

## **Court Petitions**

# **DURT PETITIONS**

A Court petition is a legal document formally requesting a court order.

#### **Extra Constitutional Petitions**

- (5) **Review Petition:** The SC has power to review any of its judgments or orders
  - (3) Can correct "patent error" not "minor mistakes of inconsequential import"
  - (3) A review is by no means an appeal in disguise

Judicial Review (Article 137): Court can review any Act or Order of govt.

- If found violative of the Constitution (ultravires), declared as illegal, unconstitutional and invalid (null and void)
- (5) Public Interest Litigation (PIL): Use of the law to advance human rights, equality or issues of broad public concern
  - → Not defined in any statute or act
  - (3) Origin: Mumbai Kamgar Sabha vs. Abdul Thai, 1976
  - (3) Some of the Matters Under PIL:
    - Bonded Labour matters
      - Neglected Children
    - Atrocities on women
    - Environmental pollution
    - & disturbance of ecological balance
- (5) Curative Petition: Final remedy where the SC can reconsider a dismissed review petition
  - (3) Origin: Rupa Ashok Hurra Vs Ashok Hurra Case, 2002
  - → Objective:
    - To rectify **gross miscarriage of justice**
    - To minimize any abuse of the processes of law
  - (3) Considered only in rare circumstances to prevent frivolous litigation

### **Constitutional Petitions**

- (b) Original Jurisdiction (Article 131):
  - (A) The SC possesses Original jurisdiction to decide thedisputes between States or between States and the Union
- (4) Writ Jurisdiction: Enforced by the SC and HC under Articles 32 & 226

  - (A) Habeas corpus (A) Mandamus (A) Quo warranto
  - (3) Prohibition\*
- (→) Certiorari\*
- (b) Appellate Jurisdiction:
  - (3) Appeals in Constitutional Matters: Article 132
  - (A) Appeals in Civil Matters: Article 133
  - → Appeals in Criminal Matters: Article 134
  - (3) Special Leave Petition: Article 136 (Cannot be claimed as a right but a privilege granted by the SC)

#### **Advisory Jurisdiction (Article 143):**

Authorizes the President to seek the opinion of the SC in:

- Any question of law or fact of public importancearisen or likely to arise
- Any dispute of any pre-constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement or sanad

Note: \* Implies that it is only filed by the higher courts for subordinate courts.



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Read More: Curative Petition, Review Petition, Public Interest Litigation, Supreme Court

