YOJANA MAGAZINE ANALYSIS

(March 2025)

(Part 4/4)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

PART 1/4

- FISCAL FEDERALISM IN INDIA
- ROADMAP FOR VIKSIT BHARAT @ 2047

PART 2/4

- INVESTMENT AS AN ENGINE OF GROWTH
- AGRICULTURE: ENGINE FOR INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT

PART 3/4

- GENDER BUDGETING: A ROADMAP TOWARDS INCLUSIVITY GREEN BUDGETING IN INDIA: A STEP TOWARDS
- SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

PART 4/4

- BUDGET 2025-26: TOWARDS TAX REFORMS
- BUDGET 2025-26: CHARTING INDIA'S NEXT INFRASTRUCTURE FRONTIER

BUDGET 2025-26: TOWARDS TAX REFORMS

Introduction

- Modern tax administration is evolving to do more than just collect revenue; it aims to foster trust between taxpayers and the government.
- Moving from an enforcement-heavy approach to a compliance-friendly system reflects responsive governance, aligning with economic realities and taxpayer concerns.
- The 2025-26 Finance Bill focuses on reducing tax burdens, promoting investment, and simplifying processes to create a fair and efficient tax system.

AIM OF THE REFORMS

- Simplifying tax compliance and reducing administrative burdens.
- Rationalizing tax rates to boost disposable income and investment.
- Encouraging voluntary compliance over punitive enforcement.
- Enhancing digital tax administration for efficiency and dispute resolution.

RELIEF FOR THE MIDDLE CLASS

Lower Taxes, Higher Disposable Income

(i) Restructuring of Personal Income Tax Slabs: A major highlight of the Budget is the restructuring of personal income tax slabs, which benefits the middle class.

Annual Income	Previous Tax Rate	New Tax Rate (2025-26)
Up to ₹5 lakh	0% (No Tax)	0% (No Tax)
₹5 lakh - ₹8 lakh	10%	5%
₹8 lakh - ₹12 lakh	15%	10%
Above ₹12 lakh	20%-30%	20%

KEY BENEFITS

- Higher disposable income: More money in the hands of individuals, which leads to increased consumption and savings.
- Boost to demand: Increased household spending drives economic activity across sectors.
- Simplified taxation: Removal of unnecessary complexity in the multi-tiered tax system.

REMOVAL OF OUTDATED PROPERTY TAX RESTRICTIONS

- Previously, homeowners faced restrictions when claiming nil annual value for their second self-occupied house.
- The 2025-26 Budget removes these restrictions, ensuring individuals are not unfairly penalized for owning multiple properties.

KEY COMPLIANCE REFORMS

Measure	Previous Rule	New Reform (2025- 26)	Impact
ITR Filing Deadline Extension	24 months to file updated returns	Extended to 48 months	More time for rectifications, reducing stress.
Presumptive Taxation for NRIs	No clear provision	Introduced for services related to electronic manufacturing	Greater tax clarity for foreign investors.
TDS/TCS Rationalization	Higher TDS/TCS rates for non-filers	Eliminates excessive deductions	Prevents disruption of business cash flows.
Criminal Liability for TCS Delay	TCS delays could lead to criminal prosecution	Now carries monetary penalties only	Encourages compliance without excessive fear.

BENEFITS OF COMPLIANCE REFORMS

- Reduced litigation: More clarity leads to fewer tax disputes.
- Encouragement of voluntary compliance: Taxpayers can rectify mistakes without facing severe penalties.
- Smoother cash flow for businesses: Less disruption due to tax deductions.

KEY INVESTMENT SECTOR REFORMS

Sector	Reform Introduced	Expected Impact			
Startups	Tax benefits extended for businesses incorporated until April 1, 2030 .	Supports new ventures, drives innovation, and creates jobs.			
Shipping Industry	New Tonnage Tax Scheme for Indian shipping companies.	Strengthens the maritime sector and promotes inland water transport.			
International Financial Services Centre (IFSC)	Exemptions on capital gains and dividends for ship-leasing units.	Attracts global financial investors, enhancing India's role in global finance.			

IMPACT

- Strengthens MSMEs and startups, leading to job creation.
- Boosts India's global competitiveness in financial services and logistics.
- Attracts foreign investments, supporting long-term economic growth.

CONCLUSION

The 2025-26 Union Budget lays the foundation for a modern, transparent, and efficient tax system that not only reduces the tax burden but also encourages investment and economic growth. The simplification of tax compliance, rationalization of tax rates, and incentives for startups and industries will drive India's economic growth and position it as a global leader in investment and innovation. The reforms aim to create a tax system that fosters trust, encourages voluntary compliance, and ensures fairness, all while addressing the concerns of taxpayers.

BUDGET 2025: CHARTING INDIA'S NEXT INFRASTRUCTURE FRONTLINE

Introduction

- India's infrastructure development is shifting from merely catching up to setting global benchmarks.
- Over the past decade, the country has made significant strides in enhancing its transport, energy, and urban infrastructure.
- The Union Budget 2025-26 and the Economic Survey 2024-25 outline an ambitious path to achieving a \$30 trillion economy by 2047, with a key focus on shipbuilding, urban development, and renewable energy.
- This budget marks the beginning of a new phase in India's infrastructure modernization, aiming to boost economic growth and global competitiveness.

2014-2024 LEGACY: BUILDING BLOCKS OF PROGRESS

The past decade (2014-2024) has laid a strong foundation for India's future growth, driven by major improvements in infrastructure.

