

# **IN THE HIGH COURT OF SINDH, CIRCUIT COURT, HYDERABAD**

R.A No. 108 of 2020

Applicant : Muhammad Luqman son of Lutuf Ali Dahri,  
Through Mr. Kashif Ali Lakho, Advocate who is called  
absent today.

Respondents : Qurban Ali and others through  
Nemo.

Date of Hearing & Order: 22.09.2023

## **ORDER**

ARSHAD HUSSAIN KHAN, J.-Through instant revision application, the applicant has assailed the judgment and decree dated 17.03.2020 passed by learned 4<sup>th</sup> Additional District Judge, Shaheed Benazirabad in Civil Appeal No. 27 of 2017, whereby the learned Judge while dismissing the appeal maintained the judgment and decree dated 25.01.2017 passed by the trial court in F.C Suit No. 263 of 2014.

2. None present for applicant and no intimation is received. The record reflects that after filing this Civil Revision Application in the year 2020 neither the applicant nor his counsel turned up to proceed or pursue this Revision Application, therefore, I have gone through the record as available before me.

3. From the record it appears that trial Court on the basis of divergent pleadings framed the issues and recorded the evidence of the parties and after hearing learned counsel for the parties dismissed the suit of the present applicant vide judgment and decree dated 25.01.2017, which judgment was subsequently upheld by the lower appellate Court in Civil Appeal No.27 of 2017.

4. From the perusal of record, it appears that the applicant has now attempted to re-open the case through this revision application under Section 115 CPC, inter-alia on the ground that the impugned judgment passed by the courts below are illegal, void, malafide, and liable to be set aside; that learned trial court while passing the impugned judgment failed to consider that while dismissing the plaint the defence plea could not be appreciated and considered and this fact has also been overlooked by the learned appellate court; that learned trial court committed illegality while dismissing the plaint and disposed of the case summarily. He lastly prayed for allowing the instant Revision Application.

5. The provision of section 115, C.P.C. envisage interference by the High Court only on account of jurisdiction alone, i.e. if a Court subordinate to the High Court has exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it, or has irregularly exercised a jurisdiction vested in it or has not exercised such jurisdiction so vested in it. It is settled law that when the Court has jurisdiction to decide a question it has jurisdiction to decide it rightly or wrongly both in fact and law. Mere fact that its decision is erroneous in law does not amount to illegal or irregular exercise of jurisdiction. For the applicant to succeed under Section 115, C.P.C, he has to show that there is some material defect in procedure or disregard of some rule of law in the manner of reaching that wrong decision. In other words, there must be some distinction between jurisdiction to try and determine the matter and erroneous action of a Court in exercise of such jurisdiction. It is settled Principal of law that erroneous conclusion of law or fact can be corrected in appeal and not by way of revision, which primarily deals with the question of jurisdiction of a Court i.e. whether a Court has exercised the jurisdiction not vested in it or has not exercised the jurisdiction vested in it or has exercised the jurisdiction vested in it illegally or material irregularity.

6. No any illegality and infirmity has been mentioned in the application to call for interference in the impugned decisions by this Court. It is also well settled that if no error of law or defect in procedure had been committed in coming to a finding of fact, the High Court cannot substitute such findings merely because a different findings could be given. It is also well settled law that concurrent findings of the two Courts below are not to be interfered in revisional jurisdiction, unless extra ordinary circumstances are demonstrated by the applicant. It is also trite law that a revisional Court does not sit in reappraisal of evidence and it distinguishable from the Court of appellate jurisdiction<sup>1</sup>.

7. The upshot of the above discussion is that there appears no illegality, irregularity or jurisdictional error in the concurrent findings of the Courts below warranting interference of this Court. Hence, this Revision Application is found to be meritless and is accordingly dismissed along with pending application(s).

**JUDGE**

*Ahmed/Pa,*

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<sup>1</sup> *Abdul Hakeem v. Habibullah and 11 others [1997 SCMR 1139], Anwar Zaman and 5 others v. Bahadur Sher and others [2000 SCMR 431] and Abdullah and others v. Fateh Muhammad and others [2002 CLC 1295].*