

CHARTERS PERIOD 15 Y CANCEL WITH 2 Y NOTICE GOVERNER FOR 1 YEAR (COMMITTEE OF 24) ROYAL CHARTER , MAGNA CARTA 1215 , MUNICIPAL CHARTER , COLONIAL CHARTER , FIRST BY QUEEN ALIZABETH THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF LONDON TRADING INTO THE EAST INDIES." 31-12-1600 LATER ON POWER ISSUED BY BRITAIN LIKE -- REGULATING ACT 1773, PITT'S INDIA ACT (WILLIAM PITT THE YOUNGER) (CO AND QUEEN BOTH OPERATE INDIA) , CHARTER ACT

SIR THOMAS ROE DEAL WITH MUGAL BADSHA JANHAGEER

FIRST COURT IN INDIA 1661 CHOULTRY COURT START FOR CIVIL AND CRIMINAL IN MADRAS.

FIRST CRIMINAL COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS (CHOULTRY COURT – EARLY FORM) MADRAS FORT ST. GEORGE 1772

REGULATING ACT 1773--FIRST LAW FOR INDIA--GOVERNER GEN OF BANGAL FIRST WARREN HASTINGS (4 MEMBER BUT NOT SUPPORTED)

FIRST CRIMINAL COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS (CHOULTRY COURT – EARLY FORM) MADRAS FORT ST. GEORGE 1772

FIRST ROYAL COLONIAL CHARTER 31-12-1600 EIC BY QUEEN ELIZA ONLY FOR COMMERCIAL POWER

ROYAL CHARTER MAGNA CARTA (1215) MUNICIPAL CHARTER

CHARTER 1726 ESTAB MAYOR COURT CHARTER 1833 CENTRALIZE LEGISLATIVE PWR

E I O THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF LONDON TRADING INTO THE EAST INDIES

SIR THOMAS ROE 1615-1619 DEAL WITH JAHANGIR

EAST INDIA COMPANY RETURN IN 1858 TO ENGLAND

1665 COURT OF JUDICATURE SETUP FOR PETY CIVIL AND CRIMINAL MATTERS.

FIRST PROPER CRIMINAL COURT SETUP IN MADRAS MID 17 TH NEAR 1665 CIVIL AND CRIMINAL

AFTER THAT 1726 ESTAB MAYOR COURT MADRAS, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA

1774 SUPREME COURT CALCUTTA

SADAR MIZAMAT ADALAT HIGHEST CRIMI COURT 1772- 1862 MOFUSSIL- WARREN HASTINGS AND SADAR DIWANI ADALAT HIGHEST CIVIL COURT, 1772 START AT MURSHIDABAD THAN SHIFT TO CALCUTTA. ABOLISH IN 1862- --AFTER INDIAN HIGH COURTS ACT 1861- MOFUSSIL

PITTS ACT 1784 BRITISH P M WILLEAM PITT THE YOUNGER—DUAL SYSTEM START-CO-AND-BRITISH GOVT.

CASE MRS. ASCENTIA DAWES 17 TH MURDER IT SHOWS CO HAS POWER TO MAKE CRIMINAL TRIAL.

CHARTERS 1661-ISSUE BY CHARLES II OF ENGLAND FOR TRADE, MAKING SMALL RULE,

CHARTER 1661 2 ND PHASE 1678-1686 GOVERNORS OF SETTLEMENT—MADRAS-BOMB-STRONG. GOVERNOR HAS PWR TO DEAL WITH CIVIL, CRIMIN—MILITARY MATTERS.— ESTABLISH ADMIRALTY COURT 1686 MADRAS AND 1684 BOMBAY.—TRADE

TO TERRITORIAL POWER, START- JUDICIAL INSTITUTION IN INDIA,--FOUNDATION OF LATER CHARTERS 1683 AND 1698 NOW COM NOT ONLY TRAD BUT START RULING.

JURISDICTION OF THE ADMIRALTY COURT—SEA CRIME-SHIPPING DISPUTE-- TRADE AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS-- PRIZE CASES-

CHARTER OF 1661 3 RD PHASE (PROVIDE WIDE POWER), 1686 ONWORDS, ST ADMIRALTY COURT—MORE EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL-- CENTRALIZED ADMINISTRATION START-- CONFLICT WITH MUGHAL 1686-1690—MAIN TRAD TO GOVT, START IPC, MAYOUR COURT 1726.

PECUNIARY JURISDICTION RELATED TO MONEY-- TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION- GEOGRAPHICAL AREA-- SUBJECT-MATTER JURISDICTION-TYPE OF CASE-- ORIGINAL JURISDICTION- FIRST TIME FILE THE CASE-- APPELLATE JURISDICTION-ONLY FOR APPEL.

