HIGH COURT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR AND LADAKH AT SRINAGAR

FAO (D) No. 01/2023

Reserved On: 28th of August, 2023 Pronounced On: 1st of September, 2023.

M/S Al Khalil Bakery, Par Bagh Canal, Rawalpora, Srinagar Through its Proprietor, Javid Ahmad Sofi, Age: 45 Years S/O Mohammad Ramzan Sofi R/O Par Bagh Canal, Rawalpora, Srinagar.

... Appellant(s)

Through: -

Mr Aijaz Ahmad Bhat, Advocate.

V/s

- 1. National Insurance Company Limited, Through Chief Executive Officer, Head Office, 3, Middleton Street, Post Box No. 9229, Kolkata, 700071.
- 2. Senior Divisional Manager, National Insurance Company Limited, Divisional Office, Moulana Azad Road, near Exchange Srinagar, J&K, 190001.
- Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited, Through General Manager, Branch Rawalpora, Srinagar-0361, Rawalpora, 190014.
- 4. Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Limited, Through its Chief Executive Officer, Head Office, GE Plaza, Airport Road, Yerawada, Pune-4611006.
- 5. Senior Divisional Manager, Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Limited, Divisional Office, 3 Floor, Lake City Plaza, Karan Nagar, Srinagar, 38K, 190010.
- 6. Elaquai Dehati Bank through General Manager EDT Kralapora, Tehsil Chadura, Branch Code: 1038.
- SBI General Insurance Company Limited, Through its Chief Executive Officer, Head Office Natraj 101, 201 & 301, Junction of Western Express Highway & Andheri Kurlu Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai-400069.

 Senior Divisional Manager SBI General Insurance Company Limited, Divisional Office, 1st Floor, Chinar Commercial Complex, Residency Road, Srinagar, J&K, 190001.

... Respondent(s)

Through: -

Mr N. A. Dendroo, Advocate.

CORAM:

HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE HON'BLE MR JUSTICE M. A. CHOWDHARY, JUDGE (JUDGMENT)

[Chowdhary-J:]

01. This appeal, under Section 17 of the J&K Consumer Protection Act, 1987, has been directed against the Order dated 9th of June, 2023 passed by the J&K State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission Srinagar (for short "the Commission") in an application titled **'M/S Al Khalil Bakery v. National Insurance Company Limited & Ors.'**.

02. The Appellant/ complainant claims to have filed consumer complaint No. 47/2018, in terms of Section 2 (1) (g) of the J&K Consumer Protection Act, 1987, against the Respondent before the learned Commission, having been aggrieved of the repudiation of a claim by the Respondent-Insurance Company arising out of insurance policy No. 421006/11/17/310000089 dated 5th of June, 2017, effective from 5th of June, 2017 to 4th of June, 2018, with respect to the Bakery unit of the Appellant/ complainant in the sum of Rs.25.00 lacs. The insured unit of Bakery owned by the Appellant/ complainant, however, during the intervening night of $16^{th}/17^{th}$ of September, 2017, was destroyed completely in a fire incident. The Appellant/ complainant appears to have filed the complaint on 1^{st} of June, 2018 and, on entertaining the claim and seeking reply thereto, the learned Commission had directed the Appellant/ complainant to adduce his evidence.

03. It was, however, alleged that before the Appellant/ complainant could adduce its evidence, for consecutive absence on several dates by its Counsel, the learned Commission 'consigned the complaint to records' vide Order dated 5th of July, 2019.

04. The Appellant / complainant, on 6th of April, 2023, moved an application for restoration of the complaint, along with an application seeking condonation of delay in filing the said restoration application. The learned Commission, however, vide Order dated 9th of June, 2023, dismissed the application so filed by the Appellant/ complainant on the ground that the Commission had no power to review its own order and further held that the only remedy available to the persons aggrieved by the orders passed by the Commission was to prefer an appeal against such orders, under Section 17 of the J&K Consumer Protection Act, 1987, to the High Court within a period of 30 days from the date of the order.

05. The Appellant/ complainant has assailed the impugned Order, chiefly, on the ground that the impugned Order was unwarranted, inasmuch as the learned Commission has misdirected itself while understanding as well as appreciating the case of the parties before it and that the Order impugned was passed in a hot haste, without appreciating the law governing the subject and is liable to be quashed.

06. Learned Counsel for the Appellant has argued that the learned Commission has not applied its mind to the facts and circumstances of the case, inasmuch as the complaint of the Appellant had been simply dismissed in default and not dismissed on merits and, therefore, the learned Commission had all the powers to recall its order of dismissal of the complaint in default and restore the same for its disposal on merits. He has further argued that, as per the J&K Consumer Protection Act, 1987, the complaints have to be decided on merits and that there is no provision for dismissal of the complaints for non-prosecution and its retrieval did not mean that the Commission was applying its power to review its own order, which has been made a ground to reject the application moved by the Appellant/ complainant. Finally, the learned Counsel has prayed that the appeal be allowed and the impugned order, whereby the application for retrieval of the complaint moved by the Appellant/ complainant had been dismissed, be ordered to be restored for its decision on merits.

