



**SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**  
(AUTONOMOUS), COIMBATORE - 35



**COURSE NAME : 19HST103 & INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

**I YEAR/ II SEMESTER**

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**UNIT –II Structure and Functions of Central  
Government**

**Topic: Supreme Court of India**

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## Supreme Court of India – Functions

- It takes up appeals against the verdicts of the High Courts, other courts and tribunals.
- It settles disputes between various government authorities, between state governments, and between the centre and any state government.
- It also hears matters which the President refers to it, in its advisory role.
- The SC can also take up cases suo moto (on its own).
- The law that SC declares is binding on all the courts in India and on the Union as well as the state governments.



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## **The Procedure of the Supreme Court of India**

- The Supreme Court of India has powers to consult the President to regulate the practice and procedure of the Court.
- The Constitutional Cases are usually decided by a bench consisting of five judges whereas other cases are decided by a bench of at least three judges.



## **SC Judge Eligibility**

•As per Article 124, an Indian citizen who is below 65 years of age is eligible to be recommended for appointment as a judge of the SC if:

- 1.He/she has been a judge of one or more High Courts, for at least 5 years, o2.
- 2.He/she has been an advocate in one or more High Courts for at least 10 years,  
or
- 3.He/she is in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist.