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## ITR-1 (Sahaj) can be filed if your income is below Rs 50 lakh; Check if you are eligible or not









Individuals who are Resident but Not Ordinarily Resident (RNOR) or Non-Resident (NR) Individuals earning agricultural income surpassing Rs 5,000. Individuals having income from more than one house properties Individuals having losses brought forward / to be carried forward under the heads of income- 'House Property' Individuals having losses under the heads of income- 'Other Sources' Individuals who wish to claim deductions under the heads of income-'Income from Other Sources' (other than a deduction from family pension) Individuals having income from business or profession, capital gains (even for minuscule gains or losses) Individuals having assets abroad including financial interests in entities located outside India Individuals having income from foreign sources Individuals holding directorship in any company, Individuals holding unlisted equity shares, Individuals claiming foreign tax credits, Individuals in whose case TDS under section 194N is deducted (cash withdrawal exceeding Rs 1 crore in a financial year)

- Individuals having deferred income tax on ESOPs received from eligible start-ups
- Also, if you need to claim tax exemption on long-term capital gains arising from the sale of a house then you need to file an ITR-2 form, you cannot use ITR-1 in this case.

## Some aspects to know about filing ITR-1

- According to Kale, here's what you need to know about filing ITR-1
  - ITR-1 requires no attachments: No attachments are required with ITR-1 but one should compile all necessary documents essential for filing ITR, such as bank statements, interest certificates, Form 16, Forms 16A, Form 26AS, Annual Information Statement (AIS) and investment proofs.
- ITR-1 cannot be filed even if there is Re 1 of capital gains or losses: Even
  if you have miniscule capital gains or losses, whether short-term or longterm, ITR-1 would not be applicable; hence, correctly identify the suitable
  return form.