

(iii) for sub-section (4), substitute “(4) subject to the control of the Director General of Prosecution, the Deputy Director shall be subordinate to and under the Control of a Joint Director.”

(iv) substitute sub-section (5),—

“Every Public Prosecutor, Additional Public Prosecutor and Special Public Prosecutor appointed by the Government of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir under subsection (1), or the case may be under sub-section (8) of section 24 to conduct cases in the High Court shall be subordinate to the Advocate General.”;

(v) for sub-section (7), substitute—

“(7) The powers and functions of the Director General of Prosecution and other officers of the prosecution cadre shall be such as may be provided by the rules”.

[*vide the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization (Adaptation of Central Laws) Order, 2020, vide notification No. S.O. 1123(E) dated (18-3-2020).*]

### CHAPTER III

#### POWER OF COURTS

**26. Courts by which offences are triable.**—Subject to the other provisions of this Code,—

(a) any offence under the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) may be tried by—

(i) the High Court, or

(ii) the Court of Session, or

(iii) any other Court by which such offence is shown in the First Schedule to be triable:

<sup>1</sup>[Provided that any <sup>2</sup>[offence under section 376, <sup>3</sup>[section 376A, section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, 376DB] or section 376E of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860)] shall be tried as far as practicable by a Court presided over by a woman.]

(b) any offence under any other law shall, when any Court is mentioned in this behalf in such law, be tried by such Court and when no Court is so mentioned, may be tried by—

(i) the High Court, or

(ii) any other Court by which such offence is shown in the First Schedule to be triable.

**27. Jurisdiction in the case of juveniles.**—Any offence not punishable with death or imprisonment for life, committed by any person who at the date when he appears or is brought before the Court is under the age of sixteen years, may be tried by the Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate, or by any Court specially empowered under the Children Act, 1960 (60 of 1960), or any other law for the time being in force providing for the treatment, training and rehabilitation of youthful offenders.

**28. Sentences which High Courts and Sessions Judges may pass.**—(1) A High Court may pass any sentence authorised by law.

(2) A Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law; but any sentence of death passed by any such Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court.

(3) An Assistant Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law except a sentence of death or of imprisonment for life or of imprisonment for a term exceeding ten years.

**29. Sentences which Magistrates may pass.**—(1) The Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass any sentence authorised by law except a sentence of death or of imprisonment for life or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.

(2) The Court of a Magistrate of the first class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not

1. Ins. by Act 5 of 2009, s. 4 (w.e.f. 31-12-2009).

2. Subs. by Act 13 of 2013, s. 11, for “offence under section 376 and sections 376A to 376D of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860)” (w.e.f. 3-2-2013).

3. Subs. by Act 22 of 2019, s. 10, for “section 376A, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D” (w.e.f. 21-4-2018).