



Supreme Court of India

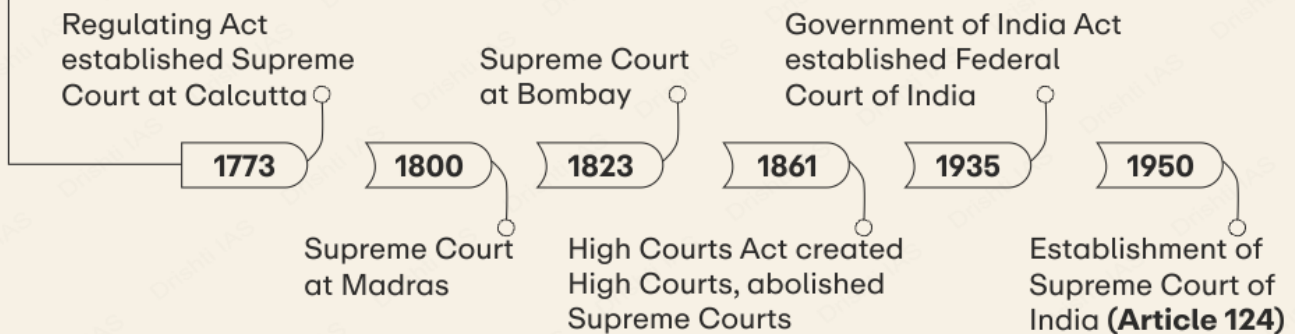
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SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

The Supreme Court of India is the apex judicial body under the Constitution of India.

HISTORY



COMPOSITION

- 🕒 **Strength:** 34 judges including CJI, appointed by the President
- 🕒 **Eligibility:** Indian Citizen; High Court judge for 5 years/Advocate for 10 years/Distinguished jurist
- 🕒 **Tenure:** Until age 65 (unless resigns/impeached by President)
- 🕒 **Salaries:** Determined by Parliament
- 🕒 **Impeachment:** By President on Parliament's approval with a special majority

JURISDICTION

Original, Writ, Appellate and Advisory Jurisdictions:

- 🕒 **Original:** Disputes between Government and States (Article 131); Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)
- 🕒 **Writ:** Powers to issue writs for enforcement of fundamental rights (Article 139)
- 🕒 **Appeals From HCs:**
 - ⊕ Constitutional Matters (Article 132)
 - ⊕ Civil Matters (Article 133)
 - ⊕ Criminal Matters (Article 134)
 - ⊕ Special Leave (Article 136; Discretionary Power)
- 🕒 **Advisory:** Presidential referrals (Article 143)

OTHER POWERS

Court of Record, Judicial Review, Constitutional Interpretation etc.

- 🕒 **Articles 129:** Powers to punish for contempt
- 🕒 **Article 137:** Supreme Court review of its judgments
- 🕒 **Article 141:** Supreme Court's decisions are binding on all courts
- 🕒 **Article 142:** Orders and decrees of the Supreme Court are enforceable
- 🕒 **Article 147:** SC is the **ultimate interpreter of the Constitution**

Acting Chief Justice, Ad Hoc Judge, & Retired Judge of SC

- **Acting Chief Justice:** Appointed by the President as needed
- **Ad Hoc Judge:** Appointed temporarily by the CJI for quorum issues
- **Retired Judge:** Chief Justice can reappoint retired judges temporarily



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