

Section Mapping		
Section Number of Income-tax Act, 1961	Section heading as per Income-tax Act, 1961	Section number as per latest draft
1	Short title, extent and commencement.	1
2	Definitions.	2
2(15)(Proviso)	Definitions.	346
3	Previous year" defined.	3
4	Charge of income-tax.	4
5	Scope of total income.	5
5A	Apportionment of income between spouses governed by Portuguese Civil Code.	10
6	Residence in India.	6
7	Income deemed to be received.	7(1)
8	Dividend income.	7(2)
9	Income deemed to accrue or arise in India.	9
9A	Certain activities not to constitute business connection in India.	9(12)
9B	Income on receipt of capital asset or stock in trade by specified person from specified entity.	8
10	Incomes not included in total income.	11
10(1)	Agricultural income.	Schedule II(Table: S. No. 1)
10(2)	Any sum received by a member from Hindu undivided family.	Schedule III(Table: S.No 1)
10(2A)	Any sum received by a partner towards his share in the total income of the firm.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 2)
10(4)(ii)	Any income by way of interest in NRE account.	Schedule IV(Table: S. No. 1)
10(4D)	Any income accrued or arisen to, or received, as a result of transfer of capital asset referred to in section 47 (viiiab).	Schedule VI(Table: S.No. 1)
10(4D)(b)	Any income accrued or arisen to, or received, as a result of transfer of securities (other than shares in a company resident in India).	Schedule VI(Table: S. No. 2)
10(4D)(c)10(4D)(d)	Any income from securities issued by a non-resident.	Schedule VI(Table: S. No. 3)
10(4D)(e)10(4D)(f)	Any income from a securitisation trust, which is chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".	Schedule VI(Table: S. No. 4)
10(4E)	Any income accrued or arisen to, or received as a result of—(a) transfer of non-deliverable forward contracts or offshore derivative instruments or over-the-counter derivatives; or(b) distribution of income on offshore derivative instruments.	Schedule VI(Table: S. No. 5)
10(4F)	Any income by way of royalty or interest on account of lease of an aircraft or a ship in a tax year.	Schedule VI(Table: S. No.6)
10(4G)	Any income received from— (a) portfolio of securities or financial products or funds, managed or administered by any portfolio manager on behalf of the non-resident; or (b) such activity carried out by such person, as may be notified by the Central Government.	Schedule VI(Table: S. No. 7)
10(4H)	Any income by way of Capital gains arising from the transfer of equity shares of domestic company.	Schedule VI(Table: S. No. 8)
10(5)	The value of any travel concession or assistance.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 8)
10(6)	Any remuneration received for service in the capacity as an official mentioned in column (2).	Schedule IV(Table: S. No. 2)
10(6)(vi)	Any remuneration received as an employee for services rendered by him during his stay in India.	Schedule IV(Table: S. No. 3)
10(6)(viii)	Any income chargeable under the head "Sal-aries", received or due as remuneration for services rendered in connection with his employment on a foreign ship.	Schedule IV(Table: S. No. 4)
10(6)(xi)	Any remuneration received as an employee of the Government of a foreign State	Schedule IV(Table: S. No. 5)
10(6A)	Any income falling under clauses 6A, 6B, 6BB of section 10.	Schedule IV(Table: S. No.14)
10(6C)	Any income arising by way of royalty or fees for technical services.	Schedule IV(Table: S. No. 6)
10(6D)	Any income arising by way of royalty from, or fees for technical services rendered in or outside India.	Schedule IV(Table: S. No. 7)
10(7)	Any allowances or perquisites paid or allowed as such outside India by the Government.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 9)
10(10BC)	Any amount received or receivable from the Central Government or a State Government or a local authority by way of compensation on account of any disaster.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 3)
10(10CC)	Income in the nature of a perquisite	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 10)
10(10D)	Any sum received under a life insurance policy, including the sum allocated by way of bonus on such policy.	Schedule II(Table: S. No. 2)
10(11)	Any amount payable from a provident fund to which the Provi-dent Funds Act, 1925 (19 of 1925) applies, or from any other provident fund set up by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf.	Schedule II(Table: S. No. 3)
10(11A)	Any payment from any account opened in accordance with the Sukanya Samridhhi Account Rules, 2014 made under the Government Savings Promotion Act, 1873 (5 of 1873).	Schedule II(Table: S. No. 5)
10(12)	The accumulated balance due and becoming payable to an employee participating in a recognised provident fund to the extent provided in paragraph 8 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule	Schedule II(Table: S. No. 4)
10(12A)	Any payment from the National Pension System Trust.	Schedule II(Table: S. No. 6)
10(12B)	Any payment from the National Pension System Trust under the pension scheme referred to in section 80CCD.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 4)

10(12C)	Any payment from the Agniveer Corpus Fund to a person enrolled under the Agnipath Scheme or to his nominee.	Schedule II(Table: S. No. 7)
10(13)	Any payment from an approved superannuation fund.	Schedule II(Table: S. No. 8)
10(13A)	Any special allowance from employer.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 11)
10(14)(i)	Any special allowance or benefit.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 12)
10(14)(ii)	Any other allowance.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 13)
10(15)(i)	Income by way of interest, premium on redemption or other payment on such securities, bonds, annuity certificates, savings certificates, other certificates issued by the Central Government and deposits.	Schedule II(Table: S. No. 11)
10(15)(iic)	Any interest income falling under clause (15)(iic) of section 10	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 38)
10(15)(iii)	Any interest income covered under clause (15)(iii) of section 10.	Schedule II(Table: S. No. 16)
10(15)(iiia)10(15)(iiib)10(15)(iiic)10(15)(iva)10(15)(ivb)	Any interest income falling under clauses 15A, (15)(iiia), (15)(iiib), (15)(iiic), (15)(iv)(a) or (15)(iv)(b) of section 10 .	Schedule IV(Table: S. No. 14)
10(15)(iv)(c)10(15)(iv)(d)10(15)(iv)(e)10(15)(iv)(f)	Any interest income covered under clauses (15)(iv)(c), (15)(iv)(d), (15)(iv)(e) and (15)(iv)(f) of section 10.	Schedule II(Table: S. No. 16)
10(15)(iv)(fa)	Any interest ncome falling under clause (15)(iv)(fa) of section 10.	Schedule IV(Table: S. No. 14)
10(15)(iv)(g)10(15)(iv)(h)	Any interest income covered under clauses (15)(iv)(g) and (15)(iv)(h) of section 10.	Schedule II(Table: S. No. 16)
10(15)(i)	Any interest income falling under clause 15(i) of section 10.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 38)
10(15)(vi)	Interest on Gold Deposit Bonds issued under the Gold Deposit Scheme, 1999 or deposit certificates issued under the Gold Monetisation Scheme, 2015 notified by the Central Government.	Schedule II(Table: S. No. 12)
10(15)(vii)	Interest on bonds issued by a local authority or by a State Pooled Finance Entity	Schedule II(Table: S. No. 13)
10(15)(viii)	Interest received.	Schedule IV(Table: S. No. 8)
10(15)(ix)	Interest payable.	Schedule VI(Table: S. No. 12)
10(15A)	Any income falling under clauses (15A) of section 10.	Schedule IV(Table: S. No. 14)
10(15B)	Income from lease rentals, by whatever name called, of a cruise ship.	Schedule IV(Table: S. No. 9)
10(16)	Scholarships.	Schedule II(Table: S. No. 9)
10(17)	Daily allowance received.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 5)
10(17)(ii)	Any allowance received.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 6)
10(17)(iii)	Any constituency allowance received.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 7)
10(17A)	Any payment made, whether in cash or in kind for any award or reward.	Schedule II(Table: S. No. 10)
10(18)(i)	Pension received.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 14)
10(18)(ii)	Family pension received.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 15)
10(19)	Family pension received.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 16)
10(19A)	Any income falling under clause (19A) of section 10.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 38)
10(20)	The income which is chargeable under the head "Income from house property", "Capital gains" or "Income from other sources" or from a trade or business.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 22)
10(21)	Any income of a research association.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 23)
10(23A)	Any income (other than income chargeable under the head "Income from house property" or any income re-ceived for rendering any specific services or income by way of interest or dividends derived from its investments).	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 24)
10(23AA)	Any regimental Fund or Non-public Fund established by the armed forces of the Union.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 1)
10(23AAA)	Any fund established for such purposes as may be notified by the Board for the welfare of employees or their dependants and such employees are members of such fund.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 2)
10(23AAB)	Any fund, by whatever name called, set up by the Life Insurance Corporation of India on or after the 1st day of August, 1996 or any other insurer under a pension scheme.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 3)
10(23B)	Any income attributable to the business of production, sale, or marketing, of khadi or products of village industries	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 25)
10(23BB)	An authority (whether known as the Khadi and Village Industries Board or by any other name).	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 4)
10(23BAA)	Any body or authority (whether or not a body corporate or corporation sole) established, constituted or appointed by or under any Central Act or State Act or Provincial Act.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 5)
10(23BBB)	Any income derived in India by way of interest, dividends or Capital gains from investments made	Schedule IV(Table: S. No. 10)
10(23BBC)	SAARC Fund for Regional Projects set up by Colombo Declaration.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 6)
10(23BBE)	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 7)
10(23BBG)	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 8)
10(23BBH)	Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India).	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 9)
10(23C)(i)	The Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or the Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund (PM CARES FUND).	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 10)
10(23C)(ii)	The Prime Minister's Fund (Promotion of Folk Art)	Schedule VII(Table: S. No.11)
10(23C)(iii)	The Prime Minister's Aid to Students Fund.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 12)
10(23C)(iiia)	The National Foundation for Communal Harmony.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 13)
10(23C)(iiiaa)	The Swachh Bharat Kosh, set up by the Central Government.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 14)
10(23C)(iiiaaa)	The Clean Ganga Fund set up by the Central Government.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 15)

10(23C)(iiiiaaa)	The Chief Minister's Relief Fund or the Lieutenant Governor's Relief Fund in respect of any State or Union territory as referred to in section 80G(2)(a)(iihf).	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 16)
10(23C)(iiiab)	Any University or other educational institution wholly or substantially financed by the Government	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 17)
10(23C)(iiiic)	Any hospital or other institution wholly or substantially financed by the Government.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 18)
10(23C)(iiid)10(23C)(iii ae)	(a) Any University or other educational institution;(b) any hospital or other institution.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 19)
10(23D)(i)	A Mutual Fund registered under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 20)
10(23D)(ii)	Any Mutual Fund set up by a public sector bank or a public financial institution or authorised by the Reserve Bank of India.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 21)
10(23DA)	Any income from the activity of securitisation	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 26)
10(23EA)	Any income, by way of contributions received from recognised stock exchanges and the members thereof.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 27)
10(23EC)	Any income, by way of contributions received from commodity exchanges and the members thereof.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 28)
10(23ED)	Any income, by way of contributions received from a depository.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 29)
10(23EE)	(a) Any income by way of contribution received from specified persons;(b) any income by way of penalties imposed by the recognised clearing corporation and credited to the Core Settlement Guarantee Fund; or(c) any income from investment made by the Fund.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 30)
10(23F)	Any income falling under clauses (23F) and (23FA) of section 10	Schedule V(Table: S. No. 8)
10(23FB)	any income from investment in a venture capital undertaking .	Schedule V(Table: S. No. 6)
10(23FBA)	Any income other than the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".	Schedule V(Table: S. No. 1)
10(23FBB)	Any income referred to in section 115UB, accruing or arising to, or received being that proportion of income which is of the same nature as income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".	Schedule V(Table: S. No. 2)
10(23FBC)	Any income accruing or arising to, or received from a specified fund or on transfer of units in a specified fund	Schedule VI(Table: S. No. 9)
10(23FC)	Any income by way of— (a) interest received or receivable from a special purpose vehicle; or (b) dividend received or receivable from a special purpose vehicle.	Schedule V(Table: S. No. 3)
10(23FCA)	Any income by way of renting or leasing or letting out any real estate asset owned directly by such business trust.	Schedule V(Table: S. No. 4)
10(23FD)	Any distributed income referred to in section 115UA, other than—(a) that proportion of the income which is of the same nature; or(b) interest received or receivable from a special purpose vehicle by the business trust; or(c) dividend received or receivable from a special purpose vehicle by the business trust (in a case where the special purpose vehicle has exercised the option under section 115BAA); or(d) income of a business trust by way of renting or leasing or letting out any real estate asset owned directly by such business trust.	Schedule V(Table: S. No. 5)
10(23FE)	Any income of the nature of—(a) dividend;(b) interest;(c) any sum referred to in section 56(2)(xii); or (d) long-term capital gains, arising from an investment made by a specified person in India, whether in the form of debt or share capital or unit	Schedule V(Table: S. No. 7)
10(23FF)	Any income of the nature of Capital gains, arising or received on account of transfer of share of a company resident in India.	Schedule VI(Table: S. No. 10)
10(24)	Any income chargeable under the heads "Income from house property" and "Income from other sources"	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 31)
10(25)(i)	Any interest on securities, and any capital gains of the fund arising from the sale, exchange or transfer of such securities.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 32)
10(25)(ii)	A recognised provident fund.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 22)
10(25)(iii)	An approved superannuation fund.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 23)
10(25)(iv)	An approved gratuity fund.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 24)
10(25)(v)	Deposit-linked Insurance Fund established under section 3G of the Coal Mines Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 25)
10(25)(v)(b)	Deposit-linked Insurance Fund established under section 6C of Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 26)
10(25A)	Employees' State Insurance Fund set up under the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 27)
10(26)	Any income which accrues or arises— (a) from any source in the areas or States mentioned in column (3), or (b) by way of dividend or interest on securities;	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 19)
10(26AAA)	Any income which accrues or arises— (a) from any source in the State of Sikkim; or (b) by way of dividend or interest on securities.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 20)
10(26AAB)	An agricultural produce market committee or board constituted under any law	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 28)
10(26B)	A corporation established by a Central Act or State Act or Provincial Act or of any other body, institution or association (being a body, institution or association wholly financed by the Government).	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 29)
10(26BB)	A corporation established by the Central Government or any State Government for promoting the interests of the members of a minority community	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 30)
10(26BBB)	Any corporation established by a Central Act or State Act or Provincial Act for the welfare and economic upliftment of ex-servicemen being the citizens of India.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 31)

10(27)	Any co-operative society formed for promoting the interests of the members of either the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, or both	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 32)
10(29A)(a)	Coffee Board constituted under section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942.	Schedule VII(Table: 33)
10(29A)(b)	Rubber Board constituted under section 4(1) of the Rubber Board Act, 1947.	Schedule VII(Table: 34)
10(29A)(c)	Tea Board established under section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 5)
10(29A)(d)	Tobacco Board constituted under the Tobacco Board Act, 1975.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 36)
10(29A)(e)	Marine Products Export Development Authority established under section 4 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 37)
10(29A)(f)	Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority established under section 4 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Act, 1985	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 38)
10(29A)(g)	Spices Board constituted under section 3(1) of the Spices Board Act, 1986.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 39)
10(29A)(h)	New Pension System Trust established on the 27th day of February, 2008 under the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 40)
10(30)10(31)	The amount of any subsidy received from or through the concerned Board under a scheme	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 21)
10(32)	Any income includible in the total income under section 64(1A).	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 17)
10(33)	Any income arising from the transfer of a capital asset, being a unit of the Unit Scheme, 1964 referred to in Schedule I to the Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 2002 (58 of 2002).	Schedule II(Table: S. No. 14)
10(34B)	Any income by way of dividends from a company being a Unit of an International Financial Services Centre primarily engaged in the business of leasing of an aircraft	Schedule VI(Table: S. No. 11)
10(36)	Any income covered under clause (36) of section 10.	Schedule II(Table: S. No. 16)
10(37)	Any income chargeable under the head "Capital gains" arising from the transfer of agricultural land.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 18)
10(39)	Any income of the nature and to the extent, arising from the international sporting event held in India.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 33)
10(40)	Any income falling under clause (40) of section 10.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 38)
10(42)	Any income, of the nature and to the extent, which the Central Government may notify in this behalf.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 34)
10(43)	Any amount received as a loan, either in lump sum or in instalment, in a transaction of reverse mortgage referred to in section 47(xvi).	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 35)
10(44)	New Pension System Trust established on the 27th day of February, 2008 under the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 41)
10(46)	Any income of the nature and to the extent which the Central Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 36)
10(46A)	Any body or authority or Board or Trust or Commission, not being a company, which has been established or constituted by or under a Central Act or State Act with one or more of the following purposes, namely:-- (a) dealing with and satisfying the need for housing accommodation; (b) planning, development or improvement of cities, towns and villages; (c) regulating, or regulating and developing, any activity for the benefit of the general public; or (d) regulating any matter, for the benefit of the general public, arising out of the object for which it has been created.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 42)
10(46B)(i)	National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited, being a company established and wholly financed by the Central Government for the purposes of operating credit guarantee funds established and wholly financed by the Central Government	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 43)
10(46B)(ii)	A credit guarantee fund established and wholly financed by the Central Government and managed by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 44)
10(46B)(iii)	Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises, being a trust created by the Central Government and the Small Industries Development Bank of India established under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989 (39 of 1989)	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 45)
10(47)	An infrastructure debt fund.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 46)
10(48)	Any income received in India in Indian currency.	Schedule IV(Table: S. No. 11)
10(48A)	Any income accruing or arising on account of storage of crude oil in a facility in India and sale of such crude oil to any person resident in India.	Schedule IV(Table: S. No. 12)
10(48B)	Any income accruing or arising to on account of sale of leftover stock of crude oil, if any, from the facility in India after the expiry of the agreement or arrangement referred to against serial number 12 or on termination of the said agreement or arrangement	Schedule IV(Table: S. No. 13)
10(48C)	Any income accruing or arising as a result of arrangement for replenishment of crude oil stored in its storage facility in pursuance of the directions of the Central Government in this behalf.	Schedule III(Table: S. No. 37)
10(48D)	An institution established for financing the infrastructure and development set up under an Act of Parliament	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 47)
10(48E)	A developmental financing institution, licensed by the Reserve Bank of India under an Act of Parliament referred to against serial number 47.	Schedule VII(Table: S. No. 48)
10(50)(i)	Any income arising from any specified service provided on or after the date on which the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Finance Act, 2016 comes into force and chargeable to equalisation levy under that Chapter.	Schedule II(Table: S. No. 15)
10A	Special provision in respect of newly established undertakings in free trade zone, etc.	Redundant

