

Income Tax Guide for Gig Workers in India: FY 2024-25 (AY 2025-26)

Executive Summary

This comprehensive guide covers income tax provisions specifically applicable to gig workers in India for Financial Year 2024-25 (Assessment Year 2025-26). Gig workers, including delivery personnel, ride-sharing drivers, freelancers, e-commerce sellers, and platform-based workers, operate under a unique tax framework. Understanding tax slabs, deduction opportunities, ITR form selection, and compliance requirements is crucial for minimizing tax liability while ensuring legal compliance.

Key Highlights:

- Income up to ₹4 lakh is tax-free under current regime
- Presumptive taxation (Section 44ADA) allows 50% of gross receipts as presumed income
- TDS of 0.1% applies to e-commerce transactions above ₹5 lakh
- Advance tax must be paid in 4 quarterly installments
- Mandatory audit required if professional income exceeds ₹50 lakh

1. Income Tax Slabs for Gig Workers (FY 2024-25 / AY 2025-26)

1.1 Current Tax Regime Income Slabs

Income Slab	Tax Rate	Tax Payable
Up to ₹4 lakh	Nil (0%)	₹0
₹4 lakh to ₹8 lakh	5%	5% on amount above ₹4 lakh
₹8 lakh to ₹12 lakh	10%	₹20,000 + 10% above ₹8 lakh
₹12 lakh to ₹16 lakh	15%	₹60,000 + 15% above ₹12 lakh
₹16 lakh to ₹20 lakh	20%	₹1,20,000 + 20% above ₹16 lakh
₹20 lakh to ₹24 lakh	25%	₹2,00,000 + 25% above ₹20 lakh
Above ₹24 lakh	30%	₹3,00,000 + 30% above ₹24 lakh

Key Tax Benefit - Section 87A Rebate:

- Individuals with taxable income up to ₹12 lakh get a rebate of ₹60,000
- This effectively makes income up to ₹12 lakh tax-free for most gig workers

1.2 Tax Calculation Examples

Example 1: Delivery Worker with ₹8 lakh annual income

- Gross Income: ₹8,00,000
- Taxable Income: ₹8,00,000
- Tax @5% on (₹8,00,000 - ₹4,00,000): ₹20,000

- Less: Rebate u/s 87A: ₹20,000
- **Net Tax Liability: ₹0**

Example 2: Freelancer with ₹18 lakh income

- Gross Receipts: ₹18,00,000
- Less: Business Deductions: ₹3,00,000
- Taxable Income: ₹15,00,000
- Tax: ₹1,05,000

Example 3: Taxi Driver under Section 44ADA

- Gross Receipts: ₹45,00,000
- Presumptive Income (50%): ₹22,50,000
- Tax: ₹2,62,500

2. Presumptive Taxation Schemes for Gig Workers

2.1 Section 44ADA - Presumptive Taxation for Professionals

Applicability: Gig workers in specified professions (consultancy, freelancing, technical consultancy).

Aspect	Details
Gross Receipts Limit	₹50 lakh/year (₹75 lakh if 95%+ digital)
Presumptive Income	50% of gross receipts
ITR Form	ITR-4 (Sugam)
Books of Accounts	Not required
Audit	Not required (unless income < 50% of receipts)

2.2 Section 44AD - Presumptive Taxation for Business

Type of Business	Presumptive Income Rate
Non-digital transactions	8% of gross receipts
Digital transactions (≥95%)	6% of gross receipts
E-commerce operators	6% of gross receipts

2.3 Section 44AE - Vehicle Operators

Feature	Details
Gross Receipts Limit	₹50 lakh per vehicle per year
Presumptive Income	Typically 50% of gross receipts
ITR Form	ITR-4

3. Choosing the Right ITR Form

3.1 ITR-3 vs ITR-4 Comparison

Factor	ITR-3	ITR-4
For Whom	Business/professional with detailed accounts	Presumptive taxation scheme
Books of Accounts	Mandatory	Not required
Turnover Limit	No limit	₹2 crore (business), ₹50-75 lakh (profession)
Tax Audit	Required if > ₹1 crore (business) or > ₹50 lakh (profession)	Usually not required
Complexity	High	Low
File By	July 31 / October 31 (if audited)	July 31

3.2 When to File ITR-3

- Maintaining detailed accounts with invoices and receipts
- Gross receipts exceed ₹2 crore (business) or ₹50 lakh (profession)
- Turnover exceeds ₹1 crore (business) or ₹50 lakh (professionals)
- Declaring income below prescribed presumptive rate

