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Evaluation and Methodology

by V G RAO, REVISED & EDITED BY DR ATUL SARMA

To impart greater objectivity to forecasts of revenues and expenditures of the State Governments the Eighth Finance Commission sponsored this study. The basic thrust of the study is on developing methodologies to project government tax revenues and non-plan revenue expenditures on a scientific basis.

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by A V L NARAYANA, AMARESH BAGCHI & R C GUPTA

The Modified Value-Added Tax (MODVAT), introduced in the Union Budget of India in 1986, has been a major reform of the Union excise duty structure. It seeks to progressively relieve inputs from excise and countervailing duties and to provide transparency to consumers of the total incidence of excise tax on a product. The reform was expected to reduce the cascading effect of indirect taxes and thereby improve the competitiveness of Indian Industry as well as avoid unintended distortions in the burden of excise taxation.

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by PAWAN K AGGARWAL & H K SONDHI

Since the advent of planning for economic development, the Government of India has been making concerted efforts to correct regional socio-economic imbalances. With a view to promote development of backward areas through the policy of industrial dispersal, financial concessions and tax incentives are made available to entrepreneurs to set up industry in backward areas. The present study evaluates one such tax incentive--backward area development allowance (Section 80HH of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

FISCAL POLICY FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

by MAHESH C PUROHIT, C SAI KUMAR, GOPINATH PRADHAN & O P BOHRA

The focus of the study is on the examination of the tax structure of the States and Union Territories comprising the NCR and formulation of a new tax structure with a suitable scheme of incentives to achieve the objectives of dispersal of industrial and commercial activities.