



# Ratna Sagar

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



Ratna Sagar



# **A TEXTBOOK OF CIVICS AND HISTORY CLASS 10**

## **Chapter 5**

### **The High Court and the Subordinate Courts**

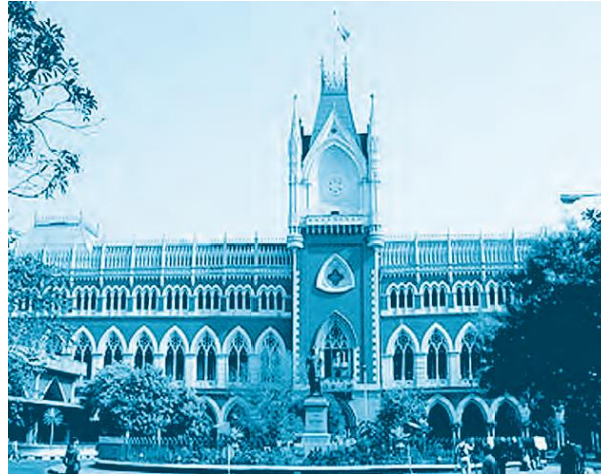
**As per the Reduced Syllabus for the  
Academic Year 2020–21**





# The High Courts

- 1. Composition.**
- 2. Qualifications of judges.**
- 3. Appointment of judges.**



*Article 214 of the Constitution states, 'There shall be a High Court for each state'. The Parliament has the power, according to Article 231, 'to establish by law a common High Court for two or more states or for two or more states and a Union Territory.'*

*The High Court stands at the top of the state judiciary. At present, there are 24 High Courts in the country. The Guwahati High Court has its jurisdiction over 4 states, namely Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland. The Mumbai High Court has jurisdiction over the states of Maharashtra and Goa. The Chandigarh High Court has jurisdiction over Haryana and the Punjab. Delhi is the only Union Territory to have a High Court. The other Union Territories are under the jurisdiction of the High Courts of the adjacent states.*



# Subordinate Courts

- 1. Distinction between Court of the District Judge and Sessions Court.**
- 2. Lok Adalats.**



# Lok Adalats



## 1. Meaning:

Lok Adalat means the 'People's Court'. It was set up by the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 as a legal forum, which would provide speedy justice and hassle-free legal aid.

## 2. Advantages:

The work done by the Lok Adalats is very advantageous. The spirit of compromise satisfies all the parties involved in the case. It is very convenient for most people as the Lok Adalats render speedy and inexpensive justice. The judgements are final as no appeal can be made against it. All cases close immediately. They can also solve disputes that have not reached the court. This saves a lot of time, money and harassment.



# To Remember

## 1. The High Courts:

- a) Composition.
- b) Qualifications of judges.
- c) Appointment of judges.

## 2. Subordinate Courts:

- a) Distinction between Court of the District Judge and Sessions Court.
- b) Lok Adalats: Meaning and advantages.





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**THANK  
YOU**