Classmate

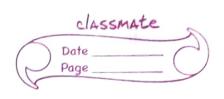
Date
Page (CT-3) white a note on all the write in the Indian constitution. The Indian constitution empewers the Suprem Court to issue writs for enforcement of any of the fundamental rights conferred by the fundamental rights conferred by the Part III of Indian constitution under Article 32. Thus the power of write is principly a provision made to make available the light to Constitutional Remedies to every In addition to the above, the constitution also provides for the Parliament to confer on the Supreme Court power to issue writs, for purposes other than those mentioned above Similarly righ Courts in India are also empowered to issue writs for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Parit III has any other purpose.

Typis of whits: Plabeas Corpus: This writ is issued to produce a person who has been detained whether in prison or in private enstudy, before a court 4 to release him if such detention is found illegal.

8.6.22

QI.

Ano=



(2) Mandamus:

It is an order from the supreme court or High court to a lower court or public authority to perform a public duty. This writ is issued when any gout, court, corporate or any public authority has to do a public duty but fails to do so. Certificari:

Certioneri:

The writ of certifican can be iossed by the passed by on inferior court, tirbunal of grasified cial authority.

Prohibition:

(5)

This writ is somed when a lower court or a bady tries to transgress the limits or powers rested in it. The wint of prohibition is issued to prohibit the latter from continuing the proceedings in a particular case, where it has no prisdiction

to try. The Whit of dus- blanants:

It is a writ issued with a view to restrain a person from holding a public office to which he is no entitled. It requires the concerned person to explain to the court may issue a writ of by who

classmate authority he holds the office. Thus, righ court may anatomice issue a writ of gus-warrents if a person holds an office beyond his retirement age. Explain the hierarchy of the Indiciary dystem of India. QI. Ans = Supreme Court of India: Its decision are brinding an all courts

Can transfer studges of High Courts

Can more cases from any court to itself

Can transfer cases from one high court to another. fligh Court: (2)Can hear appeals from lewer courts. lan issue white for restoring fundamental hights. hights. Can deal with cases within the juis diction of the State. courts below it.

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Page (3) District Courts: on docisions given by Deals with cases Considers appeals lower courts. · Devides cases involving serious currinal (4) Subordinate Courts:

Consider cases of civil and criminal nature. Apart from the above structure, there are also two branches of the legal system, which are: enininal Law: These deal with the committing a wine by any citizen pentity. Acriminal case starts when the local police file a crime report. The violation of the hundamental lights of a citizen. supreme Court has three types of jurisdutions:

classmate Appellate
Advisory
The pinadiction
mentioned in A (1)