



Supreme Court of India:

*Supreme Court History*

- The Federal Court of India was created as per the [Government of India Act 1935](#).
- This court settled disputes between provinces and federal states and heard appeals against judgements of the high courts.
- After independence, the Federal Court and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council were replaced by the Supreme Court of India, which came into being in January 1950.
- The Constitution of 1950 envisaged a Supreme Court with one Chief Justice and 7 puisne Judges.
- The number of SC judges was increased by the Parliament and currently, there are 34 judges including the Chief Justice of India (CJI).

**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 gover
- Judges. However, currently, there are 34 judges in the Supreme Court, and the current Chief Justice of India is Mr. Justice Sharad Arvind Bodbe.

<a href="#">Indian</a>	<a href="#">Legal</a>	<a href="#">System</a>	<a href="#">Overview</a>
Importance	of	the	Supreme Court in India



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

In the Constitution of India, part 5, chapter 6 deals with the power, function, appointment, retirement, jurisdiction, etc. from Article 124 to Article 147 of the Supreme Court. The followings are the importance of the establishment of the Supreme Court:

- 1) The Supreme Court is the highest appeal court that is also known as the apex court of India and even the last resort, where the citizens of India can seek justice if they are not satisfied with the judgment of the High court.
- 2) The citizens of India, as per Article 32 of the Constitution, can even directly sort for remedy through writs if their fundamental rights are violated.
- 3) The Supreme Court has Judicial Review power that is being vested through Article 13 of the Constitution, which means the Supreme Court has the power to strike down any legislation and executive action if such acts are found to be inconsistent with the Constitution of India.
- What are the functions of the Supreme Court?  
The following are the Supreme Court functions:
  - a) The SC gives the final verdict against an appeal from the other subsidiary courts i.e., High courts.
  - b) It acts as an institution where issues from the different governmental bodies, central government, and the state government matters are resolved.
  - c) As per Article 141 of the Constitution, laws passed by the SC, apply to all courts within the Indian Territory.
  - d) In some matters, the Supreme Court also acts on its own and can pass suo moto.

What are the powers of the SC?  
The Supreme Court has the following powers that are jurisdiction:



A) Original Jurisdiction: The following are the original jurisdiction of the SC:

I) As per article 131 of the Constitution, the SC functions as original jurisdiction over matters where the disputes are either between the Central government and the state government or between two or more state governments.

II) As per article 139 of the Constitution, the SC have the power to issue writs, order, or direction.

III) As per section 32 of the Constitution, the SC also has the authority to enforce Fundamental Rights.

IV) As per Article 139A of the Constitution, the SC on its discretion or at the advice of the Attorney General of India can take up the cases during the pendency of the matter from the high courts if the same issue is to be disposed of by the SC that is related to the question of law. And it can also transfer the pending cases, appeal or other proceedings t