

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY  
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION**

**INCOME TAX APPEAL NO. 1750 OF 2017**

Mr. Gaurav Triyugi Singh ... Appellant.  
R/at. 3005-A, Oberoi Woods, Mohan  
Gokhale Marg, Goregaon (E),  
Mumbai- 400 063.

V/s.

The Income Tax Officer-24(3)(1),  
having his office at C-11, 7<sup>th</sup> floor,  
Pratyakshakar Bhavan, Bandra-Kurla  
Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai -51. ... Respondent.

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Mr. Dharam V. Gandhi, Advocate for the Appellant.  
Mr. Sham Walve, Advocate a/w. Mr. Pritesh Chatterjee,  
Advocate for the Respondent.

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**CORAM : UJJAL BHUYAN AND  
MILIND N. JADHAV, JJ.**

**DATE : JANUARY 22, 2020.**

**ORAL ORDER :**

1 Heard Mr. D. V. Gandhi, learned counsel for the Appellant; and Mr. Sham Walve, learned standing counsel Revenue for the Respondent.

2 Considering the subject matter of the appeal, we are of the view that the same can be disposed of

at this stage itself. Consequently, notice is made returnable forthwith and by consent of the parties, appeal is taken up for final disposal.

3 This Appeal has been preferred by the assessee under section 260-A of the Income Tax Act, 1961, assailing the legality and correctness of the order dated 11.05.2017 passed by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai Bench "G", Mumbai (Tribunal) in Income Tax Appeal No. 6160/Mum/2016 for the assessment year 2010-11.

4 Short point for consideration in this Appeal is the addition of a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs to the income of the assessee by the Assessing Officer under section 68 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (briefly, "the Act" hereinafter), as modified by the Tribunal.

5 Assessee is an individual and for the assessment year under consideration, he filed return of income disclosing total income of Rs. 17,04,320.00. During the assessment proceedings, Assessing Officer found that assessee had taken unsecured loan from amongst others Smt. Savitri Thakur for an amount of Rs. 17,04,320/-. Assessee was asked to submit loan confirmation as well as copy of the returns of income

and bank statements of Smt. Savitri Thakur. Though those were submitted, Assessing Officer was not satisfied and took the view that genuineness of the loan was not established by the assessee; besides credit worthiness of Smt. Savitri Thakur was found to be suspect. Consequently, the aforesaid amount of Rs. 17 lakhs was added back to the total income of the assessee under section 68 of the Act as unexplained cash credit vide the assessment order dated 22.03.2013.

6 As against the above, assessee preferred appeal before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)-42, Mumbai. By order dated 04.07.2016, the Appellate Authority upheld and confirmed the order of the Assessing Officer.

7 Assessee carried the matter further in appeal before the Tribunal. Out of Rs. 17 lakhs loan given by Smt. Savitri Thakur to the assessee, Tribunal held that loan amount of Rs. 3 lakhs was properly explained as assessee had proved genuineness of the transaction, creditworthiness and identity of the creditor. However, regarding the balance amount of Rs. 14 lakhs, Tribunal held that source of the said amount was full of doubts and explanation provided by the assessee

could not be accepted. Accordingly addition of Rs. 14 lakhs was upheld while deleting the addition of Rs. 3 lakhs vide the order dated 11.05.2017.

8 Aggrieved, present appeal has been preferred.

9 Though a number of questions have been proposed by the Appellant as substantial questions of law, we find that the following question covers the controversy in question, which is as under :

Whether on the facts and in the circumstances of the case and in law, the Tribunal was justified in upholding the addition in respect of unsecured loan of Rs. 14,00,000/- under section 68 of the Act, inspite of the fact that the initial onus laid down on the Appellant was duly discharged ?.

