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D.P.D. Industries Vs The Commissioner

Civil Writ Petition No. 13403 of 2012

Court: High Court Of Punjab And Haryana At Chandigarh

Date of Decision: March 27, 2014

Acts Referred:

Constitution of India, 1950 â€" Article 166#Stamp Act, 1899 â€" Section 3

Citation: (2014) 175 PLR 521

Hon'ble Judges: Ritu Bahri, J

Bench: Single Bench

Advocate: Sandeep Khunger, Advocate for the Appellant; Jagmohan Bansal, Addl. A.G.,

Punjab, Advocate for the Respondent

Final Decision: Allowed

Judgement

Ritu Bahri, J.

The question arises before this Court is whether the notice issued by the Collector Annexure P1, dated 7.8.2008 is beyond

the period prescribed u/s 47A, sub-Section (3) of Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (for short "the Act"), is liable to be set aside. The petitioner purchased

the land and sale was executed vide Wasika No. 5601 on 29.11.2004. On 7.8.2008, after a gap of 3 years and 9 months, a notice was issued to

the petitioner asking him to appear before the Collector. The petitioner gave its reply (Annexure P-2) taking the revenue notices beyond the period

of limitation as prescribed u/s 47-A, sub Section 3 of the Act and the Collector could not initiate or issue notice to revise the stamp duty fixed by

the petitioner. Vide order dated 29.8.2008 (Annexure P-4), the Collector while proceeding with the reference, after making the reference to a

letter dated 13.6.2007 that the delay of issuing notice had been condoned, given direction to the petitioner to deposit the deficiency of stamp duty

by taking the Collector rate at Rs. 20,000/- per marla. There was a sheller on the land and it could not be treated an agricultural/chahi. On appeal,

the matter was remanded back to the Collector vide Annexure P-5 and thereafter, the Collector vide Annexure P-6, again held that the land was

neither chahi or agricultural and it was a commercial land and the petitioner has already deposited deficient amount of stamp paper/registration fee

in the Government treasury. This order was subsequently approved by the Commissioner. The earlier order passed by the Collector was upheld

and it was further observed that the petitioner has deposited the entire deficient amount as ordered by the Collector and as such, no further

proceedings are required. It was again remanded back to the Collector. The Collector, thereafter, vide order dated 10.1.2011, affirmed that the

ordered officer was correct in raising the objection and the petitioner had made good the deficiency of stamp duty by depositing it in the treasury,

which cannot be returned to the purchaser. Then, finally the Commissioner has dismissed the appeal by observing that the reference was made by

the Sub-Registrar to the Collector on 20.11.2007 i.e. within a period of three years and the deficient amount of stamp duty can be recovered from

the appellant. This aspect has come up before the Division Bench of this Court in Vikas v. State of Haryana and others, 2008(2) R.C.R. (Civil)

526. Even if the reference was made within a period of three years, there was no communication of that reference to the appellant which is a

communication of the order alone confer on a paper the status of an order as has been postulated by Article 166 of the Constitution. While

referring to the Constitution, the Division Bench of this Court observed as under:--

The only argument raised by the respondents is that an audit objection was raised vide Audit Note dated 12.6.2002 and on the basis of the audit

objection it was sought to be contended that within the period of three years objections have been taken (R-1). Therefore, the period of three

years would not come in the way of the respondents as audit objection was raised on 12.6.2002. We find that the argument is totally absurd

because there was no communication of the audit objection to the petitioner so as to constitute a basis for argument that the action was taken

within period of three years. The real action was initiated only on the issuance of show cause notice, which admittedly was issued on 7.12.2005. It

is well settled that the communication of the order alone confer on a paper the status of an order as has been postulated by Article 166 of the

Constitution. The aforementioned provision was interpreted by a Constitution Bench of Hon"ble the Supreme Court in the case of Bachhittar Singh

Vs. The State of Punjab, . In that case the Constitution Bench had held that till an order is communicated it would not assume the character of

executive action. A similar view has been taken by Hon"ble the Supreme Court in the case of Laxminarayan R. Bhattad and Others Vs. State of

Maharashtra and Another,

Therefore, we have no hesitation to reject the argument.

2. There is no dispute with regard to the facts that after the sale deed was registered on 29.11.2004, the notice was given to the petitioner vide

Annexure P-1, dated 7.8.2008. There is a gap of three years and nine months in communicating the reference by the Collector to the petitioner.

The present case is covered by Vikas's case (supra). The writ petition is allowed and impugned orders are set aside.