



IN THE HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT AT AHMEDABAD

R/SPECIAL CIVIL APPLICATION NO. 2403 of 2026

With

R/SPECIAL CIVIL APPLICATION NO. 2428 of 2026

FOR APPROVAL AND SIGNATURE:

HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE A.S. SUPEHIA sd/-

and

HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE PRANAV TRIVEDI sd/-

Approved for Reporting	Yes	No
	√	

DILIPBHAI PRABHUDAS PATEL

Versus

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX

Appearance:

MR TUSHAR HEMANI SENIOR COUNSEL with MS VAIBHAVI K

PARIKH(3238) for the Petitioner(s) No. 1

MR.VARUN K.PATEL(3802) for the Respondent(s) No. 1

CORAM: HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE A.S. SUPEHIA

and

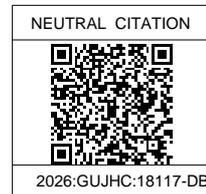
HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE PRANAV TRIVEDI

Date : 09/03/2026

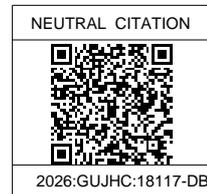
COMMON ORAL JUDGMENT

(PER : HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE A.S. SUPEHIA)

1. Heard learned Senior Advocate Mr. Tushar Hemani appearing with Learned Advocate Ms. Vaibhavi K. Parikh for the petitioners and learned Senior Standing Counsel Mr. Varun K. Patel for the respondent.
2. Having regard to the controversy involved, with the consent of the learned advocates for the respective parties, the matters are taken up for final hearing.
3. **RULE.** Learned Senior Standing Counsel Mr. Varun K Patel waives service of notice of rule on behalf of the respondent. The affidavit-in-reply of the respondent tendered by learned Senior Standing Counsel Mr. Patel is taken on record.

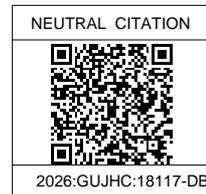


4. By this petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, the petitioners challenges the Notice dated 26.03.2025 issued under Section 148 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (for short “the Act”) seeking to re-open income tax assessment of the petitioners for the Assessment Year 2014-15 (for short “the assessment year under consideration”) by the Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, Central Circle 2(2), Ahmedabad (for short “the respondent”).
- 4.1 For the sake of relevance, the facts are recorded from Special Civil Application No.2403 of 2026, which shall be treated as a lead matter.
- 4.2 The petitioner is an individual who filed his return of income for the assessment year 2014-15 on 31.07.2014 declaring total income at Rs. 6,89,070/-. The petitioner is part of PSY Group which is engaged in the business of real estate. The said PSY group and its associated groups of Gandhinagar including the petitioner were subjected to search action under Section 132 of the Act on 08.02.2024. The Respondent issued a notice dated 26.03.2025 under Section 148 of the Act for the year under consideration. It is stated therein that a search was initiated under Section 132 of the Act on 08.02.2024 in the case of the Petitioner or in the case of the person in respect of which the Petitioner is assessable under the Act. It was further stated that the Respondent is satisfied, with the approval of Principal Commissioner or Commissioner, that the books of accounts or documents, seized or requisitioned under section 132 or section 132A of the Act in the case of PSY and its associated Groups pertains or pertain to, or any information contained therein, relate to



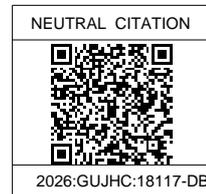
the Petitioner or the person in respect of which, the Petitioner is assessable under the Act and hence, the notice dated 26.03.2025 is issued under Section 148 of the Act after obtaining prior approval of Directorate General of Income Tax (Investigation), Ahmedabad. The Petitioner has challenged the said notice under Section 148 of the Act principally on the ground of limitation.