10AA	Special provisions in respect of newly established Units in Special Economic Zones.	144
10B	Special provisions in respect of newly established hundred per cent export-oriented undertakings.	Redundant
10BA	Special provisions in respect of export of certain articles or things.	Redundant
10BB	Meaning of computer programmes in certain cases.	Redundant
10C	Special provision in respect of certain industrial undertakings in North-Eastern Region.	Redundant
11(1)(a)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	336
11(1)(b)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	336
11(1)(c)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	338(a)
11(1)(d)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	338(b)
11(1)(d)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	339
11(1)(Explanation)(1)(1)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	335(c)
11(1)(Explanation)(1)(2)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	Omitted
11(1)(Explanation)(2)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	341(1)(c)
11(1)(Explanation)(3)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	341(1)(a)(iii)
11(1)(Explanation)(3A)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	340
11(1)(Explanation)(3B)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	337(Table: S. No. 5)
11(1)(Explanation)(4)(i)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	341(4)
11(1)(Explanation)(4)(i) (Proviso)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	341(2)(a)
11(1)(Explanation)(4)(ii)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	341(4)
11(1)(Explanation)(4)(ii) (Proviso)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	341(2)(b)
11(1)(Explanation)(4)(iii))	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	341(1)(b)
11(1)(Explanation)(5)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	341(3)(b)
11(1A)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	Omitted
11(1B)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	Omitted
11(2)(a)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	342(1)
11(2)(b)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	342(4)
11(2)(c)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	342(1)
11(2)(Proviso)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	342(3)
11(2)(Explanation)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	342(2)
11(3)(a)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	337(Table: S. No. 6)
11(3)(b)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	337(Table: S. No. 4)
11(3)(c)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	337(Table: S. No. 8)
11(3)(d)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	337(Table: S. No.9)
11(3A)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	342(5)
11(3A)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	342(6)
11(3A)(1st Proviso)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	342(2)
11(3A)(2nd Proviso)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	342(7)
11(4)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	344
11(4A)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	345
11(5)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	350
11(6)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	341(3)(a)
11(7)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	333
11(Explanation)	Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.	341(1)(a)(i)
12(1)	Income of trusts or institutions from contributions.	335(c)
12(2)	Income of trusts or institutions from contributions.	337(Table: S. No. 2)
12(3)	Income of trusts or institutions from contributions.	Redundant
12A(1)(ac)	Conditions for applicability of sections 11 and 12.	332(3)
12A(1)(ac)(Proviso)	Conditions for applicability of sections 11 and 12.	332(4)
12A(1)(ac)(Proviso)	Conditions for applicability of sections 11 and 12.	332(9)
12A(1)(b)	Conditions for applicability of sections 11 and 12.	347
12A(1)(b)	Conditions for applicability of sections 11 and 12.	348
12A(1)(ba)	Conditions for applicability of sections 11 and 12.	349
12A(2)	Conditions for applicability of sections 11 and 12.	332(3)
12AA	Procedure for registration.	Omitted
12AB(1)	Procedure for fresh registration.	332(7)
12AB(2)	Procedure for fresh registration.	Redundant
12AB(3)	Procedure for fresh registration.	332(3)
12AB(4)	Procedure for fresh registration.	351(2)
12AB(4)(Explanation)	Procedure for fresh registration.	351(1)
12AB(5)	Procedure for fresh registration.	351(3)
12AC	Merger of charitable trusts or institutions in certain cases.	352(5)(Table: Sl. No. 8.B)



13(1)(a)	Section 11 not to apply in certain case.	351(1)(c)
13(1)(b)	Section 11 not to apply in certain case.	351(1)(d)
13(1)(c)	Section 11 not to apply in certain case.	337(Table: S. No. 2)
13(1)(d)	Section 11 not to apply in certain case.	350
13(10)	Section 11 not to apply in certain case.	353
13(11)	Section 11 not to apply in certain case.	353
13(2)	Section 11 not to apply in certain case.	337(Table: S. No. 2)
13(3)	Section 11 not to apply in certain case.	355(j)
13(4)	Section 11 not to apply in certain case.	Redundant
13(5)	Section 11 not to apply in certain case.	Redundant
13(6)	Section 11 not to apply in certain case.	Redundant
13(7)	Section 11 not to apply in certain case.	Redundant
13(8)	Section 11 not to apply in certain case.	346
13(9)	Section 11 not to apply in certain case.	342(1)
13 Explanation (1)	Section 11 not to apply in certain case.	355(i)
13 Explanation (2)	Section 11 not to apply in certain case.	351(1)(d)
13 Explanation (3)	Section 11 not to apply in certain case.	355(n)
NEW	N.A.	332(1)
NEW	N.A.	332(2)
NEW	N.A.	332(6)
NEW	N.A.	335
NEW	N.A.	343
NEW	N.A.	334
NEW	N.A.	335
NEW	N.A.	355
13A	Special provision relating to incomes of political parties.	12
13B	Special provisions relating to voluntary contributions received by electoral trust.	12
14	Heads of Income.	13
14A	Expenditure incurred in relation to income not includible in total income.	14
15	Salaries.	15
16	Deductions from salaries.	19
17(1)	"Salary", "perquisite" and "profits in lieu of salary" defined.	16
17(2)	"Salary", "perquisite" and "profits in lieu of salary" defined.	17
17(3)	"Salary", "perquisite" and "profits in lieu of salary" defined.	18
18	[Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
19	[Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
20	[Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
21	[Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
22	Income from house property.	20
23	Annual value how determined.	21
24	Deductions from income from house property.	22
25	Amounts not deductible from income from house property.	23
25A	Special provision for arrears of rent and unrealised rent received subsequently.	23
26	Property owned by co-owners.	24
27	"Owner of house property", "annual charge", etc., defined.	25
28	Profits and gains of business or profession.	26
29	Manner of computing profits and gains of business or profession.	27
30	Rent, rates, taxes, repairs and insurance for buildings.	28
31	Repairs and insurance of machinery, plant and furniture.	28
32	Depreciation.	33
32A	Investment Allowance.	Redundant
32AB	Investment deposit account.	Redundant
32AC	Investment in new plant or machinery.	Redundant
32AD	Investment in new plant or machinery in notified backward areas in certain States.	Redundant
33	Development Rebate.	Redundant
33A	Development Allowance.	Redundant
33AB	Tea development account, coffee development account and rubber development account.	48, Schedule IX
33ABA	Site Restoration Fund.	49, Schedule X
33AC	Reserves for shipping business.	Redundant
33B	Rehabilitation allowance	Redundant
34	Conditions for development allowance and development rebate	Redundant
34A	Restriction on unabsorbed depreciation and unabsorbed investment allowance for limited period in case of certain domestic companies.	Redundant
35	Expenditure on scientific research.	45
35A	Expenditure on acquisition of patent rights or copyrights.	Redundant
35AB	Expenditure on know-how.	Redundant
35ABA	Expenditure for obtaining right to use spectrum for telecommunication services.	52
35ABB	Expenditure for obtaining license to operate telecommunication services.	52

35AC	Expenditure on eligible projects or scheme.	Redundant
35AD	Deduction in respect of expenditure on specified business.	46
35B	Export Market Development Allowance.	Redundant
35C	Agricultural development allowance.	Omitted
35CC	Rural Development Allowance.	Redundant
35CCA	Expenditure by way of payment to associations and institutions for carrying out rural development programmes.	Redundant
35CCB	Expenditure by way of payment to associations and institutions for carrying out programmes of conservation of natural resources.	Redundant
35CCC	Expenditure on agricultural extension project.	47
35CCD	Expenditure on skill development project.	47
35D	Amortisation of certain preliminary expenses.	44
35DD	Amortisation of expenditure in case of amalgamation or demerger.	52
35DDA	Amortisation of expenditure incurred under voluntary retirement scheme.	52
35E	Deduction for expenditure on prospecting, etc for certain minerals.	51
36	Other Deductions.	29, 30, 31, 32
37	General.	34
38	Building, etc., partly used for business, etc., or not exclusively used.	28,33
39	Managing Agency commission.	Redundant
40	Amounts not deductible.	35
40A	Expenses or payments not deductible in certain circumstances.	29, 32, 36
41	Profits chargeable to tax.	38
42	Special provisions for deductions in the case of business for prospecting, etc. For mineral oils.	54
43	Definitions of certain terms relevant to income from profits and gains of business or profession.	39, 41, 66
43A	Special provisions consequential to change in rate of exchange of currency.	42
43AA	Taxation of foreign exchange fluctuation.	43
43B	Certain deductions to be only on actual payments.	37
43C	Special provision for computation of cost of acquisition of certain assets.	40
43CA	Special provision for full value of consideration for transfer of assets other than capital assets in certain cases	53
43CB	Computation of income from construction and service contracts.	57
43D	Special provision in case of income of public financial institutions, [public companies,], etc.	56
44	Insurance business.	55
44A	Special provision in the case of trade, profession or similar association.	50
44AA	Maintenance of accounts by certain persons carrying on profession or business.	62
44AB	Audit of accounts by certain persons carrying on profession or business.	63
44AC	Special provision for computing profits and gains from business of trading in certain goods.	Redundant
44AD	Special provision for computing profits and gains of business on presumptive basis.	58
44ADA	Special provision for computing profits and gains of profession on presumptive basis.	58
44AE	Special provision for computing profits and gains of business of plying, hiring or leasing goods carriages .	58
44AF	Special provision for computing profits and gains of retail business .	Redundant
44B	Special provision for computing profits and gains of shipping business in the case of non-residents.	61
44BB	Special provision for computing profits and gains in connection with the business of exploration, etc. Of mineral oils.	61
44BBA	Special provision for computing profits and gains of the business of operation of aircraft in the case of non-residents.	61
44BBB	Special provision for computing profits and gains of foreign companies engaged in the business of civil constructions, etc. In certain turnkey power projects.	61
44BBC	Special provision for computing profits and gains of the business of operation of cruise ships in the case of non-residents.	61
44BBD	Special provision for computing profits and gains of non-residents engaged in business of providing services or technology for setting up an electronics manufacturing facility or in connection with manufacturing or producing electronic goods, article or thing in India.	61
44C	Deduction of head office expenditure in the case of non-residents.	60
44D	Special provision for computing income by way of royalties, etc., in the case of foreign companies.	Redundant
44DA	Special provision for computing income by way of royalties, etc., in the case of non-residents.	59
44DB	Special provision for computing deductions in the case of business reorganization of co-operative banks.	65
45	Capital gains.	67
46	Capital gains on distribution of assets by companies in liquidation.	68
46A	Capital gains on purchase by company of its own shares or other specified securities.	69



47	Transactions not regarded as transfer.	70
47A	Withdrawal of exemption in certain cases.	71
48	Mode of computation of capital gains.	72
49	Cost with reference to certain modes of acquisition.	73
50	Special provision for computation of capital gains in case of depreciable assets.	74
50A	Special provision for cost of acquisition in case of depreciable asset.	75
50AA	Special provision for computation of capital gains in case of Market Linked Debenture.	76
50B	Special provision for computation of capital gains in case of slump sale.	77
50C	Special provision for full value of consideration in certain cases.	78
50CA	Special provision for full value of consideration for transfer of share other than quoted share.	79
50D	Fair market value considered to be full value of consideration in certain cases.	80
51	Advance money received.	81
52	Consideration for transfer in cases of understatement. [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
53	Exemption of capital gains from a residential house.[Omitted by the Finance Act, 1992, w.e.f. 1-4-1993.]	Omitted
54	Profit on sale of property used for residence.	82
54A	Relief of tax on capital gains in certain cases. [Omitted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971, w.e.f. 1-4-1972. Original section was inserted by the Finance Act, 1965, w.e.f. 1-4-1965. The Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1989 has deleted section 54A, dealing with relief of tax on capital gains on transfer of property held under trust for charitable or religious purposes or by certain institution, earlier inserted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1989.]	Omitted
54B	Capital gains on transfer of land used for agricultural purposes not to be charged in certain cases	83
54C	Capital gain on transfer of jewellery held for personal use not to be charged in certain cases.[Omitted by the Finance Act, 1976, w.e.f. 1-4-1976. Original section was inserted by the Finance Act, 1972, w.e.f. 1-4-1973.]	Omitted
54D	Capital gains on compulsory acquisition of lands and buildings not to be charged in certain cases.	84
54E	Capital gain on transfer of capital assets not to be charged in certain cases.	Omitted
54EA	Capital gain on transfer of long-term capital assets not to be charged in the case of investment in specified securities.	Omitted
54EB	Capital gain on transfer of long-term capital assets not to be charged in certain cases.	Omitted
54EC	Capital gains not to be charged on investment in certain bonds.	85
54ED	Capital gain on transfer of certain listed securities or unit not to be charged in certain cases.	Omitted
54EE	Capital gain not to be charged on investment in units of a specified fund.	Omitted
54F	Capital gains on transfer of certain capital assets not to be charged in case of investment in residential house.	86
54G	Exemption of capital gains on transfer of assets in cases of shifting of industrial undertaking from urban area.	87
54GA	Exemption of capital gains on transfer of assets in cases of shifting of industrial undertaking from urban area to any Special Economic Zone.	88
54GB	Capital gain on transfer of residential property not to be charged in certain cases.	Omitted
54H	Extension of time for acquiring new asset or depositing or investing amount of capital gains.	89
55	Meaning of "adjusted", "cost of improvement" and "cost of acquisition".	90
55A	Reference to Valuation Officer	91
56	Income from other sources.	92
57	Deductions.	93
58	Amounts not deductible.	94
59	Profits chargeable to tax.	95
60	Transfer of income where there is no transfer of assets.	96
61	Revocable transfer of assets.	97
62	Transfer irrevocable for a specified period.	97
63	"Transfer" and "revocable transfer" defined.	98
64	Income of individual to include income of spouse, minor child, etc.	99
65	Liability of person in respect of income included in the income of another person.	100
66	Total income.	101
67	Method of computing a partner's share in the income of the firm. [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1992, w.e.f. 1-4-1993.]	Omitted
67A	Method of computing a member's share in income of association of persons or body of individuals	309
68	Cash credits.	102
69	Unexplained investments.	103
69A	Unexplained money, etc.	104

69B	Amount of investments, etc., not fully disclosed in books of account.	103, 104
69C	Unexplained expenditure, etc.	105
69D	Amount borrowed or repaid on hundi.	106
NEW	N.A.	107
70	Set off of loss from one source against income from another source under the same head of income.	108
71	Set off of loss from one head against income from another.	109
71A	Transitional provisions for set off of loss under the head "Income from house property".	Omitted
71B	Carry forward and set off of loss from house property.	110
72	Carry forward and set off of business losses.	112
72A	Provisions relating to carry forward and set off of accumulated loss and unabsorbed depreciation allowance in amalgamation or demerger, etc.	116
72AA	Carry forward and set off of accumulated loss and unabsorbed depreciation allowance in scheme of amalgamation in certain cases.	117
72AB	Provisions relating to carry forward and set-off of accumulated loss and unabsorbed depreciation allowance in business reorganisation of co-operative banks.	118
73	Losses in speculation business.	113
73A	Carry forward and set off of losses by specified business.	114
74	Losses under the head "Capital gains".	111
74A	Losses from certain specified sources falling under the head "Income from other sources".	115
75	Losses of firms	Redundant
76	Order of detention.	Omitted
77	Detention in and release from prison.	Omitted
78	Carry forward and set off of losses in case of change in constitution of firm or on succession.	119
79	Carry forward and set off of losses in case of certain companies.	119
79A	No set off of losses consequent to search, requisition and survey.	120
80	Submission of return for losses.	121
80A	Deductions to be made in computing total income	122
80AA	Computation of deduction under section 80M.	Omitted
80AB.	Deductions to be made with reference to the income included in the gross total income.	Omitted
80AC.	Deduction not to be allowed unless return furnished.	Omitted
80B.	Definitions.	Omitted
80C	Deduction for insurance premia, deferred annuity, contributions to provident fund, etc.	123
80CC	Deduction in respect of investment in certain new shares. [Omitted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1996, w.r.e.f. 1-4-1993.]	Omitted
80CCA	Deduction in respect of deposits under National Savings Scheme or payment to a deferred annuity plan.	Omitted
80CCB	Deduction in respect of investment made under Equity Linked Savings Scheme.	Omitted
80CCC	Deduction in respect of contribution to certain pension funds.	Omitted
80CCD	Deduction in respect of employer contribution to pension scheme of Central Government	124
80CCE.	Limit on deductions under sections 80C, 80CCC and 80CCD.	Omitted
80CCF	Deduction in respect of subscription to long-term infrastructure bonds.	Omitted
80CCG	Deduction in respect of investment made under an equity savings scheme.	Omitted
80CCH	Deduction in respect of contribution to Agnipath Scheme.	125
80D	Deduction in respect of health insurance premia.	126
80DD	Deduction in respect of maintenance including medical treatment of a dependant who is a person with disability.	127
80DDB	Deduction in respect of medical treatment, etc.	128
80E	Deduction in respect of interest on loan taken for higher education.	129
80EE	Deduction in respect of interest on loan taken for certain house property.	130
80EEA	Deduction in respect of interest on loan taken for certain house property.	131
80EEB	Deduction in respect of purchase of electric vehicle.	132
80F	Deduction in respect of educational expenses in certain cases	Omitted
80FF	Deduction in respect of expenses on higher education in certain cases.	Omitted
80G	Deduction in respect of donations to certain funds, charitable institutions, etc.	133
80G(5)	Deduction in respect of donations to certain funds, charitable institutions, etc.	354(1)

