A Study on the Tax Evasion Laws in Norway and India : A Side By Side Legal Review with Special Reference to India

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Abstract: *Tax evasion continues to be a significant obstacle in ensuring equitable tax administration and revenue generation in India. Despite advances in digitization and policy reforms, structural loopholes, low awareness, and enforcement challenges persist, allowing tax fraud to remain prevalent. This study, titled "A Study on the Tax Evasion Laws in Norway and India: A Side-by-Side Legal Review with Special Reference to India," investigates the public's awareness of tax evasion laws, evaluates perceptions of their effectiveness, and explores the potential role of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence in reducing evasion. With Norway's robust compliance systems serving as a comparative benchmark, the study aims to identify gaps and recommend improvements in the Indian legal and enforcement landscape. The research adopts an empirical methodology, utilizing convenience sampling to collect 210 responses from residents of Chennai. Structured questionnaires were used to gather data, which was analyzed using SPSS software, incorporating cluster bar graphs, chi-square analysis, and cross-tabulations. The findings reveal that while awareness of tax evasion laws in India is moderate, it is stronger among the youth and more educated demographic groups. There is notable public support for simplified tax laws and increased reliance on AI to aid in fraud detection and real-time enforcement. The study also highlights Norway's success in leveraging third-party reporting, crypto regulation, and institutional trust to achieve higher compliance. The research concludes that India's tax enforcement must evolve through integrated digital systems, stronger audit protocols, and continuous public education. Future studies could explore taxpayer behavior at a national level and conduct comparative surveys across multiple jurisdictions to deepen global understanding of anti-evasion strategies.*

Keywords: GST compliance, tax law enforcement, artificial intelligence, legal reform, digital taxation

I. INTRODUCTION

Tax evasion is a persistent issue that significantly hampers the economic stability and development of nations, especially developing countries like India, where large portions of the population remain outside the formal tax net. It refers to the illegal practice of intentionally avoiding paying taxes, and it undermines not only government revenues but also the integrity and fairness of the taxation system. Over the years, India's taxation framework has undergone substantial reforms—from the early Income Tax Act of 1922 to the comprehensive Income Tax Act of 1961 and, more recently, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 2017. These reforms were driven by the need to simplify tax procedures, improve compliance, and reduce evasion. The Indian government has launched several initiatives aimed at curbing tax evasion, including demonetisation in 2016, mandatory PAN-Aadhaar linking, digitalisation of tax filings, data-driven audits, and the establishment of platforms such as the Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN), which monitors and detects suspicious transactions. However, despite these proactive measures, tax evasion continues to prevail, largely due to factors such as lack of public awareness, limited financial literacy, cultural acceptance of cash-based transactions, administrative loopholes, and sometimes even corruption. Current trends such as the increasing reliance on AI and machine learning for tax monitoring, international cooperation in tax matters, and

public campaigns promoting tax morality will also be analyzed to understand their relevance and impact. In India, although urban and corporate sectors are more compliant due to increased digitisation and surveillance, rural and informal sectors still struggle with low compliance rates. On the other hand, countries like Norway exhibit a more structured and transparent taxation regime, supported by a highly aware population, strict legal enforcement, widespread use of digital technologies, and public trust in institutions. Norway's success in minimising tax evasion can be attributed to a combination of robust legal frameworks, strong administrative capabilities, and a high degree of taxpayer accountability. A side-by-side legal review of both countries offers valuable insights into how India can enhance its strategies to tackle tax evasion more effectively.This study, while primarily focused on India, aims to explore the level of public awareness regarding tax evasion laws, evaluate the existing legal and administrative measures, and identify key factors influencing non-compliance. By incorporating comparative insights from Norway, the study seeks to provide a broader legal perspective and recommend possible reforms or adaptations suitable for the Indian context. Ultimately, this research aspires to contribute to the evolving discourse on tax compliance in India and support the goal of building a more transparent, equitable, and efficient tax system.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the awareness level of the public regarding tax evasion laws in India.
- To compare India's tax laws with those of Norway for legal insights.
- To identify challenges in India's system and suggest reforms based on Norway's model.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

PTI/Biz Standard (2025), reported on India's GST evasion in FY 2023–24 **using official DGGI data,** showing total evasion crossed ₹2.01 lakh crore with only 27.7% recovery. **The report emphasized** that fake invoices and structural gaps persist despite technological tools and urged greater recovery enforcement.

PageOneAsia (2025), analyzed GST evasion trends across Indian metros **using government audit reports.** It **found** that cities like Mumbai and Delhi reported the highest tax fraud, with issues like non-filing, undervaluation, and fake ITC being prevalent. The study recommended targeted metropolitan crackdowns.

Aavidhata et al. (2024), quantified how detection probability, tax rates, taxpayer literacy, and technological capacity influence compliance **using regression** on a 5,000-sample national survey. **Their statistical analysis confirmed** that all four variables significantly increase compliance, supporting targeted interventions in these areas.

Tom Meling, Magne Mostad & Vestre (2024), estimated crypto-asset non-disclosure by Norwegian taxpayers **using cross-referenced tax returns and cryptocurrency exchange data.** They **found** that approximately 88% of crypto holders omitted disclosure, resulting in major annual revenue losses and recommended mandatory crypto reporting frameworks.

Mukesh & Shobha (2024), examined GST evasion techniques **through detailed field-level case studies in India.** They **found** rampant use of bogus invoicing and fake input tax credit claims and concluded that layered technology-driven audits and improved taxpayer education are crucial to curbing such practices.

Global Investigations Review (2024), analyzed India's white-collar enforcement trends **through case reviews and expert interviews.** The **study noted** the rise of inter-agency coordination, dawn raids, and speedy legal procedures, suggesting that India is adopting a tougher stance on tax evasion.

Singh & Bagchi (2022), assessed the effectiveness of targeted audits and penalties in deterring tax evasion in India **using game-theoretic modeling.** The study **simulated** taxpayer responses to random audits and harsher penalties, finding that such strategies can meaningfully reduce evasion if implemented consistently and unpredictably.

Anshika Singh (2022), critically **analyzed** the strength of anti-evasion legal regimes in India and other countries **using comparative statutory review.** The study **found** that ambiguities in Indian statutes, weak penalty enforcement, and lack of coordinated agencies impede effective deterrence compared to global practices.

Harun Ur Rashid et al. (2022), identified macro-determinants of tax evasion across Asian economies **by analyzing multivariate survey data and longitudinal panel regressions.** Their research **revealed** that high tax rates, corruption,

complexity, and weak enforcement uniformly drive evasion across countries, recommending regional policy harmonization.

Mehta & Babu (2022), aimed to detect GST fraud in Telangana **using big-data analytics** by applying graph-representation modeling to transaction networks. The study **discovered** complex circular trading schemes among dubious traders and highlighted the effectiveness of graph-based AI tools in uncovering structured evasion.

Syed Alwaz Asif (2023), evaluated the role of AI and machine learning in detecting Indian tax fraud **through review of legal-technology case studies and secondary sources.** The study **found** that while AI enhances real-time detection of suspicious activities, data quality issues and privacy constraints limit its full potential.

Gupta (2023), investigated the misuse of corporate social responsibility (CSR) funds for tax planning **through legal reviews and corporate filings.** The study **found** that some companies disguised tax liabilities under CSR activities, highlighting the need for stricter CSR audits and transparent disclosures.

Arun Sharma, Poonam Sharma & Jaspal Singh (2023), explored psychological and structural causes of evasion using exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) **on structured survey data.** The study **identified** factors like regulatory burden, institutional distrust, and fiscal despair as major drivers of tax evasion.

Alstadsæter, Johannesen & Zucman (2021), analyzed Norway's tax amnesty program between 2008 and 2016 **using administrative data** from tax disclosures. They **found** that while many wealthy individuals declared previously hidden offshore assets, many shifted to legal avoidance strategies. The study highlighted the need to regulate both evasion and avoidance.

Dr. Barkha Agrawal (2021), studied the distinction between tax evasion and tax avoidance in India **using empirical review** and **statutory analysis**. She **found** that complexities in tax law often blur the line between the two, allowing for legal manipulation. The study recommended clearer legal drafting and better audit frameworks.

Sargam Sharma (2021), compared tax evasion control mechanisms in India and the United States **through legislative comparison and case law review**. The **study identified** the effectiveness of stricter penalties, lower tax rates, and simplified compliance rules in deterring evasion. It recommended India adopt similar procedural reforms.

Gulshan Kumar (2021), examined causes of black money and tax evasion in India using **secondary data and policy review.** The study **found** inflationary impact, economic distortions, and social inequity resulting from black money, recommending enhanced financial surveillance, stricter enforcement, and better fiscal policies to reduce evasion.

Kushwah, Nathani & Vigg (2021), aimed to examine how tax knowledge, awareness of penalties, and the convenience of e-filing affect compliance in India through structured **taxpayer surveys and statistical testing**. The study **revealed** that greater tax literacy and streamlined e-filing significantly boost voluntary compliance, indicating that digital education can reduce evasion.

