



An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

INDIAN POLITY BY- SUJEET BAJPAI SIR



Question No: 1

No veto power



SAFALTA CLASS™
An Initiative by अमर उजाला

Whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not is certified by the _____ and his decision is conclusive.

Art

धन विधेयक पर अंतिम निर्णय किसका होता है ?

Veto = III

(a) President

(b) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

✓ ~~(c) Speaker of Lok Sabha~~

(d) Chairman of Public Accounts Committee

Question No: 2

Consider the following two statements A and B about the 'Question Hour Session of the Parliament and choose the correct answer:

A. The members of Parliament seek information about the working of the government.

~~B.~~ It is a mechanism through which the executive controls the legislature.

Question No: 3

संसद के 'प्रश्नकाल सत्र' के सम्बन्ध में A और B दोनों कथनों पर विचार कीजिए और निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में सही सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए:

- ✓ A. सांसद सरकार के कामकाज के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करते हैं।
- ✗ B. यह एक ऐसी व्यवस्था है जिसमें कार्यकारिणी विधायिका को नियंत्रित करती है

Question No: 3

The Rajya Sabha can have at most

- (a) 225 members
- (b) 235 members
- (c) 245 members
- (d) 260 members

← Present

Max = 250

Question No: 4

Which one of the following statements is not true about the Parliament of India?

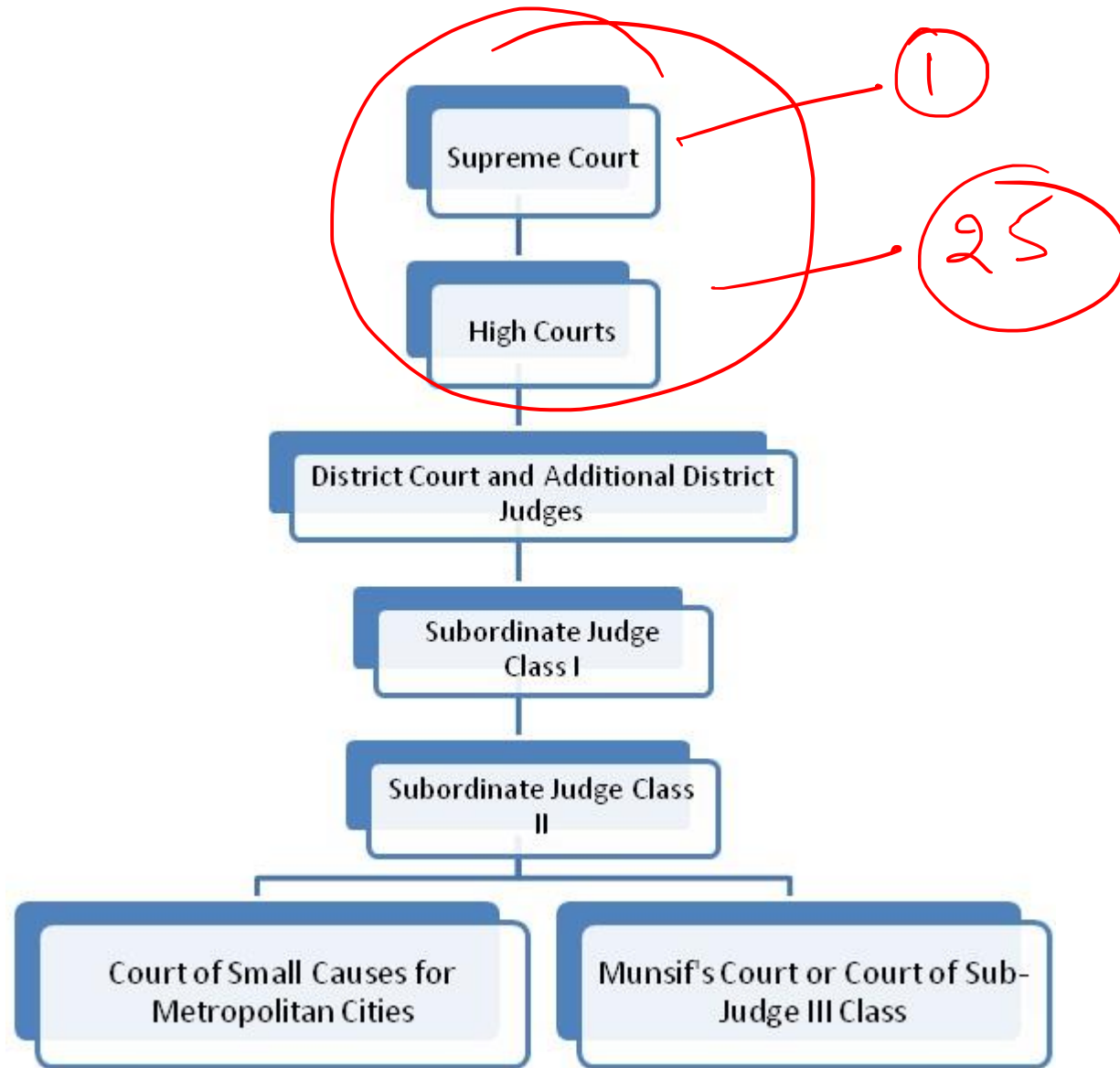
- ~~(a)~~ The Parliament in our system has immense powers because it is the representative of the people.
- ~~(b)~~ In the matters dealing with finances, the government does not require Parliament's approval.
- ~~(c)~~ The Parliament while in session, begins with a question hour.
- ~~(d)~~ The Parliament consists of the President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.

