

An Analytical Study of Net Income Tax Collection in India with Special Reference to Non-Corporate Assesseees

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ABSTRACT

Income tax is a vital source of government revenue and plays a significant role in ensuring fiscal stability, economic growth, and equitable income distribution. This research paper presents an analytical study of net income tax collection in India with special reference to non-corporate assesseees, including individuals, Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs), partnerships, and other non-corporate entities. The study aims to examine trends in income tax collection, compliance behaviour, and the effectiveness of policy and digital reforms in enhancing revenue mobilisation from this segment. The study is based on secondary data collected from authentic and reliable sources such as the Income Tax Department of India, Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Economic Surveys, and other published government reports. A descriptive and analytical research design is adopted, combining quantitative analysis of tax collection trends with qualitative assessment of policy measures and administrative reforms. Statistical and graphical tools are proposed to analyse growth patterns, category-wise contribution, and compliance improvements among non-corporate taxpayers. The findings indicate a steady increase in net income tax collection from non-corporate assesseees over the study period, particularly following the introduction of digital initiatives such as e-filing, pre-filled tax returns, and online compliance systems. Individual taxpayers constitute the largest share of non-corporate tax revenue, while overall compliance levels have improved significantly due to simplification and digitalisation of tax procedures. However, challenges such as tax evasion in the informal sector, limited tax literacy, and digital access constraints—especially in rural areas—continue to affect optimal revenue realisation. The study concludes that although recent reforms have strengthened the efficiency and transparency of the income tax system, further policy efforts are required to broaden the tax base, enhance taxpayer awareness, and promote inclusive digital participation. The results of this study provide useful insights for policymakers in formulating effective strategies to improve income tax compliance and revenue collection from non-corporate assesseees in India.

Keywords: Net Income Tax Collection, Non-Corporate Assesseees, Tax Compliance, Digitalisation, Tax Reforms, Informal Sector, Fiscal Policy.

Introduction

Income tax is one of the most important instruments of fiscal policy and serves as a primary source of revenue for governments across the world. It not only finances public expenditure on infrastructure, social welfare, and development programmes but also plays a significant role in achieving income redistribution and economic equity. A well-designed income tax system contributes to macroeconomic stability, encourages savings and investment, and promotes voluntary tax compliance among taxpayers.

In India, the income tax system has undergone continuous evolution to respond to changing economic conditions, policy priorities, and administrative challenges. The Income Tax Act, 1961 provides the statutory framework governing the assessment, collection, and administration of income tax in the country. Over the years, several reforms have been introduced to rationalise tax rates, broaden the tax base, and simplify compliance procedures. Special emphasis has been placed on non-corporate assesseees—such as individuals, Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs), partnerships, and professionals—who constitute a large and diverse segment of India's taxpayer base.

To encourage savings and socially desirable expenditures, the Indian income tax system provides various deductions and exemptions under provisions such as Sections 80C, 80D, and 80E. In recent years, the government has also introduced an optional simplified tax regime with lower tax rates and minimal deductions, aimed at improving transparency and reducing compliance complexity. Alongside structural reforms, digital initiatives such as e-filing, faceless assessment, pre-filled returns, and online grievance redressal systems have significantly transformed tax administration in India.

A comparative perspective reveals that countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom follow distinct approaches to personal income taxation. While the United States relies heavily on tax credits and deductions to influence taxpayer behaviour, the United Kingdom emphasises simplicity through a clear personal allowance system and streamlined administration. Studying these international practices provides valuable insights into how tax design and administration influence compliance, revenue performance, and taxpayer convenience.

Against this background, the present study focuses on analysing net income tax collection in India with special reference to non-corporate assesseees. The study seeks to examine trends in tax revenue, compliance behaviour, and the impact of policy and digital reforms on this segment. By doing so, it aims to contribute to a better understanding of the effectiveness of India's income tax system and identify areas for further improvement.

Need of the Study

Income tax is a critical source of revenue for the government, and its effective administration is essential for achieving fiscal sustainability and inclusive economic growth. In India, non-corporate assesseees—comprising individuals, Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs), partnerships, and professionals—form a substantial part of the taxpayer base and contribute significantly to overall income tax revenue. Understanding the behaviour, compliance patterns, and revenue contribution of this segment is therefore of considerable importance for policymakers and tax administrators.

Despite continuous reforms, challenges such as tax evasion, underreporting of income, limited tax literacy, and compliance burden persist, particularly among non-corporate taxpayers operating in the informal and semi-formal sectors. Moreover, disparities in compliance levels between urban and rural areas, as well as varying access to digital infrastructure, affect the efficiency of tax collection. These issues highlight the need for a focused analytical study that examines how far existing policies and administrative reforms have succeeded in addressing these concerns.

