

Form No. 4
{See rule 11(1)}
ORDER SHEET
ARMED FORCES TRIBUNAL, REGIONAL BENCH, MUMBAI

(Mention case). R.A. No. 8 of 2022 in O.A. No. 12 of 2020

Captain Sanjay Kumar Saket (Retd.)
By Legal Practitioner for the Applicant

Applicant

Versus

Union of India & Others
By Legal Practitioner for Respondents

Respondents

Notes of the Registry	Orders of the Tribunal
	<p><u>25.08.2022</u> <u>Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umesh Chandra Srivastava, Member (J)</u> <u>Hon'ble Vice Admiral Abhay Raghunath Karve, Member (A)</u></p> <p>The Review Application is taken up for hearing on the basis of mention made by Shri Yogendra Pratap Singh, Ld. Counsel for the applicant.</p> <p>Heard Shri Yogendra Pratap Singh, Ld. Counsel for the applicant.</p> <p>The Applicant has filed this application under Rule 18 of the Armed Forces Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 2008 by which applicant has prayed for review and setting aside the judgement and order dated 09.06.2022 of this Tribunal passed in Original Application No.12 of 2020 by which Original Application has been dismissed.</p> <p>Ld. Counsel for the applicant submitted that the judgment under review has been passed on the basis of mistakes/errors apparent on the face of record like the disability was NANA, the case of the applicant was governed by MS Branch letter No.04588/MS Policy dated 25.02.2009, the case of the applicant was hit by Para 17 (Note 5) of Pension Regulations for the Army, 2008 (Part-I) and case laws cited by the applicant were not applicable in the case.</p> <p>It is a settled proposition of law that the scope of the review is limited and until it is shown that there is error apparent on the face of record in the judgment and order sought to be reviewed, the same cannot be reviewed.</p> <p>For ready reference, Order 47, Rule 1 sub-rule (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 is reproduced below :-</p> <p><i>“1. Application for review of judgment.- (1) any person considering himself aggrieved-</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(a) by a decree or order from which an appeal is allowed, but from which no appeal has been preferred,</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(b) by a decree or order from which no appeal is allowed, or</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(c) by a decision on a reference from a Court of Small Causes, and who, from the discovery of new and important matter or evidence which, after the exercise of due diligence, was not within his knowledge or could not be produced by him at the time when the decree was passed or order made, or on account of some mistake or error apparent on the face of the record , or for any other sufficient reason, desires to obtain a review of the decree passed or order made against him, may apply for a review of judgment to the Court which passed the decree or made the order.”</i></p>

In view of the principles of law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in various decisions, it is settled that the scope of review jurisdiction is very limited and re-hearing is not permissible. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Para 9 of its judgment in the case of **Parsion Devi and others vs. Sumitri Devi and others**, reported in (1997) 8 Supreme Court Cases 715, has observed as under :-

“9. Under Order 47, Rule 1 CPC a judgment may be open to review inter alia if there is a mistake or an error apparent on the face of the record. 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 the record justifying the court to exercise its power of review under Order 47, Rule 1 CPC. In exercise of the jurisdiction under Order 47, Rule 1 CPC it is not permissible for an erroneous decision to be "reheard and corrected". There is a clear distinction between an erroneous decision and an error apparent on the face of the record. While the first can be corrected by the higher forum, the latter only can be corrected by exercise of the review jurisdiction. A review petition has a limited purpose and cannot be allowed to be "an appeal in disguise."

Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Para 26 of its judgment in the case of **S. Madhusudhan Reddy Versus V. Narayana Reddy and Others**, Civil Appeal Nos. 5503-04 of 2022, decided on 18.08.2022, has observed as under :-

“26. As can be seen from the above exposition of law, it has been consistently held by this Court in several judicial pronouncements that the Court's jurisdiction of review, is not the same as that of an appeal. A judgment can be open to review if there is a mistake or an error apparent on the face of the record, but an error that has to be detected by a process of reasoning, cannot be described as an error apparent on the face of the record for the Court to exercise its powers of review under Order XLVII Rule 1 CPC. In the guise of exercising powers of review, the Court can correct a mistake but not substitute the view taken earlier merely because there is a possibility of taking two views in a matter. A judgment may also be open to review when any new or important matter of evidence has emerged after passing of the judgment, subject to the condition that such evidence was not within the knowledge of the party seeking review or could not be produced by it when the order was made despite undertaking an exercise of due diligence. There is a clear distinction between an erroneous decision as against an error apparent on the face of the record. An erroneous decision can be corrected by the Superior Court, however an error apparent on the face of the record can only be corrected by exercising review jurisdiction. Yet another circumstance referred to in Order XLVII Rule 1 for reviewing a judgment has been described as “for any other sufficient reason”. The said phrase has been explained to mean “a reason sufficient on grounds, at least analogous to those specified in the rule”

In the light of the legal position crystalized above, we have gone through the judgment and order sought to be reviewed and no illegality or irregularity or error apparent on the face of record being found therein, we are of the view that there is no force in the grounds taken in the review application so that order may be reviewed.

In the result, Review Application is **rejected**.

(Vice Admiral Abhay Raghunath Karve)
Member (A)

(Justice Umesh Chandra Srivastava)
Member (J)