

**B.A.LL.B. X SEMESTER**  
**SUBJECT: INDIAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM**  
**CODE: BL -914**  
**TOPIC - The Hierarchical Structure of**  
**India Courts**

**System The Hierarchical Structure of**  
**India Courts**

1. Supreme Court of India

2. High Court

3. Subordinate or Lower Courts in Districts :-

3.1- Civil Courts :- District Judge – Sub Judge Family - Munsif –  
Small Court

3.2- Criminal Courts :- District & Session Judge - C.J.  
Magistrate – Metropolitan or 1<sup>st</sup> Class Magistrate – 2<sup>nd</sup> Class  
Magistrate

3.3- Revenue Courts :- Board of Revenue – Commissioner ,  
Collector  
– Tehesildar – Nayab Tehesildar

The Hierarchical structure of Court is being endorsed by the constituency of India with the level of Power exercised by the different level of Courts. The judgement can be challenged in the Higher Courts if the parties to the cases are not satisfied.

The feature Indian Judiciary system is The Hierarchical structure of Courts. These are different levels of Judiciary System in India empowered with District type of Court. This system is strong enough to make limitation of court with its jurisdiction and exercise of the Power.

Supreme Court of India Supreme Court of India is the highest level of courts on Indian Judicial System which was established as per Part V , Chapter IV of the Constitution of India.

High Court of India High courts are second courts of importance of the democracy of India. High Courts are the types of courts which are instituted as the courts powered by constitution with the effect of Art. 214-231 Part VI , Chapter V of Indian Constitution. There are 25 High Courts in India.

Lower Court of India The basis of structuring of District Courts in India is mainly depends upon the discretion of the State Governments or the Union Territories. Normally these types of Court exercise their power of Judicial Service in District Level . The District Courts are mainly run by the State Government appointed district Judge. There are additional district judges Who are these to share the additional load of the proceeding of district court.

The subordinate courts covers the civil cases, In this aspect are considered as Junior Civil Judge Court, Principal Junior and Civil Judge Court which are also known as Sub Courts.

The subordinate courts covers the Criminal cases are second class Judicial Magistrate Court, First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, and Chief Judicial Magistrate Court.

Village Court The Village Court are named as Lok Adalat or Nyaya Panchyat which means the service of Justice extended to the Villages of India . The latest development had been observed in 2008 through initiation of Gram Nyaylayas Act Which had sponsored the concept of installation of 500 Mobile Court throughout the Country.

Conclusion With the above topic , the Heierarchy of the Courts and Justice System In India had been properly discussed with the emphasis given on the Judicial System of the Country. It is evident that the role of the Contusion on India plays a Major role in this aspect with the help of other rules and laws enforced from time to time strengthen the Judiciary System on the Country.

For further clarification you may reach us via

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