
(2001) 119 TAXMAN 733

High Court Of Punjab And Haryana At Chandigarh

Case No: IT Case No. 47 of 1999 10 July 2001

Commissioner of
Income Tax

APPELLANT

Vs

Garg Traders

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision: July 10, 2001

Acts Referred:

Income Tax Act, 1961 " Section 256, 273, 274

Citation: (2001) 119 TAXMAN 733

Hon'ble Judges: Jawahar Lal Gupta, J; Ashutosh Mohunta, J

Bench: Full Bench

Advocate: R.P. Sawhney and Rajesh Bindal, for the Revenue Rakesh Garg, for the Assessee,
for the Appellant;

Judgement

@JUDGMENTTAG-ORDER

Gupta, J.

This is a petition u/s 256(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Act). The revenue prays that the Tribunal be directed to

refer 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 cancelling penalty levied u/s 273 when the surrender

made by the assessee during the enquiry/ investigation cannot be said to be voluntary and also the assessee failed to submit any explanation in

response to notice u/s 274 read with section 273 in spite to repeated opportunities afforded to him ?

2. The dispute relates to the assessment year 1986-87. During the course of proceedings, the assessee disclosed an additional income of Rs. 1

lakh. The Income Tax Officer passed an order of assessment and also imposed a penalty of Rs. 4,850 u/s 273 of the Act. The assessee filed an

appeal which was dismissed by the Commissioner. On further appeal to the Tribunal, the claim of the assessee that disclosure was voluntary and

that no penalty was leviable was accepted. Hence this petition.

3. Mr. Sawhney, the learned counsel for the revenue, contends that the assessee had made the disclosure only after it had been cornered. The

disclosure was not voluntary. Thus, the Tribunal has erred in reversing the order passed by the Commissioner. Is it so ?

4. It is the admitted position that an enquiry was held from January 25 to February 8, 1988. Did the department find any evidence against the

assessee ? How was the assessee cornered ? There is no evidence.

A perusal of the order passed by the Tribunal shows that the department had not produced any thing to indicate that there was concealment of

income by the assessee. Consequently, the Tribunal held that the penalty is not leviable".

5. Mr. Sawhney contends that in view of the decision of a Division Bench of this court in Mahavir Metal Works Vs. Commissioner of Income Tax,

, the decision of the Tribunal was wrong. We have perused this decision. Even in this case, it has been held that it was for the department to show

that the assessee had concealed his income.

Faced with this situation, Mr. Sawhney has contended that even if a reasonably arguable question arises, the Tribunal should be directed to make a

reference to this court. Reliance has been placed on the decision of (their Lordships of the Supreme Court in Commissioner of Income Tax,

Ernakulam Vs. Managing Trustee, Jalakhabai Trust, . There is no quarrel with the proposition. So far as the conclusion on facts is concerned, the

evidence has to be examined in each case. The issue as sought to be raised by the revenue is, in our opinion, fully settled. However, the decision is

based on the evidence on record. No question of law arises. Thus, no ground for directing the Tribunal to refer any question to this court for its

opinion arises.

6. Resultantly, the petition is dismissed.