

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, when the Tribunal has jurisdiction to entertain and decide appeals from, and revise decisions and orders, of, any person, officer or authority in any matter aforesaid, no other person, officer or authority shall have jurisdiction to entertain and decide appeals from and revise decisions or orders of, such person, officer or authority in that matter.

(6) Every appeal or application for revision made under this section shall be filed within a period of sixty days from the day of the order or decision of the Collector. The provisions of sections 4, 5, 12 and 14 of the Limitation Act, 1963, shall apply to the filing of such appeal or application for revision.

36 of
1963.

Jurisdiction
barred in
certain
cases.

316. (1) The Tribunal shall have no jurisdiction in any matter which is sub-judice in a Court of law.

(2) The Tribunal shall also have no jurisdiction in respect of a matter which in its opinion involves a question as to the validity of any Act, Ordinance or Regulation, or any provision contained in an Act, Ordinance or Regulation, the determination of the invalidity of which in its opinion is necessary to the disposal of that matter.

Explanation.—In this section, “Regulation” means any Regulation of the Bombay Code or Regulation as defined in the General Clauses Act, 1897, or in a General Clauses Act in force in any part of the State.

X of
1897.

Powers of
Tribunal
under other
laws not
affected.

317. Nothing contained in this Chapter shall affect any powers or functions of the Tribunal conferred on it, or which may be conferred on it, by or under any other law for the time being in force to entertain and decide any appeals, applications for revision, or other proceedings.

Tribunal to
have power
of civil court.

318. (1) In exercising the jurisdiction conferred upon it by or under this Chapter, the Tribunal shall have all the powers of a civil court, for the purpose of taking evidence on oath, affirmation or affidavit, or summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, of compelling discovery and the production of documents and material objects, requisitioning any public record or any copy thereof from any Court or office, issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents, and for such other purpose as may be prescribed ; and the Tribunal shall be deemed to be a civil court for all the purposes of sections 195, 345 and 346 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and its proceedings shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of sections 193, 219 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code.

2 of
1974.
45 of
1860.

(2) In the case of any affidavit to be filed, any officer appointed by the Tribunal in this behalf may administer the oath to the deponent.

Practice and
procedure.

319. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Chapter and with the previous approval of the State Government, the President may make regulations for regulating the practice and procedure of the Tribunal, including the award of costs by the Tribunal, the levy of any process fee (including provisions for recovery thereof in the form of court-fee stamps), the right of audience before the Tribunal, the sittings of the members either singly, or in benches constituted by the President (or such member as is authorised by him from amongst the members of the Tribunal), the disposal by the Tribunal, or a bench thereof, of any proceedings before it notwithstanding that in the course thereof there has been a change in the persons sitting as members of the Tribunal or bench ; and generally for the