

**HONOURABLE SRI JUSTICE U. DURGA PRASAD RAO  
AND  
HON'BLE SMT. JUSTICE VENKATA JYOTHIRMAI  
PRATAPA**

**Writ Petition No.2706 of 2023**

**ORDER:** (Per Hon'ble Smt. Justice Venkata Jyothirmai Pratapa)

The writ petition is filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India seeking the following relief:

*"to issue an appropriate Writ or Order or direction in the nature of Writ of Mandamus declaring the action of the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent in passing the impugned order of adjudication dated 13.04.2022 and rejection order passed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent on 07.01.2023, rejecting the appeal at the admission stage, as illegal, arbitrary, violation of principles of natural justice, contrary to the provisions of GST Act and Rules 2017, without jurisdiction authority and contrary to the articles 14, 19 (1) (g), 21 and 265 of the Constitution of India and consequently to set aside the same and pass such other orders as deemed fit and proper under the circumstances of the case".*

**2. The case of the petitioner in nut shell is that:**

Petitioner is a firm headed by a woman aged 72 years, engaged in works contracts, by providing services i.e., running buses to VIT, Amaravathi and Ambulance Services. The petitioner also engaged in supply of goods under GST Act, 2017. The registration of the firm earlier to the introduction of the GST

Act, 2017 was under APVAT Act, 2005, CST Act, 1956 and Finance Act 1994 and was subsumed in GST Act, 2017.

(b) As authorized by the Joint Commissioner (ST), Chittor, the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent made a surprise visit on 21.10.2020, to the petitioner's firm. Thereafter, the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent issued notices stating that certain turnover was escaped from tax and the same was treated as suppression of turn over for the Assessment period 07/2017 to 03/2020. Form No.DRC-01A was issued to pay the tax, penalty and interest as per Section 74 (5) of the GST Act, 2017, by the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent. As the petitioner has not filed any objections, a show cause notices in Form DRC-01 was issued.

(c) Petitioner has filed a reply stating that she could not furnish the details as the Covid was prevailing and explained the difficulties to submit the details. Petitioner also expressed willingness to submit the invoice within few days. Under the threat of arrest, a statement has been obtained from the petitioner undertaking to pay CGST and SGST. Petitioner requested the authority to grant 10 days time to submit all the details, because of Covid pandemic. A further show cause notice dated 02.03.2022 and personal hearing dated 10.03.2022 were sent to the petitioner. The 1<sup>st</sup> respondent finally issued final

notice and personal hearing on 11.03.2022 to appear before the authority on 21.03.2022.

(d) Petitioner though received notice, could not file reply. On 13.04.2022, the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent passed the impugned order. The said order was received by Sri V. Dhanesh, who is accountant of the firm. The said accountant suffered Covid pandemic for a period of six months and was on bed rest for one month. Neither the petitioner firm nor its partners knew about the impugned order passed by the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent as accountant viz., Sri V. Dhanesh is absent for seven months.

(e) Petitioner filed appeal before 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent with a delay of 81 days. The appeal came to be rejected by the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent, since the appeal filed beyond the condonable period of limitation, which is impugned in the present petition.

(f) 1<sup>st</sup> respondent has issued a garnishee notice to the respondents Nos. 4 and 5, directing them to pay the disputed amount of Rs.6,20,05,487/-. The order impugned passed by 1<sup>st</sup> respondent shows the disputed amount as Rs.6,54,67,099/-. The amounts, which were paid by the petitioner, were not deducted either in the adjudication order or in the garnishee notice.

(g) Petitioner further stated that the matter may be

remitted to 1<sup>st</sup> respondent, giving opportunity to petitioner to file necessary material. She has no effective and efficacious alternative remedy, as per the Act, to address her grievance.

3. Heard Sri M.V.J.K.Kumar learned counsel for the petitioner and learned Assistant Government Pleader, representing the respondents for the Commercial Taxes.

4. As requested by learned counsel on behalf of both parties, the Writ Petition is being disposed of at the stage of admission.

5. The challenge in this Writ Petition is to the order passed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent dated 07.01.2023, rejecting the appeal filed by the petitioner challenging the assessment order dated 13.04.2022, passed by the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent, at the stage of admission, on the ground that the appeal was filed beyond the condonable period of limitation.

6. Learned counsel for petitioner would submit that the Managing partner of the petitioner's firm is a woman of 72 years. Mr. V. Dhanesh, Accountant of the petitioner's firm received the assessment order dated 13.04.2022, passed by the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent. But as the accountant suffered from Covid for a period of seven months, he could not attend the office. The

partner of the petitioner's firm and other partners do not have any knowledge about the service of the adjudication order. The 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent summarily rejected the appeal on the ground that it is filed beyond the period of limitation. The disputed tax involved in this Case is Rs.6,54,67,099/-. Hence, he prays to set aside the impugned order passed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent.