(i) Expansion of Transport Infrastructure

National Highways: Expanded from 91,287 km (2014) to 146,145 km (2024), a 60% increase, which reduced logistical costs by 15%.



- Rural Roads: 3.74 lakh km of rural roads built under the PMGSY, linking 7.55 lakh habitations, enhancing rural connectivity and economic opportunities.
- Shipping and Ports: India's global shipping ranking improved from 44th to 22nd, and port cargo-handling capacity doubled to 1,630 million tonnes (MT).
- Metro Rail: Expanded fourfold from 248 km (2014) to 993 km (2024), improving urban mobility and decongesting cities.

(ii) Urban Infrastructure and Housing

- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban): Provided 1.18 crore houses to low-income households, addressing urban housing shortages.
- Smart Cities Mission: Upgraded infrastructure in 100 cities, improving urban sustainability and livability.

(iii) Economic Growth via Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)

• Infrastructure CAPEX grew at a 38.8% CAGR (FY20-FY24), playing a pivotal role in post-COVID-19 economic revival.



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HOW REGULATORY REFORMS TRANSFORMED INDIA'S GROWTH

STORY?

India's infrastructure boom was fueled not only by increased spending but also by **key policy** and regulatory reforms.

(i) Real Estate and Construction Sector Reforms

- RERA (2016): Increased transparency, protected homebuyers, and boosted investor confidence.
- **GST (2017)**: Simplified taxation, reduced logistics costs, and promoted supply chain efficiency.
- Benami Transactions Act: Curbed illegal transactions, promoting formalization in real estate.
- Demonetization (2016): Increased digital transactions, improving financial transparency in real estate.

(ii) Impact on Real Estate and Infrastructure

• Institutional investments in real estate reached record highs.



- REITs (Real Estate Investment Trusts) created new avenues for investment.
- The National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) and PM Gati Shakti program generated multiplier effects, boosting infrastructure investment across tier-1 and tier-2 cities.

BUDGET 2025: ACCELERATING INTO THE FUTURE

The **Union Budget 2025-26** builds on the achievements of the past decade, outlining major infrastructure investments to drive long-term economic expansion.

(i) Urban Transformation Initiatives

- Urban Challenge Fund: ₹1 lakh crore allocated for financing smart cities, water infrastructure, and transit-oriented development.
- Metro Rail Expansion: A target of 1,500 km of metro lines by 2030, adding 300 km per year.
- PMAY-U 2.0: ₹2.2 lakh crore allocated to build 80 lakh affordable houses.

(ii) Renewable Energy & Sustainability

- A focus on green hydrogen, battery storage, and energy-efficient urban planning.
- Continued investments in solar and wind energy to maintain India's leadership in renewables.

BUDGET 2025: SHIPBUILDING TAKES CENTERSTAGE

(i) Why Shipbuilding is Critical for India

India is a maritime-dependent economy, with **95%** of its trade (by volume) conducted via sea routes. However, India's shipping industry has significant challenges:

- Limited Ship Ownership: India owns only 1,526 ships (13.75M GT) compared to China's 12,800 ships.
- Negligible Shipbuilding Market Share: India holds just 0.07% of the global shipbuilding market, while China controls 46.6%.
- **High Foreign Freight Payments:** India spends \$75 billion annually on foreign freight, a figure expected to rise above \$100 billion soon.

(ii) Budget 2025's Strategy to Boost Shipbuilding

- Infrastructure Status for Shipbuilding: Shipbuilding is now included in the Harmonised Master List (HML), making it eligible for low-interest financing and tax incentives.
- Maritime Development Fund: ₹25,000 crore allocated to support shipbuilding clusters, research, and technology development.



- Custom Duty Exemptions: On ship components to reduce manufacturing costs.
- Shipbreaking Credit Notes: 40% of scrap value reimbursed to promote domestic recycling.
- Employment Generation:
 - 2.1 lakh direct and 14 lakh indirect jobs currently in shipbuilding.
 - Target: 5 million jobs by 2030, benefiting coastal states like Gujarat, Kerala,
 Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Maharashtra, and Goa.
- (iii) Legislative Reforms in the Maritime Sector To complement the Budget initiatives, the Winter Session 2024 introduced four key bills:
 - Coastal Shipping Bill, 2024: Creates a comprehensive regulatory framework for coastal trade.
 - Merchant Shipping Bill, 2024: Expands vessel ownership to NRIs, OCIs, and Indian companies.
 - Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill, 2024: Streamlines legal responsibilities and dispute resolution.
 - Bills of Lading Bill, 2024: Modernizes shipping documentation.



These bills are expected to improve ease of doing business and elevate India's global maritime ranking.

Key Issue	Current Scenario	Budget 2025 Strategy	Expected Impact
Shipbuilding Market Share	0.07% (Rank 22nd)	Target to be in Top 10 by 2030	Boost manufacturing capabilities and global competitiveness.
Ship Ownership	1,526 ships	Expand fleet significantly	Reduce dependency on foreign freight and strengthen maritime self-reliance.
Freight Payment	\$75 billion/year	Reduce reliance on foreign freight	Save foreign exchange and reduce vulnerability.
Employment	2.1 lakh direct jobs	5 million by 2030	Boost coastal economies, creating millions of jobs.
Investment & Financing	Limited domestic funding	₹25,000 crore fund	Support shipyards, R&D, and infrastructure growth.