Question No: 5

Federalism refers to :

- ☒ (a) existence of more than one level of government in the country
- (b) Federation of States to run the country
- (c) only the Central Government has the right to make laws
- (d) Judiciary is the highest authority in the country





Fed. Court

← Fed. 2nd

Supreme Court

1773 = Reg. Act

Cal. h S.C.
(1774) ↑

Eliza Empey

CS



The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on January 28, 1950.

It succeeded the Federal Court of India, established under the Government of India Act of 1935.

However, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is greater than that of its predecessor.

This is because, the Supreme Court has replaced the British Privy Council as the highest court of appeal.

भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का उद्घाटन 28 जनवरी, 1950 को किया गया था।

यह भारत के संघीय न्यायालय, 1935 के भारत सरकार अधिनियम के तहत स्थापित सफल रहा।

हालांकि, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का क्षेत्राधिकार अपने पूर्ववर्ती की तुलना में अधिक है। इसकी वजह यह है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ब्रिटिश प्रिवी काउंसिल को सर्वोच्च अपील अदालत के रूप में बदल दिया है ।

✓ 124.	Establishment and Constitution of Supreme Court
X 124A.	National Judicial Appointments Commission
124B.	Functions of Commission
124C.	Power of Parliament to make law
125.	Salaries, etc., of Judges
126.	Appointment of <u>acting</u> Chief Justice
127.	Appointment of <i>ad hoc</i> Judges
128.	Attendance of retired Judges at sittings of the Supreme Court

Repeal
(del)

129.	Supreme Court to be a court of record
130.	Seat of Supreme Court
131.	Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
131A.	Exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in regard to questions as to constitutional validity of Central Laws (Repealed)
132.	Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in certain cases
133.	Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in regard to civil matters

+ Contempt of Court

134.	Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in regard to criminal matters
134A.	Certificate for appeal to the Supreme Court
135.	Jurisdiction and powers of the Federal Court under existing law to be exercisable by the Supreme Court
136.	Special leave to appeal by the Supreme Court
137.	Review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court
138.	Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

~~SLP~~ - SLP

139.	Conferment on the Supreme Court of powers to issue certain writs
139A.	Transfer of certain cases
140.	Ancillary powers of Supreme Court
141.	Law declared by Supreme Court to be binding on all courts
142.	Enforcement of decrees and orders of Supreme Court and orders as to discovery, etc.
143.	Power of President to consult Supreme Court

144.	Civil and judicial authorities to act in aid of the Supreme Court
144A.	Special provisions as to disposal of questions relating to constitutional validity of laws (Repealed)
145.	Rules of court, etc.
146.	Officers and servants and the expenses of the Supreme Court
147.	Interpretation

Federal Court
↓
1st
ICES
↓
Mr. Gwyer

$$34 \Rightarrow \underline{1} + \underline{33}$$

- There are ~~currently~~ 32 judges (including the Chief Justice of India) and maximum possible strength is **34**.