Deb & Chakraborty (2021), explored the influence of perceived tax fairness on SME compliance in India **using stratified sampling and survey analysis.** The **findings** showed that SMEs perceiving unfair treatment by authorities exhibited higher evasion intentions, demonstrating that procedural fairness is crucial for compliance commitment.

Manoharan & Aruna (2020), assessed public awareness about tax evasion laws in Chennai using a **survey** of 1,718 respondents and **descriptive statistical tools**. They **found** that although many people were aware of penalties, actual legal literacy and clarity about obligations remained low. The authors suggested targeted awareness campaigns.

Raghuwanshi (2020), conducted a secondary data-based study to explore the **structural causes** of tax evasion in India. He **found** that black money, loopholes in laws, and inefficient enforcement collectively allowed evasion to thrive. The study recommended integrating digital monitoring tools and stricter punitive measures.

Paliwal, Saxena & Pandey (2019), examined the effect of GST on tax buoyancy using semi-log regression on national economic data. They **found** that despite policy intent, GST had not significantly improved revenue responsiveness due to transitional issues and evasion. The study suggested better compliance tracking and administrative reform.

Dimpal Vij (2018), conducted a qualitative study on GST implementation in India using content analysis of media reports and taxpayer feedback. She **found** that lack of awareness, inadequate infrastructure, and high compliance burdens encouraged evasion. The study called for simplification of tax procedures and enhanced capacity building.

Mohd Rizal Palil, Marlin Malek & Abdul Rahim Jaguli (2016), aimed to investigate institutional determinants of tax evasion in Indonesia under a self-assessment framework using taxpayer **surveys** and regression **analysis**. The study

found that high tax complexity and low detection probability significantly increase evasion, suggesting that simplifying tax codes and enhancing audit capacity can improve compliance.

Kleven et al. (2015), conducted a randomized audit study in Denmark to examine how third-party reporting affects compliance, with broader implications for Norway. **They found** that incomes subject to third-party information had nearly perfect compliance, while self-reported figures were more likely to be under-declared.

Feld & Frey (2014), investigated whether perceptions of fairness influence tax compliance using **empirical** surveys in urban India. They **found** that when taxpayers believed the government used tax money responsibly, their willingness to comply increased. The study emphasized strengthening public trust to reduce evasion rates.

Gupta (2014), analyzed the economic impact of black money and tax evasion in India by **using** policy review and macroeconomic data. The study **showed** that tax evasion increases inequality and undermines the country's economic stability. It concluded that strict disclosure of laws and international cooperation are essential to combat illicit wealth accumulation.

India–Norway DTAA (PTI, 2013), assessed the revised Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement's role in curbing cross-border tax evasion through legal document **analysis.** The **findings** showed that the inclusion of information exchange protocols significantly improved fiscal transparency and reduced double non-taxation benefits exploited by firms operating in both countries.

McGee & Jain (2012), explored the ethical perceptions of Indian taxpayers regarding tax evasion through **structured interviews and surveys. They found** that while many believed evasion was unethical, they justified it due to distrust in the government and systemic flaws.

Rani & Arora (2010), aimed to investigate the reasons for rising income tax evasion in India by **using taxpayer surveys and secondary data**. They **found** that widespread corruption, low tax morale, and inefficient enforcement mechanisms were the core reasons. The study **recommended** institutional reforms and awareness programs to address non-compliance and enhance voluntary tax payment.

III. METHODOLOGY

This study is **empirical** in nature and adopts a **convenience sampling method** to collect **primary data** from respondents within the **Chennai** region, where the **sample size** is 210. The structured questionnaire was administered through Google Forms and included both demographic variables (**independent variables**) such as age, gender, education, occupation, and monthly income, and perceptual variables (**dependent variables**) such as awareness of tax evasion laws, familiarity with tax frauds, perceived effectiveness of Indian tax laws, trust in enforcement institutions, and views on the role of AI. The collected data were coded and analyzed **using SPSS 29**, with the application of descriptive statistics, cluster bar graphs, chi-square tests, and cross tabulations to identify significant patterns and associations.
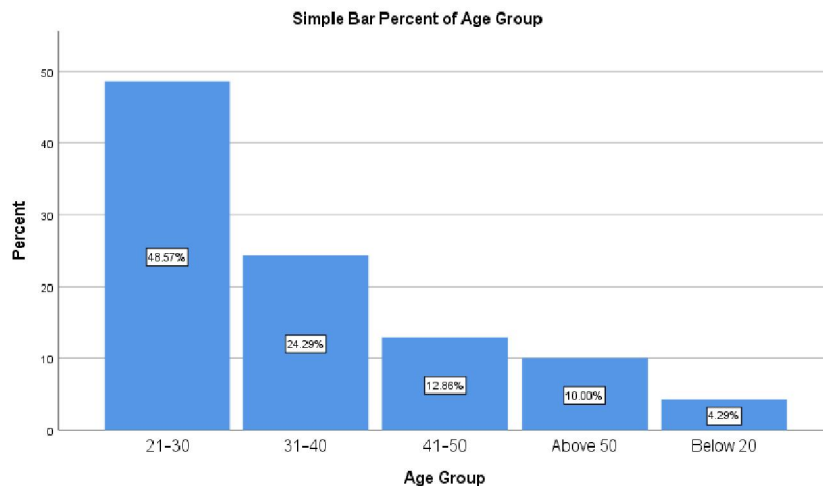
IV. DATA ANALYSIS

Figure 1
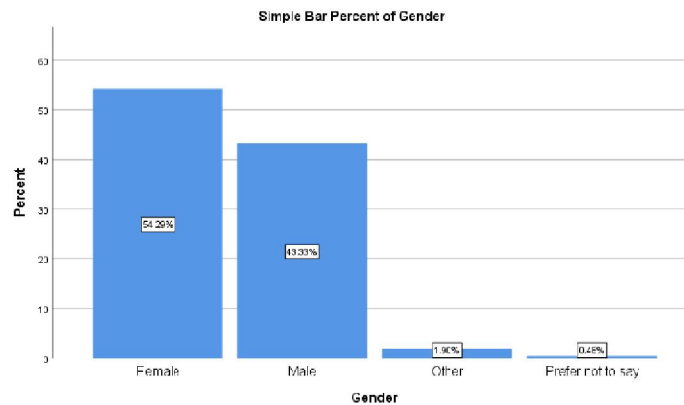
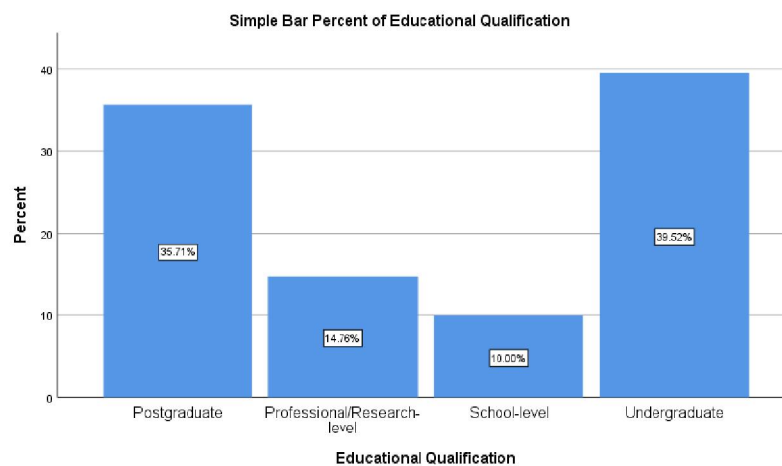LEGEND : Figure 1 represents the gender classification of the sample population.

Figure 2

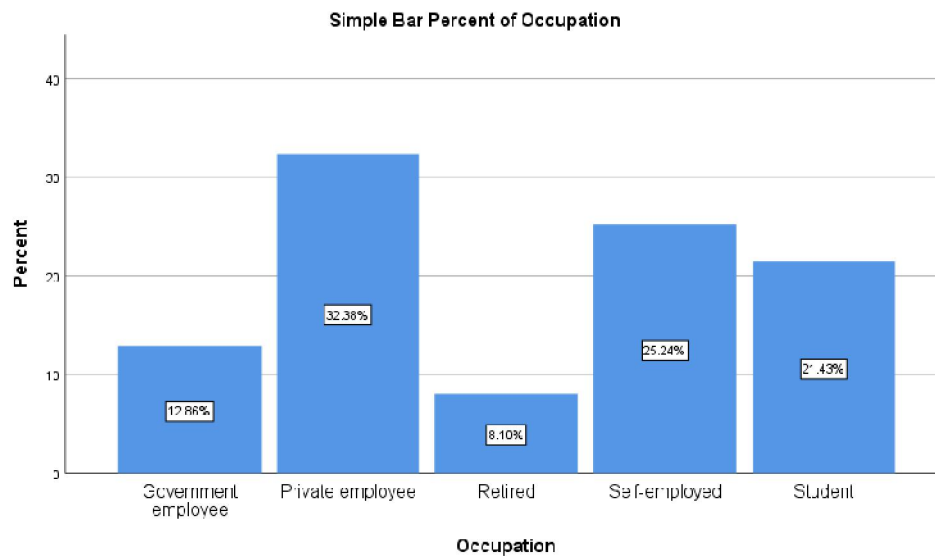LEGEND : Figure 2 represents the age classification of the sample population.

