

महालेखाकार (लेखापरीक्षा-I) का कार्यालय
केरल, तिरुवनंतपुरम - 695 001



OFFICE OF THE
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (AUDIT-I)
KERALA, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM - 695 001

सं. ओई(बिल)/ऑडिट I/आईटी/2025-26
No. OE(Bills)/Audit I/IT/2025-26

दिनांकित /Dated: 09/10/2025

परिपत्र संख्या 57/CIRCULAR No. 57

विषय : वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26/निर्धारण वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए आयकर की वसूली- के संबंध में।

Sub: Recovery of Income Tax for the Financial Year 2025-26/ Assessment Year 2026-27 - reg:

व्यक्तिगत वेतनभोगी करदाताओं को या तो पुरानी कर व्यवस्था जारी रखने और 80सी, 80डी, एचआरए, एलटीए आदि जैसी कटौतियों/कर छूटों का लाभ उठाने का विकल्प दिया गया है, या 1 अप्रैल 2020 से लगभग 70 कटौतियों और कर छूटों को छोड़कर नई कर व्यवस्था चुनने का विकल्प दिया गया है। 1 अप्रैल 2023 से, नई आयकर व्यवस्था डिफ़ॉल्ट कर व्यवस्था बन जाएगी। वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 से, नई कर व्यवस्था के लिए कर छूट सीमा ₹7 लाख से बढ़ाकर ₹12 लाख कर दी गई है।

An individual salaried taxpayer has been given the option to continue either with the old tax regime and avail deductions/tax exemptions such as 80C, 80D, HRA, LTA etc. or to opt for the new tax regime by forgoing approximately 70 deductions and tax exemptions with effect from 1 April 2020. **Starting from 1 April 2023, the new income tax regime became the default tax regime.** From the financial year 2024-25, the tax rebate limit for New Tax regime has been enhanced from ₹7 Lakh to ₹12 Lakh.

वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 से, नई कर व्यवस्था चुनने वाले वेतनभोगी कर्मचारियों के लिए मानक कटौती ₹50,000 से बढ़ाकर ₹75,000 कर दी गई है। आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 87A के तहत, नई कर व्यवस्था चुनने वाला करदाता अधिकतम ₹60,000 तक की कर छूट का हकदार होगा, जहाँ उसकी कुल आय ₹12 लाख से अधिक नहीं है। पुरानी व्यवस्था चुनने वाले करदाता अधिकतम ₹12,500 तक की कर छूट के हकदार होंगे।

From the financial year 2024-25, the Standard Deduction for salaried employees has been enhanced from ₹50,000 to ₹75,000 for those opting New Tax Regime. Under Section 87A of the Income Tax Act 1961, an assessee who opts for the New Tax regime shall be entitled to a tax rebate upto a maximum of ₹60,000 where the total income does not exceed ₹12 Lakh and in case of an assessee who opt for the Old Regime shall be entitled to a tax rebate upto a maximum of ₹12,500.

वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (वित्त वर्ष 2026-27) के लिए आयकर की दरें

The Rates of Income Tax for the FY 2025-26 (AY 2026-27)

a) पुरानी कर व्यवस्था के तहत

a) Under Old Tax Regime

(1) जहाँ कुल आय ₹2,50,000 से अधिक नहीं है (1) where the total income does not exceed ₹2,50,000	शून्य Nil
(2) जहाँ कुल आय ₹2,50,000 से अधिक हो परन्तु ₹5,00,000 से अधिक न हो (2) where the total income exceeds ₹2,50,000 but does not exceed ₹5,00,000	कुल आय 2,50,000 रुपये से अधिक राशि का 5 प्रतिशत; 5 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds ₹2,50,000;
(3) जहाँ कुल आय ₹5,00,000 से अधिक हो परन्तु ₹10,00,000 से अधिक न हो (3) where the total income exceeds ₹5,00,000 but does not exceed ₹10,00,000	₹12,500 प्लस राशि का 20 प्रतिशत जिससे कुल आय ₹5,00,000 से अधिक हो ₹12,500 plus 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds ₹5,00,000
(4) जहाँ कुल आय ₹10,00,000 से अधिक हो (4) where the total income exceeds ₹10,00,000	₹1,12,500 प्लस राशि का 30 प्रतिशत जिससे कुल आय ₹10,00,000 से अधिक हो ₹1,12,500 plus 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds ₹10,00,000