Present
(Sept - 2020)

- Originally, the strength of the Supreme Court was fixed at **eight** (one chief justice and seven other judges).

Ist \Rightarrow $\frac{CJI \Rightarrow}{[H.J.]}$ Cania

$$\underline{1} + \underline{7}$$



NJAC

max - Jud.

Appointment of Judges

The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the president.

The chief justice is appointed by the president after consultation with such judges of the Supreme Court and high courts as he deems necessary.

Basic str.

$$1 + 3 = 4$$

$$(\text{Chief Justice} + 3 \text{ Judges}) = 4$$

न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति

सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति द्वारा की जाती है।

मुख्य न्यायाधीश की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति द्वारा उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों के ऐसे न्यायाधीशों के साथ परामर्श के बाद की जाती है जैसा कि वह आवश्यक समझे ।

The other judges are appointed by president after consultation with the chief justice and such other judges of the Supreme Court and the high courts as he deems necessary.

अन्य न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति द्वारा मुख्य न्यायाधीश और उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों के ऐसे अन्य न्यायाधीशों के साथ परामर्श के बाद की जाती है जैसा कि वह आवश्यक समझे ।

The consultation with the chief justice is obligatory in the case of appointment of a judge other than Chief justice.

Controversy over Consultation The Supreme Court has given different interpretation of the word 'consultation' in the above provision.

In the **First Judges case (1982)**, the Court held that consultation does not mean concurrence and it only implies exchange of views.

मुख्य न्यायाधीश के अलावा अन्य न्यायाधीश की नियुक्ति के मामले में मुख्य न्यायाधीश के साथ परामर्श वाजिब है।

परामर्श पर विवाद उच्चतम न्यायालय ने उपर्युक्त प्रावधान में परामर्श शब्द की अलग-अलग व्याख्या की है।

पहले न्यायाधीशों के मामले (1982) में न्यायालय ने कहा कि परामर्श का अर्थ सहमति नहीं है और इसका तात्पर्य केवल विचारों के आदान-प्रदान से है।

But, in the **Second Judges case (1993)**, the Court reversed its earlier ruling and changed the meaning of the word consultation to concurrence.

Hence, it ruled that the advice tendered by the Chief Justice of India is binding on the President in the matters of appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court.

लेकिन, दूसरे न्यायाधीशों के मामले (1993) में न्यायालय ने अपने पहले के फैसले को उलट दिया और सहमति के लिए परामर्श शब्द का अर्थ बदल दिया।

इसलिए, इसने यह व्यवस्था दी कि भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश द्वारा दी गई सलाह उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति के मामलों में राष्ट्रपति के लिए बाध्यकारी है ।

But, the Chief Justice would tender his advice on the matter after consulting two of his seniormost colleagues.

Similarly, in the Third Judges case (1998), the Court opined that the consultation process to be adopted by the Chief justice of India requires ‘consultation of plurality judges’.

लेकिन, मुख्य न्यायाधीश अपने दो वरिष्ठतम सहयोगियों से परामर्श करने के बाद इस मामले पर अपनी सलाह देंगे ।

इसी प्रकार, तृतीय न्यायाधीशों के मामले (1998) में न्यायालय ने यह राय दी कि भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली परामर्श प्रक्रिया में बहुलता न्यायाधीशों के परामर्श की आवश्यकता है।

The sole opinion of the chief justice of India does not constitute the consultation process.

He should consult a collegium of four seniormost judges of the Supreme Court and even if two judges give an adverse opinion, he should not send the recommendation to the government.

भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश की एकमात्र राय परामर्श प्रक्रिया का गठन नहीं करती है।

उन्हें सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चार वरिष्ठतम न्यायाधीशों के कॉलेजियम से सलाह लेनी चाहिए और अगर दो जज प्रतिकूल राय देते हैं तो भी उन्हें सिफारिश सरकार को नहीं भेजनी चाहिए।

National Judicial Appointments Commission

The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2014 and the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act of 2014 have replaced the collegium system of appointing judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts with a new body called the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC).