Figure 3

Simple Bar Percent of Educational Qualification

LEGEND : Figure 3 displays the educational qualifications of the respondents.

Figure 4

Simple Bar Percent of Occupation

LEGEND : Figure 4 illustrates the occupational background of the respondents.

Figure 5
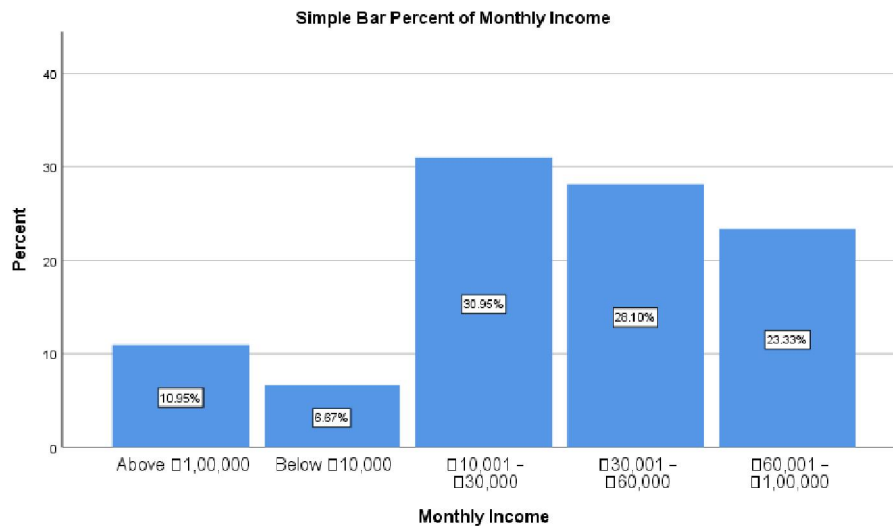
LEGEND : Figure 5 highlights the monthly income range of the respondents.

Figure 6
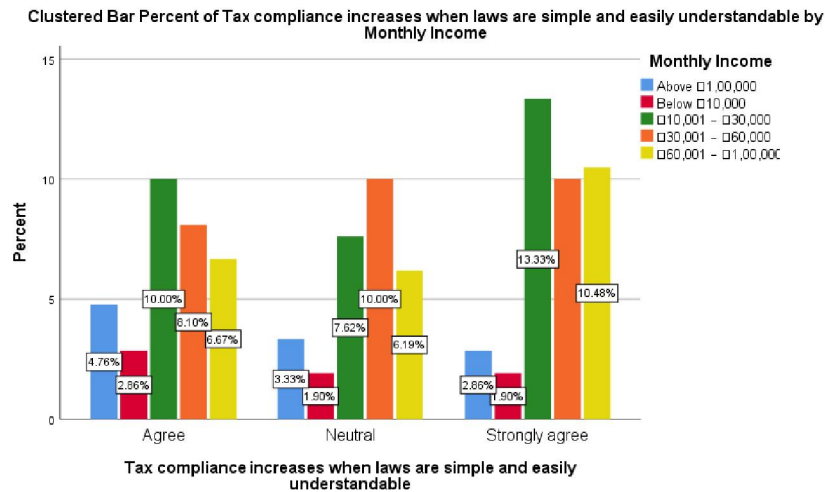
LEGEND : Figure 6 shows how respondents across different monthly income groups perceive the statement that tax compliance increases when laws are simple and easily understandable.
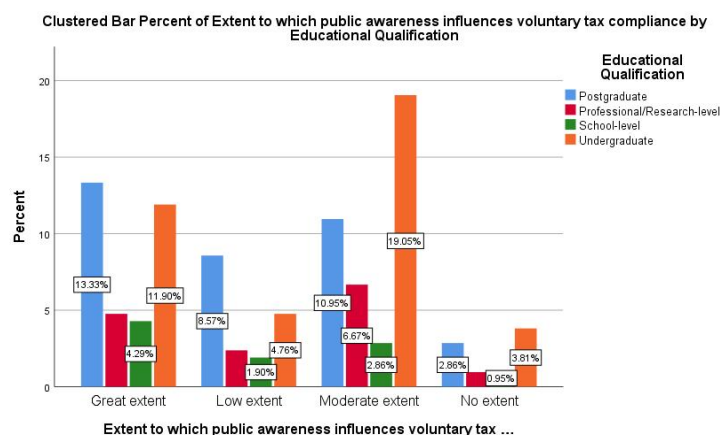
Figure 7

Clustered Bar Percent of Do you consider the introduction of AI and digital tools as helpful in curbing tax evasion? by Educational Qualification
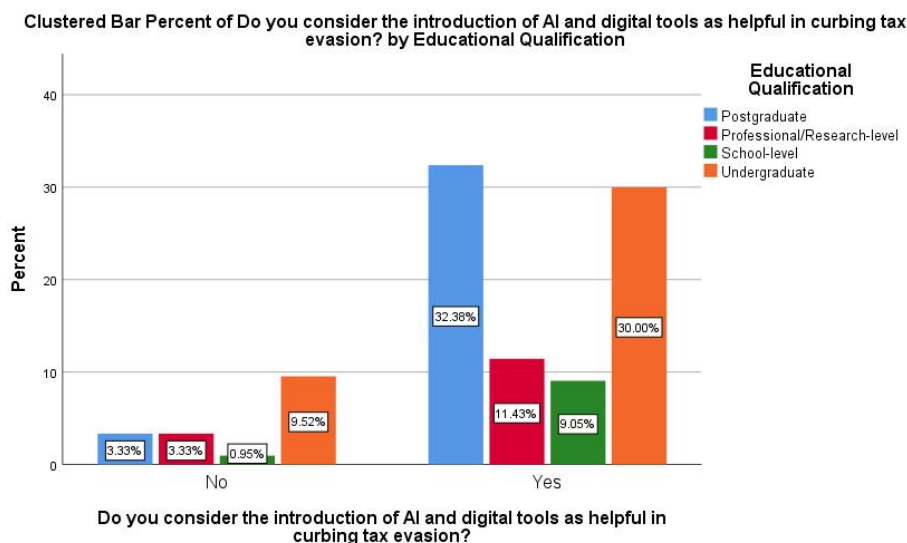
LEGEND : Figure 7 presents opinions on AI usefulness in reducing evasion by education level.

Figure 8

Clustered Bar Percent of Extent to which public awareness influences voluntary tax compliance by Educational Qualification

LEGEND : Figure 8 shows the influence of awareness on tax compliance by education level.

