





# WBCS 2022



**POLITY**

# SUPREME COURT

**ARE THEY REALLY POWERFUL?**

**PART-2**



**LIVE**

**12:30 PM**



**28 APRIL 2022**

## **Advisory Jurisdiction – 1 Art. 143**

**President may refer to Supreme Court for opinion.**

**Question of Law or Fact: Which has arisen or likely to arise And of great public importance.**

**Court may after 'Hearing' report to the President.**

**Court Shall after 'Hearing' report Judges to hear: Minimum 5**

**No litigation – Opinion not binding on the Govt.**

## **Review**

**To review any judgment pronounced or order made**

**Subject to Law passed by Parliament**

**When?**

**Discovery of new important matters of evidence.**

**Mistake or error on the face of the record.**

**Any other sufficient reason.**

**Review is exceptional phenomenon Only where a grave and glaring error.**

## Appellate Jurisdiction – Civil

- From Judgment, Final Order, Decree, Sentence of High Court Constitutional Question involved:
- Substantial question of Law as to the Interpretation of the Constitution
- And
- Certificate of the High Court
- No Constitutional Question involved:
- Substantial Question of Law of general importance
- And
- In the opinion of the High Court the said question needs to be decided by the Supreme Court
- And
- Certificate of the High Court

# High Court

## Article - 214

- There can be a common High Court between one or more than one state or between one state and Union Territory.
- There are total **25 High Courts** in India at present.
- A High Court has one Chief Justice and other Judges.
- Judges are **appointed** by the **President**.

# Qualifications

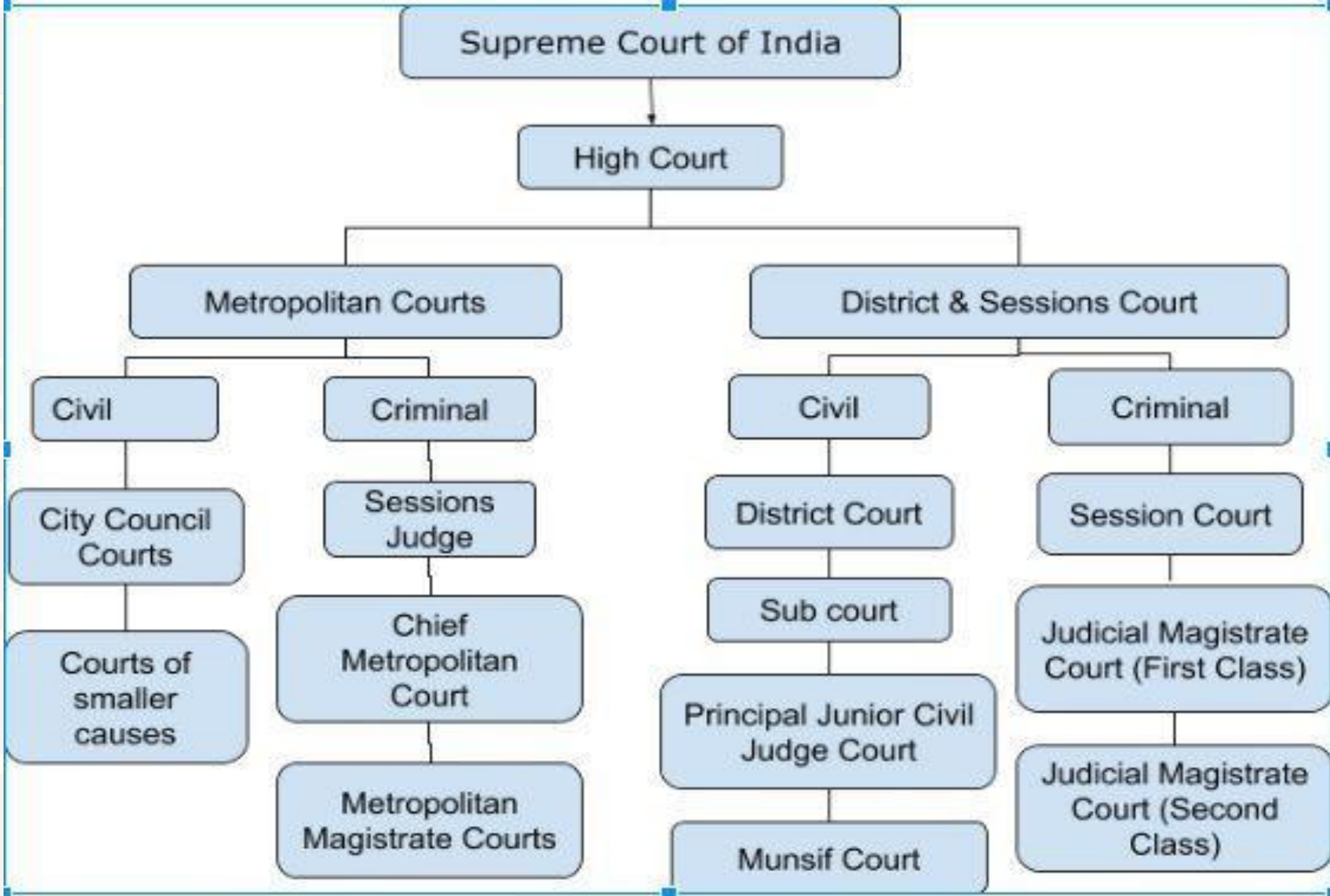
1. He must be a citizen of India.
2. He must have held any judicial post for at least 10 years, or
3. He must have acted as an advocate for at least 10 years.
  - A judge is appointed for 62 years of age.
  - A judge is removed by the President, but to remove a judge same process is applied as to remove a Supreme Court judge.