राष्ट्रीय न्यायिक नियुक्ति आयोग

2014 के 99 वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम और 2014 के राष्ट्रीय न्यायिक नियुक्ति आयोग अधिनियम ने न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति की कॉलेजियम प्रणाली को राष्ट्रीय न्यायिक नियुक्ति आयोग (एनजेएसी) नामक एक नई संस्था के साथ उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में बदल दिया है।

However, in 2015, the Supreme Court has declared both the 99th Constitutional Amendment as well as the NJAC Act as unconstitutional and void.

Consequently, the earlier collegium system became operative again.

हालांकि 2015 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 99वें संविधान संशोधन के साथ-साथ एनजेएसी एक्ट दोनों को असंवैधानिक और शून्य घोषित कर दिया है। नतीजतन पहले की कोलेजियम व्यवस्था फिर से ऑपरेटिव हो गई।

This verdict was delivered by the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judges case (2015).

The court opined that the new system (i.e., NJAC) would affect the independence of the judiciary.

यह फैसला सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने चौथे जजों के मामले (2015) में दिया था। कोर्ट ने राय दी कि नई व्यवस्था (यानी एनजेएसी) से न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता प्रभावित होगी।

~~अप्राप्त~~

→ min Age (X)

Qualifications of Judges

A person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court should have the following qualifications:

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. (a) He should have been a judge of a High Court (or high courts in succession) for five years; or
(b) He should have been an advocate of a High Court (or High Courts in succession) for ten years;

न्यायाधीशों की योग्यता उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश के रूप में नियुक्त किए जाने वाले व्यक्ति के पास निम्नलिखित योग्यताएं होनी चाहिए:

1. वह भारत का नागरिक होना चाहिए।
2. (क) उन्हें पांच वर्षों तक उच्च न्यायालय (या उत्तराधिकार में उच्च न्यायालयों) का न्यायाधीश होना चाहिए था; या
(ख) उन्हें दस वर्षों तक उच्च न्यायालय (या उत्तराधिकार में उच्च न्यायालयों) का अधिवक्ता होना चाहिए था;

(No Judge)

or (c) He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.

From the above, it is clear that the Constitution has not prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court.

या (ग) राष्ट्रपति की राय में उन्हें एक (प्रतिष्ठित न्यायविद) होना चाहिए ।
ऊपर से यह स्पष्ट है कि संविधान में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के न्यायाधीश के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए न्यूनतम आयु निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।

Tenure of Judges

The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of the Supreme Court.

However, it makes the following three provisions in this regard:

