

Commissioner of Income Tax Vs Suresh Kumar (legal heir of Siri Ram)

Court: High Court Of Punjab And Haryana At Chandigarh

Date of Decision: Dec. 3, 2004

Acts Referred: Income Tax Act, 1961 " Section 133, 143, 144B, 147, 148

Citation: (2005) 196 CTR 507 : (2005) 276 ITR 253

Hon'ble Judges: Tapan Sen, J; G.S. Singhvi, J

Bench: Full Bench

Advocate: Rajesh Bindal, for the Revenue and Akshay Bhan, for the Assessee, for the Appellant;

Judgement

In pursuance of the direction issued by this court in I.T.C. No. 61 of 1981, the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Chandigarh Bench, Chandigarh

(hereinafter referred to as, the ""Tribunal""), referred the following question of law for the opinion of this court:

Whether, on the facts and in the circumstances of the case, the Tribunal was right in law in affirming the order of the Appellate Assistant

Commissioner annulling the reassessment proceedings?

2. The assessee is an individual and derives income from house property etc. For the assessment year 1971-72, the assessee filed a return on 30-

10-1971, declaring an income of Rs. 10,470. He filed a revised return on March 29, 1974, at an income of Rs. 10,410. By an order dated 18-3-

1975, passed u/s 143(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as, ""the Act""), the Income Tax Officer, AWard, Ambala

(hereinafter described as ""the assessing officer""), made assessment on a total income of Rs. 10,745. he gave the following footnote in the

assessment order:

Valuer's certificate show cost of construction at Rs. 3,18,300. This case was referred to the Government Valuer. Report has not been received.

The case being barred by limitation, I am, therefore, completing the assessment. Action u/s 148 will be taken if called for on receipt of valuer's

report.

3. After about six months, the assessing officer issued a notice u/s 148 of the Act proposing to revise the assessment on the ground that there was

wide variation in the cost of construction shown by the assessee in relation to the commercial building constructed by him along with his brother,

Shri Vidya Sagar at Chandigarh. He observed that the assessee had shown the cost of the building to be Rs. 3,10,397 whereas the departmental

Valuation Officer, Chandigarh had valued the property at Rs. 5,85,000. The assessee filed a reply to contest the notice. The assessing officer

referred the case to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner u/s 144B of the Act proposing an addition of Rs. 1,37,301 as unexplained investment

being one-half share of the difference in the cost of construction as estimated by the departmental Valuation Officer and as shown by the assessee.

After hearing the assessee and going through the records, the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner directed the assessing officer to reduce the

proposed addition by Rs. 27,550.

4. The reopened assessment was completed on 7-3-1977, u/s 143(3) read with section 148 of the Act at a total income of Rs. 1,20,500. On

appeal, the Appellate Assistant Commissioner annulled the order of reassessment by holding that the assessing officer did not have the jurisdiction

to reopen the assessment by invoking section 147 of the Act. However, he sustained an addition of Rs. 1,06,097 by observing that the cost of

construction of the building was Rs. 4,16,494 as against Rs. 3,10,397 declared by the assessee. The Appellate Assistant Commissioner then held

that the building was constructed in the assessment years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 and, therefore, the addition should be spread over in all

the three years. Accordingly, he declared that the assessee's share in the cost of construction would come to Rs. 19,000 only for the assessment

year 1971-72 and, as such, the addition made by the assessing officer was liable to be reduced by Rs. 90,751.

5. The revenue as well as the assessee filed appeals against the order of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner. By an order dated 15-12-1979,

the Tribunal dismissed the appeal filed by the revenue on the merits and dismissed the appeal filed by the assessee as infructuous.

6. Shri Rajesh Bindal, learned counsel for the revenue, relied on the judgment of this court in Grover Nursing Home Vs. Income Tax Officer and

Others, and argued that the order passed by the assessing officer pursuant to the notice for reassessment issued u/s 147 of the Act could not have

been annulled by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner only on the ground that the difference in the departmental Valuation report and the one

projected by the assessee was not sufficient to invoke that section. Shri Bindal submitted that the departmental Valuation Report constituted a

relevant material which could be taken into consideration for initiation of action u/s 147 of the Act.

