

Jurisdiction

Sr. No.	Post of the Judicial Officer	Powers Conferred
1.	District & Sessions Judge	<p data-bbox="568 416 935 450">Powers of Criminal Courts</p> <ul data-bbox="619 510 1463 2024" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="619 510 1463 600">• Court of Sessions in view of Section 26 of Cr.P.C. may try any offense under the India Penal Code.<li data-bbox="619 618 1463 763">• Judge Special Court under the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 vide Notification No.14/8/2001-3SCW1/1388 dated 19.10.2006<li data-bbox="619 781 1463 1039">• Judge Special Court for the Revenue Districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Nawanshahr and Tarn Tarn under Prevention of Money-landing Act, 2002 vide Notification No.2 of 2007/F. No.6/3/2005-E.S. Dated 2.3.2007<li data-bbox="619 1057 1463 1263">• Judge Special Court under Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances Act,1985, in the absence of Senior most Addl. District & Sessions Judge, vide Notification No.1/46/96-5Judl(1) dated 18.9.2006.<li data-bbox="619 1281 1463 1314">• To Try cases under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908<li data-bbox="619 1332 1463 1422">• To dispose of urgent applications in view of Section 10(3) of Cr.P.C.<li data-bbox="619 1440 1463 2024">• Court of Sessions may take cognizance without the case being committed to it, upon a complaint in writing made by the Public Prosecutor, U/s 199 of Cr.P.C. of any offence falling under Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code , alleged to have been committed against a person who, at the time of such commission, is the President of India, the Vice-President of India, the Governor of a State, the Administrator of a Union Territory or a Minister of the Union or of a State or of a Union territory, or any other public servant employed in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State in respect of his conduct in the discharge of his public functions.

- Special Judge under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 vide Notification No.1/22/89-3Judl(1)/1664 dated 5.9.2000
- Revisional Court U/s 397 of Cr.P.C. : A Sessions Judge may exercise all or any of the powers which may be exercised by the High Court under sub-section(1) of section 401, while acting as revisional court.
- Appellate Court in view of Section 373 of Cr.P.C. against the orders passed U/s 117 or U/s 121 of Cr.P.C.
- Appellate Court against, conviction of a trial held by Judicial Magistrate Ist Class or JMIIIC or sentenced U/s 325 of Cr.P.C. or the order or sentence passed U/s 360 Cr.P.C. by any magistrate.
- Appellate Court in view of Section 377 of Cr.P.C. against the sentence, on the ground of inadequacy.
- Appellate Court against the order of acquittal passed by a magistrate in respect of a cognizable and Non-bailable offence in view of section 378 of Cr.P.C.
- In view of section 406 of Cr.P.C., a Sessions Judge may transfer a case from one criminal court to another criminal court in his Sessions Division and he may act either on the report of lower court or on the application by the party interested or on his own initiative.
- In view of Section 409 of Cr.P.C. a Sessions Judge may withdraw any case or appeal from other courts.
- Appellate Court against the judgment and orders passed by the Juvenile Justice Board, in view of Section 52 of Juvenile Justice(Care and Protection of Children) Act.

Powers of Civil Courts

- The President, Improvement Trust Tribunal, Jalandhar vide Notification No 7/42/08(9)31/G2/2272 Dated 19.03.08
- Motor Accident Claims Tribunal
- To try cases under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power to hear the appeals of employees of aided and unaided technical institutions against the decision of management in view of letter no.15746Gaz.II/IX-C-II dated 28.5.2007 issued in terms of Hon’ble Supreme Court judgment reported as 2002(8)SCC Page 481. • Appellate Court : Appeals from a decree or appealable orders of Civil Judge(SD) and Civil Judge(JD) shall lie to District Judge, irrespective of the value of the original suit in view of Pb. Ordinance No.11 of 2006 published in Gaz.Notification No.27/Leg./2006 dated 26.8.2006. • Appellate Authority under the East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949 • The District Judge has the power to transfer and withdraw all the cases pending before the courts subordinate ,to some other Subordinate Court in view of Section 24 of C.P.C. • To deal with the suit under section 92 of CPC being Principal Civil Court, as described U/s Section 24 of the Punjab Court Act, 1918.
2.	Additional District & Sessions Judge	<p>Powers of Criminal Courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Court of Addl.Sessions Judge in view of Section 26 of Cr.P.C. may try any offence under the India Penal Code. • Special Judge under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 in view of Notification No.1/22/89/3Judl/10Spl. Dated 5.1.1990 • Special Court under the Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 vide Notification No.SO17/C.A33/89/S/14/90 dated 22.2.1990 • To Try cases under the Explosive Substances Act,1908. • Revisional Court U/s 397of Cr.P.C. : An Addl. Sessions Judge may exercise all or any of the powers which may be exercised by the High Court under sub-section(1) of section 401, while acting as revisional court. • Appellate Court in view of Section 373 of Cr.P.C. against the

		<p>orders passed U/s 117 or U/s 121 of Cr.P.C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appellate Court against, conviction of a trial held by Judicial Magistrate Ist Class or JMIIIC or sentenced U/s 325 of Cr.P.C. or the order or sentence passed U/s 360 Cr.P.C. by any magistrate. • Appellate Court in view of Section 377 of Cr.P.C. against the sentence, on the ground of inadequacy. • Appellate Court against the order of acquittal passed by a magistrate in respect of a cognizable and Non-bailable offence in view of section 378 of Cr.P.C. <p>Powers of Civil Courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appellate Authority under the East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949 • The Wakf Tribunal under the Wakf Act, 1995 vide notification no 4/41/2001-2Judl.(1)2214 dated 23.10.01 • Motor Accident Claims Tribunal • To try cases under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 • Appellate Court to deal with the decree or Appealable orders passed by Civil Judge(SD) or Civil Judge(JD)
3.	Civil Judge (Senior Division)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Punjab Courts Act, 1918 determines the jurisdiction of the civil courts subordinate to the High Court. • This Court has no pecuniary limit i.e. this court exercises unlimited pecuniary Jurisdiction in Civil cases and exercises the power to decide the civil matters. This Court exercises original Jurisdiction of Civil Cases. • The jurisdiction to be exercised in original suits as regards the value by the Civil Judge (Senior Division) is unlimited.
4.	Chief Judicial Magistrate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Judicial Magistrate in the head of Judicial Magistracy. He/She exercises the power of Judicial Magistrate first Class and can award sentence of

		<p>imprisonment up to 7 year and fine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Judicial Magistrate can make rules and all other Judicial Magistrate including Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate are subordinate to the Chief Judicial Magistrate. The Chief Judicial Magistrate exercises power subject to general control of the session Judge.
5.	Additional Civil Judge Senior Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of the Civil Judges also exercise the powers of Judicial Magistrates and Rent Controllers.
6.	Civil Judge Junior Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Court exerciser the pecuniary Jurisdiction up to Rs. 25000/- and the power is exercised to hear the Civil Cases for City only. • The Civil Judge (Junior Division) after completing three years of service would exercise unlimited jurisdiction.