

The Rajasthan Small Causes Courts Ordinance, 1950

RAJASTHAN

India

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Act 8 of 1950

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The Rajasthan Small Causes Courts Ordinance, 1950 Ordinance No. 8 of 1950 [Published in the Rajasthan Gazette (Raj-Patra) Extra ordinary, No. 160, dated January 25, 1950.] [Promulgated by His Highness the Rajpramukh on the 24th day of January, 1950.] An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes in [the State of Rajasthan] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act 2 of 1957.]. Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts Small Causes in [the State of Rajasthan] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act 2 of 1957.]. Now, Therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (3) of Article X of the Covenant, His Highness the Rajpramukh is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:-

Chapter I

1. Short title, extent and commencement.

(1) This Ordinance may be called the Rajasthan Small Cause Courts Ordinance, 1950. (2) [x x x] [Omitted by Rajasthan Act 2 of 1957.] (3) [x x x] [Omitted by Rajasthan Act 2 of 1957.].

2.

[x x x] [Omitted by Rajasthan Act 2 of 1957.].

3. Savings.

- Nothing In this Ordinance shall be construed to affect-(a) any proceedings before or after decree in any suit instituted before the commencement of this Ordinance; or (b) the jurisdiction of a Magistrate under any law for the time being in force with respect to debts or other claims of civil nature; and (c) any local law or any special law other than the Code of Civil Procedure, and the laws repealed under Section 2.

4. Definitions.

- In this Ordinance unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context-(i)"Court of Small Causes" means a Court of Small Causes constituted or deemed to be constituted under this Ordinance and includes any person exercising jurisdiction under this Ordinance in any such Court;(ii)"Code" means the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, of the Central Legislature [Central Act V of 1908] [Inserted by Rajasthan Act 2 of 1957.].(iii)[x x x] [Omitted by Rajasthan Act 2 of 1957.].(iv)[x x x] [Omitted by Rajasthan Act 2 of 1957.].(v)["State" means the new State formed by Section 10 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (Central Act 37 of 1956.) [Inserted by Rajasthan Act 2 of 1957.]

Chapter II

Constitution of Courts of Small Causes

5. Establishment of Courts of Small Causes.

(1)The [State Government] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act 2 of 1957.] may by order in writing, establish a Court of Small Causes at any place within the territories under its administration.(2)The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes shall be such as the [State Government] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act 2 of 1957.] may define, and the Court may be held at such place or places within those limits as the [State Government] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act 2 of 1957.] may appoint.

6. Judge.

- When a Court of Small Causes has been established, there shall be appointed, by order in writing, a Judge of the Court:Provided that if the [State Government] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act 2 of 1957.] so direct, the same person shall be the Judge of more than one such Court.

7. Appointment of times of sitting in certain circumstances.

(1)A Judge who is the Judge of two or more such Courts may, with the sanction of the District Court, fix the times at which he will sit in each of the Courts of which he is Judge.(2)Notice of the times shall be published in such manner as the High Court from time to time directs.

8. Additional Judges.

(1)If the [State Government] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act 2 of 1957.] on direct there may be appointed, by order in writing, additional Judges of a Court of Small Causes or of two or more such Courts.(2)An Additional Judge shall discharge such of the functions of the Judge of the Court or Courts, as the Judge may assign to him, and in the discharge of these functions shall exercise the same powers as the Judge.(3)The Judge may withdraw from an Additional Judge any business

pending before him.(4)When the Judge is absent, Senior Additional Judge may discharge all or any of the functions of the Judge.

9. Power to require two Judges to sit as a Bench.

- The [State Government] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act 2 of 1957.] after consultation with the High Court may, by order in writing, direct that two Judges of Courts of Small Causes or a Judge and an Additional Judge of a Court of Small Causes shall sit together for the trial of such class or classes of suit or applications cognizable by a Court of Small Causes, as may be described in the order.