7. Shri Akshay Bhan, learned counsel for the assessee, relied on the judgment of the Supreme Court in Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society,

New Delhi Vs. Commissioner of Income Tax, New Delhi, and of different High Courts in Smt. Tarawati Debi Agarwal Vs. Income Tax Officer, ;

Abdul Majid Vs. Income Tax Officer and Others, ; Sardar Kehar Singh Vs. Commissioner of Income Tax and Others, ; Commissioner of Income

Tax Vs. Usha Mathur, and CIT v. Kelvinator of India Ltd. (2002) 256 ITR 1 and argued that mere change of opinion by the assessing officer

cannot be made a ground for reopening the assessment by invoking section 147 of the Act.

8. We have given serious thought to the respective arguments and carefully perused the record. It is settled law that an Income Tax Officer

acquires jurisdiction to reopen an assessment u/s 147(a) read with section 148 of the Act only if, on the basis of specific, reliance and relevant

information coming to his possession subsequently, he has reasons, which he must record, to believe that, by reason of omission or failure on the

part of the assessee to make a true and full disclosure of all material facts necessary for his assessment during the concluded assessment

proceedings, any part of his income, profits or gains, chargeable to Income Tax has escaped assessment. The mere change of opinion in regard to

the particular state of facts cannot be made the basis for initiation of action u/s 147(a) of the Act.

9. In Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, New Delhi Vs. Commissioner of Income Tax, New Delhi, , the Supreme Court held that the opinion

of the internal audit party on a point of law cannot be regarded as information within the meaning of section 147(b) of the Act for the purpose of

reopening an assessment.

10. In Smt. Tarawati Debi Agarwal Vs. Income Tax Officer, a learned single judge of the Calcutta High Court quashed the notice u/s 147(a) of the

Act by making the following observations (headnote):

.....in assuming jurisdiction u/s 147(a), the Income Tax Officer did not have any prima facie ground for thinking that there had been any non-

disclosure of material facts. The primary facts regarding the construction of the house had been disclosed by the assessee and it was for the

Income Tax Officer to investigate into facts and find out whether the cost of construction as disclosed was correct or not. In any event, valuation

was always a question of opinion and unless there was a clear finding on the basis of the material that the assessee had invested in the construction

more than what had been shown by her in the course of assessment proceedings, the Income Tax Officer could not proceed merely on the basis of

the valuation report of the departmental valuer.

11. A similar view has been expressed by the Madhya Pradesh High Court in Abdul Majid Vs. Income Tax Officer and Others, and by the

Rajasthan High Court in Sardar Kehar Singh Vs. Commissioner of Income Tax and Others, . In Commissioner of Income Tax Vs. Usha Mathur, a

Division Bench of this court, while dismissing the appeal filed by the revenue u/s 260A of the Act, approved the view taken by the Tribunal that the

valuation report could not be made the basis for reopening the assessment which had already been finalised.

12. We may now revert to the case in hand. A reading of the reassessment order passed by the assessing officer shows that he had issued show-

cause notice to the assessee u/s 147 of the Act solely on the basis of the departmental Valuer's report. He opined that the cost of construction

projected by the assessee and his brother was not correct and in the absence of any plausible explanation for wide variation in the projected cost of

construction and the report of the departmental Valuation Officer, it was appropriate to take action u/s 147 read with section 148 of the Act. The

Appellate Assistant Commissioner referred to the order passed by him in the case of Vidya Sagar and held that the assessing officer did not have

the jurisdiction to reopen the assessment u/s 147 of the Act. The Tribunal relied on the judgment of the Supreme Court in Indian and Eastern

Newspaper Society, New Delhi Vs. Commissioner of Income Tax, New Delhi, the judgments of the Calcutta High Court in Smt. Rajeshwari Birla

Vs. Wealth Tax Officer, "H" Ward and Others, and of this court in Jindal Strips Ltd. Vs. Income Tax Officer, Central Circle III, New Delhi and

Another, and held as under:

In so far as the word "information" means instruction of knowledge concerning facts or particulars, there is little difficulty. By its inherent nature, a

fact has concrete existence. It influences the determination of an issue by the mere circumstance of its relevance. It requires no further authority to

make it significant. Its quintessential value lies in its definitive vitality.

