy

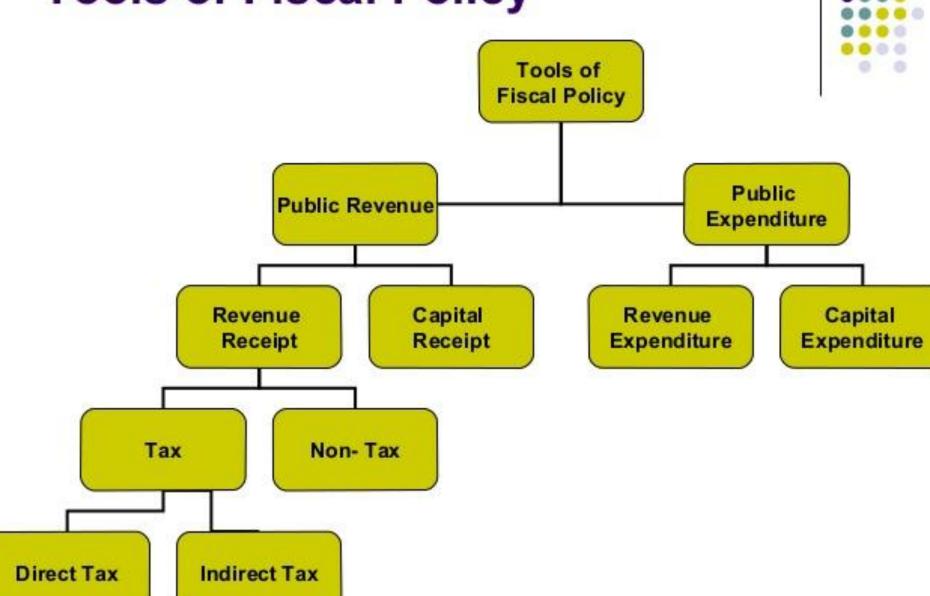


- To mobilise resources for Economic Growth
- To promote growth in Private Sector
- Equitable distribution of Income and wealth
- Restrain inflationary forces in the Economy

Objectives

- To accelerate the rate of investment
- To promote socially desirable investment.
- To achieve rapid economic development.
- To acheive full employment.
- To promote foreign trade
- To reduce inequalities of income

Tools of Fiscal Policy



Public Expenditure (Payments)



- Revenue Expenditure
 - Interest Payments
 - Major Subsidies
 - Defense

Capital Expenditure

- Expense on administration
- Repayment of Loans
- Extension of fresh loans to the state govt by the central
- Loans to public enterprise
- Expense on Irrigation project
- Sectoral development

Public Revenue (Receipts)



- Revenue Receipts
 - Tax
 - Non- Tax Receipts
 - Fines and Penalties
 - Fees
 - Profits of PSU
 - Govt Interest
 - Grants and Gifts

Capital Receipts

- Recovery of Govt loans
- Disinvestment of PSU
- Market Borrowings Internal and International sources

Public Revenue (Receipts)



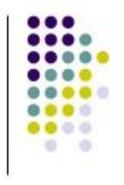
Direct Tax

- Income Tax
- Corporate Tax
- Wealth Tax
- Gift Tax

Indirect Tax

- Sales Tax
- Excise Tax
- Custom
- Service Tax





Deficit:

Total government expenditure is more than government receipts.

Budgetary Deficit: Total Expenditure – Total Revenue

Revenue Deficit: Revenue Expenditure – Revenue Receipts

Fiscal Deficit: Total Expenditure – Total Revenue (Excluding Govt Borrowing)

Primary Deficit: Fiscal Deficit – Interest Payments