Figure 9
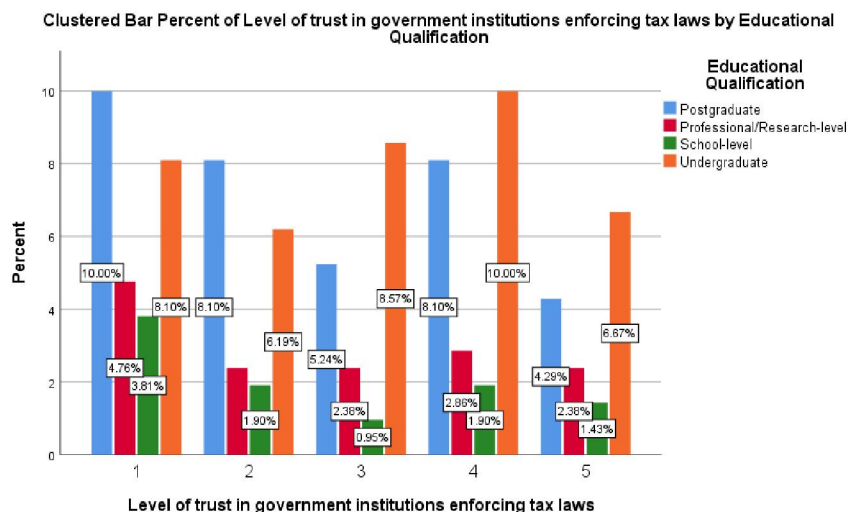
LEGEND : Figure 9 illustrates the level of public awareness about GST frauds and income tax evasion cases in India by education level.
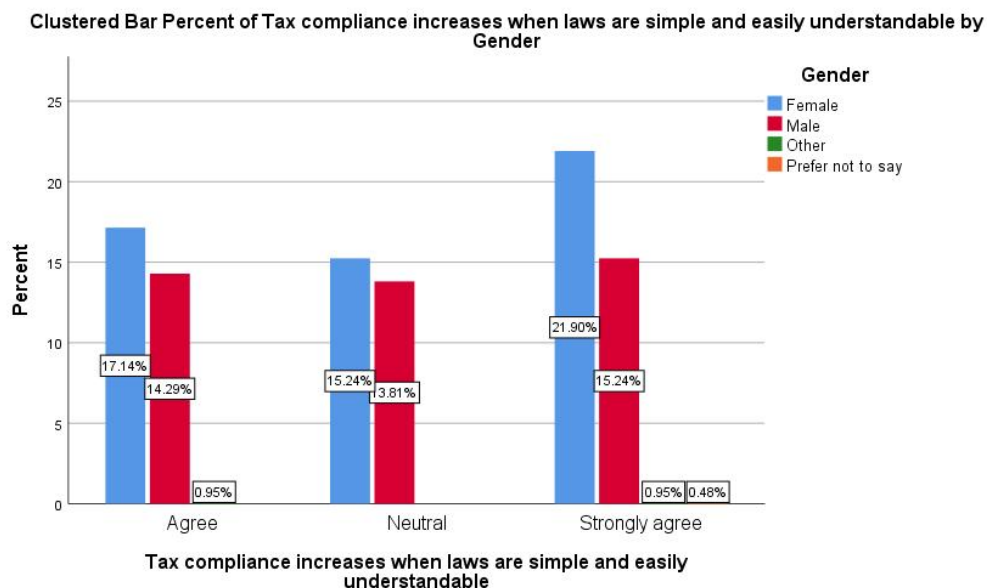
Figure 10
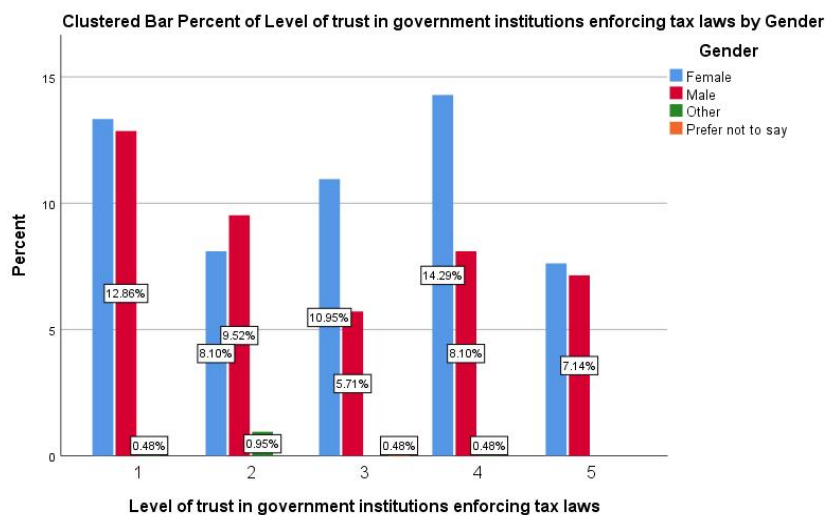
LEGEND : Figure 10 illustrates the level of public awareness about GST frauds and income tax evasion cases in India based on Gender.
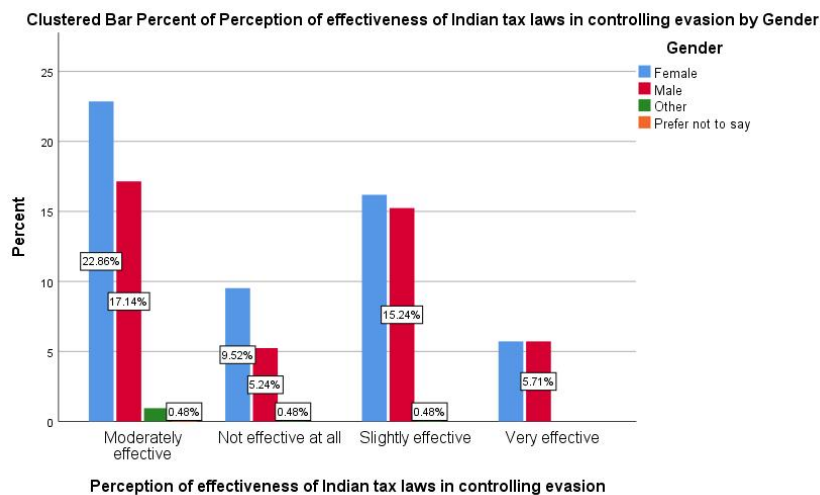
Figure 11

Clustered Bar Percent of Tax compliance increases when laws are simple and easily understandable by Gender

LEGEND : Figure 11 shows the influence of awareness on tax compliance by Gender.

Figure 12

Clustered Bar Percent of Perception of effectiveness of Indian tax laws in controlling evasion by Gender

LEGEND : Figure 12 presents perceived law effectiveness based on gender.

Figure 13

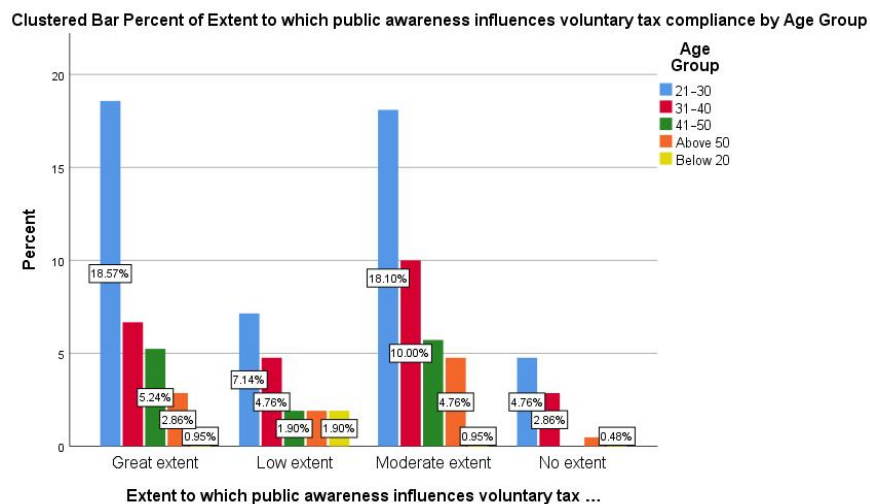Clustered Bar Percent of Do you consider the introduction of AI and digital tools as helpful in curbing tax evasion? by Age Group
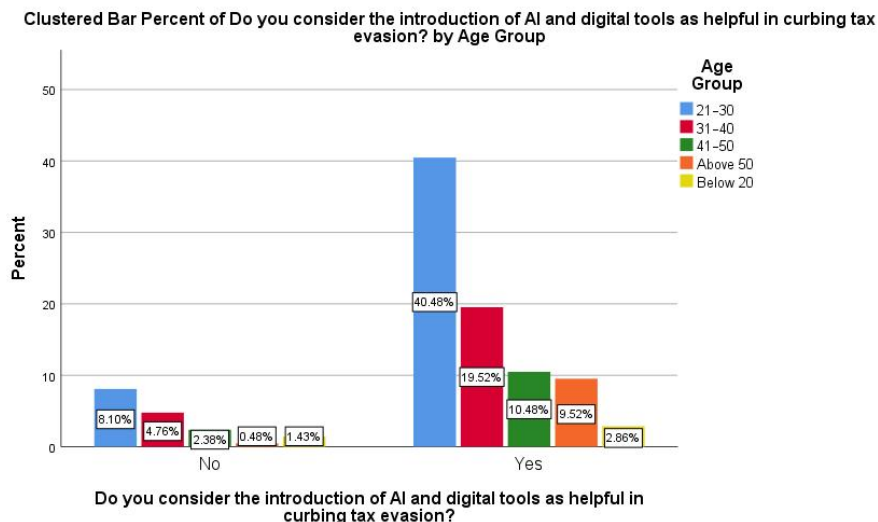
LEGEND : Figure 13 presents opinions on AI usefulness in reducing evasion across different age groups .

Figure 14

Clustered Bar Percent of Extent to which public awareness influences voluntary tax compliance by Age Group
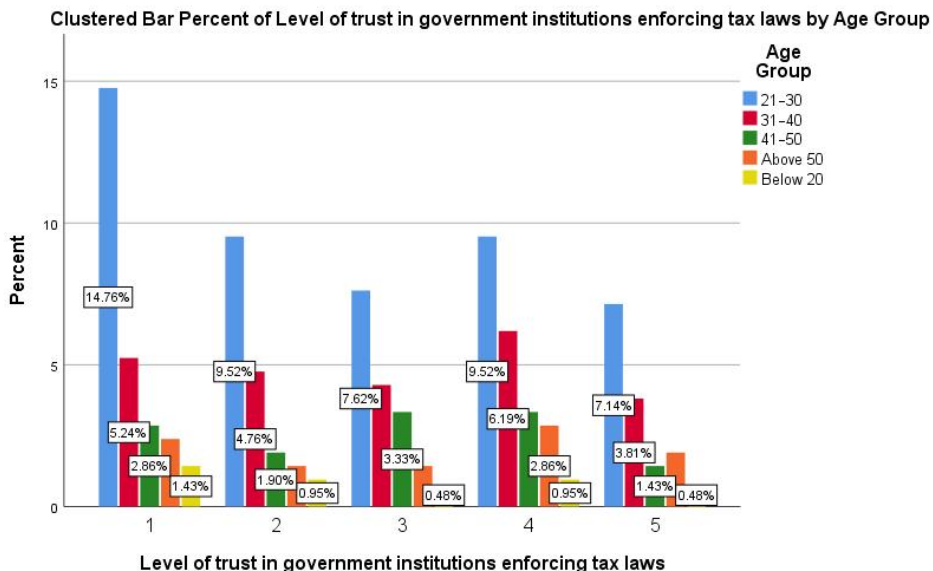
LEGEND : Figure 14 shows how much respondents feel that public awareness influences voluntary tax compliance across different age groups.