10. Decision in case heard by a Bench.

(1)If two Judges, or a Judge and an Additional Judge, sitting together under the last foregoing section differ as to a question of law or usage having the force of law, or in construing a document, the construction of which may affect the merits, they shall draw up and refer, for the decision of the High Court, a statement of the facts of the case and of the point on which they differ in opinion, and the provisions of Chapter XLVI of the Code shall apply to the reference.(2)If they differ on any matter other than a matter specified in sub-section (1), the opinion of the Judge who is senior in respect of date of appointment as Judge of a Court of Small Causes, or, if one of them is an Additional Judge, then the opinion of the Judge sitting with him, shall prevail.(3)For the purposes of sub-section (2) a Judge permanently appointed, shall be deemed to be senior to an officiating Judge.

11. Registrar.

(1)There may be appointed to a Court of Small Causes an officer to be called the Registrar of the Court.(2)Where a Registrar is appointed, he shall be the chief ministerial officer of the Court.(3)The [State Government] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act 2 of 1957.] may, by order in writing, confer upon a Registrar, within the local limits of the Jurisdiction of the Court, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed twenty rupees.(4)The Registrar shall try such suits cognizable by him as the Judge may, by general or special order, direct.

12. Duties of ministerial officers.

(1)The ministerial officers of a Court of Small Causes shall, in addition to any duties mentioned in this Ordinance or in any other enactment for the time being in force, as duties which are or may be imposed on any of them, discharge such duties of ministerial nature as the Judge directs.(2)The High Court may make rules consistent with this Ordinance and with any other enactment for the time being in force, conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of a Court of Small Causes such powers and duties, as it thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which power and duties so conferred and imposed are to be exercised and performed.

Chapter III

Jurisdiction of Courts of Small Causes

13. Cognizance of suits by Courts of Small Causes.

(1)A Court of Small Causes shall not take cognizance of the suits specified in the schedule as suits excepted from the cognizances of a Court of Small Causes.(2)Subject to the exception specified in that schedule and to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force, all suits of a Civil nature of which the value does not exceed five hundred rupees, shall be cognizable by a Court of Small Causes.(3)Subject as aforesaid, the [State Government] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act 2 of 1957.] may by order in writing, direct that all suits of a civil nature of which the value does not exceed one thousand rupees, shall be cognizable by a Court of Small Causes mentioned in the order.

14. Exclusive jurisdiction of Courts of Small Causes.

- Save as expressly provided by this Ordinance or by any other enactment for the time being in force, a suit cognizable by a Court of Small Causes shall not be tried by any other Court having jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes by which the suit is triable.

Chapter IV

Practice and Procedure

15. Application of the Code.

(1)The procedure prescribed in the Code shall, same in so far as is otherwise provided by that Code or by this Ordinance be the procedure followed in a Court of Small Causes in all suits cognizable by it and in all proceedings arising out of such suits:Provided that an applicant for an order to set aside a decree passed ex-parte or for a review of judgment shall, at the time of presenting his application, either deposit in the Court, the amount due from him under the decree or in pursuance of the judgment, or give such security for the performance of the decree of compliance with the judgment as the Court may, on a previous application made by him in this behalf, have directed.(2)Where a person has become liable as surety under the provision to sub-section (1), the security may be realised in manner provided by Section 145 of the Code.

16. Trial of suits by Registrar.

(1)Suits cognizable by the Registrar under Section 12, sub-sections (3) and (4) shall be tried by him and decrees passed therein shall be executed by him in like manner in all respects, as the Judge might try the suits, and execute the decrees respectively.(2)The Judge may transfer to his own file or to that of the Additional Judge, if an Additional Judge has been appointed, any suit or other proceeding pending on the file of the Registrar.

17. Admission, return and rejection of plaints by Registrar.

(1)When the Judge of a Court of Small Causes is absent, and an Additional Judge has not been appointed or, having been appointed is also absent, the Registrar may admit a plaint or return or reject a plaint for any reason for which the Judge might return or reject it.(2)The Judge may of his own motion or on the application of a party, return or reject a plaint which has been admitted by the Registrar, or admit a plain which has been returned or rejected by him:Provided that where a party applies for the return or rejection or the admission of a plaint under this sub-section, and his application is not made at the first sitting of the Judge after the day on which the Registrar admitted, or returned or rejected the plaint, the Judge shall dismiss the application unless the applicant satisfies him that there was sufficient cause for not making the application at that sitting.

