



**RAMA
UNIVERSITY**

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FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

COURSE: B.A.LL.B. 1st Semester

SUBJECT: ADVANCE LEGAL WRITING SKILL-I

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LECTURE: 6

NAME OF FACULTY: Ms. Anjali Dixit

Lecture-6

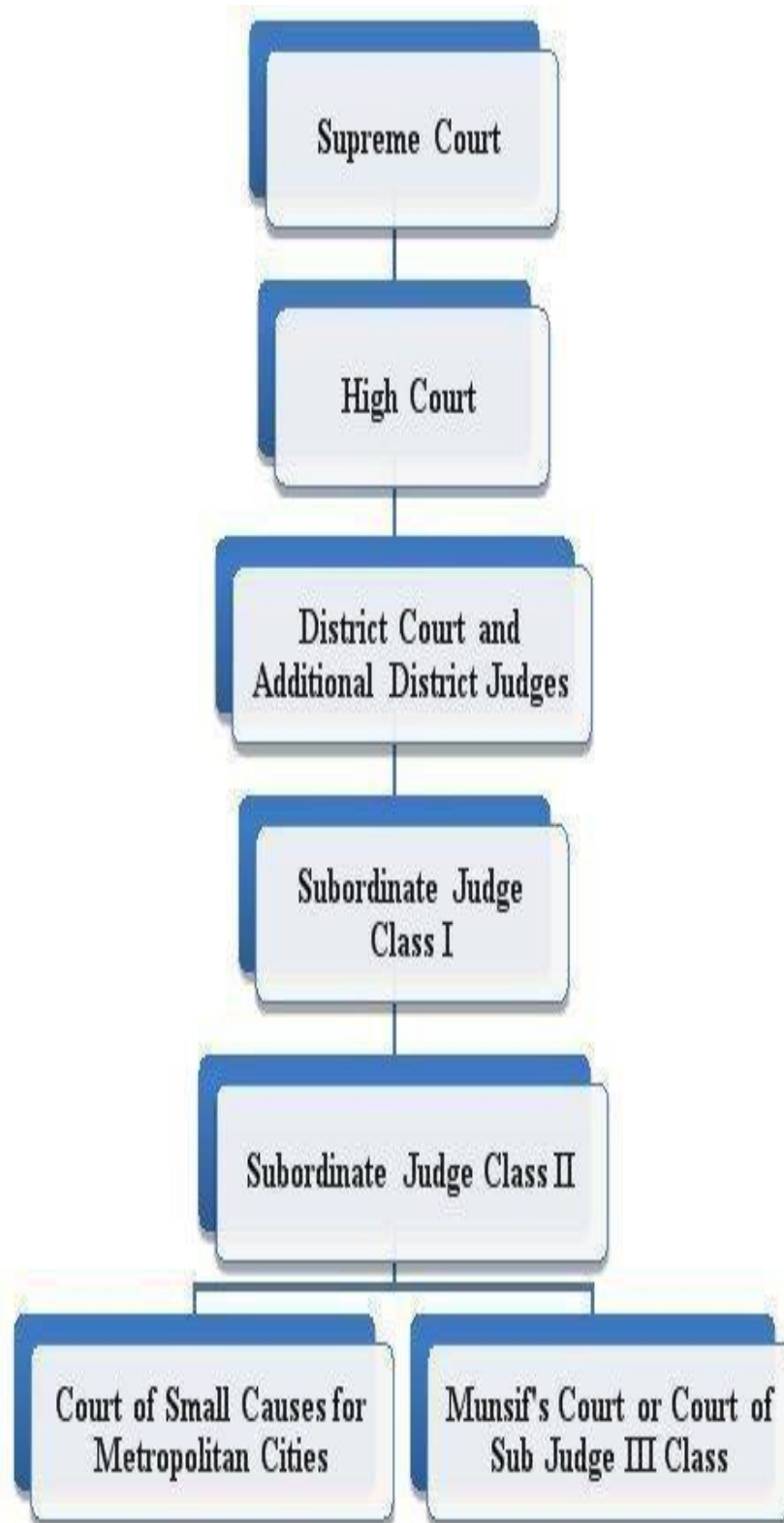


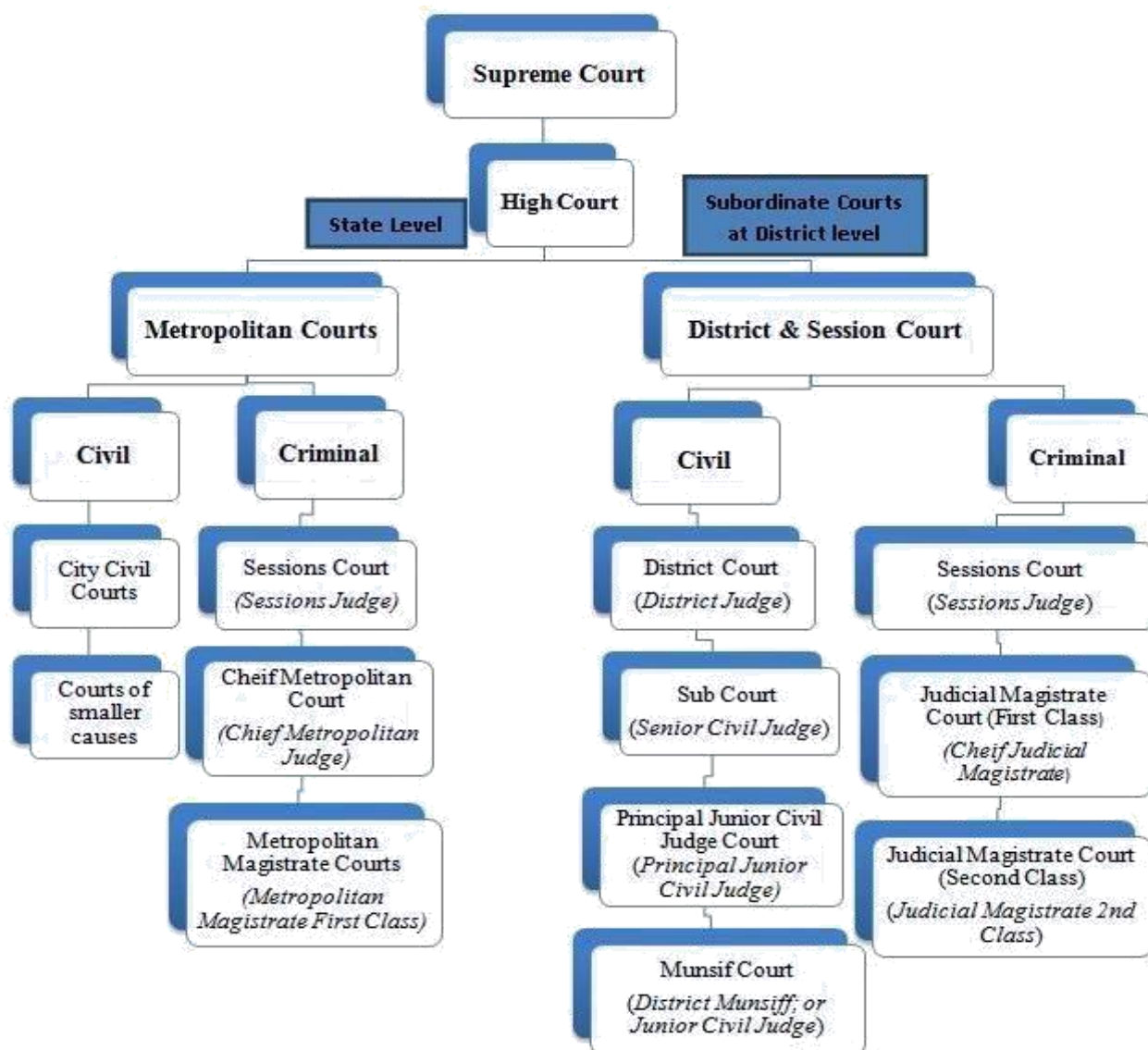
COURT:

A court is any person or institution, often as a government institution, with the authority to adjudicate legal disputes between parties and carry out the administration of justice in civil, criminal, and administrative matters in accordance with the rule of law.[1] In both common law and civil law legal systems, courts are the central means for dispute resolution, and it is generally understood that all people have an ability to bring their claims before a court. Similarly, the rights of those accused of a crime include the right to present a defense before a court.

The system of courts that interprets and applies the law is collectively known as the judiciary. The place where a court sits is known as a venue. The room where court proceedings occur is known as a courtroom, and the building as a courthouse; court facilities range from simple and very small facilities in rural communities to large buildings in cities

HIERARCHY OF COURT





Civil Court System

The Indian Judicial System is one of the oldest legal systems in the world today. It is part of the inheritance India received from the British after more than 200 years of their Colonial rule. The framework of the current legal system has been laid down by the Indian Constitution and the judicial system derives its powers from it. 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 hierarchy of importance, in line with the order of 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.

MCQ

1) When was the Supreme Court of India first inaugurated?

- a) 15th August, 1947
- b) 26th November, 1949
- c) 28th January, 1950
- d) 30th January, 1949

2) Which is the highest judicial authority in India whose decisions are binding on all courts?

- a) Supreme Court
- b) Parliament
- c) Law Minister
- d) Lok Sabha

3) **How many judges are there in the Supreme Court?**

- a) 26 judges including the Chief Justice of India
- b) 30 judges including the Chief Justice of India
- c) 31 judges including the Chief Justice of India
- d) 49 judges including the Chief Justice of India

4) **Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court?**

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Chief Justice of India
- c) Lok Sabha
- d) President

5) **Which among the following is NOT a criteria for being eligible to be a judge of the Supreme Court?**

- a) judge of one high court or more (continuously), for at least five years
- b) an advocate of Supreme Court for at least ten years
- c) a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president
- d) above