ख) नई कर व्यवस्था के तहत

b) Under New Tax Regime

S. No.	कुल आय /Total income	कर की दर /Rate of tax
1.	₹4,00,000 तक/Upto ₹4,00,000	शून्य /Nil
2.	₹4,00,001 से ₹8,00,000 तक From ₹4,00,001 to ₹8,00,000	5 प्रतिशत 5 per cent
3.	₹8,00,001 से ₹12,00,000 तक From ₹8,00,001 to ₹12,00,000	10 प्रतिशत 10 per cent
4.	₹12,00,001 से ₹16,00,000 तक From ₹12,00,001 to ₹16,00,000	15 प्रतिशत 15 per cent
5.	₹16,00,001 से ₹20,00,000 तक From ₹16,00,001 to ₹20,00,000	20 प्रतिशत 20 per cent
6.	₹20,00,001 से ₹24,00,000 तक From ₹20,00,001 to ₹24,00,000	25 प्रतिशत 25 per cent
7.	₹24,00,000 से अधिक Above ₹24,00,000	30 प्रतिशत 30 per cent

अप्रैल 2021 से प्रभावी नए भविष्य निधि नियमों के अनुसार, भविष्य निधि में जमा सीमा को बढ़ाकर 5 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष कर दिया गया है और 5 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष तक के भविष्य निधि में योगदान पर ब्याज कर-मुक्त होगा।

According to the new Provident Fund Rules effective from April 2021, the deposit threshold limit has been raised to ₹5 Lakh per annum in Provident Fund and the interest on contribution to Provident Fund up to ₹5 Lakh per annum will be tax-free.

2023-24 से, नई आयकर व्यवस्था आयकर गणना के लिए डिफॉल्ट कर व्यवस्था बन जाएगी। हालाँकि, कर्मचारी चाहें तो पुरानी कर व्यवस्था का लाभ उठा सकते हैं। पुरानी कर व्यवस्था में बने रहने के इच्छुक अधिकारी 31 अक्टूबर 2025 तक या उससे पहले OE(बिल) को 12BB में एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं। इसमें दिए गए व्यय/निवेश का विवरण, जहाँ भी लागू हो, अनिवार्य रूप से दस्तावेज़ी साक्ष्य द्वारा समर्थित होना चाहिए।

From 2023-24 onwards, new income tax regime become default tax regime for Income Tax calculations. However, employees have the option to avail the benefit of the old tax regime if they wish to do so. Officials willing to remain in old tax regime may furnish a statement in 12BB to OE(Bills) on or before 31 October 2025. Details of expenditure/investments stated therein should invariably be supported by documentary evidence wherever applicable.

*नोट: वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए प्रयोग किया गया विकल्प 31 मार्च 2025 को समाप्त हो गया।
Note: Option exercised for the financial year 2024-25 expired on 31 March 2025.*

जो कर्मचारी चालू वित्तीय वर्ष (वित्त वर्ष 2025-26) के लिए पुरानी व्यवस्था में विकल्प बदलना चाहते हैं, वे पीएफएमएस कर्मचारी लॉगिन के माध्यम से विकल्प बदल सकते हैं। एक बार विकल्प चुनने और डीडीओ को भेजने के बाद, यह अंतिम होगा और इसे आयकर विभाग में वित्त वर्ष 2025-26/आकलन वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए आयकर रिटर्न दाखिल करते समय बदला जा सकता है।

Employees who wish to change the option to old regime for the current financial year (FY 2025-26) can change the option through PFMS employee login. Option once exercised and forwarded to DDO shall be final and it can be altered at the time of filing IT Return for FY 2025-26/AY 2026-27 with Income Tax Department.

[www.pfms.mic.in->Employees login ID/Password -> EIS -> Go to EIS income Tax-> Employee Savings -> Regime Comparison/Employee Savings ->save & process -> Forward to DDO (Forward Regime)]

टीडीएस चरण में आयकर की वापसी की अनुमति नहीं होगी। इसलिए सभी अधिकारियों को अपने आयकर की योजना बनाने और टीडीएस के उद्देश्य से व्यय/निवेश विवरण प्रस्तुत करने में अत्यधिक सावधानी बरतनी होगी।

No refund of Income Tax will be allowed at TDS stage. Hence all officials are required to take utmost care in planning their Income Tax, and furnishing the expenditure/investments statements for the purpose of TDS.

कर के अलावा, वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए आयकर पर 4% की दर से स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा उपकर लगाया जाता है।

Apart from tax, Health and Education Cess is levied @4% of Income Tax for the Financial Year 2025-26.