18. Passing of decrees by Registrar on confession.

(1)If before the date appointed for the hearing of a suit, the defendant or his agent duly authorised in that behalf appears before the Registrar and admits the plaintiffs claim, the Registrar may, if the Judge is absent and an Additional Judge has not been appointed or, having been appointed, is also absent pass against the defendant, upon the admission, a decree which shall have the same effect, as a decree passed by the Judge.(2)Where a decree has been passed by the Registrar under subsection (1), the Judge may grant an application for review of judgment, and re-hear the suit, on the same conditions, on the same grounds and in the same manner as if the decree had been passed by himself.

19. Execution of decrees by Registrar.

(1)If the Judge is absent and an Additional Judge has not been appointed or, having been appointed, is also absent, the Registrar may, subject to any instructions which he may have received from the Judge or, with respect of decrees or orders made by an Additional Judge, from the Additional Judge, make any orders in respect of applications for the execution of decrees and orders made by the Court of which he is Registrar, or sent to that Court for execution, which the Judge might make under this Ordinance.(2)The Judge, in the case of any decree or order with respect to the execution of which the Registrar has made an order under sub- section (1), or the Additional Judge, in the case of any such decree or order which has been made by himself and with respect to which proceedings have not been taken by the Judge under this sub-section, may of his own motion or on application made by a party within fifteen days from the date of the order of the Registrar or of the execution of any process, issued in pursuance of that order, reverse, or modify the order.(3)The period of fifteen days mentioned [in sub-section (3)] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act No. 2 of 1957.] shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the [Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (Central Act IX of 1908)] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act No. 2 of 1957.] as though the application of the party were an application for review of judgment.

20. Adjournment of cases by chief ministerial officer.

- When the Judge of a Court of Small Causes is absent and in Additional Judge has not been appointed or having been appointed, is also absent, the Registrar or other chief ministerial officer of the Court may exercise, from time to time, the power which the Court possesses of adjourning the hearing of any suit or other proceedings, and fix a day for the further hearing thereof.

21. Return of complaints in suit involving questions of title.

(1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing portion of this Ordinance when the right of a plaintiff and the relief claimed by him in a Court of Small Causes depend upon the proof or disproof of a title to immovable property or other title which such a Court cannot finally determine, the Court may at any stage of the proceedings return the complaint to be presented to a Court having jurisdiction to determine the title. When a Court returns a complaint under sub-section (1), it shall comply with the provisions of Order VII, rule 10, of the Code and make such order with respect to costs as it deems just [and the Court shall, for the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (Central Act IX of 1908), be deemed to have been unable to entertain the suit by reason of a cause of a nature like to that of defect of jurisdiction.] [Added by Rajasthan Act 2 of 1957.]

22. Appeal from certain orders of Courts of Small Causes.

- Where an order specified in clause (ff) or (h) of sub-section (1) of Section 104 of the Code is made by a Court of Small Causes, an appeal therefrom shall lie to the District Court on any ground on which an appeal from such order would lie under that section.

23. Revision of decrees and orders of Courts of small Causes.

- The High Court for the purpose of satisfying itself that a decree or order made in any case decided by a Court of Small Causes was according to law, may call for the case and pass such order with respect thereto, as it thinks fit.

24. Application of Rajasthan Civil Courts Ordinance to Courts of Small Causes.

- The provisions of sections 26, 28, 29 and 30 of the Rajasthan Civil Courts Ordinance, 1950, shall apply to Courts of Small Causes constituted under this Ordinance.

25. Finality of decrees and orders.

- Save as provided by this Ordinance, a decree or order made under the foregoing provisions of this Ordinance by a Court of Small Causes shall be final.

