



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

6th November 2025

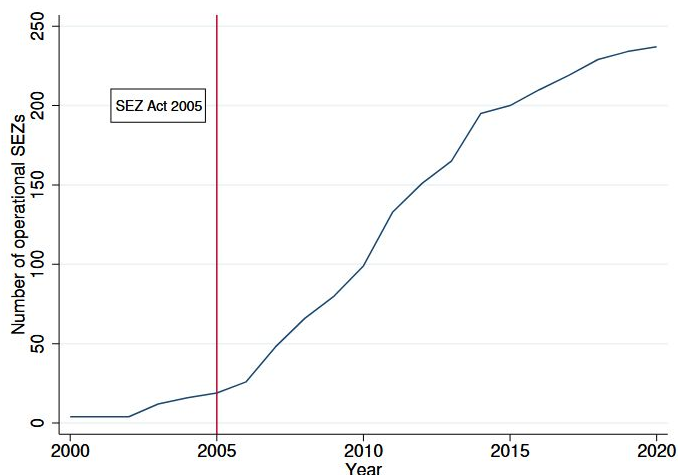


Reviving SEZs: New Norms

CONTEXT: A govt panel is working on new SEZ norms to boost manufacturing & help exporters leverage domestic market.

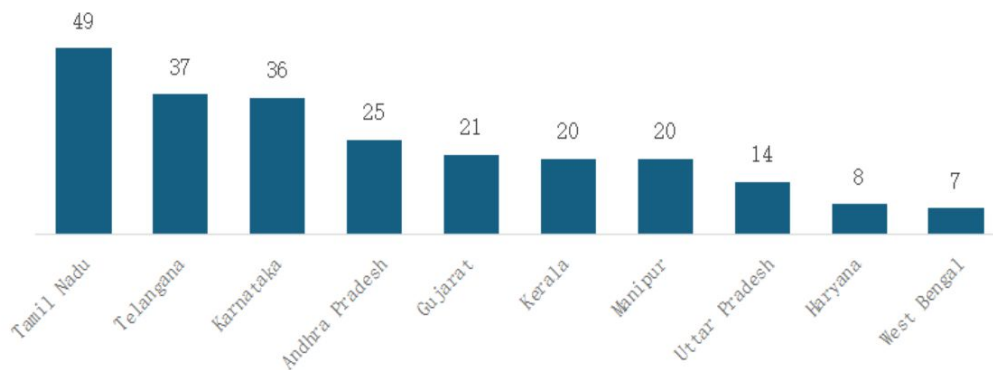
Status

Figure 1: Operational SEZs in India

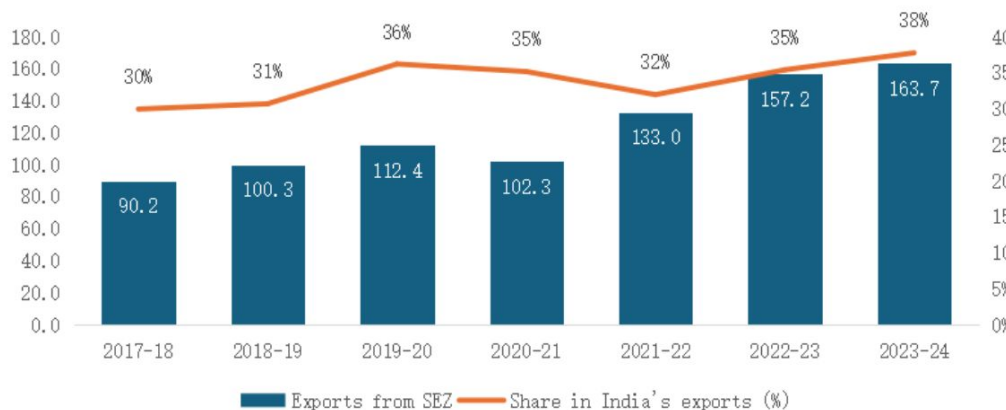


Number of Formal approvals (As on 30.06.2025)	419
Number of notified SEZs (As on 30.06.2025)	370 <i>up to</i>
Number of In-Principle Approvals (As on 30.06.2025)	36
Operational SEZs (As on 31 st March, 2025)	276

States with most number of operational SEZs (December 31, 2023)

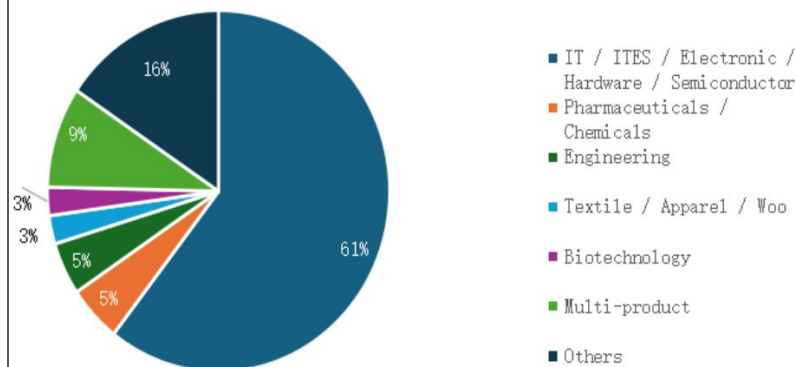


Exports from SEZs in India (US\$ billion)



CONTEXT: A govt panel is working on new SEZ norms to boost manufacturing & help exporters leverage domestic market.