07. Learned Counsel for the Respondent, *ex-adverso*, has argued that the application filed by the Appellant complainant for restoration/ retrieval was moved by it leisurely. He further argued that, though the Limitation Act is not applicable to the Commissions/ Tribunals, as the same is applicable to the Courts only, however, the principles governing the delay in filing Petitions/ applications before the Commissions have to be considered by the Commission/ Tribunals and that the Commission, though decided the application on lack of its power to restore the complaint, but the application moved by the Appellant/ complainant, after much delay, was otherwise not entitled to be allowed. He, therefore, prayed that the order passed by the learned Commission be maintained.

08. We have heard learned Counsel for both the parties, perused the pleadings on record and considered the matter.

09. The complaint sought to be restored before the learned Commission had been dismissed vide Order dated 5th of July, 2019, which, for purpose of convenience, is reproduced as under:

<u>"05.07.2019:</u> None for the Complainant. Mr Tariq Malik appears for the OP. It appears that the Complainant has not been appearing in this case for a quite long time. Hence, the case is consigned to records."

10. It appears that the Appellant/ complainant had moved the application for restoration of the complaint on 6th of April, 2023. The learned Commission, while deciding the application moved by the Appellant/ complainant, vide impugned Order dated 9th of June, 2023, has held that the Commission had inherent powers to dismiss the cases for non-prosecution, however, it had no powers vested in it to review or recall its own orders and that the only remedy available with the aggrieved person was to file an appeal in terms of Section 17 of the J&K Consumer Protection Act, 1987.

11. Admittedly, the complaint had not been decided on merits, but it had been simply ordered to be 'consigned to records' by the Commission vide Order dated 5th of July, 2019. The learned Commission, instead of consigning the case to records just for the absence of the complainant for several dates, should have decided the complaint on merits.

12 The question that whether the District Consumer Forums and the State Commissions have the power to set aside their own ex-parte orders, or in other words, have the power to recall or review their own orders came up for consideration before the Hon'ble Apex Court on several occasions. In a case titled 'Jyotsana Arvind Kumar Shah & Ors. v. Bombay Hospital Trust; (1999) 4 SCC 325', it was held that the State Commission did not have the powers to review or recall its *ex-parte* order. However, in case titled 'New India Assurance Co. Ltd. v. R. Srinivasan; (2000) 3 SCC 242', the Hon'ble Supreme Court took a contrary view and held that the State Commission could review or recall its *ex-parte* order. Subsequently, a 3-Judge Bench of the Hon'ble Apex Court in a case titled 'Rajeev Hitendra Pathak & Ors. v. Achyut Kashinath Karekar & Anr.', reported as '(2011) 9 SCC 541', while discussing the earlier Judgments of the Hon'ble Apex Court, agreed with the view taken in Jyotsana Arvind Kumar Shah's case (supra) and held that the correct law has been laid, and disagreed with the later decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court in New India Assurance Co. Ltd.'s case (supra) as untenable and unsustainable. Therefore, the Hon'ble Apex Court finally held that the State Commission cannot review its own orders.

13. Vide the impugned Order, the rights of the parties had not been decided, neither the complaint was dismissed. Consigning a file to records, without decision of the case, should be conditional to certain facts. Restoration of such a case, 'consigned to records', without determination would neither fall within the purport of review nor would it amount to recalling of the order. In view of the law laid down by the Hon'ble Apex Court with regard to the jurisdiction of the Consumer Commissions, except that of the National Commission, that they have no power to review or recall their orders, coupled with the contextual interpretation of the Order dated 5th of July, 2019 passed by the learned State Commission and sought to be recalled by the Appellant herein, as complainant, is thus distinguishable. Consigning a matter to the records, without any order

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adverse to any party or determining the rights of any party and seeking restoration of the said matter, does not amount to either review or recalling the order. The Commission, in such a situation, was under an obligation either to *suo motu* revive the matter which had been adjourned *sine die* or pass orders on the motion laid by either of the parties. For the aforesaid reasons, we are of the opinion that the learned Commission has misdirected itself in not allowing the motion laid down by the Appellant/ complainant for restoration of the matter for its determination on the merits of the case.

14. Given the admitted position that the complaint filed by the Appellant/ complainant has not been decided on merits and has only been consigned to records for its absence and in view of the settled legal position that the cases should be decided on merits and not on mere technicalities, We are of the considered opinion that this Court, while exercising its Appellate jurisdiction, shall be within its competence to order restoration of the complaint dismissed in default, to the files of the learned Commission for its decision on merits, after hearing both the sides. We order, accordingly. The appeal is, thus, **allowed** and the impugned Order dated 9th of June, 2023 passed by the learned Commission is set aside. Consequently, the complaint filed by the Appellant/ complainant before the Commission is ordered to be restored to its original number, relegating the parties to the position before the passing of impugned Order, for further proceedings.

15. Parties, through their Counsel, are directed to appear before the learned Commission on 11th of September, 2023, for further orders. A copy of this Judgment be forwarded to the learned Commission, well in time, for information and compliance.

16. **Disposed** of on the above terms.

(M. A. CHOWDHARY) JUDGE

(N. KOTISWAR SINGH) CHIEF JUSTICE

SRINAGAR September 1st, 2023 *"TAHIR"*

i. Whether the Judgment is speaking?

ii. Whether the Judgment is reportable?

Yes. Yes.