



- (c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

- **S1: Relevant provisions:**
 - Articles 129 and 215 of the Constitution of India empowers the Supreme Court and High Court respectively to punish people for their respective contempt.
 - Section 10 of The Contempt of Courts Act of 1971 defines the power of the High Court to punish contempts of its subordinate courts.
 - **The Constitution also includes contempt of court as a reasonable restriction to the freedom of speech and expression under Article 19, along with elements like public order and defamation.**
- **S2:** For many years, **truth was seldom considered a defence against a charge of contempt.** There was an impression that the judiciary tended to hide any misconduct among its individual members in the name of protecting the image of the institution. **The Act was amended in 2006 to introduce truth as a valid defence,** if it was in public interest and was invoked in a bona fide manner.

Refer: <https://www.insightsonindia.com/2020/11/03/contempt-of-court-6/>

12. The Section 8 of the RP Act, 1951 was in news recently, it deals with which of the following?

- (a) Voting through postal ballot
(b) Disqualification of MPs and MLAs
(c) Ceiling on expenditure
(d) Electoral funding

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

- **The Representation of the People Act, 1951** specifies the qualifications and the disqualifications of Members of Parliament and state legislatures. In particular, the **first three subsections of Section 8 list various offences, and state that anyone who has been convicted of these offences is disqualified.**
- **Section 8 (3) of the Act** states that if an MP or MLA is convicted for any other crime and is sent to jail for 2 years or more, he/ she will be disqualified for 6 years from the time of release.
- Even if a person is on bail after the conviction and his appeal is pending for disposal, he is disqualified from contesting an election.