

# Questions for the Bachelor State Examinations

Academic Year 2020/2021

Study Program: **Economics & Management of Public Administration&**

## **Economic Theory**

1. The reproduction process in economics. The nature and function of the market mechanism. Creating market equilibrium in point of view of neoclassical economic theories. Elasticity of demand and elasticity of supply. Cobweb theorems.
2. Rational choice theory of consumers. Cardinal and ordinal utility theory.
3. Producer's decision-making process and profit maximization under perfect and imperfect competition.
4. The production factors market. Valuation of production factors. Producer's decision-making in the factor market under conditions of perfect and imperfect competition.
5. Theoretical approaches to aggregate demand and aggregate supply. Basic models of aggregate market and macroeconomic equilibrium. Models of economy (two-sector, three-sector and four-sector model of economy).
6. Commodity market and derivation of IS curve. Money market and derivation of LM curve. Macroeconomic equilibrium in the IS-LM model.
7. Theoretical and practical problems of measuring economic performance. Basic and extended Solow's model of economic growth.
8. Consumption, Savings and Investments. Classical, Neoclassical and Keynesian theory of consumption and savings. Expenditure model in a closed and open economy.
9. Theory of economic and political cycle. Theoretical views on countercyclical measures; use of stabilization policies (fiscal and monetary policy) in the AD-AS and IS-LM models.
10. The role of money in the economy, monetary aggregates. Neo-Keynesian and Monetarist approach to money supply and demand. Quantitative theory of money. Money and deposit multiplier.
11. Theoretical interpretation of inflation and anti-inflation policy. Theoretical and practical problems of unemployment, the concept of full employment. Relationship between inflation and unemployment. Relationship between output and employment.
12. Economic policy and its origin, development, concepts, bearers, goals. The role of the state in the economic system. Theoretical and practical approaches to the application of economic policy. Institutional conditions of economic policy.
13. Monetary policy, its tools and types. The impact of monetary policy on the development of the price level, employment, gross domestic product and balance of payments. Transmission mechanisms of monetary policy. Substandard monetary policy and its implementation at present.

14. External economic policy. Openness of the economy. External economic policy instruments. Locomotive theorem. Principle of imported inflation.
15. Social policy, distribution policy (Lorenz curve, Gini coefficient), active and passive employment policy.
16. Competition policy. Forms of restriction of competition. Structure indicators industry. Evaluation of economic policy results (comparison of various indicators and indices).
17. Forms of International Economic Relations (IER), their development and peculiarities after World War II and after 2009. Place and characteristics of Slovak economy in terms of participation in IER (illustration on selected IER form).
18. Competitiveness in the world economy. Definition and levels of competitiveness analysis. Methodology of competitiveness evaluation according to selected international criteria and position of Slovakia (on the example of the World Economic Forum evaluation).
19. The concept and formation of three centres in the World economy. Summary characteristics and specificities of the three World economy centres: American Centre, European Centre, Japanese Centre. Changes in the configuration of the World economy centres after 2009 and the status of the so-called peripheral areas of the World economy. The role and position of so-called BRICS countries.
20. The essence of International Economic Integration (IEI), theoretical approaches to IEI, forms of IEI. Development of integration processes in Europe, current characteristics of the EU. The place of Slovakia's economy in the EU as its member country. Slovakia and the European Monetary Union.

### **Public Administration & Regional Development**

1. Structure of the public sector by block. Branches of social needs. Financing of defence in the EU. Financing of the public order and security.
2. Branches of human development. Financing of education, health care, culture and social services in the EU.
3. Branches of knowledge and information. Financing of science and research in the EU. Mass media. Branches of technical infrastructure. Financing of public transport.
4. The role of public administration in governing. Public administration and society.
5. Civil service reform and decentralisation. Political, administrative, fiscal and market decentralisation. The forms of administrative decentralisation: deconcentration, delegation, and devolution.
6. Public administration and public management. What's difference? New public management and its critical evaluation.
7. Public management reforms. The evolution since 1950. Dominant global discourse.
8. Performance of public sector and its conceptual framework.

