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AN ANALYSIS OF PUNISHMENT AND PENALTIES FOR TAX CRIMES IN INDIA COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH RUSSIA

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ABSTRACT

This comparative study examines the punishment and penalty frameworks for tax crimes in India and Russia, analyzing their legal structures, enforcement mechanisms, and effectiveness as deterrents. The research explores how these two diverse economies with significant informal sectors address tax evasion and avoidance through their respective legislative and administrative approaches. The aim of this study is to analyze and compare the punishment and penalties for tax crimes in India and Russia, evaluating their effectiveness in deterring tax evasion and ensuring compliance. Key differences emerge in their definitional boundaries of tax crimes, severity of sanctions, and enforcement priorities, reflecting their distinct legal traditions and policy objectives. Tax crimes are a significant concern for governments worldwide as they undermine economic stability, reduce public revenues, and distort fair competition. Countries impose strict penalties and punishments to deter tax evasion, fraud, and other related offenses. This study examines the legal framework governing tax crimes in India and Russia, analyzing the similarities and differences in their approaches. The objective of the study is to examine the factors that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in India and to examine whether the current penalties for tax crimes are well effective. The research method followed here is empirical research and the sample frame is 200 collected in and around Chennai. The findings are that in India tax enforcement is largely administrative, with criminal prosecution used in extreme cases. Many cases are settled through penalties rather than imprisonment and in Russia enforcement is more centralized, with strict criminal prosecution of tax offenders. Authorities actively monitor tax payments through digital tracking and banking regulations. In conclusion both India and Russia have well-defined laws for tax crimes, but Russia's system is more centralized and stringent, while India relies on a combination of administrative penalties, voluntary disclosure schemes, and criminal prosecution in severe cases. Russia imposes harsher penalties, including longer prison sentences and asset confiscation, which act as a stronger deterrent. In contrast, India focuses more on fines and voluntary compliance schemes, making its enforcement more flexible but sometimes less effective in preventing tax evasion.

KEYWORDS:

Tax evasion, legal administrative, administrative approaches, banking regulations, economic stability.

INTRODUCTION:

The study aims to analyze and compare the punishment and penalties for tax crimes in India and Russia, evaluating their legal frameworks, enforcement mechanisms, and recent trends to identify key similarities, differences, and factors

influencing tax crime policies. Tax crimes pose a significant challenge to economic stability and governance worldwide. Tax evasion, fraud, and other financial offenses reduce government revenues, hinder public development programs, and create an unfair economic environment. To

combat such offenses, countries implement legal frameworks that impose penalties ranging from monetary fines to imprisonment. However, the severity and enforcement of these punishments vary across jurisdictions. Different countries adopt varying approaches to tax crime enforcement based on their legal and economic structures. Some rely more on administrative penalties and voluntary disclosure schemes, while others impose strict criminal consequences to deter offenders. The objective of the study is to examine the factors that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in India and to examine whether the current penalties for tax crimes are well effective. A comparative study of tax crime penalties in different jurisdictions helps in understanding best practices and identifying areas for improvement. This research examines the legal frameworks governing tax crimes in India and Russia, analyzing their enforcement mechanisms, the severity of penalties, and their effectiveness in preventing tax offenses. By comparing these two systems, the study aims to provide insights into strengthening tax compliance and legal enforcement strategies.

The concept of punishing tax crimes has evolved significantly over time, reflecting changes in economic policies, legal frameworks, and global financial regulations. Historically, tax offenses were often viewed as civil matters, with penalties limited to fines or asset seizures. However, with increasing financial globalization, digital transactions, and economic fraud, stricter enforcement mechanisms, including criminal penalties, have been introduced to deter tax evasion. The 19th and early 20th centuries saw the formalization of tax laws, with penalties evolving from mere fines to structured legal consequences. Countries introduced progressive tax systems and legal provisions to deal with tax evasion and fraud, particularly after economic crises and wars. With the rise of multinational corporations and offshore tax havens, governments strengthened tax enforcement mechanisms. International bodies

like the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) and FATF (Financial Action Task Force) established regulations to combat tax evasion and money laundering. Countries introduced digital tracking systems, increased tax audits, and stricter penalties, including long-term imprisonment and asset confiscation.

Both India and Russia have introduced various government initiatives to strengthen tax compliance, prevent evasion, and ensure strict enforcement of tax laws. These initiatives include digital reforms, policy changes, stricter penalties, and international cooperation efforts. Goods and Services Tax (GST) Implementation (2017): A unified tax system that reduces tax evasion through digital invoicing and a transparent filing system. Income Tax E-Filing and Faceless Assessment (2020): Reduces corruption by eliminating direct interaction between taxpayers and tax officials. TDS (Tax Deducted at Source) & TCS (Tax Collected at Source) Mechanisms: Ensures real-time tax collection and prevents revenue leakage. Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) Act, 2015: Introduced strict penalties and imprisonment for undisclosed foreign assets and income. Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 2016: Prevents individuals from hiding assets under false ownership to evade taxes. Demonetization (2016): Aimed at curbing black money and improving tax compliance by invalidating high-value currency notes.

The severity of punishment for tax crimes in both India and Russia is directly proportional to the magnitude of tax evasion. Larger evasion cases attract stricter penalties, including higher fines and longer imprisonment terms. Economic conditions also play a crucial role in shaping tax enforcement policies. For instance, Russia tightened its tax laws after the 2014 economic sanctions, emphasizing stricter penalties to ensure compliance and maintain government revenue. Similarly, India's crackdown on black money, especially after demonetization in 2016, reflects how economic and political conditions influence tax policies. The legal enforcement

mechanisms in both countries differ significantly—Russia follows a centralized approach where the Federal Tax Service has significant authority, whereas India has multiple tax enforcement bodies, including the Income Tax Department and the GST Council, leading to a more complex but decentralized system. Government policy and political will also shape the intensity of tax law enforcement, with both nations actively using tax regulations as tools to combat corruption and money laundering.

