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W.P.No.9469 of 2024

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 19.10.2024

CORAM

THE HON'BLE Mr. JUSTICE KRISHNAN RAMASAMY

W.P.No.9469 of 2024

and

W.M.P.Nos.10465 & 10467 of 2024

5564 Eluppanatham Primary Agricultural Cooperative
Credit Society Limited,
Represented by its Secretary Mr.R.Sivakumar,
Iluppanatham Post Gangavalli Taluk,
Salem District 636 102,
Tamil Nadu, India.

... Petitioner

Vs.

1.Assistant Director of Income Tax,
Centralized Processing Centre,
Income Tax Department,
1st Floor, Prestige Alpha No.48/1 & 48/2,
Berattenaagrahara Begur, Hosur Road,
Uttarahalli Hobli, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560 100

2.Income Tax Officer,
Ward 1(6), Salem,
No.3, Gandhi Road,
Salem 636 007.

... Respondent



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Prayer:

Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying to issue a Writ of Certiorarified Mandamus, to call for the records in the file of the 1st respondent and quash the impugned intimation of the 1st respondent in CPC/1920/A5/2001958870 dated 28.05.2020 for the assessment year 2019-20 and direct the 1st respondent to process the return of income filed by the petitioner for the said year, accepting the income returned by the petitioner.

For Petitioner : Ms.N.V.Lakshmi

For Respondents : Dr.B.Ramaswamy,
Senior Standing counsel

ORDER

This writ petition has been filed challenging the impugned intimation dated 28.05.2020 passed by the respondent, whereby, they had rejected the deductions claimed by the petitioner under Section 80P of the IT Act.

2. The learned counsel for the petitioner would submit that the petitioner is a Co-operative Society. As per the provisions of Section



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139(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter called as “IT Act”), they were supposed to file their ITR, for the assessment year 2019-2020, on or before 31.10.2019. Though the date of completion of Audit was on 17.07.2019, the petitioner had received the said audit report only on 17.12.2019 and thereafter, filed their ITR on 10.02.2020 with a delay of 102 days, due to which, the petitioner was unable to claim the deductions, exemptions, etc., available to them under the provisions of the IT Act.

3. Further, he would submit that the aforesaid delay was occurred due to the delay in receipt of audit report and the COVID outbreak. However, without considering the said aspects, the impugned intimation dated 28.05.2020, under Section 143(1) of the IT Act, came to be issued by the respondent, whereby they disallowed the deduction, claimed by the petitioner, under Section 80P of the IT Act. Thereafter, the petitioner had filed an application to condone the delay in filing the ITR, however, the same was rejected by the respondents.

4. He would also contend that while rejecting the condone delay



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application, the reasons assigned by the petitioner were not at all considered by the respondent in a proper perspective, due to which, the petitioner, being co-operative society, is facing irreparable hardships. Hence, he requests this Court to pass appropriate orders to set aside the impugned intimation and condone the delay in filing the ITR, so as to enable the petitioner to claim their deduction available under the provisions of Section 80P of the IT Act.

5. Per contra, Dr.B.Ramaswamy, learned Senior Standing counsel, appearing for the respondent had strongly opposed for condonation of delay in filing the ITR and would submit that while passing the rejection order in condone delay application filed by the petitioner, the respondent had very well considered the request made by the petitioner and since they did not find any genuine hardship faced by the petitioner in filing their ITR and hence, they had rejected the application filed by the petitioner.

6. Further, he would submit that the due date for filing the ITR, for the assessment year 2019-20, was on or before 31.10.2019. Accordingly,



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in the present case, the audit was completed and the audit report was signed on 17.07.2019, i.e., around three months prior to the due date. In spite of the completion of audit at the earliest point of time, the ITR was not filed by the petitioner within time as prescribed under Section 139(1) of the IT Act, which is nothing but deliberate omission on the part of the petitioner.

