

# DOWNLOAD PDF IMPACT OF GRANTS ON TAX EFFORT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

## Chapter 1 : Impact of grants on tax effort of local government - CORE

*This paper examines the impact of State-local grants on tax effort of rural local governments (panchayats) for Kerala state. The results from data for 94 show, after controlling for tax.*

International peacebuilding can improve the prospects that a civil war will be resolved. Although peacebuilding strategies must be designed to address particular conflicts, broad parameters that fit most conflicts can be identified. Strategies should address the local roots of hostility; the local capacities for change; and the net specific degree of international commitment available to assist change. One can conceive of these as the three dimensions of a triangle, whose area is the political space or effective capacity for building peace. We test these propositions with an extensive data set of post-World War Two civil wars and find that multilateral, United Nations peace operations make a positive difference. UN peacekeeping is positively correlated with democratization processes after civil war and multilateral enforcement operations are usually successful in ending the violence. Our study provides broad guidelines to design the appropriate peacebuilding strategy, given the mix of hostility, local capacities, and international capacities.

Impact of grants on tax effort of local government by Indira Rajaraman, Garima Vasishtha , " This paper examines the impact of State-local grants on tax effort of rural local governments panchayats for Kerala state. The results from data for show, after controlling for tax capacity, a greater and more uniform negative impact on own tax revenue of lumpsum "untied " grants An increase in the untied grant to panchayats by one rupee reduces own tax revenue in twelve out of fourteen districts by more than one rupee, and in eight of these by more than two rupees. The reduction in own tax revenue has to have been the result of a selective slackening of tax effort since refunds of panchayat-level taxes in proportion to incidence are ruled out. The post-grant pattern of incidence will therefore be less transparent than the nominal pattern, less preserving of voter preferences, and possibly driven by corruption towards greater regressivity. Given also the balanced budget constraint on panchayats, there is a corollary contradiction of the flypaper effect found in other contexts. The two districts for which the general result does not hold are also the most ethnically fragmented. This result has implications dissimilar to those in the received literature on the fiscal effects of ethnic fragmentation.

Heterogeneity and Common Pool Resources: In the past two decades, theoretical and empirical evidence suggests that communities of resource users are capable of overcoming social dilemmas, and are capable of creating and sustaining institutions designed to prevent degradation of common pool natural resources. However, there is incomplete un However, there is incomplete understanding of what motivates this group-level behavior and why some communities are better adept at solving collective action problems than others. This paper specifically explores the role of group heterogeneity in collective action among forest communities in the northwestern Himalayas. Heterogeneity can have important social and ecological consequences and understanding both its nature and effects can help in neutralizing the negative and enhancing the positive. Based on data from 54 forest communities in Himachal Pradesh, India, this paper finds that heterogeneity has at least three dimensions: However, their effects are far from simple and linear.

The Blog vs Big Brother: Information and by Communication Technologies " Skeptics of globalization, particularly neo-marxists, suggest that the new technology will hamstring governments at the expense of ordinary people, leading to exploitation and social dissatisfaction. Others suggest that the new technologies will empower people at the expense of states, improving human rights and social justice by raising the costs of social control by predatory rulers. We address the issue by specifically assessing the effects of older technologies relative to new ones, rather than what has been tested in large-N studies to date. We find very clear results suggesting that new ICTs, particularly access to the internet, has benefits for human rights net of a whole host of controls when assessed against the effects of older technologies. Our results are robust to a host of different controls, testing methods, and to the inclusion of time trends as a separate variable. The results taken together do not provide cause for concern that new technologies will stifle human rights and social

## DOWNLOAD PDF IMPACT OF GRANTS ON TAX EFFORT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

development, demobilizing dissent. He began exhibiting his work in Chiapas in In my work I seek and try to incorporate native symbols and elements that would take me to prehispanic issues and all that I consider useful to this effect I show it in my work. I use the sun, the moon, the night, and the universe as symbols representing the worry and anxiety of the human being for the wholeness surrounding him:

# DOWNLOAD PDF IMPACT OF GRANTS ON TAX EFFORT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

## Chapter 2 : Impact of Grants on Tax Effort of Local Government : | Economic and Political Weekly

1 30 June *IMPACT OF GRANTS ON TAX EFFORT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT* Indira Rajaraman\* Garima Vasishtha\*  
*Abstract This paper examines the impact of State-local grants on tax effort of rural.*