3.3 When to File ITR-4

- Opting for presumptive taxation (Section 44AD, 44ADA, or 44AE)
- Meeting turnover limits
- Preferring simplified compliance without detailed records

3.4 Salary + Gig Income

Scenario: Earning both salary and gig income

ITR Selection:

- Combined Income ≤ ₹50 lakh: File ITR-1 or ITR-4
- Combined Income > ₹50 lakh: File ITR-3

Example:

- Salary Income: ₹6,00,000
- Gig Income: ₹20,00,000
- Total: ₹26,00,000 → File ITR-3

4. Tax Deductions Available for Gig Workers

4.1 Direct Business Expenses

Expense Category	Deductible	Example
Equipment & Software	Yes	₹50,000 for laptop
Office Supplies	Yes	₹5,000/month
Internet & Phone	Yes (business portion)	70% of ₹2,000/month
Subscription Services	Yes	₹500/month for tools
Professional Development	Yes	₹20,000 for certification
Insurance	Yes	₹10,000/year
Licenses & Permits	Yes	₹2,000/year

4.2 Vehicle & Transportation Expenses

Expense	Deductible
Fuel/Petrol/Diesel	Yes (business portion)
Vehicle Maintenance	Yes
Vehicle Insurance	Yes (business portion)
Registration & Road Tax	Yes
Tolls & Parking	Yes (business-related)
Vehicle Depreciation	Yes

Example for Delivery Driver:

- Annual vehicle expenses: ₹1,20,000
- Business usage: 85%
- Deductible amount: ₹1,20,000 × 85% = ₹1,02,000

4.3 Home Office Deduction

Applicable when:

- Dedicated workspace at home
- Used exclusively for business
- You own or rent the property

Calculation:

- $\text{Business area} \div \text{Total area} \times \text{Monthly expenses}$

Example:

- Home: 1,500 sq ft
- Office: 300 sq ft (20%)
- Monthly rent: ₹20,000

- Deductible rent: ₹20,000 × 20% = ₹4,000/month

4.4 Professional Services

Service	Deductible
Accounting & Bookkeeping	Yes
Legal Consultancy	Yes
Audit Fees	Yes
Tax Filing Services	Yes
Web Development	Yes
Digital Marketing	Yes

4.5 NOT Deductible Expenses

- Personal entertainment
- Travel to/from residence (commuting)
- Meals at home
- Personal phone/internet (100%)
- Life insurance premiums
- Income tax payments
- Fines and penalties
- Undocumented cash donations

4.6 Section 80C-80U Deductions

Section	Deduction	Limit
80C	LIC, EPF, Mutual Fund SIPs	₹1,50,000
80D	Health Insurance Premium	₹25,000-₹50,000
80E	Student Loan Interest	Unlimited
80G	Charitable Donations	50-100% of income
80TTA	Savings Account Interest	₹10,000

5. Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) for Gig Workers

5.1 Section 194O - E-Commerce TDS

Applicability: Platform-based gig workers earning through e-commerce platforms.

Feature	Details
Current Rate	0.1% (reduced from 1% from Oct 1, 2024)
Higher Rate	5% (if PAN not furnished)

Feature	Details
Threshold	₹5 lakh annual payments

Example Calculation:

- Annual sales: ₹8,00,000
- TDS applicable: Yes (exceeds ₹5 lakh)
- TDS deduction: $₹8,00,000 \times 0.1\% = ₹800$
- Amount received: ₹7,99,200

5.2 TDS Credit in ITR

- TDS deducted appears in Form 26AS
- Claim as credit in ITR
- Refund issued if TDS > total tax liability
- Cannot be carried forward

Important Notes:

- Furnish PAN to get 0.1% rate (else 5%)
- TDS threshold applies cumulatively across platforms
- Verify Form 26AS matches your records

6. Advance Tax and Quarterly Payment Schedule

6.1 Due Dates for FY 2024-25

For Regular Taxpayers (ITR-3 Filing):

Installment	Due Date	Cumulative %	Example Amount
1st	June 15, 2025	15%	₹15,000
2nd	September 15, 2025	45%	₹30,000
3rd	December 15, 2025	75%	₹30,000
4th	March 15, 2026	100%	Remaining
Total			₹1,00,000

For Presumptive Taxation (ITR-4):