7. He would also contend that though the audit report was completed as early as on 17.07.2019, no steps were taken by the petitioner to receive the said report till 17.12.2019. Even after the receipt of audit report, the petitioner had not filed their ITR for nearly a period of 2 months, which shows the carelessness of the petitioner in filing the ITR. While rejecting the condone delay application, all these aspects were well considered by the respondent.

8. That apart, he would submit that if the request made by the petitioner is considered and entertained by this Court, it will open the



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floodgates and it will pave way for Assesseees to approach this Court to condone the delay in filing the ITR by providing some reasons or other and claim for deduction, which would set a bad precedent and also the provisions of Section 80AC of the IT Act will become redundant. Therefore, he requests this Court to dismiss the present petition with costs.

9. I have given due consideration to the submissions made by the learned counsel for the petitioner and the learned Senior Standing counsel for the respondent and also perused the materials available on records.

10. In the present case, the challenge is against the impugned intimation dated 28.05.2020 issued by the respondent due to the delay of 102 days in filing the ITR of the petitioner.

11. The petitioner, being a Co-operative Society, the income received by them are exempted under Section 80P of the IT Act, provided that they are supposed to file their ITR on or before the due date



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as prescribed under Section 139(1) of the IT Act. In terms of Section 80AC of the IT Act, if an Assessee failed to file their ITR on or before the due date, they will not be entitled to get any deductions. In the present case, it is an admitted fact that the ITR was not filed by the peittioner within the time limit, due to which, they were unable to claim their deductions under Section 80P of the IT Act. In this regard, the respondent had issued the impugned intimation dated 28.05.2020, whereby they disallowed the deduction claimed under Section 80P of the IT Act. Under these circumstances, the petitioner had filed an application, under Section 119(2)(b) of the IT Act, before the respondent only with an intention to avail the ultimate benefits, which are available to them under Section 80P of the IT Act.

12. The subject matter of this case is pertaining to the assessment year 2019-20. As per the provisions of Section 139(1) of the IT Act, the due date for filing ITR for the said assessment year was on 31.10.2019. At this juncture, it would be apposite to extract the provisions of said Section 139(1) of the IT Act, which reads as follows:

139.- Return of Income.-(1)Every person,—



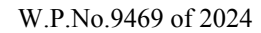
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(a)being a company or a firm; or

(b)being a person other than a company or a firm, if his total income or the total income of any other person in respect of which he is assessable under this Act during the previous year exceeded the maximum amount which is not chargeable to income-tax, shall, on or before the due date, furnish a return of his income or the income of such other person during the previous year, in the prescribe form and verified in the prescribed manner and setting forth such other particulars as may be prescribed”

13. A reading of the above provision would make it clear that every person, if their total income or the total income of any other person, in respect of which he is assessable under this Act, exceeded the maximum amount, which is not chargeable to income tax, shall file their ITR on or before the due date.

14. In the case on hand, it is mandatory for the petitioner to file their ITR on or before the due date, i.e., 31.10.2019. The audit was completed as early as on 17.07.2019, i.e., nearly three months prior to the due date. However, the ITR was filed by the petitioner only on



15. The two main reasons assigned by the petitioner for the said delay in filing the ITR are as follows:

16. As far as the 1st reason, i.e., delay in receipt of Audit report, is concerned, a perusal of the Audit Certificate dated 17.07.2019 issued by the Auditor would show that the Audit was completed on 17.07.2019 and the statements of (i) Trial Balance, (ii) Profit and Loss Accounts and Trading Account & (iii) Balance Sheet were also appended along with the said Audit certificate. At this juncture, it would be appropriate to extract the relevant portions, particularly paragraph Nos.1 and 12, of the said Audit Certificate dated 17.07.2019, which reads as follows:

*PRESENT: Thiru.C.Palani,, MA.
The Assistant Director of Co-op. Audit,
Namakkal*

Dated: 17.07.2019



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Sub: *Audit Certificate – Final Audit – 2018-19 on account of the 5564 Eluppanatham Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Society Limited for the year ended 31st March, 2019 as per Section 80 of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1983 and Rules 102(8) of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Rules, 1988 – Issued.*

ORDER:

The Accounts of the 5564 Eluppanatham Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Society Limited for the year ended 31st March 2019 as audited by Thiru.G.Sudhakar, Junior Co-operative Auditor, Attur and finalized by Thiru.S.Ramkumar, Co-operative Audit Officer, Attur Circle are passed.

