

COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX Vs DR. N. BRAHMACHARI.

Court: Calcutta High Court

Date of Decision: Jan. 11, 1990

Citation: (1992) 107 CTR 270

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

Bench: Full Bench

Judgement

SUHAS CHANDRA SEN, J. :

The Tribunal has referred to this Court the following question under s. 256(1) of the IT Act, 1961.

Whether, on the facts and in the circumstances of the case and on a correct interpretation of the IT Rules, the Tribunal was justified in law in

holding that neither cl. (x) of s. 24(1) nor r. 4 of the IT Rules contains any prohibition of deduction of more than one years rent and in that view the

assessee was entitled to deduction of Rs. 39,625 out of total irrecoverable arrear rent of Rs. 57,750 in computing the house property income of

the assessee ?

2. The assessment year involved is 1974-75 for which the relevant year ended on 31st March, 1974, it has been argued on behalf of the Revenue

that the Appellate Tribunal went wrong in holding that the ITO and the AAC were not justified in limiting the year to one years arrear rent. In the

instant case, income from house property after deduction of arrear rent irrecoverable was computed at more than Rs. 1 lakh. The Tribunal was of

the view that under s. 24(1)(x) of the Act, the assessee is entitled to deduction of the entire amount of irrecoverable rent subject to the rules. It was

further held by the Tribunal that neither cl. (x) of s. 24(1) nor r. 4 contain any prohibition on deduction for more than one years rent. This finding of

the Tribunal has been assailed.

3. There is nothing in the Act or in the Rules to justify the contentions of the Revenue that only one years arrear rent can be deducted. Reliance

was placed in this connection on behalf of the Revenue in the case of The Commissioner of Income Tax, Lucknow Vs. Sh. Madho Pd. Jatia, . This

case is against the contention of the Revenue. There, the Supreme Court held, item 38 placed a limit in respect of the deduction which was

permissible in an assessment for one year. Where, however, the amount of irrecoverable rent exceeded the amount of rent payable for a year, the

right of the assessee to claim the benefit of exemption under item 38 did not get exhausted by his having claimed exemption in one year; the

assessee could claim deduction in respect of the balance of the irrecoverable rent in subsequent years also till such time as the assessee got relief in

respect of the whole of the amount of irrecoverable rent. In other words, the view of the Supreme Court appears to be that the assessee is entitled

to get deduction of the entire amount of the irrecoverable rent. If it cannot be set off in a particular year, it will have to so set off in the subsequent

years and until it gets exhausted.

4. In that view of the matter, the question referred to this Court in this reference answered in the affirmative and in favour of the assessee.

5. The paper book in the instant case has been very badly printed. The Revenue must pay cost of this reference assessed at 60 Gms to the

assessee.

6. It has been stated that the respondent Dr. N. Brahmachari has died. Let Purnima Devi, widow and daughter Kawna Chatterjee be recorded as

respondents in the place and stead of the deceased respondent.

BHAGBATI PRASAD BANERJEE, J. :

I agree.