INCOME FROM HOUSE PROPERTY

Section 22 - The charging Provision

- > The annual value of property
 - → consisting of any **buildings** or lands appurtenant thereto
 - → of which the assessee is the **owner**,
- > other than such portions as he may occupy
 - o for the purposes of any business or profession carried on by him
 - o the profits of which are chargeable to income-tax
- > shall be chargeable to income-tax under the head "Income from house property".

Section 27: "Owner of house property" defined

- (i) an individual who transfers for inadequate consideration any house property
 - > to his or her spouse,
 - o not being a transfer under an agreement to live apart, or
 - > to a minor child
 - o not being a married daughter,
 - > shall be deemed to be the owner of the

Property held as stock-in-trade etc.

Annual value of house property will be charged under the head "Income from house property", where it is held by the assessee as stock-in-trade of a business

Disputed ownership

The decision as to who will be the owner chargeable to income-tax under section 22 will be of the Income-tax Department till the court gives its decision to the suit filed in respect of such property.

	Section 23 - Annual value how determined.
	(1) the annual value of any property shall be deemed to be—
	(a) the sum for which the property might reasonably be expected to let; or
	(b) where the property is let and
	> the actual rent received or receivable by the owner
	is in excess of the sum referred to in clause (a),
	the amount so received or receivable; or
	(c) where the property is let and
	> was vacant during the whole or any part of the previous year and
	> owing to such vacancy
	> the actual rent is less than the sum referred to in clause (a)
	the amount so received or receivable.
	Provided that
	> the taxes levied by any local authority shall be deducted
	> in determining the annual value of the property
56	> of that previous year in which such taxes are actually paid by him.
	Explanation.— For the purposes of clause (b) or clause (c),
	> the actual rent shall not include the rent which cannot be realised.
	> subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf
-	Rule 4. Unrealised rent
	> Amount of rent payable but not paid by a tenant and
	> so proved to be lost and irrecoverable where,—
	(a) the tenancy is bona fide;
	(b) the tenant has vacated, or steps have been taken;
4.5	(c) the tenant is not in occupation of any other property of the assessee;
	(d) the assessee has steps to institute legal proceedings or
	satisfies the AO that legal proceedings would be useless.
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	(2) Where the property consists of a house or part of a house which—
	(a) is in the occupation of the owner for the purposes of his own residence; or
	(b) cannot actually be occupied by the owner
	> by reason of the fact that owing to
3-:	o his employment,
5 -	o business or profession
-	> carried on at any other place,
	> he has to reside at that other place in a building not belonging to him,
	the annual value of such house or part of the house shall be taken to be nil.
	(3) The provisions of sub-section (2) shall not apply if—
	(a) the house or part of the house is actually let; or
-	(b) any other benefit therefrom is derived by the owner.
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	(4) Where the property in sub-section (2) consists of more than 2 houses
	(a) the provisions of that sub-section shall apply
	> only in respect of 2 of such houses,
	> which the assessee may, at his option, specify in this behalf
	(b) the annual value of other houses,
	> shall be determined under sub-section (1)
	> as if such house or houses had been let.
	(5) Where any building or land appurtenant is stock-in-trade and is not let
	> the annual value of such property
	> for the period up to two years
	> from the end of the financial year in which the certificate of completion of
	construction of the property is obtained from the competent authority,
	> shall be taken to be nil.
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	Section 24 Deductions from income from house property.								
	(a) a sum equal to 30% of the annual value;								
	(b) where the property has been								
	> acquired, constructed, repaired, renewed or reconstructed								
	> with borrowed capital								
	the amount of any interest payable on such capital:								
	→ Provided that								
	> in respect of property referred to in section 23(2),								
	the aggregate amount of deduction shall not exceed ₹ 30,000								
	→ Provided further that								
	> in respect of property referred to in section 23(2)								
	> is acquired or constructed								
	> with capital borrowed on or after 01.04.1999 and								
7	> such acquisition or construction is completed within 5 years								
	> from the end of the financial year in which capital was borrowed								
7	the aggregate amounts of deduction shall not exceed ₹ 200,000								
	Explanation.— Property acquired or constructed with borrowed capital								
45	> the interest payable on such capital borrowed								
	> for the period prior to the previous year in which the property has								
	been acquired or constructed,								
	> shall be deducted in equal instalments for the said previous year and								
~	for each of the four immediately succeeding previous years.								
	Provided also that								
	> no deduction shall be made under the second proviso unless								
	> the assessee furnishes a certificate								
	> specifying the amount of interest payable by the assessee								
	> for the purpose of								
	o such acquisition or construction of the property, or ,								
	o conversion of any part of the capital borrowed as a new loan.								
×	Provided also that								
	> the aggregate of the amounts of deduction under the 1st and 2nd provisos								
	shall not exceed ₹ 200,000.								