BRITISH SETTLEMENT OF BOMBAY AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (1668–1728) FROM HERE BRITISH RULE MAINLY START PORTUGUESE CONTROL ON 1661 CHARLES 2 MARRIAGE CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA AND LEASE £10 THAN BRITISH START CONTROL

GERALD AUNGIER'S FIRST JUDICIAL PLAN 1670 COURT OF JUDICATURE- LOWER COURT-PANCHAYAT COURT-THAN E I O STABLISH ADMIRALTY COURT 1683- COURT OF JUDICATURE (1718)-1 CHIEF JUST + 9 JUDGES

POWERS GRANTED E I C ON 1668--POWER OF ADMINISTRATION--LEGISLATIVE POWER--JUDICIAL POWER--POWER TO PUNISH OFFENDERS-- MILITARY POWER--POWER TO LEVY TAXES.

E I CO MAKING LAW LIKE , LAWS RELATING TO WORSHIP AND RELIGION-- COMMON RIGHT-- LEGAL PROCEDURE-- REGISTRATION OF SALES-- PENAL OFFENCES-- MILITARY DISCIPLINE-- MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER--

SIR CHARLES GRAY 1829 JUSTICE IN SUPREME COURT

SIR JOHN BIGGS 1859-JUSTICE IN SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM— FOR BRITISH PEOPLE COURT

MURDER REARREST OF THE REARREST CASE BACHAN SINGH V. STATE OF PUNJAB 1980

METHOD OF EXECUTION IN CAPITAL PUNISHMENT CASE—DEENA V. UNION OF INDIA (1983) CASE DISMISSED

INDIAN JUDICIAL REFORM START BY WARREN HASTING ZERO – TEN , THAN LORD CROWN WOLIS TEN TO TWENTY, WILLIAN BENTINIK 1828 TO 1835 TWENTY TO FIFTY.

PLAN OF 1772 – 1785 BY WARREN HASTINGS IN BANGAL, BIHAR AND ORISSA.

CONTEMPT OF COURT TWO THOURSAND AND SIX MONTH

COMMITTEE OF CIRCUIT 1772 BY WARREN HASTINGS-MOVABLE COURT-CRIMINAL COURT-CHECK THE WORK-END THIS COMMITTEE CHARLES LORT CORNWALLIS CODE IN 1793—BY LORD CORNWALLIS CODE REFORMS LAW.

CHARTER ACT 1813 CO MONOPOLY ENDS—1883 COM BUSINESS END, START GOVENER GEN OF INDIA-FIRST GOVERNER LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK. – CHARTER ACT 1853 CIVIL SERVICES COMETITIVE EXAM START.

INTESTATE SUCCESSION PERSON DEATH W/O WILL HINDU SUCCESSION ACT 1956-- INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT 1925

TESTAMENTARY SUCCESSION PERSON DEATH WITH WILL

FATWA ADVISORY OPINION VIA MUFTI FOR RELIGION OR POLITICAL TOPIC – NOT COURT ORDER-NOT BINDING. VISHWA LOCHAN MADAN V. UNION OF INDIA (2014)

SIR ELIJAH IMPEY NAND KUMAR CASE- FORGERY DEATH SENTENCE- JUDICIAL MURDER-1775—1 C J I—CALCUTTA-FORT WILLIAM—1774-SIR ELIJAH IMPEY AND WARREN HASTINGS VERY CLOSE.

ACT OF SETTLEMENT (PITTS INDIA ACT) 1781 RAJA NAND KUMAR CASE WARREN HASTINGS

WARREN HASTINGS OF CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY CASE

MUNNY BEGUM BRIBERY CASE -- KAMAL-UD-DIN

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM PANIMANI DAS V. BANERJEE

FATWA CASE VISHWA LOCHAN MADAN V. UNION OF INDIA

RES JUDICATA SAME CASE AND SAME PARTY NOT FILE CASE 2 TIMES DARYAO V STATE OF UP- SATYADHYAN GHOSAL V DEORAJIN DEBI

ADIGAR INDIAN OFFICER

CPC1908-- 158 SECTION—51 ORDERS—CRPC-1973

CAPIAS AD SATISFACIENDUM ORDER TO POLICE ARREST HIM AND PRESENT IN THE COURT

CAPIAS AD RESPONDENDUM ARREST HIM NEED ANSWER FROM HIM

CAPIAS AD AUDIENDUM JUDICIUM COME AND LISTEN JUDGEMENT

HABEAS CORPUS MUNNY BEGUM BRIBERY CASE THIS CASE OPEN POLE FOR LARGE BRIBE TO WARREN HASTINGS