80G(5)(Proviso)	Deduction in respect of donations to certain funds, charitable institutions, etc.	354(2)
80GG	Deductions in respect of rents paid.	134
80GGA	Deduction in respect of certain donations for scientific research or rural development.	135
80GGB	Deduction in respect of contributions given by companies to political parties.	136
80GGC	Deduction in respect of contributions given by any person to political parties.	137
80H	Deduction in case of new industrial undertakings employing displaced persons, etc. [Omitted by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975]	Omitted
80HH	Deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established industrial undertakings or hotel business in backward areas.	Omitted
80HHA	Deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established small-scale industrial undertakings in certain areas.	Omitted
80HHB.	Deduction in respect of profits and gains from projects outside India.	Omitted
80HHBA.	Deduction in respect of profits and gains from housing projects in certain cases.	Omitted
80HHC.	Deduction in respect of profits retained for export business.	Omitted
80HHD.	Deduction in respect of earnings in convertible foreign exchange.	Omitted
80HHE.	Deduction in respect of profits from export of computer software, etc.	Omitted
80HHF	Deduction in respect of profits and gains from export or transfer of film software, etc.	Omitted
80-I.	Deduction in respect of profits and gains from industrial undertakings after a certain date, etc.	Omitted
80-IA	Deductions in respect of profits and gains from industrial undertakings or enterprises engaged in infrastructure development, etc.	138
80-IAB	Deductions in respect of profits and gains by an undertaking or enterprise engaged in development of Special Economic Zone	139
80-IAC	Special provision in respect of specified business	140
80-IB	Deduction in respect of profits and gains from certain industrial undertakings	141
80-IBA	Deductions in respect of profits and gains from housing projects	142
80-IC	Special provisions in respect of certain undertakings or enterprises in certain special category States.	Omitted
80-ID.	Deduction in respect of profits and gains from business of hotels and convention centres in specified area.	Omitted
80-IE	Special provisions in respect of certain undertakings in North-Eastern States	143
80J	Deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established industrial undertakings or ships or hotel business in certain cases. [Omitted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1996.]	Omitted
80JJ	Deduction in respect of profits and gains from business of poultry farming. [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1997, w.e.f. 1-4-1998.]	Omitted
80JJA	Deduction for businesses engaged in collecting and processing of bio-degradable waste	145
80JJA	Deduction in respect of additional employee cost	146
80K	Deduction in respect of dividends attributable to profits and gains from new industrial undertakings or ships or hotel business. [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1986]	Omitted
80L	Deductions in respect of interest on certain securities, dividends, etc. [Omitted by the Finance Act, 2005]	Omitted
80LA	Deductions for income of Offshore Banking Units and Units of International Financial Services Centre	147
80M	Deduction in respect of certain inter-corporate dividends	148
80MM	Deduction in the case of an Indian company in respect of royalties, etc., received from any concern in India. [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1983]	Omitted
80N	Deduction in respect of dividends received from certain foreign companies. [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1985]	Omitted

80-O	Deduction in respect of royalties, etc., from certain foreign enterprises.	Redundant
80P	Deduction in respect of income of co-operative societies.	149
80PA	Deduction in respect of certain income of Producer Companies.	150
80Q.	Deduction in respect of profits and gains from the business of publication of books.	Omitted
80QQ	Deduction in respect of profits and gains from the business of publication of books. [Omitted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987]	Omitted
80QQA	Deduction in respect of professional income of authors of text books in Indian languages.	Omitted
80QQB	Deduction in respect of royalty income, etc, of authors of certain books other than text-books	151
80R	Deduction in respect of remuneration from certain foreign sources in the case of professors, teachers, etc.	Omitted
80RR	Deduction in respect of professional income from foreign sources in certain cases.	Omitted
80RRA	Deduction in respect of remuneration received for services rendered outside India.	Omitted
80RRB	Deduction in respect of royalty on patents	152
80S	Deduction in respect of compensation for termination of managing agency, etc., in the case of assesseees other than companies.	Omitted
80T	Deduction in respect of long-term capital gains in the case of assesseees other than companies.	Omitted
80TT	Deduction in respect of winnings from lottery.	Omitted
80TTA	Deduction for Interest on Deposits	153
80TTB	Deduction in respect of interest on deposits in case of senior citizens.	Omitted
80U	Deduction in case of a person with disability	154
80V	Deduction from gross total income of the parent in certain cases.	Omitted
80VV	Deduction in respect of expenses incurred in connection with certain proceedings under the Act.	Omitted
80VVA	[Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
81	Prohibition against arrest of women or minors, etc. [Omitted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967, w.e.f. 1-4-1968.]	Omitted
82	Officers deemed to be acting judicially. [Omitted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967, w.e.f. 1-4-1968.]	Omitted
83	Power to take evidence. [Omitted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967, w.e.f. 1-4-1968.]	Omitted
84	Continuance of certificate.[Omitted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967, w.e.f. 1-4-1968.]	Omitted
85	Procedure on death of defaulter. [Omitted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967, w.e.f. 1-4-1968.]	Omitted
85A	[Omitted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967, w.e.f. 1-4-1968.]	Omitted
85B	[Omitted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967, w.e.f. 1-4-1968.]	Omitted
85C	[Omitted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967, w.e.f. 1-4-1968.]	Omitted
86	Share of member of an association of persons or body of individuals in the income of association or body	310
86A	Deduction from tax on certain securities.	Omitted
87	Rebate to be allowed in computing income-tax.	156
87A	Rebate of income-tax in case of certain individuals.	157
88	[Omitted by the Finance Act, 2023, w.e.f. 1-4-2023.]	Omitted
88A	[Omitted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1996, w.r.e.f. 1-4-1994.]	Omitted
88B	[Omitted by the Finance Act, 2005, w.e.f. 1-4-2006.]	Omitted
88C	[Omitted by the Finance Act, 2005, w.e.f. 1-4-2006.]	Omitted
88D	[Omitted by the Finance Act, 2005, w.e.f. 1-4-2006.]	Omitted
88E	Rebate in respect of STT*	Omitted
89	Penalties [Omitted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1989.]	158
89A	Relief from taxation in income from retirement benefit account maintained in a notified country.	159
90	Agreement with foreign countries or specified territories.	160
90A	Adoption by Central Government of agreement between specified associations for double taxation relief	160
91	Countries with which no agreement exists.	161



92	Computation of income from international transaction having regard to arm's length price.	162
92A	Meaning of associated enterprise.	163
92B	Meaning of international transaction.	164
92BA	Meaning of specified domestic transaction.	165
92C	Computation of arm's length price.	166
92CA	Reference to Transfer Pricing Officer.	167
92CB	Power of Board to make safe harbour rules.	168
92CC	Advance pricing agreement.	169
92CD	Effect to advance pricing agreement.	170
92CE	Secondary adjustment in certain cases.	171
92D	Maintenance, keeping and furnishing of information and document by certain persons.	172
92E	Report from an accountant to be furnished by persons entering into international transaction or specified domestic transaction.	173
92F	Definitions of certain terms relevant to computation of arm's length price, etc.	174
93	Avoidance of income-tax by transactions resulting in transfer of income to non-residents.	175
94	Avoidance of tax by certain transactions in securities.	176
94A	Special measures in respect of transactions with persons located in notified jurisdictional area.	177
94B	Limitation on interest deduction in certain cases.	178
95	Applicability of General Anti-Avoidance Rule.	179
96	Impermissible avoidance arrangement.	180
97	Arrangement to lack commercial substance.	181
98	Consequences of impermissible avoidance arrangement.	182
99	Treatment of connected person and accommodating party.	183
100	Application of this Chapter.	184
101	Framing of guidelines.	184
102	Definitions.	185
103	[Omitted by the Finance Act, 1965, w.e.f. 1-4-1965.]	Omitted
104	Income-tax on undistributed income of certain companies.[Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
105	Special provisions for certain companies. [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
106	Period of limitation for making orders under section 104.[Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
107	Approval of Inspecting Assistant Commissioner for orders under section 104.[Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
107A	Reduction of minimum distribution in certain cases. . [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988. Original section was inserted by the Finance Act, 1964, w.e.f. 1-4-1964.]	Omitted
108	Savings for company in which public are substantially interested. [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
109	"Distributable income", "investment company" and "statutory percentage" defined.[Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
110	Determination of tax where total income includes income on which no tax is payable.	190
111	Tax on accumulated balance of recognised provident fund.	191
111A	Tax on short-term capital gains in certain cases.	196
112	Tax on long-term capital gains.	197
112A	Tax on long-term capital gains in certain cases.	198
113	Tax in the case of block assessment of search cases.	192
114	Omitted [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
115	Omitted [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
115A	Tax on dividends, royalty and technical service fees in case of foreign companies.	207
115AB	Tax on income from units purchased in foreign currency or capital gains arising from their transfer.	208
115AC	Tax on income from bonds or Global Depository Receipts purchased in foreign currency or capital gains arising from their transfer.	209
115ACA	Tax on income from Global Depository Receipts purchased in foreign currency or capital gains arising from their transfer.	193
115AD	Tax on income of Foreign Institutional Investors from securities or capital gains arising from their transfer.	210
115B	Tax on profits and gains of life insurance business.	194(Table: S. No. 6)
115BA	Tax on income of certain manufacturing domestic companies.	199
115BAA	Tax on income of certain domestic companies.	200
115BAB	Tax on income of new manufacturing domestic companies.	201
115BAC	Tax on income of individuals Hindu undivided family and others	202
115BAD	Tax on income of certain resident co-operative societies.	203
115BAE	Tax on income of certain new manufacturing co-operative societies.	204
NEW	N.A.	205

115BB	Tax on winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races including horse races, card games and other games of any sort or gambling or betting of any form or nature whatsoever.	194(Table:S. No. 1)
115BBA	Tax on non-resident sportsmen or sports associations.	211
115BBB	Tax on income from units of an open-ended equity oriented fund of the Unit Trust of India or of Mutual Funds.	Redundant
115BBC	Anonymous donations to be taxed in certain cases.	337(Table: S. No. 1)
115BBD	Tax on certain dividends received from foreign companies.	Redundant
115BBDA	Tax on certain dividends received from domestic companies.	Redundant
115BBE	Tax on income referred to in section 68 or section 69 or section 69A or section 69B or section 69C or section 69D.	195
115BBF	Tax on income from patents.	194(Table: S. No. 2)
115BBG	Tax on income from transfer of carbon credit.	194(Table: S. No. 3)
115BBH	Tax on income from virtual digital asset.	194(Table: S. No. 4)
115BBI	Specified income of certain institutions.	337
115BBJ	Tax on winnings from online games.	194(Table: S. No. 5)
115C	Special provisions relating to certain incomes of non-residents.	212
115D	Special provision for computation of total income of non-residents.	213
115E	Tax on investment income and long-term capital gains.	214
115F	Capital gains on transfer of foreign exchange assets not to be charged in certain cases.	215
115G	Return of income not to be filed in certain cases.	216
115H	Benefit under Chapter to be available in certain cases even after assessee becomes resident.	217
115I	Chapter not to apply if the assessee so chooses.	218
115J	Special provisions relating to certain companies.	Redundant
115JA	Deemed income relating to certain companies.	206
115JAA	Tax credit in respect of tax paid on deemed income relating to certain companies.	206
115JB	Special provisions for payment of tax by certain companies.	206
115JC	Special provisions for payment of tax by certain persons other than a company.	206
115JD	Tax credit for alternate minimum tax.	206
115JE	Application of other provisions of this Act.	206
115JEE	Application of this Chapter to certain persons.	206
115JF	Interpretation in this Chapter	206
115JG	Conversion of an Indian branch of foreign company into subsidiary Indian company	219
115JH	Foreign company said to be resident in India	220
115K	Return of income not to be filed in certain cases. [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1997, w.e.f. 1-4-1998.]	Omitted
115L	Return of income not to be filed in certain cases.[Omitted by the Finance Act, 1997, w.e.f. 1-4-1998.]	Omitted
115M	Special provision for disallowance of deductions and rebate of income-tax. [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1997, w.e.f. 1-4-1998.]	Omitted
115N	Bar of proceedings in certain cases. [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1997, w.e.f. 1-4-1998.]	Omitted
115-O	Tax on distributed profits of domestic companies.	Redundant
115P	Interest payable for non-payment of tax by domestic companies.	Redundant
115Q	When company is deemed to be in default.	Redundant
115QA	Tax on distributed income to shareholders.	Redundant
115QB	Interest payable for non-payment of tax by company.	Redundant
115QC	When company is deemed to be assessee in default.	Redundant
115R	Tax on distributed income to unit holders.	Redundant
115S	Interest payable for non-payment of tax.	Redundant
115T	Unit Trust of India or Mutual Fund to be an assessee in default.	Redundant
115TA	Tax on distributed income to investors.	Redundant
115TB	Interest payable for non-payment of tax.	Redundant
115TC	Securitisation trust to be assessee in default.	Redundant
115TCA	Tax on income from securitisation trusts.	221
115TD	Tax on accreted income.	352
115TE	Interest payable for non payment of tax by specified person	352
115TF	When specified person is deemed to be assessee in default	352
115U	Tax on income in certain cases.	222
115UA	Tax on income of unit holder and business trust.	223
115UB	Tax on income of investment fund and its unit holders.	224
115V	Definitions.	235
115VA	Computation of profits and gains from the business of operating qualifying ships.	225
115VB	Operating ships.	226(1)
115VC	Qualifying Company	235(h)
115VD	Qualifying Ship	235(i)
115VE	Manner of computation of income under tonnage tax scheme	226(2) to (6)
115VF	Tonnage income	226(7)
115VG	Computation of tonnage income	227(1) to (6)



115VH	Calculation in case of joint operation, etc.	227(7) & (8)
115V-I	Relevant shipping income.	228(1) to (13)
115VJ	Treatment of common costs.	228(14) & (15)
115VK	Depreciation.	229(1) to (7)
115VL	General exclusion of deduction and set off, etc.	230(1)
115VM	Exclusion of loss.	230(2) to (4)
115VN	Chargeable gains from transfer of tonnage tax assets.	229(8) to (10)
115V-O	Exclusion from provisions of section 115JB.	228(16)
115VP	Method and time of opting for tonnage tax scheme.	231(1) to (7)
115VQ	Period for which tonnage tax option to remain in force.	231(8) & (9)
115VR	Renewal of tonnage tax scheme.	231(10) & (11)
115VS	Prohibition to opt for tonnage tax scheme in certain cases.	231(12)
115VT	Transfer of profits to Tonnage Tax Reserve Account.	232(1) to (11)
115VU	Minimum training requirement for tonnage tax company.	232(12) to (14)
115VV	Limit for charter in of tonnage.	232(15) to (20)
115VW	Maintenance of audit of accounts.	232(21)
115VX	Determination of tonnage.	227(9)
115VY	Amalgamation.	233(1) to (4)
115VZ	Demerger.	233(5) & (6)
115VZA	Effect of temporarily ceasing to operate qualifying ships.	232(22) & (23)
115VZB	Avoidance of tax and exclusion from tonnage tax scheme.	234(1) to (3)
115VZC	Exclusion from tonnage tax scheme.	234(4) to (7)
115W	Definitions.	Redundant
115WA	Charge of fringe benefit tax.	Redundant
115WB	Fringe benefits.	Redundant
115WC	Value of fringe benefits.	Redundant
115WD	Return of fringe benefits.	Redundant
115WE	Assessment.	Redundant
115WF	Best judgment assessment.	Redundant
115WG	Fringe benefits escaping assessment.	Redundant
115WH	Issue of notice where fringe benefits have escaped assessment.	Redundant
115WI	Payment of fringe benefit tax.	Redundant
115WJ	Advance tax in respect of fringe benefits.	Redundant
115WK	Interest for default in furnishing return of fringe benefits.	Redundant
115WKA	Recovery of fringe benefit tax by the employer from the employee.	Redundant
115WKB	Deemed payment of tax by employee.	Redundant
115WL	Application of other provisions of this Act.	Redundant
115WM	Chapter XII-H not to apply after a certain date.	Redundant
116	Income-tax Authorities.	236
117	Appointment of income-tax authorities.	237
118	Control of income-tax authorities.	238
119	Instructions to subordinate authorities.	239
119A	Charter for Taxpayer.	240
120	Jurisdiction of income-tax authorities.	241
121	Omitted [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
121A	Omitted [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
122	Omitted [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
123	Omitted [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
124	Jurisdiction of Assessing Officers.	242
125	Omitted [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
125A	Omitted [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
126	Omitted [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
127	Power to transfer cases.	243
128	Omitted [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
129	Change of incumbent of an office.	244
130	Faceless jurisdiction of income-tax authorities.	245
130A	Income-tax Officer competent to perform any function or functions.[Omitted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988. Original section was inserted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967, w.e.f. 1-4-1967.]	Omitted
131	Power regarding discovery, production of evidence, etc.	246
132	Search and seizure.	247, 249, 251
132A	Powers to requisition books of account, etc.	248, 249
132B	Application of seized or requisitioned assets.	250
133	Power to call for information.	252
133A	Power of survey.	253
133B	Power to collect certain information.	254
133C	Power to call for information by prescribed income-tax authority.	259
134	Power to inspect registers of companies.	255

135	Power of Principal Director General or Director General or Principal Director or Director, Principal Chief Commissioner or Chief Commissioner or Principal Commissioner or Commissioner and Joint Commissioner.	256
135A	Faceless collection of information.	260
136	Proceedings before income-tax authorities to be judicial proceedings.	257
137	Disclosure of information prohibited.	Omitted
138	Disclosure of information respecting assessees.	258
139	Return of Income	263
139A	Permanent Account Number	262
139AA	Quoting of Aadhaar Number	262(9)
139B	Scheme for submission of returns through Tax Return Preparers	264
139C	Power of Board to dispense with furnishing documents, etc., with return	263(2)(a)
139D	Filing of return in electronic form	263(2)(a)
140	Return by whom to be verified	265
140A	Self-assessment	266
140B	Tax on Updated Returns	267
141	Provisional assessment. [Omitted by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1970, w.e.f. 1-4-1971.]	Omitted
141A	Provisional assessment for refund. [Omitted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1989. Section 141A was inserted by the Finance Act, 1968, w.e.f. 1-4-1968. Original section was inserted by the Finance Act, 1963, w.e.f. 1-4-1963 and omitted by the Finance Act, 1964, w.e.f. 1-4-1964.]	Omitted
142	Inquiry before assessment	268
142A	Estimation of value of assets by Valuation Officer	269
142B	Faceless Inquiry or Valuation	532
143	Assessment	270
144	Best judgment assessment	271
144A	Power of Joint Commissioner to issue directions in certain cases	272
144B	Faceless Assessment	273
144BA	Reference to Principal Commissioner or Commissioners in certain cases	274
144C	Reference to dispute resolution panel	275
145	Method of accounting	276
145A	Method of accounting in certain cases	277
145B	Taxability of certain income	278
146	Reopening of assessment at the instance of the assessee. [Omitted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1989.]	Omitted
147	Income escaping assessment	279
148	Issue of notice where income has escaped assessment	280
148A	Procedure before issuance of notice u/s 148	281
148B	Prior Approval for assessment, reassessment or recomputation in certain cases	Omitted
149	Time limit for notice u/s 148 and 148A	282
150	Provision for cases where assessment is in pursuance of an order on appeal, etc	283
151	Sanction for issue of notice	284
151A	Faceless assessment of income escaping assessment	532
152	other provisions	285
153	Time limit for completion of assessments, reassessments and recomputation	286
153A	Assessment in case of search or requisition	Omitted
153B	Time-limit for completion of assessment under section 153A	Omitted
153C	Assessment of income of any other person	Omitted
153D	Prior approval necessary for assessment in cases of search or requisition.	Omitted
154	Rectification of mistake	287
155	Other Amendments.	288
156	Notice of demand.	289
156A	Modification and revision of notice in certain cases.	290
157	Intimation of Loss.	291
157A	Faceless rectification, amendments and issuance of notice or intimation.	532
158	Intimation of assessment of firm.	Omitted
158A	Procedure when assessee claims identical question of law is pending before High Court or Supreme Court.	375
158AA	Procedure when in an appeal by revenue an identical question of law is pending before Supreme Court.	Redundant
158AB	Procedure where an identical question of law is pending before High Court or Supreme Court.	376
158B	Definitions.	301
158BA	Assessment of total income as a result of search.	292
158BB	Computation of undisclosed income of the block period.	293
158BC	Procedure for block assessment.	294
158BD	Undisclosed income of any other person.	295
158BE	Time limit for completion of block assessment.	296

