

## Commissioner of Income Tax Vs Steel Rolling Mills of Hindusthan (P.) Ltd.

**Court:** Calcutta High Court

**Date of Decision:** March 2, 1989

**Acts Referred:** Finance Act, 1965 " Section 68  
Income Tax Act, 1961 " Section 256(2), 271, 271(1)(c)

**Citation:** (1989) 44 TAXMAN 413

**Hon'ble Judges:** Suhas Chandra Sen, J; Bhagbati Prasad Banerjee, J

**Bench:** Division Bench

**Advocate:** Debi Pal, A. Roychowdhury and Miss Bina Sarkar, for the Appellant; S.K. Mitra, for the Respondent

### Judgement

Suhas Chandra Sen, J.

The Tribunal has referred the following questions of law u/s 256(2) of the income tax Act, 1961 ("the Act"):

1. Whether, on the facts and in the circumstances of the case and in view of the disclosure made u/s 68 of the Finance Act, 1965 that the amounts

shown as hundi loans in its books of account represented its own income, the department had any further onus to prove that in claiming the sum of

Rs. 54,197 as deduction on account of interest and brokerage said to have been paid on account of such alleged hundi loans, the assessee was

guilty of concealing its income or furnishing inaccurate particulars thereof within the meaning of section 271(1)(c) of the income tax Act, 1961 ?

2. Whether, on the facts and in the circumstances of the case and in view of the findings of the Tribunal that the IAC had made out convincing case

against the assessee that it had concealed the value of its closing stock to the extent of Rs. 4,08,924 the Tribunal misdirected itself in law in holding

that the IAC was not justified in imposing a penalty u/s 271 of the income tax Act, 1961, for concealment by the assessee of its income for

furnishing by it of inaccurate particulars of such income ?

3. Whether, the finding of the Tribunal that the revenue has not discharged the onus of proving concealment of income was vitiated being based on

no evidence and being inconsistent with and contradictory to the materials on record ?

4. Whether on the facts and in the circumstances of the case, the Tribunal was justified in law in cancelling the order of penalty made u/s 271(1)(c)

of the income tax Act, 1961 ?

In this case, the assessment year involved is 1963-64 for which the relevant accounting period is the financial year ended on 31-3-1963. This is a

case of penalty. The penalty was sought to be imposed for suppression of material facts as to the closing stock of the assessee and also interest on

brokerage in respect of hundi loans wrongly shown in the assessment year. There was a disclosure petition u/s 68 of the Finance Act, 1965. The

department was not satisfied that the entire interest has been disclosed in the disclosure petition and sought to impose the penalty on the ground of

wrong deduction of interest.

2. All these questions were gone into the assessee's case for the assessment year 1962-63. There also these two questions of suppression of

interest on brokerage and discrepancy in the closing stock were considered. In that case by an identical order of the Tribunal the penalty

proceeding was quashed. After taking into consideration all the facts, it was held that the Tribunal was justified in arriving at its conclusion.

3. There is no distinguishing feature in the case under reference before us. On behalf of the revenue elaborate legal arguments have been advanced

and several case laws have been cited. But for reasons best known to the Advocate for the revenue, no reference was made to the assessee's

own case-- Commissioner of Income Tax Vs. Steel Rolling Mills of Hindusthan Pvt. Ltd., . It is the case completely covered by that judgment.

4. In view of the principles laid down in the aforesaid judgment, question No. 1 is answered in the affirmative and in favour of the assessee. So far

as question No. 2 is concerned the same is answered in the negative and in favour of the assessee. Question No. 3 is answered in the negative and

in favour of the assessee. Question No. 4 is answered in the affirmative and in favour of the assessee. It is unfortunate that the learned counsel for

the revenue argued the case at such a great length and cited so many decisions but failed to cite the decision in the assessee's own case in respect

of the earlier assessment year in which the same controversy arose on identical issues,

Bhagbati Prasad Banerjee, J.

I agree.