

Sec 27 : Deemed owner

1) If any individual transfers House Property to his / her Spouse for without consideration or inadequate / low consideration then such individual is treated as deemed owner.

exception.

① Transfer in connection of liveApart

2) If any individual transfers any house Property to minor child for without consideration or low consideration then such individual treated as deemed owner.

exception.

① transfer to minor married daughter

3) If any person member or shareholder of any Co-operative Society then he is treated as deemed owner of house property in such society

4) In case of immovable property if possession acquired in past performance of contract then assessee from ~~the~~ is treated as deemed owner from the date on which he obtained possession.

5) If any house property is acquired under long term lease (12 years or more) then acquirer is treated as deemed owner.

6) Holder of impartible estates -

It means Property which is not legally divisible. The main holder of impartible estates shall be treated as deemed owner.

Notes

1) Where the house property is held as stock in trade and not let out during the previous year. the NAV of that property shall be treated as nil for the period of 2 years from the end of FY in which construction was completed.

eg

Rohan Builder completed construction of 1 house on 19 July 2024. In this case if "HP" is not let out the NAV of such HP shall be treated as Nil till 31/03/2027. From p.y 27-28 this house property is treated as DLOP & will be taxable under HP.

2) If assessee pay tax as per default taxation regime u/s 115 BAC, then Int on loan u/s 24(b) in respect of SPO (300,000 / 200,000) not allowed to ~~asse~~ assessee.

- 3) 50p exemption (250p) available only in case of individual & HUF
- 4) municipal tax paid to foreign municipality also allowed as deduction in case of resident and ordinary resident
- 5) Int for the year in which property acquired or constructed is ~~also~~ allowed (full interest) irrespective of date of acquisition or construction.
- 6) If buyer acquired property and entered into Agreement with seller to pay consideration in instalment the remaining amt of instalment shall be treated as loan & Any int on loan is paid on such amt shall be allowed deduction under section 24(b)

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Capital Gain

Sec 45 (1) : charging Section.

- Any Profit or Gain arising from transfer of Capital asset shall be taxable under the head Capital gain in the year in which transfer took place.
- Capital gain is applicable if :-
 - 1) There should be Capital asset
 - 2) There should be transfer
 - 3) Capital Gain applicable in the year of Transfer

Sec 2 (14) : Capital Asset

- It means property of any kind (Movable / immovable / tangible / intangible) held by assessee whether it is connected with business or profession or not But exclude.
 - i) stock in Trade (Firm / WIP / FG)
 - ii) movable personal Asset **except**
 - i) Jewellery
 - ii) Drawing, Painting, sculpture, archaeological, or any other work of art
 - iii) Rural agricultural land in India
 - iv) gold bonds 1999 or deposit certificate issued under gold monetisation scheme 2015

↑
Int on Instrument
also exempt u/s 10(15)

Note

Any security held by FII (foreign institutional investor) is always treated as capital asset

Meaning of Rural Agriculture land.

- It means Agriculture land situated in rural area
- Rural area is an area which is not urban area.
- Urban area means - refer topic No. 1

Sec 2(47) Meaning of Transfer.

- ① Sale of capital asset
- ② exchange of capital asset
- ③ Relinquishment of capital asset or
- ④ extinguishment^{of} right in capital asset
- ④ Compulsory acquisition of capital asset
- ⑤ conversion of capital asset into GIT (Stock in Trade)

- ⑥ Allowing possession of any immovable property
- ⑦ transfer of shares of any Co-operative Society
- ⑧ redemption of 0 tax coupon bonds.