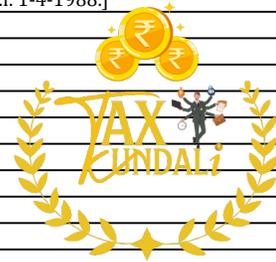


158BF	Certain interests and penalties not to be levied or imposed.	297
158BFA	Levy of interest and penalty in certain cases.	298
158BG	Authority competent to make the block assessment.	299
158BH	Application of other provisions of this Act.	300
158BI	Chapter not to apply after certain date.	Omitted
159	Legal representatives.	302
160	Representative assessee.	303
161	Liability of representative assessee.	304
162	Right of representative assessee to recover tax paid.	305
163	Who may be regarded as agent.	306
164	Charge of tax where share of beneficiaries unknown.	307
164A	Charge of tax in case of oral trust.	308
165	Case where part of trust income is chargeable.	304
166	Direct assessment or recovery not barred .	304
167	Remedies against property in cases of representative assesseees .	304
167A	Charge of tax in case of a firm.	324
167B	Charge of tax where shares of members in association of persons or body of individuals unknown etc.	311
167C	Liability of partners of limited liability partnership in liquidation.	331
168	Executors.	312
169	Right of executor to recover tax paid .	312
170	Succession to business otherwise than on death.	313
170A	Effect of order of tribunal or court in respect of business reorganisation.	314
171	Assessment after partition of a Hindu undivided family.	315
172	Shipping business of non-residents.	316
173	Recovery of tax arrear in respect of non-resident from his assets.	422
174	Assessment of persons leaving India.	317
174A	Assessment of association of persons or body of individuals or artificial juridical person formed for a particular event or purpose.	318
175	Assessment of persons likely to transfer property to avoid tax.	319
176	Discontinued business.	320
177	Association dissolved or business discontinued.	321
178	Company in liquidation.	322
179	Liability of directors of private company.	323
180	Royalties or copyright fees for literary or artistic work (Prior to 1.04.2000)	Redundant
180A	Consideration for know-how (Prior to 1.04.2000)	Redundant
181	[Omitted by the Finance Act, 1988, w.e.f. 1-4-1989.]	Omitted
182	[Omitted by the Finance Act, 1992, w.e.f. 1-4-1993.]	Omitted
183	[Omitted by the Finance Act, 1992, w.e.f. 1-4-1993.]	Omitted
184	Assessment as a Firm.	325
185	Assessment when section 184 not complied with.	326
186	[***]	Omitted
187	Change in constitution of a firm.	327
188	Succession of one firm by another firm.	328
188A	Joint and several liability of partners for tax payable by firm.	329
189	Firm dissolved or business discontinued.	330
189A	Provisions applicable to past assessment of firms (prior to 01.04.92).	Redundant
190	Deduction at source and advance payment.	390
191	Direct payment.	391
192	Salary.	392
192A	Payment of accumulated balance due to an employee.	392(7)
193	Interest on Securities.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 5(i)], 393(4)[Table: S.No. 6]
194	Dividends.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 7], 393(4)[Table: S.No.10]
194A	Interest other than "Interest on securities".	393(1)[Table: S.No. 5(ii) & 5(iii)], 393(4)[Table: S.No. 7]
194B	Winnings from lottery or crossword puzzle, etc.	393(3)[Table: S.No.1]
194BA	Winnings from online games.	393(3)[Table: S.No. 2]
194BB	Winnings from horse race.	393(3)[Table: S.No. 3]
194C	Payments to contractors.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 6(i)], 393(4)[Table: S.No. 8]
194D	Insurance commission.	393(1)[Table: S.No.1(i)]
194DA	Payment in respect of life insurance policy.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 8(i)]
194E	Payments to non-resident sportsmen or sports associations.	393(2)[Table: S.No.1]
194EE	Payments in respect of deposits under National Savings Schemes,etc.	393(3)[Table: S.No. 6]
194F	Payments on account of repurchase of units by Mutual Fund or Unit Trust of India.[Omitted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2024, w.e.f. 1-10-2024.]	Omitted
194G	Commission, etc. on sale of lottery tickets.	393(3)[Table: S.No. 4]

194H	Commission or brokerage.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 1(ii)], 393(4)[Table: S.No. 1]
194I	Rent.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 2(i) & 2(ii)], 393(4)[Table: S.No. 2]
194-IA	Payment on transfer of certain immovable property other than agricultural land.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 3(i)]
194-IB	Payment of rent by certain individuals or Hindu undivided family.	393(3)[Table: S.No. 2(ii)]
194-IC	Payment under specified agreement.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 3(ii)]
194J	Fees for professional or technical services.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 6(iii)], 393(4)[Table: S.No. 9]
194K	Income in respect of units.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 4(i)], 393(4)[Table: S.No. 4]
194L	Payment of compensation on acquisition of capital asset.[Omitted by the Finance Act, 2016, w.e.f. 1-6-2016.]	Omitted
194LA	Payment of compensation on acquisition of certain immovable property.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 3(iii)], 393(4)[Table: S.No. 3]
194LB	Income by way of interest from infrastructure debt fund.	393(2)[Table: S.No. 5]
194LBA	Certain income from units of a business trust.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 4(ii)], 393(2)[Table: S.No. 6 & 7], 393(4)[Table: S.No. 5, 13]
194LBB	Income in respect of units of investment fund.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 4(iii)], 393(2)[Table: S.No. 8], 393(4)[Table: S.No.14]
194LBC	Income in respect of investment in securitisation trust.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 4(iv)], 393(2)[Table: S.No. 9]
194LC	Income by way of interest from Indian company.	393(2)[Table: S.No. 2,3 & 4]
194LD	Income by way of interest on certain bonds and Government securities.	Omitted
194M	Payment of certain sums by certain individuals or Hindu undivided family.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 6(ii)]
194N	Payment of certain amounts in cash.	393(3)[Table: S.No. 5], 393(4)[Table: S.No. 18]
194O	Payment of certain sums by e-commerce operator to e-commerce participant.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 8(v)], 393(4)[Table: S.No. 11]
194P	Deduction of tax in case of specified senior citizen.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 8(vii)]
194Q	Deduction of tax at source on payment of certain sum for purchase of goods.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 8(ii)]
194R	Deduction of tax on benefit of perquisite in respect of business or profession.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 8(iv)]
194S	Payment on transfer of virtual digital asset.	393(1)[Table: S.No. 8(iv)], 393(4)[Table: S.No. 12]
194T	Payment to partners of firms.	393(3)[Table: S.No. 7]
195	Other sums.	393(2)[Table: S.No.17]
195A	Income payable "net of tax".	393(10)
196	Interest or dividend or other sums payable to Government, Reserve Bank or certain corporations.	393(5)
196A	Income in respect of units of non-residents.	393(2)[Table: S.No. 10], 393(4)[Table: S.No. 15]
196B	Income from units.	393(2)[Table: S.No. 11 & 12]
196C	Income from foreign currency bonds or shares of Indian company.	393(2)[Table: S.No. 13 & 14]
196D	Income of Foreign Institutional Investors from securities.	393(2)[Table: S.No. 15 & 16], 393(4)[Table: S.No. 16 & 17]
197	Certificate for deduction at lower rate.	395(1)
197A	No deduction to be made in certain cases.	393(6)
197B	Lower deduction in certain cases for a limited period.	Omitted
198	Tax deducted is income received.	396
199	Credit for tax deducted.	390(5), 390(6)
200	Duty of person deducting tax.	397(3)
200A	Processing of statements of tax deducted at source.	399
201	Consequences of failure to deduct or pay.	398
202	Deduction only one mode of recovery.	390(4)
203	Certificate for tax deducted.	395(4)
203A	Tax deduction and collection account number.	397(1)
203AA	Furnishing of statement of tax deducted. [Omitted by the Finance Act, 2020, w.e.f. 1-6-2020.]	Omitted
204	Meaning of "Person responsible for paying"	402(27)
205	Bar against direct demand on assessee.	401
206	Persons deducting tax to furnish prescribed returns.	Omitted
206A	Furnishing of statement in respect of payment of any income to residents without deduction of tax.	397(3)
206AA	Requirement to furnish Permanent Account Number.	397(2)
206AB	Special provision for deduction of tax at source for non-filers of income tax return.	Omitted
206B	Person paying dividend to certain residents without deduction of tax to furnish prescribed return. [Omitted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1996, w.e.f.1-10-1996.]	Omitted



206C	Profits and gains from the business of trading in alcoholic liquor, forest product, scrap, etc.	394, 395(3 & 4), 397(3), 398
206CA	Tax collection account number .	397(1)
206CB	Processing of statements of tax collected at source.	399
206CC	Requirement to furnish Permanent Account Number by collectee.	397(2)
206CCA	Special provision for collection of tax at source for non-filers of income tax return	Omitted
207	Liability for payment of advance tax.	403
208	Conditions of liability to pay advance tax.	404
209	Computation of advance tax.	405
209A	Omitted [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
210	Payment of advance tax by the assessee of his own accord or in pursuance of order of Assessing Officer.	406 & 407
211	Instalments of advance tax and due dates.	408
212	[Omitted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
213	[Omitted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
214	Interest payable by government.	Redundant
215	Interest payable by assessee.	Redundant
216	Interest payable by assessee in case of under estimate etc.	Redundant
217	Interest payable by assessee when no estimate made.	Redundant
218	When assessee deemed to be in default.	409
219	Credit for advance tax.	410
220	When tax payable and when assessee deemed in default.	411
221	Penalty payable when tax in default.	412
222	Certificate to Tax Recovery Officer.	413
223	Tax Recovery Officer by whom recovery is to be effected.	414
224	Validity of certificate and cancellation or amendment thereof.	413
225	Stay of proceedings in pursuance of certificate and amendment or cancellation thereof.	415
226	Other modes of recovery.	416
227	Recovery through State Government.	417
228	Omitted [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
228A	Recovery of tax in pursuance of agreements with foreign countries.	418
229	Recovery of penalties, fine, interest and other sums.	419
230	Tax clearance certificate.	420
230A	Omitted [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
231	Faceless collection and recovery of tax.	532
232	Recovery by suit or under other law not affected.	421
233	Omitted [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
234	Omitted [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
234A	Interest for defaults in furnishing return of income.	423
234B	Interest for defaults in payment of advance tax.	424
234C	Interest for deferment of advance tax.	425
234D	Interest on excess refund.	426
234E	Fee for default in furnishing statements.	427
234F	Fee for default in furnishing return of income.	428
234G	Fee for default relating to statement or certificate.	429
234H	Fee for default relating to intimation of aadhaar number.	430
235	Omitted [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
236	Relief to company in respect of dividends paid out of past tax profit	Redundant
236A	Relief to certain charitable institutions in respect of certain dividends.	Redundant
237	Refunds.	431
238	Person entitled to claim refund in certain special cases.	432
239	Form of claim for refund and limitation.	433
239A	Refund for denying liability to deduct tax in certain cases.	434
240	Refund on appeal etc.	435
241	Omitted [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988.]	Omitted
241A	Withholding of refund in certain cases.	Redundant
242	Correctness of assessment not to be questioned.	436
243	Interest on delayed refunds.	Redundant
244	Interest on refund where no claim is needed.	Redundant
244A	Interest on refunds.	437
245	Set off and withholding of refunds in certain cases.	438
245A	Definitions.	Redundant
245AA	Interim Boards for Settlement.	Redundant
245B	Income-tax Settlement Commission.	Redundant
245BA	Jurisdiction and powers of Settlement Commission.	Redundant
245BB	Vice-Chairman to act as Chairman or to discharge his functions in certain circumstances.	Redundant
245BC	Power of Chairman to transfer cases from one Bench to another.	Redundant
245BD	Decision to be by majority.	Redundant



245C	Application for settlement of cases.	Redundant
245D	Procedure on receipt of an application under section 245C.	Redundant
245DD	Power of Settlement Commission to order provisional attachment to protect revenue.	Redundant
245E	Power of Settlement Commission to reopen completed proceedings.	Redundant
245F	Powers and procedure of Settlement Commission.	Redundant
245G	Inspection, etc., of reports.	Redundant
245H	Power of Settlement Commission to grant immunity from prosecution and penalty.	Redundant
245HA	Abatement of proceeding before Settlement Commission.	Redundant
245HAA	Credit for tax paid in case of abatement of proceedings.	Redundant
245-I	Order of settlement to be conclusive.	Redundant
245J	Recovery of sums due under order of settlement.	Redundant
245K	Bar on subsequent application for settlement.	Redundant
245L	Proceedings before Settlement Commission to be judicial proceedings.	Redundant
245M	Option to withdraw pending application.	Redundant
245MA	Dispute Resolution Committee.	379
245N	Definitions.	380
245-O	Authority for Advance Rulings.	Redundant
245-OA	Qualifications, terms and conditions of service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Member.	Redundant
245-OB	Board for Advance Rulings.	381
245P	Vacancies etc., not to invalidate proceedings.	382
245Q	Application for advance ruling.	383
245R	Procedure on receipt of application.	384
245RR	Appellate Authority not to proceed in certain cases.	385
245S	Applicability of advance ruling.	Redundant
245T	Advance ruling to be void in certain circumstances.	386
245U	Powers of the Authority.	387
245V	Procedure of Authority.	388
245W	Appeal.	389
246	Appealable orders before Joint Commissioner (Appeals).	356
246A	Appealable orders before Commissioner (Appeals).	357
247	Appeal by partner.[Omitted by the Finance Act, 1992, w.e.f. 1-4-1993.]	Omitted
248	Appeal by a person denying liability to deduct tax in certain cases.	Redundant
249	Form of appeal and limitation.	358
250	Procedure in appeal.	359
251	Powers of Joint Commissioner (Appeals) or Commissioner (Appeals).	360
252	Appellate Tribunal.	361
252A	Qualifications, terms and conditions of service of President, Vice-President and Member	361
253	Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal.	362
254	Orders of Appellate Tribunal.	363
255	Procedure of Appellate Tribunal.	364
256	Statement of case to the High Court.	Redundant
257	Statement of case to Supreme Court in certain cases.	Redundant
258	Power of High Court or Supreme Court to require statement to be amended.	Redundant
259	Case before High Court to be heard by not less than two judges.	Redundant
260	Decision of High Court or Supreme Court on the case stated.	Redundant
260A	Appeal to High Court.	365
260B	Case before High Court to be heard by not less than two judges.	366
261	Appeal to Supreme Court.	367
262	Hearing before Supreme Court.	368
263	Revision of orders prejudicial to revenue.	377
264	Revision of other orders.	378
264A	Faceless revision of orders.	532
264B	Faceless effect of orders.	532
265	Tax to be paid notwithstanding reference, etc.	369
266	Execution for costs awarded by Supreme Court.	370
267	Amendment of assessment on appeal.	371
268	Exclusion of time taken for copy.	372
268A	Filing of appeal or application fore reference by income-tax authority.	373
269	Definition of "High Court"	374
269A	Definitions.	Redundant
269AB	Registration of certain transactions.	Redundant
269B	Competent authority.	Redundant
269C	Immovable property in respect of which proceedings for acquisition may be taken.	Redundant
269D	Preliminary notice.	Redundant
269E	Objections.	Redundant
269F	Hearing of objections.	Redundant
269G	Appeal against order for acquisition.	Redundant
269H	Appeal to High Court.	Redundant





