

State Of U.P. And Anr vs Annapurna Biscuit Mfg. Co on 16 April, 1973

Equivalent citations: 1973 AIR 1333, 1973 SCR (3) 987, AIR 1973 SUPREME COURT 1333, 1973 TAX. L. R. 2267, 1974 (1) SCJ 253, 1973 (1) SCWR 668, 1973 SCC (TAX) 463, 32 STC 1, 1973 3 SCR 987, 1974 3 SCC 121

Author: Hans Raj Khanna

Bench: Hans Raj Khanna, K.S. Hegde

PETITIONER:
STATE OF U.P. AND ANR.

Vs.

RESPONDENT:
ANNAPURNA BISCUIT MFG. CO.

DATE OF JUDGMENT 16/04/1973

BENCH:
KHANNA, HANS RAJ
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HEGDE, K.S.

CITATION:
1973 AIR 1333 1973 SCR (3) 987
1974 SCC (3) 121
CITATOR INFO :
RF 1975 SC 198 (10)
RF 1977 SC 2279 (37)

ACT:
U.P. Sales Tax Act 1947 s. 29-A--Validity--U.P. Sales Tax (Amendment & Validation Act 1971 Ss. 15 and 17--section 15 inserting s. 29-A into parent Act--Section 17 making consequential provisions--Validity of Ss. 15 and 17--State Legislature whether has competence to enact law enforcing deposit of money wrongly realised by dealer as sales-tax--Such law whether covered by Constitution of India, Seventh Schedule, entry 54 List II or entries 7 and 10 List III.

HEADNOTE:

By s. 29-A of the U.P. Sales Tax Act 1948 inserted by s. 15 of the U.P. Sales Tax (Amending and Validation) Act 1971 sales tax wrongly realised by a dealer 'from any person had to be deposited in the Government Treasury. It would be held in trust by the Government on behalf of such person and refunded to him if application for that purpose was made within a period laid down in the section. Section 17 of the Amending Act contained consequential and validating provisions. The High Court of Allahabad in petitions filed by the respondents held that the therefore enactment was unconstitutional. Consequently s. 17 of the Amending Act was also unconstitutional.

Dismissing the appeal filed by the State.

HELD: (i) The argument that provision like section 29-A is ancillary or incidental to the collection of tax legitimately due under a law made under entry 54 has no force in view of this Court's decision in Abdul Quader's case and in Ashoka Marketing Ltd., wherein provisions similar to s. 29-A were held not to fall under entry 54 of List II. [1991 D]

(ii) The impugned law could not also be held to fall under entry 7 List III which relates to contracts. A similar argument was rejected by this Court in Ashoka Marketing Ltd. [1992 G]

(iii) The impugned law could not be said to relate to Mats so as to fall under entry 10 of List II. A law compelling deposit of money wrongly realised as sales tax cannot in pith and substance be considered to be a law relating to trusts. [1993 B]

(iv) S. 17 was linked with s. 15 and could not exist independently of that section. The High Court rightly held it to be unconstitutional.

Abdul Quader and Co. v. Sales Tax Officer, Hyderabad, [1970] 25 S.T.C. 155 and Ashoka Marketing Ltd. v. State of Bihar and Another, [1970] 26 I.T.R. 254, applied.

JUDGMENT:

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION : Civil Appeal No. 1716 of 1972.

Appeal by certificate from the judgment and order dated November 11, 1971 of the Allahabad High Court in Civil Misc. Writ Nos. 3716 of 1970.

S. N. Kachar N. D. Karkhanis, K. C. Agarwala and O. P. Rana, for the appellants.

Yogeshwar Prasad, S. K. Bagga and S. Bagga, for the respondents.

The Judgment of the Court was delivered by KHANNA, J. This appeal by certificate is directed against the judgment of Allahabad High Court whereby that court held the provisions of section

29-A of the U.P. Sales Tax (Act 15 of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act) inserted by section 15 of the U.P. Sales Tax (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1971 (Amendment Act of 1971) hereinafter referred to as the Amending Act) as well as section 17 of the Amending Act to be unconstitutional. This Court in the case of Commissioner of Sales Tax v. Ganga Sugar Corporation Ltd.(1) held that section 8-A (4) of the principal Act was ultra vires the State Legislature :

Section 8-A (4) read as under :

"8-A(4). Without prejudice to the provisions of clause (g) of sub-section (2) of section 14, the amount realised by any person as tax on sale of any goods shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, be deposited by him in a Government treasury within such period as may be prescribed, if the amount so realised exceeds the amount payable as tax in respect of that sale or if no tax is payable in respect thereof."

