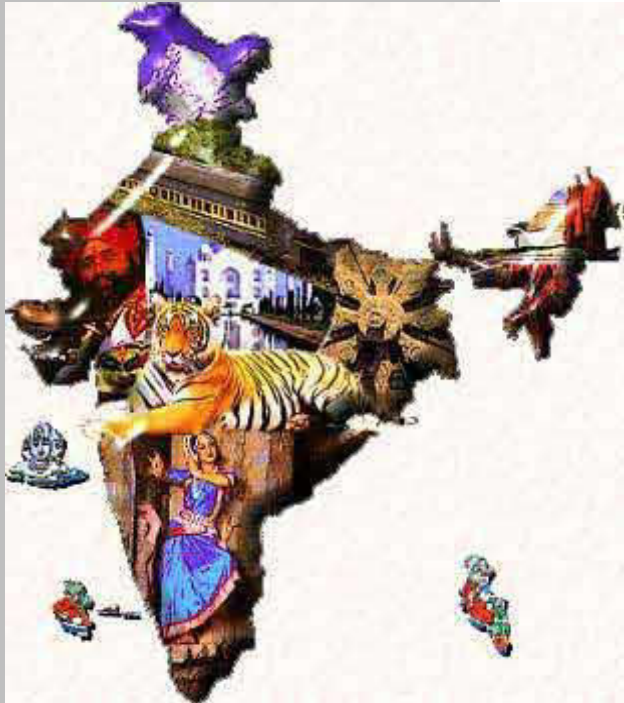




# RESOURCE WORLD

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE



**FREE**

# Courts in India

Book for Various Competitive Exams

(Like KPSC technical Post C, KSRTC, PDO, RRB, SSC, FDAA, SDAA, PSI, PC, CET, etc..)





[www.amkresourceinfo.com](http://www.amkresourceinfo.com)



## Courts in India

### INDIAN COURTS AND ITS JURISDICTION

In India, justice is delivered through court of law. The Indian Constitution outlines the setup of Indian courts to administer the functioning of the laws within the country. Indian judicial system has different types of courts. The types of courts in India are given below:

#### Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of India is the highest or the apex judicial forum and final court of appeal as established by Part V, Chapter IV of the Constitution of India. It is located in Delhi, with no other benches in any part of the country. It is presided by the Chief Justice of India.

Primarily, the Supreme Court is the court of appellate jurisdiction (Article 132 to 136). In case of violation of Fundamental Rights granted under the Constitution of India, a Writ petition (Article 32 (2)) can be filed in the Supreme Court of India. In addition, Supreme Court has Original Jurisdiction and advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (Article 143). The Supreme Court and High Courts also enjoy the power of judicial review.

#### High Court.

The High Court are the highest courts at the States and Union Territories level. The High Court is bound by the judgements and orders of the Supreme Court of India by precedence. There are 24 High Courts in different states of India. Additionally, the High Courts have different division benches in different parts of the respective states for speedier cheaper and effective dispensing of justice.

Principally, the High Court also enjoy the appellate jurisdiction (Article 225), correspondingly High Courts at Calcutta, Mumbai, Delhi and Chennai also enjoy original jurisdiction (Article 225). In case of violation of Fundamental Rights and 'for any other

purpose' found in Article 226, an aggrieved party can approach the High Court by filing a Writ Petition.

### **Various Tribunals and Appellate Boards.**

The Indian Judicial System also consist of many Tribunals and Appellate Boards constituted for a specific purpose. The power, jurisdiction and procedure of these forums is genrally governed by the the Stautes constituting them. Intellectual Property Appellate Board ("IPAB") is one of the most prominent among these forums and it enjoys appellate as well as original jurisdiction in IP matters.

### **District and Session Courts.**

Depending upon the population and the number of cases, every district in India has its own District and Sessions Court. The District and Sessions Courts are under the direct control of the High Court of the state in which the district belongs.

Generally, each state is divided into judicial districts presided over by a 'District and Sessions Judge'. He is known as a District Judge when he presides over a civil case, and a Sessions Judge when he presides over a criminal case. He is the highest judicial authority at district level. Constitution of courts below this level varies from state to state.