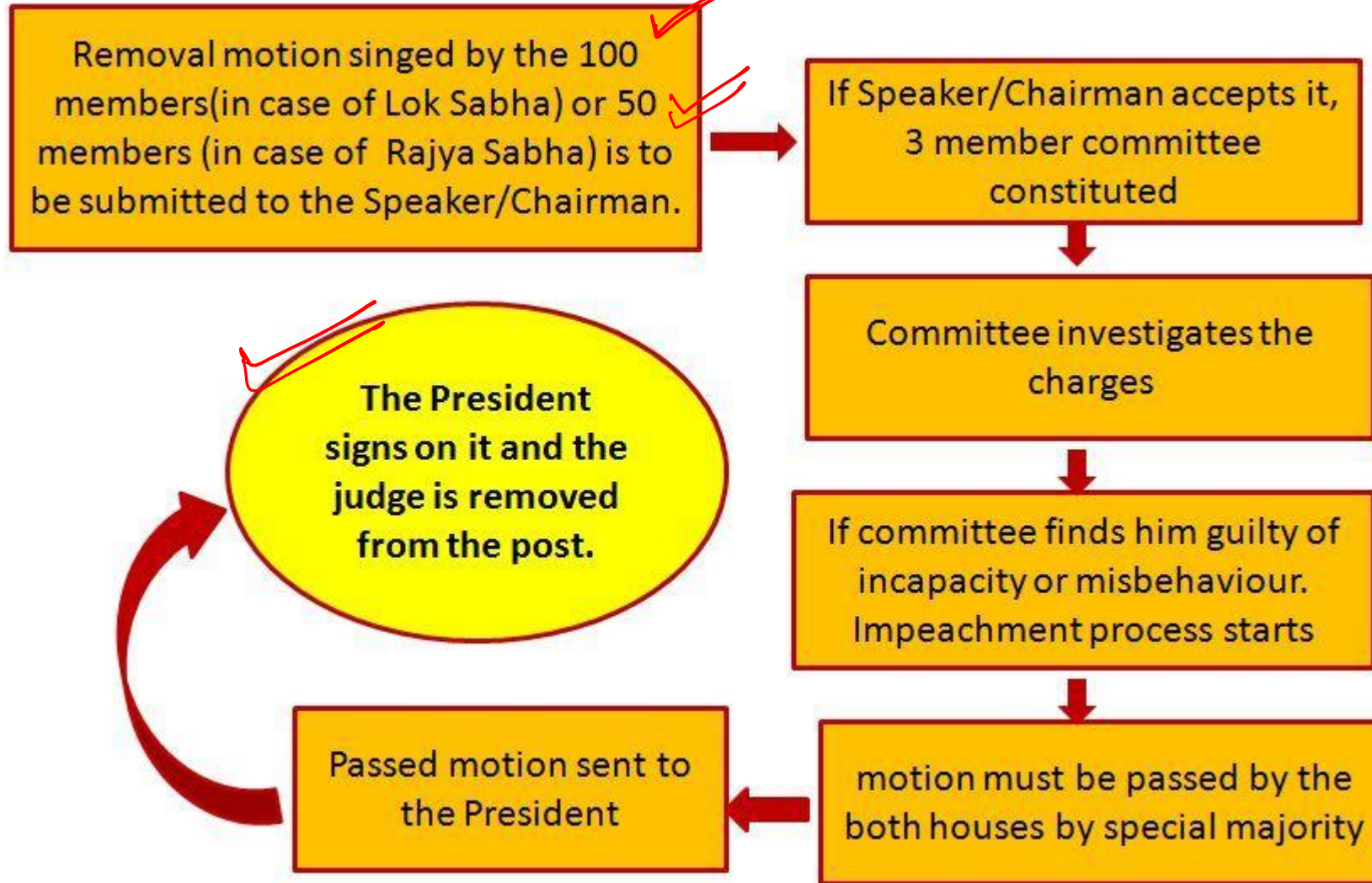
1. He holds office until he attains the age of 65 years. Any question regarding his age is to be determined by such authority and in such manner as provided by Parliament.

न्यायाधीशों का कार्यकाल संविधान ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के किसी जज का कार्यकाल तय नहीं किया है। हालांकि, यह इस संबंध में निम्नलिखित तीन प्रावधान करता है:

1. वह तब तक पद धारण करता है जब तक कि वह 65 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त नहीं कर ले। उनकी आयु के संबंध में कोई भी प्रश्न ऐसे प्राधिकारी द्वारा और संसद द्वारा प्रदान किए गए इस प्रकार से निर्धारित किया जाना है ।