7. Per contra, the learned Government Pleader would submit that when the petitioner filed appeal beyond the condonable period of limitation, the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent has rightly rejected the appeal at the admission stage. There are no grounds to set aside the order impugned and prays to dismiss the petition.

8. The order impugned would demonstrate that the authorized representative of the petitioner appeared before the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent for personal hearing and explained the reason for the delay occurred in approaching the Appellate Authority. At this juncture, it is appropriate to refer Section 107 of the Act, which speaks about filing of the Appeal.

*"Number of days prescribed for filing of the appeal against the Assessment Order as per Section 107 (1) of the Act is, three (03) months."*

On perusal of the record, it is observed that the adjudicating authority passed impugned order on 13.04.2022.

The order was served on Mr. V. Dhanesh on the very same day. The petitioner ought to have filed the Appeal by 12.07.2022, but the petitioner filed the appeal on 01.11.2022, with a delay of 112 days.

9. As per clause (4) of Section 107 of the Act, the period of one month of delay in filing the appeal, can be condoned, for any sufficient reasons. After deducting the period of one month, which is a condonable period as per the Act, still the delay of 81 days in preferring the appeal is visible from the record. Respondent No.2 passed order impugned, rejecting the appeal at the admission stage, on the point that the appeal has been filed with a delay beyond the condonable period of limitation.

10. The medical certificate of Mr. V. Dhanesh is placed on record. No contrary material is filed, refuting the contents of the medical certificate. Indeed, the right of appeal of a party is creature of statute and since, it is a statutory remedy. The right of appeal under Section 107 of the Act is also subject to certain conditions. It is not in dispute that, the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent has no authority to admit the appeal, when it is filed beyond the condonable period of one month of limitation as per the statute. The petitioner herein expressed her

difficulty in filing the appeal within the time, since she has no knowledge about service of adjudication order on the accountant viz., Mr. Dhanesh.

11. Needless to say that the High Court cannot exercise its' jurisdiction under Section 226 of the Constitution of India, where a statutory appeal is filed beyond the condonable period of limitation as a matter of course. The Hon'ble Apex Court while dealing with the similar question under Section 35 of AP VAT Act, 2005 in **Assistant Commissioner (CT) LTU, Kakinada & Ors. Vs. M/s. Glaxo Smith Kline Consumer Health Care Limited**<sup>1</sup>, held as under:

*"When a Writ petition is filed challenging the order of the authority dismissing the appeal on the ground that it is preferred beyond the condonable period, the petitioner has to substantiate the plea of inability to file appeal within prescribed period."*

Learned counsel for the petitioner would submit that the petitioner shall be given an opportunity to contest the matter in appeal, against the original assessment order, by putting any condition to deposit same percentage of disputed tax. No prudent man would keep quiet, without filing the appeal against the said order, since, the disputed tax is huge amount in crores of rupees.

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<sup>1</sup> (2020) 19 SCC 681

12. Learned counsel for petitioner formidably urges that the petitioner is aged about 72 years and during the Covid pandemic, she could not pursue the matter, since the accountant is absent for a period of seven months.

13. As the appeal against the order impugned passed by the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent is a statutory remedy, such right cannot be allowed to die. Since we are convinced with the inability pleaded by the petitioner, we considered it apposite to dispose of this Writ Petition by imposing suitable conditions.

14. In the result, this writ petition is allowed and the impugned order dated 07.01.2023 passed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent rejecting the appeal filed by the petitioner on the ground that the same was filed beyond the condonable period is set aside and consequently, the delay of 112 days in filing the appeal is condoned subject to the petitioner depositing 20% of the disputed tax in addition to the amount if any already deposited at the time of filing the appeal and paying costs of ₹10,000/- with the High Court Legal Services Committee within six weeks from the date of receipt of copy of the order, upon which, the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent shall admit the appeal filed by the petitioner and after affording an opportunity of hearing to both parties, dispose of the appeal in accordance with the governing law and rules expeditiously.



As a sequel thereto, miscellaneous petitions, if any,  
shall stand closed.

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**U. DURGA PRASAD RAO, J**

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**VENKATA JYOTHIRMAI PRATAPA, J**

Date: 04.07.2023  
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**HONOURABLE SRI JUSTICE U. DURGA PRASAD RAO  
AND  
HON'BLE SMT. JUSTICE VENKATA JYOTHIRMAI  
PRATAPA**

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Dated 04.07.2023.  
Mnr