In March 2025, the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) revised guidelines to allow for the compounding of all tax offenses, including those under investigation by agencies like the Enforcement Directorate (ED) and the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). This enables taxpayers to settle offenses by paying a fine, provided they have no links to anti-national or terrorist activities. The Enforcement Directorate reported attaching assets worth ₹1.45 lakh crore under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) up to December 2024, with ₹21,370 crore attached in the first nine months of the 2024-25 financial year alone. Indian authorities have issued substantial tax demands on multinational corporations. In March 2025, Samsung faced a \$601 million back tax and penalty demand for allegedly evading tariffs on imported telecom equipment. Similarly, Volkswagen was presented with a \$1.4 billion tax bill over claims of mislabeling imports to pay lower duties. These actions highlight India's intensified scrutiny of foreign companies' tax practices.

India and Russia have both intensified their tax crime enforcement in recent years, but their approaches differ based on economic, political, and legal factors. India is focusing on settlement schemes, increasing corporate tax scrutiny, and regulating cryptocurrency taxation.

Russia is tightening penalties on foreign companies, increasing exit taxes, and revising tax crime thresholds to align with inflation. Both nations are increasing enforcement but differ in strategy—India is using financial penalties and

compliance programs, while Russia is implementing stricter economic controls and high-profile corporate tax cases.

OBJECTIVE:

- To examine the factors that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in India
- To examine whether the current penalties for tax crimes are well effective
- To analyse to severity of tax crimes in Russia

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

(Kim N,2022) Although tax evasion due to tax investigation (including tax violation investigation), tax fraud and other misconduct is strictly punished by the Tax Criminal Punishment Act, tax corruption has not been reduced. Moreover, by avoiding tax in order to reduce the tax burden under the tax law, fair taxation among taxpayers is overshadowed. In particular, in the area of tax law, due to the expertise, specificity, and complexity of the tax law, taxpayers secretly and unreasonably reduce their tax burden, which is becoming a social issue.

(Mashdurohatun. A,2021) The purpose of this research is to identify and analyze weaknesses in the application of criminal penalties in current tax crimes and to reconstruct criminal penalties in the field of value-based taxation. justice using the constructivism paradigm in empirical legal research using the Sociological juridical approach. The Source of research data consisted of primary data sources and secondary data sources, the research analysis used qualitative descriptive analysis. Therefore, The Law on General Provisions and Tax Procedures need to be reconstructed by adding new norms listed in Article 41 D.

(Nathani. N, & Kushwah. S,2019) For so many decades, Indian government has been taking legislative and administrative measures to enhance tax compliance which in turn will increase the tax collection revenues. The

current, Narendra Modi government has made tremendous efforts in formalizing the economy and making the system more transparent. Some of the measures are Goods and Services Tax (GST), Income disclosure scheme, Benami Act, digitization, and Aadhaar. All the mentioned measures have improved tax compliance in India but still, they have miles to go.

(Nikolaeva. J,2020)The publication analyzes the policy in the field of legal liability for tax crimes in the Russian Federation and the States with which the Russian Federation has stable economic ties – Germany, Spain, France, China, the States of the Eurasian economic Union and the Commonwealth of independent States. The study suggests that the policy of States that are economic partners of the Russian Federation demonstrates a more severe approach to non-fulfillment of tax obligations. As a result of the study of foreign legislation, no States have been identified that have more lenient sanctions for tax crimes. Legal regulation of legal liability for violation of tax legislation in comparison with Russian legislation is characterized by long periods of limitation for criminal liability.

(Buluttekin. M, & İçten. M,2023)Effective repentance in the punishment of tax evasion crimes is regulated by Article 4 and 6 of The Law on Amendments of Treasury-Owned Immovable Property Valuation and the Value Added Tax Law and The Law on Amendments of Certain Other Laws and Decrees (Law No. 7394, dated 08.04.2022) with the provisions added to Article 359 and Provisional Article 34 of Tax Procedure Law (Law No. 213, dated 04.01.1961). Accordingly, if they meet the conditions determined in the Law, it will be possible to reduce the freedom-binding penalties to be imposed on tax evasion crimes.

(Aguzarova. F,2024)The relevance of the research topic lies in the fact that tax crimes are carried out with the aim of encroaching on the financial interests of the state. It is noted that the most common way of committing tax crimes is considered to be tax evasion. Through timely and full payment of tax payments,

uninterrupted provision of state activities is achieved. Despite the efforts of law enforcement agencies, tax crimes persist to this day. The purpose of this study is a comprehensive study of the theoretical and practical foundations of tax crimes in Russian practice, as well as the identification of problems and the proposal of reasonable measures to eliminate them.

(Dey. S,2023)Tax procedures more particularly income tax laws are considered to be more complex and cumbersome by the individual taxpayers. Direct tax constitutes 46.84% of total tax revenue and personal income tax contributes 51.48% of total direct tax in India. Similarly individual taxpayers constitute around 95% of the total taxpayers in India. But individual assesses faces most about compliance challenges and administrative burdens. Governments often introduce new amendments to address these issues and promote economic efficiency. This paper primarily investigates factors influencing tax administration and taxpayer perceptions, particularly in the context of Indian income tax. This analytical study utilizes primary data and focuses exclusively on income taxpayers in Odisha, an Indian state.

(Ismailov.E,2021)At the moment, the fight against tax crimes is one of the most important areas of the criminal law policy of Russian Federation. In addition to tax crimes, other socially dangerous acts are also committed, which have some similarities with tax crimes. The problems of correlation of crimes in the field of taxation with other types of crimes are currently insufficiently developed. In this case, it can be problematic for the courts to correctly qualify these elements of crimes. One of the most pressing problems is the ratio of tax crimes and crimes as a result of which the taxpayer receives income, in particular, illegal entrepreneurship (Article 171 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation).

(Serebrennikova.A,2018)The importance of the chosen topic is determined by the fact that

contemporary society takes much interest in comparative studies. The study of foreign law opens up new horizons before a lawyer, allows him to know the law of his country better due to the fact that specific features of this law are distinctly revealed in the course of comparing it with other legal systems. In this connection the purpose of this article consists in idea main specific features of tax crimes in Russia and Germany. The leading method for studying this problem is the comparative and legal method that enables us to consider problem issues of tax crimes in Russia and Germany in a comprehensive manner.

(Ustinova. T,2023) Tax crimes cause enormous harm to the entire budgetary system of the state, the economic security of the Russian Federation is jeopardized. The Constitution of the Russian Federation establishes the obligation to pay taxes and fees established by law. Tax evasion can be considered as a tax, administrative offense or crime, depending on how significant this violation is for society and the state, how great the degree of public danger. The correct identification of the signs of the perpetrator of a tax crime is an important and complex issue in qualifying crimes committed in a group way.

(Chirkova. E,2018) The importance of the chosen topic is determined by the fact that contemporary society takes much interest in comparative studies. The study of foreign law opens up new horizons before a lawyer, allows him to know the law of his country better due to the fact that specific features of this law are distinctly revealed in the course of comparing it with other legal systems. In this connection the purpose of this article consists in identifying main specific features of tax crimes in Russia and Germany. The leading method for studying this problem is the comparative and legal method that enables us to consider problem issues of tax crimes in Russia and Germany in a comprehensive manner.

(Yashkov.S,2023) The textbook, based on the current legislation and materials of investigative

and judicial practice, reveals the specifics of taxation, gives criminal-legal, criminal-procedural and criminalistic characteristics of tax crimes provided for in Articles 198, 199, 199.1, 199.2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, examines the specifics of checking reports on the commission of this group of encroachments, the initial and subsequent stages of the investigation. Meets the requirements of the federal state educational standards of higher education of the latest generation.

(Evsikov.M,2022) This article considers the problem of foreign court decisions execution on tax, customs and other administrative monetary penalties through the prism and mechanisms of private international law and international economic law. The approaches of Russian tax service and Russian courts on the given issue are analysed, the normative and doctrinal peculiarities of Russian jurisdiction are pointed out. International treaties in the field of private international law, including international civil procedure and international economic law that are (or could be) applied to the solution of this problem are considered.

(Yadav.S,2018) Government of a country imposes various types of tax structures to collect revenue from public. The economic environment of a country is also affected by tax structure of a nation. The present study is an attempt to understand the tax structure of BRICS countries, i.e., Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. The comparison is made by comparing the performance of businesses of BRICS countries on the basis of various tax related parameters such as tax revenue-GDP ratio, number of tax payments, time taken in tax compliances, profit tax paid by businesses in their countries, labor tax and contributions paid by businesses in their respective countries, other taxes paid by businesses to government, total tax rate imposed by countries on businesses etc.

(Spengel.C,2010) The publication analyzes the policy in the field of legal liability for tax crimes

in the Russian Federation and the States with which the Russian Federation has stable economic ties – Germany, Spain, France, China, the States of the Eurasian economic Union and the Commonwealth of independent States. The study suggests that the policy of States that are economic partners of the Russian Federation demonstrates a more severe approach to non-fulfillment of tax obligations. As a result of the study of foreign legislation, no States have been identified that have more lenient sanctions for tax crimes. Legal regulation of legal liability for violation of tax legislation in comparison with Russian legislation is characterized by long periods of limitation for criminal.

(Titorenko. S,2023)This article describes the tax regimes for corporations in the Asia-Pacific Region, India, and Russia and assesses the effective tax burden on domestic and cross-border investments of German and US-American investors. The calculation of effective tax burdens is based on the renowned methodology of Devereux/Griffith. This approach allows condensing the most relevant provisions of tax regimes into a broadly accepted tax burden measure. The results help evaluate the attractiveness of the respective investment locations from a tax perspective and identify the most relevant tax drivers.

(Xinkun.W,2022)The system of personal income taxation formulated in Russia is at the forefront of the world. Many countries of the world began to copy the successful experience of Russia in tax reform. The national conditions of China are similar to those of Russia. The article analyzes and compares tax legislation, taxpayers, tax rates and other elements of personal income tax in Russia and China, identifies differences, analyzes the guiding importance of the reform of the Russian tax system for China.

(Ponomareva.K,2023)The need to ensure compliance with the fiscal interests of the state in the conditions of the emerging digital economy requires the transformation of

essential approaches to the regulatory regulation of tax relations both in the context of determining the appropriate legal forms for regulating the national tax base. These tasks remain relevant even in the current conditions of sanctions restrictions. In the absence of consensus on tax projects of international organizations, many countries have begun to introduce digital taxes unilaterally. National digital taxes can be divided into three groups: income taxes, VAT for electronic services and hybrid taxes.

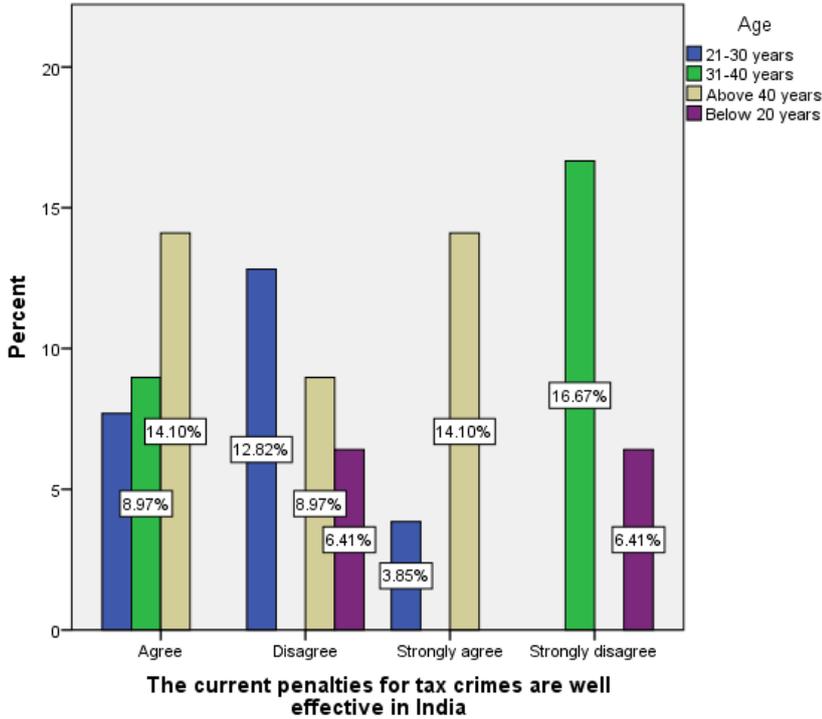
(Efremova.E,2021)The absence of a tax compliance theory in the Russian doctrine predetermined the objectives of the study – the search for promising tools to achieve the willingness of taxpayers to comply with the tax legislation voluntarily, as well as determining the place of coercive measures against taxpayers in order to ensure tax compliance in the Russian Federation. The work is based on the complex application of a number of general and special research methods (structural and functional analysis, comparative legal, formal-logical, system-structural methods). The information base of the research is represented by domestic legal acts and judicial practice, official data of the Federal Tax Service of Russia, scientific works of both Russian and foreign authors.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This research method followed here is empirical research. A total of 200 samples have been collected out of which all samples have been collected through *convenient sampling methods*. The sample frame taken here is of public areas in and around Chennai, Tamil Nadu. The independent variables are gender, age, education qualification and annual income. The dependent variables are types of reforms that could decrease the tax crimes, the factors that influence the severity of punishment, the current penalties of tax crimes. The statistical tools used are simple bar graphs, clustered graphs.

