

Food Corporation Of India Vs State Of Bihar And Ors

Court: Patna High Court

Date of Decision: Sept. 9, 2020

Acts Referred: Constitution Of India, 1950 " Article 304(a)

Hon'ble Judges: Sanjay Karol, CJ; S. Kumar, J

Bench: Division Bench

Advocate: Sachida Nand Kishore Pd. Sinha, L.Kishore

Final Decision: Disposed Of

Judgement

Petitioner seeks following relief(s) : -

“For holding and declaring Section 2 of the Bihar Entry Tax (Amendment and Validitee of the Act), 2008, (Act 13 of 2008) to be void and ultra

vires and of no consequence. And in consequence for quashing the order dated 22.2.2010 in Revision case No.CC(S) 74 of 2009- 10 passed by the

Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Bihar Patna as void, on the grounds, it is based, and further for quashing the order of assessment dated

19.10.2009 of the Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Pataliputra Circle, Patna, for the period 2007-08, as void, totally illegal and without

jurisdiction and holding and declaring that the applicant was not at all liable to pay Entry Tax during the period of Assessment.”

The present petition was tagged along with the other cases of similar nature and listed for hearing before different Benches from time to time.

In effect, the petitioner challenged the Constitutional validity of different provisions of the Bihar Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area for

Consumption, Use or Sale Therein Act, 1993, as amended from time to time.

It is a matter of record that Hon’ble the Apex Court vide judgment dated 14th of July, 2006 passed in Civil Appeal No. 3453 of 2002, titled as M/s.

JINDAL STAINLESS Ltd. & ANR. Vs. STATE OF HARYANA AND ORS. had permitted the parties, before the Supreme Court, to place within

two months additional material in the concerned writ petitions.

In most of the cases, such an additional material was not placed by the parties, perhaps for the reason that the issue decided in terms of the said

judgment was pending consideration before a Larger Bench of Hon’ble the Apex Court.

Subsequently, a Constitution Bench (Nine Judges) of the Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of JINDAL STAINLESS LIMITED & ANOTHER

VS. STATE OF HARYANA & OTHERS, reported in (2017) 12 SCC 1, after examining the correctness of the decision rendered in the case of

Jindal Stainless Ltd. (2) and another Vs. State of Haryana and others, reported in (2006) 7 SCC 241 has observed as under:

¶1159. By majority the Court answers the reference in the following terms:

1159.1. Taxes simpliciter are not within the contemplation of Part XIII of the Constitution of India. The word "free" used in Article 301 does not

mean "free from taxation".

1159.2. Only such taxes as are discriminatory in nature are prohibited by Article 304(a). It follows that levy of a non-discriminatory tax would not

constitute an infraction of Article 301.

1159.3. Clauses (a) and (b) of Article 304 have to be read disjunctively.

1159.4. A levy that violates Article 304(a) cannot be saved even if the procedure under Article 304(b) or the proviso thereunder is satisfied.

1159.5. The Compensatory Tax Theory evolved in Automobile Transport case and subsequently modified in Jindal's case has no juristic basis and

is therefore rejected.

1159.6. The decisions of this Court in Atiabari, Automobile Transport and Jindal cases and all other judgments that follow these pronouncements are

to the extent of such reliance overruled.

1159.7. A tax on entry of goods into a local area for use, sale or consumption therein is permissible although similar goods are not produced within the

taxing State.

1159.8. Article 304 (a) frowns upon discrimination (of a hostile nature in the protectionist sense) and not on mere differentiation. Therefore, incentives,

set-offs etc. granted to a specified class of dealers for a limited period of time in a non-hostile fashion with a view to developing economically

backward areas would not violate Article 304(a). The question whether the levies in the present case indeed satisfy this test is left to be determined by

the regular Benches hearing the matters.

1160. States are well within their right to design their fiscal legislations to ensure that the tax burden on goods imported from other States and goods

produced within the State fall equally. Such measures if taken would not contravene Article 304(a) of the Constitution. The question whether the

levies in the present case indeed satisfy this test is left to be determined by the regular Benches hearing the matters.

1161. The questions whether the entire State can be notified as a local area and whether entry tax can be levied on goods entering the landmass of

India from another country are left open to be determined in appropriate proceedings.â€

Perhaps, the only surviving issue requiring consideration by this Court is the one pointed out in Paragraph 1161, reproduced supra.

However, after the matter was heard for some time, we find the record to be totally silent on facts or grounds with regard thereto. No doubt, the issue

is purely legal. But even the relevant provisions of the Statute claimed to be ultra vires are not on record and the reason is not far to seek for the

petition was filed way back in the year, 2011 and the Legislation was amended/enforced subsequently. That apart, even during the course of hearing

we found absolute incoherence with regard thereto.

As such, we are of the considered view that each one of the petitioners file a fresh petition placing on record not only the specific legislation or part

thereof, Constitutional validity whereof they wish to challenge, as also specify the grounds, in addition to the one reproduced supra.

This they are permitted to do so within a period of eight weeks on the same and subsequent cause of action. As and when such petition is filed, the

same shall be considered for hearing on priority basis. Petition stands disposed of in the aforesaid terms.

Interlocutory Application, if any, shall stand disposed of.