
■ Guide to Indian Income Tax Return (ITR) Forms

ITR-1 (Sahaj)

- **Applicable to:** Resident individuals with income up to ₹50 lakh
 - **Sources of income:** Salary, one house property, and other sources (excluding lottery or racehorses)
 - **Not for:** Individuals with foreign assets, foreign income, or capital gains
 - **Best suited for:** Salaried employees with straightforward tax profiles
-

ITR-2

- **Applicable to:** Individuals and Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs) not having income from business or profession
 - **Includes:** Capital gains, foreign income/assets, more than one house property
 - **Best suited for:** Investors, NRIs, and those with complex income sources
-

ITR-3

- **Applicable to:** Individuals and HUFs with income from business or profession
 - **Includes:** Proprietorship income, audit cases, presumptive income (if not opting for ITR-4)
 - **Best suited for:** Freelancers, consultants, and business owners
-

ITR-4 (Sugam)

- **Applicable to:** Individuals, HUFs, and firms (excluding LLPs) under presumptive taxation
 - **Income limits:**
 - ₹50 lakh for professionals under Section 44ADA
 - ₹2 crore for businesses under Section 44AD
 - **Best suited for:** Small businesses and professionals using presumptive taxation
-

ITR-5

- **Applicable to:** Partnership firms, LLPs, AOPs, BOIs, and other non-individual entities (excluding companies)

- **Includes: Business income, capital gains, and other sources**
 - **Best suited for: LLPs and partnership firms**
-

ITR-6

- **Applicable to: Companies not claiming exemption under Section 11**
 - **Includes: Corporate income, MAT calculations, dividend distribution tax**
 - **Best suited for: Private limited and public companies**
-

ITR-7

- **Applicable to: Entities claiming exemption under Sections 139(4A), 139(4B), 139(4C), or 139(4D)**
 - **Includes: Trusts, political parties, research institutions, colleges**
 - **Best suited for: NGOs and exempt institutions**
-