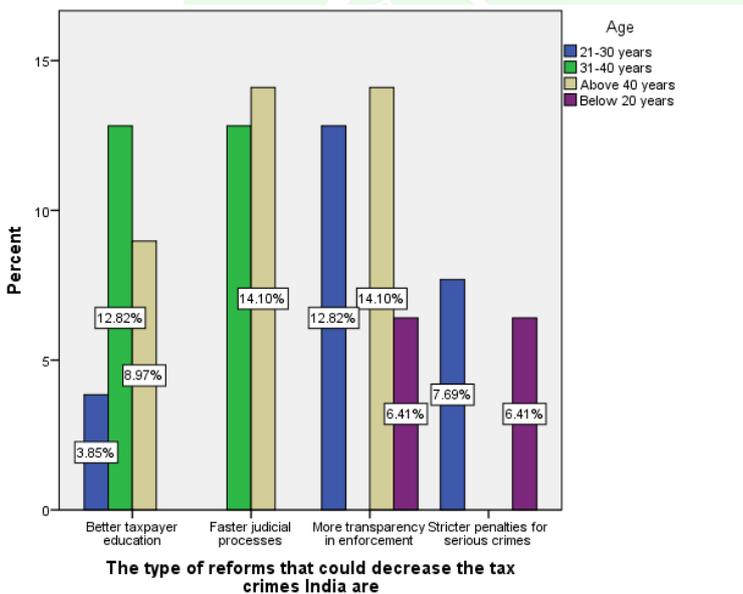
DATA ANALYSIS:

FIGURE 1:



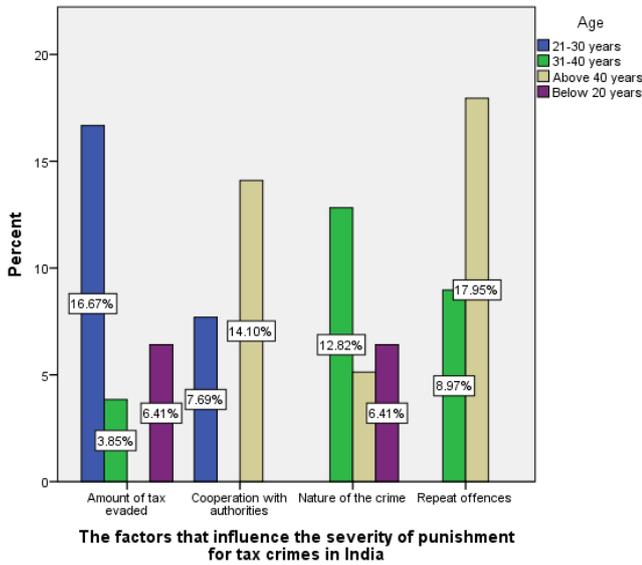
LEGEND: figure 1 represents the agree ability of the respondents on the current penalties for tax crimes are well effective in India.

FIGURE 2:



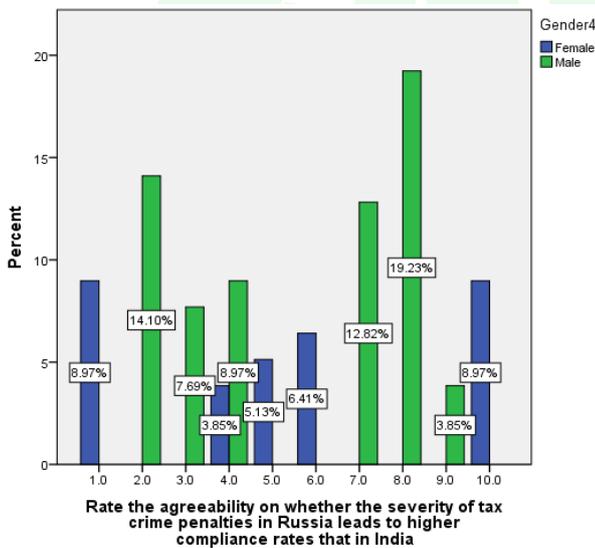
LEGEND: Figure 2 shows the opinion of the respondents on which type of reforms can decrease the tax crimes in India

FIGURE 3:



LEGEND: figure 3 shows the opinion of the respondents on the factors that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in India

FIGURE 4:



LEGEND: figure 4 shows the rating of the respondents on whether the severity of tax crime penalties in Russia leads to higher compliance rates than in India.