269-I	Vesting of property in Central Government.	Redundant
269J	Compensation.	Redundant
269K	Payment or deposit of compensation.	Redundant
269L	Assistance by Valuation Officers.	Redundant
269M	Powers of competent authority.	Redundant
269N	Rectification of mistakes.	Redundant
269-O	Appearance by authorised representative or registered valuer.	Redundant
269P	Statement to be furnished in respect of transfers of immovable property.	Redundant
269Q	Chapter not to apply to transfers to relatives.	Redundant
269R	Properties liable for acquisition under this Chapter not to be acquired under other laws.	Redundant
269RR	Chapter not to apply where transfer of immovable property made after a certain date.	Redundant
269S	Chapter not to extend to State of Jammu and Kashmir.	Redundant
269SS	Mode of taking or accepting certain loans, deposits and specified sum.	185
269ST	Mode of undertaking transactions.	186
269SU	Acceptance of payment through prescribed electronic modes.	187
269T	Mode of repayment of certain loans or deposits.	188, 189
269TT	Mode of repayment of Special Bearer Bonds, 1991.	Redundant
269U	Commencement of Chapter.	Redundant
269UA	Definitions.	Redundant
269UB	Appropriate authority.	Redundant
269UC	Restrictions on transfer of immovable property.	Redundant
269UD	Order by appropriate authority for purchase by Central Government of immovable property.	Redundant
269UE	Vesting of property in Central Government.	Redundant
269UF	Consideration for purchase of immovable property by Central Government.	Redundant
269UG	Payment or deposit of consideration.	Redundant
269UH	Re-vesting of property in the transferor on failure of payment or deposit of consideration.	Redundant
269UI	Powers of the appropriate authority.	Redundant
269UJ	Rectification of mistakes.	Redundant
269UK	Restrictions on revocation or alteration of certain agreements for the transfer of immovable property or on transfer of certain immovable property.	Redundant
269UL	Restrictions on registration, etc., of documents in respect of transfer of immovable property.	Redundant
269UM	Immunity to transferor against claims of transferee for transfer.	Redundant
269UN	Order of appropriate authority to be final and conclusive.	Redundant
269UO	Chapter not to apply to certain transfers.	Redundant
269UP	Chapter not to apply where transfer of immovable property effected after certain date.	Redundant
270	Failure to furnish information regarding securities, etc. [Omitted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1989.]	Omitted
270A	Penalty for under-reporting and misreporting of income.	439
270AA	Immunity from imposition of penalty, etc.	440
271	Failure to furnish returns, comply with notices, concealment of income, etc.	Redundant
271A	Failure to keep, maintain or retain books of account, documents, etc.	441
271AA	Penalty for failure to keep and maintain information and document, etc., in respect of certain transactions.	442
271AAA	Penalty where search has been initiated.	Redundant
271AAB	Penalty where search has been initiated.	Redundant
271AAC	Penalty in respect of certain income.	443
271AAD	Penalty for false entry, etc., in books of account.	444
271AAE	Benefits to related persons.	445
271B	Failure to get accounts audited.	446
271BA	Penalty for failure to furnish report under section 92E.	447
271BB	Penalty to subscribe to the eligible issue of capital.	Redundant
271C	Penalty for failure to deduct tax at source.	448
271CA	Penalty for failure to collect tax at source.	449
271D	Penalty for failure to comply with the provisions of section 269SS.	450
271DA	Penalty for failure to comply with provisions of section 269ST.	451
271DB	Penalty for failure to comply with provisions of section 269SU.	452
271E	Penalty for failure to comply with provisions of section 269T.	453
271F	Penalty for failure to furnish return of income.	Redundant
271FA	Penalty for failure to furnish statement of financial transaction or reportable account.	454
271FAA	Penalty for furnishing inaccurate statement of financial transaction or reportable account.	455
271FAB	Penalty for failure to furnish statement or information or document by an eligible investment fund.	456
271FB	Penalty for failure to furnish return of fringe benefits.	Redundant
271G	Penalty for failure to furnish information or document under section 92D.	457
271GA	Penalty for failure to furnish information or document under section 285A.	458
271GB	Penalty for failure to furnish report or for furnishing inaccurate report under section 286.	459
271GC	Penalty for failure to submit statement under section 285.	460

271H	Penalty for failure to furnish statements, etc.	461
271-I	Penalty for failure to furnish information or furnishing inaccurate information under section 195.	462
271J	Penalty for furnishing incorrect information in reports or certificates.	463
271K	Penalty for failure to furnish statements, etc.	464
272A	Penalty for failure to answer questions, sign statements, furnish information, returns or statements, allow inspections, etc.	465
272AA	Penalty for failure to comply with the provisions of section 133B.	466
272B	Penalty for failure to comply with the provisions of section 139A.	467
272BB	Penalty for failure to comply with the provisions of section 203A.	468
272BBB	Penalty for failure to comply with the provisions of section 206CA.	Redundant
273	False estimate of, or failure to pay, advance tax.	Redundant
273A	Power to reduce or waive penalty, etc., in certain cases.	469
273AA	Power of Principal Commissioner or Commissioner to grant immunity from penalty.	Redundant
273B	Penalty not to be imposed in certain cases.	470
274	Procedure.	471
275	Bar of limitation for imposing penalties.	472
275A	Contravention of order made under sub-section (3) of section 132.	473
275B	Failure to comply with the provisions of clause (iib) of sub-section (1) of section 132.	474
276	Removal, concealment, transfer or delivery of property to prevent tax recovery.	475
276A	Failure to comply with the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 178.	Redundant
276AA	Failure to comply with the provisions of section 269AB or section 269-I. [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1986, w.e.f. 1-10-1986. Original section was inserted by the Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1981, w.e.f. 1-7-1982.]	Omitted
276AB	Failure to comply with the provisions of sections 269UC, 269UE and 269UL.	Redundant
276B	Failure to pay tax to credit of Central Government under Chapter XII-D or XVII-B.	476
276BB	Failure to pay tax collected at source.	477
276C	Wilful attempt to evade tax, etc.	478
276CC	Failure to furnish returns of income.	479
276CCC	Failure to furnish return of income in search cases.	480
276D	Failure to produce accounts and documents.	481
276DD	Failure to comply with the provisions of section 269SS. [Omitted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1989.]	Omitted
276E	Failure to comply with the provisions of section 269T.[Omitted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1989.]	Omitted
277	False statement in verification, etc.	482
277A	Falsification of books of account or document, etc.	483
278	Abetment of false return, etc.	484
278A	Punishment for second and subsequent offences.	485
278AA	Punishment not to be imposed in certain cases.	486
278AB	Power of Principal Commissioner or Commissioner to grant immunity from prosecution.	Redundant
278B	Offences by companies.	487
278C	Offences by Hindu undivided family.	488
278D	Presumption as to assets, books of account, etc., in certain cases.	489
278E	Presumption as to culpable mental state.	490
279	Prosecution to be at instance of Principal Chief Commissioner or Chief Commissioner or Principal Commissioner or Commissioner.	491
279A	Certain offences to be non-cognizable.	492
279B	Proof of entries in records or documents	493
280	Proof of entries in records or documents, and Disclosure of particulars by public servants.	494
280A	Special Courts.	495
280B	Offences triable by Special Court.	496
280C	Trial of offences as summons case.	497
280D	Application of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to proceedings before Special Court.	498
280A to 280X	[Omitted by Finance Act, 1988, W.E.F. 1-4-1988]	Omitted
280Y	Definitions.	Omitted
280Z	Tax credit certificates to certain equity shareholders.[Omitted by the Finance Act, 1990, w.e.f. 1-4-1990.]	Omitted
280ZA	Tax credit certificates for shifting of industrial undertaking from urban area. [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1987, w.e.f. 1-4-1988. Original section was inserted by the Finance Act, 1965, w.e.f. 1-4-1965.]	Omitted
280ZB	Tax credit certificate to certain manufacturing companies in certain cases. [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1990, w.e.f. 1-4-1990.]	Omitted
280ZC	Tax credit certificate in relation to exports. [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1990, w.e.f. 1-4-1990.]	Omitted
280ZD	Tax credit certificates in relation to increased production of certain goods. [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1990, w.e.f. 1-4-1990.]	Omitted
280ZE	Tax credit certificate scheme. [Omitted by the Finance Act, 1990, w.e.f. 1-4-1990.]	Omitted
281	Certain transfers to be void.	499

281A	Effect of failure to furnish information in respect of properties held benami [Repealed by the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, w.e.f. 19-5-1988.]	Repealed
281B	Provisional attachment to protect revenue in certain cases.	500
282	Service of notice, generally.	501
282A	Authentication of notices and other documents.	502
282B	Allotment of Document Identification Number [Omitted by the Finance Act, 2011, w.e.f. 1-4-1990.]	Omitted
283	Service of notice when family is disrupted or firm etc., is dissolved.	503
284	Service of notice in case of discontinued business.	504
285	Submission of statement by a non-resident having liaison office.	505
285A	Furnishing of information or documents by an Indian concern in certain cases.	506
285B	Submission of statements by producers of cinematograph films or persons engaged in specified activity.	507
285BA	Obligation to furnish statement of financial transaction or reportable account.	508
285BAA	Obligation to furnish information on transaction of crypto-asset.	509
285BB	Annual information statement.	510
286	Furnishing of report in respect of international group.	511
287	Publication of information respecting assessee in certain cases.	512
287A	Appearance by registered valuer in certain matters.	513
NEW	N.A.	514
288	Appearance by authorised representative.	515
288A	Rounding off of income.	516
288B	Rounding off of amount payable and refundable due.	516
289	Receipt to be given.	517
290	Indemnity.	518
291	Power to tender immunity from prosecution.	519
292	Cognizance of offences.	520
292A	Section 360 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, not to apply.	521
292B	Return of income, etc., not to be invalid on certain grounds.	522
292BB	Notice deemed to be valid in certain circumstances.	523
292C	Presumption as to assets, books of account, etc.	524
292CC	Authorisation and assessment in case of search or requisition.	525
293	Bar of suits in civil courts.	526
293A	Power to make exemption, etc., in relation to participation in business of prospecting for, extraction, etc., of mineral oils.	527
293B	Power of Central Government or Board to condone delays in obtaining approval.	528
293C	Power to withdraw approval.	529
293D	Faceless approval or registration.	532
294	Act to have effect pending legislative provision for charge of tax.	530
294A	Power to make exemption in relation to certain Union territories.	531
NEW	N.A.	532
295	Power to make rules.	533
296	Rules and certain notifications to be placed before Parliament.	534
297	Repeal and Savings.	536
298	Power to remove difficulties.	535
The First Schedule	Insurance Business.	XIV
The Second Schedule	Procedure for recovery of Tax.	Removed and moved to Rules
The Third Schedule	Procedure for distraint by assessing officer or tax recovery officer.	Removed and moved to Rules
The Fourth Schedule	Part A- Recognised Provident Fund . Part B- Approved Superannuation Fund . Part C- Approved Gratuity Funds.	XI
The Fifth Schedule	List of Articles and Things.	Redundant
The Sixth Schedule	Omitted by Finance Act, 1972 w.e.f. 1-4-1973.	Omitted
The Seventh Schedule	Part A- Minerals Part B- Groups of Associated Minerals.	XII
The Eighth Schedule	List of Industrially Backward States and Union Territories.	Redundant
The Ninth Schedule	Omitted by The Taxation Laws (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1986 w.e.f. 1-4-1988.	Omitted
The Tenth Schedule	Omitted by The Finance Act, 1999 w.e.f. 1-4-2000.	Omitted
The Eleventh Schedule	List of Articles or Things.	XIII
The Twelfth Schedule	Processed Minerals and Ores.	Redundant
The Thirteenth Schedule	List of Articles or Things.	Redundant
The Fourteenth Schedule	List of Articles or Things or Operations.	Redundant



I. Broad scope of new Income-tax Bill



Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

Q I.1 When was the current Income-tax Act passed?

Ans: The current Income-tax Act was enacted in 1961 and came into existence with effect from 01.04.1962. It has been amended nearly 65 times with more than 4000 amendments, year on year through Finance Acts, based on the evolving requirements of modifications in taxation policy.

Q I.2 What concerns have been raised regarding the Income-tax Act 1961?

Ans: Tax administrators, practitioners and taxpayers have acknowledged the contribution of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in overall tax governance and economy. However, over the time concerns have also been expressed over the accumulation of amendments, the intricate language, detailed provisions, redundancies and the heavy structure of the Income-tax Act.

Q I.3 What are the reasons for regular amendments in the Income Tax Act as against other Acts?

Ans: The Income-tax Act is dynamic legislation requiring regular updating and amendments to reflect the nation's changing economic, social, and political realities. Criminal and other civil laws do not undergo such frequent updating and amendments whereas the Income-tax Act is regularly updated (on annual basis) to reflect the economic changes, fiscal policies, and government priorities. It, therefore, adapts to changes in the economy, business environments, inflation rates, income sources, and global financial trends. The government has introduced tax reforms to encourage specific sectors of the economy while balancing the same with requirements of revenue collection and widening/deepening of the tax base. Given its direct link to taxation and economic conditions, the Act needs to be more adaptable to reflect shifting economic policies, changing incomes, inflation, and emerging industries. The dynamic nature of the Income-tax Act provides it flexibility to accommodate new economic trends.

Examples:

- i. To promote exports, specific provisions such as 80HH, 80HHC were brought into the statute. The same having served intended purpose have been since omitted or made inapplicable after sun set date.
- ii. To promote infrastructure development, section 80IA was brought into Income-tax Act, 1961.
- iii. Sections 80HHE, 10A and 10AA were introduced for facilitating software exports.
- iv. Section 80IAC is yet another example of encouraging the start-ups.



Q I.4 Why has the Income-tax Act 1961, become bulky over time?

Ans: The income tax law has become increasingly bulky over time, with its traditional style of drafting and numerous amendments. The complexity of language in the present Act is a product of different factors. To keep pace with certain legal pronouncements, explanations and provisos were often inserted to clarify legislative intent. Changing taxation priorities also led to introduction of additional text to an otherwise simple provision. Further, certain provisions remained in the statute, despite becoming non-operational, in view of pending claims/issues from earlier years.

Q I.5 What simplification efforts have been made in the past?

Ans: Attempts have been made in the past, including those in 2009 and 2019 for simplification of the Income tax Act. The recommendations from these efforts, as regards policy, have been considered in the amendments carried out from time to time.

Q I.6 Has the present simplification exercise considered international experience of other countries who have undertaken similar exercise?

Ans: Simplification of tax laws has received attention globally. Countries have undertaken similar exercises to enhance clarity and compliance in their taxation laws.

In the UK, the process was carried out during the period 1994 to 2010 for simplifying the language. Before simplification, the UK Income and Corporation Tax Act, 1988 comprised 960 pages. However, after simplification, it was divided into five separate Acts, with their page counts increased, resulting in a more segmented but overall larger body of tax law.

Similarly, Australia underwent a similar process during 1994 to 1997, where simplification of language also resulted in a longer tax code.

These international experiences emphasize the delicate balance between simplification and the need for clear, unambiguous legal language. Drawing from these lessons, effort has been made to focus not just on linguistic simplification but also on structural rationalization.

Q I.7 What is the scope of exercise undertaken for the new Income-tax Bill?

Ans: The Hon'ble Finance Minister in the budget speech in July 2024 stated that the purpose of the comprehensive review of the Income-tax Act, 1961, is to make the Act "*concise, lucid, easy to read and understand*".

Q I.8 What ground rules are set for making the existing provisions concise, lucid, easy to read and understand?

Ans: Following ground rules have been considered for simplifying the existing provisions:

- 
- i. The Bill proposes to eliminate redundant provisions, reducing its length by nearly half.
 - ii. The drafting style of the new Bill is straightforward and clear, making the provisions easier to understand by incorporating more than 57 tables compared to 18 tables in the Income-tax Act, 1961. Sub-sections and clauses have been used, instead of relying on provisos and explanations for exceptions and carve-outs. This minimises cross-references and conflict by aggregating all applicable provisions related to a single scenario in one place.
 - iii. All provisos (about 1200) and explanations (about 900) have been removed.
 - iv. The 1961 Act contains numerous cross-references to sections, sub-sections, clauses, sub-clauses, items, and sub-items, making the provisions challenging to interpret. The new Bill adopts a simplified reference system, allowing provisions to be cited by simply mentioning the section. For instance, section 133 (1)(b)(ii) in the new bill would indicate sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 133 in the existing Act. This change makes the Act's language easier to understand.
 - v. A significant aspect of the Bill is the elimination of the concepts of 'previous year' and 'assessment year'. Prior to 1989, the concept of 'previous year' and 'assessment year' had been brought because the taxpayers could have different twelve-month previous years for each source of income. From 1st April 1989, previous year was aligned to a financial year in all cases. However, 'assessment year' continued to be used for various proceedings under the Act. Thus, a taxpayer was required to track two different periods, i.e., the 'previous year' as well as the 'assessment year'. This presented difficulties in complying to the provisions of the Act especially for a new taxpayer who had to keep track of 'previous year', 'assessment year' as well as 'financial year'.

Q I.9 Whether any consultations have been done with stakeholders, while drafting new bill?

Ans: A comprehensive consultative process was undertaken for the simplification exercise. A total of 20,976 online suggestions for simplification and removal of redundancies were received, analysed and relevant suggestions were categorized into policy-related, language simplification, removal of redundant or obsolete provisions, etc. Meetings with industry and professional associations were held and field-level brainstorming sessions were held within the Income Tax Department, towards this exercise.



At the international level, consultations were held with some of the taxation authorities that had undertaken similar exercise in the recent past, viz. the Australian Tax Office and Treasury, and the UK's Office of Tax Simplification.

The documents prepared in 2009 and 2019, were also referred, while undertaking the exercise. International and national guidance material such as 'Drafting Guide for Simplification of Laws' issued by Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, was studied for simplification of legal language.

Q I.10 What processes were followed in conducting the simplification exercise?

Ans: In addition to the stakeholder exercise mentioned in Q I.9, suggestions were sought from taxpayers, industry and professional associations, and field level officers of the Department. A committee of around 150 officers of the Department was actively involved in the entire exercise. The Committee prepared the draft text of various chapters, which was meticulously vetted by the Legislative Department of Ministry of Law and Justice, and consolidated in the form of the final Bill, after necessary approvals.

More than 60,000 man-hours were dedicated by the team for finalising the new Bill.

Q I.11 How has the readability improved in the new Bill?

Ans: The readability of tax law has been improved by using simpler language, as against traditional legal language. Where multiple situations are covered, the sections have been made enumerative. Wherever feasible, extensive use of table formats has been made. TDS provisions have been presented in a tabular form. Certain provisions such as section 10, which contained about 150 clauses has been placed in Schedules and presented in the form of tables.

As a result of the comprehensive exercise, the size of the new Bill has reduced by about half on one hand and on the other, the provisions have been consolidated and presented in a user-friendly format.

QI.12 What is the treatment of numerous 'provisos' and 'explanations' and procedural aspects in the existing Act?

Ans: Provisos (more than 1200) and Explanations (more than 900) have been removed, with their simplified content placed as sub-sections or clauses. Wherever feasible, procedural aspects and specific details are proposed to be provided by way of Rules.

QI.13 Have the redundant provisions of the Income-tax Act 1961 been removed in the new Income-tax Bill?

Ans: Yes. Certain provisions became redundant due to numerous amendments and/or policy changes over the years. This resulted in large number of such provisions in the Act. For



example, deduction under section 10A, which was a special provision for newly established industrial undertakings in the free trade zones, is no longer available from the Assessment Year 2012-13, onwards. Such obsolete provisions have been removed from the text of the Bill. However, provisions applicable to earlier Assessment Years shall be governed by Repeal and Savings provisions.

QI.14 What other steps have been taken to enhance clarity in the new Bill?

Ans: In addition to removal of ‘provisos’, ‘explanation’ and redundant provisions, formulae, tables, and structures have been used to enhance clarity in the new bill. To the extent possible, provisions involving the same issues, which were present in different chapters in the current Act, have now been consolidated. Redundancy has been removed and definitions at multiple places have been consolidated.