- Single installment by March 15/31
- Or can pay in 4 quarterly installments if preferred

6.2 Advance Tax Calculation

Step 1: Estimate Annual Income

- For 44ADA: Estimated Gross Receipts \times 50%
- Example: ₹30,00,000 \times 50% = ₹15,00,000

Step 2: Calculate Tax Liability

- Apply tax slabs to estimated income
- Example: Tax on ₹15,00,000 = ₹1,05,000

Step 3: Pay Quarterly Installments

- Q1 (June): 15% of estimated tax
- Q2 (Sept): 45% cumulative
- Q3 (Dec): 75% cumulative
- Q4 (Mar): 100% (full amount)

6.3 Interest Penalties

Scenario	Rate	Details
Shortfall in Q1 (< 15%)	1% per month	Section 234B
Shortfall in Q2 (< 45%)	1% per month	Section 234B
Shortfall in Q3 (< 75%)	1% per month	Section 234B
No advance tax paid	1% per month	From due date until payment
Safe Harbor	No interest	If 90% paid by March 31

Example - Interest Calculation:

- Estimated Tax: ₹1,00,000
- Paid in June (should be ₹15,000): ₹0
- Interest: ₹15,000 \times 1% \times 3 months = ₹450

6.4 How to Pay Advance Tax

Online Payment:

1. Visit www.incometaxindiaefiling.gov.in
2. Login with PAN
3. Select "Pay Taxes" \rightarrow "Advance Tax"
4. Enter amount and assessment year
5. Generate Challan with CRN

Offline Payment:

1. Obtain Form 280 from bank
2. Fill amount, AY, and PAN
3. Submit at bank counter
4. Keep receipt

7. Record Keeping Requirements

7.1 When Books of Accounts Are Mandatory

Scenario	Threshold	Books Required
Business (Non-presumptive)	Gross receipts > ₹10,00,000	Yes
Profession (Non-presumptive)	Gross receipts > ₹10,00,000	Yes
Business Under 44AD	Any turnover (if ITR-3)	Yes
Profession Under 44ADA	> ₹50 lakh (if ITR-3)	Yes

7.2 Records to Maintain (6 Years Minimum)

Income Records:

- Bank statements (all accounts)
- Payment confirmations from platforms
- Invoices issued to clients
- Contracts and agreements
- Payment receipts (UPI, transfers)

Expense Records:

- Vendor invoices and bills
- Credit card statements
- Fuel receipts and maintenance bills
- Professional service invoices
- Utility bills (if home office)

Vehicle Records:

- Vehicle registration (RC)
- Insurance policy
- Fuel receipts
- Service invoices
- Toll receipts
- Depreciation schedule

Tax Records:

- TDS certificates (Form 16A)
- Form 26AS download
- Advance tax payment challans
- GST returns
- PAN card

7.3 Books of Accounts Format

For ITR-3 Filers:

1. Daily/Monthly Cash Book
2. Bank Reconciliation Statement
3. Profit & Loss Statement
4. Ledgers for significant categories

7.4 Digital Bookkeeping Tools

Spreadsheets: Excel, Google Sheets

Accounting Software: Tally, Busy, Zoho Books, Wave

Mobile Apps: Expensify, Receipt Bank

Cloud Storage: Google Drive, Dropbox

8. Tax Audit Requirements (Section 44AB)

8.1 When Audit is Mandatory

Scenario	Threshold	Audit Required
Business (Non-Digital)	Turnover > ₹1 crore	YES
Business (95%+ Digital)	Turnover > ₹10 crore	YES
Professional	Gross receipts > ₹50 lakh	YES
Professional (95% Digital)	> ₹75 lakh	YES
44AD (declaring < 8%)	Income exceeds exemption	YES
44ADA (declaring < 50%)	Income exceeds exemption	YES

8.2 Audit Details

Item	Details
Cost	₹10,000 to ₹50,000
Duration	2-6 weeks
Conducted By	Chartered Accountant (CA)
Required Document	Audit Report (Form 3CG/3CD)
File by	October 31

8.3 Audit Report Contents

For Businesses (Form 3CG):

- Verification of books
- Income and bank reconciliation
- Expense verification
- Fixed asset verification

- Cash position statement

For Professions (Form 3CD):

- Income verification
- Expense verification
- Cash verification
- Ledger confirmations