Federal funds that go to state and local governments as grants help finance critical programs and services on which residents of every state rely. These programs are too important, particularly to low- and moderate-income people, to be considered as available resources that can be cut either immediately or over time to reduce the overall budget, to pay for greater defense spending, or to finance other Administration priorities such as deep tax cuts for high-income people. Grants matter to state and local budgets. Federal spending in the form of mandatory and discretionary grants accounts for a large share of state and local government revenues. Federal grants provide approximately 31 percent of state budgets. Considering state and local budgets together, federal funding provides 22 percent of spending. Grants are already at historically low levels. Similarly, discretionary annually appropriated grants to state and local governments in federal fiscal year were 1. If the caps in the Budget Control Act BCA, which were lowered by sequestration, remain in place, these grants will likely be cut further. The proposals expected this year to reduce domestic discretionary spending are likely to be in addition to the BCA reductions. Grants are at risk, and states cannot absorb the magnitude of the potential cuts without reducing services. President Trump and Congress have proposed steep cuts in federal support for programs and services delivered by states and localities. These proposals are designed to make deep funding cuts that grow steeply over time, which would force states to limit eligibility or covered services for families, seniors, and people with disabilities now covered by Medicaid. Grants to state and local governments make up nearly one-third of non-defense discretionary spending, and consequently would be severely reduced under these or similar scenarios. Combined, these federal grants provide approximately 31 percent of state budgets. Mandatory programs are set in ongoing federal law that remains in place until changed. Funding depends on formulas and eligibility requirements set in the law. Federal spending for discretionary programs is appropriated annually. Grants to state and local governments come from the category known as non-defense discretionary programs. The largest discretionary grant areas are transportation, including grants for highways, airports, and mass transit; education, including support to improve outcomes for low-income students and students with special needs; and programs to subsidize housing for low-income families and seniors and foster community development. Mandatory Grants to States and Localities Include Critical Low-Income Programs Mandatory grants provide funding for programs of particular importance to low- and moderate-income households, including children, seniors, and people with disabilities. Also known as entitlement programs, their benefits or services are available to anyone who meets their strict eligibility criteria, and funding increases automatically and immediately to respond to increased need. Medicaid, which provides health coverage to low-income families and individuals, including children, parents, pregnant women, seniors, and people with disabilities. In general, the federal government picks up a fixed percentage of the cost 57 percent, on average although the federal percentage ranges from 50 percent in wealthier states to 75 percent in states with lower per-capita income. For the Medicaid expansion, however, the federal government pays no less than 90 percent of the cost on a permanent basis. States pay the remainder. Approximately 74 million low-income Americans receive health insurance coverage through Medicaid. Three-quarters of non-elderly enrollees are in working families. CHIP, which covers uninsured children up to age 19 in families with incomes too high to qualify for Medicaid. In general, the federal government picks up 70 percent of the cost, on average although the federal government is currently paying for 88 percent of the cost, on average, through More than 8 million children were enrolled in CHIP in During fiscal year, some 30 million children ate a school lunch on a typical day, and 14 million children ate a school breakfast. Funds awarded to states and tribes are available for monthly maintenance payments for the daily care and supervision of eligible children; administrative costs to manage the program; training of staff

## DOWNLOAD PDF IMPACT OF GRANTS ON TAX EFFORT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

and foster care providers; recruitment of foster parents; and costs related to the design, implementation, and operation of a state-wide data collection system. Approximately , children nationwide were in foster care on September 30, There is both a mandatory and discretionary portion of this federal funding stream, and states provide matching funds. Together both funding streams provided child care services for 1. Social Services Block Grant, which provides flexible funds states may use to support a wide variety of social services activities. The largest categories of expenditures under this grant are for child care, foster care, and special services for people with disabilities. When Reagan left office in , they were 0. By , they were 0. In part, this is because the funding for some of these programs, such as TANF and the Social Services Block Grant, has been either frozen at a nominal level or not increased over time relative to need. Past proposals from congressional Republicans would have further reduced mandatory grants. And now there are proposals from House Republicans that would impose a per capita cap on Medicaid or convert it into a block grant, both of which would result in deep cuts to the program and shift significant costs and risks to states. For example, the TANF block grant declined 44 percent, in inflation-adjusted terms, between its first year in and Funding for the Social Services Block Grant has declined 81 percent since its creation in , adjusted for inflation. In each case, the state would be responsible for all costs above the cap; neither cap would respond to increased needs, as Medicaid now does. For example, under a per capita cap, states would be responsible for bearing the additional costs from faster-than-expected health care cost growth, a public health emergency, or the growing health care needs of aging baby boomers. The magnitude of the federal funding cuts and resulting cost-shift to states would likely be substantial. Such cuts would likely force states to cut eligibility, benefits, and payments to providers in order to operate their programs with so much less funding. At least 11 million people who receive health insurance through the Medicaid expansion would be at risk of losing their coverage and becoming uninsured. The revenue loss from a tax cut in reconciliation “the use of which requires that the package not increase the deficit after ten years” can be offset in only two ways: The tax plan that President Trump issued during the campaign and the House Republican tax plan would both cut taxes deeply, to the benefit of the wealthy. Vital Discretionary Grants to State and Local Governments Also at Risk Many discretionary grants are important to low- and moderate-income families and communities. These grants must be appropriated every year. Among the programs these discretionary grants support are: Education High-Poverty Schools Title I , which are grants for schools with high numbers or proportions of disadvantaged children that help such children meet academic standards. In state fiscal year , Title 1 served more than 18 million children in more than 51, schools. WIC provides nutritious food and nutritional education including breastfeeding education and support to new and expecting low-income mothers, including those with children under age 5. In an average month in fiscal year , the program “delivered by thousands of agencies and health clinics across the country” served 1. These grants help states prevent and treat alcohol and drug abuse and provide community mental health services to adults and children with serious mental illnesses. In state fiscal year , 1. These nonprofit facilities provide primary care and preventative medical services to low-income people and medically underserved communities. In , health centers provided services to 25 million patients in 9, communities as a key partner with Medicaid to improve outcomes and reduce costs. As discussed above, there are both mandatory and discretionary portions of the Child Care and Development Block Grant, which provide child care services in a typical month for 1. Children and Family Services programs, which fund grants to states for child protective services, family preservation, foster care, adoption, and related activities. Nearly one-third of households receiving assistance had at least one member aged 60 years or older, about 38 percent of the households included a member with a disability, and 19 percent included at least one child aged 5 or under. Roughly half of the low-income households benefiting include seniors or people with disabilities; most of the rest are families with children. About half of the residents of public housing are elderly or have disabilities. States, cities, and counties use these funds to revitalize deteriorating neighborhoods, create jobs through the expansion and retention of businesses, improve water and sewer systems, and build community centers, youth centers, and libraries, as well as a range of other public

