

# Ayurveda Pharmacy & Anr vs State Of Tamil Nadu on 15 March, 1989

**Equivalent citations: 1989 AIR 1230, 1989 SCR (2) 37, AIR 1989 SUPREME COURT 1230, (1989) 1 JT 539 (SC), 1989 (1) JT 539, 1989 29 STL 65, (1989) 21 ECC 112, (1989) 73 STC 346, 1989 (2) SCC 285, (1989) 40 ELT 273**

**Author: R.S. Pathak**

**Bench: R.S. Pathak, Misra Rangnath**

PETITIONER:  
AYURVEDA PHARMACY & ANR.

Vs.

RESPONDENT:  
STATE OF TAMIL NADU

DATE OF JUDGMENT 15/03/1989

BENCH:  
PATHAK, R.S. (CJ)  
BENCH:  
PATHAK, R.S. (CJ)  
MISRA RANGNATH

CITATION:  
1989 AIR 1230                      1989 SCR (2) 37  
1989 SCC (2) 285                JT 1989 (1) 539  
1989 SCALE (1) 624

ACT:  
Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959                      Validity  
of  
Notification dated 4.3.1974 and Tamil Nadu Act No. 23  
of  
1974 imposing a higher levy on two Ayurvedic medicin  
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preparations--Arishtams and Asavas--While all other medic  
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nal preparations under different systems of medicines e  
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joyed a lower levy.

HEADNOTE:

Arishtams and Asavas are Ayurvedic preparations which were originally subject to a uniform levy applicable to all medicinal preparations belonging to the different systems of medicine under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959. Firstly by a notification dated 4.3.1974, and later, by the Tamil Nadu Act, No. 23 of 1974, the State Government singled out Arishtams and Asavas for a higher rate of levy of 30% while all other medicinal preparations were subjected to a levy of 7%, with a view to curb the abuse of Arishtams and Asavas for their alcoholic content by drink addicts and to eliminate the mushroom growth of Ayurvedic pharmacies preparing sub-standard Arishtams and Asavas for purposes other than medicinal use. The appellants filed writ petitions contending that Arishtams and Asavas manufactured by them are essentially Ayurvedic medicines, that the object of controlling consumption of liquor is being served by several other existing statutes, that there are over 130 Allopathic medicines containing alcohol which are potable, and that therefore, the levy of tax at 30% on Arishtams and Asavas alone while other medicinal preparations are subjected to tax at 7% results in an invidious discrimination against the manufacturers of those Ayurvedic preparations. The High Court dismissed the petitions. Allowing the appeals, HELD: The two preparations, Arishtams and Asavas, are medicinal preparations, and even though they contain a high alcohol content, so long as they continue to be identified as medicinal preparations they must be treated, for t

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purposes of the Sales Tax Law, in like manner as medicin  
preparations generally, including those containing a low  
percentage of alcohol. The appellants are entitled to  
refund of the excess paid as sales tax. [41H; 42A, C]  
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There is no reason why Arishtams and Asavas should  
treated differently from the general class of Ayurved  
medicines. It is open to the Legislature, or the Sta  
Government if it is authorised in that behalf by the Legi  
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lature, to select different rates of tax for differe  
commodities. But where the commodities belong to the sa  
class or category, there must be a rational basis for di  
criminating between one commodity and another for the pu  
pose of imposing tax. It is commonly known that consider  
tions of economic policy constitute a basis for levyi  
different rates of sales tax. For instance, the object m  
be to encourage a certain trade or industry in the conte  
of the State policy for economic growth, and a lower ra  
would be considered justified in the case of such a commod  
ty. There may be several such considerations bearing direc  
ly on the choice of the rate of sales tax, and so long  
there is good reason for making the distinction from oth  
commodities no complaint can be made. What the actual ra  
should be is not a matter for the courts to determine gene  
ally, but where a distinction is made between commoditi  
failing in the same category a question arises at on  
before a Court whether there is justification for the di

at crimination. In the present case, we are not satisfied th  
h- the reason behind the rate of 30% on the turnover of Aris  
wo tams and Asavas constitutes good ground for taking those t  
a- preparations out from the general class of medicinal prep  
H; rations to which a lower rate has been applied. [40F-  
41A-C]  
P) Adhyaksha Mathur Babu's Sakti Oushadhalaya Dacca (  
ed Ltd. and others v. Union of India, [1963] 3 SCR 957, reli  
on.