### **Subordinate courts**

Subordinate courts are also known as village courts, Lok Adalat (people's court) or Nyaya panchayat (justice of the villages), compose a system of alternative dispute resolution. They were recognized through the 1888 Madras Village Court Act, then developed (after 1935) in various provinces and (after 1947) Indian states. The model from the Gujarat State (with a judge and two assessors) was used from the 1970s onwards. In 1984 the Law Commission recommended to create Nyaya Panchayats in rural areas with laymen ("having educational attainments").The 2008 Gram Nyayalayas Act had foreseen 5,000 mobile courts in the country for judging petty civil (property cases) and criminal (up to 2 years of prison) cases. However, the Act has not been enforced properly, with only 151 functional Gram Nyayalayas in the country (as of May 2012) against a target of 5000 such courts. The major reasons behind the non-enforcement includes financial constraints, reluctance of lawyers, police and other government office

The **Indian Judiciary** administers a *common law system* of legal jurisdiction, in which customs, precedents and legislation, all codify the law of the land. It has in fact, inherited the legacy of the legal system established by the then colonial powers and the princely states since the mid-19th century, and has partly retained characteristics of practices from the ancient and medieval times.

There are various levels of judiciary in India – different types of courts, each with varying powers depending on the tier and jurisdiction bestowed upon them. They form a strict hierarchy of importance, in line with the order of the courts in which they sit, with the Supreme Court of India at the top, followed by High Courts of respective states with district judges sitting in District Courts and Magistrates of Second Class and Civil Judge (Junior Division) at the bottom.

Class	Rank
Chief Justice Of High Court	First
Additional Justice/Registrar General	Second
Subordinate Justice	Third
District Judge	Fourth
Additional District Judge	Fifth
Special Judge	Sixth
Session/Criminal Judge	Seventh
Sub -Divisional Magistrate	Eighth
Chief Judicial Magistrate	Ninth
Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate	Tenth
Civil Judge (Senior Division)	Eleventh
Secretary Magistrate	Twelfth
Judicial Magistrate	Thirteenth
Judge (Junior Division)	Fourteenth

### High courts

The Madras High Court in Chennai, Bombay High Court in Mumbai, Calcutta High Court in Kolkata and Allahabad High Court in Allahabad are the oldest four high courts in India.

The following are the 24 high courts in India sorted by name, year established, Act by which it was established, jurisdiction, principal seat (headquarters), permanent benches (subordinate to the principal seat), circuit benches (functional a few days in a month/year).

the maximum number of judges sanctioned and the presiding chief justice of the high court.

Court name	Established	Jurisdiction	Principal seat	Judges
Allahabad High Court	11 June 1866	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	109
Bombay High Court	14 August 1862	Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Maharashtra	Mumbai	73
Calcutta High Court	2 July 1862	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal	Kolkata	33
Chhattisgarh High Court	1 November 2000	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	12
Delhi High Court	31 October 1966	National Capital Territory of Delhi	New Delhi	37
Gauhati High Court	1 March 1948	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland	Guwahati	18
Gujarat High Court	1 May 1960	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	31
High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad	5 July 1954	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana	Hyderabad	31
Himachal Pradesh High Court	1971	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	08
Jammu and Kashmir High Court	28 August 1928	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar/Jammu	11
Jharkhand High Court	15 November 2000	Jharkhand	Ranchi	14
Karnataka High Court	1884	Karnataka	Bangalore	25
Kerala High Court	1956	Kerala, Lakshadweep	Kochi	37
Madhya Pradesh High Court	2 January 1936	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	34



