

महालेखाकार (लेखापरीक्षा-I) का कार्यालय, केरल, तिरुवनन्तपुरम
OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (AUDIT-I), KERALA,
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

सं. का.स्था.(बिल्स)/ लेखापरीक्षा-I/ई टी /74/2024-25

No. OE (Bills)/Audit I/IT/74/2024-25

दिनांक / Dated: 09/10/2024

परिपत्र सं.35 /CIRCULAR NO.53

विषय : वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25/निर्धारण वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए आयकर की वसूली- के संबंध में।

Sub: Recovery of Income Tax for the Financial Year 2024-25/ Assessment Year 2025-26 - reg:

व्यक्तिगत वेतनभोगी करदाता को या तो पुरानी कर व्यवस्था जारी रखने और धारा 80सी, 80डी कटौती, एचआरए, एलटीए कर छूट आदि जैसी कटौती/कर छूट का लाभ उठाने या लगभग 70 कटौती और कर छूट को छोड़कर, 1 अप्रैल 2020 से प्रभावी, नई कर व्यवस्था को चुनने का विकल्प दिया गया है। **1 अप्रैल 2023 से नई आयकर व्यवस्था डिफॉल्ट कर व्यवस्था बन जाएगी।** वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 से शुरू होने वाली नई कर व्यवस्था के लिए कर छूट सीमा 5 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 7 लाख रुपये कर दी गई है, अर्थात् जिस व्यक्ति की आय 7 लाख रुपये तक है, वह करमुक्त होगा।

An individual salaried taxpayer has been given the option to continue either with the old tax regime and avail deductions/tax exemptions such as 80C, 80D, HRA, LTA etc. or to opt for the new tax regime by forgoing approximately 70 deductions and tax exemptions with effect from 1 April 2020. **Starting from 1 April 2023, the new income tax regime became the default tax regime.** From the financial year 2023-24, the tax rebate limit for New Tax regime has been enhanced from ₹5 Lakh to ₹7 Lakh.

वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 से नई कर व्यवस्था चुनने वाले वेतनभोगी कर्मचारियों के लिए मानक कटौती रु.50,000 से बढ़ाकर रु.75,000 कर दी गई है। आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 87 ए के तहत, जो निर्धारिती नई कर व्यवस्था का विकल्प चुनता है, वह अधिकतम रु.20,000 तक की कर छूट का हकदार होगा, जहां कुल आय 7 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं है और जो निर्धारिती पुरानी व्यवस्था का विकल्प चुनता है, वह अधिकतम रु.12,500 तक की कर छूट का हकदार होगा, जहां कुल आय 5 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं है।

From the financial year 2024-25, the Standard Deduction for salaried employees has been enhanced from ₹50,000 to ₹75,000 for those opting New Tax Regime. Under Section 87A of the Income Tax Act 1961, an assessee who opts for the New Tax regime shall be entitled to a tax rebate upto a maximum of ₹20,000 where the total income does not exceed ₹7 Lakh and in case of an assessee who opt for the Old Regime shall be entitled to a tax rebate upto a maximum of ₹12,500 where the total income does not exceed ₹5 Lakh.

वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (नि.व. 2025-26) के लिए आयकर की दरें नीचे दी गई हैं:

The Rates of Income Tax for the FY 2024-25 (AY 2025-26)

पुरानी कर व्यवस्था के तहत कर दरें Tax Rates under Old Tax Regime		नई कर व्यवस्था के तहत कर दरें Tax Rates under New Tax Regime	
करदायी आय Taxable Income	कर की दर (पुरानी व्यवस्था) Tax Rate (Old Regime)	करदायी आय Taxable Income	कर की दर (नई व्यवस्था) Tax Rate (New Regime)
₹.2.5 लाख तक Up to ₹2,50,000	शून्य NIL	₹.3 लाख तक Up to ₹3,00,000	शून्य NIL
2,50,001 से 5,00,000 तक From ₹2,50,001-₹5,00,000	5%	3,00,001 से 7,00,000 तक From ₹3,00,001-₹7,00,000	5%
5,00,001 से 10,00,000 तक From ₹5,00,001-₹10,00,000	20%	7,00,001 से 10,00,000 तक From ₹7,00,001-10,00,000	10%
10,00,001 और अधिक ₹10,00,001 and above	30%	10,00,001 से 12,00,000 तक From ₹10,00,001-₹12,00,000	15%
		12,00,001 से 15,00,000 तक From ₹12,00,001-₹15,00,000	20%
		15,00,001 और अधिक ₹15,00,001 and above	30%

अप्रैल 2021 से प्रभावी नए भविष्य निधि नियमों के अनुसार, भविष्य निधि में जमा सीमा बढ़ाकर 5 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष कर दी गई है और प्रोविडेंट फंड में 5 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष तक के योगदान पर मिलने वाला ब्याज कर-मुक्त होगा।