1. The Statements of (i) Trial Balance, (ii) Profit and Loss Accounts and Trading Account (iii) Balance Sheet as furnished by him are appended.

- 2*
- 3*
- 4*
- 5*
- 6*
- 7*
- 8*
- 9*
- 10*
- 11*

12. GENERAL:

A copy of the schedule of defects on the final audit of the Society for the year ended 31st March 2019 as furnished by the Auditor is communicated herewith. The Society will keep (i) The Audit Certificate, (ii) The Trial Balance Statement (iii) Profit and Loss Accounts and Trading Accounts (iv) Balance Sheets open for inspection by any member of the Society. The summary of Audit Memorandum



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shall also be read out at the forth coming General Body Meeting of the Society. The Society is also requested to take steps to remedy the defects within a period of three months and reported to the authority concerned.”

17. A perusal of the 1st paragraph would show that the account of the petitioner was audited by Thiru.S.Ramkumar, Co-operative Audit Officer and the aforesaid Audit certificate was passed along with the Statements of (i) Trial Balance, (ii) Profit and Loss Accounts and Trading Account (iii) Balance Sheet. That apart, in the 12th paragraph, it has been indicated that a copy of the Audit certificate was communicated to the Society and the same along with the aforesaid documents are open for inspection by any member of the Society. Therefore, it is crystal clear that the Audit report was made available on 17.07.2019 itself and in such case, there is no substances in the reason assigned by the petitioner on the aspect of delay in receipt of the Audit report.

18. Further, in the application filed by the petitioner under Section 119(2)(b) of the IT Act, nothing has been stated with regard to the delay in receipt of Audit report on 17.12.2019. Even if such statement was made in the said application, the same cannot be considered as a reason



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for delay in filing the ITR since the Audit certificate was issued to the petitioner as early as on 17.07.2019. Therefore, the respondent had rightly rejected the application filed by the petitioner.

19. As far as the 2nd reason is concerned, the COVID outbreak was occurred only during the month of March 2020, whereas, the Audit report was made ready, along with the statement of (i) Trial Balance, (ii) Profit and Loss Accounts and Trading Account (iii) Balance Sheet, as early as on 17.07.2019 itself, i.e., 7 months prior to the COVID outbreak. In such case, this Court is of the view that nothing prevented the petitioner to file their ITR before the said COVID outbreak period. However, in the case on hand, though the Audit certificate was issued on 17.07.2019, the ITR was filed by the petitioner only on 10.02.2020. Therefore, the reason of COVID outbreak cannot be accepted as a genuine hardship faced by the petitioner and considering all these aspects, the respondent had rightly rejected the petitioner's application.

20. In view of the above, by condoning the delay of 102 days, this Court will, either wittingly or unwittingly, be a party to all the acts of



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omission/misdeeds committed by the petitioner. Since the issue is pertaining to the revenue matters, the present condone delay petition cannot be compared at par with the other applications filed for condoning the delay in filing, representation, etc. If the delay is condoned and the present petition is entertained in the absence of genuine hardships, it would amount to further encourage the misdeeds of the petitioner. In such case, this Court is not inclined to entertain this petition.