In case of provisions relating to Non-Profit organisations (NPOs), the entire text related to NPOs has been consolidated and structured into 7 sub-parts which contain provisions related to Registration, Income, Commercial activities, Compliances, Violations, Registrations for the purposes of eligibility of donations and Interpretations.

QI.15 How have principles of Tax Certainty followed in drafting of the new Income Tax Bill?

Ans: The new Income-tax Bill is approximately half the length of the existing Income-tax Act 1961, with significant re-organisation of provisions in different sections. While undertaking simplification exercise, a conscious attempt has been made to minimise the scope of litigation and fresh interpretations. For this purpose:

- a. Key words/phrases, especially where courts have given rulings, have been retained with minimal modifications.
- b. Language has been simplified by use of short sentences to the extent possible.
- c. Sections have been translated into row or sub-rows in tables, reducing the number of words and bringing clarity.
- d. Provisions have been made clear to minimize scope for multiple interpretations. The provisos and explanations have been removed and simplified content has been placed as sub-sections and clauses.
- e. Provisions related to international taxation have been dealt with, broadly, to ensure tax certainty.
- f. NGO chapter has been made more comprehensive with use of plain language.
- g. Exemption sections, for example section 10 in the present Act, has been made simpler through tables and placing large number of provisions in Schedules.
- h. Formulae and tables have been used to enhance clarity, wherever feasible.
- i. Provisions involving same issues and definitions, which were present in different chapters in the existing Act have been consolidated, to the extent possible.

QI.16 How does the new Bill compare to the Income-tax Act, 1961 in terms of numbers of Chapters, sections and words?

Ans: There has been a significant reduction in the text of new Bill, in comparison to the existing Income Tax Act, as summarised below.



Particulars	Income-tax Act, 1961	The proposed Act
Chapters	47	23
Sections	819*	536
Words	5.12 lakhs	2.60 lakhs

* Effective Sections

Besides about 1200 Provisos and 900 Explanations have been removed.

QI.17 What is the basis of the statement that the Income tax Act, 1961 consists of 819 sections, while the text of the Act only mentions sections till 298?

Ans: During the course of numerous amendments to the Income tax Act, 1961, several policy decisions were incorporated as separate provisions. Many a times such provisions were connected to already existing sections and accordingly the new sections were numbered in continuation to the existing sections. For example, several provisions relating to tax on special cases were inserted as sections starting with 115 series viz 115 AC, 115AD, 115JB, 115VP etc. As a result of such insertions, effective sections existing in the Income tax Act, 1961 are 819.

Q I.18 Why does the new Bill still contain 536 sections and 2.6 lakh words?

Ans: While the existing Income-tax Act contains 298 numbered sections, effective sections in the current Act are 819. This is because other than numeric section numbers there are large number of sections with alpha-numeric codes such as 115A to 115WM (117 sections) and so on. The Income-tax Act not only deals with levy of tax but it is a comprehensive document, which encompasses all aspects of tax administration. It also includes other aspects such as:

- (a) laying down the administrative framework, assigning roles and responsibilities for assessing officers, taxpayers, tax deductors, and professionals etc;
- (b) setting out the framework for income determination, timelines, appellate procedures, enforcement, assessments, and penalties; and
- (c) taking into account the impact of interpretations on economic policy, affecting both domestic and international investments.

The new Bill proposes 536 sections to meet the above-mentioned requirements. Further, several sections in the new Bill exist primarily to honour the commitments under the existing tax regime, including provisions relating to Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT), various deductions and exemptions, etc. These provisions will remain in force until their respective

sunset clauses take effect. Therefore, these are required to be part of new Bill to ensure a smooth transition, while maintaining legal and policy continuity.

QI.19 Whether the simplification exercise has led to no ‘material’ change?



Ans: The simplification exercise, inter-alia, encompasses following aspects:

- i. Redundant provisions of the Income tax Act have been removed;
- ii. Sub-sections and clauses have been used, instead of relying on provisos and explanations for exceptions and carve-outs;
- iii. Simplified system for cross referencing of sections, sub-sections, clauses etc has been used;
- iv. Extensive use of tables, formulae for enhanced clarity;
- v. Consolidation of provisions scattered across various sections/ Chapters relating to a single issue; etc

Since there have been regular amendments to the Income Tax Act, 1961 including amendments proposed in Finance Bill, 2025, the Act stands updated from policy perspective. All amendments proposed upto Finance Bill 2025 have been duly incorporated in the new Income tax bill 2025. Therefore, while no major policy related changes have been made in the Bill, the above aspects have led to proposed ‘material’ changes in the existing law.

QI.20 Whether any mapping of old and new sections will be available?

Ans: Section-wise mapping will be made available on the official website of the Income Tax Department.

QI.21 How has 'previous year' and 'assessment year' been dealt with in the new bill?

Ans: The concept of ‘tax year’ has been introduced replacing ‘previous year’ and ‘assessment year’. The timelines and computation in the Bill are now with reference to the financial year for which the income is liable to be taxed. It is expected that the use of ‘tax year’ will make the new Bill easier to comprehend. Further, many of the comparable tax jurisdictions in the world are using one single term, for purpose of denoting the unit period of taxation. ‘Tax year’ is commonly used in many countries.

With the introduction of ‘tax year’, broadly the following principles have been adopted:

- i. ‘Tax Year’: Unit period of taxation. This term shall be referred in respect of all transactions and income for that period.
- ii. ‘Financial Year’: For purposes of timelines for compliance and for procedural issues.

QI.22 How have the provisions of TDS and TCS been simplified in the new bill?

Ans: TDS and TCS provisions have been made easier to comprehend by providing tables. There are separate tables for payment to residents and non-residents, and where no deduction at source is required. For example, the proposed provisions relating to TDS on rent are shown below:



2. Rent			
S. No.	Nature of Income or sum	Payer	Rate
			Threshold limit
(i)	Income by way of rent	Person other than specified person	Rate: 2% Threshold limit: Rs. 50,000 for a month or part of a month

(Reference can be made to Table in proposed section 393 of the Bill)

QI.23 What has been done to simplify the provisions related to Non-Profit Organizations?

Ans: The provisions related to Non-Profit Organizations were present at different places in the existing Act, in section 11, section 12, section 12A, section 12AA, section 12AB, section 13, section 115BBC, section 115BBI, section 115TD, section 115TE, section 115TF. The provisions related to approval are under the first and second proviso to section 80G (5). These have been simplified and consolidated into one chapter. All the provisions related to registered Non-Profit Organisations have now been arranged in Part B of Chapter XVII titled “B.—*Special Provisions for Registered Non-Profit Organisation*” in the new Bill.

Present: Provisions scattered across Chapters

Chapter I
Commercial activities in case of GPU: Proviso to sec 2(15)

Chapter III
Sections 10(23C), 11, 12, 12A, 12AA, 12AB, 12AC & 13

Chapter VIA
Section 80G

Chapter XII
Section 115BBC
Section 115BBI

Chapter XII EB
Section 115TD, 115TE, 115TF



Proposed: All provisions in single Part (XVII-B)

- 1.-Registration
- 2.-Income
- 3.Commercial activities
- 4.Compliances
5. Violations
6. Approval for donations
- 7.Interpretations

Use of the term registered non-profit organisation
Replacing trust, institution, university, educational institution, hospital, etc. to remove confusion

All the Explanations and provisos removed
In Section 11 itself, there are 13 Explanations and 16 provisos.

Tables:

- Application for registration;
- Specified income and the tax year in which it is taxable;
- Computation of tax on accreted income

Minimum cross references due to better structuring

Redundant provisions removed

Q1.24 What simplification has been carried out for salaried employees in the new bill?

Ans: All the provisions pertaining to salary have been consolidated at one place for ease of understanding so that the taxpayer does not have to refer to separate chapters for filing his return of income. The deductions which were earlier allowed under section 10 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, like gratuity, leave encashment, commutation of pension, compensation on VRS and retrenchment compensation, are now part of the salary chapter itself. Some of the allowances like HRA are now provided in Schedule II of the new Bill that finds reference in the provisions relating to salary. The objective was to improve readability by way of providing tables and formulas.

While the chargeability of all the prerequisites has been retained in the Act, their valuation, conditions and exceptions have been shifted to Rules as they do not affect every taxpayer. Similarly, redundant and repetitive provisions have also been removed for better readability.

Q1.25 What changes are being made to exemptions for specific incomes and persons?

Ans: Provisions relating to exemptions for specific incomes and persons are being moved to separate schedules for easier reference and simpler compliance as follows:



Schedule II (16 rows)	•Incomes exempt such as agricultural income
Schedule III (39 rows)	•Certain persons eligible for exemption on certain income such as partners of firms and HUF etc
Schedule IV (14 rows)	•Exemptions to non-residents
Schedule V (8 rows)	•Exemption to Business trusts, Sovereign Wealth Funds etc
Schedule VI (12 rows)	•Exemptions to IFSC units
Schedule VII (48 rows)	•Persons exempt from tax

An example of the Schedules is given below:

Sl. No.	Eligible persons	Conditions
A	B	C
1.	Any regimental Fund or non-public Fund established by the armed forces of the Union	Such Fund is for the welfare of the past and present members of the armed forces or their dependants.

(References to Schedules has been made in section 11 of the Bill)

Q1.26 What are the next steps after the new Bill is introduced?

Ans: Stage 1: Bill is passed by the Parliament and becomes an Act

Stage 2: Operational and delegated legislation framework

- i. Notification of new Rules and Forms.
- ii. Simultaneous exercise of software development to set up the systems and processes for various administrative and quasi-judicial functions.

Q1.27 How will the old and new provisions co-exist?

Ans: Various facets of compliance for the respective years have been mentioned in the Repeals and Savings clause in the Bill, which will safeguard all rights and liabilities accrued under the old law.



QI.28 What are the changes on rates and other policy in the new bill?

Ans: There are no changes related to rates. Since there have been regular amendments to the Income Tax Act, 1961 including amendments proposed in Finance Bill, 2025, the Act stands updated from policy perspective. All amendments proposed upto Finance Bill 2025 have been duly incorporated in the new Income tax bill 2025. Therefore, while no major policy related changes have been made in the Bill, the above aspects have led to proposed ‘material’ changes in the existing law.

QI.29 Why is it that on comparison of new Income Tax Bill and earlier provisions, it is found that in some cases viz ‘virtual digital assets’, etc there are certain changes?

Ans: The Income Tax Bill 2025 also contains all amendments proposed in Finance Bill 2025. Therefore, the users are advised to compare the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, as updated with proposed amendments in Finance bill 2025, while reading the Income Tax Bill, 2025. There is, therefore, no change in the scope of ‘virtual digital asset’ under the Income Tax Bill, 2025. The definition under the Bill incorporates the amendment already proposed under the Finance Bill, 2025.

QI.30 Which Chapters of the Income tax Act, 1961 have seen large reduction of words, as a result of the simplification exercise?

Ans: As noted above, the total words in the new Income Tax Bill, 2025 are around 2.6 lakhs, as against 5.12 lakh words in the Income Tax Act, 1961. Some of the Chapters where substantial reduction of words have been achieved are as given below:

Income Tax Act, 1961		Income Tax Bill, 2025		Reduction of words
Topic	Words	Topic	Words	
Exemption related provision	30000	Exemption related provisions	13500	16500
TDS/TCS	27453	TDS/TCS	14606	12847
Non-profit Organization	12800	Non-profit Organization	7600	5200



I. Preliminary Chapter



Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

QI.1 What simplification has been carried out in section 2 pertaining to ‘definitions’ in the new Bill?

Ans. Following simplifications have been carried out:

- i. The language has been simplified wherever possible, without disturbing the meaning;
- ii. All definitions continue to be in alphabetical order;
- iii. Terms which have been defined at a number of places in the Income-tax Act, 1961 in the same manner have now been placed in section 2 itself. For example, the definition of ‘senior citizen’, which was appearing at six places in the 1961 Act, has been now placed in section 2;

QI.2 What is a ‘tax year’? What does it replace? What was the need for introducing it? Why was the term ‘financial year’ not used in place of the term ‘tax year’?

Ans. A ‘tax year’ is a period of twelve months contained in a financial year. It replaces the term ‘previous year’ used in the Income-tax Act, 1961. Further, with the discontinuance of the use of the term ‘assessment year’ in the Income-tax Bill, now the term ‘tax year’ will now be used in relation to the rate or rates of income-tax also. In addition, any assessment of the income or total income will also be done for a ‘tax year’.

Use of the terms ‘previous year’ and ‘assessment year’ were creating confusion in the minds of the taxpayers as they represented two different financial years. The rationale for the use of two terms is no longer valid in view of alignment of ‘previous year’ with the financial year or part of the financial year (in specific cases). The term ‘Tax year’ is commonly used in income-tax legislation in comparable tax jurisdictions.

As a tax year can be a period which is less than the financial year in certain cases, the term ‘financial year’ has not been used while doing away with the terms ‘previous year’ and ‘assessment year’. However, many actions are carried out by tax authorities and other stakeholders while implementing the tax law, being procedural actions and compliances, such as time period for filing returns, rectifications etc, which require reference to a financial year. In such cases, the time period denoted by a financial year has more relevance. This means that the term ‘financial year’ is required separately.

QI.3 Is ‘financial year’ also defined in the new Bill? Has the term ‘financial year’ also been used in the new Bill? Why is it still appearing in the Bill if it is the same as a ‘tax year’?



Ans: The term 'financial year' is not defined in the Income-tax Bill. It is not defined in the Income-tax Act, 1961 also. It is defined in section 3(21) of the General Clauses Act, 1897 as the year commencing on 1st April.

The term 'financial year' has been used in the Income-tax Bill. For example, in the proposed section 21(5) of the Bill, reference has been made to a financial year in relation to the completion certificate issued by a competent authority in case of a building held as stock-in-trade. In such cases, the term financial year has relevance instead of the term 'tax year'.

QI.4 Can a 'tax year' be a period which is less than a 'financial year'?

Ans: Yes. This will happen when a business is newly set up during any financial year, or a source of income comes into existence during a financial year. In such cases, the tax year will begin from the date of setting up of the business or the source of income coming into existence, and end on the last day of that financial year.

QI.5 Will the concept of 'tax year' conflict with the concept of an 'assessment year' at any particular time? For example, if the new Act comes into effect from 1st April, 2026, will the tax year 2026-27 of the new Act conflict with the Assessment Year 2026-27 of the Income-tax Act, 1961?

Ans. No. The reasons are as follows:

- i. The Assessment Year 2026-27 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 will pertain to the income of a taxpayer for the previous year 2025-26 and not to the income of the financial year 2026-27;
- ii. The tax year 2026-27 of the new Act will pertain to the income of a taxpayer for the financial year 2026-27;
- iii. The assessment for income of the previous year (financial year) 2025-26 of a taxpayer shall be done as per the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the assessment year 2026-27;
- iv. The assessment for income of tax year (financial year) 2026-27 of a taxpayer shall be done as per the provisions of the Bill for tax year 2026-27.

QI.6 Is there any change in the content of the charging section?

Ans. In the Income-tax Act, 1961, the charge of income-tax was on 'total income' of the 'previous year' of a person. Further, income-tax is charged for an 'assessment year' at the rate or rates provided by a Central Act. In the Income-tax Bill, in place of the term 'previous year', the term 'tax year' has been used. Further, the use of term 'assessment year' has been discontinued. Now, the total income also pertains to a 'tax year' and the rate or rates of income-tax also pertain to that 'tax year'.



QI.7 In what way has the charging section been simplified?

Ans. In the Income-tax Act, 1961, section 4 has two sub-sections and one proviso. Long sentences have been used in the section. In the Income-tax Bill, there are five sub-sections, explaining the charge of income-tax in smaller and simpler sentences.

QI.8 Whether the Bill has introduced references to ‘Finance Companies’ and ‘Finance Units’ in the context of dividends, which could have implications for financial institutions and investors?

Ans: The Income Tax Bill 2025 also contains all amendments proposed in Finance Bill 2025. Therefore, the users are advised to compare the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, as updated with proposed amendments in Finance bill 2025, while reading the Income Tax Bill, 2025. Therefore, no such additional term has been introduced in the Bill. Finance Bill 2025 has proposed exclusion of advance or loans between two group entities where one of the entities is “Finance Company” or a “Finance Unit”, from the definition of the term ‘dividend’. The Bill only incorporates the proposal made in the Finance Bill, 2025.

II. Non-Profit Organisations



Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

QII.1 Why have the provisions related to non-profit organisations been revamped in this Bill?

Ans: The Income-tax Act provides for exemptions to various entities including Government funded entities engaged in objects which are charitable in nature. In addition to this, specific exemption is also available to entities engaged in certain activities which satisfy social purposes. These entities receive donations, voluntary contributions and have other incomes from activities which are charitable in nature. The total number of electronically filed returns of such entities till 30th November 2024 for the assessment year 2023-24 is 2,50,682. The total amount applied by such entities for charitable and religious purposes during the FY 2022-23 is Rs 10,01,572.04 crores. Therefore, it was considered necessary to simplify and consolidate all the provisions relating to non-profit organisations for ease of understanding and compliance.

QII.2 Where are the provisions related to non-profit organisations contained in the present Income-tax Act?

Ans: The present provisions related to registered non-profit organisations are contained across the following Chapters:

- i. Chapter I: Charitable Purpose sec 2(15)
- ii. Chapter III: Sections 10(23C), section 11, section 12, section 12A, section 12AA, section 12AB, section 12AC & section 13
- iii. Chapter VIA: Section 80G
- iv. Chapter XII: Section 115BBC, Section 115BBI
- v. Chapter XII EB: Section 115TD, Section 115TE, Section 115TF

QII.3. What are the challenges with the present provisions of the Act related to NPOs?

Ans: The present provisions related to registered non-profit organisations are difficult to comprehend due to the following reasons:

- i. Since the provisions are spread across Chapters, there are several cross references.
- ii. Since the provisions related to registered non-profit organisations evolved with time, several amendments have been brought to the present Act in the form of Explanations and provisos which make them difficult to read. In Section 11 itself, there are 13 Explanations and 16 provisos.
- iii. The interplay of different provisos and Explanations makes it quite difficult to understand.

QII.4 What is the approach followed while redrafting the provisions related to registered non-profit organisations?