10 Submissions made have been considered.

11 Regarding Smt. Savitri Thakur, it is seen that she had issued cheque payment of Rs. 14 lakhs dated 21.07.2009 to the Appellant. Prior to the issuance of the cheques, this amount was credited into the bank

account of Smt. Savitri Thakur maintained in the State Bank of India, Rae Baraeli Branch. There were three transfers of Rs. 5 lakhs, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs into the above account of Smt. Savitri Thakur before issue of cheques by her to the assessee. Smt. Savitri Thakur claimed that these amounts were received by her as gifts from one Shri Rajendra Bahadur Singh and Smt. Sarojini Thakur. Shri Rajendra Bahadur Singh is the brother of Smt. Savitri Thakur and Smt. Sarojini Thakur is the sister of Smt Savitri Thakur. Shri Rajendra Bahadur Singh had gifted Rs. 5 lakhs to Smt. Savitri Thakur and Smt. Sarojini Thakur had gifted to Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs to Smt. Savitri Thakur. Result of verification and remarks by the Department in respect of Shri Rajendra Bahadur Singh is as under :

“The donor had retired in 2003 and claims to earn tuition income of Rs. 1.5 Lacs p.a. and this money has been claimed to have been hoarded and kept in cash by him over several years and he claims that out of this accumulation he deposited a sum of Rs. 5,00,000/- in cash in his bank account with SBI Rae Baraeli on 20.07.2009 and it was transferred to Savitri Thakur on 20.07.2009. The donor has not filed any income tax return.”

11.1. Similarly in respect of Smt. Sarojini Thakur, result of verification and remarks by the Department is as under :

“This donor has ostensibly retired from service in 2007 and she has deposited cash of Rs. 9,00,000/- in her bank with SBI, Rae Baraeli on 18.07.2009 before issuing two cheques to Savitri Thakur. She has not filed any return of income admittedly from A.Y. 2008-09. She also claims to receive agricultural income of Rs. 1.5 lacs p.a. which is claimed to be kept in cash with her since several years.”

12 At this stage, it would be apposite to advert to section 68 of the Act, relevant portion of which reads as under :

“68. Where any sum is found credited in the books of an assessee maintained from any previous year, and the assessee offers no explanation about the nature and source thereof or the explanation offered by him is not, in the opinion of the Assessing Officer, satisfactory, the sum so credited may be charged to income -tax as the income of the assessee of that previous year. ....”

12.1. From a reading of section 68, as extracted above, it is seen that if an amount is credited in the books of an assessee maintained from any previous year and the assessee offers no explanation about the nature and source thereof or the explanation offered by him is not, in the opinion of the Assessing Officer, satisfactory, the sum so credited may be charged to income tax, as the income of the assessee of the relevant previous year.

13 Section 68 of the Act has received considerable attention of the courts. It has been held that it is necessary for an assessee to prove prima facie the transaction which results in a cash credit in his books of account. Such proof would include proof of identity of the creditor, capacity of such creditor to advance the money and lastly, genuineness of the transaction. Thus, in order to establish receipt of credit in cash, as per requirement of section 68, the assessee has to explain or satisfy three conditions, namely : (i) identity of the creditor; (ii) genuineness of the transaction; and (iii) credit-worthiness of the creditor.

14 In **Principal Commissioner of Income Tax vs. Veedhata Tower Pvt. Ltd.**, (2018) 403 ITR

415 (Bom), this court has held that assessee is only required to explain the source of the credit. There is no requirement under the law to explain the source of the source. In the instant case, there is no dispute as to the identity of the creditor. There is also no dispute about the genuineness of the transaction. That apart, the creditor has explained as to how the credit was given to the assessee. Thus assessee had discharged the onus which was on him as per the requirement of section 68 of the Act. What the Assessing Officer held was that sources of the source were suspect i.e., he suspected the two sources Shri Rajendra Bahadur Singh and Smt. Sarojini Thakur of the source Smt. Savitri Thakur.

15 In view of discharge of burden by the assessee, burden shifted to the revenue; but revenue could not prove or bring any material to impeach the source of the credit. Though Mr. Walve, learned standing counsel, has pointed out that the creditor had no regular source of income to justify the advancement of the credit to the assessee, we are of the view that the assessee had discharged the onus which was on him to explain the three requirements, as noted above. It was not required for the assessee to explain the sources of the source. In other words, he

was not required to explain the sources of the money provided by the creditor Smt. Savitri Thakur i.e. Shri Rajendra Bahadur Singh and Smt. Sarojini Thakur.

16 Considering the above, we are of the view that the Tribunal was not justified in sustaining the addition of Rs. 14 lakhs to the total income of the assessee as undisclosed cash credit under section 68 of the Act.

17 Consequently, finding of the Tribunal to the above extent is set aside. The question framed is answered in favour of the assessee and against the Revenue.

18 Appeal is accordingly allowed but with no order as to cost.

(MILIND N. JADHAV, J.)

(UJJAL BHUYAN, J.)

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