

आयकर अपीलीय अधीकरण, न्यायपीठ – “C” कोलकाता,
IN THE INCOME TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL “C” BENCH: KOLKATA
(समक्षश्री ए.टी. वर्की, न्यायिक सदस्य एवं डॉ. ए.एल. सैनी, लेखासदस्य)
[Before Shri A. T. Varkey, JM & Dr. A.L. Saini, AM]

I.T.A. No. 962/Kol/2019
Assessment Year: 2013-14

Joint Commissioner of Income-tax (OSD), CC-2(1), Kolkata	Vs.	Websol Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd. PAN: AAACW3039L
Appellant		Respondent

&

C.O. No. 41/Kol/2019
In I.T.A. No. 962/Kol/2019
Assessment Year: 2013-14

Websol Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd. PAN: AAACW3039L	Vs.	Joint Commissioner of Income-tax (OSD), CC-2(1), Kolkata
Appellant		Respondent

For the Revenue	Shri Vijay Shankar, CIT, Id.DR
For the Assessee	Ms. Sikha Agarwal, ACA, Id.AR

Date of Hearing	20.02.2020
Date of Pronouncement	18. 03.2020

ORDER

Per Shri A.T.Varkey, JM:

This captioned appeal by the assessee and Cross Objection preferred by the revenue are against the separate orders of Ld. CIT(A)-20, Kolkata dated 04-02-2019 for AY 2013-14, wherein the Id. CIT(A) was pleased to delete the impugned penalty of Rs.6,28,05,362/- levied by the AO u/s. 271(1) (c) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to the ‘Act’ in short).

2. At the time of hearing it is noted that the cross objection filed by the assessee is time barred by 134 days for which the assessee has filed condonation petition. After perusing the same and hearing the Id.DR, we condone the delay of 134 days and admit the cross objection and we dispose off the same.

3. At the outset itself, it was brought to our notice by the Id.AR of the assessee that the assessee has raised cross objection that the Id. CIT(A) has not adjudicated the issue

raised therein in respect of the validity of notice issued by the AO. According to him, the AO has not specified the fault for which the impugned penalty has been proceeded against the assessee u/s. 271(1)(c) of the Act i.e. as to whether the assessee has concealed its income or furnished any inaccurate particulars of income. Therefore, according to the Id. AR, even though on merits the Id. CIT(A) has given relief to the assessee, looking at from this angle also, the penalty levied by the AO cannot be sustained. We note that the Id. CIT(A) has given relief to the assessee by deleting the impugned penalty on merits. First of all we will take up the C.O of the assessee, in respect to the infirmity in notice proposing penalty.

4. We have heard rival submissions and gone through the facts and circumstances of the case. We note that the Ld. CIT(A) has deleted the penalty taking note that due to inadvertent and bona fide error, the assessee has not shown the income which has been added by AO and this omission on the part of assessee was not due to contumacious conduct of the assessee, therefore, penalty need not be levied upon the assessee. Be that as it may, we are not going to get into the merit of the impugned order of Ld. CIT(A). However, we confirm the action of the Ld. CIT(A) on a different reason, "i.e. invalid notice of penalty." At the outset, we note that the show cause notices issued u/s 274 of the Act r.w.s. 271 of the Act dated 15-05-2015 issued by the AO(DCIT,CC-2(1), Kolkata) before imposing penalty does not contain the specific charge against the assessee namely as to whether the assessee was being proceeded against for "having concealed particulars of income" or "having furnished inaccurate particulars of income". A copy of the show cause notice u/s 274 of the Act dated 15-05-2015 is filed before us and perusal of the same reveals that AO has not struck out the irrelevant portion in the show cause notice and, therefore, the show cause notice does not specify the charge against the assessee as to whether the charge is for "concealment of particulars of income" or "furnishing of inaccurate particulars of income". The same is reproduced for the purpose of ready reference:

"Whereas in the course of proceedings before me for the assessment year 2014-15 it appears to me that you have concealed the particulars or furnished inaccurate particulars of such income."

