## **Preface**

The National Institute of Public Finance and Policy is an autonomous, non-profit organisation whose major functions are to carry out research, do consultancy work and undertake training in the area of public finance and policy. In addition to carrying out on its own research studies on subjects that are considered to be important from the national point of view in terms of policy formulation, the Institute also undertakes research projects on subjects of public interest, sponsored by member governments and other institutions.

The choice of an appropriate tax policy as stimulus to some activities involves value judgements and issues that are complex and wide-ranging. The present study evaluates the alternative schemes of subsidy as stimulus to charitable contributions such as direct subsidy (block grant), scheme of deductions under the income tax law and schemes of tax credit for charitable contributions. It emphasises the empirical effects of the alternative tax treatments of charitable contributions. The study shows that the scheme of deductions for charitable contributions has led to a substantial increase in the charitable contributions by the companies. It is hoped that the findings of this study would provide a useful empirical foundation for future policy discussions in this area.

The study was sponsored by the Institute itself. It was conducted by Pawan K. Aggarwal under my guidance. The report was also drafted by Pawan K. Aggarwal. Research assistance was provided by Vijay Khari and Sonica Jethwaney. The data were processed on the NIPFP computer with the help of K.K. Atri and A.K. Halen.

vi Preface

The Governing Body of the Institute does not take responsibility for any of the views expressed by the authors in the studies brought out by the Institute. The responsibility for the views expressed rests with the Director and the staff and more particularly with the author of the Report.

A. BAGCHI DIRECTOR

## Acknowledgements

During the period of this study, I have benefited enormously from the generous and unstinted help of Professor Amaresh Bagchi. I am extremely grateful to him.

My gratitude is due to Dr. Raja J. Chelliah for meticulously going through the entire report and offering valuable suggestions.

I am grateful to Drs. Pulin B. Nayak, Shankar N. Acharya, D.K. Srivastava, M.C. Purohit, Arun Kumar, M. Govinda Rao, Shyam Nath, an anonymous referee and Smt. Vibha Aggarwal for their useful comments on an earlier draft of this study.

My thanks are due to the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT). The CBDT took keen interest in the study and extended its good offices in facilitating it.

I would like to acknowledge research assistance by Smt. Vijaya Khari and Sonica Jethwaney. The data relating to this study were processed on the NIPFP computer with the help of S/Shri K.K. Atri and A.K. Halen. My thanks are due to S/Shri R.S. Tyagi and S.N. Sharma for secretarial assistance. I am also indebted to Shri C. Cecil for adept editing of the report.

PAWAN K. AGGARWAL