पुरानी व्यवस्था में, 'वेतन आय के अलावा' शीर्षक के अंतर्गत आय को धारा 192(2बी) के अंतर्गत वेतन से टीडीएस के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है। 'गृह संपत्ति से आय' शीर्षक के अंतर्गत हानि, जो गृह ऋण पर ब्याज है (धारा 24) [31 मार्च 1999 तक के ऋणों के लिए अधिकतम पात्र राशि ₹30,000, और 1 अप्रैल 1999 को या उसके बाद लिए गए ऋणों के लिए ₹2,00,000, और जिस वित्तीय वर्ष में पूंजी उधार ली गई थी, उसके अंत से पांच वर्षों के भीतर पूरा हुआ निर्माण कार्य] को टीडीएस चरण में ही कटौती के रूप में अनुमति दी जा सकती है। ऐसे मामलों में, एचबीए ब्याज की गणना के साथ फॉर्म 12-सी में विवरण प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है। बाहरी एजेंसियों/संस्थाओं से लिए गए ऋणों के मामले में, जिस एजेंसी/संस्था को ब्याज देय है, उससे एक प्रमाण पत्र, जिसमें देय ब्याज की राशि निर्दिष्ट हो, भी प्रस्तुत करना होगा। मरम्मत/नवीनीकरण के लिए लिए गए ऋण पर उच्च दर (₹2,00,000) उपलब्ध नहीं है।

For old regime, income under head 'other than Salary income' can be offered for TDS from salary under section 192 (2B). Loss under the head 'Income from house property', being interest on house loan (Section 24) [Maximum eligible amount ₹30,000 for loans up to 31 March 1999, and ₹2,00,000 for loans availed on or after 1 April 1999, and construction completed within five years from the end of the financial year in which capital was borrowed] can be allowed as deduction at TDS stage itself. In such cases, details may be furnished in form 12-C along with calculation of HBA interest. In case of loans availed from outside Agencies/Institutions, a certificate from the Agency/Institution to whom the interest is payable, specifying the amount of interest payable has also to be furnished. The higher rate (₹2,00,000) is not available for loans taken for repairs/renovation.

जिस वर्ष संपत्ति अर्जित या निर्मित की गई है, उससे पूर्व की अवधि के लिए उधार ली गई पूंजी पर देय ब्याज, यदि कोई हो, उक्त पूर्व वर्ष और उसके ठीक बाद के चार वर्षों में से प्रत्येक के लिए समान किस्तों में काटा जाएगा। एक वर्ष के लिए कटौती की कुल सीमा ₹2,00,000 रहेगी।

The interest, if any, payable on capital borrowed for the period prior to the previous year in which the property has been acquired or constructed shall be deducted in equal instalments for the said previous year and for each of the four immediately succeeding previous years. The overall limit of deduction for a year remains as ₹2,00,000.

उचित दस्तावेजों के बिना कोई कटौती नहीं की जाएगी
No deduction will be allowed without proper documents


नई व्यवस्था में, केवल 75,000 रुपये की मानक कटौती और एनपीएस योजना में कर्मचारी के खाते में नियोक्ता का अंशदान ही छूट के रूप में उपलब्ध है।

In new regime, only standard deduction of ₹75,000 and employer contribution on account of employee in NPS scheme is available as exemptions.

जिन लोगों को वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान कोई वेतन बकाया प्राप्त हुआ है और वे चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कर कटौती का लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं, वे कृपया ऑनलाइन फाइलिंग के समय फॉर्म 10 ई की प्रति जमा कर सकते हैं।

Those who received any salary arrears during the financial year 2025-26 and wish to avail tax deduction in current financial year may please submit the copy of Form 10 E at the time of online filing.

(उप महालेखाकार (प्रशासन) के दिनांक 08/10/2025 के आदेशानुसार)
(Vide orders dated 08/10/2025 of DAG(Admn))


वरिष्ठ लेखापरीक्षा अधिकारी/बिल्स
Senior Audit Officer/Bills

ANNEXURE

Some of the items of Investment/expenditure for which deduction can be claimed under various sections of IT Act are listed below.