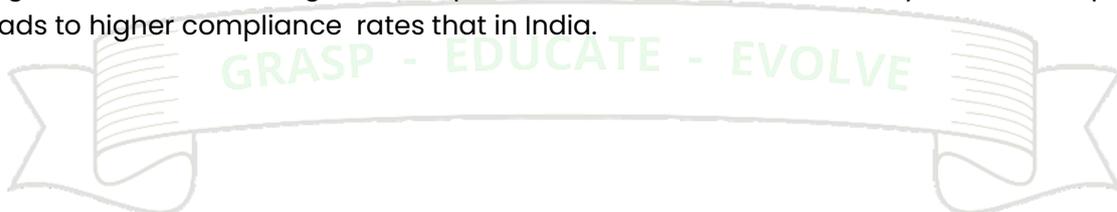
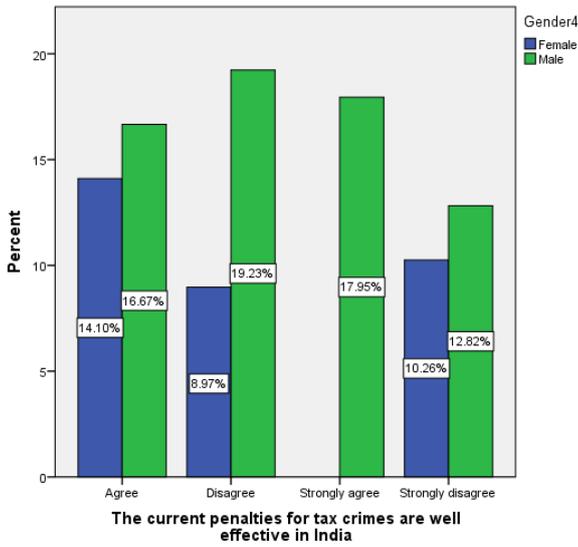
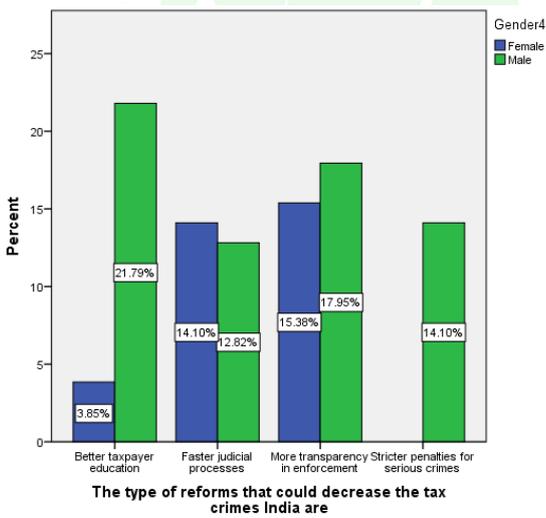


FIGURE 5:



LEGEND: figure 5 shows the agree ability of the respondents on the current penalty for tax crimes are well effective in India.

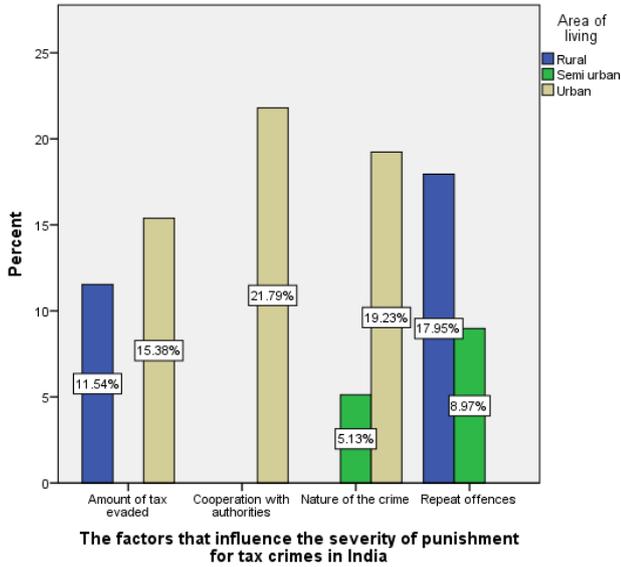
FIGURE 6:



LEGEND: The figure 6 shows the opinion of the respondents on which type of reforms that could decrease the tax crimes in india

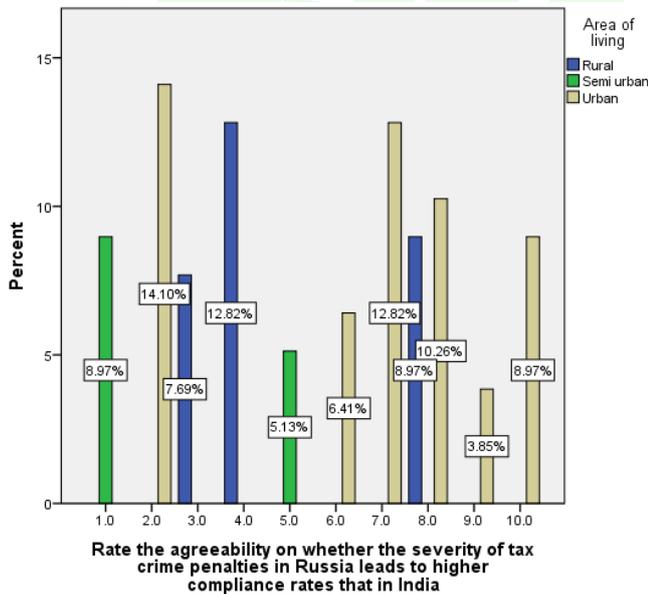


FIGURE 7:



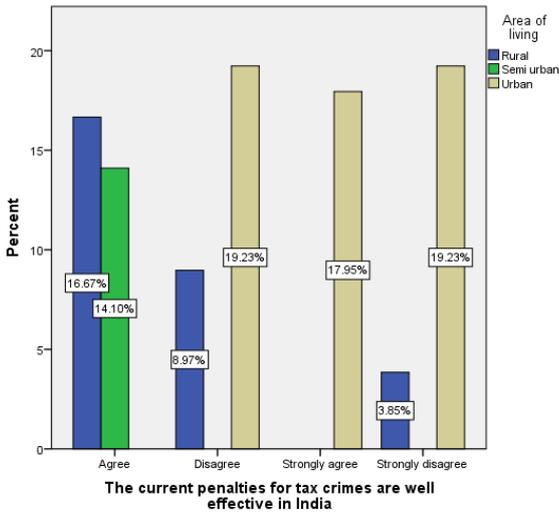
LEGEND: The figure 7 shows the respondents view on the factors that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in india

FIGURE 8:



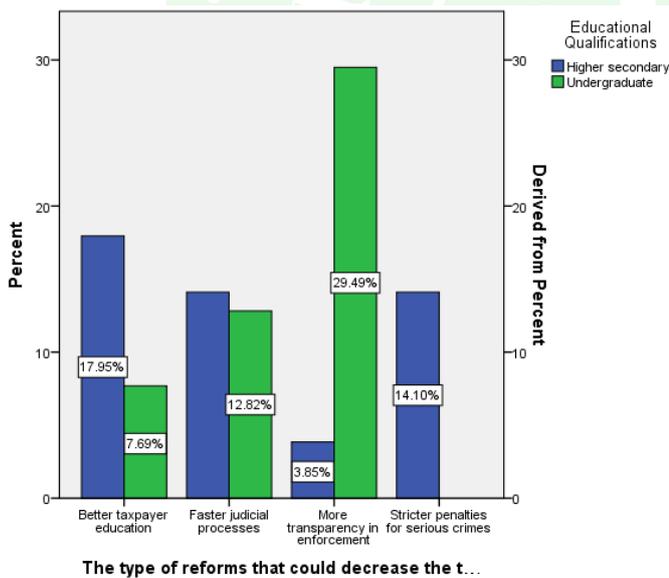
LEGEND: The figure 8 shows the rating of the respondents on whether the severity of tax crime penalties in Russia leads to higher compliance rates than in India.

FIGURE 9:



LEGEND: figure 9 shows the agree ability of the respondents on the current penalty for tax crimes are well effective in India.

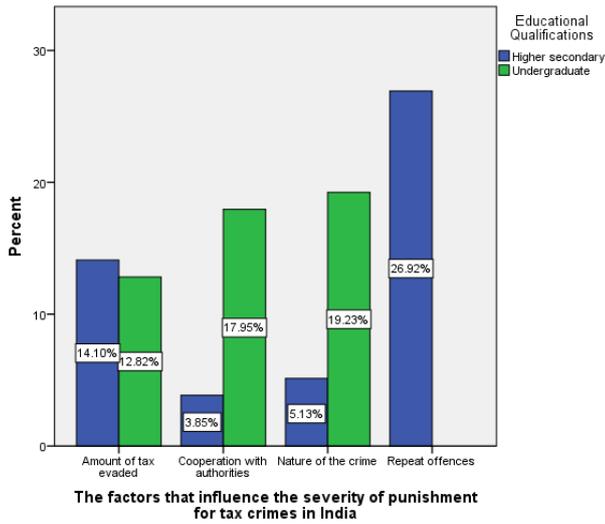
FIGURE 10:



LEGEND: The figure 10 shows the opinion of the respondents on which type of reforms that could decrease the tax crimes in india

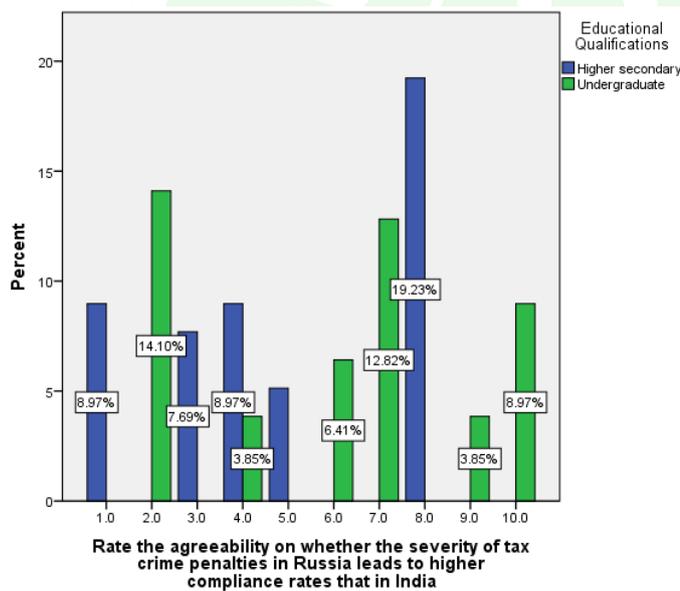


FIGURE 11:



LEGEND: The figure 11 shows the respondents view on the factors that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in India

FIGURE 12:



LEGEND: The figure 12 shows the rating of the respondents on whether the severity of tax crime penalties in Russia leads to higher compliance rates than in India.