Sector-wise Distribution of SEZs in India



Initial Phase (1965-1980)

- Establishment of KFTZ in Gujarat and SEEPZ in Mumbai
- Objectives of EPZs were not clear
- Policies were rigid; inefficient infrastructure; unattractive incentives package

Expansionary Phase (1981-1990)

- Five zones were established – NEPZ in Noida; MEPZ in Tamil Nadu; CEPZ in Kerala; FEPZ in West Bengal and VEPZ in Andhra Pradesh
- Introduction of EOU Scheme

Consolidation Phase (1991-1999)

EPZs underwent through

- Administrative Restructuring
- Procedural Simplification
- Delegation & Decentralisation of powers
- Rationalisation of customs procedures

Expansionary Phase (2000-2006)

- New policy framework titled 'Export Import Policy 2000' was adopted for the establishment of public, private or joint public-private SEZs.
- KFTZ, SEEPZ, CEPZ were converted into SEZs in 2000 and the other existing EPZs namely NEPZ, FEPZ, MEPZ and ZEPZ were converted into 2003.
- Enactment of SEZ 2005 and Formulation of SEZ Rules 2006

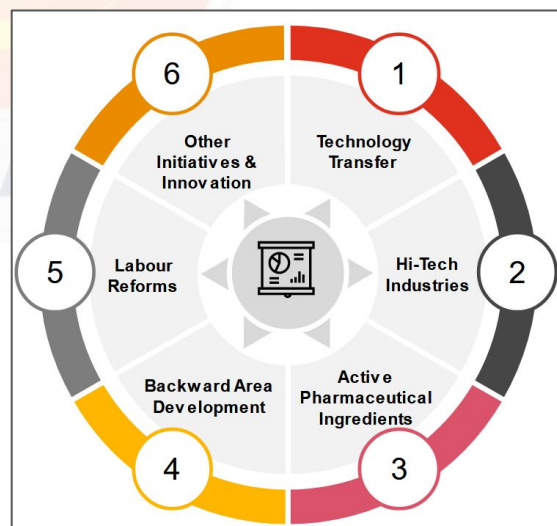
Growth Phase (2007-2015)

- Post enactment of SEZ Act 2005 witnessed significant growth in no. of formal approvals, notifications and operational SEZs in India till 2012-13.
- Further period witnessed de-notifications of SEZs by SEZs developers'/units because of economic meltdown, poor market response, non-availability of skilled labour force, and mainly the imposition of MAT and DDT on SEZs.

Performance Evaluation

- Export generation & diversification
 - Share in exports
 - Penetration of Exports
 - Higher value addition
- FDI & Investment Promotion
 - 4× FDI increase
- Employment Generation
 - 3.2 mn
 - Labour productivity
 - Employment ratio of women 31%

Achieving Objectives: Success Stories



Reviving SEZs: New Norms

CONTEXT: A govt panel is working on new SEZ norms to boost manufacturing & help exporters leverage domestic market.

Countries	Government Strategy towards SEZs	Impact of SEZs on Economy	Economic Benefits
China	- Government adopted SEZs as test-bed for new policies and institutions for its transition to a market economy. - Adopted innovative methods to attract FDI and enhance exports. - Market competition in transfer of land use rights and land use planning and zoning systems to meet market needs. - Expanded scope of FDI to cover Infrastructure development.	SEZs credited with technology spillover, national productivity increases, industrial clustering, and structural transformation.	SEZs accounted for about: 50% of national foreign direct investment (FDI) 44% of exports 6.3% of employment in 2012
Korea	- Government shifted from import substitution to export promotion. - Heavy and chemical industry development. - FDI promotion for capital formation and technology transfer. - Export drive to overcome the constraint in domestic demand.	SEZs led to technology spillover, national productivity increases and structural transformation	SEZs accounted for about: 28% of FDI 11% of exports in 2007 13,000 employment



Reviving SEZs: New Norms

CONTEXT: A govt panel is working on new SEZ norms to boost manufacturing & help exporters leverage domestic market.