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

2023-24 से आयकर की गणना के लिए नई आयकर व्यवस्था डिफॉल्ट कर व्यवस्था बन जाएगी। हालाँकि, कर्मचारियों के पास पुरानी कर व्यवस्था का लाभ उठाने का विकल्प है, अगर वे ऐसा करना चाहते हैं। पुरानी कर व्यवस्था में बने रहने के इच्छुक अधिकारी 31 अक्टूबर 2024 को या उससे पहले OE (बिल) को 12BB में एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं। इसमें बताए गए व्यय/निवेश का विवरण हमेशा लागू होने पर दस्तावेजी साक्ष्य द्वारा समर्थित होना चाहिए।

From 2023-24 onwards, new income tax regime become default tax regime for Income Tax calculations. However, employees have the option to avail the benefit of the old tax regime if they wish to do so. Officials willing to remain in old tax regime may furnish a statement in 12BB to OE(Bills) on or before 31 October 2024. Details of expenditure/investments stated therein should invariably be supported by documentary evidence wherever applicable.

नोट: वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-2024 के लिए प्रयुक्त विकल्प 31-03-2024 को समाप्त हो गया।

Note: Option exercised for the financial year 2023-24 expired on 31 March 2024.

जो कर्मचारी चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए पुरानी व्यवस्था का विकल्प चाहते हैं, वे पीएफएमएस कर्मचारी लॉगिन के माध्यम से विकल्प बदल सकते हैं। एक बार विकल्प चुनने और डीडीओ को अग्रप्रेषित करने के बाद विकल्प अंतिम होगा और इसे आयकर विभाग के साथ वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25/नि.व. 2025-26 के लिए आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करते समय बदला जा सकता है।

Employees who wish to change the option to old regime for the current financial year (FY 2024-25) can change the option through PFMS employee login. Option once exercised and forwarded to DDO shall be final and it can be altered at the time of filing IT Return for FY 2024-25/AY 2025-26 with Income Tax Department.

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

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

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

कर के अलावा, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-2025 के लिए आयकर पर 4% की दर से स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा उपकर लगाया गया है।

Apart from tax, Health and Education Cess is levied @4% of Income Tax for the Financial Year 2024-25.

पुरानी व्यवस्था के लिए धारा 192 (2 बी) के तहत वेतन से टीडीएस के लिए 'वेतन आय के अलावा अन्य' शीर्ष के तहत आय का प्रस्ताव किया जा सकता है। 'हाउस प्रॉपर्टी से आय' मद के तहत नुकसान, हाउस लोन पर ब्याज होने के नाते (धारा 24) [31.3.1999 तक के ऋण के लिए अधिकतम पात्र राशि रु.30,000 और 1.4.1999 को या उसके बाद लिए गए ऋणों के लिए रु.200,000 और जिस वित्तीय वर्ष में पूंजी उधार ली गई थी उसकी समाप्ति से तीन साल के भीतर निर्माण पूरा किया गया (वित्त वर्ष 2017-18 से लिए गए ऋण के लिए पांच साल के भीतर)] को टीडीएस चरण में ही कटौती के रूप में अनुमति दी जा सकती है। ऐसे मामले में एचबीए ब्याज की गणना के साथ फॉर्म 12-सी में ब्यौरे प्रस्तुत किए जाएं। जिस व्यक्ति को ब्याज देय है, उस व्यक्ति से देय ब्याज की राशि का उल्लेख करते हुए प्रमाण-पत्र भी प्रस्तुत किया जाना चाहिए (बाहरी एजेंसियों/संस्थाओं से प्राप्त ऋण के मामले में)। मरम्मत/नवीकरण के लिए लिए गए ऋणों के लिए उच्चतर दर (रु.2,00,000) उपलब्ध नहीं है।

For old regime, income under head 'other than Salary income' can be offered for TDS from salary under section 192 (2B). Loss under the head 'Income from house property', being interest on house loan (Section 24) [Maximum eligible amount ₹30,000 for loans up to 31 March 1999, and ₹2,00,000 for loans availed on or after 1 April 1999, and construction completed within three years (within five years for loan taken from FY 2017-18) from the end of the financial year in which capital was borrowed] can be allowed as deduction at TDS stage itself. In such cases, details

may be furnished in form 12-C along with calculation of HBA interest. In case of loans availed from outside Agencies/Institutions, a certificate from the Agency/Institution to whom the interest is payable, specifying the amount of interest payable has also to be furnished. The higher rate (₹2,00,000) is not available for loans taken for repairs/renovation.