5. We note similar issue came up before the Hon'ble High Court and Apex court and we refer to the decision of the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court in the case of CIT vs. SSA's Emerald Meadows in ITA No.380 of 2015 dated 23.11.2015 wherein the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court following its own decision in the case of CIT vs Manjunatha Cotton and Ginning factory (2013) 359 ITR 565 took a view that imposing of penalty u/s 271(1)(c) of the Act is bad in law and invalid for the reason that the show cause notice u/s 274 of the Act does not specify the charge against the assessee as to whether it is for concealment of particulars of income or furnishing of inaccurate particulars of income. We also note that as against the decision of the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court the revenue preferred an appeal in SLP in CC No.11485 of 2016 and the Hon'ble Supreme Court by its order dated 05.08.2016 dismissed the SLP preferred by the department. We also note that the decision of the Hon'ble Bombay High Court in the case of CIT vs Shri Samson Perinchery in ITA No.1154 of 2014 dated 05.01.2017 wherein the Hon'ble Bombay High Court following the decision of the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court in the case of CIT vs Manjunatha Cotton and Ginning factory (supra) came to the conclusion that imposition of penalty on defective show cause notice without specifying the charge against the assessee cannot be sustained. Our attention was also drawn to the decision of ITAT in the case of Suvapasanna Bhattacharya vs ACIT in ITA No.1303/Kol/2010 dated 06.11.2015 wherein identical proposition has been followed by the Tribunal.

6. Ld. DR vehemently opposed the order of Ld. CIT(A) and more specifically the CO of the assessee and has cited various case laws. We note that all the case laws cited before us by the Ld. DR has been dealt with elaborately by the Coordinate Bench of this Tribunal in the case of Jeetmal Choraria Vs. ACIT, ITA No. 956/Kol/2016 for AY 2010-11 dated 01.12.2017, wherein the Tribunal has noted as under:

"7. The learned DR submitted that the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court in the case of Dr.Syamal Baran Mondal Vs. CIT (2011) 244 CTR 631 (Cal) has taken a view that Sec.271 does not mandate that the recording of satisfaction about concealment of income must be in specific terms and words and that satisfaction of AO must reflect from the order either with expressed words recorded by the AO or by his overt act and action. In our view this decision is on the question of recording satisfaction and not in the context of specific charge in the mandatory show cause notice u/s.274 of the Act. Therefore reference to this decision, in our view is not of any help to the plea of the Revenue before us.

8. The learned DR relied on three decisions of Mumbai ITAT viz., (i) *Dhanraj Mills Pvt. Ltd. Vs. ACIT ITA No.3830 & 3833/Mum/2009 dated 21.3.2017*; (ii) *Earthmoving Equipment Service Corporation Vs. DCIT 22(2), Mumbai, (2017) 84 taxmann.com 51* (iii) *Mahesh M.Gandhi Vs. ACIT Vs. ACIT ITA No.2976/Mum/2016 dated 27.2.2017*. Reliance was placed on two decisions of the Hon'ble Bombay High Court viz., (i) *CIT Vs. Kaushalya 216 ITR 660(Bom)* and (ii) *M/S.Maharaj Garage & Co. Vs. CIT dated 22.8.2017*. This decision was referred to in the written note given by the learned DR. This is an unreported decision and a copy of the same was not furnished. However a gist of the ratio laid down in the decision has been given in the written note filed before us.

