

INTRODUCTION OF DISTRICT COURT SHAHJAHANPUR



District Court Shahjahanpur is situated in the City of Shahjahanpur. Court of the District Judge, Additional District Judges, Civil Judges (Senior Division), Additional Civil Judge (Senior Division), Chief Judicial Magistrate, Additional Chief Judicial Magistrates, Judicial Magistrates, Civil Judges (Junior Division) and Additional Civil Judges (Junior Division) are situated in the District Court Compound. Two outlying courts of Civil Judge (Junior Division) and Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division) are situated in the Court campus of Tehsil Tilhar and one outlying Court is situated at Tehsil Powayan.

DISTRICT SHAHJAHANPUR

District Shahjahanpur is situated in South East of Rohilkhand Division. It is established in 1813. Before its creation it was a part of district Bareilly. Geographically, it is situated at 27.35N latitude and 79.37E longitude. Adjoining Districts of Shahjahanpur are Lakhimpur Khiri, Hardoi, Farrukhabad, Bareilly, Budaun and Pilibhit respectively. This is an agriculture based District of Uttar Pradesh.

Ramganga, Garrah, Gomti are the main rivers of District. Kathana, Jhukma & Mensi are the attached rivers of Gomti. Garrah is the main river. Khannaut, Suketa and Kai are the attached rivers of Garrah. Flood, mostly effects Jalalabad Tehsil. Major crops of the district are Wheat, Gram, Millet & Potato.

District Courts

District Courts in U.P. Including the court of District and Sessions Judge, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Civil Judge, (Senior Division), Additional Civil Judge (Senior Division) Chief Judicial Magistrate, Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Civil Judge (Junior division), Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division) Judicial Magistrate and Special Juciaial Magistrate. These courts are under administrative and Judicial control of High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

There is a three tier system of Courts at District lable. The court of District Judge is the highest court at the District level. This is the principal court of civil jurisdiction. This is also a court of Sessions. Sessions-triable cases are tried by the Sessions Court. It has the power to impose any sentence including capital punishment.

At the middle of the hierarchy there is the Court of Civil Judge (Senior Division) on the civil side and the Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate on the Criminal side. Civil Judge (senior division) can decide civil cases of any valuation. There are many additional courts of Additional Civil Judge (senior division).The Jurisdiction of these additional courts is the same as that of the principal court of Civil Judge (Senior Division). The Chief Judicial Magistrate can try cases which are punishable with imprisonment for a term up to seven years. Usually there are many additional courts of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrates. At the top level there may be one or more courts of additional District and sessions judge with the same judicial power as that of the District and Sessions judge.

At the lowest level is the court of Civil Judge (Junior Division) in Civil side and criminal side the lowest court is that of the Judicial Magistrate. Civil Judge (Junior Division) decides civil cases of small pecuniary stake. Judicial Magistrates decide criminal cases which are punishable with imprisonment of up to five years.

Judicial independence of each court is the characteristic feature of the District judiciary. In each District there is a strong Bar which ensures that courts decide cases according to law and without fear or favour. The greatest problem of District Courts is that of huge backlog of cases leading to undue delay in deciding cases.