21. That apart, as contended by the learned Senior Standing counsel appearing for the respondent, even assuming if there is any merit in the case on hand, so as to consider the request made by the petitioner, it would set a bad precedent and in future, the Assesees will approach this Court to condone the delay in filing the ITR by referring the present case as a precedent, which would ultimately defeat the object of Section 80AC of the IT Act and makes the said provision as redundant. However, there is no merits in this case even to consider on such request. The provisions of Section 80AC of the IT Act, which was introduced with



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effect from 01.04.2018, states as follows:

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“80AC.-Deduction not to be allowed unless return furnished.

- Where in computing the total income of an assessee of any previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on or after -

(i) the 1st day of April, 2006 but before the 1st day of April, 2018, any deduction is admissible under section 80-IA or section 80-IAB or section 80-IB or section 80-IC or section 80-ID or section 80-IE;

(ii) the 1st day of April, 2018, any deduction is admissible under any provision of this Chapter under the heading "C.-Deductions in respect of certain incomes", no such deduction shall be allowed to him unless he furnishes a return of his income for such assessment year on or before the due date specified under sub-section (1) of section 139.”

22. A reading of the above provision would make it clear that no deduction under the heading *"C.-Deductions in respect of certain incomes"* shall be allowed, unless the Assessee furnishes their ITR for the relevant assessment year on or before the due date as specified under Section 139(1) of the IT Act.



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23. Therefore, if a person fails to furnish the ITR within the time limit as prescribed under Section 139(1) of the IT Act, he will not be entitled to avail any deductions or exemptions available to him under the heading "*C.-Deductions in respect of certain incomes*". Under these circumstances, the concerned Assessee shall file the condone delay application under Section 119(2)(b) of the IT Act, by providing sufficient reasons for the delay and explaining the genuine hardships faced by him in filing the ITR within the prescribed time limit. Thereafter, the said application will be considered and entertained by the respondent-Department on its own merits and in accordance with law.

24. However, in the case on hand, even though the audit report was very much available to the petitioner prior to the due date, the petitioner had failed to file the ITR within the prescribed time limit, which is nothing but the deliberate omission on the part of the petitioner. Thus, the delay was occurred only due to the fault on the part of the petitioner.

25. It is pertinent to mention here that as per the provisions of



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Section 234F of the IT Act, even after the expiry of due date, an Assessee can file its ITR upon payment of penalty as stated therein. In this case, after making the payment of penalty as provided under Section 234F of the IT Act, the petitioner had already filed their ITR and thereafter, they had filed an application before the respondent to condone the delay in filing their ITR. When such being the case, the aforesaid application is not maintainable since the ITR was already filed by the petitioner and the same was taken on record, in which case, the issue of condone delay in filing the ITR would not arise. The application was filed before the respondent, under the pretext of condoning the delay in filing the ITR, to get the benefits, viz., deductions, available under Section 80P of the IT Act. In the event if the petitioner intend to file an application to claim the deductions under Section 80P of the IT Act, they should have moved such application and prayed accordingly.

26. Even assuming that the application, which was filed under Section 119(2)(b) of the IT Act, is maintainable, as discussed above, the reasons assigned by the petitioner had not at all justified any genuine hardships faced by them in filing their ITR within prescribed time limit.



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Taking into consideration of all these aspects, the respondent had rightly rejected the application filed by the petitioner. Hence, the impugned order dated 28.05.2020 warrants no interference of this Court. In such view of the matter, the present writ petition is liable to be dismissed.

27. In the result, this writ petition is dismissed. No cost.
Consequently, the connected miscellaneous petitions are also closed.

19.10.2024

Speaking/Non-speaking order

Index : Yes / No

Neutral Citation : Yes / No

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To

1.Assistant Director of Income Tax,
Centralized Processing Centre,
Income Tax Department,
1st Floor, Prestige Alpha No.48/1 & 48/2,
Berattenaagrahara Begur, Hosur Road,
Uttarahalli Hobli, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560 100

2.Income Tax Officer,
Ward 1(6), Salem,
No.3, Gandhi Road,
Salem 636 007.

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KRISHNAN RAMASAMY.J.,

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