Figure 15
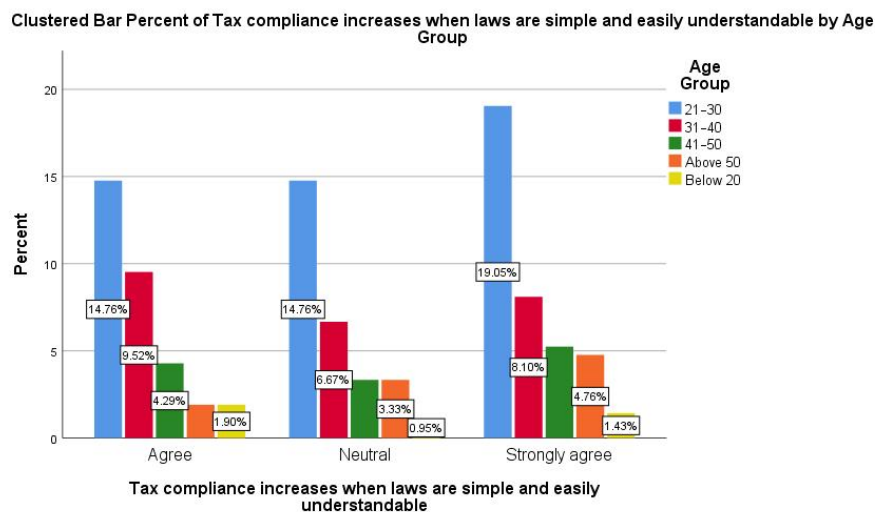
Clustered Bar Percent of Level of trust in government institutions enforcing tax laws by Age Group

LEGEND : Figure 15 displays how age group relates to trust in tax enforcement institutions.

Figure 16

Clustered Bar Percent of Tax compliance increases when laws are simple and easily understandable by Age Group
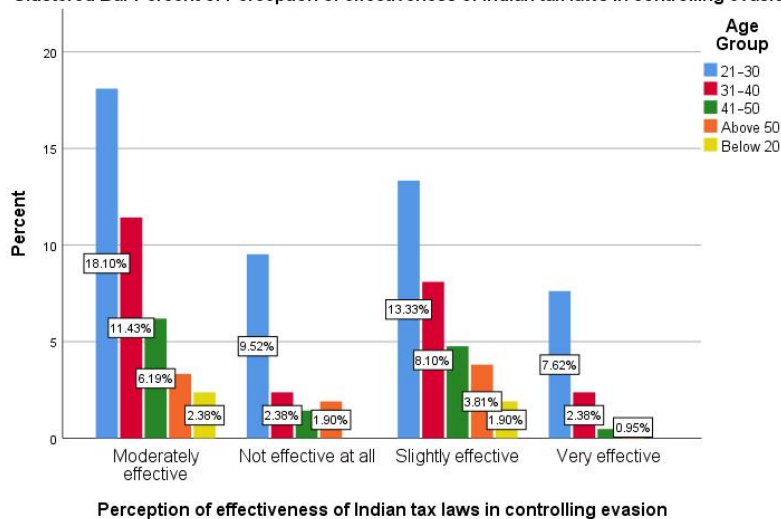
LEGEND : Figure 16 reflects whether respondents believe that simplification of tax laws increases compliance based on different age groups.
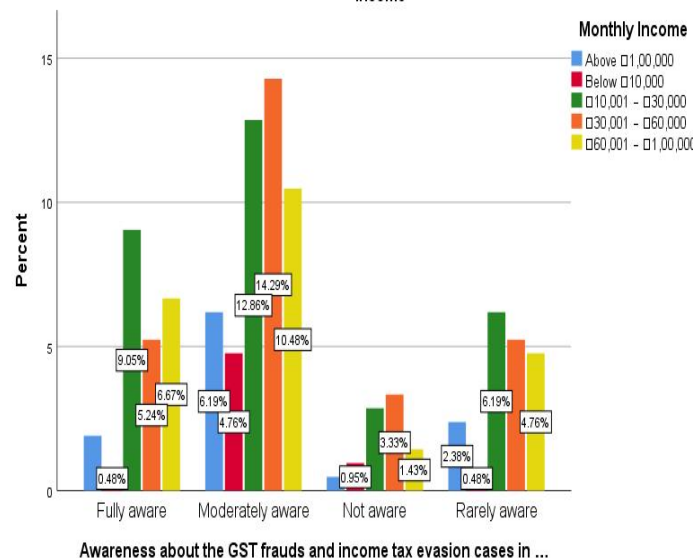
Figure 17

Clustered Bar Percent of Perception of effectiveness of Indian tax laws in controlling evasion by Age Group

LEGEND : Figure 17 displays the perception of the effectiveness of Indian tax laws in controlling evasion by different age groups.
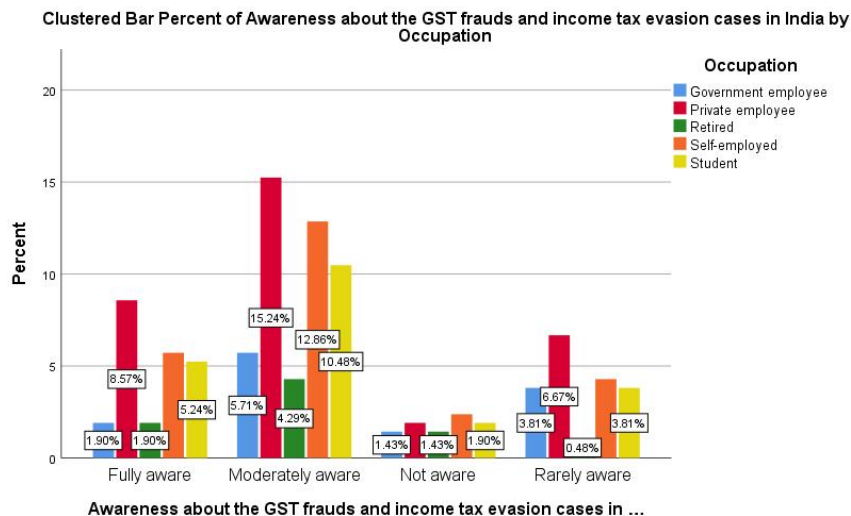
Figure 18

Clustered Bar Percent of Awareness about the GST frauds and income tax evasion cases in India by Monthly Income

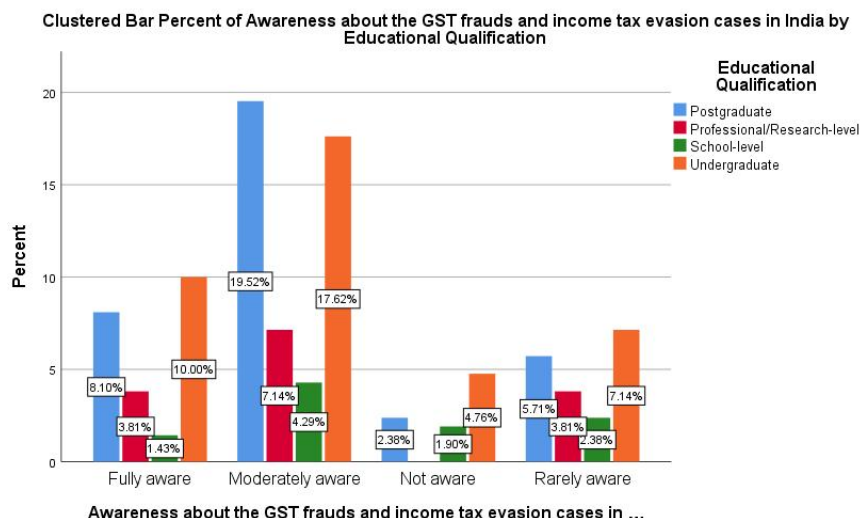LEGEND : Figure 18 shows the variation in awareness about GST/tax frauds across monthly income.

Figure 19

Clustered Bar Percent of Awareness about the GST frauds and income tax evasion cases in India by Occupation

LEGEND : Figure 19 shows the variation in awareness about GST/tax frauds by occupation .

Figure 20

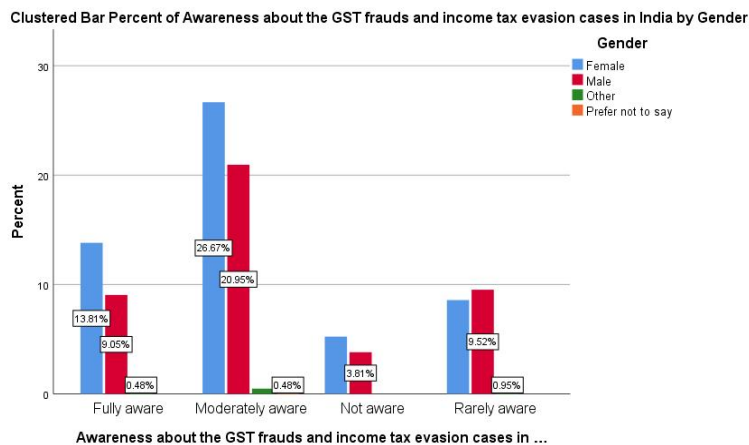Clustered Bar Percent of Awareness about the GST frauds and income tax evasion cases in India by Educational Qualification

LEGEND : Figure 20 shows the variation in awareness about GST/tax frauds by educational qualification.