## District / Subordinate courts

The District Courts of India are established by the State governments of India for every district or for one or more districts together taking into account the number of cases and population distribution in the district. They administer justice in India at a district level. These courts are under administrative control of the High Court of the State to which the district concerned belongs. The decisions of District court are subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the concerned High Court.





**The district court is presided over by one District Judge appointed by the Governor with the consultation of High Court. In addition to the district judge there may be a number of Additional District Judges and Assistant District Judges depending on the workload. The Additional District Judge and the court presiding have equivalent jurisdiction as the District Judge and his district court. The district judge is also called a "Metropolitan session judge" when he is presiding over a district court in a city which is designated a "Metropolitan area" by the state government.**

**The district court has appellate jurisdiction over all subordinate courts situated in the district on both civil and criminal matters. Subordinate courts, on the civil side (in ascending order) are, Junior Civil Judge Court, Principal Junior Civil Judge Court, Senior Civil Judge Court (also called sub-court). Subordinate courts, on the criminal side (in ascending order) are, Second Class Judicial Magistrate Court, First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Chief Judicial Magistrate Court. In addition 'Family Courts' are established to deal with matrimonial disputes alone.**

## Village courts / Panchayat / Rural Court

Village courts, [Lok Adalat](#) (people's court) or [Nyaya panchayat](#) (justice of the villages), compose a system of [alternative dispute resolution](#).<sup>[18]</sup> They were recognized through the 1888 [Madras Village Court Act](#), then developed (after 1935) in various provinces and (after 1947) Indian states.<sup>[18]</sup> The model from the Gujarat State (with a judge and two assessors) was used from the 1970s onwards.





# WBCS BATCH 2022



SUMANA MAHENDRAS  
(GS)



ANURAG MAHENDRAS  
(GA/GS)



BORNON MAHENDRAS  
(GA/GS)



SHIRSITA MAHENDRAS  
(GA/GS)



VISHAL MAHENDRAS  
(MATHS)



AYAN MAHENDRAS  
(GS)



SRAYA MAHENDRAS  
(ENGLISH)



NITESH MAHENDRAS  
(REASONING)



MONDAY TO FRIDAY - 11:30 AM TO 1:30 PM

# W.B.C.S - YouTube schedule for 5-days

TIMING	DAYS				
	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
11:30	ECO	CA	ECO	POL	BEN
12:00	REAS	SCI	POL	SCI	REAS
12:30	ENG	MATHS	ENG	MATHS	ENG
13:00	GEO	HIS	GEO	HIS	HIS

# UPCOMING BATCH

## West Bengal Audit and Accounts Services

- SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON ACCONTANCY
- MATHS BASED ON STATICS
- MANY MORE.....



# WBCS BATCH 2022



**WBCS OFFLINE BATCH STARTS FORM**

**26<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY**

**TIMING - 1:30-5:30PM**

**BOOK YOUR SEAT NOW**

**9230141497/8017652045/6386903177/6291322109**

