

IN THE INCOME TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL
[DELHI BENCH "S.M.C." NEW DELHI]

BEFORE SHRI CHALLA NAGENDRA PRASAD, JUDICIAL MEMBER, S.M.C.

आ.अ.सं./I.T.A Nos. 5838 TO 5841/Del/2019
निर्धारणवर्ष/Assessment Year: 2000-01 TO 2003-04

Shri Atul Kumar Bansal, 911, Gali Inderwali, Kucha Patti Ram, Sita Ram Bazar, Delhi - 110 006.	<u>बनाम</u> Vs.	DCIT, Circle : 17 (1), New Delhi.
PAN No. AKBPB8917C		
अपीलार्थी/ Appellant		प्रत्यर्थी/ Respondent

निर्धारितकीओरसे / Assessee by :	Shri V. K. Sabharwal, Advocate;
राजस्वकीओरसे / Department by :	Shri Sumesh Swani, Sr. D. R.;

सुनवाईकीतारीख/ Date of hearing :	27/06/2022
उद्घोषणाकीतारीख/ Pronouncement on :	13/07/2022

आदेश / O R D E R

PER C. N. PRASAD, J.M. :

1. These appeals are filed by the assessee against the order of the
ld. Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)-30, New Delhi, [hereinafter
referred to CIT (Appeals)] dated 10.05.2019 in sustaining the penalty
under Section 271(1)(c) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (the Act) for
assessment years 2000-01 to 2003-04.

2. The ld. Counsel for the assessee, at the outset, submits that the initiation and levy of penalty under Section 271(1)(c) of the Act is bad in law as there is no specific charge mentioned in the notice issued under Section 274 r.w.s. 271(1)(c) of the Act as to whether the notice was issued for concealment of income or for furnishing inaccurate particulars of income. The ld. Counsel for the assessee placing reliance on the decision of the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court in the case of CIT Vs. Manjunatha Cotton & Ginning Factory (2013) 359 ITR 565 (Karn.) and the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of CIT Vs. SSA's Emerald Meadows (2016) 73 taxmann.com 248 (SC) submits that since there is no specific charge mentioned in the notice the initiation and levy of penalty under Section 271(1)(c) of the Act is bad in law.

3. The ld. DR supported the orders of the authorities below.

4. Heard rival submissions. On perusal of the order of the ld. CIT (Appeals) it is noticed that the contention of the assessee that the notices issued did not specify the exact nature of default whether the same was for concealment of income or for furnishing inaccurate particulars of income has been accepted by the ld. CIT (Appeals) as this position is factually correct. However, ld. CIT (Appeals) sustained the penalty on the ground that the assessee accepted that he has charged some commission on the transactions provided by the assessee.

5. We observe that an identical issue came up before the Hon'ble Bombay High Court (full bench at Goa) in the case of Mr. Mohd. Farhan A. Shaikh vs. ACIT [434 ITR (1)] and the Hon'ble High Court held as under:-

"Question No.1: If the assessment order clearly records satisfaction for imposing penalty on one or the other, or both grounds mentioned in Section 271(l)(c), does a mere defect in the notice—not striking off the irrelevant matter—vitiating the penalty proceedings?"

181. *It does. The primary burden lies on the Revenue. In the assessment proceedings, it forms an opinion, prima facie or otherwise, to launch penalty proceedings against the assessee. But that translates into action only through the statutory notice under section 271(l)(c), read with section 274 of IT Act. True, the assessment proceedings form the basis for the penalty proceedings, but they are not composite proceedings to draw strength from each other. Nor can each cure the other's defect. A penalty proceeding is a corollary; nevertheless, it must stand on its own. These proceedings culminate under a different statutory scheme that remains distinct from the assessment proceedings.*

Therefore, the assessee must be informed of the grounds of the penalty proceedings only through statutory notice. An omnibus notice suffers from the vice of vagueness.

182. *More particularly, a penal provision, even with civil consequences, must be construed strictly. And ambiguity, if any, must be resolved in the affected assessee's favour.*

183. *Therefore, we answer the first question to the effect that Goa Dourado Promotions and other cases have adopted an approach more in consonance with the statutory scheme. That means we must hold that Kaushaiya does not lay down the correct proposition of law.*

Question No.2: Has Kaushaiya failed to discuss the aspect of 'prejudice'?

184. *Indeed, Kaushaiya did discuss the aspect of prejudice. As we have already noted, Kaushaiya noted that the assessment orders already contained the reasons why penalty should be initiated. So, the assessee, stresses Kaushaiya, "fully knew in detail the exact charge of the Revenue against him". For Kaushaiya, the statutory notice suffered from neither non-application of mind nor any prejudice. According to it, "the so-called ambiguous wording in the notice [has not] impaired or prejudiced the right of the assessee to a reasonable opportunity of being heard". It went on to observe that for sustaining the plea 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". Kaushaiya does the discussion by observing that the notice issuing "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",*

185. *No doubt, there can exist a case where vagueness and ambiguity in the notice can demonstrate non-application of mind by the*

authority and/or ultimate prejudice to the right of opportunity of hearing contemplated under section 274. So asserts Kaushalya. In fact, for one assessment year, it set aside the penalty proceedings on the grounds of non-application of mind and prejudice.