Figure 21

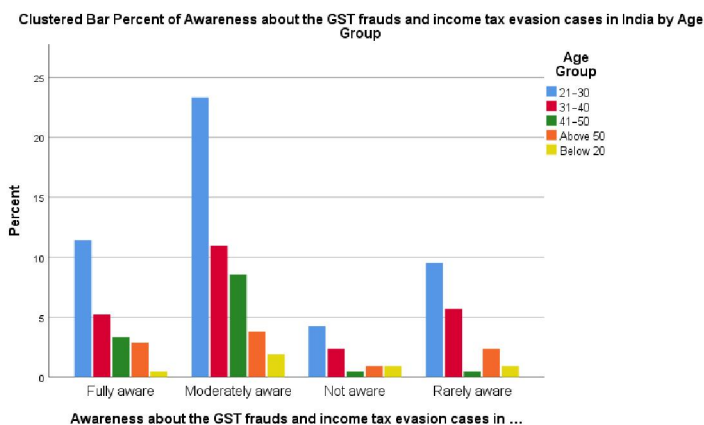Clustered Bar Percent of Awareness about the GST frauds and income tax evasion cases in India by Gender

LEGEND : Figure 21 shows the variation in awareness about GST/tax frauds by Gender.

Figure 22

Clustered Bar Percent of Awareness about the GST frauds and income tax evasion cases in India by Age Group
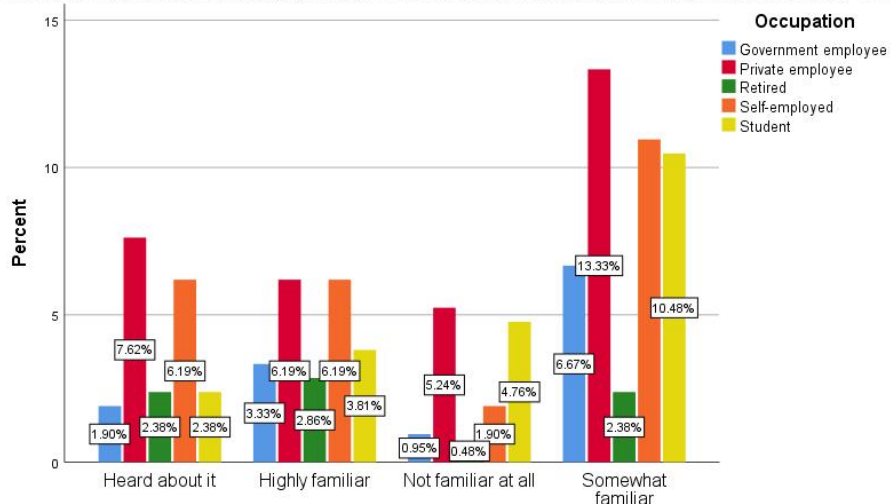
LEGEND : Figure 22 shows the variation in awareness about GST/tax frauds across different age groups.

Figure 23

Clustered Bar Percent of Familiarity with the concept of tax evasion and its legal consequences by Occupation

LEGEND : Figure 23 compares familiarity levels with tax laws by occupation.

Figure 24

Clustered Bar Percent of Familiarity with the concept of tax evasion and its legal consequences by Educational Qualification

LEGEND : Figure 24 compares familiarity levels with tax laws by educational qualification .

Figure 25

LEGEND : Figure 25 compares familiarity levels with tax laws by gender .

Figure 26
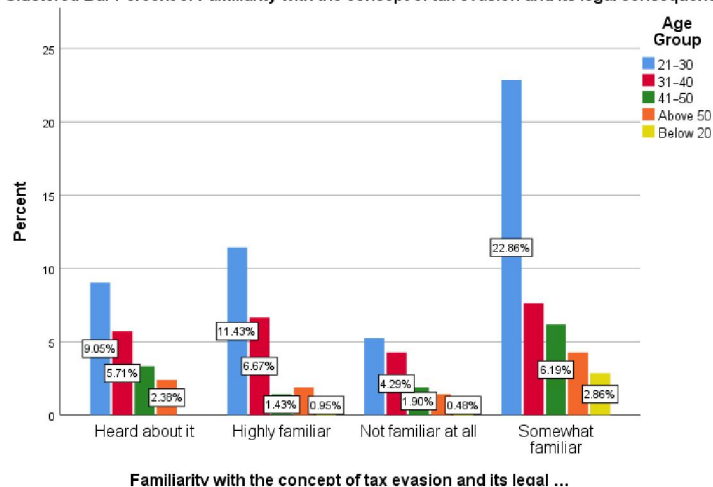
LEGEND : Figure 26 compares familiarity levels with tax laws by different age groups.

Figure 27

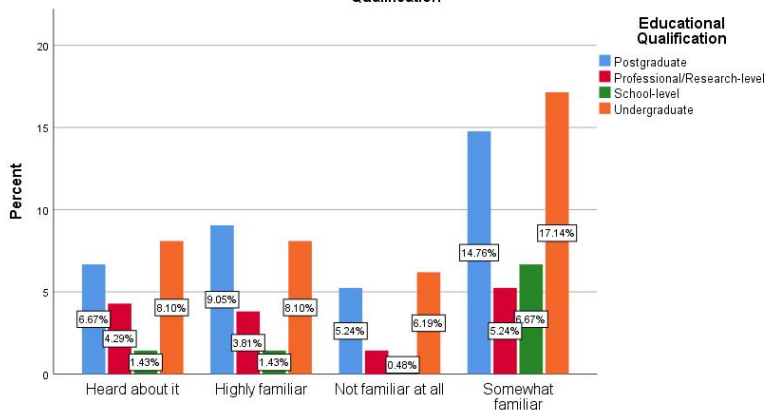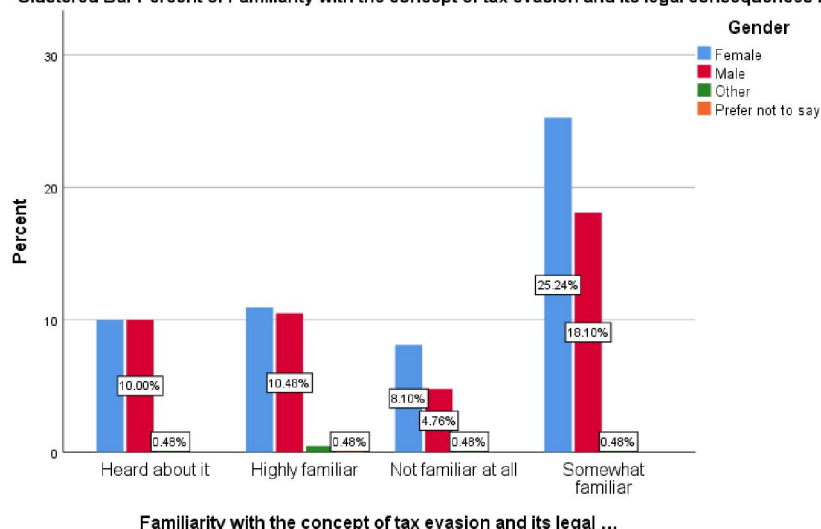Clustered Bar Percent of Familiarity with the concept of tax evasion and its legal consequences by Monthly Income
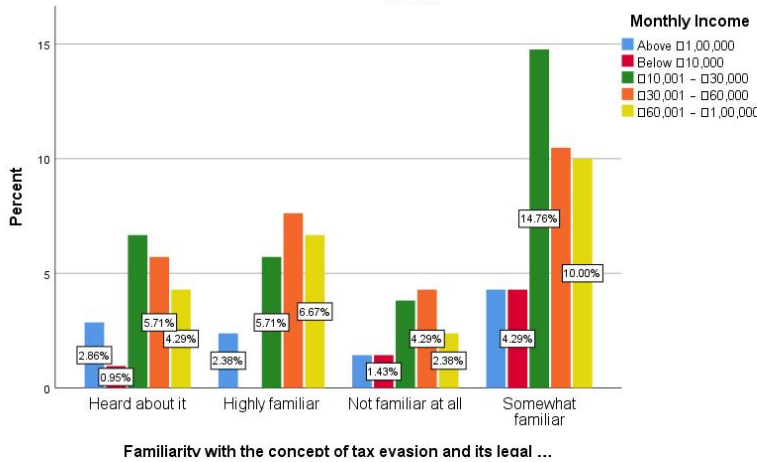
LEGEND : Figure 27 compares familiarity levels with tax laws by income range.