8.4 Consequences of Avoiding Required Audit

Consequence	Details
Penalty	Up to 100% of unpaid tax or ₹25,000 (higher)
Prosecution	Imprisonment up to 2 years + fine
ITR Rejection	Return rejected as defective
Loss Carryforward	Cannot carry losses to next year
Interest	1% per month on unpaid tax

9. Common Income Tax Issues

9.1 Form 26AS Reconciliation

Scenario	Resolution
TDS shown but not received	Contact platform for certificate
TDS received but not in 26AS	Wait 10-15 days for update
Excess TDS deducted	Claim credit; refund issued
TDS deducted incorrectly	Request refund with docs

Pre-Filing Checklist:

- Download Form 26AS
- Reconcile TDS against invoices
- Verify all platform payments recorded
- Check for duplicates
- Match TDS across sources

9.2 Common Tax Notices

Notice Type 1: Non-Filing (Section 142(1))

- Response: 30 days
- Action: File ITR with explanation

Notice Type 2: Defective Return (Section 139(9))

- Response: 15 days
- Action: File revised ITR

Notice Type 3: Scrutiny (Section 143(2))

- Response: As specified
- Action: Provide documents and explanation

Notice Type 4: Non-Payment (Section 245)

- Response: 30 days
- Action: Pay tax or prove payment

Response Guidelines:

Do's:

- Respond within deadline
- Provide original/certified documents
- Seek CA help if needed
- Keep correspondence copies
- File in writing with proof

Don'ts:

- Ignore notice
- Submit incomplete info
- Miss deadline
- Make false statements
- Submit poor quality docs

9.3 Salary + Gig Income Issues

Problem: Underreporting gig income

Why Risky:

- Form 26AS shows salary
- Gig income often unreported
- Bank deposits raise flags
- TDS mismatches

Proper Disclosure:

- Report salary (Form 16)
- Report all gig income sources
- Include TDS details (Form 26AS)
- Support with invoices/receipts

9.4 Multiple Platform Income

Consolidation Methods:

Platform	Method
Uber/Ola	Annual earnings report
Swiggy/Zomato	App settings export

Platform	Method
Upwork/Freelancer	Invoice downloads
Direct Bank	Bank statement categorization

10. ITR Filing Deadlines and Penalties

10.1 Filing Due Dates (FY 2024-25)

Category	Due Date
No audit required	July 31, 2025
Tax audit required	October 31, 2025
Transfer pricing	November 30, 2025
Revised returns	December 31, 2025

10.2 Late Filing Penalties

Scenario	Penalty	Section
Aug 1 - Dec 31	₹5,000 or actual tax (less)	234F
After Dec 31	₹10,000 or actual tax (less)	234F
Income < ₹5 lakh, late	₹1,000	234F
Failed despite notice	₹10,000 + imprisonment	271

10.3 Interest for Non-Payment

Scenario	Rate	Period
Tax not paid by July 31	1% per month	Aug 1 until payment
Advance tax shortfall	1% per month	From due date to payment
TDS not deposited	1.5% per month	Deduction to deposit

11. Special Cases

11.1 Salary + Gig Income Example

Scenario: ₹8 lakh salary + ₹12 lakh freelancing

ITR Selection: ITR-3 (combined income)

Tax Calculation:

- Salary: ₹8,00,000
- Gig Income (Option 1 - Actual): ₹12,00,000 - ₹2,00,000 = ₹10,00,000
- Gig Income (Option 2 - 44ADA): ₹12,00,000 × 50% = ₹6,00,000

- Total (Option 1): ₹18,00,000 → Tax ~₹2,70,000
- Total (Option 2): ₹14,00,000 → Tax ~₹1,50,000

11.2 International Clients (Upwork, Toptal)

Tax Treatment:

- Foreign income taxable in India (if resident)
- Convert to INR at exchange rate on receipt date
- Include in "Income from Business"
- File Schedule FA if >\$25,000

Documentation:

- Client invoices (foreign currency)
- Exchange rate used (OANDA/XE.com)
- Bank statements
- Client contracts

Example:

- Received: \$2,000 on May 1, 2024
- Exchange rate: ₹83.50 = \$1
- INR Amount: ₹1,67,000

11.3 Cryptocurrency/Digital Payments

Current Status:

- 30% flat tax + 4% cess
- TDS provisions via Section 194S
- Full disclosure mandatory

Income Reporting:

- Convert to INR at transaction date rate
- Report as business income or other income
- Actual cost as purchase price

12. Comparative Tax Savings

12.1 Actual vs Presumptive Accounting

Scenario	Gross Income	Actual Method	Presumptive 44ADA	Savings
Conservative	₹30 lakh	₹30L - ₹5L = ₹25L	50% × ₹30L = ₹15L	₹1,50,000
Heavy Expenses	₹30 lakh	₹30L - ₹12L = ₹18L	₹15L	-₹45,000
Delivery	₹40 lakh	₹40L - ₹8L = ₹32L	₹20L	₹1,80,000
E-commerce	₹50 lakh	₹20L net	₹25L	-₹75,000

Key Insight: Presumptive benefits low-overhead workers; actual accounting benefits high-expense businesses.