Ans: The following approach has been followed while redrafting the provisions related to non-profit organisations:



- i. The present Act uses different terms such as trust, institution, university, educational institution, hospital etc. in different provisions. A common term registered non-profit organisation has been used in the Bill in line with the international practices.
- ii. Section 10(23C) uses the term “approval” while section 12AB uses the term “registration”. In order to avoid confusion, “registration” has been used in the Bill.
- iii. All the provisions related to registered non-profit organisations have been arranged in Part B of Chapter XVII titled “*B.—Special Provisions for Registered Non-Profit Organisation*” which comprises provisions corresponding to present sections 11, section 12, section 12A, section 12AA, section 12AB, section 13, section 115BBC, section 115BBI, section 115TD, section 115TE, section 115TF, and the provisions related to approval under the first and second proviso to section 80G(5) of the present Income-tax Act.
- iv. Redundant provisions have been removed.
- v. Some of the provisions have been tabulated for lucid understanding of different scenarios such as the provisions related to:
 - a. Application for registration;
 - b. Specified income and the tax year in which it is taxable;
 - c. Computation of tax on accreted income

QII.5 How many words have been reduced as a result of this exercise?

Ans: As a result of the exercise, there has been a substantial reduction of the words from the approximately 12,800 words to 7,600 words.



QII.6. What is the structure of the new Part?

Ans: The following is the structure of new Part XVII-B

1.-Registration	2.-Income	3.-Commercial activities	4.-Compliances	5.-Violations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application for registration • Switching over of regimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax on income of a registered NPO • Regular Income • Taxable Regular Income • Specified income • Income not to be included in total income • Corpus donation • Deemed corpus donation • Application of Income • Accumulation of income • Deemed Accumulation of income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business undertaking held as the property • Commercial activities by a registered NPO • Commercial activities by registered NPO with GPU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Books of account • Audit • Return of income • Permitted Modes of Investments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specified violation • Tax on accreted income • Other Violations • 6. Approval for donations (Old 80G) • 7. Interpretations

The entire Part related to non-profit organisations has been divided into 7 sub-parts which contain the provisions related to registration, income, commercial activities, compliances, violations, registrations for the purposes of eligibility of donations and interpretations.

QII.7 What is the meaning of ‘registered non-profit organization’ which is not used in the present Act?

Ans: The present Income-tax Act uses different terms such as trust, institution, university, educational institution, hospital etc. in different provisions. The term registered non-profit organisation has been defined to mean any person having a valid registration under section 12A, 12AA or 12AB or section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and such registration has not been cancelled. The use of common term ‘registered non-profit organisation’ intends to avoid confusion and for lucid understanding of the provisions of the Bill.

QII.8 What is the meaning of registration under the new provisions? Is the same word registration now used for approval as well?

Ans: Section 10(23C) uses the term “approval” while section 12AB uses the term “registration”. In order to avoid confusion, “registration” has been defined in the Bill to include provisional registration, provisional approval or approval, as referred to in the second proviso to sections 10(23C) or 12AB (1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and under proposed section 332 of the new Income Tax Bill, 2025. However, it does not include approval under the second proviso to section 80G (5) of Income Tax Act, 1961 or section 354 of the Income Tax Bill, 2025.



QII.9 Will the existing registered non-profit organisations be again required to get themselves registered under the new provisions?

Ans: There were two regimes for exemption of registered non-profit organisations. The first regime is contained in section 10(23C) and the second one was contained in section 11 to 13 of the Income Tax Act, 1961. There were certain provisions common to both the regimes that were contained in section 115BBC, 115BBI, 115TD, 115TE, 115TF and section 2(15) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Finance (No. 2) Act, 2024 provides that no application can be made under the first regime on or after 01st October, 2024. However, the approvals granted under the first regime shall continue to be valid for the period of their approval. They are eligible to apply for registration, subsequently, under the second regime.

As per the provisions of the Bill, all the registered non-profit organisations are eligible to claim benefits. The registered non-profit organisation has been defined to mean any person having a valid registration under section 12A, 12AA or 12AB or section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and such registration has not been cancelled.

Thus, the Bill proposes to protect the eligibility of existing registered non-profit organisations under the first as well as the second regime.

QII.10 Can you provide an example as to how the new provisions will help better understand the provisions?

Ans: The provisions of the present Act contained several cross references. The Table in the proposed section 332(3) of the Income Tax Bill, 2025 provides the time limits for furnishing application, time limit for passing the order and the validity of registration in different cases in a very simple and lucid manner.

QII.11 There is a dedicated proposed section 334 on the taxability of income of the registered non-profit organisations. Is there any additional tax proposed to be levied on the income of registered non-profit organisations?

Ans: No. Since most registered non-profit organisations apply 85% of their regular income for charitable or religious purposes, the taxable regular income in their cases shall be nil and there shall be no tax liability in their hands. However, if a registered non-profit organisation is not able to apply 85% of its regular income or accumulate the same, then regular income for such tax year as reduced by its application for charitable or religious purposes or accumulation thereof shall be its taxable regular income and chargeable to tax.



QII. 12 What is the concept of specified income and does it propose to tax any new income of the registered non-profit organisations?

Ans: No. No new income is proposed to be taxed. Present Act provides taxability of income scattered in different provisions such as section 13, section 115BBC and section 115BBI for different violations. The Bill seeks to bring all such provisions at the same place.

QII.13 The provisions related to capital gains under section 11(1A) have been done away with? Can you explain the rationale behind that?

Ans: Section 11(1A) of the present Income-tax Act provides that where a capital asset, being property held under trust wholly for charitable or religious purposes, is transferred and the whole or any part of the net consideration is utilised for acquiring another capital asset to be so held, then, the capital gain arising from the transfer shall be deemed to have been applied to charitable or religious purposes to the extent provided under the said section.

Since the cost of acquisition of an asset for the objects of the registered non-profit organisation is considered as application of income, these provisions were redundant and therefore removed.

QII.14 Provisions related to deemed application have also been done away with the Bill. Can you explain the reason for the same?

Ans: There are two types of accumulations allowed to the registered non-profit organisations. First, as per the provisions of section 11(2) accumulation is allowed for a period of five tax years. Second, deemed application is allowed as per the provisions of Explanation 1(2) to section 11(1) for certain specified reasons (generally accumulation for one year on account of non-receipt of the income). The dual provisions for accumulation were creating difficulties in implementation and interpretation.

The provisions related to deemed application under Explanation 1(2) to section 11(1) of the present Income-tax Act have been rationalised. This will help reducing litigation and ease the compliance. Accumulation under proposed section 342 of the Bill can be for any purpose stated in the prescribed Form.



Schedule II	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Income such as agricultural income
Schedule III	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Certain eligible persons for exemption such as partners of firms and HUF etc
Schedule IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exemptions to non-residents
Schedule V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exemption to Business trusts, Sovereign Wealth Funds etc
Schedule VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exemptions to IFSC units
Schedule VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Persons exempt from tax

Q.III.4 How many words have been reduced as a result of the exercise?

Ans: As a result of the exercise, there has been a substantial reduction of the words from the approximately 30,000 words presently in Income Tax Act, 1961 to approximately 13,500 words in the new Income Tax Bill, 2025, in so far as section 10 is concerned.

Q.III.5 How are complexities proposed to be reduced by the Bill?

Ans: Besides rationalisation of provisions, as per question III.10 and III.11 above, all 90 Explanations and 134 provisos in the present section 10 have been done away with in the new Bill.

Q.III.6 If the provisions related to exemptions are proposed to be taken to Schedules, then are there any provisions in the main body of the Bill?

Ans: Yes, Section 11 of the proposed Bill contains certain provisions relating to exemptions while the rest are placed in the Schedules.

Q.III.7 What about the clauses of section 10 which do not find place in the Schedules?

Ans: The clauses of section 10 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 which have been sun-set have not been included in the Schedules. However, certain exemptions which have been protected for past investments etc. have been protected in the Bill through the saving clause.



IV Salary and House Property

Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

QIV.1 How has the simplification been done in the language and structure in salary and house property provisions in the new Bill to make it easier for the taxpayer?

Ans: The simplification focuses on enhancing clarity and ensuring ease of compliance. The chapter on Salary and House Property has been specifically crafted for this purpose so that the taxpayer can on his own read those chapters and file his own Return of Income. While drafting these Chapters, areas/issues resulting in common grievances received from such category of taxpayers have been addressed.

QIV.2 How has the Chapter been simplified and how many words have been reduced in the new chapter?

Ans: The restructuring has significantly reduced the length of the chapter by eliminating redundant provisions while retaining all essential provisions. All existing provisos and explanations across various sections have been integrated into the main provisions for eliminating fragmentation, improving readability, and ensuring that related provisions are presented cohesively. The key changes are summarized in the table below:

- The number of words has been reduced from 4401 to 3420 for the Part ‘Salaries’ and from 1658 to 1177 for the Part ‘Income from House Property’
- All provisions related to salary are brought under the part ‘Salaries’ so that the taxpayer does not have to refer to separate chapters for filing of his Return of Income.
- The language is simple to read, clarifying all crucial terminology like Perquisite, Profit *in lieu of* salary, Standard Deduction etc and placing them in separate sections.
- The legal and technical jargons have been minimized, and provisions like Perquisites have been rewritten in a more structured and clear manner.
- Some of the provisions have been taken to the Rules, and redundant and repetitive provisions have been removed for better readability.

QIV.3 Why have more changes not been carried out in the Chapter for ‘Salary’ and ‘House Property’?

Ans: The objective of this exercise was to simplify the existing framework rather than completely overhaul it. The proposed Bill maintains continuity while ensuring improved clarity and efficiency.

Especially for the part on ‘Income from House Property’, it was noted that the provisions are already fairly simple and have been well received by the general public. The concepts like Annual Value of House Property, Self-occupied property etc. have been accepted well and

there is minimal dispute in interpreting the provisions and computation of this Head of income. Hence, minimal changes have been proposed in this part to ensure smooth transition and minimal confusion.





V. Profits and gains of business and profession

Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

QV.1. What are the major changes in the chapter Profits and gains of business and profession?

Ans: Major changes brought about in the chapter Profits and Gains of Business and Profession are as follows:

- i. The flow of the sections has been revised to improve coherence, create logical links, and ensure a smoother progression.
- ii. Similar sections, such as those on presumptive taxation for residents and non-residents, have been merged to simplify the content, make it more concise, and consolidate all related scenarios in one place.
- iii. Provisions on similar topics, such as deductions on employee welfare, which were previously scattered across the chapter, have been grouped together for easier understanding and compliance.
- iv. Formula-based explanations have been added to clarify complex concepts that were previously difficult to understand, such as the definition of Written-down Value.
- v. Provisions involving multiple scenarios, like those for determining Actual Cost, which were previously presented as provisos or explanations, have been organized into a table for better readability and comprehension.
- vi. All provisos and explanations in the chapter have been converted into sub-sections to eliminate ambiguity and ensure clarity.
- vii. Redundant and already sun-set provisions have been removed.
- viii. Provisions specific to a single business segment which are used by small sub set of taxpayers have been moved to a new Schedule, while some procedural provisions have been transferred to rules to reduce complexity and focus on the substance of the section.
- ix. As a result, the total word count has been reduced by more than half, and the number of sections has decreased from 65 to 41.

QV.2 How and why the order of sections been changed in the chapter on PGBP?

Ans: An effort has been made to group similar provisions together. For example, provisions related to general expenditure allowances (section 37) and deductions for actual payments (section 43B) have been placed along with the provisions of sections 40 and 40A. Similarly, provisions on scientific research expenditure, section 35AD (investment-linked deductions), skill development project expenditure, and agricultural extension project expenditure have been grouped together in the proposed sections 45,46 and 47.

QV.3 What are the differences in provisions relating to, “Deductions related to employee welfare” in the Income Tax Bill 2025?

Ans: In the Income Tax Act, 1961, provisions related to expenses for contributions to Provident Fund, Gratuity Fund, Superannuation Fund, etc., were spread across various sections, such as 40A (7), (9) and 36(1)(iv), (iva), (v), (va). To determine the allowability of these expenses, one had to refer to multiple provisions in addition to the charging sections. In the new tax bill, these provisions have been consolidated under a single section (proposed section 28), making them easier to understand and comply with. While the language has been simplified, there is no change in the tax incidence or deductibility.

QV.4. What is the difference in provisions relating to, “Deduction for bad debt and provision for bad and doubtful debt” in the Income Tax Bill 2025?

Ans: In the Income Tax Act, 1961, provisions related to the deduction for bad debts are contained in Section 36(1)(vii),(viiia) and 36(2), which include 10 clauses/subsections, 6 provisos, and 4 explanations. These provisions have now been consolidated into a separate section, with all provisos and explanations converted into sub-sections/clauses. Additionally, for banks and financial institutions, the allowance for bad debt provisions has been presented in a tabular format. These changes make the provision easier to understand and comply with. There is no change in the allowability or timing of allowability.

QV.5 What is the difference between section 32 of IT Act,1961 and new section 33 of Income Tax Bill,2025, i.e. “Deduction for depreciation”?

Ans: Section 32 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, which deals with depreciation, has become very complex over the past 63 years. It includes 6 clauses/subsections, 9 provisos, and 6 explanations. In the new bill, all provisos and explanations have been converted into subsections/clauses, reducing the word count by 40%. These changes make the provision easier to understand and comply with. There has been no change in the rate of depreciation, eligibility, or method of allowance.

QV.6 What are the changes in the definition of ‘Actual cost’ and ‘Written down Value’?

Ans: The definitions of ‘Actual Cost’ and ‘Written-Down Value’ have been simplified by converting various explanations, provisos, and provisions into a tabular format. However, the current definitions of Actual Cost and Written-Down Value remain unchanged. Only redundant provisions (e.g., Goodwill adjustment for determining Written-Down Value) have been removed. The tabular format simplifies the understanding, improves clarity and reduces the potential for ambiguity.

QV.7 What are the changes in the provisions relating to ‘Expenditure on Scientific Research’?

Ans: The existing provision in Section 35 deals with the deductibility of expenses for scientific research. However, it has become complex and unnecessarily lengthy due to the addition of several provisos over time. In the Income Tax Bill 2025, the clarity of scientific research



expenditure deductions has been improved by reorganizing the flow while maintaining the existing policy in the proposed section 45.

QV.8 How is the section on ‘Capitalising the impact of foreign exchange fluctuation’ is different compared to section 43A of IT Act,1961?

Ans: Section 43A of the current Act addresses capitalizing the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations when paying for a capital asset liability. The existing text is lengthy, complex, and contains repetition and redundancy. In the new Bill, while preserving the meaning of the section, it has been divided into four subsections, which are drafted in a more coordinated manner. The complexity has been reduced by introducing a formula for "Variation in liability," further simplifying the understanding of the section.

QV.9 Which provisions have been shifted to Schedule and the reasons for the same ?

Ans: Provisions related to the Site Restoration Fund, as well as those for the Tea Development Account, Coffee Development Account, and Rubber Development Account, which apply only to specific trades and a small number of taxpayers, have been moved to the Schedules. The provisions related to the insurance business remain in the schedule as they were previously.

QV.10 How have the provisions relating to deferred expenditure been changed under the Income Tax Bill ,2025?

Ans: Provisions related to the amortization of expenses for telecommunications services, amalgamation, demerger, and voluntary retirement schemes have been presented in a tabular form. In the current text, the repetitive presentation has lengthened the text and also made it difficult to read. In the proposed Income Tax Bill 2025, an effort has been made to consolidate these expenses into one section while simplifying the language, without suggesting any policy changes.

Provisions related to the amortization of preliminary expenses and expenses for prospecting minerals have been kept in a separate section.

QV.11 What has changed in provisions relating to presumptive taxation of residents in the new Income Tax Bill ,2025?

Ans: Under the current provisions of the Act, residents earning income from business (Section 44AD), profession (Section 44ADA), and the business of plying, hiring, or leasing goods carriages (Section 44AE) are allowed a simplified taxation regime.

In the proposed Income Tax Bill 2025, an effort has been made to consolidate all these identical presumptive taxation schemes into one section in tabular form, while adopting simplified language without suggesting any policy changes. Common eligibility conditions are listed as sub-sections below the table. This approach offers a clearer understanding of the presumptive

taxation regimes for residents, improves readability, and significantly shortens the text compared to the existing provisions.

QV.12 What has changed in provisions relating to presumptive taxation of non-resident in New Income Tax bill?

Ans: Under the current provisions of the Act, non-residents earning income from certain business activities are allowed a simplified taxation regime. Currently, these presumptive taxation schemes are spread across five sections.

The Finance Bill 2025 has also proposed a similar scheme for non-residents providing services to domestic electronic goods manufacturing.

In the proposed Income Tax Bill 2025, an effort has been made to consolidate these identical presumptive taxation schemes into one section in tabular form, while simplifying the language. The common eligibility conditions are listed as sub-sections below the table. This approach provides a clearer understanding of the presumptive taxation regimes for non-residents, improves readability, and significantly reduces the text length compared to the existing provisions.

QV.13 What has changed in provisions relating to “Special provision for computing deductions in case of business reorganisation of co-operative banks” in the new Income Tax Bill, 2025?

Ans: To simplify the section and eliminate repetitiveness, the formula for determining depreciation and other deductions for the predecessor co-operative bank and the successor co-operative bank/converted banking company has been merged. This ensures that the section is easier to understand, while the intent remains unchanged.

QV.14 Whether the Bill has introduced new sections for revenue recognition of service contracts and inventory valuation?

Ans: As has been noted elsewhere, the Bill has not made any major policy changes. No new sections have been introduced for revenue recognition of service contracts and inventory valuation. Section 43CB of the Income tax Act, 1961 already prescribes the methodology for determining the profits and gains of business arising from service contract while section 145A prescribes the method for valuation of inventory. Clauses 57 and 277 of the Bill have been proposed as clauses for service contracts and inventory valuation corresponding to relevant section under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

QV.15 Is there any change in the new Bill as regards powers of the Assessing Officers to examine legitimacy of business expenditure?

Ans: Section 37 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 prescribes conditions for allowing deduction of expenditure for the purpose of computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and

gains of business or profession”. The Income tax Bill,2025 retains the scope of such provisions. Clause 34 of the Bill provides for similar general conditions for allowing deduction of expenditure for the purposes of business or profession being carried on by taxpayer.

VI. Clubbing provisions



Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

QVI.1 Is there any change in incidence of taxation or methodology of clubbing in the proposed Income Tax Bil, 2025?

Ans: There are no changes in incidence of taxation, or methodology of clubbing of income in the new Bill.

Q.VI.2 What has been changed in the provisions relating to ‘Clubbing of Income’?

