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IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

CM-2575-LPA-2026 and CM-2574-LPA-2026 in/and
RA-LP-38-2026 in LPA-3501-2025
Date of decision: 24.04.2026

HARDEEP SINGH

...Applicant/Appellant(s)

VERSUS

STATE OF PUNJAB AND OTHERS

...Non-applicants/Respondent(s)

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JASGURPREET SINGH PURI
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DEEPAK MANCHANDA

Present:- Mr. P. K. Goklaney, Advocate for the applicant-appellant.

JASGURPREET SINGH PURI, J. (Oral)

CM-2575-LPA-2026

Prayer in this application is for condonation of delay of 83 days in
filing the review application.

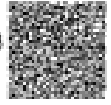
For the reasons mentioned in the application, the same is allowed
and the delay of 83 days in filing the review application, is hereby condoned.

CM-2574-LPA-2026

Exemption application is allowed, as prayed for.

RA-LP-38-2026

1. The present is a review application filed under Order 47 Rules 1
and 2 read with Section 151 of Civil Procedure Code seeking review of the
order dated 04.12.2025 (Annexure A-1) passed in LPA No.3501 of 2025.

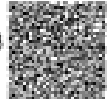


2. Learned counsel for the applicant submitted that the applicant was aggrieved by the action of the respondents, whereby the pay scale granted to him with a Grade Pay of Rs.5400/- was withdrawn at the time of his superannuation and he was given a Grade Pay Rs.5000/-, on the basis of which his pension was fixed. This action was taken pursuant to certain instructions issued on 01.01.2018, whereas the applicant had already retired in the year 2017 and therefore, the respondents-State could not have reduced the Grade Pay of the applicant and consequently, the impugned order may be reviewed.

3. We have heard the learned counsel for the applicant.

4. By way of the present review application, the applicant has argued pertaining re-appreciation of the facts, which cannot constitute an error apparent on the face of the record. Through the present review application, the applicant has in fact made a prayer which appears to be an appeal in disguise by so arguing that his Grade Pay should not have been reduced, whereas the aforesaid arguments have already been considered in the order itself.

5. It is a settled law that the scope of review is very limited. The Review Court does not sit in appeal over its own order. Rehearing of a matter is impermissible in law and review is not an appeal in disguise. The power of review can be exercised for correction of a mistake but not to substitute a view. With regard to the scope of review, reference can be made to the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in **S. Murali Sundaram versus Jothibai Kannan, (2003) 13 SCC 515**. The relevant portion of the aforesaid judgment is reproduced as under:-



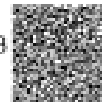
“16. While considering the aforesaid issue two decisions of this Court on Order 47 Rule 1 read with Section 114 CPC are required to be referred to? In Perry Kansagra this Court has observed that while exercising the review jurisdiction in an application under Order 47 Rule 1 read with Section 114 CPC, the Review Court does not sit in appeal over its own order. It is observed that a rehearing of the matter is impermissible in law. It is further observed that review is not appeal in disguise. It is observed that power of review can be exercised for correction of a mistake but not to substitute a view. Such powers can be exercised within the limits of the statute dealing with the exercise of power. It is further observed that it is wholly unjustified and exhibits a tendency to rewrite a judgment by which the controversy has been finally decided.

17. After considering a catena of decisions on exercise of review powers and principles relating to exercise of review jurisdiction under Order 47 Rule 1 CPC this Court had summed up as under: (Perry Kansagra case, SCC pp. 768-69, para 15.1)

"15.1. '33...."... (i) Review proceedings are not by way of appeal and have to be strictly confined to the scope and ambit of Order 47 Rule 1 CPC.

(ii) Power of review may be exercised when some mistake or error apparent on the fact of record is found. But error on the face of record must be such an error which must strike one on mere looking at the record and would not require any long-drawn process of reasoning on the points where there may conceivably be two opinions.

(iii) Power of review may not be exercised on the ground that the decision was erroneous on merits.



(iv) Power of review can also be exercised for any sufficient reason which is wide enough to include a misconception of fact or law by a court or even an advocate.

(v) An application for review may be necessitated by way of invoking the doctrine actus curiae neminem gravabit." (As observed in: Inderchand Jain v. Motilal, (2009) 14 SCC 663, p. 675, para 33)"

It is further observed in the said decision that an error which is required to be detected by a process of reasoning can hardly be said to be an error on the face of the record.

18. In Shanti Conductors (P) Ltd., it is observed and held that scope of review under Order 47 Rule 1 CPC read with Section 114 CPC is limited and under the guise of review, the petitioner cannot be permitted to reagitate and reargue questions which have already been addressed and decided. It is further observed that an error which is not self-evident and has to be detected by a process of reasoning, can hardly be said to be an error apparent on the face of record justifying the court to exercise its power of review under Order 47 a Rule 1 CPC."

6. In view of the above, this Court is of the considered view that the present review application is devoid of any merit and the same is hereby dismissed.

(JASGURPREET SINGH PURI)
JUDGE

(DEEPAK MANCHANDA)
JUDGE

24.04.2026
Chetan Thakur

Whether speaking/reasoned : Yes/No
Whether reportable : Yes/No