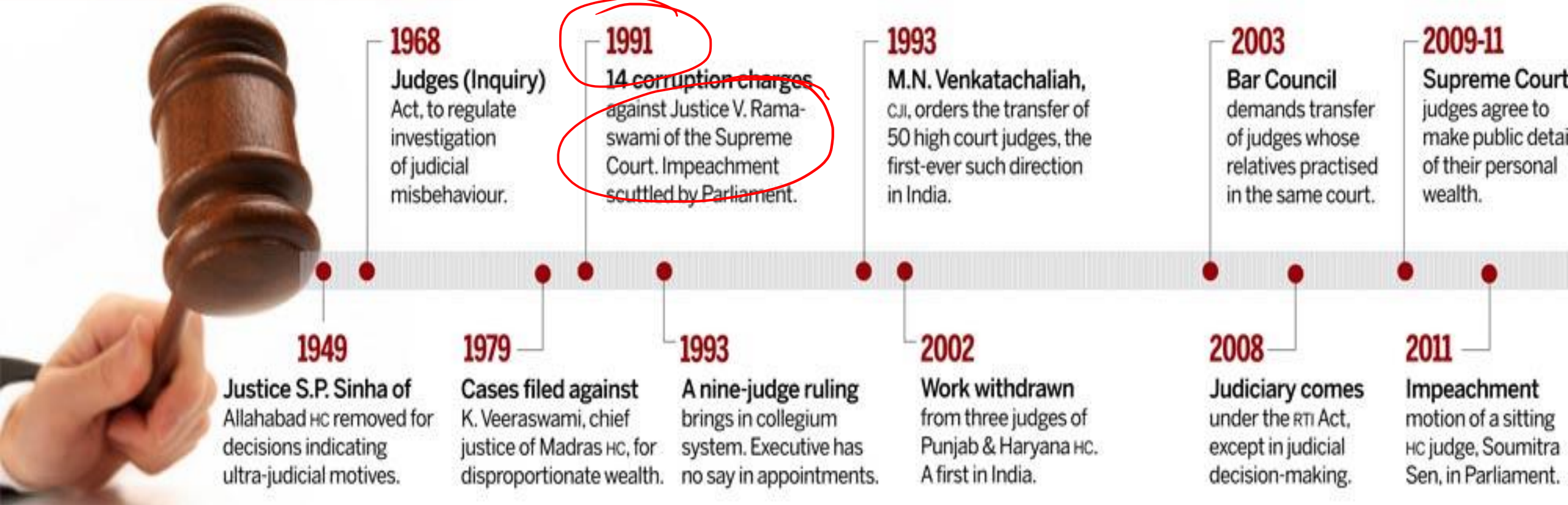
2. He can resign his office by writing to the president.
3. He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.

2. वह राष्ट्रपति को पत्र लिखकर अपने पद से इस्तीफा दे सकते हैं।
3. संसद की सिफारिश पर राष्ट्रपति द्वारा उन्हें उनके पद से हटाया जा सकता है।



CHECKS AND BALANCES

Over the decades, action has been taken to regulate, monitor and safeguard judges



Jurisdiction and Powers of Supreme Court

1. Original Jurisdiction. ✓
2. Writ Jurisdiction. ✓
3. Appellate Jurisdiction. ✓
4. Advisory Jurisdiction.
5. A Court of Record.
6. Power of Judicial Review.
7. Other Powers.

सुप्रीम कोर्ट का क्षेत्राधिकार और शक्तियां

1. मूल क्षेत्राधिकार।

2. रिट क्षेत्राधिकार।

3. अपीलनीय क्षेत्राधिकार।

4. सलाहकार क्षेत्राधिकार।

5. रिकॉर्ड की एक अदालत।

6. न्यायिक समीक्षा की शक्ति।

7. अन्य शक्तियां।

Art-32

143

129

A-13

1. Original Jurisdiction

As a federal court, the Supreme Court decides the disputes between different units of the Indian Federation. More elaborately, any dispute between:

(a) the Centre and one or more states; or

के / राज्य

$\vec{r} + \vec{r}_{144}$ | \vec{r}_{144}

(b) the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more states on the other; or

(c) between two or more states. \vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2

In 1961, the first suit, under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, was brought by West Bengal against the Centre.

The State Government challenged the Constitutional validity of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, passed by the Parliament.

However, the Supreme Court dismissed the suit by upholding the validity of the Act.

2. Writ Jurisdiction

32 — 5 Writ

The Constitution has constituted the Supreme Court as the guarantor and defender of the fundamental rights of the citizens.

However, the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is not exclusive.

The high courts are also empowered to issue writs for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.

It means, when the Fundamental Rights of a citizen are violated, the aggrieved party has the option of moving either the high court or the Supreme Court directly.

There is also a difference between the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and that of the high court.

The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights and not for other purposes.

The high court, on the other hand, can issue writs not only for the enforcement of the fundamental rights but also for other purposes. It means that the writ jurisdiction of the high court is wider than that of the Supreme Court.

3. Appellate Jurisdiction

As mentioned earlier, the Supreme Court has not only succeeded the Federal Court of India but also replaced the British Privy Council as the highest court of appeal.

The Supreme Court is primarily a court of appeal and hears appeals against the judgements of the lower courts.

It enjoys a wide appellate jurisdiction which can be classified under four heads:

- (a) Appeals in constitutional matters.**
- (b) Appeals in civil matters.**
- (c) Appeals in criminal matters.**
- (d) Appeals by special leave.**

(Art-136)

Appeal by Special Leave (Article 136)

The Supreme Court is authorised to grant in its discretion special leave to appeal from any judgement in any matter passed by any court or tribunal in the country (except military tribunal and court martial).