Ans: We have simplified the language and removed redundant provisions. Further, certainty has been brought in wherever it was possible. Formula has been introduced for ease of understanding and certainty in computation. For example

Section in existing Income Tax Act, 1961	Section in new Income Tax Bill 2025
<p>Explanation 3 to s. 64 (1) in IT Act, 1961 Explanation 3. —For the purposes of clauses (iv) and (vi), where the assets transferred directly or indirectly by an individual to his spouse or son's wife (hereafter in this <i>Explanation</i> referred to as "the transferee") are invested by the transferee,—</p> <p>(i) in any business, such investment being not in the nature of contribution of capital as a partner in a firm or, as the case may be, for being admitted to the benefits of partnership in a firm, that part of the income arising out of the business to the transferee in any previous year, which bears the same proportion to the income of the transferee from the business as the value of the assets aforesaid as on the first day of the previous year bears to the total investment in the business by the transferee as on the said day ;</p> <p>(ii) in the nature of contribution of capital as a partner in a firm, that part of the interest receivable by the transferee from the firm in any previous year, which bears the same proportion to the interest receivable by the transferee from the firm as the value of investment aforesaid as on the first day of the previous year bears to the total investment by way of capital contribution as a partner in the firm as on the said day,</p>	<p>Formula (sample): $A = B \times (C/D)$</p> <p>where, —</p> <p>A = Income to be included in the hands of individual for the tax year.</p> <p>B = Income or interest or both, arising to the spouse or son’s wife from the business or from the firm, as applicable during the tax year.</p> <p>C = Value of such assets invested, or contributed as capital by the spouse or son’s wife as on the first day of the tax year.</p> <p>D = Total investment or total capital contribution, as the case may be, by the spouse or son’s wife as on the day for which A is being computed.</p>

shall be included in the total income of the individual in that previous year.	
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VII. Deeming Provisions (S 68-69D of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

Q.VII.1 Please highlight any major changes made through Income Tax Bill 2025 in deeming provisions? How has the change improved certainty?

Ans: The provisions have been simplified. Section 69B has been split and merged with sections 69 and 69A. In order to reduce disputes on rate of taxation and to provide certainty, the reference of the section specifying the rates of taxation has been provided in this Chapter. Towards reducing ambiguity, certainty has been provided as far as possible and rate of taxation has been specified in the chapter itself.

Q.VII.2 Why has the name of section 68 ‘cash credits’ in the existing Income Tax Act been changed to ‘unexplained credits’ in the Bill?

Ans: Section 68 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 is concerned with taxing the unexplained credits (rather than credits on account of cash) found in the books of accounts. In the corresponding section 102 of the new bill, the provisions of the section remain the same and there is only change in nomenclature. The unexplained credits will continue to be taxed under this section.

VIII. Set-off and Carry-forward of loss and unabsorbed depreciation, etc (S 70-80 of the Income Tax Act,1961)

Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

Q.VIII.1 Will the changes announced in the recent Budget speech pertaining to capping the carry forward loss in the amalgamation and business reorganisation provisions be included in the Income Tax Bill,2025?

Ans: Yes, the proposed simplified Income Tax Bill has included such amended provisions in the Income Tax Act introduced by Budget 2025.

Q.VIII.2. Can you give examples of removal of redundant sections and provisions in this Chapter?

Ans: Yes. The examples are Sec. 71A and Sec 75.

Section in existing Income Tax Act, 1961	Section in new Income Tax Bill 2025
Transitional provisions for set off of loss under the head "Income from house property". 71A. Where in respect of the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993 or the 1st day of April, 1994, the net result of the computation under the head "Income from house property" is a loss, such loss in so far as it relates to interest on borrowed capital referred to in clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 24 and to the extent it has not been set off shall be carried forward and set off in the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1995, and the balance, if any, in the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1996, against the income under any head.	omitted
Losses of firms. 75. Where the assessee is a firm, any loss in relation to the assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1992, which could not be set off against any other income of the firm and which had been apportioned to a partner of the firm but could not be set off by such partner prior to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993, then, such loss shall be allowed to be set off against the income of the firm subject to the condition that the partner continues in the said firm and to be carried forward for set off under sections 70, 71, 72, 73, 74 and 74A.	omitted





IX. Chapter VIA of the Income Tax Act, 1961

Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

QIX.1: What are the major snapshots of simplification with reference to Chapter VIA?

Ans: In this Chapter, the existing provisos and explanations have been integrated into the main sections, improving clarity and coherence. Large and complex sections, such as Section 80C, have been streamlined, and detailed provisions have been moved to Schedule XV for better presentation and comprehension.

Further, the provisions of Section 80-IA, 80-IB, 80-IAB, 80-IBA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 would still be applicable for the undertakings or enterprises or projects which were already eligible to avail deductions as per these sections, which is ensured by incorporating necessary savings and repeals clause.

QIX.2 What major restructuring has been done in Section 80C?

Ans: The various sums eligible for deduction under Section 80C, which were previously spread throughout the section, have now been transformed into a simplified arrangement of eligible savings instruments in the proposed Schedule XV. The deduction limit remains clearly stated within the section, while the Schedule provides an easy-to-understand breakdown of eligible deductions. This simplifies the process for taxpayers, making it more transparent and organized. The changes have been made for better accessibility and comprehension.

QIX.3 How has Section 80G been improved?

Ans: Section 80G, which provides deductions for donations, has been revised to clearly segregate deductions based on the percentage of eligible deductions—100% and 50%, without making any policy change. This makes it easier for taxpayers to identify and claim the correct deduction amount.

QIX.4 What changes have been made to Sections 80TTA and 80TTB?

Ans: Previously, Sections 80TTA and 80TTB provided deductions on interest earned from savings accounts—80TTA for the general public and 80TTB for senior citizens. These sections have now been merged into a single proposed section, with clearly defined sub-sections. The eligibility criteria and deduction limits for different categories of assesseees are now explicit, reducing the need to refer to multiple sections. This change enhances clarity and ease of use, particularly for senior citizens.



QIX.5 What improvements have been made to Section 80PA?

Ans: The definition of eligible assessee under Section 80PA has been clarified, and the various eligibility criteria have been listed pointwise. This ensures that taxpayers can easily determine their eligibility without misinterpretation.

QIX.6 How has Section 80RRB been simplified?

Ans: The definition of eligible assessee who can claim deductions on royalties earned from patents has been made clearer. Additionally, the language has been modified to explain the computation of the deduction amount.

QIX.7 The tax incentives under Chapter VIA of Income-tax Act, 1961 are not available in new tax regime. Has the same approach been adopted in proposed legislation?

Ans: There are several provisions for which sunset date had earlier been outlined in Finance Act, 2016. Hence, the deduction for the same is available till such date. However, investment linked deductions have not been phased out. Hence, deduction under 80C, 80CCD, 80D, 80DD, 80DDB, 80EEA, 80EEB, 80U, etc. find place in the new Income Tax Bill, 2025.

QIX.8 How has section 80JJAA or provision relating to start-up or IFSC been addressed?

Ans: These provisions continue to be in operation in the new Income Tax Bill, 2025.

X. Advance tax, refund and Interest



Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

QX.1 Are there any changes in the provisions related to advance tax in the new Income Tax Bill, 2025?

Ans: There are no policy changes. However, the provisions have been made easy to read with the following approach:

- i. The provisions related to the payment by the assessee on his own accord and as per the order of the Assessing Officer have been segregated in two different sections to avoid confusion.
- ii. Redundant provisions have been removed.
- iii. A formula has been provided for the computation of the advance tax liability

QX.2 What are the major improvements in the provisions related to refunds and interest?

Ans: Formulas have been provided for the computation of interest in different situations for example, the following formula has been provided for the computation of interest for defaults in furnishing of the return of income:

$$I = 1\% * A * T$$

where,—

I = the interest payable;

A = the amount of tax on which interest is payable;

T = number of months comprised in the period commencing on the date immediately following the starting date and ending on the end date.

QX.3 What are other improvements in the provisions related to interest computation?

Ans: The computation of interest is based on the period and rate of interest. For the computation of period, the most crucial factors are the start date and the end date and the same have been provided in the form of a Table as follows:

Sl. No	Circumstances	Starting date	Ending date	The amount of tax on which interest is payable
A	B	C	D	E

Thus, the taxpayers will have clarity about the start date and the end date for the computation of the period for which interest is payable in different scenarios and also the amount on which interest is payable.



XI. Taxation in Special Rate cases



Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

QXI.1 I have opted for New tax regime under the Income-tax Act, 1961. Do I have to opt for it again in the new Income Tax Bill, 2025?

Ans: No, all the rights and duties of taxpayers will continue to remain intact. In fact, the transition is expected to be seamless.

QXI.2 Will new rules and forms be prescribed for the proposed Act, especially for opting for new tax regime or for claiming MAT?

Ans: The proposed Bill has been tabled in the Parliament. As and when the law is enacted, the administrative measures for implementing them will be made operational, keeping in mind the convenience of tax payers and all stakeholders. The necessary details will be informed in due course.

Q XI.3 Have the changes made in the recent budget been incorporated in the proposed Act, especially for individual taxpayers?

Ans: Yes, the changes made in the slab rates and the related rebate have been incorporated in the proposed Bill.

QXI.4 Are there any changes in the rates or conditions for taxation of special cases?

Ans: No policy change has been proposed for such special rate provisions. Special rate regimes will work as before. However, there is substantial simplification through structural change in the Act which makes it taxpayer friendly.

Q.63. Are there any changes in the provisions related to special rates for domestic taxpayers?

Ans: There are no policy changes. However, the provisions have been made easy with the following approach:

- a) New Tax Regime is now separate part that is dedicated for special rate of taxation for individual taxpayers, domestic companies, cooperative societies and other eligible taxpayers.
- b) Redundant provisions have been removed.

- c) Tables have been provided to do away with multiple explanations and provisos and also for bringing together various special types of income that attract special rates under the Act.



XII. Double Taxation Relief



Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

QXII.1. Is there anything new in relation to interpretation of terms contained in a tax treaty?

Ans. The Bill only clarifies India's tax treaty position in relation to terms used in such treaty. The proposed section 159(7) of the Bill now mentions that:

- i. If any term is used in the agreement and defined both in the agreement and the Bill, it will have the meaning which is provided in the agreement;
- ii. If any term is used in the agreement but has not been defined in it, but has a definition in the Bill, it will have the meaning provided in the Bill or in any explanation which is given to it by the Central Government, and the meaning will be applicable from the date of the agreement;
- iii. If any term is used in the agreement and is neither defined in the agreement nor in the Bill, it will have the meaning given to it in any notification issued by the Central Government, and such meaning will be applicable from the date of the agreement;
- iv. If any term is used in the agreement and is not defined in the agreement or in the Bill or in any notification, it will have the meaning given in any Act of the Central Government relating to taxes, or in its absence, in any other law of the Central Government, and such meaning will be applicable from the date of the agreement.

This clarified position will reduce litigation and provide certainty to how any term is interpreted in a tax treaty situation. It reflects India's present tax treaty position and is also aligned with international tax treaty practices in this regard.

XIII. Tonnage Tax



Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

QXIII.1 What changes are made in the proposed Act as regards the tonnage tax scheme?

Ans: No substantive changes have been made in the tonnage tax scheme. The sections have however been rearranged and reorganized for better readability. The changes made in the Budget 2025 have also been suitably incorporated.

XIV. Tax Administration



Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

QXIV.1 Section 247 of the proposed bill equivalent to section 132 of the income tax Act provides for “competent authority”, “approving authority” etc. Why such change is proposed?

Ans. The terms “Competent Authority” and “Approving Authority” have been defined in the proposed bill to avoid confusion in the mind of taxpayers and to clearly distinguish roles and functions of such authorities.

QXIV.2. Why the definition of ‘computer system’ in section 261(e) of the proposed Act is different from the meaning as given in the Information Technology Act, 2000?

Ans. Income tax Act and Information Technology Act are two different Acts and serve different purposes. The definition of computer system in the Income Tax Act includes computer network, computer resources, communication devices, digital or electronic data storage devices, virtual digital space etc.

QXIV.3 While there are four parts in the Income Tax Act, 1961 under chapter XIII pertaining to Income tax authorities, there are only two parts in the proposed bill under the heading ‘tax administration’ under chapter XIV. What is the difference?

Ans. In the proposed Bill, Part A & B is merged as they pertain to income tax Authorities and their jurisdiction. Further, Part C relating to powers and part D relating to disclosure of information have been merged in the proposed bill.



XV. OFFENCES AND PROSECUTION

Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

QXV.1 Is there any increase in the punishment for any offence under the Bill?

Ans: No.

QXV.2 Has any new prosecution section been introduced for any of the provisions of the Bill?

Ans: No.

XVI. MISCELLANEOUS



Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

QXVI.1 If I have a pending refund under the Income-tax Act, 1961, will I get it after the new Act comes into force?

Ans: Yes. All the rights and duties of taxpayers will continue to remain intact. The taxpayer will get his due refund in accordance with law.

QXVI.2 Has the faceless approval or registration been removed?

Ans: No.

QXVI.3 Will new rules and forms be prescribed for the proposed Bill?

Ans: The proposed Act has been laid before the Parliament. Subsequently, the administrative measures for implementing them will be made operational, in terms of the provisions in the new Income Tax Bill, 2025. The necessary details will be informed in due course.

QXVI.4 Whether the Bill gives additional responsibilities to CBDT to frame tax administration rules, introduce compliance measures, and enforce digital tax monitoring systems without requiring legislative amendments?

Ans: Section 295 of the Income tax Act, 1961 already requires CBDT to frame rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act. Without prejudice to the generality of such powers in sub-section 1, specific matters are also enumerated in sub-section 2 of the section. Clause 533 of the Income Tax Bill, 2025 replicates these responsibilities which are already conferred on CBDT.

XVII. Assessment Procedure



Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

QXVII.1 What are highlights of changes made in this Chapter?

Ans. Section 153 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 which provides limitation for making assessment and reassessment etc. and section 155 of the said Act which deals with other amendments have been converted into tabular format for ease of readability.

Section 144B of the said Act which lays down the procedure for making faceless assessment has been simplified and redrafted as proposed section 273 of the Bill.

Sections 153A to 153D stand omitted in the Bill as these provisions do not apply to searches conducted after 1st April' 2021.

QXVII.2 What is the extent of reduction in terms of number of sections and number of words in this Chapter?

Ans. Part A of the Chapter XVI in the new Income Tax Bill,2025 contains 24 sections as against 33 sections in the Income-tax Act, 1961. Further, number of words has also been reduced from 26,651 words to 13,160 words.

QXVII.3 Please state policy changes made, if any, in this Chapter.

Ans. No major policy changes have been made in this Chapter of the Bill. However, minor changes that are clarificatory/procedural in nature have been made in certain provisions, as under-

- a. The following has been included as 'information' for the purposes of issue of notice under section 148, for which the procedure prescribed under section 148A shall not be required, -
 - i. Directions of Approving Panel
 - ii. Any finding or direction contained in an order passed by any authority, Tribunal or Court.
- b. Provisions relating to various faceless schemes have been consolidated into one proposed section, namely Section 532 which confers powers on the Central Government to frame schemes for eliminating interface with the assessee.
- c. Virtual digital asset has been included in the definition of 'undisclosed income' for the purposes of search assessment.

XVIII. Return of Income



Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

QXVIII.1 How will the simplification efforts in filing the return of income will help me as tax-payer?

Ans. Chapter XV of the bill is divided into two parts: Part A (pertaining to PAN) and Part B (pertaining to the filing of return of income). The proposed section 263(1)(a) of the Bill lists the various categories of assesseees who are required to file the returns of income. Under Section 139 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, these assesseees are scattered across various sub-sections. In the proposed Income Tax Bill, all assesseees are consolidated in one place which makes it easier for each category of assesseees to locate and fulfil their return filing obligations.

QXVIII.2 Are exempt entities required to file return of income?

Ans. Yes, exempt entities continue to be under obligation to file return of income if their total income before allowing exemption exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to income tax.

QXVIII.3 Have the due dates for filing returns of income changed?

Ans. No, the due dates for filing returns of income for each category of assesseees are still the same. They are now presented in a tabular format for easier understanding.

QXVIII.4 Have the provisions for belated returns, revised returns, and updated returns changed?

A. No, the provisions regarding belated returns, revised returns, and updated returns remain the same as in the Income Tax Act, 1961(including amendments proposed vide Finance Act, 2025).

XIX. Tax Deduction and Collection at Source



Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

QXIX.1. What are highlights of simplification made in TDS/TCS provisions?

Ans. In the existing Act, there are 43 sections which specify the various sums which are liable to TDS, depending on the status of the payer/payee, subject to applicable monetary limits. The sections provide the rate at which tax is liable to be deducted at source.

In the proposed Bill, all these sections have been merged into one section. Section 393 of the proposed bill contains 3 Tables applicable to three broad categories of Payees- Residents, Non-residents and any person. The respective Table for each category in turn specifies the nature of income or sum, monetary threshold, payer/person and the applicable rate of TDS.

In the table for Resident payees, similar nature of sums have been clubbed together, such as Commission, Rent, Interest, Income from Capital Market, etc. Further, a separate Table has been provided covering the cases/conditions where TDS is not required to be deducted.

Similarly, the provisions relating to TCS have been merged and placed in one section. Section 394 of the proposed bill contains one Table which specifies the nature of receipts, monetary threshold, collector and rate of TCS. The said section also lays down the conditions for no collection of TCS.

Furthermore, provisions relating to the following matters, which were present through-out the Chapter in the existing Act, have been merged and placed together as independent sections in the proposed Bill,

- a. Certificates including Lower Deduction/Collection Certificates
- b. Compliance and reporting (filing of statements etc.)
- c. Consequences of failure to deduct or collect tax or pay the tax deducted or collected
- d. Processing of Statements

QXIX.2. What is the extent of reduction in terms of number of sections and number of words?

Ans. In the proposed Bill, provisions relating to TDS/TCS are contained in 13 sections as against 69 sections in the existing Income Tax Act, 1961.

The relevant parts of the Chapter XIX of the proposed Bill contains 14,675 words as against 27,452 words in the existing Income Tax Act, 1961.

QXIX.3 How many rates of TDS /TCS have been prescribed in the proposed Bill?

Ans. Rates of TDS/TCS as well as thresholds are same as in Income Tax Act, 1961 (being amended upto Finance Bill, 2025)