Figure 28

Clustered Bar Percent of Tax evasion is a serious economic issue by Monthly Income
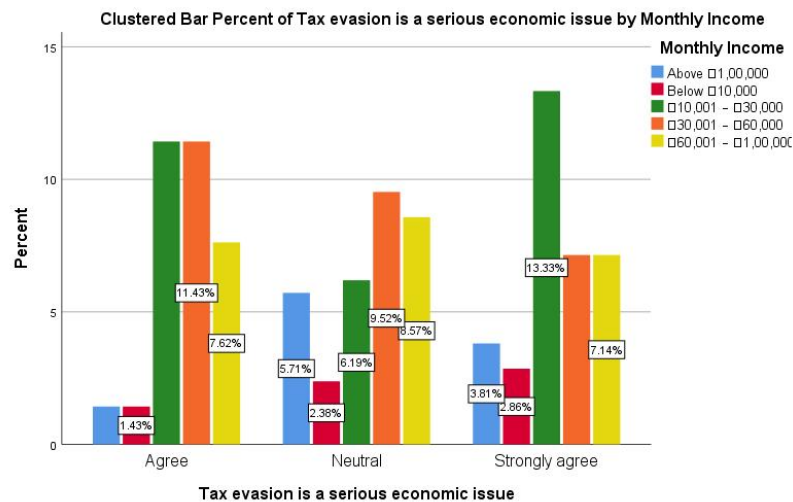
LEGEND: Figure 28 shows the perception of respondents regarding whether tax evasion is a serious economic issue by income range.

Figure 29

Clustered Bar Percent of Tax evasion is a serious economic issue by Occupation
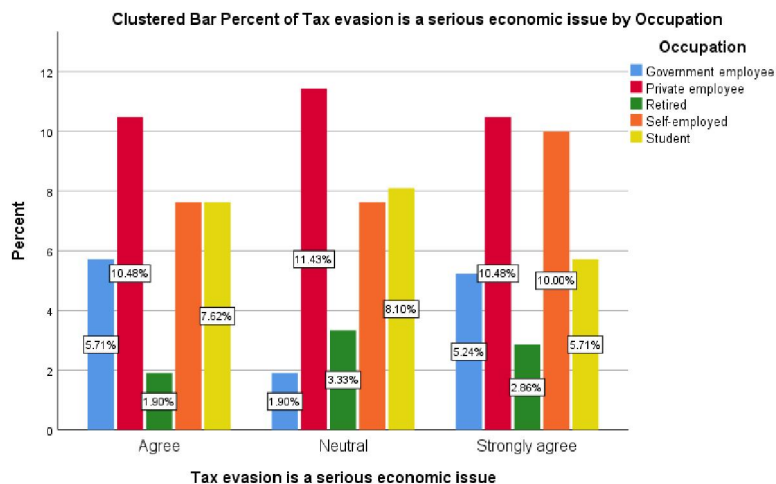
LEGEND: Figure 29 shows the perception of respondents regarding whether tax evasion is a serious economic issue by occupation.

Figure 30

Clustered Bar Percent of Tax evasion is a serious economic issue by Educational Qualification

LEGEND: Figure 30 shows the perception of respondents regarding whether tax evasion is a serious economic issue by educational qualification.

Figure 31

Clustered Bar Percent of Tax evasion is a serious economic issue by Gender

LEGEND: Figure 31 shows the perception of respondents regarding whether tax evasion is a serious economic issue by gender.

Figure 32

Clustered Bar Percent of Tax evasion is a serious economic issue by Age Group
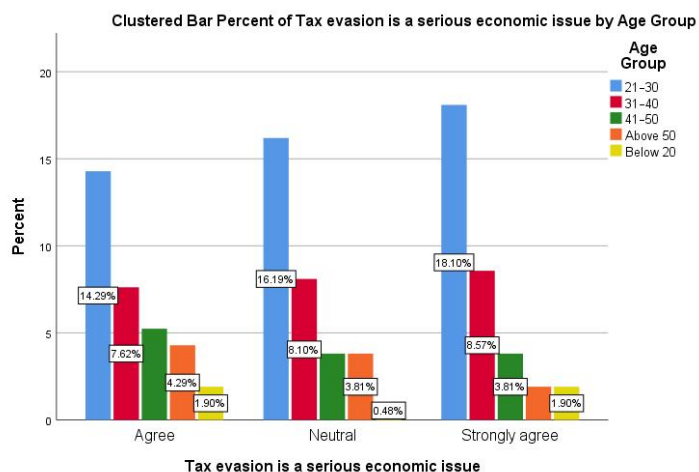
LEGEND: Figure 32 shows the perception of respondents regarding whether tax evasion is a serious economic issue by different age groups.

V. RESULT

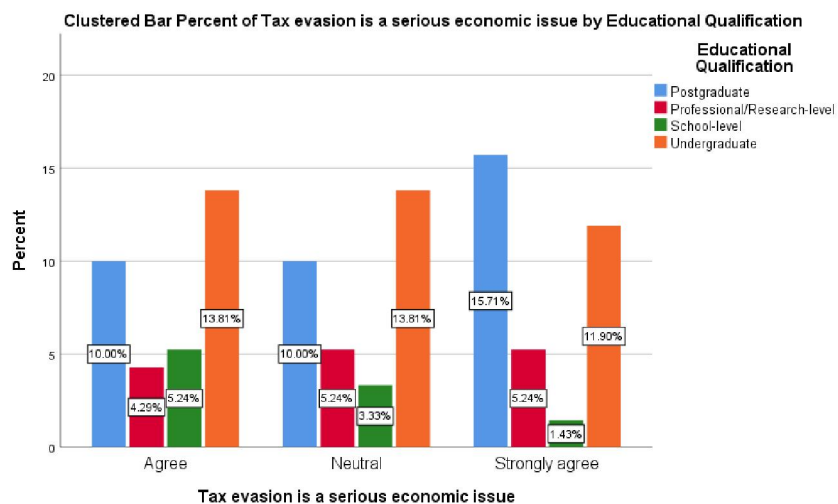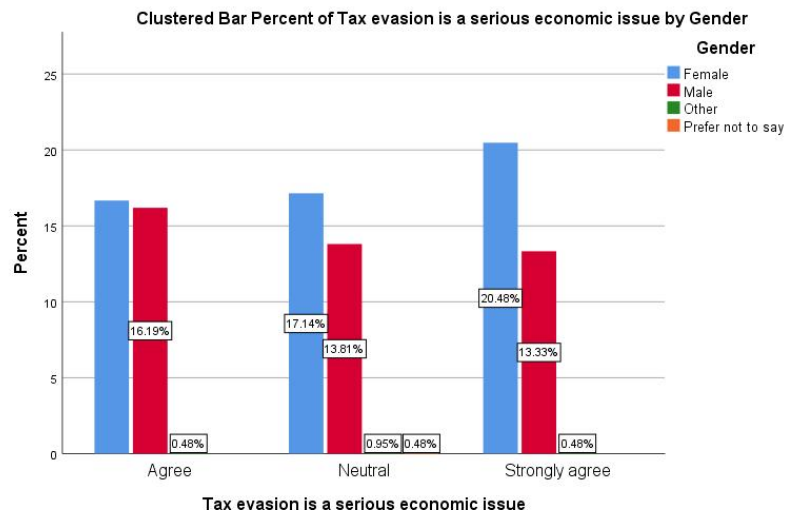In **Figure 1**, which represents the total number of gender classification of the sample population, female respondents constituted the highest percentage at 54.29%, followed by male respondents at 43.33%, other at 1.90%, and prefer not to say at 0.48%.In **Figure 2**, which shows the age classification of respondents, the highest percentage belonged to the 21 to 30 age group at 48.57%, followed by 31 to 40 years at 24.29%, 41 to 50 years at 12.86%, above 50 at 10.00%, and below 20 at 4.29%.In **Figure 3**, which illustrates the educational qualifications of respondents, undergraduate qualification received the highest share at 39.53%, followed by postgraduate at 35.71%, professional/research level at

14.76%, and school-level at 10%. In **Figure 4**, which displays the occupational distribution, private employees made up the highest share at 32.38%, followed by self-employed respondents at 25.24%, students at 21.43%, government employees at 12.86%, and retired respondents at 8.10%. In **Figure 5**, which shows monthly income distribution, the 10,000 to 30,000 income range had the highest representation at 30.95%, followed by 30,000 to 60,000 at 28.10%, 60,000 to 1,00,000 at 23.33%, above 1,00,000 at 10.95%, and below 10,000 at 6.67%.In **Figure 6**, which explores the relationship between monthly income and the belief that tax compliance increases when laws are simple and understandable, the highest response of 13.33% strongly agreeing came from the 10,000 to 30,000 income group. In **Figure 7**, among education levels, postgraduate respondents showed the highest agreement that AI is useful in reducing evasion, at 32.38%. In **Figure 8**, undergraduate respondents represented 19.05% of those who selected "moderate extent" when asked how awareness influences tax compliance. In **Figure 9**, postgraduate respondents formed 10% of those who rated 1 on awareness of tax frauds, while undergraduates made up 10% of those who rated 4. In **Figure 10**, 14.29% of female respondents rated 4 for awareness about GST and tax frauds.