The Court in that context relied upon the decision in Abdul Quader and Co. v. Sales Tax Officer, Hyderabad.(2) it was held in Abdul Quader's case that the State Legislature in making a similar provision, viz., section 11(2) in the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act, could not be regarded as having directly legislated for the imposition of sales and purchase tax under entry 54 List 11 in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution because the amount though collected by way of tax was not exigible as tax under the law. It was observed "We do not think that the ambit of ancillary or incidental power goes to the extent of permitting Legislature to provide that though the amount collected-may be .wrongly-by way of tax is not exigible under the law as made under the relevant taxing entry, it shall still be paid over to Government, as if it were a tax."

(1) [1970] 25 S. T. C. 155.

(2) [1964] 15 S. T. C. 403.

In 1969 the Uttar Pradesh Taxation Amendment Act, 1969 (U.P. Act 11 of 1969) was passed. Section 17 of that Act inserted section 29-A which read as under:

"29-A.-Refund in special cases. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other law for the time being in force or in any judgment, decree or order of any court, where any amount is either deposited or paid by any dealer or other person under subsection (4) or sub-section (5) of section 8-A, such amount or any part thereof shall on a claim being made in that behalf in such form and within such period as may be prescribed, be refunded to the person from whom such dealer or the person had actually realised such amount or part , and to no other person."

On August 22, 1971 the Amending Act was published. A number of amendments were made by the Amending Act in the principal Act. By section 10 of the Amending Act, sub-section (4) and (5) of section 8-A were omitted. Section 15 of the Amending Act was as under:

"15. For section 29-A of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :-

" 29-A. (1) Where any amount is realised from any person by any dealer purporting to do so by way of realisation of tax on the sale of any goods to such person, such dealer shall deposit the entire amount so realised into the Government Treasury, within such period as may be prescribed notwithstanding that the dealer is not liable to pay such amount as tax or that only a part of it is due from him as tax under this Act, (2) Any amount deposited by any dealer under subsection (1) shall, to the extent it is not due as tax, be held by the State Government in trust for the person from whom it was realised by the dealer, or for his legal representatives, and the deposit shall discharge such dealer of the liability in respect thereof the extent of the deposit. (3) Where any amount is deposited by any dealer under sub-section (1), such amount or any part thereof shall, on a claim being made in that behalf in such form as may be prescribed, be refunded, in the manner pres-

cribed, to the person from whom such dealer had actually realised such amount or part, or to his legal representatives, and to no other person.

Provided that no such claim shall be entertained after the expiry of three years from the date of the order of assesment or. one year from the date of the final order on appeal, revision or reference, if any, in respect thereof whichever is later.

Explanation-The expression 'final order on appeal, 'revision or reference' includes an order passed by the Supreme Court under Article 32, Article 132, Article 133, Article 136 or Article 137, or by the High Court under Article 226 or Article 227 of the Constitution."

Section 17 contains transitional provisions for deeming and validation consequent upon the deletion of sub-sections (4) and,(5) of Section 8-A and the substitution of section 29-A in the principal Act.

The dispute relates to the amount which a dealer wrongly realises as sales tax from the customer and the question which arises for consideration is whether a State Legislature has the legislative competence to pass a law for the deposit of that amount in the Government Treasury. In other words, is there any entry in List 11 or List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution under which the State Legislature could make such a law? So far as section 17 of the Amending Act is concerned, the High Court observed that this section was dependent upon and interrelate with section 15 of the Amending Act. Section 17 provides that the amount already deposited under section 8-A(4) of the principal Act shall be deemed to be under section 29-A as substituted by section 15 of the Amending Act. Section 15 is the principal provision, while section 17 is an ancillary provision. If section 15 was unconstitutional, section 17 would also share the same fate and would have to be struck down as unconstitutional because it is linked with section 15 and cannot exist independently of that section. Learned Advocate General appearing for the appellant State has not, and in our opinion, rightly challenged the correctness of the view taken by the High Court in this respect. We may now deal with the provisions of section 15 of the Amending Act as a result of which section 29-A