Ganesh has three houses, all of which are self-occupied. The particulars of the houses for the P.Y. 2020-21 are as under:

Particulars	House I	House II	House III
Municipal valuation p.a.	₹3,00,000	₹3,60,000	₹3,30,000
Fair rent p.a.	₹3,75,000	₹2,75,000	₹3,80,000
Standard rent p.a.	₹3,50,000	₹3,70,000	₹3,75,000
Date of completion/purchase	31.3.1999	31.3.2001	01.4.2014
Municipal taxes paid during the year	12%	8%	6%
Interest on money borrowed for repair of property during the current year	-	55,000	
Interest for current year on money borrowed in July 2014 for purchase of property			1,75,000

Compute Ganesh's income from house property for A.Y.2021-22 and suggest which houses should be opted by Ganesh to be assessed as self-occupied so that his tax liability is minimum.

Particulars					Amount in ₹					
					Но	use I	H	ouse II	Н	ouse III
ER is t	Annual Va	house pr	operty							
	Higher o	of MV a	and FR,	but	3,	50,000	3	,60,000		3,75,000
Less: Municipal taxes (paid by the owner during the previous year) Net Annual Value (NAV)				36,000		28,800		19,800		
			3,14,000 3,31,200		3,55,200					
Less:	Deduction		section	24						
	(a) 30% of					94,200		99,360		1,06,560
	(b) Interes	t on bor	rowed cap	oital				55,000		1,75,000
Incom	ne from ho	use prop	perty		2,1	19,800	1,	76,840		73,640
	Н1	H2	НЗ	Н1		H2		Н3		
	SO	SO	DLO		0		0	21980	00	
	SO	DLO	SO	-30	0000	-1768	340	-3000	00	
	DLO	SO	SO	7	3640	1750	000	-17500	00	
				4	3640	-18	340	1480	00	

	Section 25: Amounts not deductible from income from house property.
	Notwithstanding anything contained in section 24,
	> any interest chargeable under this Act
	> which is payable outside India
	> on which tax has not been paid or deducted under Chapter XVII-B and
	> in respect of which there is no person in India who may be treated as an
	agent under section 163
	shall not be deducted in computing the income chargeable under the head "Income
	from house property".
	Section 25A: Arrears of rent and unrealised rent received subsequently.
	(1) The amount received from a tenant
	> of arrears of rent or
26	> the unrealised rent realised subsequently
	> shall be deemed to be the income from house property
57	> in respect of the financial year in which such rent is received, and
	> shall be included in the total income of the assessee under the head IFHP
	> whether the assessee is the owner of the property or not in that financial year.
25	(2) A sum equal to 30% of the arrears of rent or the unrealised rent referred to in
	sub-section (1) shall be allowed as deduction.
	Q Mr. Needy had to pay Mr. Greedy Rs. 60000 as arrears of rent.
	The property was already sold by Mr. G. How to tax?
	A IFHP 18000
	B IFOS 60000
ė.	C IFHP 42000
	D IFHP 60000
	Section 26 - Property owned by co-owners.
	> Where buildings and lands appurtenant thereto
	> is owned by two or more persons and
27	> their respective shares are definite and ascertainable,
	o such persons shall not in respect of such property be assessed as an AOP,
	o but the share of each such person in the income from the property
	shall be included in his total income
	 as computed in accordance with sections 22 to 25

	Section 27: "Owner of house property" defined.
	For the purposes of sections 22 to 26—
	(i) an individual who transfers for inadequate consideration any house property
	> to his or her spouse,
	o not being a transfer under an agreement to live apart, or
	> to a minor child
	o not being a married daughter,
	> shall be deemed to be the owner of the house property so transferred;
	(ii) the holder of an impartible estate
	> shall be deemed to be the individual owner
	> of all the properties comprised in the estate;
	(iii) a member of a co-operative society, company or other AOP
	> to whom a building is allotted or leased
	> under a house building scheme of the society, company or AOP
	> shall be deemed to be the owner of that building
ī.	(iiia) a person who is allowed to take or retain possession of any building
	> in part performance of a contract
	> of the nature referred to in Section 53A of the TPA, 1882
	> shall be deemed to be the owner of that building
	(iiib) a person who acquires any rights in or with respect to any building
	> by virtue of any such transaction as is referred to in section 269UA(f)
	> i.e. transfer by way of lease for not less than 12 years
	> shall be deemed to be the owner of that building
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