

IN THE INCOME TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL  
[ DELHI BENCH "A" : DELHI ]

BEFORE SHRI CHALLA NAGENDRA PRASAD, JUDICIAL MEMBER,  
AND  
SHRI PRADIP KUMAR KEDIA, ACCOUNTANT MEMBER

आ.अ.सं./I.T.A No. 9830/Del/2019  
निर्धारणवर्ष/Assessment Year: 2012-13.

ALM Infotech City Pvt. Ltd., B-418, New Friends Colony, New Delhi - 110 025.	<u>बनाम</u> Vs.	DCIT, Circle : 2 (1) New Delhi.
<b>PAN No. AACCA4886B</b>		
<b>अपीलार्थी /Appellant</b>		<b>प्रत्यर्थी/Respondent</b>

निर्धारितकीओरसे /Assessee by :	N o n e.
राजस्वकीओरसे / Department by :	Shri Kanv Bali, Sr. D. R.;

सुनवाईकीतारीख/ Date of hearing :	26/09/2023
उद्घोषणाकीतारीख/Pronouncement on :	14/12/2023

आदेश / O R D E R

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

1. This appeal is filed by the assessee against the order of the Id. Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)-1 [hereinafter

referred to CIT (Appeals)] New Delhi dated 16.10.2019 for assessment year 2012-13.

2. The assessee in its appeal has raised the following substantive grounds of appeal:-

“1. (a) The penalty order passed under section 271(1)(c) of the Act is invalid, bad in law and without jurisdiction as it suffers from infirmity and against the principles of natural justice.

(b) The Ld. CIT (A) failed to appreciate that the action of Id. Assessing Officer in initiating penalty proceedings u/s. 271(1)(c) without assigning any specific charge is invalid and bad in law.

2. (a) The Id. CIT (A) erred in facts and law in sustaining the penalty of Rs.14,19,766/- levied u/s.271(1)(c) of the Act on the premise of furnishing inaccurate particulars of income without appreciating that the appellant has fully and truly disclosed the fact of unsold inventory as at the end of the year and the Id. Assessing Officer has computed notional annual value on same fact.

(b) The Id. CIT (A) erred in invoking penalty u/s. 271(1)(c) without appreciating that once the complete facts are on record and deeming provisions are applied by the Id. Assessing Officer does not tantamount to furnishing of inaccurate particulars of income.”

3. In spite of issue of notices none appeared on behalf of the assessee nor any adjournment was moved. Therefore, we proceed to dispose of this appeal on hearing the Id. DR.

4. In ground ground No. 2 of the appeal the assessee contended that penalty order is invalid and bad in law as the penalty proceedings were initiated and penalty was levied without

assigning specific charge, the exact limb of Section 271(1)(c) of the Act. On perusal of the penalty notice issued u/s 274 read with section 271(1)(c) of the IT Act we observed that the notice was issued mechanically stating that assessee has concealed particulars of income or furnished inaccurate particulars of such income.

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—vitate the penalty proceedings?"*

*181. It does. The primary burden ties 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 onto 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". Kaushalya 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 non-application of mind. And, therefore, the infraction of a mandatory procedure leading to penal 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. In the case of PCIT Vs. Sahara India Life Insurance Co. Ltd. (supra) the Hon'ble jurisdictional High Court held as under:-

*" The respondent had challenged the upholding of the penalty imposed under section 271(1)(c) of the Act, which was accepted by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal. It followed the decision of the Karnataka High Court in CIT Vs. Manjunatha Cotton and Ginning Factory (2013) 359 ITR 565 (Karn.) and observed that the notice issued by the Assessing Officer would be bad in law if it did not specify in which limb of section 271(1)(c) the penalty proceedings had been initiated under, i.e. whether for concealment of particulars of income or for furnishing of inaccurate particulars of income. The Karnataka High Court had followed the above judgement in the subsequent order in CIT Vs. SSA's Emerald Meadows (2016) 73 taxmann.com 241 (Karn.), the appeal against which was dismissed by the Supreme Court of India in SLP No. 11485 of 2016 by an order dated August 5, 2016 [CIT Vs. SSA's Emerald Meadows (2016) 386 ITR (St.) 13 (SC)]."*

8. As could be seen from the above the Hon'ble jurisdictional High Court upheld the order of the Tribunal in holding that the notice issued by the Assessing Officer was bad in law if it did not specify under which limb of section 271(1)(c) of the Act the penalty proceedings had been initiated i.e. whether for concealment of particulars of income or for furnishing of inaccurate particulars of income.

9. Ratio of the 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(l)(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(l)(c) of the Act by the Assessing Officer is bad in law and accordingly the penalty order passed u/s. 271(l)(c) of the Act for Assessment Year 2012-13 is quashed.

10. 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.

11. In the result, appeal of the assessee is allowed.

Order pronounced in the open court on : 14/12/2023.

Sd/-  
(PRADIP KUMAR KEDIA)  
ACCOUNTANT MEMBER

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

Dated : 14/12/2023.

*\*MEHTA\**

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

1. आवेदक / Assessee.
2. राजस्व / Revenue.
3. संबंधित आयकर आयुक्त / Concerned CIT
4. आयकर आयुक्त- अपील / CIT (Appeals)
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	11.12.2023
Date on which the typed draft is placed before the dictating Member	12.12.2023
Date on which the typed draft is placed before the Other Member	14.12.2023

I.T.A. No. 9830/Del/2019

Date on which the approved draft comes to the Sr. PS/PS	14.12.2023
Date on which the fair order is placed before the Dictating Member for pronouncement	14.12.2023
Date on which the fair order comes back to the Sr. PS/PS	14.12.2023
Date on which the final order is uploaded on the website of ITAT	14.12.2023
Date on which the file goes to the Bench Clerk	14.12.2023
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	