5. Learned Senior Advocate Mr. Tushar P. Hemani for the petitioners submitted that the respondent has acted illegally and without jurisdiction while issuing Notice under Section 148 of the Act as the same is barred by limitation. It was further contended that the impugned notice is time-barred under the statutory scheme governing search assessment. It was submitted that in the present case, search action in question was carried out on 08.02.2024 i.e. during the Financial Year 2023-24 and A.Y.2024-25. Since the search under Section 132 of the Act was initiated on or after 1st April, 2021 but before 1st September, 2024, the provisions of Sections 147 to 151 of the Act as they stood immediately before the commencement of Finance (No. 2) Act, 2024 shall apply, as contemplated under Section 152(3) of the Act. Hence, relying upon Section 149 of the Act, it is contended that the Notice under Section 148 of the Act can be issued up to six years from the end of the relevant assessment year. Further, relying upon the Section 153A of the Act, it is submitted that Notice under Section 153A of the Act can be issued for a period of “ten assessment years” immediately preceding the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which search is carried out and for the “relevant assessment years”, subject to fulfillment of certain conditions.



- 5.1 It is further submitted that the “relevant assessment year” means assessment year preceding the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which search is carried out or requisition is made, which falls beyond six assessment years but not later than ten assessment years from the “end of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which search is conducted”.
- 5.2 Reference is also made to the provisions of Section 149 of the Act, more particularly the *proviso* to Section 149 read with explanation – 1 to Section 153A of the Act. It is submitted that so far as the limitation is concerned, for reopening of the assessment, the same is *pari materia* to Section 153C of the Act.
- 5.3 It is submitted that in the instant case, the search action was carried out in the case of third party on 08.02.2024 i.e. during the Financial Year 2023-24, and hence relevant assessment year to the previous year in which the search was undertaken under Section 132 of the Act is Assessment Year 2024-25. It is further submitted that the Notice under Section 148 of the Act for the Assessment Year 2014-15 would be time-barred, as the period of ten years would end at the Assessment Year 2015-16, since the Assessment Year 2024-25 will become the first assessment year as per the provisions of Section 153A of the Act. The table showing the calculation was placed before this Court and the same is reproduced as under:

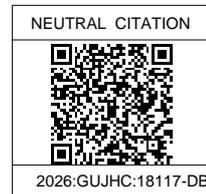
Number	Assessment Year
1 st year	Assessment Year 2024-25
2 nd year	Assessment Year 2023-24



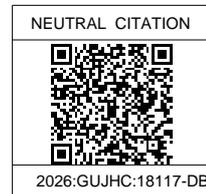
3 rd year	Assessment Year 2022-23
4 th year	Assessment Year 2021-22
5 th year	Assessment Year 2020-21
6 th year	Assessment Year 2019-20
7 th year	Assessment Year 2018-19
8 th year	Assessment Year 2017-18
9 th year	Assessment Year 2016-17
10 th year	Assessment Year 2015-16

5.4 In support of his submissions, learned Senior Advocate Mr. Hemani has placed reliance on the judgment of the Delhi High Court in the case of Dinesh Jindal vs. Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax [2024] 164 taxmann.com 746/469 ITR 32 (Delhi)/Writ Petition (Civil) No. 12091 of 2023 decided on 27.05.2024. Reliance is also placed on the judgment of the Delhi High Court in the case of Principal Commissioner of Income-tax (Central-1) vs. Ojjus Medicare (P.) Ltd. [2024] 161 taxmann.com 160/465 ITR 101 (Delhi). Finally, he has also placed reliance on the judgment of Madras High Court, Bench at Madurai, passed in A.R. Safiullah vs. ACIT [Writ Petition (MD) No. 4327 of 2021, dated 24-3-2021].

5.5 Thus, it is urged that the impugned notice issued under Section 148 of the Act for the assessment year 2014-15 may be quashed and set aside.