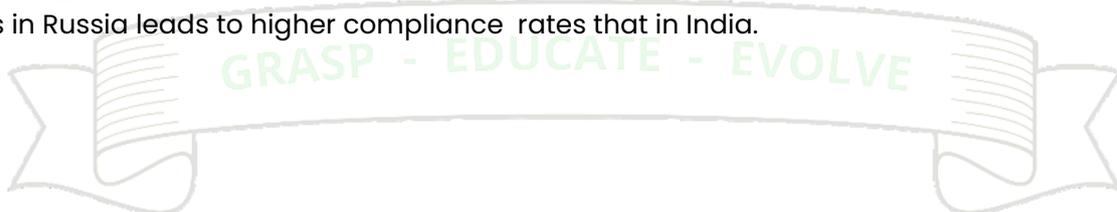
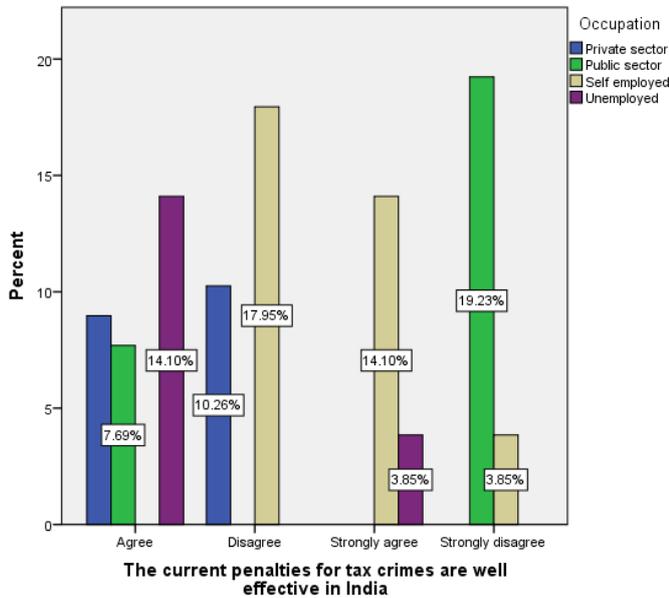
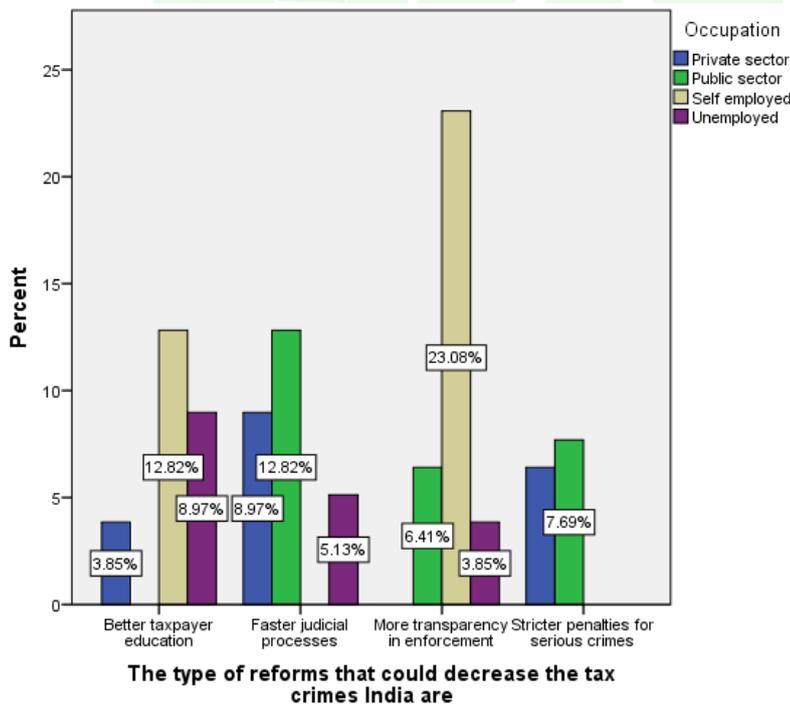


FIGURE 13



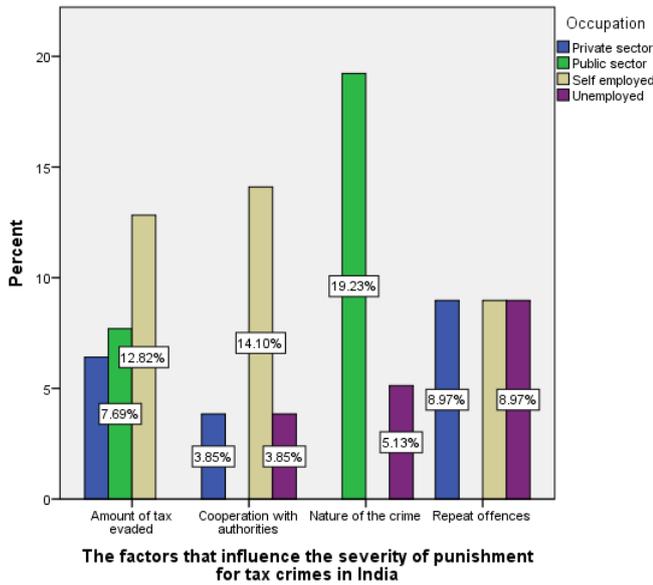
LEGEND: figure 13 shows the agree ability of the respondents on the current penalty for tax crimes are well effective in India.

FIGURE 14:



LEGEND: The figure 14 shows the opinion of the respondents on which type of reforms that could decrease the tax crimes in india

FIGURE 15:



LEGEND: The figure 15 shows the respondents view on the factors that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in india

RESULT:

FIGURE 1: The graph shows the agreeability of the respondents on the current penalties for tax crimes are well effective in india. Most of the respondents of the age group of 31-40 years strongly disagree with the percentage of 16.67%. Most of the respondents from the age group of 40 years have strongly agreed.

FIGURE 2: The graph shows the opinion of the respondents type of reforms can decrease the tax crimes in india. Most of the respondents from the age group of 40 years has stated more transparency as the type of reform that could decrease the tax crimes. Most of the respondents from the age group of 21-30 years states that faster judicial process as the type of reform that could decrease the tax crimes in india.

FIGURE 3: The graph shows the factors that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in india. Most of the respondents from the age group of 40 years has stated that repeat offence as the factor that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes.

FIGURE 4: The graph shows the agreeability on whether the severity of tax crime penalties in russia that leads to higher compliance rates in

india. 19.23% of the male respondents have rated 8. Most of the female respondents has stated 10 with 9.97%.

FIGURE 5: The graph shows the current penalties for tax crimes are well effective in india. Most of the male respondents has disagreed with the percentage of 19.23%. Most of the female respondents has strongly disagreed with 12.82%.

FIGURE 6: The graph shows the type of reforms that could decrease the tax crimes in india. Most of the female respondents has stated better taxpayer education as the type of reform that could decrease the tax crimes in india.

FIGURE 7: The graph shows the factors that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in india. The respondents from the urban areas stated that the nature of crime as the factor that influences the severity of punishment for tax crimes with the percentage of 19.23%.

FIGURE 8: The graph shows the agreeability on whether the severity of tax crime penalties in india leads to higher compliance rates in india. Most of the respondents from urban area has rated 7 with the percentage of 12.82%. The respondents from the rural areas has rated 4 with the percentage of 12.82%.

FIGURE 9: The graph shows the current penalties for tax crimes are well effective in india. Most of the respondents from urban areas strongly disagree with the percentage of 19.23%. Most of the rural respondents agree with the percentage of 16.67%.

FIGURE 10: The graph shows the type of reforms that could decrease the tax crimes in india. Most of the undergraduate students has stated more transparency in enforcement as the type of reforms that could decrease the tax crime in india.

FIGURE 11: The graph shows the factors that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in india. Most of the respondents from higher secondary education stated that repeat offence as the factors that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in india with the percentage of 26.92%. Most of the undergraduate students states that nature of crime as the factor that influence the severity of punishment with the percentage of 19.23%.

