

AI Study Buddy

Enter your study topic or subject:

Indian Legal system

Choose an action:

- ☐ Ask a Question
- ☐ Generate Quiz
- ☒ Generate Flashcards

Type your question or press Enter to generate content:

Submit

Q: What is the basic hierarchy of courts in India ?

A: Supreme Court at the apex; High Courts in each state/UT; Subordinate judiciary including District & Sessions Courts (criminal), District/Civil Courts, and Magistrate Courts; alongside specialized tribunals (e.g., NGT, CAT) and forums like Lok Adalats.

Q: How do Articles 32 and 226 differ in writ jurisdiction ?

A: Article 32 (Supreme Court) is itself a fundamental right and is limited to enforcing Fundamental Rights. Article 226 (High Courts) is wider—can enforce Fundamental Rights and other legal rights “for any other purpose,” and can issue writs to any person/authority, including in appropriate cases private bodies performing public functions.

Q: What are the main sources of law and the rule of precedent in India ?

A: Sources include the Constitution, statutes, delegated legislation, judicial precedents, and customs. Under Article 141, Supreme Court decisions are binding on all courts; High Court decisions bind subordinate courts within their jurisdiction and are persuasive elsewhere; only the ratio decidendi binds, not obiter dicta.

Q: What legal codes govern criminal law and procedure in India as of 2024 ?

A: From 1 July 2024, three new laws apply: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (replacing IPC), Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (replacing CrPC), and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (replacing the Evidence Act). Changes include new/updated offences (e.g., terrorism, mob lynching), greater use of forensics and e-processes (e-FIR in certain cases), and stricter time limits.

Q: What is Public Interest Litigation (PIL) and why is it significant ?

A: PIL allows any public-spirited person to approach constitutional courts for redress of rights of disadvantaged groups or issues of public concern, relaxing traditional locus standi (e.g., S.P. Gupta v. Union of India; Hussainara Khatoon). It has advanced environmental protection, prisoner rights, and governance accountability, though courts caution against its misuse.

Chat History