4. Advisory Jurisdiction


The Constitution (Article 143) authorises the president to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court in the two categories of matters:

- (a) On any question of law or fact of public importance which has arisen or which is likely to arise.
- (b) On any dispute arising out of any pre-constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instruments

In the first case, the Supreme Court may tender or may refuse to tender its opinion to the president. But, in the second case, the Supreme Court ‘must’ tender its opinion to the president.

In both the cases, the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court is only advisory and not a judicial pronouncement.

Hence, it is not binding on the president; he may follow or may not follow the opinion.



**PUBLIC
INTEREST
LITIGATION**

✓✓
→ USA →

न्यायिक सक्रियता

In India, the PIL is a product of the (judicial activism) role of the Supreme Court.

It was introduced in the early 1980s. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer and Justice P.N. Bhagwati] —

Meaning of PIL

The introduction of PIL in India was facilitated by the relaxation of the traditional rule of ‘locus standi’.

According to this rule, only that person whose rights are infringed alone can move the court for the remedies, whereas, the PIL is an exception to this traditional rule.



Justice Fathima Beevi became
the first female judge who was
appointed to the Supreme
Court of India in 1989.

Justice Indu Malhotra, who took oath as a judge of the Supreme Court on April 27, has been in the news for being the first woman advocate to be directly elevated to the Supreme Court from the Bar.

She is the seventh woman judge of the Supreme Court, after Justice M. Fathima Beevi, Justice Sujata V. Manohar, Justice Ruma Pal, Justice Gyan Sudha Misra, Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai and Justice R. Banumati.

High Courts in India



Articles 214 to 231 in Part VI of the Constitution deal with the organisation, independence, jurisdiction, powers, procedures and so on of the high courts.

The institution of high court originated in India in 1862 when the high courts were set up at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

In 1866, a fourth high court was established at Allahabad.

There are 25 High Courts in India. Candidates can find the list of High Courts in India at the linked article.

List of High Courts in India

Year	Name	Territorial Jurisdiction	Seat & Bench
1862	Bombay	Maharashtra Dadra & Nagar Haveli Goa Daman Diu	Seat: Mumbai Bench: Panaji, Aurangabad, and Nagpur
1862	Kolkata	West Bengal Andaman & Nicobar islands	Seat: Kolkata Bench: Port Blair
1862	Madras	Tamil Nadu Pondicherry	Seat: Chennai Bench: Madurai

1866	Allahabad	<u>Uttar Pradesh</u>	Seat: Allahabad Bench: Lucknow
1884	Karnataka	Karnataka	Seat: Bengaluru Bench: Dharwad and Gulbarga
1916	Patna	Bihar	Patna
1928	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar and Jammu

1948	Guwahati	Assam Nagaland → Mizoram → Arunachal Pradesh →	Seat: Guwahati Bench: Kohima, Aizawl, and Itanagar
1949	Odisha	Odisha	Cuttack
1949	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Seat: Jodhpur Bench: Jaipur
1956	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Seat: Jabalpur Bench: Gwalior and Indore
1958	Kerala	Kerala & Lakshadweep //	Ernakulam *
1960	Gujarat	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
1966	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi

1971	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
1975	Punjab & Haryana	Punjab, Haryana & Chandigarh	<u>Chandigarh</u>
1975	Sikkim	Sikkim	Gangtok
2000	Chattisgarh	Chattisgarh	<u>Bilaspur</u>
2000	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	<u>Nainital</u>
2000	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Ranchi

2013	Tripura	Tripura	Agartala
2013	Manipur	Manipur	Imphal
2013	Meghalaya	Meghalaya	Shillong
2019	Telangana	Telangana	Hyderabad
2019	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Amravati

The Constitution of India provides for a high court for each state, **but the Seventh Amendment Act of 1956 authorised the Parliament to establish a common high court for two or more states or for two or more states and a union territory.**

Article No.	Subject Matter
214.	High Courts for states
215.	High Courts to be courts of record
216.	Constitution of High Courts

+ Contempt of
Court

217.