186. *That said, regarding the other assessment year, it reasons that the assessment order, containing the reasons or justification, avoids prejudice to the assessee. That is where, we reckon, the reasoning suffers. Kaushalya's insistence that the previous proceedings supply justification and cure the defect in penalty proceedings has not met our acceptance.*

Question No. 3: What is the effect of the Supreme Court's decision in Dilip N. Shroff on the issue of non-application of mind when the irrelevant portions of the printed notices are not struck off ?

187. *In DUip N. Shroff, for the Supreme Court, it is of "some significance that in the standard Pro-forma used by the assessing officer in issuing a notice despite the fact that the same postulates that inappropriate words and paragraphs were to be deleted, but the same had not been done". Then, Dilip N. Shroff, on facts, has felt that the assessing officer himself was not sure whether he had proceeded on the basis that the assessee had concealed his income or he had furnished inaccurate particulars.*

188. *We may, in this context, respectfully observe that a contravention of a mandatory condition or requirement for a communication to be valid communication is fatal, with no further proof. That said, even if the notice contains no caveat that the inapplicable portion be deleted, it is in the interest of fairness and justice that the notice must be precise. It should give no room for ambiguity. Therefore, Dilip N. Shroff disapproves of the routine, ritualistic practice of issuing omnibus show-cause notices. That practice certainly betrays nonapplication of mind. And, therefore, the infraction of a mandatory procedure leading to penai consequences assumes or implies prejudice.*

189. *In Sudhir Kumar Singh, the Supreme Court has encapsulated the principles of prejudice. One of the principles is that "where procedural and/or substantive provisions of law embody the principles of natural justice, their infraction per se does not lead to invalidity of the orders passed. Here again, prejudice must be caused to the litigant, "except in the case of a mandatory provision of law which is conceived not only in individual interest but also in the public interest".*

190. *Here, section 271(l)(c) is one such provision. With calamitous, albeit commercial, consequences, the provision is mandatory and brooks no trifling with or dilution. For a further precedential prop, we may refer to Rajesh Kumar v. CIT[74], in which the Apex Court has quoted*

with approval its earlier judgment in State of Orissa v. Dr. Binapani Dei[75]. According to it, when by reason of action on the part of a statutory authority, civil or evil consequences ensue, principles of natural justice must be followed. In such an event, although no express provision is laid down on this behalf, compliance with principles of natural justice would be implicit. If a statute contravenes the principles of natural justice, it may also be held ultra vires Article 14 of the Constitution.

191. As a result, we hold that Dilip N. Shroff treats omnibus show cause notices as betraying non-application of mind and disapproves of the practice, to be particular, of issuing notices in printed form without deleting or striking off the inapplicable parts of that generic notice.

Conclusion: We have, thus, answered the reference as required by us; so we direct the Registry to place these two Tax Appeals before the Division Bench concerned for further adjudication."

6. As could be seen from the above the Hon'ble Bombay High Court (Full Bench at Goa) in the case of Mr. Mohd. Farhan A. Shaikh v. ACIT [(2021) 434 ITR 1 (Bom)] while dealing with the issue of non-strike off of the irrelevant part in the notice issued u/s.271(l)(c) of the Act, held that assessee must be informed of the grounds of the penalty proceedings only through statutory notice and an omnibus notice suffers from the vice of vagueness.

7. Ratio of this full bench decision of the Hon'ble Bombay High Court (Goa) squarely applies to the facts of the assessee's case as the notice u/s. 274 r.w.s. 271(1)(c) of the Act was issued without striking off the irrelevant portion of the limb and failed to intimate the assessee the relevant limb and charge for which the notices were issued. Thus, respectfully following the said decision we hold that the penalty order passed u/s. 271(1)(c) of the Act by the Assessing Officer is bad in law and accordingly the penalty order passed u/s. 271(1)(c) of the Act for Assessment Years 2000-01 to 2003-04 is quashed. As we have decided the preliminary and legal ground in favour of the assessee by quashing the penalty order the other grounds raised by the assessee on merits

are not gone into as the adjudication of these grounds become only academic at this stage.

8. In the result, appeals of the assessee are allowed.

Order pronounced in the open court on : 13/07/2022.

Sd/-
(C. N. PRASAD)
JUDICIAL MEMBER

Dated : 13/07/2022.

MEHTA

आदेश की प्रतिलिपि अग्रेषित / Copy of Order Forwarded to:-

1. राजस्व / Revenue
2. आवेदक / Assessee
3. संबंधित आयकर आयुक्त / Concerned CIT
4. आयकर आयुक्त- अपील / CIT (A)
5. विभागीय प्रतिनिधि, आयकर अपीलीय अधिकरण, DELHI /
DR, ITAT, DELHI
6. गार्ड फाइल / Guard file.

By order

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

ITAT, New Delhi.

Date of dictation	11.07.2022
Date on which the typed draft is placed before the dictating Member	12.07.2022

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Date on which the typed draft is placed before the Other Member	13.07.2022
Date on which the approved draft comes to the Sr. PS/PS	13.07.2022
Date on which the fair order is placed before the Dictating Member for pronouncement	13.07.2022
Date on which the fair order comes back to the Sr. PS/PS	13.07.2022
Date on which the final order is uploaded on the website of ITAT	13.07.2022
Date on which the file goes to the Bench Clerk	13.07.2022
Date on which the file goes to the Head Clerk	
The date on which the file goes to the Assistant Registrar for signature on the order	
Date of dispatch of the Order	