9. Shift from government to governance. Good governance. Comparison of basic characteristics of big models (NPM, NWS, Networks and Governance).
10. Administrative law and its importance from the point of view of public administration.
11. Administrative law: internal administration and territorial-administrative division.
12. Subjects, time limits and course of administrative proceedings.
13. The principles and themes of the project management (definition and basic characteristics of the project, description of 7 principles of project management, description of 7 themes of project management).
14. Business case, organization, quality, plans, change, progress and risk (purpose, definitions, relationship to project management and responsibilities).
15. Location analysis. Theoretical concepts, location of companies and population. Classification of theoretical concepts of placement analysis.
16. Space and spatial distribution. Spatial concentration of economic activities, agglomeration economies and externalities.
17. Economic structure of regions. Analysis of regional economy, diversification and specialization. Diversification and specialization measurement tools.
18. Regional development and growth. Exogenous concepts of regional development. Foreign direct investment, classification of location factors.
19. Endogenous concepts of regional development. Regional competitiveness. Regional disparities. The role of institutions in regional development.
20. Basic theoretical knowledge of regional policy. The essence, principles and tools of regional policy.

## **Private and Public Finances**

1. The fundamental attributes and principles of corporate finance. Enterprise definition. Classification of enterprises according to organisational legal form.
2. Financial management of the enterprise. Capital and property structure of the enterprise.
3. Formal records of financial statements. Balance sheet. Income statement. Cash flow statement. The essential basement and meaning, the fundamental structure of the statements.
4. Enterprise costs. Definition and meaning. Cost classification. Classifications of costs. Classification of costs based on the volume of enterprise performance. Calculation classification of costs.
5. Revenues of the enterprise. Definition and meaning. Profit and its forms.
6. Financial resources of the enterprise. Internal and external sources of funding. Raising capital from internal and external sources. Obtaining financial resources in credit form.

7. Depreciation. Accounting and tax depreciation. Depreciation methods. Method of accounting for current and capital transfers.
8. Financial analysis of the enterprise. The essential basement, goal and importance of financial analysis of the enterprise. Financial analysis indicators. Retrospective financial analysis.
9. Prospectively focused financial analysis. Bankruptcy and creditworthiness models of financial analysis. Altman model. Taffler model. Springate model. Beerman test. Index of creditworthiness. Quick test. Argenti model.
10. Public finances. The essential basement and meaning. Functions of public finances: allocation, redistribution and stabilisation.
11. Public revenues. The essential basement and meaning. Classification of public revenues. Public sector decision-making: public choice. Tax systems in the EU.
12. Tax incidences. Formal and real incidences. Shifts of the tax burden. Factors influencing the shift of the tax burden to other entities.
13. Public debt. Definition, causes, and structure of public debt. Forms of government debt and the main causes of its growth. Consequences of public debt.
14. State budget. Economic characteristics of the state budget. Revenues and expenditures of the state budget. Opinions on the deficit of the state budget. Budgetary principles. Budgetary process.
15. Public expenditures. The essential basement, development of the public expenditures function. Factors influencing the growth of public expenditure. Methods for efficiency valuation of public spending.
16. Theory of fiscal federalism. The essential basement, origin and development. Models of fiscal federalism: vertical and horizontal model.
17. Local financial system. Local financial system requirements. Local budget: characteristics, tasks. Current and capital budget. Ways of solving budget deficit.
18. Fiscal decentralisation. The essential basement and meaning. Local taxes, entrusted, and share taxes. Implementation of the process of fiscal decentralisation in the EU.
19. Necessity of subsidies. Criteria for allocating subsidies. Classification of subsidies.
20. Budgetary methods. Revenue and expenditure budgetary methods. Programme budgetary process.