## DOWNLOAD PDF IMPACT OF GRANTS ON TAX EFFORT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

infrastructure projects. Not less than 70 percent of CDBG funds must be used for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons. Grants also support passenger rail service and pipeline safety. Unlike other types of discretionary grants, transportation expenditures are outside of the spending caps set by the BCA and exempt from sequestration see below. That does not mean, however, that they are exempt from cuts. Past congressional Republican budget proposals have included transportation cuts. Grants that support preservation of natural resources and the environment include support for the Fish and Wildlife Service and grants to states and tribes from the Environmental Protection Agency. Under the BCA, which first set annual funding caps for non-defense discretionary programs and subsequently lowered the caps through a process called sequestration, discretionary grants to state and local government have fallen 39 percent relative to the economy, from 1. That level was lower than in all but one year since If the tight BCA funding caps as lowered by sequestration remain in place as planned, these grants will likely be cut further. Beyond the BCA, policymakers have made proposals that would result in draconian cuts to non-defense discretionary spending. Discretionary grants to state and local governments comprise 32 percent of total non-defense discretionary spending and would be at risk for deep cuts under these scenarios. These or similar plans would cut discretionary grants to state and local governments far below previous record lows and imperil the programs and services these grants fund, with the effects falling heavily on vulnerable individuals and families. States Cannot Absorb These Potential Federal Funding Cuts State and local governments do not have the funds to replace the magnitude of funds that could be lost through cuts to mandatory and discretionary spending. Many states are experiencing revenue shortfalls this year, and struggle in most years to find adequate revenues to support services. In all likelihood, states and localities will be forced to scale back or eliminate services and programs for families, seniors, and people with disabilities, rather than raise their own funds to continue the programs at their current level. Moreover, even if they did raise some taxes to continue fully funding some affected programs, low-income residents would bear the consequences. State and local tax systems are, on the whole, regressive that is, they fall harder on lower-income residents than on high-income ones. Shifting responsibilities for funding services from the federal government, which has a progressive tax system, to states and localities would increase the burden on many of the same low-income people who would be at risk of losing services.

### Chapter 3 : Understanding Measures of Tax Effort and Tax Capacity | William Penn Foundation

*Abstract. This paper examines the impact of State-local grants on tax effort of rural local governments (panchayats) for Kerala state. The results from data for show, after controlling for tax capacity, a greater and more uniform negative impact on own tax revenue of lumpsum "untied " grants that are predictable and unvarying than in the case of a more widely defined grants total.*

### Chapter 4 : Impact of grants on tax effort of local government. - CORE

*"Estimation of tax leakage and its impact on fiscal health in Kerala," Centre for Development Studies, Trivendrum Working Papers , Centre for Development Studies, Trivendrum, India. Mogues, Tewodaj & Benin, Samuel,*

### Chapter 5 : At Risk: Federal Grants to State and Local Governments | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

*Abstract. This paper examines the impact of State-local grants on tax effort of rural local governments (panchayats) for Kerala state. The results from data for show, after controlling for tax capacity, a greater and more uniform negative impact on own tax revenue of lumpsum "untied " grants that are predictable and unvarying than in the case of a more widely defined grants.*

### Chapter 6 : EconPapers: Impact of grants on tax effort of local government

## DOWNLOAD PDF IMPACT OF GRANTS ON TAX EFFORT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

*This paper examines the impact of state-local grants on tax effort of rural local governments (panchayats) for Kerala state using data for After controlling for tax capacity we find a negative impact on own tax revenue of lump sum 'untied' grants that are predictable and unvarying.*

### Chapter 7 : CiteSeerX " Impact of grants on tax effort of local government

*This site is part of RePEc and all the data displayed here is part of the RePEc data set.*