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**MATRIC NO: 17/SMS01/019**

**Course code: ECO 304**

**Course title: THE PUBLIC SECTOR ECONOMICS**

**PUBLIC SECTOR ECONOMICS**

**1.a.** The Modern sector of public finance has its root in the camera list and classical traditions. Writers under the influence of the cameralist tradition regarded the treatment of state activities and their cost as an integral part of public finance, while the classical school was interested primarily in the disturbing influence of taxes on the marketing process and neglected the study of public expenditures. Two quotations may illustrate the opposite attitudes of this two schools. One state may be good because of great expenditure and the other bad because of small expenditure . We could also put into account the **golden Maxim** of classical public finance which says that the very best of all plans of finance is to spend little and it should be the task of public finance in our day to combine both view points . Thus the acknowledgement of the productive function of government and the concern for the necessities of the market mechanism.

 The statement appears through due to the fact that Nigeria is a developing economy and it’s expenditure cannot be compared to that of developed countries .

**b**. Corruption is a universal phenomenon that cut across nation’s ,races, cultures and classes of people in both developed and developing countries. It is a multi dimensional concept that has moral, ethical and legal connotations. Some of the challenges of this discipline include:

* The fight against corruption remains uncoordinated, without a well-established plan
* Citizens believe the fight against corruption has become a “witch-hunt” against members of the opposition party (PDP, previous ruling party)
* There has not been a single major conviction; all of the politically exposed individuals are yet to be prosecuted

Likely solutions to this problem include the following:

* Develop a strong and sustained political will and commitment that is matched by action
* Improve coordination at all levels including international cooperation so Nigeria can obtain assistance
* Reduce political interference
* Societies affected by corruption must develop basic democratic standards, such as freedom of speech and respect for fundamental human rights
* Improve the rule of law in order to overcome the vulnerabilities that aid corruption
* Promote a strong civil society that can demand action against corruption

**2.a.** Government failure is a situation where the allocative efficiency fails. It describes a situation where by an authority of a country or state in charge of regulating the affairs of it’s citizens fails to satisfy the yearnings of the public there by this situation leads to a problem. Thus is due to the fact that the fore bearer has suddenly become blind .

Government failure is an economic inefficiency caused by the government. It may occur in the following ways :

* Distortion in the price mechanism
* Cost of administration
* Imperfect knowledge
* Law of unintended consequences

**b.** Putting the environment into consideration I support the movement to an extent due to the fact that it reduces the level of pollution in the system. On the other hand I disagree with the policy as it stands to affect the provision of supplies to aid human living and also lack of productive activity to the low income earner who depends on the daily production to feed himself and his family could lead inevitable starvation. For example, The governor of Ekiti state announced a lockdown and announced the reactivation of the state food bank. Ekiti state is also considering providing a stipend to self-employed citizens whose daily incomes would be interrupted. This is a positive development and should be followed through. Other state governments should also take note and do the same if they lockdown their self employed workers. A country should consider its status in comparison to others e.g. Nigeria and the United States of America, when undergoing such policies as it may be crucial to it’s citizens. Nevertheless the policy aims at preventing the spread of this rampaging virus called COVID-19 (Corona Virus) but it is still to the disadvantage of the Nigerian Economy and it’s citizens.