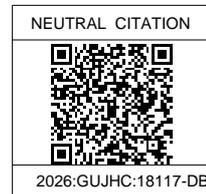


6. *Per contra*, learned Senior Standing Counsel Mr. Varun Patel for the respondent Department opposed the petition and contended that the impugned notice under Section 148 of the Act is valid and within the limitation. It is further contended that the proviso to Section 149 of the Act, which was introduced by the Finance Act, 2021, will apply only to those categories of cases in which the Assessing Officer, at the relevant time, was unable to issue any Show Cause Notice and had not taken action beyond the time limit, which is not the case of the present writ petition.
- 6.1 While referring to Explanation (1) to Section 153A of the Act, it is contended that the “relevant assessment year” which finds place in the provisions of Section 153A(b) of the Act cannot be construed by adopting two different methodologies - one wherein, for calculating the six assessment years, the period would start from the previous year in which such search is conducted or requisition is made, and for the very same assessee, if it is found that the income of Rs.50 lakhs has escaped, for calculating ten years, the first assessment year has to be ignored. It is submitted that the expression “from the end of the assessment year” as mentioned in Explanation (1) to Section 153A of the Act would mean that it would commence from 1st April, and if we go backwards, in the present case, the reopening of the assessment for the year 2014-15 would get encompassed within a period of ten years.
- 6.2 While placing reliance on the notes of the legislature relating to the provisions of Section 153A and Explanation (1) to Section 153A of the Act, it is contended that the word “end” is missing, and hence it



is submitted that the intention of the legislature was to exclude the word “end” from the statute. It is further submitted that if appropriate calculation is made, the calculation of ten years of assessment years under Explanation (1) to Section 153A of the Act would include the previous year as per the provisions of Section 153A(1)(b) of the Act. It is submitted that considering the memorandum and explanatory note of the Finance Act, 2017, the intention of the legislature, even for the purpose of calculating ten years, is to exclude the search year and it is always six plus four years, and therefore “end” is to be construed as 1st April for going backward.

- 6.3 An attempt is also made to distinguish the judgment of the Delhi High Court in the case of *Ojjus Medicare (supra)*, by submitting that two methods cannot be adopted for computation of the six-year block period as mentioned in Sections 153A and 153C of the Act and for calculation of the ten-year block period by excluding the previous year from computation of ten years. Thus, it is urged that this Court may take a different view, disagreeing with the judgments of the Delhi High Court as well as the Kerala High Court, and it is urged that the action of the respondent may be upheld for reopening the Assessment Year 2014-15.
- 6.4 Thus, it is urged that the action of the respondent in issuing the impugned notice for the A.Y. 2014-15 under Section 148 of the Act may be upheld and the present petition may be dismissed.



ANALYSIS AND OPINION:

7. We have heard the learned advocates for the respective parties at length. We have also perused the case laws cited, considered the provisions threadbare and have also perused the material on record.

8. The sole issue that arises for consideration in the present petition is that –

- (i) Whether the notice issued by the respondent for the Assessment Year 2014-15 is barred by limitation;
- (ii) Dealing with this issue, uncontroverted facts are that the search took place in the case of the petitioner on 08.02.2024 which indisputably falls in the Financial Year 2023-24 and Assessment Year 2024-25. Therefore, the date of search would be taken into consideration for the purpose of initiation of proceedings under Section 153A of the Act. Keeping that legal principle in mind, ten years that could be covered subject to fulfilling other conditions emanating from the statute, would be as under:

Number	Assessment Year
1 st year	Assessment Year 2024-25
2 nd year	Assessment Year 2023-24
3 rd year	Assessment Year 2022-23
4 th year	Assessment Year 2021-22
5 th year	Assessment Year 2020-21
6 th year	Assessment Year 2019-20
7 th year	Assessment Year 2018-19



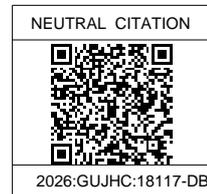
8 th year	Assessment Year 2017-18
9 th year	Assessment Year 2016-17
10 th year	Assessment Year 2015-16

- The only difference between the calculation as per the revenue and the petitioner is the inclusion or exclusion of the search year. Revenue contends that while calculating the period of ten years, search year is to be excluded and the calculation starts from assessment year immediately preceding the previous year relevant to the assessment year in which search is conducted whereas the petitioner's contention is that the calculation of the period of ten years would include the search year.

9. The short controversy turns upon whether, while computing the ten-year block, the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which search is conducted (hereinafter "the search assessment year") is to be included in the reckoning, unlike the computation of six assessment years which expressly excludes it.