FIGURE 12: The graph shows the agreeability on whether the severity of tax crime penalties in russia leads to higher compliance rates india. Most of the respondents from Higher secondary qualification has rated 8 with the percentage of 19.23%. Most of the undergraduate responders has rated 2 with the percentage of 14.10%.

FIGURE 13: The graph shows the current penalties for tax crimes are well effective in india. Most of the responders from the public sector has strongly agreed with the percentage of 19.23%. Most of the responders from the self employed has disagreed with the percentage of 17.95%.

FIGURE 14: The graph shows the type of reforms that could decrease the tax crimes in india. Most of the self employed respondents has stated more transparency enforcement as the type of reform that could decrease the tax crimes in India with the percentage of 23.08%. Most of the responders from the public sector states that faster judicial processes as the type of reform

that could decrease the tax crime in india with the percentage of 12.82%.

FIGURE 15: The graph shows the factors that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in india. Most of the respondents from the public sector stated that nature of crime as the factor that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in india with the percentage of 19.23%. Most of the self employed respondents has stated cooperation with the authorities as the factor that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in india

DISCUSSION :

The graph shows the agreeability of the respondents on the current penalties for tax crimes are well effective in india. Most of the respondents of the age group of 31-40 years strongly disagree. Most of the respondents from the age group of 40 years have strongly agreed. **(figure 1)**

The graph shows the opinion of the respondents type of reforms can decrease the tax crimes in india. Most of the respondents from the age group of 40 years has stated more transparency as the type of reform that could decrease the tax crimes. Most of the respondents from the age group of 21-30 years states that faster judicial process as the type of reform that could decrease the tax crimes in india. **(figure 2)**

The graph shows the factors that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in india. Most of the respondents from the age group of 40 years has stated that repeat offence as the factor that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes **(figure 3)**

The graph shows the agreeability on whether the severity of tax crime penalties in russia that leads to higher compliance rates in india. The male respondents have rated 8. Most of the female respondents has stated 10. **(figure 4)**

The graph shows the current penalties for tax crimes are well effective in india. Most of the male respondents have disagreed. Most of the

female respondents has strongly disagreed.(figure 5)

The graph shows the type of reforms that could decrease the tax crimes in india.Most of the female respondents have stated better tax payer education as the type of reform that could decrease the tax crimes in india.(figure 6)

The graph shows the factors that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in india.The respondents from the urban areas stated that the nature of crime as the factor that influences the severity of punishment for tax crimes.(figure 7)

The graph shows the agreeability on whether the severity of tax crime penalties in russia leads to higher compliance rates india.Most of the respondents from urban areas have rated 7 .The respondents from rural areas have rated 4.(figure 8)

The graph shows the current penalties for tax crimes are well effective in india.Most of the respondents from urban areas strongly disagree .Most of the rural respondents agreed.(figure 9)

The graph shows the type of reforms that could decrease the tax crimes in india.Most of the undergraduate students has stated more transparency in enforcement as the type of reforms that could decrease the tax crime in india.(figure 10)

The graph shows the factors that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in india.Most of the respondents from higher secondary education stated that repeat offence as the factors that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in india.Most of the undergraduate students states that nature of crime as the factor that influence the severity of punishment.(figure 11)

The graph shows the agreeability on whether the severity of tax crime penalties in russia leads to higher compliance rates india.Most of the respondents from Higher secondary qualification has rated 8.Most of the

undergraduate responders has rated 2.(figure 12)

The graph shows the current penalties for tax crimes are well effective in india.Most of the responders from the public sector have strongly agreed .Most of the responders from the self-employed have disagreed.(figure 13)

The graph shows the type of reforms that could decrease the tax crimes in india.Most of the self employed respondents has stated more transparency enforcement as the type of reform that could decrease the tax crimes in India. Most of the responders from the public sector state that faster judicial processes as the type of reform that could decrease the tax crime in India.(figure 14)

The graph shows the factors that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in india.Most of the respondents from the public sector stated that nature of crime as the factor that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in india.Most of the self employed respondents has stated cooperation with the authorities as the factor that influence the severity of punishment for tax crimes in india.(figure 15)

LIMITATION:

One of the major limitation of the study in the sample frame .There is a major constraint in the sample frame as it is limited to a small area.Thus,it proves to be difficult to explore it to a larger population.Another limitation is the sample size of 200 which cannot be used to assume the thinking of the entire population in the particular country,state or city.The physical factors have a larger impact ,thus limiting the study.Medical evidence, especially when it comes to determining the cause of death or the interpretation of injuries, can be subjective. Differences in the interpretation of medical findings may affect the accuracy and reliability of evidence, particularly when it conflicts with other evidence or witness testimonies.

CONCLUSION:

Tax crimes, encompassing offenses such as tax evasion and fraudulent misrepresentation, pose significant challenges to the economic integrity and fiscal stability of nations. The aim of this study is to analyze and compare the punishment and penalties for tax crimes in India and Russia, evaluating their effectiveness in deterring tax evasion and ensuring compliance. In conclusion, the tax crime punishments in India and Russia highlight both similarities and differences in their legal frameworks, enforcement strategies, and recent trends. India follows a multi-agency approach, using financial penalties, voluntary disclosure schemes, and compounding of offenses to encourage tax compliance. The future scope can be the rise of digital businesses, both India and Russia face challenges in applying traditional tax policies to emerging business models. The findings are based on the legal frameworks, enforcement practices, and real-world outcomes in both countries. The comparative analysis of tax crime punishments and penalties in India and Russia reveals significant similarities and differences in their approaches to handling tax evasion. A study could investigate how tax crimes related to the digital economy, like underreporting of digital revenues, are punished in both countries and the need for updated policies. Both nations have intensified their tax crime enforcement in response to economic and political challenges. India has introduced stricter regulations on corporate tax fraud and cryptocurrency taxation while encouraging voluntary settlements. Meanwhile, Russia has increased penalties on foreign corporations, raised exit taxes, and adjusted financial thresholds for tax crimes to reflect inflation and economic shifts. In *suggestion* Implement comprehensive reforms to simplify tax laws, reducing ambiguities that lead to disputes. The proposed bill to replace the decades-old income tax law is a step in this direction, aiming to decrease litigation and encourage compliance.

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