was substituted in lieu of the old section 29-A in the principal Act. Section 29-A deals with the amount wrongly realised by a dealer on sale of goods to any person. Sub-section (1) of section 29-A of the Principal Act makes it obligatory on the part of the dealer to deposit such amount into the Government Treasury "notwithstanding that the dealer is not liable to pay much amount as tax or that only a part of it is due from him as tax under this Act." Subsection (2) provides that the amount so deposited by a dealer shall to the extent it is not due as tax from him be held by the State Government in trust for the person from whom it was realised by the dealer or for his legal representatives. it further provides that when a dealer has deposited the amount into the Treasury, he shall no longer be liable to the person from whom he has realised the amount. According to sub-section (3) of the section, the amount deposited into- the Government Treasury by the dealer or any part thereof shall, on a claim being made in that behalf in such manner and form as may be prescribed, be refunded to the person from whom the dealer had actually realised the amount or part, or to his legal representatives. Section 29-A thus seeks to ensure the deposit into the Government Treasury of the amount by a dealer as has been wrongly realised by him as sales tax. As the said amount does not constitute sales tax, it is not covered by entry 54 in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution which relates to taxes on sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers subject to the provision of entry 92-A of List I. The argument that provision like section 29A is ancillary or incidental to the collection of tax legitimately due under a law made under entry 54 has no force. Such an argument was rejected by this Court in Abdul Quader's case (supra) in the following words :

" The provision however is attempted to be justified on the ground that though it may not be open to a State Legislature to make provision for the recovery of an amount which is not a tax under entry 54 of List II in a law made for that purpose, it would still be open to the Legislature to provide for paying over all the amounts collected by way of tax by persons, even though they really are not exigible as tax, as part of the incidental and ancillary power to make provision for the levy and collection of such tax-But where the legislation under the relevant entry proceeds on the basis that the amount concerned is not a tax exigible under the law made under that entry, but even so lays down that though it is not exigible under the law, it shall be paid over to Government, merely because some dealers by mistake or otherwise have collected it as tax, it is difficult to see how such a provision can be ancillary or incidental to the collection of tax legitimately due under a law made under the relevant taxing entry."

The above observations were quoted with approval by a six- Judge Bench of this Court in the case of Ashoka Marketing Ltd v. State of Bihar-and Another(1). In that case the provisions of section 20 A of the Bihar Sales Tax Act which were substantially (1) [1970] 26 I. T. R. 254.

similar to those of section 29-A now impugned before us, were assailed. Shah J. (as he then was) speaking for the Court observers:

"A provision which enables the dealer to pass on the liability for payment of tax is incidental to legislation for sales tax. But we are unable to hold that a provision, under which a dealer is called upon to pay to the State an amount which has been

collected by him on a representation-express or implied- that an equal amount is payable by him under the Bihar Sales Tax Act, is a provision incidental to the power to levy 'tax on sale or purchase of goods' within the meaning of entry 54 List 11 of the Seventh Schedule. Entry 54, List 11, of the Seventh Schedule comprehends the power to impose tax, to prescribe machinery' for collecting the tax, to designate officers, by whom the liability may be imposed and to prescribe the authority, obligation and indemnity of the officers. The State Legislature may under entry 54, List II, be competent to enact a law in respect of matters necessarily incidental to 'ta x on the sale. and ,purchase of goods'. But a provision compelling a dealer who has deliberately or erroneously recovered an amount from the purchaser on a representation that he is entitled to recover it to recoup himself for payment of tax, to pay over that amount to the State cannot, in our judgment, be regarded as necessarily incidental to laving an amount as tax which the State is incompetent to levy. A mere device cannot be permitted to defeat the provision of the Constitution by clothing the claim in the form of a demand for depositing the money with the State which the dealer has collected, but which he was not entitled to collect."

In view of the above decision, the contention that the impugned Act would be covered by entry 54 in List 11 can plainly be not accepted.

Argument has been advanced before us on behalf of the appellant that the impugned law would be covered by entry 7 in List III which relates, inter alia, to contracts. A similar argument was advanced in the case of Ashoka Marketing Ltd. (supra) and was rejected in the following words "We fail to appreciate how power to legislate in respect of entries 6, 7 and 13 would authorise the State', Legislature to legislate in respect of recovery from the dealer of an amount which the dealer was in law not 993, entitled to, collect, but Which he has collected.The power to legislate in respect of sub-section'(3),(4) and (5) of section 20A does not fall under entries6, 7 and 13 of List III expressly , nor can it be said that the power to legislate is necessarily incidental to the power contained in entries 6, 7 and 13 of List III."

Lastly, it has been argued that the law in question relates to trust and can be justified under entry 10 in List 111. We, however, fail to see as to how such a law can be said to relate to trusts. A trust is an obligation annexed to the ownership of property and arises out of confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner or declared and accepted by him for the benefit of another or of another and the owner(see section 3 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882). It is plain that a law compelling deposit-of money wrongly realised as sales tax cannot in pith and substance be considered to be a law relating to trusts. The mere use of the word "trust" in sub-section (2) of section 29-A would not make the impugned law to be one relating to trusts.

The appeal consequently fails and is dismissed with costs.

G.C.

Appeal dismissed.