10. With reference to the relevant assessment year, it is necessary to refer to the provisions of Section 153A(1)(b) of the Act which reads as under :

"Section 153A(1)(b) : (The Assessing Officer shall) assess or reassess the total income of six assessment years immediately preceding the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which such search is conducted or requisition is made and for the relevant assessment year or years."



10.1 The key expression that flows from reading of the section is “six assessment years immediately preceding the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which such search is conducted” and “for the relevant assessment year or years.” is phrased independently, disjointed from earlier phrase.

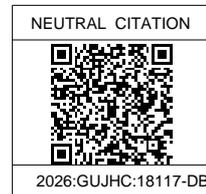
11. In juxtaposition, the Fourth Proviso permits assessment beyond six years subject to specified conditions and refers to “relevant assessment year” as stated in Explanation 1 of Section 153A of the Act defines “relevant assessment year” as:

“For the purpose of this sub-section, the expression “relevant assessment year” shall mean an assessment year preceding the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which search is conducted or requisition is made which falls beyond six assessment years but not later than ten assessment years from the end of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which search is conducted or requisition is made.”

11.1 The key expression that flows from reading of the section is “*not later than ten assessment years from the end of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which search is conducted*”.

12. Thus, the computational framework of Section 153A of the Act, including Explanation 1, applies *pari materia* to the proceedings under Section 153C of the Act. A plain reading of Section 153A of the Act reveals that the Parliament has consciously adopted two different phraseologies:

Six-Year Block	Ten-Year Block
“six assessment years immediately preceding”	“not later than ten assessment years from the end of the assessment year”



12.1 This linguistic distinction is deliberate and must be given full effect. Under Section 153A(1)(b) of the Act, the anchor point is “the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which search is conducted”. Therefore, six years must be “immediately preceding” that assessment year. The phrase “immediately preceding” necessarily excludes the search assessment year itself. In contrast thereto, Explanation 1 of Section 153A of the Act introduces a materially different formulation: “not later than ten assessment years from the end of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which search is conducted”. This computation mechanism does not use the phrase “immediately preceding” but instead, requires reckoning from the end of the assessment year relevant to the previous year of search. Thus, the assessment year relevant to the previous year of search becomes the reference year and the ten-year period is counted from the end of that assessment year. This necessarily includes the search assessment year within the ten-year framework and resultantly, the search year becomes the first year in the reckoning of the ten-year block.

12.2 If Parliament intended identical computation for both six and ten years, it would have used identical language. Instead, it has consciously used different phraseology, for six years “immediately preceding” and for ten years “from the end of the assessment year”. Legally, it is well settled that while interpreting plain language of a Statute, the Court must give meaning to every word used by the Legislature. To compute ten years by excluding the search year (as is done for six years) would render the phrase “from the end of the assessment year” otiose and merge two distinct statutory schemes into one that would violate settled principles of



statutory interpretation. The scheme of Section 153A reflects calibrated expansion in as much as ordinary search assessment would be computed as six years immediately preceding the search year whereas exceptional extended jurisdiction up to ten years is not a mere arithmetic extension of the six-year model; it is governed by a separately structured computational rule. The Legislature, in its wisdom, has consciously created:

- A backward-looking “preceding” model (six years), and
- A reckoning “from the end of the assessment year” model (ten years).

12.3 Thus, it can be concluded that Section 153A of the Act prescribes two distinct and independent computational regimes. The six assessment years are those “immediately preceding” the assessment year relevant to the previous year of search, thereby excluding the search year whereas the ten assessment years under Explanation 1 of Section 153A of the Act are to be computed “from the end of the assessment year” relevant to the previous year of search. The statutory language necessarily results in inclusion of the search assessment year within the ten-year reckoning. Any interpretation that applies the six-year exclusion model, if made applicable to the ten-year block, would defeat the legislative scheme and render material words redundant. Accordingly, while computing the extended ten-year period under Explanation 1 to Section 153A read with Section 153C of the Act, the assessment year relevant to the previous year of search is to be included in the reckoning.