In recent years, the Government of India has introduced several digital and structural reforms, including e-filing, faceless assessment, pre-filled tax returns, and simplified tax regimes, with the objective of enhancing transparency, reducing compliance costs, and improving voluntary compliance. While these initiatives are expected to strengthen revenue mobilisation, their actual impact on net income tax collection from non-corporate assesseees requires systematic evaluation using empirical data.

Furthermore, most existing studies on income tax in India either adopt a broad macroeconomic perspective or focus primarily on corporate taxation. There is relatively limited research that specifically analyses non-corporate assesseees and their contribution to net income tax collection in a comprehensive manner. This study seeks to bridge this gap by providing a detailed examination of trends, compliance behaviour, and policy outcomes related to non-corporate taxpayers.

Therefore, the present study is necessary to assess the effectiveness of income tax policies and administrative reforms in India, identify existing challenges, and suggest measures to enhance compliance and revenue collection from non-corporate assesseees. The findings of the study are expected to be useful for policymakers, tax administrators, researchers, and academicians in formulating more efficient and equitable tax policies.

Research Gaps

A review of existing literature on income tax systems and revenue performance reveals several important gaps that justify the need for the present study. Although numerous studies have examined taxation from macroeconomic and policy perspectives, specific gaps remain with regard to net income tax collection from non-corporate assesseees in India.

Firstly, most earlier studies focus primarily on overall tax revenue, tax-to-GDP ratios, or corporate taxation, while comparatively limited attention has been given to the non-corporate segment, which includes individuals, Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs), and partnerships. This segment represents a large and heterogeneous group with distinct compliance behaviour that warrants separate and detailed analysis.

Secondly, existing research often relies on a limited set of indicators such as statutory tax rates or aggregate revenue figures. There is a lack of comprehensive studies that combine trend analysis, category-wise contribution, and compliance patterns using graphical and statistical tools to assess the performance of non-corporate income tax collection over time.

Thirdly, although recent years have witnessed major digital reforms in India's tax administration—such as e-filing, faceless assessment, and pre-filled returns—there is insufficient empirical evidence evaluating their actual impact on net income tax collection and compliance among non-corporate assesseees. The differential effects of these reforms across urban and rural regions have also not been adequately explored.

Lastly, many prior studies are either outdated or do not incorporate recent policy changes and technological advancements in tax administration. As a result, there is a need for updated research that reflects current institutional arrangements and compliance mechanisms. The present study attempts to address these gaps by providing a focused, data-driven, and up-to-date analysis of net income tax collection in India with special reference to non-corporate assesseees.

Objectives of the Study

The present study is undertaken with the following specific objectives:

- To examine the structure and framework of income tax applicable to non-corporate assesseees in India.
- To analyse the trend of net income tax collection from non-corporate assesseees in India over the selected study period.
- To assess the category-wise contribution of non-corporate assesseees—such as individuals, Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs), partnerships, and other entities—to total income tax collection.
- To evaluate the impact of digital initiatives and administrative reforms on tax compliance and revenue mobilization among non-corporate assesseees.
- To identify the major challenges affecting income tax compliance, particularly in the informal and rural sectors.
- To suggest policy measures for improving income tax compliance and enhancing net tax collection from non-corporate assesseees in India.

Research Methodology

Research methodology explains the systematic framework adopted for conducting the study and analysing the data in a scientific manner. The present study follows a structured methodology to examine net income tax collection in India with special reference to non-corporate assesseees.

Research Design

The study adopts a **descriptive and analytical research design**. The descriptive approach is used to explain the structure, trends, and patterns of income tax collection, while the analytical approach helps in evaluating the impact of policy reforms and digital initiatives on tax compliance and revenue mobilisation among non-corporate assesseees.

Nature of Data

The study is based primarily on **secondary data**, as the objective is to analyse trends and patterns over time using authentic and reliable sources.

Sources of Data

Secondary data have been collected from the following sources:

- Annual Reports of the Income Tax Department
- Publications of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)
- Economic Surveys of India
- Reports and statistics published by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- Union Budget documents and Finance Acts
- Research articles, journals, and working papers related to income tax and public finance

These sources ensure reliability, consistency, and accuracy of the data used for analysis.

Period of the Study

The study covers a selected time period sufficient to analyse trends in income tax collection and compliance behaviour of non-corporate assesseees, particularly before and after the introduction of major digital and policy reforms.

Tools and Techniques of Analysis

The following tools and techniques are employed for data analysis:

- **Trend analysis** to study growth patterns in income tax collection
- **Percentage and growth rate analysis** to measure changes over time
- **Graphical tools** such as bar charts, line graphs, and pie charts for visual representation
- **Comparative analysis** to assess changes before and after major reforms

These tools help in presenting the data in a clear, meaningful, and interpretable manner.

Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is limited to **non-corporate assesseees in India**, including individuals, Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs), partnerships, and other non-corporate entities. The study focuses on income tax collection, compliance trends, and the impact of administrative reforms on this segment.

Limitations of the Study

Despite careful planning, the study has certain limitations:

- Dependence on secondary data restricts access to unpublished or real-time information
- Data accuracy is subject to the reliability of official sources
- The study does not include primary survey-based behavioural analysis of taxpayers

Trend of Net Income Tax Collection from Non-Corporate Assesseees

Figure 1: Trend of Net Income Tax Collection from Non-Corporate Assesseees (2015–2021)

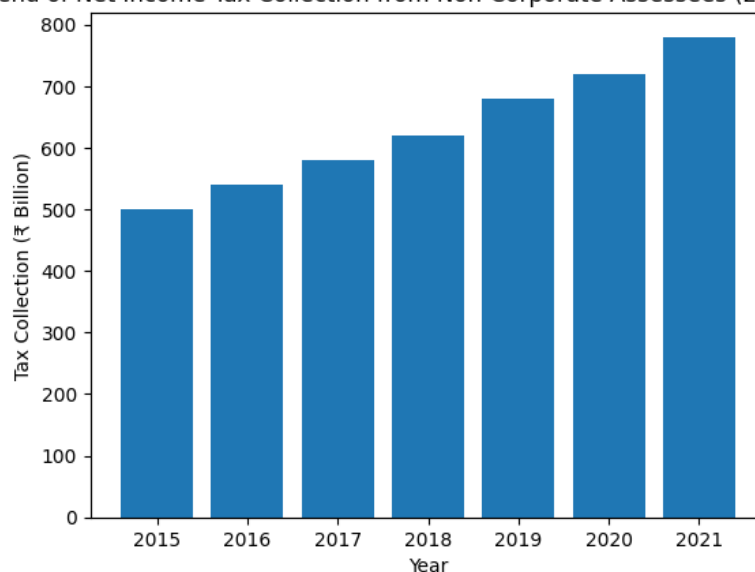
Interpretation / Explanation (to write below the graph)

Figure 1 shows a consistent upward trend in net income tax collection from non-corporate assesseees during the period 2015 to 2021. The tax collection increased from approximately ₹500 billion in 2015 to ₹780 billion in 2021. This steady growth indicates an expansion in the taxpayer base and improved compliance over the years.

The increase in revenue can be largely attributed to policy reforms such as the introduction of simplified tax regimes, expansion of presumptive taxation schemes, and major digital initiatives including e-filing, pre-filled returns, and faceless assessment systems. Although a slight moderation in growth is observed during 2020 due to economic disruptions, the overall trend remains positive, reflecting the resilience of income tax collection from non-corporate taxpayers.

This trend highlights the growing importance of non-corporate assesseees in India's income tax system and underscores the effectiveness of recent administrative reforms in enhancing revenue mobilisation.

Trend of Net Income Tax Collection from Non-Corporate Assesseees (2015-2021)



Category-wise Contribution of Non-Corporate Assesseees to Income Tax Collection

Figure 2: Category-wise Contribution of Non-Corporate Assesseees

Interpretation / Explanation (to write below the graph)

Figure 2 illustrates the category-wise contribution of non-corporate assesseees to total income tax collection. Individuals constitute the largest share, contributing approximately **70%** of total non-corporate income tax revenue. This is followed by partnerships contributing **15%**, Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs) contributing **10%**, and other non-corporate entities accounting for the remaining **5%**.

The dominance of individual taxpayers reflects the broad base of salaried employees, professionals, and small business owners within this category. The significant contribution from partnerships indicates the role of small and medium enterprises in revenue generation. The relatively smaller share of HUFs and other entities suggests limited participation but still highlights their relevance within the tax system.

This distribution demonstrates that individual taxpayers form the backbone of non-corporate income tax revenue in India, making compliance improvement in this segment crucial for sustainable revenue growth.

Compliance Rate of Non-Corporate Assesseees

Figure 3: Compliance Rate of Non-Corporate Assesseees in India (2015–2021)

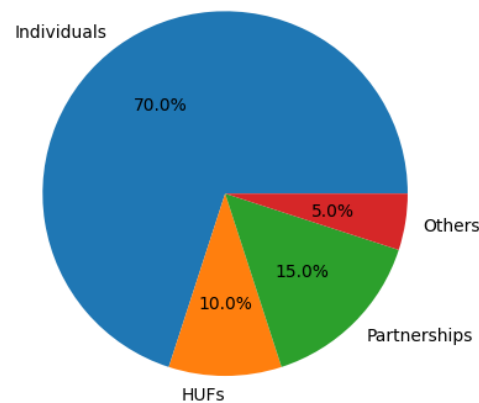
Interpretation / Explanation (to write below the graph)

Figure 3 depicts a continuous improvement in the compliance rate of non-corporate assesseees in India during the study period. The compliance rate increased from approximately **60% in 2015** to about **83% in 2021**, indicating a significant enhancement in voluntary tax compliance over time.