Madras High Court	15 August 1862	Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu	Chennai	60
Manipur High Court	25 March 2013	Manipur	Imphal	02
Meghalaya High Court	23 March 2013	Meghalaya	Shillong	02
Odisha High Court	3 April 1948	Odisha	Cuttack	17
Patna High Court	2 September 1916	Bihar	Patna	33
Punjab and Haryana High Court	15 August 1947	Chandigarh, Haryana, Punjab	Chandigarh	50
Rajasthan High Court	21 June 1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	35
Sikkim High Court	16 May 1975	Sikkim	Gangtok	03
Tripura High Court	26 March 2013	Tripura	Agartala	02
Uttarakhand High Court	9 November 2000	Uttarakhand	Nainital	10

**High courts by states/union territories**

State or UT	High Court	Principal seat
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Calcutta High Court	Kolkata
Arunachal Pradesh	Gauhati High Court	—
Andhra Pradesh	High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad	Hyderabad
Assam	Gauhati High Court	Guwahati
Bihar	Patna High Court	Patna
Chandigarh	Punjab and Haryana High Court	Chandigarh
Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh High Court	Bilaspur
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Bombay High Court	Mumbai
Daman and Diu	Bombay High Court	Mumbai
National Capital Territory of	Delhi High Court	New Delhi

Delhi		
Goa	Bombay High Court	—
Gujarat	Gujarat High Court	Ahmedabad
Haryana	Punjab and Haryana High Court	Chandigarh
Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh High Court	Shimla
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir High Court	Srinagar/Jammu <sup>[c]</sup>
Jharkhand	Jharkhand High Court	Ranchi
Karnataka	Karnataka High Court	Bengaluru
Kerala	Kerala High Court	Ernakulam
Lakshadweep	Kerala High Court	Ernakulam
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh High Court	Jabalpur
Maharashtra	Bombay High Court	Mumbai
Manipur	Manipur High Court	Imphal
Meghalaya	Meghalaya High Court	Shillong
Mizoram	Gauhati High Court	—
Nagaland	Gauhati High Court	—
Odisha	Odisha High Court	Cuttack
Puducherry	Madras High Court	Chennai
Punjab	Punjab and Haryana High Court	Chandigarh
Rajasthan	Rajasthan High Court	Jodhpur
Sikkim	Sikkim High Court	Gangtok
Tamil Nadu	Madras High Court	Chennai
Telangana	High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad	Hyderabad
Tripura	Tripura High Court	Agartala
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad High Court	Allahabad
Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand High Court	Nainital
West Bengal	Calcutta High Court	Kolkata

**High Courts with jurisdiction in more than 1 state/UT**

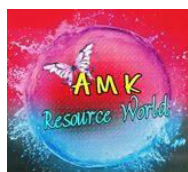
High Court	Jurisdiction
Guwahati	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram
Bombay	Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu
Calcutta	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Kerala	Kerala, Lakshadweep
Madras	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry
Punjab and Haryana	Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh

**High Courts not in State Capitals**

High Court	Location
Chattisgarh	Bilaspur
Gujarat	Ahmedabad
Kerala	Kochi
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
Odisha	Cuttack
Rajasthan	Jodhpur
Uttarakhand	Nainital
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad

**Union Territories – High Courts**

Union Territory	High Court
Andaman and Nicobar islands	Calcutta High Court
Lakshadweep	Kerala High Court
Puducherry	Madras High Court
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Bombay High Court
Daman and Diu	Bombay High Court
Chandigarh	Punjab and Haryana High Court
Delhi	Delhi High Court

**Visit our Website**

[www.amkresourceinfo.com](http://www.amkresourceinfo.com)



-----JOIN US by CLICK here-----



**Important Links in our Website**

**A M K – Free E Resources**

<http://amkresourceinfo.com/free-e-resources/>

Daily Newspapers : <http://amkresourceinfo.com/daily-newspapers/>

Job Notifications : <http://amkresourceinfo.com/job-notifications/>

E Books : <http://amkresourceinfo.com/e-books-2/>

E Magazines : <http://amkresourceinfo.com/e-magazines-2/>

Online Buy Books : <http://amkresourceinfo.com/online-buy-books/>

RRB – Group D : <http://amkresourceinfo.com/rrb-group-d/>

And many more...

**Keep visiting for more updates**

**"Your Success, Our Motto"**