80 C	<p>Deduction in respect of certain deposits/payments. The maximum admissible deduction under this section is ₹1.5 lakh</p> <p>Some of the investment avenues or expenses that can be claimed as tax deductions under section 80C are as below:</p> <p>PPF (<i>Public Provident Fund</i>) in the name of self, spouse or children</p> <p>GPF (<i>General Provident Fund</i>)</p> <p>Five year Bank or Post office Tax saving Deposits</p> <p>NSC (<i>National Savings Certificates</i>)</p> <p>ELSS (Equity Linked Saving Schemes) of Mutual Funds</p> <p>Tuition Fees (For maximum of two children)</p> <p>Principal repayment of Home Loan</p> <p>NPS (<i>National Pension System</i>)</p> <p>Life Insurance Premium (for self, spouse or children)</p> <p><u>Sukanya Samridhi</u> Account Deposit Scheme</p>
80 CCC	<p>Contribution to annuity plan of LIC (<i>Life Insurance Corporation of India</i>) or any other Life Insurance Company for receiving pension. The maximum allowable deduction under this section is Rs 1.5 Lakh</p>
80CCD(1)	<p>Employees contribution to the pension scheme notified by the Central Government (NPS), subject to a maximum of 10% of salary (Salary includes Dearness Allowance but excludes all other Allowances and Perquisites)</p>
80CCD (1B)	<p>Shall be allowed a deduction, whether or not any deduction has been allowed under section 80CCD(1), of the deposit made in a pension scheme notified by the Central Government (NPS) which shall not exceed ₹ 50,000.</p>
80CCD (2)	<p>Employers' contribution to the Pension (NPS) account of the employee shall be allowed as a deduction, subject to a maximum of 14% of salary (Salary includes Dearness Allowance but excludes all other Allowances and Perquisites).</p> <p>Note:- Employers contribution to the NPS account of the employee should be included under Gross salary of the employee (Section 17)</p>
80CCE	<p>The aggregate amount of deductions under section 80C, section 80CCC and sub-section (1) of section 80CCD shall not, in any case, exceed ₹1,50,000</p>
80 CCG	<p>A maximum deduction of Rs 25,000 per year is allowed for first time retail investors whose gross total income does not exceed ₹12 lakh for investment in listed equity shares or listed units of an equity oriented fund in accordance with a scheme, as may be notified by the Central Government, 50% of investment is eligible for deduction subject to a maximum of ₹25000, subject to further conditions specified therein.</p>
80D	<p>Section 80D of the Income Tax Act permits deductions on amounts spent by any mode other than cash to effect or to keep in force an insurance on the health of the assessee or his family/parents, or any contribution made to the Central Government Health Scheme, or medical expenditure, subjects to limits/conditions specified therein.</p>

80DD	<p>Deduction in respect of maintenance including medical treatment of a dependant who is a person with disability.</p> <p>(a) any expenditure for the medical treatment (including nursing), training and rehabilitation of a dependant, being a person with disability; or</p> <p>(b) paid or deposited any amount under a scheme framed in this behalf by the Life Insurance Corporation or any other insurer or the Administrator or the specified company subject to the conditions specified in the section for the maintenance of a dependant, being a person with disability,</p> <p>Provides provisions for tax deductions of Rs 75,000 for normal disability (40%) and Rs 1.25 lakh for severe disability (80% and more).</p>
80DDB	<p>Deduction in respect of the expense incurred for medical treatment of specified disease or ailment for self or a dependant. The permitted deduction is limited to ₹40,000, if the treatment is for a senior citizen ₹1,00,000.</p>
80E	<p>Deduction in respect of interest on loan taken from any financial institution or any approved charitable institution for the purpose of pursuing higher education of self, spouse and children. Deduction is admissible for 8 consecutive years.</p>
80EE	<p>The deduction up to ₹ 50,000 is allowed for interest payable on loan taken from any financial institution for the purpose of acquisition of a residential property subject to the following conditions:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Value of the house should be ₹ 50 lakh or less Loan taken for the house must be ₹35 lakh or less The loan must be sanctioned by a financial institution or a housing finance company The loan must be sanctioned between 01-04-2016 to 31-03-2017 As of the date of the sanction of the loan, no other house property should be owned by the employee <p>It is over and above the ₹ 2 lakh limit under Section 24 of the Income Tax Act.</p>
80 EEA	<p>Additional Interest upto ₹1,50,000 on Home Loan for 1st residential house property.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For loans sanctioned between 01-04-2019 to 31-03-2022; Stamp duty value of property should not exceed ₹ 45 lakh; Deduction of interest cannot be claimed under any other provision of the Act.
80 EEB	<p>Interest on loan for purchase of electric vehicle upto ₹ 1,50,000/-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Loan has been sanctioned by a Financial Institution (including NBFC) between 01-04-2019 to 31-03-2023; and The assessee does not own any other Electric Vehicle on the date of sanction of loan. No deduction for this interest is allowed in any other sections of IT Act
80G	<p>Deduction in respect of donations to certain funds, charitable institutions, etc. (eligible for deduction upto either 100% or 50% with or without restriction) subject to limits/conditions specified in the section.</p> <p>100% deductions without any limit: Donations to funds like National</p>

	Defence Fund, Prime Minister's Relief Fund, National Illness Assistance Fund, etc. qualify for 100% deduction on the amount donated.
80TTA	Deductions upto ₹ 10,000 in respect of interest on Deposits in Savings Accounts.
80U	Deduction in case of a person with disability. A person, who, at any time during the previous year, is certified by the medical authority to be a person with disability, there shall be allowed a deduction of a sum of ₹75,000 (for whom with severe disability the deduction is ₹1.25 lakh) subject to conditions prescribed in the section.