

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA:

The **Supreme Court of India** is the highest judicial court under the Constitution of India, the highest constitutional court, with the power of judicial review. Consisting of the Chief Justice of India and a maximum of 34 judges, it has extensive powers in the form of original, appellate and advisory jurisdictions.^[3] It is regarded as the most powerful public institution in India.

As the constitutional court of the country, it takes up appeals primarily against verdicts of the high courts of various states of the Union and other courts and tribunals. It safeguards fundamental rights of citizens and settles disputes between various government authorities as well as the central government/ state governments or state governments versus another state government in the country. As an advisory court, it hears matters which may specifically be referred to it under the constitution by President of India. It also may take cognizance of matters on its own, without anyone drawing its attention to them. The law declared by the Supreme Court becomes binding on all courts within India and also by the union and state governments. Per Article 142 of the constitution, it is the duty of the president to enforce the decrees of the Supreme Court.

Supreme Court of India	
Established	1 October 1937; 82 years ago (as Federal Court of India) 28 January 1950; 70 years ago (as Supreme Court of India) ^[1]
Location	Tilak Marg, New Delhi, Delhi
Motto	यतो धर्मस्ततो जयः॥ (IAST: <i>Yato Dharmastato Jayah</i>) Where there is righteousness (dharma), there is victory (jayah)
Composition	Collegium of the Supreme Court of

method	India
Authorized by	Constitution of India
Judge term length	Mandatory retirement at 65 years of age
Number of positions	34 (33+1; present strength) ^[2]

Oath or affirmation

As Per Article 124 and third Schedule of the constitution, the chief justice (or a judge) of the Supreme Court of India is required to make and subscribe in the presence of the president an oath or affirmation that he/she

will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India, that I will duly and faithfully and to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgement perform the duties of my office without fear or favour, affection or ill-will and that I will uphold the Constitution and the laws.

Removal

Article 124(4) of the constitution, President can remove a judge on proved misbehaviour or incapacity when parliament approves with a majority of the total membership of each house in favour of impeachment and not less than two thirds of the members of each house present. For initiating impeachment proceedings against a judge, at least 50 members of Rajya Sabha or 100 members of Lok Sabha shall issue the notice as per Judges (Inquiry) Act,1968.^[42] Then a judicial committee would be formed to frame charges against the judge, to conduct the fair trial and to submit its report to parliament. When the judicial committee report finds the judge guilty of misbehaviour or incapacity, further removal proceedings would be taken up by the parliament if the

HIGH Court of Karnataka:

The **Karnataka High Court** (Kannada: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಚ್ಚಾಯಾಲಯ) officially known as, **Karnataka Uccha Nyayalaya** is the High Court of the Indian state of Karnataka. It is located in Bangalore, the capital city of Karnataka. It was previously called as the High Court of Mysore.

The High Court functions out of a red brick building known as Attara Kacheri. It is in front of Vidhana Soudha, which is the seat of the legislature of Karnataka. The Karnataka High Court is currently functional in Bangalore, Hubli-Dharwad and Gulbarga.

Karnataka High Court
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ

Karnataka High Court Logo

Established 1884

Composition Presidential with confirmation of Chief Justice
method of India and Governor of respective state.

Authorized Constitution of India
by

Appeals to Supreme Court of India

Judge term till 62 years of age
length

Number of 62
positions

Website karnatakajudiciary.kar.nic.in

Chief Justice

Currently Abhay Shreenivas Oka

Since 10 May 2019