

Activists Challenge Supreme Court Ban on Sharing Livestreamed Court Proceedings

Activists filed an application in the Supreme Court challenging its July 24 order that banned open circulation of livestreamed court proceedings.

Open court system and livestreaming of judicial proceedings to ensure public transparency and access to justice.

KEY EXAM POINTS

- Activists **Anjali Bhardwaj** and Amrita Johri filed an application opposing the Supreme Court order dated **July 24, 2026**.
- The petition claims that restricting clip sharing on social media violates constitutional rights under **Article 21** and **Article 19(1)(a)**.
- The applicants argued that prohibition of sharing clips undermines the principle of **open justice** established by apex court precedents.
- The plea emphasizes that digital access to court proceedings promotes **public accountability** and legal literacy among citizens.

STATICS & SYLLABUS FOCUS

Swapnil Tripathi v. Supreme Court of India (2018) is the landmark judgment that approved livestreaming of court proceedings under **Article 21**.

Gujarat High Court became the first High Court in India to livestream its court proceedings on YouTube in **July 2021**.

Article 124 of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment and constitution of the **Supreme Court of India**.

Article 129 declares the Supreme Court to be a **Court of Record** having power to punish for contempt of itself.

The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on **January 28, 1950**, replacing the **Federal Court of India**.

REVISION FLASHCARD

Swapnil Tripathi Case (2018) established court livestreaming under Article 21 to uphold the principle of open justice.

Syllabus Relevance: High relevance for Group 1/2/4 Unit 5 Indian Polity covering Supreme Court precedents, Article 21, and Article 19(1)(a).

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