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IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH

RA-CW-212-2026 in CWP-18239-2024

Date of decision: 30.04.2026

KULWANT SINGH GILL AND ANOTHER

...Applicants/Petitioner(s)

VERSUS

THE REGISTRAR, COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, U.T. CHANDIGARH
AND OTHERS

...Non-applicants/Respondent (s)

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JASGURPREET SINGH PURI

Present:- Mr. I. S. Saggu, Advocate
for the applicants-petitioners.

Mr. Himanshu Arora, Addl. Standing Counsel and
Ms. Avneet Kaur, Panel Counsel
for respondent-U.T., Chandigarh.

Mr. Raj Kaushik, Advocate
for respondents No.3 and 6.

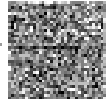
Mr. Sarvjeet Singh Thakur, Advocate
for respondent No.4.

Mr. Kamal K. Sharma, Advocate
for respondent No.5.

Mr. Harsh Chopra, Advocate
(Through Video Conferencing) and
Mr. G. S. Verma, Advocate
for respondent No.12.

JASGURPREET SINGH PURI, J. (Oral)

1. The present review application has been filed by the applicants-petitioners seeking review of the judgment dated 17.03.2026 passed by this Court in Civil Writ Petition No.18239 of 2024.

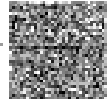


2. Learned counsel for the applicants-petitioners submitted that there is a factual error in the judgment dated 17.03.2026 passed by this Court to the extent that it has been observed that the objections were not decided, whereas in fact the said objections were decided by the Returning Officer.

3. This Court in the aforesaid judgment has dealt in detail with the issue involved in the Civil Writ Petition and has recorded its findings thereupon with regard to the stages of the election by taking into consideration all the aspects on the basis of the relevant documents.

4. 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. This Court is of the considered view that the arguments raised by the learned counsel for the applicants-petitioners have already been discussed in the entire judgment and therefore, there is no error apparent on the face of the record. 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)

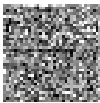
"15.1. '33...."... (i) Review proceedings are not by way of appeal and have to be strictly confined to the scope and ambit of Order 47 Rule 1 CPC.

(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.”

5. In view of the aforesaid facts and circumstances, this Court is of the considered view that the present review application is devoid of any merit and the same is hereby dismissed.

30.04.2026
Chetan Thakur

(JASGURPREET SINGH PURI)
JUDGE

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