13. In the light of these observations, it cannot be stated that the Income Tax Officer had received any fresh information after the completion of the

original assessments, in the present case. The report of the Valuation Officer received on 19-3-1975, was only an estimate, as rightly pointed out

by learned counsel as against the original estimate by the Income Tax Officer in annexure W to his letter dated 21-3-1974. It did not have any

higher evidentiary value to constitute fresh and new information within the meaning of section 147(b) of the Act. The decision of the Calcutta High

Court in the case of Smt. Rajeshwari Birla Vs. Wealth Tax Officer, "H" Ward and Others, supports the contention of the assessee.

14. The Full Bench decision of the Punjab and Haryana High Court in Jindal Strips Ltd. Vs. Income Tax Officer, Central Circle III, New Delhi

and Another, shows that it is open to the Income Tax Officer u/s 133(6) of the Income Tax Act to take the assistance of the Valuation Officer,

who was an officer of the Income Tax department having technical knowledge, but that the report of the Valuation Officer would not be binding on

the Income Tax Officer and that the assessee could have his say in the matter. In this case, the assessee had objected to the reference made by the

Income Tax Officer to the Valuation Officer to ascertain the value of the mill and this reference made by the Income Tax Officer was upheld to be

valid by the Full Bench of the Punjab and Haryana High Court. This decision shows that the valuation report of the Valuation Officer would be of

assistance to the Income Tax Officer in ascertaining the correct income while making the assessment in the case and that is also not binding on the

Income Tax Officer. In the context of this decision, it seems to us that the action of the Income Tax Officer completing the original assessment

proceedings even before the receipt of the valuation report of the Valuation Officer on March 18, 1975, was based in this view of the matter. If the

Income Tax Officer wanted to take the assistance of the Valuation Officer, as he had done in the present case, it was for the Income Tax Officer

to obtain the valuation report of the Valuation Officer in time before completing the original assessments. It is not open to him to complete to the

original assessment proceedings without waiting for the said valuation report and then later on seek to reopen the assessments, by treating the

valuation report as new information coming in his possession within the meaning of section 147(b) of the Act. The provision in section 147(b) is

intended not only to bring to charge escaped income but also to protect against arbitrary reopening of assessments by the revenue.

15. In our opinion, the view taken by the Tribunal that the assessing officer did not have the jurisdiction to initiate proceedings u/s 147 of the Act is

correct and the question referred by it in pursuance of the direction given by this court deserves to be answered against the revenue.

16. Before concluding, we may refer to the judgment of this court in Grover Nursing Home Vs. Income Tax Officer and Others, That was a case

in which the assessee had challenged the legality of the show-cause notice. After examining the facts of the case, this court held as under

(headnote):

That even though the report of the departmental Valuation Officer cannot be made the sole basis for initiating action u/s 147 read with section

148, it can certainly be considered with other facts for forming the belief that the income of the assessee had escaped assessment. After having got

information about the loan obtained by the petitioner-firm from the Haryana Financial Corporation, the Assistant Director called upon G to furnish

details and the source of investment on assets pledged with the HFC. A detailed investigation was made into the valuation of the land and building

of the nursing home. The Assistant Director then issued notices to G u/s 147, who responded to the same by asserting that the building did not

belong to him. The Assistant Director accepted his version and filed the notice. Simultaneously, the Assistant Director issued the notices to the

petitioner- firm. The Assistant Director took into consideration the report of the departmental Valuation Officer and the fact that the petitioner-firm

had not offered any explanation about the difference in the valuation projected by it and the report of the departmental Valuation Officer and

further that the Income Tax returns had not been filed for the years 1993-94 and 1994-95, and formed the belief that it was a case of escaped

assessment. The reassessment notices were valid.

17. The aforementioned judgment is clearly distinguishable because the issue raised therein centred around the assessee's challenge to the show-

cause notice and this court found that the show-cause notice was based not only on the departmental Valuation Report but other relevant factors

which enabled the competent authority to believe that the income of the assessee had escaped assessment. However as mentioned above, in the

present case, the proceedings were initiated solely because the assessing officer changed his opinion on the issue of valuation of the construction.

18. In the result, the question referred by the Tribunal is answered in favour of the assessee and against the revenue.