12.2 Break-Even Analysis

When Presumptive Taxation Makes Sense:

- Gross receipts: ₹30,00,000
- Presumptive income: ₹15,00,000 (50%)
- Breakeven expenses: ₹15,00,000
- If actual expenses < ₹15,00,000 → Choose Presumptive
- If actual expenses > ₹15,00,000 → Choose Actual Accounting

13. Compliance Checklists

13.1 Monthly Checklist

- Record all income from platforms
- Maintain business expense receipts
- Track mileage (if applicable)
- Reconcile bank deposits with invoices
- Monitor Form 26AS for TDS entries
- Pay GST (if registered)
- Back up financial records

13.2 Quarterly Checklist

- Verify platform earnings reports
- Review income vs estimated tax
- Adjust advance tax if needed
- Pay quarterly advance tax
- Reconcile TDS reports
- Update vehicle/home office logs

13.3 Pre-ITR Filing Checklist

Collect Documents:

- Form 26AS download
- All invoices and receipts
- Bank statements (all accounts)
- Vehicle documents
- GST filings

Reconcile Income:

- Match Form 26AS to income
- Verify platform reports
- Check bank deposits
- Reconcile multiple sources

Verify Deductions:

- Categorize expenses
- Verify documentation
- Calculate depreciation
- Verify home office %

Check Completeness:

- All income sources included
- Deductions have documentation
- Losses carried forward
- TDS properly credited

13.4 Annual Tax Planning

- Review previous year ITR
- Estimate current year income
- Plan advance tax payments
- Identify 80C investments
- Review health insurance
- Evaluate 44ADA vs actual accounting
- Consult CA

14. Useful Links and Resources

14.1 Official Portals

Resource	Link	Purpose
Income Tax Portal	https://www.incometaxindiaefiling.gov.in	File ITR, 26AS, pay taxes
Income Tax Website	https://incometaxindia.gov.in	Information, forms, notifications
e-Filing Guide	https://www.incometaxindiaefiling.gov.in/e-Filing/Home	Filing instructions
TDS Portal	https://tdscpc.gov.in	TDS certificates
NSDL	https://www.nsdli.co.in	Annual Information Return

14.2 Important Forms

Form	Purpose	Source
ITR-3	Business/professional with accounts	e-filing portal
ITR-4	Presumptive taxation	e-filing portal
Form 3CD	Audit (professions)	CA provides
Form 3CG	Audit (business)	CA provides
Form 26AS	Tax credit statement	e-filing portal
Schedule FA	Foreign assets	e-filing portal

14.3 Online Tools

Tool	Function	Access
Tax Calculator	Estimate liability	incometaxindiaefiling.gov.in
Advance Tax Calculator	Quarterly installments	CA websites
Depreciation Calculator	Vehicle depreciation	Tax software
Expense Tracker	Expense recording	Expensify, Wave, Zoho

15. FAQs for Gig Workers

Q1: Do I need to file ITR if income is below ₹4 lakh?

Answer:

- Technically NO - No tax due if \leq ₹4 lakh
- Practically YES - Filing recommended for:
 - Loan and credit establishment
 - Loss carryforward
 - Avoiding tax inquiry
 - Building income history
 - GST compliance

Q2: ITR-3 vs ITR-4 for gig income?

ITR-3 if:

- High expenses ($>$ 50% of income)
- Maintaining detailed accounts
- Turnover exceeds limits

ITR-4 if:

- Simple business, low expenses
- Below turnover limits
- Want simplified filing

Q3: How is TDS calculated?

Formula: $\text{TDS} = \text{Gross Amount} \times \text{Rate} \times (\text{Threshold Check})$

Example - Swiggy:

- Annual: ₹8,00,000
- Threshold: ₹5,00,000 (YES)
- Rate: 0.1%
- TDS: ₹800
- Received: ₹7,99,200

Q4: Multiple platforms income & advance tax?

