

Lok Sabha Passes Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill

The Lok Sabha passed the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill by voice vote amid Opposition protests.

A statutory measure enacted by Parliament to modify the sanctioned strength of judges in the Supreme Court of India.

KEY EXAM POINTS

- The **Lok Sabha** passed the **Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill** via **voice vote**.
- The bill was passed **without parliamentary debate** amidst continuous Opposition uproar.
- Opposition members raised protests over **student crackdowns** and other contemporary political issues.
- **Voice vote procedure** was utilized by the Chair to adopt the legislation during the interrupted session.
- Following the adoption of the amendment bill, the Speaker **adjourned** the Lok Sabha for the day.

STATICS & SYLLABUS FOCUS

Article 124(1) of the Indian Constitution empowers **Parliament** to prescribe the number of Supreme Court judges by law.

The Supreme Court originally comprised 1 Chief Justice and **7 other judges** when inaugurated in **1950**.

Parliament enacted the **Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act** in **1956** to fix the strength of judges.

The strength of Supreme Court judges was increased to 10 in **1956**, 13 in 1960, 17 in 1977, and **25** in **1986**.

The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, **2019** increased the maximum strength of judges from 30 to **33**, excluding the **CJI**.

Under **Article 124(2)**, every Judge of the Supreme Court is appointed by the **President of India**.

REVISION FLASHCARD

Parliament derives authority to alter Supreme Court judge strength directly from Article 124(1) of the Constitution.

Syllabus Relevance: High relevance for TNPSC Group 1 and Group 2 exams under Unit 5 Indian Judiciary and Parliamentary procedures.

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