Appointment and conditions of the office of a Judge of a High Court

218.

Application of certain provisions relating to Supreme Court to High Courts

219.

Oath or affirmation by judges of High Courts

220.

Restriction on practice after being a permanent judge

221.

Salaries etc., of judges

222.

Transfer of a judge from one High Court to another

223.

Appointment of acting Chief Justice

224.

Appointment of additional and acting judges

224A.

Appointment of retired judges at sittings of High Courts

225.

Jurisdiction of existing High Courts

226.

Power of High Courts to issue certain writs

~~226A.~~

Constitutional validity of Central laws not to be considered in proceedings under Article 226
(Repealed)

227. Power of superintendence over all courts by the High Court

228. Transfer of certain cases to High Court

228A. Special provisions as to disposal of questions relating to constitutional validity of state laws
(Repealed)

229. Officers and servants and the expenses of High Courts

230. Extension of jurisdiction of High Courts to union territories

Jurisdiction and Powers of High Court

At present, a high court enjoys the following jurisdiction and powers:

- 1. Original jurisdiction.**
- 2. Writ jurisdiction.**

- 3. Appellate jurisdiction.**
- 4. Supervisory jurisdiction.**
- 5. Control over subordinate courts.**
- 6. A court of record.**
- 7. Power of judicial review.**

1. Original Jurisdiction

It means the power of a high court to hear disputes in the first instance, not by way of appeal. It extends to the following:

(a) Matters of admiralty, will, marriage, divorce, company laws and contempt of court

 (b) Disputes relating to the election of members of Parliament and state legislatures. 

(c) Regarding revenue matter or an act ordered or done in revenue collection.

(d) Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens.

NOTE:

In the Chandra Kumar case (1997), the Supreme Court ruled that the writ jurisdiction of both the high court and the Supreme Court constitute a part of the **basic structure** of the Constitution.

Hence, it cannot be ousted or excluded even by way of an amendment to the Constitution.

Appointment of Judges The judges of a high court are appointed by the President. The chief justice is appointed by the President after consultation with the chief justice of India and the governor of the state concerned.

For appointment of other judges, the chief justice of the concerned high court is also consulted. In case of a common high court for two or more states, the governors of all the states concerned are consulted by the president.

Qualifications of Judges

A person to be appointed as a judge of a high court, should have the following qualifications:

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. (a) He should have held a judicial office in the territory of India for ten years; or
(b) He should have been an advocate of a high court (or high courts in succession) for ten years.

Subordinate Courts

Articles 233 to 237 in Part VI

Free Legal Aid

National Legal Services Authority

Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the society and ensures justice for all

Articles 14 and 22(1) of the Constitution also make it obligatory for the State to ensure equality before law and a legal system which promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity to all.

In the year 1987, the Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted by the Parliament which came into force on 9th November, 1995 to establish a nationwide uniform network for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity.

Lok Adalats

Lok Adalat is a forum where the cases (or disputes) which are pending in a court or which are at pre-litigation stage (not yet brought before a court) are compromised or settled in an amicable manner.

The Supreme Court has explained the meaning of the institution of Lok Adalat in the following way:

The ‘Lok Adalat’ is an old form of adjudicating system prevailed in ancient India and it’s validity has not been taken away even in the modern days too.

The word ‘Lok Adalat’ means ‘People’s Court’. This system is based on Gandhian principles.



The first Lok Adalat camp in the post-independence era was organized in Gujarat in 1982. This initiative proved very successful in the settlement of disputes.

The award by the Lok Adalat is binding on the parties and it has the status of a decree of a civil court and it is non-appealable, which does not cause the delay in the settlement of disputes finally.

— (5R01)

Justice Anna Chandy: The First Female High Court Judge Of India



→ Ist
Judge
in Ind.
Indie

It is also contested that she is most likely the second woman in the world to become a high court judge after USA's Florence Allen who was appointed as a judge in 1922.

[Leila Seth]

HC की पहली

CJ,

(महिला)

→ HP - HC



Leila Seth (20 October 1930 – 5 May 2017) was the first woman judge on the Delhi High Court and she became the first woman to become Chief Justice of a state High Court on 5 August 1991.