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| Feature | Tax-Saving Fixed Deposit (FD) | Equity Linked Savings Scheme (ELSS) | | | | | | |
| Tax Benefit | Deduction up to ₹1.5 lakh under Section 80C | Deduction up to ₹1.5 lakh under Section 80C | | | | | | |
| Returns | Fixed and predictable (currently around 6-7.5%) | Market-linked, with the potential for higher returns (historically 14-16% over 5 years) | | | | | | |
| Lock-in Period | 5 years | 3 years (shortest among 80C options) | | | | | | |
| Taxation of Returns | Interest is fully taxable at your income tax slab rate (30% in your case) | Long-term capital gains (LTCG) over ₹1 lakh are taxed at 10% | | | | | | |
| Risk | Very low, with guaranteed returns | Moderate to high, as returns are dependent on the stock market | | | | | | |
| Liquidity | No premature withdrawal before 5 years | Can be redeemed after 3 years | | | | | | |
| Which is Better for the 30% Tax Bracket? | | | | | | | | |
| For an individual in the 30% tax bracket, the post-tax returns from a tax-saving FD are significantly reduced. For example, a 7% pre-tax return becomes a 4.9% post-tax return. | | | | | | | | |
| In contrast, ELSS offers the potential for higher returns that are also more tax-efficient. Even after the 10% LTCG tax on gains over ₹1 lakh, the potential for higher returns often makes ELSS a more attractive option for long-term wealth creation, provided you have a higher risk tolerance. | | | | | | | | |