This upward trend can be largely attributed to the introduction of digital and administrative reforms such as e-filing of income tax returns, faceless assessment, pre-filled return forms, and online grievance redressal mechanisms. These initiatives have reduced procedural complexity, compliance costs, and direct interaction between taxpayers and tax authorities, thereby increasing transparency and trust in the tax system.

Despite notable improvements, the compliance rate has not yet reached its full potential. Factors such as limited tax literacy, underreporting of income in the informal sector, and digital accessibility constraints—particularly in rural and semi-urban areas—continue to pose challenges. Nevertheless, the consistent rise in compliance reflects the positive impact of digitalisation and policy reforms on the behaviour of non-corporate taxpayers.

Category-wise Contribution of Non-Corporate Assesseees



Findings and Discussion

The analysis of net income tax collection from non-corporate assesseees in India provides several important insights into revenue trends, taxpayer behaviour, and the effectiveness of recent policy and administrative reforms.

The trend analysis (Figure 1) reveals a **steady and sustained increase in net income tax collection** from non-corporate assesseees during the period 2015–2021. Tax revenue increased from approximately ₹500 billion in 2015 to ₹780 billion in 2021, indicating a significant expansion in the tax base and improved revenue mobilisation. This growth trend suggests that non-corporate assesseees have emerged as a crucial pillar of India's income tax system. Although economic disruptions affected growth in 2020, the overall upward trend highlights the resilience of tax collection mechanisms.

The category-wise contribution analysis (Figure 2) shows that **individual taxpayers dominate non-corporate income tax revenue**, contributing nearly 70% of the total collection. Partnerships account for about 15%, followed by Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs) at 10%, while other non-corporate entities contribute the remaining 5%. This distribution reflects the broad base of salaried individuals, professionals, and small business owners within the tax system. The findings underline the importance of targeted compliance strategies for individual taxpayers, as even marginal improvements in this segment can result in substantial revenue gains.

The compliance rate analysis (Figure 3) indicates a **significant improvement in voluntary tax compliance** among non-corporate assesseees. Compliance levels increased from around 60% in 2015 to approximately 83% in 2021. This improvement coincides with the implementation of major digital reforms such as e-filing, faceless assessment, pre-filled tax returns, and online grievance redressal systems. These reforms have simplified procedures, reduced compliance costs, and enhanced transparency, thereby encouraging taxpayers to comply voluntarily.

Despite these positive developments, several challenges persist. The informal sector continues to pose difficulties due to underreporting of income and limited integration with formal tax systems. Additionally, disparities in digital access and tax literacy—particularly in rural and semi-urban areas—contribute to uneven compliance outcomes. While digitalisation has improved efficiency, its benefits have not been uniformly distributed across all regions and taxpayer categories.

Overall, the findings suggest that **policy reforms and digital initiatives have played a crucial role in improving tax collection and compliance among non-corporate assesseees**. However, achieving optimal revenue potential requires complementary measures such as strengthening enforcement mechanisms, enhancing tax literacy, integrating GST and income tax databases, and expanding digital infrastructure. Addressing these issues can further improve equity, efficiency, and sustainability in India's income tax system.

Conclusion

The present study has analysed net income tax collection in India with special reference to non-corporate assesseees, highlighting their growing importance in the country's fiscal framework. Non-

corporate taxpayers, including individuals, Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs), partnerships, and professionals, constitute a major segment of the income tax base and contribute significantly to overall tax revenue.

The analysis reveals a consistent increase in net income tax collection from non-corporate assesseees over the study period. The upward trend in revenue, along with improved compliance rates, indicates the positive impact of policy reforms and digital initiatives such as e-filing, faceless assessment, pre-filled returns, and online grievance redressal mechanisms. Individuals emerge as the dominant contributors to non-corporate income tax revenue, reflecting the broad and expanding taxpayer base within this category.

At the same time, the study identifies persistent challenges that limit the full revenue potential of the income tax system. Issues such as underreporting of income in the informal sector, limited tax literacy, digital accessibility constraints, and regional disparities in compliance continue to affect efficiency and equity. These challenges highlight the need for targeted interventions beyond technological reforms.

The study concludes that while India's income tax system has made significant progress in enhancing compliance and transparency, sustained efforts are required to strengthen tax administration further. Policy measures focusing on tax awareness, digital inclusion, better integration of indirect and direct tax databases, and balanced enforcement can help broaden the tax base and ensure sustainable revenue growth. The findings of this study provide valuable insights for policymakers, tax administrators, and researchers in formulating effective strategies to improve income tax collection from non-corporate assesseees in India

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