पिछले वर्ष से पहले की अवधि के लिए उधार ली गई पूंजी पर देय ब्याज, यदि कोई हो, जिसमें संपत्ति का अधिग्रहण या निर्माण किया गया है, उक्त पिछले वर्ष एवं ठीक उत्तरगामी प्रत्येक चार पिछले वर्षों के लिए समान किस्तों में कटौती की जाएगी। एक वर्ष के लिए कटौती की कुल सीमा ₹2,00,000 ही है।

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

उचित दस्तावेजों के बिना कोई कटौती नहीं की जाएगी।

No deduction will be allowed without proper documents

नई व्यवस्था में, केवल ₹75000/- की मानक कटौती और एनपीएस योजना में कर्मचारी के खाते में नियोक्ता का अंशदान ही छूट के रूप में उपलब्ध है।

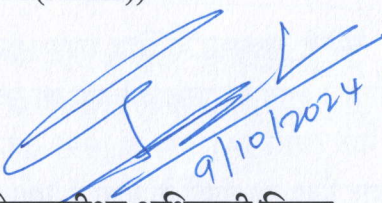
In new regime, only standard deduction of ₹75,000 and employer contribution on account of employee in NPS scheme is available as exemptions.

जिन्हें वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-2025 के दौरान कोई वेतन बकाया प्राप्त हुआ है और वे चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कर कटौती का लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं, वे कृपया ऑनलाइन फाइलिंग के बाद फॉर्म 10 ई की प्रति प्रस्तुत करें।

Those who received any salary arrears during the financial year 2024-25 and wish to avail tax deduction in current financial year may please submit the copy of Form 10 E after online filing.

(उप महालेखाकार (प्रशासन) के दिनांक 08/10/2024 के आदेशानुसार)

(Vide orders dated 08/10/2024 of DAG(Admn))


वरिष्ठ लेखापरीक्षा अधिकारी/बिल्स
Senior Audit Officer/Bills

ANNEXURE

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

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

	<p>(b) paid or deposited any amount under a scheme framed in this behalf by the Life Insurance Corporation or any other insurer or the Administrator or the specified company subject to the conditions specified in the section for the maintenance of a dependant, being a person with disability, Provides provisions for tax deductions of Rs 75,000 for normal disability (40%) and Rs 1.25 lakh for severe disability (80% and more).</p>
80DDB	<p>Deduction in respect the expense incurred for medical treatment of specified disease or ailment for self or a dependant. The permitted deduction is limited to Rs 40,000, Rs 60,000 if the treatment is for a senior citizen, ₹80,000 for very senior citizen</p>
80E	<p>Deduction in respect of interest on loan taken from any financial institution or any approved charitable institution for the purpose of pursuing higher education of self, spouse and children, deduction is admissible for 8 year</p>
80EE	<p>The deduction is up to Rs 50,000. It is over and above the Rs 2 lakh limit under Section 24 of the Income Tax Act.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Value of the house should be ₹ 50 lakh or less Loan taken for the house must be ₹35 lakh or less The loan must be sanctioned by a financial institution or a housing finance company The loan must be sanctioned between 01-04-2016 to 31-03-2017 As of the date of the sanction of the loan, no other house property must be owned by the employee
80 EEA	<p>Additional Interest on Home Loan for 1st Residential House Property ₹ 1,50,000/-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Loan sanctioned between 01-04-19 to 31- 03-22; Stamp Duty Value of property not exceeding ₹ 45 Lakhs; Deduction of Interest is only allowed once and cannot be claimed in both 24(b) and 80EEA or any other section;
80 EEB	<p>Interest on Loan for Purchase of Electric Vehicle ₹ 1,50,000/-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Loan is sanction by a Financial Institution (including NBFC) between 01- 04-2019 to 31-03-2023; and The assessee does not own any other Electronic Vehicle on the date of sanction of loan. No deduction is allowed for this interest in any other section of IT Act
80G	<p>Deduction in respect of donations to certain funds, charitable institutions, etc. (eligible for deduction upto either 100% or 50% with or without restriction) subject to limits/conditions specified in the section.</p> <p>100% deductions without any limit: Donations to funds like National Defence Fund, Prime Minister's Relief Fund, National Illness Assistance Fund, etc. qualify for 100% deduction on the amount donated.</p> <p>100% deduction with qualifying limits: Donations to local authorities, associations or institutes to promote family planning and development of sports qualify for 100% deduction, subject to certain qualifying limits.</p> <p>50% deduction without qualifying limits: Donations to funds like the PMs Drought Relief fund, Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, etc. are eligible for 50% deduction.</p> <p>50% deduction with qualifying limit: Donations to religious organisations, local authorities for purposes apart from family planning and other charitable institutes are eligible for 50% deduction, subject to certain qualifying limits.</p>

	The qualifying limit refers to 10% of the gross total income of a taxpayer.
80TTA	<p>Deductions upto ₹ 10,000 in respect of interest on Deposits in Savings Accounts . Where the gross total income of an assessee, includes any income by way of interest on deposits (not being time deposits) in a savings account, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee a deduction as specified hereunder, namely:—</p> <p>(i) in a case where the amount of such income does not exceed in the aggregate ten thousand rupees, the whole of such amount; and</p> <p>(ii) in any other case, ten thousand rupees.</p>
80U	<p>Deduction in case of a person with disability.</p> <p>A person, who, at any time during the previous year, is certified by the medical authority to be a person with disability, there shall be allowed a deduction of a sum of ₹75,000 (for whom with severe disability the deduction is ₹1.25 lakh) subject to conditions prescribed in the section.</p>