Chapter V

Supplemental Provisions

26. Subordination of Courts of Small Causes.

(1) A Court of Small Causes shall be subject to the administrative control of the District Court and to the superintendence of the High Court and shall:-(a) keep such registers books and accounts as the High Court from time to time prescribed, and (b) comply with such requisitions, as may be made by the District Court, the High Court or the [State Government] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act No. 2 of 1957.] for records, returns and statements in such form and manner as the authority making the requisition directs. (2) The relation of the District Court to a Court of Small Causes with respect to administrative control, shall be the same as that of the District Court to a Civil Court of the lowest grade competent to try an original suit of the value of five thousand rupees in that portion of the territories administered by the [State Government] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act No. 2 of 1957.] in which the Court of Small Causes is established.

27. Seal.

- A Court of Small Causes use a seal of such form and dimensions as are prescribed by the [State Government] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act No. 2 of 1957.].

28. Abolition of Courts of Small Causes.

- The [State Government] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act No. 2 of 1957.] may, by order in writing abolish a Court of Small Causes.

29. Saving of power to appoint Judge of Courts of Small Causes to other office.

(1) Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed to prevent the appointment of a person who is a Judge or Additional Judge of a Court of Small Causes to be also a Judge of any other Civil Court or to be a Magistrate of any class or to hold any other public office. (2) When a Judge or Additional Judge is so appointed the ministerial Officers of his Court shall, subject to any rules which the [State Government] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act No. 2 of 1957.] may make in this behalf, be deemed to be ministerial officers appointed to aid him in the discharge of the duties of the other office.

30. Application of Ordinance to Courts invested with jurisdiction of Courts of Small Causes.

(1) So much of Chapters III and IV as relates to-(a) the nature of the suits cognizable by Court of Small Causes. (b) the exclusion of the jurisdiction of other Court in. (c) the practice and procedure of Court of Small Causes. (d) appeal from certain orders of these Courts and revision of cases decided by

them, and (e) the finality of their decrees and orders subject to such appeal and revision as are provided by this Ordinance, applies to Courts invested by or under any enactment for the time being in force with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes so far as regards the exercise of that jurisdiction by these Courts. (2) Nothing in sub-section (1) with respect to Courts invested with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes applies to suits instituted or proceedings commenced in these courts before the date on which they were invested with that jurisdiction.

31. Application of Ordinance and Code to Court so invested as to two Courts.

- A Court invested with the Jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes with respect to the exercise of that jurisdiction and the same Court with respect to the exercise of its jurisdiction in suits of a civil nature which are not cognizable by a Court of Small Causes, shall, for the purpose of this Ordinance and the Code be deemed to be different Courts.

32. Modification of Code as so applied.

- Notwithstanding anything in the last two foregoing sections:-(a) when in exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, a Court invested with that jurisdiction sends a decree for execution to itself as a Court having jurisdiction in suits of a civil nature which are not cognizable by a Court of Small Causes, or (b) when a Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction in suits of a civil nature which are not cognizable by a Court of Small Causes, sends a decree for execution to itself as a Court invested with jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, the documents mentioned in Order XXI, rule 6, of the Code shall not be sent with the decree unless in any case, the Court by order in writing requires them to be sent.

33. Continuance of proceedings of abolished Courts.

(1) Where a Court of Small Causes, or a Court invested with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, has from any cause, ceased to have jurisdiction with respect to any case, any proceeding in relation to the case, whether before or after decree, which, if the Court had not ceased to have jurisdiction might have been had therein, may be had in the Court which if the suit out of which the proceeding has arisen were about to be instituted, would have jurisdiction to try the suit. (2) Nothing in this section applies to cases for which special provision is made in the Code as extended to Courts of Small Causes or in any other enactment for the time being in force.

34.

[x x x] [Omitted by Rajasthan Act 2 of 1957.]

