

An Examination of Tax Reforms in India From A Critical Perspective

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Abstract: *This study examines direct and indirect tax developments in India after 1991. This paper examines the Tax Reforms Committee, established by the Indian government in 1991, its major tax reform proposals. Thus, the major tax reforms in India in recent years have been examined. The 2002 and 2003 Tax Reform Task Force ideas were carefully examined. This article also discusses the Goods and Services Tax, which replaced many indirect taxes in India in 2017. The author observes that the 1991 tax reforms cost the Indian government immediate money. A bigger tax base, tougher anti-evasion legislation, enhanced tax administration, and increased tax compliance have led to a considerable increase in individual and corporate income taxes in recent years. However, low GST collection has led to indirect tax revenue decline. The author believes indirect taxes like entertainment taxes, auto taxes, and stamp and registration fees, as well as direct taxes like land revenue and agricultural income tax, may be increased.*

Keywords: GST, Direct Tax Code, Corporate Tax Reforms