9. In the case of *CIT Vs. Kaushalya (supra)*, the Hon'ble Bombay High Court held that [section 274](#) or any other provision in the Act or the Rules, does not either mandate the giving of notice or its issuance in a particular form. Penalty proceedings are quasi-criminal in nature. [Section 274](#) contains the principle of natural justice of the assessee being heard before levying penalty. Rules of natural justice cannot be imprisoned in any straight-jacket formula. For sustaining a complaint of failure of the Principles of natural justice on the ground of absence of opportunity, it has to be established that prejudice is caused to the concerned person by the procedure followed. The issuance of notice is an administrative device for informing the assessee about the proposal to levy penalty in order to enable him to explain as to why it should not be done. Mere mistake in the language used or mere non-striking of the inaccurate portion cannot by itself invalidate the notice. The ITAT Mumbai Bench in the case of *Dhanraj Mills Pvt.Ltd. (supra)* followed the decision rendered by the Jurisdictional Hon'ble Bombay High court in the case of *Kaushalya (supra)* and chose not to follow decision of Hon'ble Karnataka High Court in the case of *Manjunatha Cotton & Ginning Factory (supra)*. Reliance was also placed by the ITAT Mumbai in this decision on the decision of Hon'ble Patna High court in the case of *CIT v. Mithila Motor's (P.) Ltd. [1984] 149 ITR 751 (Patna)* wherein it was held that under [section 274](#) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, all that is required is that the assessee should be given an opportunity to show cause. No statutory notice has been prescribed in this behalf. Hence, it is sufficient if the assessee was aware of the charges he had to meet and was given an opportunity of being heard. A mistake in the notice would not invalidate penalty proceedings.

10. In the case of *Earthmoving Equipment Service Corporation (supra)*, the ITAT Mumbai did not follow the decision rendered in the case of *Manjunatha Cotton & Ginning Factory (supra)* for the reason that penalty in that case was deleted for so many reasons and not solely on the basis of defect in show cause notice u/s.274 of the Act. This is not factually correct. One of the parties before the group of Assessee before the Karnataka High Court in the case of *Manjunatha Cotton & Ginning (supra)* was an Assessee by name *M/s.Veerabhadrappa Sangappa & Co., in ITA NO.5020 OF 2009* which was an appeal by the revenue. The Tribunal held that on perusal of the notice issued under Section 271(1)(c) of the Act, it is clear that it is a standard proforma used by the Assessing Authority. Before issuing the notice the inappropriate words and paragraphs were neither struck off nor deleted. The Assessing Authority was not sure as to whether she had proceeded on the basis that the assessee had either concealed its income or has furnished inaccurate details. The notice is not in compliance with the requirement of the particular section and therefore it is a vague notice, which is attributable to a patent non application of mind on the part of the Assessing authority. Further, it held that the Assessing Officer had made additions under Section 69 of the Act being undisclosed investment. In the

appeal, the said finding was set-aside. But addition was sustained on a new ground, that is under valuation of closing stock. Since the Assessing Authority had initiated penalty proceedings based on the additions made under Section 69 of the Act, which was struck down by the Appellate Authority, the initiated penal proceedings, no longer exists. If the Appellate Authority had initiated penal proceedings on the basis of the addition sustained under a new ground it has a legal sanctum. This was not so in this case and therefore, on both the grounds the impugned order passed by the Appellate Authority as well as the Assessing Authority was set-aside by its order dated 9th April, 2009. Aggrieved by the said order, the revenue filed appeal before High Court. The Hon'ble High Court framed the following question of law in the said appeal viz., 1. Whether the notice issued under Section 271(1)(c) in the printed form without specifically mentioning whether the proceedings are initiated on the ground of concealment of income or on account of furnishing of inaccurate particulars is valid and legal? 2. Whether the proceedings initiated by the Assessing Authority was legal and valid? The Hon'ble Karnataka High Court held in the negative and against the revenue on both the questions. Therefore the decision rendered by the ITAT Mumbai in the case of Earthmoving Equipment Service Corporation (supra) is of no assistance to the plea of the revenue before us.

11. In the case of M/S.Maharaj Garage & Co. Vs. CIT dated 22.8.2017 referred to in the written note given by the learned DR, which is an unreported decision and a copy of the same was not furnished, the same proposition as was laid down by the Hon'ble Bombay High Court in the case of Smt.Kaushalya (supra) appears to have been reiterated, as is evident from the extracts furnished in the written note furnished by the learned DR before us.

12. In the case of Trishul Enterprises ITA No.384 & 385/Mum/2014, the Mumbai Bench of ITAT followed the decision of the Hon'ble Bombay High Court in the case of Smt.Kaushalya (supra).