In **Figure 11**, female respondents also showed the highest level of strong agreement that awareness influences compliance, at 21.90%. In **Figure 12**, 22.86% of females rated the Indian tax system as moderately effective. In **Figure 13**, respondents aged 21 to 30 gave the highest positive response of 40.48% in support of AI reducing tax evasion. In **Figure 14**, 18.57% of 21 to 30 age group respondents believed awareness influences compliance to a great extent.In **Figure 15**, 21 to 30-year-old respondents formed 14.76% of those who rated 1 on trust in tax enforcement institutions. In **Figure 16**, again from the same age group, 19.05% strongly agreed that simplification of laws improves compliance. In **Figure 17**, 21 to 30-year-old respondents made up 18.10% who considered Indian tax laws moderately effective. In **Figure 18**, 14.29% of the 30,000 to 60,000 income group rated moderate awareness of tax frauds. In **Figure 19**, 15.24% of private employees also rated moderate awareness. In **Figure 20**, 19.52% of postgraduate respondents indicated moderate awareness of tax frauds.

In **Figure 21**, 26.67% of female respondents also fell under the moderately aware category. In **Figure 22**, the 21 to 30 age group dominated the moderately aware category. In **Figure 23**, 13.33% of private sector employees said they were somewhat familiar with tax laws. In **Figure 24**, undergraduate respondents formed 17.14% of those who were somewhat familiar.In **Figure 25**, 25.24% of female respondents reported being somewhat familiar with tax laws. In **Figure 26**, 22.86% of the 21 to 30 age group also identified as somewhat familiar. In **Figure 27**, the 10,000 to 30,000 income group made up 14.76% of those somewhat familiar with tax laws. In **Figure 28**, the same income group had 13.33% strongly agreeing that tax evasion is a serious issue. In **Figure 29**, 11.43% of private employees remained neutral about whether tax evasion is a serious issue. In **Figure 30**, 15.71% of postgraduate respondents strongly agreed with the seriousness of tax evasion. In **Figure 31**, 20.48% of female respondents strongly agreed that tax evasion is a serious economic issue. In **Figure 32**, the 21 to 30 age group again dominated, with 18.10% strongly agreeing on the seriousness of tax evasion.

VI. DISCUSSION

In **Figure 1**, the higher percentage of female respondents suggests that women are increasingly participating in discussions on tax awareness and compliance, possibly due to better education access and financial involvement. In **Figure 2**, the dominance of the 21–30 age group shows strong engagement from young adults, who may be more digitally connected and aware of online tax systems. In **Figure 3**, the high number of undergraduate and postgraduate respondents indicates that tax-related awareness is more prevalent among the educated population, supporting the idea that educational exposure enhances civic understanding. In **Figure 4**, the large proportion of private employees and self-employed individuals reflects an economically active demographic likely to be directly impacted by tax compliance measures. In **Figure 5**, the income distribution points to a middle-income majority, suggesting that the public perception captured in this study is shaped largely by individuals in economically sensitive income brackets.In **Figure 6**, it is observed that people earning ₹10,000–₹30,000 strongly agreed that law simplification promotes compliance, indicating that lower and middle-income earners prefer clarity in procedures to avoid unintentional non-compliance. In **Figure 7**, the strong support for AI among postgraduates suggests that awareness of technological innovation is higher among academically advanced individuals. In **Figure 8**, undergraduate respondents showing moderate agreement to the

influence of awareness indicates partial exposure to tax education but still some gaps in understanding. In **Figure 9**, the mixed ratings from postgraduate and undergraduate groups suggest inconsistencies in information access or trust in current enforcement mechanisms. In **Figure 10**, female respondents rating high awareness may reflect better engagement with real-world financial and tax-related news.

In **Figure 11**, stronger agreement among women on the importance of awareness reflects a responsible attitude toward tax norms, perhaps influenced by education or work environment. In **Figure 12**, moderate ratings from female respondents on tax law effectiveness may indicate cautious optimism or doubt regarding enforcement in practice. In **Figure 13**, the 21–30 age group's trust in AI tools shows that younger people are more confident in digital solutions for tax enforcement. In **Figure 14**, a similar trend is visible where the same age group attributes greater compliance potential to awareness campaigns. In **Figure 15**, the relatively low trust score by the 21–30 age group raises concerns over credibility or transparency in existing tax enforcement institutions.In **Figure 16**, the belief among the youth that simplification of laws enhances compliance emphasizes the need for citizen-friendly tax structures. In **Figure 17**, the moderate effectiveness rating by young respondents reflects critical engagement but some reservations about actual outcomes. In **Figure 18**, the moderately aware rating from the ₹30,000–₹60,000 group suggests that people in this band are exposed to tax policies but may not deeply engage with them unless directly affected. In **Figure 19**, private employees reporting moderate awareness likely results from company-driven tax procedures and less personal handling of tax affairs. In **Figure 20**, the postgraduate group's moderate awareness may suggest familiarity with academic or policy content but less practical tax experience.

In **Figure 21**, females showing moderate awareness reinforces the gender-based participation trend observed earlier. In **Figure 22**, moderate awareness among young adults implies that they are responsive to information but may not yet have full experience with taxation. In **Figure 23**, private sector workers being somewhat familiar reflects a balance between exposure and dependency on employers for tax handling. In **Figure 24**, undergraduate familiarity supports the pattern of growing tax understanding during academic years. In **Figure 25**, female respondents being somewhat familiar may reflect increasing financial independence but a need for more legal literacy.In **Figure 26**, the youth's somewhat familiar response underlines curiosity and access to information, but still shows a gap in full understanding. In **Figure 27**, the 10,000–30,000 income group being somewhat familiar suggests the impact of simplified tax slabs and subsidies in increasing surface-level awareness. In **Figure 28**, strong agreement by this group on the seriousness of tax evasion shows civic concern and sensitivity to misuse of public funds. In **Figure 29**, neutrality among private employees may reflect detachment from policy or lack of clarity in their own tax experiences. In **Figure 30**, postgraduate respondents' strong agreement signals that more educated citizens recognize the systemic harm of evasion.In **Figure 31**, females expressing strong concern for tax evasion indicates a growing role of women as economically responsible actors. In **Figure 32**, the dominant response from the 21–30 group shows youth-led concern over economic fairness and legality, possibly driven by digital education and social awareness.

VII. FINDINGS

The study reveals that public awareness of tax evasion laws in India is moderate overall, with higher familiarity observed among the 21–30 age group and respondents with undergraduate and postgraduate qualifications. Most respondents agreed that simplification of tax laws increases compliance, and women, in particular, demonstrated higher levels of awareness, trust, and concern regarding tax evasion. The data also indicates a strong belief in the potential of AI and digital tools to curb evasion, especially among younger and more educated individuals. Comparative insights drawn from the review of literature show that while both India and Norway face challenges in tax enforcement, Norway's regulatory system enforces stricter disclosures—particularly for crypto-assets and third-party reporting—resulting in higher compliance. In contrast, India still struggles with fake invoicing, weak coordination, and limited recovery despite digitization efforts.

VIII. LIMITATION

India's tax evasion laws face structural challenges such as legal complexity, poor taxpayer literacy, weak enforcement, and misuse of digital systems like fake invoicing and ITC fraud. Unlike Norway, which has stricter third-party disclosures and institutional trust, India struggles with fragmented audits and lower compliance culture, making consistent enforcement difficult.

SUGGESTION

To strengthen tax evasion control in India, the government should simplify tax laws, enhance taxpayer education, and increase transparency in enforcement. Stronger coordination between GST and income tax departments, mandatory digital reporting systems, and targeted audits can improve detection. Leveraging AI for real-time fraud alerts and expanding third-party reporting, as seen in Norway, can boost compliance. Public awareness campaigns and consistent penalties would also help build a culture of voluntary compliance and reduce evasion.

IX. CONCLUSION

This study **examines** public opinion on tax evasion laws in India with a comparative lens on Norway's regulatory framework, aiming to assess awareness levels, perceptions of enforcement effectiveness, and the public's view on the integration of AI and digital tools in controlling evasion. The **objectives** focused on understanding the public's legal literacy, evaluating the functionality of current compliance mechanisms, and examining the societal readiness for technologically driven enforcement. **Methodologically**, the research followed an empirical approach using convenience sampling with a sample size of 210 respondents from Chennai. Data were collected through a structured questionnaire and analyzed using SPSS tools such as cluster bar graphs, chi-square tests, and cross-tabulations. The **findings** indicated that awareness levels were moderate, with the highest familiarity found among the younger and more educated segments. Respondents largely agreed that simplification of tax laws and the introduction of AI could enhance compliance. Female respondents demonstrated a higher level of trust and concern regarding evasion. Comparatively, Norway's tax system benefits from stricter third-party reporting mandates, higher institutional trust, and real-time data integration, resulting in greater compliance and deterrence than India's more fragmented enforcement ecosystem. However, India's challenges lie in legal ambiguity, misuse of digital platforms, inconsistent audits, and low taxpayer education. **Suggestions** include simplifying tax procedures, increasing digital transparency, using AI-powered fraud detection, and promoting public awareness to encourage voluntary compliance. The study's **limitations** include its restricted geographical scope and reliance on self-reported perceptions rather than behavioral audits. Nonetheless, it contributes to understanding gaps in India's tax governance. Future research can expand across different Indian regions, incorporate taxpayer behavior analysis, and use comparative empirical data from countries like Norway to frame more universal, data-driven recommendations. Ultimately, the study **highlights** that meaningful reform in India's tax enforcement must align legal simplicity, technological innovation, and citizen trust.

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