JUDGMENT:

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION: Civil Appeal No. 1868 of 1974.

From the Judgment and order dated 2.9.1974 of the Madras High Court in Writ Petition No. 2729/1974. F.S. Nanman, C.S. Vaidyanathan and K.R. Nambiar for the Appellants.

T.S. Krishnamoorthy Iyer, A.V. Rangam and T.V. Ratnam for the Respondent.

S. Balakrishnan (not present) for the Intervener. The Judgment of the Court was delivered by PATHAK, CJ. The appellants in these two appeals are manufacturers of Ayurvedic drugs and medicines, 'including Arishtams and Asavas. Arishtams and Asavas contain alcohol, and it is said that the presence of alcohol is essential for the effective and easy absorption of the medicine by the human system and also because it acts as a preservative. All the Ayurvedic preparations as well as Allopathic, Siddha and Unani medicines were originally subject to a multi-point levy of 3 1/2 % under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959. By a notification dated 4 March, 1974, the State of Tamil Nadu included a large number of items in the First Schedule to the aforesaid Act in order to make them subject to a single-point levy. While all other patent or propri-

etary medicinal preparations belonging to the different systems of medicines were taxed at the rate of 7% only, Arishtams prepared under the Ayurvedic system were made subject to a levy of 30%. It seems that representations were made to the State Government against the high rate of tax on Arishtams, and therefore a separate entry was introduced by Tamil Nadu Act No. 23 of 1974 in the First Schedule as item 135 dealing specifically with Arishtams and Asavas. They were shown as attracting a rate of 30% while all other medicinal preparations were shown under item No. 95 and subjected to tax at 7%.

The appellants filed writ petitions in the High Court of Madras challenging the levy of 30% on Arishtams and Asavas, but on 2 September, 1974 the High Court dismissed the writ petitions.

From the counter affidavit filed by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the writ petition, out of which one of the present appeals arises, it appears that the higher levy of sales tax on Arishtams and Asavas was introduced by the State Legislature to curb the abuse of medicinal preparations

for their alcoholic content by drink addicts and to eliminate the mushroom growth of Ayurvedic Pharmacies

paring sub-standard Arishtams and Asavas for purposes other than medicinal use. The appellants contend that Arishtams and Asavas manufactured by them are essentially Ayurvedic medicines, and that in any event the object of controlling the consumption of liquor is amply served by several other existing statutes, including the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations

(Excise Duty) Act, 1955, Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940, as amended in the year 1964, and Spirituous Preparations

(Inter State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955. It is said that there are over 130 Allopathic medicines

containing alcohol which are potable as against only three Ayurvedic medicines, and that therefore the levy of tax at 30% of Arishtams and Asavas alone while other medicinal preparations are subjected to tax at 7% (now increased to 8%) results in an invidious discrimination against the manufacturers of those Ayurvedic preparations thus violating Art. 14 of the Constitution. It is contended that the impugned rate of tax also offends Article 19(1)(g)

of the Constitution. The appellants in Civil Appeal No. 18 of 1974 have also taken the point that the high rate of tax on Arishtams and Asavas has been imposed by the State of Tamil Nadu with the object of discouraging the import of these Ayurvedic medicines from the neighbouring State of Kerala, and consequently the measure is violative of Art.

301 as well.

While dismissing the writ petitions the High Court observed that the imposition of the rate of 30% on the sale of Arishtams and Asavas must be regarded principally as a measure for raising revenue, and it repelled the argument that the rate of tax was discriminatory or that Art.

19(1)(g) was infringed. It rejected the plea of the appellants

that Art. 301 was contravened and refused to accept that there was any ulterior object in imposing a high rate of tax on those two commodities. Now there is no doubt that Arishtams and Asavas are Ayurvedic medicinal preparations. The question is whether these two medicines attract different considerations from those applied to other medicinal preparations. Reference is made by the State to their high content of alcohol, and that, it is said, attracts a class of customers who purchase them for their alcoholic content rather than their medicinal value. On that basis, it is urged, there is justification for a higher rate of tax. We think that the appeals are entitled to