35. Publication of certain orders.

- All orders required by this Ordinance to be made in writing by the [State Government] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act No. 2 of 1957.] shall be published in the [Official Gazette]

[Substituted by Rajasthan Act No. 2 of 1957.]. The Schedule Suits excepted from the cognizance of a Court of Small Causes (See Section 13) (1) A suit concerning any Act done or purporting to be done by or by order of the [State Government] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act No. 2 of 1957.]; (2) a suit concerning an act purporting to be done by any person in pursuance of a judgment or order of a Court or of a judicial officer acting in the execution of his office; (3) a suit concerning an act or order purporting to be done or made by any other officer of the [State Government] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act No. 2 of 1957.] in his official capacity or by a Court of Wards, or by an officer of a Court of Wards in the execution of his office; (4) a suit for the possession of immovable property or for the recovery of an interest in such property; (5) a suit for the partition of immovable property; (6) a suit by a mortgagor of immovable property for the foreclosure of the mortgage or for the sale of the property or by a mortgagee of immovable property for the redemption of the mortgage; (7) a suit for the assessment, enhancement, abatement or apportionment of the rent of immovable property; (8) a suit for the recovery of rent, other than house rent unless the Judge of the Court of Small Causes has been expressly invested by the [State Government] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act No. 2 of 1957.] with authority to exercise jurisdiction with respect thereto; (9) a suit concerning the liability of land to be assessed to land revenue; (10) a suit to restrain waste; (11) a suit for the determination or enforcement of any other right to or interest in immovable property; (12) a suit for the possession of an hereditary office or of an interest in such an office including a suit to establish an exclusive or periodically recurring right to discharge the functions of an office; (13) a suit to enforce payment, of the allowance of fees respectively called 'malikana' and 'hakk' or of ceases or other dues when the ceases or dues are payable to a persons by reason of his interest in immovable property or in an hereditary office or in a shrine or other religious institution; (14) a suit to recovery from a person to whom compensation has been paid under the Rajasthan Land Acquisition Ordinance, 1950, the whole or any part of the compensation; (15) a suit for the specific performance or rescission of a contract; (16) a suit for the rectification or cancellation of an instrument; (17) a suit to obtain an injunction; (18) a suit relating to a trust including a suit to make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee, the loss occasioned by a breach of trust, and a suit by a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution; (19) a suit for a declaratory, decree, not being a suit instituted under rule 63 or rule 100 of Order XXI of the Code; (20) a suit instituted under rule 63 or rule 100 of Order XXI of the Code; (21) a suit to set aside an attachment by a Court or revenue authority, or a sale, mortgage, lease or other transfer by a Court, or a revenue authority or by a guardian; (22) a suit for property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane; (23) a suit to alter or set aside a decision, decree or order of a court or of a person acting in a judicial capacity; (24) a suit to contest an award; (25) a suit upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code or upon a judgment obtained in India; (26) a suit to compel a refund of assets improperly distributed under Section 73 of the Code; (27) a suit to compel a refund by a person to whom an executor or administrator has paid legacy or distributed assets; (28) a suit for a legacy or for the whole or a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for the whole or a share of the property of an intestate; (29) a suit-(a) for a dissolution of partnership or for the winding up of the business of a partnership after its dissolution; (b) for an account of partnership transaction; or (c) for a balance of partnership account unless the balance has been struck by the parties or their agents; (30) a suit for an account of property and for its due administration under decree; (31) any other suit for an account, including a suit by a mortgagor after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee, and a suit for the profits on immovable property belonging to the plaintiff which