12.4 Even otherwise, this issue is no more *res integra* as the same is covered by the judgement of this Court in the case of Jayantibhai



Karamshibhai Maniya vs. Income-tax Officer, [2026] 182 taxmann.com 493 (Guj.). This Court has taken a view, after considering the earlier judgement in the case of *Bhavin Zinzuwadia (supra)*, that while calculating the period of ten years under Section 153C of the Act, keeping in mind the language of Explanation 1 to Section 153A of the Act, the search year or the year in which seized material is received by the Jurisdictional Assessing Officer of the petitioner is required to be taken into consideration. Relevant extract of the said judgement can be usefully referred to as under:

“9.2 The provisions of Sections 153A / 153C of the Act find place in the proviso to Section 149 of the Act and, hence, the limitation as provided in Sections 153A / 153C of the Act gets triggered upon the initiation of assessment proceedings emanating from a search under Sections 132 / 132A of the Act. We may, at this stage, mention that the Delhi High Court as well as the Madras High Court has already considered the implications of Explanation (1) to Section 153A of the Act to the limitation and the expression “relevant assessment year” used therein in Explanation (1) to Section 153A of the Act. The Delhi High Court, in the case of Ojjus Medicare (P.) Ltd. (supra), after considering an array of judgments of other High Courts as well as of the Supreme Court and upon a threadbare consideration and analysis of the statutory provisions of Sections 153A, 148 and 149 of the Act, has held thus:

“ 88 Section 153A replicates the basis on which the six AYs' are to be identified and computed with the solitary distinction being that in the case of the searched person, the six AYs' are liable to be computed from the AY pertaining to the FY in which the search was conducted. The starting point for the purpose of identifying the six AYs' in the case of section 153A would thus turn upon the year of search as opposed to the handover of material which is spoken of in the First Proviso to section 153C. If one were to therefore assume that a search took place on a person between 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, the pertinent AY would become AY 2022-23 and the corresponding six AYs' would be as follows:

Computation of the six-year block period as provided under section 153C of the Act	No of years
AY 2021-22	1
AY 2020-21	2
AY 2019-20	3
AY 2018-19	4



AY 2017-18	5
AY 2016-17	6

89. That takes us then to the issue of identifying the “relevant assessment year” for the purposes of computing the ten year block. Explanation 1 to section 153A specifies the manner in which the entire ten AY period is to be computed. While the computation of six AYs follows the position as enunciated and identified above, Explanation 1 prescribes that the ten AYs’ would have to be computed from the end of the AY relevant to the FY in which the search was conducted or requisition made. The ten AY period consequently is to be reckoned from the end of the AY pertaining to the previous year in which the search was conducted as distinct from the preceding year which is spoken of in the case of the six relevant Ays.

90. Viewed in that light, and while keeping the period of 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 as the constant, the relevant AY would be AY 2022-23. The ten AYs would have to be computed from 31 March 2023 with the said date indubitably constituting the end of the AY relevant to the previous year of search. Viewed in light of the above, the block period of 10 AYs would be as follows:-

Computation of the six-year block period as provided under section 153C read with Section 153A of the Act	No of years
AY 2022-23	1
AY 2021-22	2
AY 2020-21	3
AY 2019-20	4
AY 2018-19	5
AY 2017-18	6
AY 2016-17	7
AY 2015-14	8
AY 2014-15	9
AY 2013-14	10

91 Tested on the aforesaid precepts, it would be manifest that AY 2022-23 would form the first year of the block of ten AYs’ terminating in AY 2013-14. We, in this regard also bear in consideration the following instructive passages as appearing in the decision handed down by a learned Judge of the Madras High Court in A. R. Safiullah. We deem it appropriate to extract the following paragraphs from that decision:-

“9 Explanation-I is clear as to the manner of computation of the ten assessment years. It clearly and firmly fixes the starting point.