succeed. Item 95 mentions the rate of 7% (now 8%) as the tax to be levied at the point of first sale in the State. Item 135 provides a rate of 30% in respect of Arishtams and Asavas at the point of first sale. We see no reason why Arishtams and Asavas should be treated differently from the general class of Ayurvedic medicines covered by Item 95. It is open to the Legislature, or the State Government if it is authorised in that behalf by the Legislature, to select different rates of tax for different commodities. But where the commodities belong to the same class or category, there must be a rational basis for discriminating between one commodity and another for the purpose of imposing tax. It is commonly known that considerations of economic policy constitute a basis for levying different rates of sales tax. For instance,

the object may be to encourage a certain trade or industry in the context of the State policy for economic growth, and a lower rate would be considered justified in the case of such a commodity. There may be several such considerations bearing directly on the choice of the rate of sales tax, and so long as there is good reason for making the distinction from other commodities no complaint can be made. What the actual rate should be is not a matter for the courts to determine generally, but where a distinction is made between commodities falling in the same category a question arises at once before a Court whether there is justification for the discrimination. In the present case, we are not satisfied that the reason behind the rate of 30% on the turnover of Arishtams and Asavas constitutes good ground for taking those two preparations out from the general class of medicinal preparations to which a lower rate has been applied. In *Adhyaksha Mathur Babu's Sakti Oushadhalaya Dacca (P) Ltd. and others v. Union of India*, [1963] 3 SCR 957 this Court considered whether the Ayurvedic medicinal preparations known as Mirtasanjibani, Mritasanjibani Sudha and Mritasanjibanj Sura, prepared in accordance with an acknowledged Ayurvedic formula, could be brought to tax under the relevant State Excise Act when medicinal preparations were liable to excise duty under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duty) Act, which was a Central Act. The Court held that the three preparations

were medicinal preparations, and observed that the mere circumstance that they contained a high percentage of alcohol and could be used as ordinary alcoholic beverages could not justify their being treated differently from other medicinal preparations. The Court said:

"So if these preparations are medicinal preparations but are also capable of being used as ordinary alcoholic beverages, they will fail under the (Central) Act and will be liable to duty under item No. 1 of the Schedule at the rate of Rs.

17.50nP per gallon of the strength of London Proof spirit.

On a consideration of the material that has been placed before us, therefore, the only conclusion to which we can come is that these preparations are medicinal preparations according to the standard Ayurvedic text books referred to already, though they are also capable of being used as ordinary alcoholic beverages. They cannot however be taxed under the various Excise Acts in force in the concerned States in view of their being medicinal preparations which are governed by the Act."

We are of opinion that similar considerations should apply to the appeals before us. The two preparations, Arishtams and Asavas, are medicinal preparations, and even though they contain a high alcohol content, so long as they continue to be identified as medicinal

preparations they must be treated, for the purposes of the Sales Tax Law, in like manner as medicinal preparations generally, including those containing a lower percentage of alcohol. On this ground alone the appellants were entitled to succeed.

In the circumstances, we do not consider it necessary to enter upon the question whether there is substance in the complaint of the appellants that there is a violation of Art. 301 of the Constitution. In the result, the appeals must be allowed and the appellants held entitled to a refund of the excess paid as sales tax on account of the turnover being treated under Item 135 rather than under Item 95. Learned counsel for the appellants states that the appellants will inform all their customers, from whom the higher rate has been charged, that the customers are entitled to a refund of the excess paid by them and that an application will be invited for such refund and that if any part of the excess remains unrefunded to the customers the appellants undertake that such balance will be paid over to the Arya Vaidya Rama Varier Educational Foundation

of Ayurveda.

The appeals are allowed, the judgment and order of the High Court on each writ petition are set aside and the Sales Tax Authorities are directed to reassess the turnover of the Arishtams and Asavas at the rate mentioned in Item No. and to refund to the appellants the amount of tax paid in excess. The appellants, in their turn, on obtaining such refund will within one month thereof, serve notice on the customers from whom such excess has been recovered to obtain a refund from the appellants of such corresponding excess.

In the event of any balance of the excess remaining unrefunded

by the appellant to the customers upon the expiry of three months from such notice, the balance will be paid over by the appellants to the Arya Vaidya Rama Varier Educational Foundation of Ayurveda. There is no order as to costs. H.L.C. Appeals allowed.