have been wrongfully received by the defendant;(32)a suit for a general average loss or for salvage;(33)a suit for compensation in respect of collision between ships;(34)a suit on a policy of insurance or for the recovery of any premium paid under any such policy;(35)a suit for compensation-(a)for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong;(b)for wrongful arrest, restraint or confinement;(c)for malicious prosecution;(d)for libel;(e)for slander;(f)for adultery or seduction;(g)for breach of contract of betrothal or promise of marriage;(h)for inducing a person to break a contract made with the plaintiff;(i)for obstruction of an easement or diversion of a watercourse;(j)for an act which is, or, save here the provisions of Chapter IV of the Penal Code, would be an offence punishable under Chapter XVII of the said Code;(k)for illegal, improper or excessive distress, attachment or search, or for trespass committed in, or damage caused by, the illegal or improper execution of any distress, search or legal process;(l)for improper arrest under Chapter XXXIV of the Code or in respect of the issue of an injunction wrongfully obtained under Chapter XXXV of that Code; or(m)for injury to, the person in any case not specified in the foregoing sub-clause of this clause;(36)a suit by a Mohammadan for eligible (muajjal) or deferred (muajjal) dower;(37)a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, for the custody of a minor, or for a divorce;(38)a suit relating to maintenance;(39)a suit for arrears of land revenue, village expenses or other sums payable to the representative of a village community or to his heir or other successor in title;(40)a suit for profits payable by the representative of a village community or by his heir or other successor in title after payment of land revenue, village expenses and other sums;(41)a suit for contribution by a sharer in joint property in respect of a payment made by him of money due from a co-sharer, or by a manager of joint property, or a member of an undivided family in respect of a payment made by him on account of the property of family;(42)a suit by one of several joint mortgagors of immovable property for contribution in respect of money paid by him for the redemption of the mortgaged property;(43)a suit against the [State Government] [Substituted by Rajasthan Act No. 2 of 1957.] to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by a revenue authority on account of an arrear of land revenue or of a demand recoverable as an arrear of land revenue;(43-a) a suit to recover property obtained by an act which is, or, save for the provisions of Chapter IV of the Penal Code, would be, an offence punishable under Chapter XVII of the said Code;(44)a suit the cognizance whereof by a Court of Small Causes is barred by any enactment for the time being in force.

Notifications Under Rajasthan Small Cause Courts Ordinance

Section 24[Notification dated 19-4-1974, published in Rajasthan Gazette, part 1(b), dated 1-8-1974, pages 98-99]In supersession of Notification No. 1/Gen dated February 20, 1971 and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Rajasthan Civil Courts Ordinance, 1950, read with notification No. F. 1(1) JUDGE/52, dated March 3, 1952, the High Court confers with effect from 1-4-1974, on the following civil Judges and Additional Civil Judges by virtue of their office, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under the Rajasthan Small Cause Courts Ordinance, 1950, for the trial of suit cognizable by such courts upto the value of two hundred and fifty rupees, to be exercised within the local limits specified against each:-

S. No.	Name	Local limits
1.	Civil Judge, Alwar	Municipal limits of Alwar
2.	Civil Judge, Banswada	Municipal limits of Banswada
3.	Civil Judge, Barmer	Municipal limits of Barmer

4.	Civil Judge, Bharatpur	Municipal limits of Bharatpur
5.	Civil Judge, Bhilwada	Municipal limits of Bhilwada
6.	Civil Judge, Bikaner	Municipal limits of Bikaner
7.	Civil Judge, Bundi	Municipal limits of Bundi
8.	Civil Judge, Chittorgarh	Municipal limits of Chittorgarh
9.	Civil Judge, Churu	Municipal limits of Churu
10.	Civil Judge, Dungarpur	Municipal limits of Dungarpur
11.	Civil Judge, Ganganagar	Municipal limits of Ganganagar
12.	Civil Judge, Jaisalmer	Municipal limits of Jaisalmer
13.	Civil Judge, Jalor	Municipal limits of Jalor
14.	Civil Judge, Jhalawar	Municipal limits of Jhalawar
15.	Civil Judge, Jhunjhunu	Municipal limits of Jhunjhunu
16.	Civil Judge, Kota	Municipal limits of Kota
17.	Civil Judge, Nagor	Municipal limits of Nagor
18.	Civil Judge, Pali	Municipal limits of Pali
19.	Civil Judge, Sawai Madhopur	Municipal limits of Sawai Madhopur
20.	Civil Judge, Sikar	Municipal limits of Sikar
21.	Civil Judge, Sirohi	Municipal limits of Sirohi
22.	Civil Judge, Tonk	Municipal limits of Tonk
23.	Additional Civil Judge, Balotara	Municipal limits of Balotara
24.	Additional Civil Judge, Ganganagar at Hanumangarh	Municipal limits of Hanumangarh
25.	Additional Civil Judge, Merta	Municipal limits of Merta
26.	Additional Civil Judge, Partapgarh	Municipal limits of Partapgarh