It is the end of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which search is conducted or requisition is made. There cannot be any doubt that since search was made in this case on 10.04.2018, the assessment year is 2019-20. The end of the assessment year 2019-20 is 31.03.2020. The computation of ten years has to run backwards from the said date i.e. 31.03.2020. The first year will of course be the search assessment year itself. In that event, the ten assessment years will be as follows:

1st Year	2019-2020
2nd Year	2018-2019
3rd Year	2017-2018
4th Year	2016-2017
5th Year	2015-2016
6th Year	2014-2015
7th Year	2013-2014
8th Year	2012-2013
9th Year	2011-2012
10th Year	2010-2011

The case on hand pertains to AY 2009-10. It is obviously beyond the ten year outer ceiling limit prescribed by the statute. The terminal point is the tenth year calculated from the end of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which search is conducted. The long arm of the law can go up to this terminal point and not one day beyond. When the statute is clear and admits of no ambiguity, it has to be strictly construed and there is no scope for looking to the explanatory notes appended to statute or circular issued by the department.

10. In the case on hand, the statute has prescribed one mode of computing the six years and another mode for computing the ten years. Section 153A(1)(b) states that the assessing officer shall assess or reassess the total income of six years immediately preceding the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which search is conducted. Applying this yardstick, the six years would go up to 2013-14. The search assessment year, namely, 2019-20 has to be excluded. This is because, the statute talks of the six years preceding the search assessment year. But, while computing the ten assessment years, the starting point has to be the end of the search assessment year. In other words, search assessment year has to be including in the latter case. It is not for me to fathom the wisdom of the parliament. I cannot assume that the amendment introduced by the Finance Act, 2017 intended to bring in four more years over and above the six years already provided within the scope of the provision. When the law has prescribed a particular length, it is not for the court to stretch it.



Plasticity is the new mantra in neuroscience, thanks to the teachings of Norman Doidge. It implies that contrary to settled wisdom, even brain structure can be changed. But not so when it comes to a provision in a taxing statute that is free of ambiguity. Such a provision cannot be elastically construed.

11. *One other contention urged by the standing counsel has to be dealt with. It is pointed out that the petitioner has invoked the writ jurisdiction at the notice stage. Since the petitioner has demonstrated that the subject assessment year lies beyond the ambit of the provision, the respondent has no jurisdiction to issue the impugned notice. Once lack of jurisdiction has been established, the maintainability of the writ petition cannot be in doubt.”*

In our considered opinion, the decision in A.R Safiullah correctly expounds the legal position and the interpretation liable to be accorded to the identification of the ten AYs which are spoken of in sections 153A and 153C.”

9.3 *Thus, it is precisely held hereinabove that the statute prescribes different modes of computation for six years and ten years. We reiterate that the provisions of Section 153A(1)(b) of the Act stipulate that the Assessing Officer shall assess or reassess the total income of six years immediately preceding the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the search is conducted. However, the ten assessment year period, consequently, is to be reckoned from the end of the assessment year pertaining to the previous year in which the search was conducted, as distinct from the preceding year which is spoken of in the case of the six relevant assessment years. Thus, the contention with regard to the computation of six years as well as ten years under the provisions of Section 153A of the Act has already been gone into by the Delhi High Court as well as the Madras High Court, and we have no convincing reason to take a divergent view from the view expressed hereinabove. Applying the aforesaid computation to the facts of the present case, taking the date of the search as 09.05.2024 during the Financial Year 2024-25, the Assessment Year 2025-26 will become the first assessment year and, in the same manner, the Assessment Year 2016-17 will become the tenth assessment year. Thus, the year under consideration, namely, Assessment Year 2015-16, for which the impugned notice has been issued under Section 148 of the Act, would fall beyond the period of ten years prescribed under the statute as it stood immediately before the commencement of the Finance Act, 2021, and hence, on this count, the impugned notice can be said to be barred by limitation. ”*

13. For the foregoing reasons, the impugned Notices issued under Section 148 of the Act dated 26.03.2025 for A.Y. 2014-15



are barred by limitation as the same falls beyond the permissible period of ten years. We, therefore, quash and set aside the Notices dated 26.03.2025 issued under Section 148 of the Act for Assessment Year 2014-15 on the ground of limitation. Accordingly, the present writ petitions are allowed. **RULE** is made absolute. No order as to cost.

sd/-

(A. S. SUPEHIA, J)

sd/-

(PRANAV TRIVEDI,J)

Radhika/11-12