Consolidate:

- Uber: ₹5,00,000
- Ola: ₹3,50,000
- Swiggy: ₹4,20,000
- Clients: ₹2,30,000
- Total: ₹15,00,000

Advance Tax Schedule:

- Q1 (June): ₹22,500
- Q2 (Sept): ₹67,500
- Q3 (Dec): ₹1,12,500
- Q4 (Mar): ₹1,50,000

Q5: Vehicle expense deduction (70% business use)?

YES, but proportionate:

- Vehicle expenses: ₹1,15,000
- Business %: 70%
- Deductible: ₹80,500

Documentation:

- Maintenance bills
- Fuel receipts
- Insurance proof
- Business usage log

Q6: No books of accounts but audit required?

Consequences:

- Penalty: Up to 100% tax or ₹25,000
- Reconstruct from available docs
- Higher audit cost
- **Best Practice:** Maintain records from day 1

Q7: International clients (Upwork) income?

Process:

1. Convert at exchange rate (receipt date)
 - \$2,000 @ ₹83.50 = ₹1,67,000
2. Report in "Business Income"
3. Support with invoices & bank proof
4. File Schedule FA if >\$25,000

Q8: Home office deduction (part-time work)?

YES - Proportionate:

- Home: 2,000 sq ft
- Office: 200 sq ft (10%)
- Monthly rent: ₹20,000
- Deductible: ₹2,000/month = ₹24,000/year

Rules:

- Dedicated workspace
- Business use only
- Document setup

Q9: GST filing threshold for gig worker?

- < ₹40 lakh: NOT required
- ₹40 lakh - ₹1.5 crore: Optional/Mandatory per sector
- > ₹1.5 crore: Mandatory

Note: GST separate from income tax

Q10: Late ITR filing penalties?

Timeline	Penalty	Consequence
By July 31	None	None
Aug 1 - Dec 31	₹5,000	Interest 1% per month
After Dec 31	₹10,000	Interest + loss carryforward loss
After Notice	₹10,000 + jail	Legal prosecution

Best: File early, maximize benefits

16. Conclusion

Managing income tax as a gig worker requires understanding ITR form selection, deduction opportunities, advance tax compliance, and record-keeping. The current tax regime significantly benefits gig workers with income up to ₹12 lakh through Section 87A rebate, making this income effectively tax-free.

Key Takeaways:

1. **Form Selection is Critical** - Choose ITR-3 (detailed accounting) or ITR-4 (presumptive) based on business structure and expense ratios
2. **Presumptive Taxation Benefits Low-Overhead Workers** - Section 44ADA's 50% rate helps those with minimal expenses but penalizes high-expense businesses
3. **Advance Tax Planning Saves Interest** - Quarterly payments prevent costly 1% monthly interest charges
4. **Documentation is Your Defense** - Maintain 6 years of records; Form 26AS reconciliation prevents TDS disputes
5. **Multiple Income Sources Need Integration** - Consolidate all platform earnings, salary, and direct client payments in unified ITR

6. **Early Compliance Prevents Penalties** - Filing by deadline, maintaining required books, and responding to notices promptly saves thousands

The gig economy is evolving rapidly with increasing regulatory oversight. For fintech projects focusing on gig workers, this tax framework offers significant opportunities for income tracking, tax estimation, and ITR filing automation.

Quick Reference Table

Topic	Key Information	Resource
Tax-Free Income	Up to ₹4 lakh + ₹60,000 rebate	Section 87A
Presumptive Income	50% professionals, 8%/6% business	Section 44AD/44ADA/44AE
ITR Form	ITR-3 or ITR-4	e-filing portal
Advance Tax	June 15, Sept 15, Dec 15, Mar 15	15%, 45%, 75%, 100%
TDS Rate	0.1% e-commerce (if >₹5L annual)	Section 194O
Audit Threshold	₹50 lakh professionals	Section 44AB
Record Retention	6 years minimum	Income Tax Rules
Late Filing Penalty	₹5,000-₹10,000	Section 234F
Interest on Late Tax	1% per month	Section 234A/234B

Document Prepared: November 26, 2025
Financial Year: 2024-25 (Assessment Year 2025-26)
Tax Regime: Current/New Tax Regime (Section 115BAC)
Regulatory Framework: Income Tax Act, 1961 (Latest Amendments)