

Ratna Sazar

RATNA SAGAR

PRIMUS

BYWORD

E-LIVE

Education, Our Mission



Based on the latest syllabus prescribed by the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations

ICSE

History & Civics

10

Sudeshna Sengupta





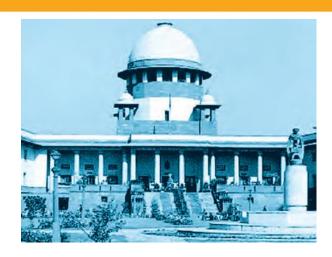
A TEXTBOOK OF CIVICS AND HISTORY CLASS 10

Chapter 4

The Supreme Court

As per the Reduced Syllabus for the Academic Year 2020–21





The third and perhaps the most vital organ of a democracy is the judiciary.

The Supreme Court stands at the apex with High Courts, District Courts and Subordinate Courts at different levels of the hierarchical judicial system.

It also safeguards the Constitution and examines the constitutional validity of the state and Union laws. That is why it is also called as the custodian of the Indian Constitution.

The Supreme Court of India is the final interpreter and guardian of the Constitution. It is the highest tribunal in the country and is impartial in the dispensation of justice.

It is the highest tribunal in the country and is impartial in the dispensation of justice. It is independent of the legislative and executive wings of the government.

Delhi, the national capital, is the seat of the Supreme Court.



The Supreme Court:

- 1. Composition.
- 2. Qualification of judges.
- 3. Appointment.



Jurisdiction and functions

- 1. Original.
- 2. Appellate.
- 3. Advisory.
- 4. Revisory.
- 5. Judicial Review.
- 6. Court of Record.



Original Jurisdiction

- 1. Civil Cases.
- 2. Criminal Cases.
- 3. Appeal by special leave.



Enforcement of FundamentalRights and Writs.

- 1. habeas corpus.
- 2. mandamus.
- 3. prohibition.
- 4. certiorari.
- 5. quo warranto.



To Remember

The Supreme Court:

- 1. Composition.
- 2. Qualifications of judges.
- 3. Appointment.
- 4. Jurisdiction and functions: Original, Appellate, Advisory, Revisory, Judicial Review and Court of Record.
- 5. .Enforcement of Fundamental Rights and Writs: habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari and quo warranto.