[Notification dated 7-4-1977, published in Rajasthan Gazette, part 1-B, dated 5-5- 1977, page 52] In partial modification of Notification dated February 20, 1971 and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Rajasthan Civil Courts Ordinance, 1950 read with Notification dated March 3, 1952, the High Court confers on the following Munsifs, by virtue of their office, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under the Rajasthan Small Cause Court Ordinance, 1950, for the trial of suit cognizable by such courts upto rupees one hundred in value, to be exercised within the local limits specified against each of them: -

(1) BALOTRA
JUDGESHIP

1.	Munsif, Balotra	Territorial limits of his jurisdiction
2.	Munsif, Barmer	Territorial limits of his jurisdiction excluding Municipallimits of Barmer
3.	Munsif, Jalor	Territorial limits of his jurisdiction excluding Municipallimits of Jalore

(2) BANSWADA
JUDGESHIP

1.	Munsif, Banswada	Territorial limits of his jurisdiction excluding Municipallimits of Banswada
2.	Munsif, Dungarpur	Territorial limits of his jurisdiction excluding Municipallimits of Dungarpur
(3) BHARATPUR JUDGESHIP		
1.	Munsif, Bari	Territorial limits of his jurisdiction
2.	Munsif, Weir	Territorial limits of his jurisdiction
3.	Munsif, Sawai Madhopur	Territorial limits of his jurisdiction excluding Municipallimits of Sawai Madhopur
(4) BHILWARA JUDGESHIP		
1.	Munsif, Jahazpur	Territorial limits of his jurisdiction
(5) BIKANER JUDGESHIP		
1.	Munsif, Sardar Sahar	Territorial limits of his jurisdiction
2.	Munsif, Churu	Territorial limits of his jurisdiction excluding Municipallimits of Churu
(6) GANGANAGAR JUDGESHIP		
1.	Munsif, Hanumangarh	Territorial limits of his jurisdiction
2.	Munsif, Nohar	Territorial limits of his jurisdiction
(7) JAIPUR CITY JUDGESHIP		
1.	Munsif, Tonk	Territorial limits of his jurisdiction excluding Municipallimits of Tonk
(8) JHUNJHUNU JUDGESHIP		
1.	Munsif, Sikar	Territorial limits of his jurisdiction excluding Municipallimits of Sikar
2.	Munsif, Shri Madhopur	Territorial limits of his jurisdiction
(9) KOTA JUDGESHIP		
1.	Munsif, Bundi	Territorial limits of his jurisdiction excluding Municipallimits of Bundi
2.	Munsif, Jhalawar	Territorial limits of his jurisdiction excluding Municipallimits of Jhalawar

(10) MERTA
JUDGESHIP

- | | | |
|----|---------------|---|
| 1. | Munsif, Merta | Territorial limits of his jurisdiction |
| 2. | Munsif, Nagor | Territorial limits of his jurisdiction excluding Municipallimits of Nagor |

(11) PARTAPGARH
JUDGESHIP

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|
| 1. | Munsif, Partapgarh | Territorial limits of his jurisdiction |
| 2. | Munsif, Chittorgarh | Territorial limits of his jurisdiction excluding Municipallimits of Chittorgarh. |

[Notification dated 27-6-1989, published in Rajasthan Gazette part 1-B, dated 27-7-1989, page 199]The High Court in exercise of powers conferred by Section 24 of the Civil Courts Ordinance, 1950, has conferred powers of Small Cause Court under Rajasthan Small Cause Courts Ordinance to exercise powers in suits of the maximum value of Five Hundred within the area of their jurisdiction,-

- | S.No. | Name of Court | Area of jurisdiction |
|-------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Civil Judge, Kotputli | Kotputli Sub-Division; |
| 2. | Civil Judge, Bayana | Bayana Sub-Division; |
| 3. | Civil Judge, Hindaun | Hindaun Sub-Division; |
| 4. | Civil Judge, Khetadi | Khetadi Sub-Division. |