13. In the case of Mahesh M.Gandhi (supra) the Mumbai ITAT the ITAT held that the decision of the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court in the case Manjunatha Cotton & Ginning (supra) will not be applicable to the facts of that case because the AO in the assessment order while initiating penalty proceedings has held that the Assessee had concealed particulars of income and merely because in the show cause notice u/s.274 of the Act, there is no mention whether the proceedings are for furnishing inaccurate particulars or concealing particulars of income, that will not vitiate the penalty proceedings. In the present case there is no whisper in the order of assessment on this aspect. We have pointed out this aspect in the earlier part of this order. Hence, this decision will not be of any assistance to the plea of the revenue before us. Even otherwise this decision does not follow the ratio laid down by the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court in the case of Manjunatha Cotton & Ginning (supra) in as much as the ratio laid down in the said case was only with reference to show cause notice u/s.274 of the Act. The Hon'ble Court did not lay down a proposition that the defect in the show cause notice will stand cured if the intention of the charge u/s.271(1) (c) is discernible from a reading of the Assessment order in which the penalty was initiated.

14. From the aforesaid discussion it can be seen that the line of reasoning of the Hon'ble Bombay High Court and the Hon'ble Patna High Court is that issuance of notice is an administrative device for informing the assessee about the proposal to levy penalty in order to enable him to explain as to why it should not be done. Mere mistake in the

language used or mere non-striking of the inaccurate portion cannot by itself invalidate the notice. The Tribunal Benches at Mumbai and Patna being subordinate to the Hon'ble Bombay High Court and Patna High Court are bound to follow the aforesaid view. The Tribunal Benches at Bangalore have to follow the decision of the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court. As far as benches of Tribunal in other jurisdictions are concerned, there are two views on the issue, one in favour of the Assessee rendered by the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court in the case of Manjunatha Cotton & Ginning (supra) and other of the Hon'ble Bombay High Court in the case of Smt.Kaushalya. It is settled legal position that where two views are available on an issue, the view favourable to the Assessee has to be followed. We therefore prefer to follow the view expressed by the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court in the case of Manjunatha Cotton & Ginning (supra).

15. We have already observed that the show cause notice issued in the present case u/s 274 of the Act does not specify the charge against the assessee as to whether it is for concealing particulars of income or furnishing inaccurate particulars of income. The show cause notice u/s 274 of the Act does not strike out the inappropriate words. In these circumstances, we are of the view that imposition of penalty cannot be sustained. The plea of the ld. Counsel for the assessee which is based on the decisions referred to in the earlier part of this order has to be accepted. We therefore hold that imposition of penalty in the present case cannot be sustained and the same is directed to be cancelled."

7. Respectfully following the aforesaid order of the coordinate bench of this Tribunal, we, therefore, sustain the deletion of penalty by the Ld. CIT(A) on the reason of invalid notice before imposing penalty and, therefore, the appeal of revenue is dismissed.

8. Since we have confirmed the order of the ld. CIT(A) in deleting the same, cross objection (ground no. 1) filed by the assessee on this issue supporting the order of the ld. CIT(A) is allowed.

9. Regarding ground no. 2 of cross objection, since we have given relief by upholding the impugned order of the ld. CIT(A) on ground no. 1 (as above), therefore, ground no. 2 raised in the cross objection is left open.

10. In the result, the appeal of the revenue is dismissed and cross objection of the assessee is allowed.

Order is pronounced in the open court on 18 March, 2020.

Sd/-
(A.L. Saini)
Accountant Member

Sd/-
(A. T. Varkey)
Judicial Member

Copy of the order forwarded to:

1. Appellant/Revenue: O/o the JCIT (OSD), CC-2(1), Kolkata Aaykar Bhawan Poorva, 3rd Fl., 110 Shantipally, EM Bypass, Kolkata-107.
2. Respondent/Assessee: M/s. Websol Energy System Ltd 5th Fl., Ideal Centre, 9 AJC Bose Road, Kolkata-17.
3. CIT(A)-20, Kolkata. (sent through e-mail)
4. CIT, Kolkata.
5. DR, Kolkata Benches, Kolkata. (sent through e-mail)

True Copy,

By order,

Assistant Registrar
ITAT, Kolkata Benches