Case Study Subject	SEZ	Theme
Tata Boeing Aerospace Limited	Aerospace SEZ Adibatla	Transfer of Technology Hi-Tech
Brandix India Apparel City- SEZ	Brandix India Apparel City- SEZ	Labour reforms Backward area development
Aequs SEZ (Belgaum)	Aequs SEZ (Belgaum)	Backward area development
IFSC, GIFT City	IFSC, GIFT City	Other Initiatives & Innovation

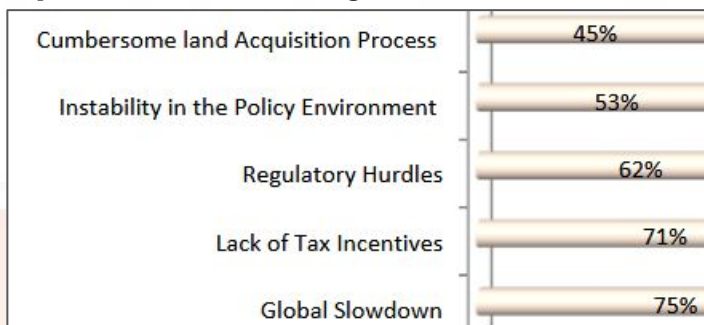
Challenges

- Negligible tax benefits for MSMEs
- Effective Utilisation of NPA
- Implications of FTAs
- Non-compliance with WTO rules
- Limited Domestic Market Access
- Underutilization & Vacant SEZs
- Environmental & Sustainability Concerns

Govt Initiatives

- Exemption of IGST and CGST for SEZ developers
- 100% income tax exemption on export income
- Duty-free import and domestic procurement

Operational Challenges



- Minimum Land Area requirement
 - Semiconductor & Electronics Manufacturing
- Allowing Domestic Sales
- Single window clearance

Suggestions

- Administrative streamlining
- Retain Relative Advantages
- Emulate Success Stories
- Stable, Transparent SEZ Policy Framework

Baba Kalyani Committee

- As 3Es: Employment and Economic Enclaves
- Delink from NFE performance
- Separate frameworks for manufacturing and services SEZs
- Integrated online portal
- High-quality infra: HSR, expressways, ports, warehouses, airports, walk to work zones

International Best Practices

- Well-defined institutional Structure
 - Aqaba SEZ governed by 2 authorities- Aqaba SEZ Authority & Aqaba Development Corporation



Reviving SEZs: New Norms



CONTEXT: A govt panel is working on new SEZ norms to boost manufacturing & help exporters leverage domestic market.

- IEFZ one stop shop
- Attracting anchor investors & incentivizing hi-tech sectors
 - Dubai Internet City
 - Shenzhen SEZ incentives for hi-tech industries
- Proximity & connectivity to major markets & gateways
 - Incheon Free Zone
 - Dubai Logistics Corridor
- Business Environment
 - JAFZA
- High value services
 - Recreation Centre & Sports Comple: Dubai Airport Free Zone
 - Data Centre- Dubai International Financial Centre
- Joint SEZ development for addressing capital & knowledge Constraints
 - China-Singapore Suzhou Industrial Park

MAINS PRACTISE QUESTION

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) were envisioned as engines of growth, export promotion and employment generation. Evaluating their performance, discuss the major challenges faced by SEZs in India. Suggest measures to enhance their effectiveness in promoting exports and industrial growth.



Anti Defection Law

CONTEXT: Tribunal hearings for 4 BRS MLAs who defected to Congress.

● 91st Amendment, 2003

- No exemption for Split by 1/3rd (Defection by $\frac{1}{3}$ $\neq$ merger)
- Only Merger by 2/3rd
- Size of CoM
 - i. Article 75(1A) - 15%
 - ii. Article 164(1A) - 12 to 15% (Minimum 7 in smaller states)
- No appointment to CoM until elected again

Issues

- Emphasis upon stability not accountability
- Separation of Powers - Legis & Execu
- MPs' freedom of conscience
- No Time Limit for decision making
- Bias of Speaker
- Incumbent head start in bye elections

Definition:

Anti Defection Law is contained in the 10th Schedule of the Constitution and was introduced through the 52 amendment.

Conditions for disqualification:

- If a member of a house voluntarily gives up membership of his political party. If a member votes or does not vote in accordance with the whip.
- Member won't be disqualified if prior permission is taken or is condoned by the party within 15 days from such voting or abstention.
- If an independent joins a political party after the election.
- If a nominated member joins a party 6 months after he or she becomes a member of the legislature.

Power to disqualify:

1. Decision to disqualify is taken by the Speaker of the House
2. If complaint is against the Speaker, then member of the House elected by the House will decide.

Exception:

A member shall not be disqualified if his party merges with another. He and other members of the old party become members of the new party or he and other members do not accept the merger and opt to function as a separate group.

The exception would come into force only if not less than two-thirds of the members of the party in the House have agreed to the merger.



CONTEXT: Tribunal hearings for 4 BRS MLAs who defected to Congress.

Table 1: Protecting Parties with Anti-Defection Provisions in the Constitution

Belize, Article 59. Tenure of Office of Members

- (1) Every member of the House of Representatives shall vacate his seat in the House at the next dissolution of the National Assembly after his election.
- (2) A member of the House of Representatives shall also vacate his seat in the House—
 - (e) if, having been a candidate of a political party and elected to the House of Representatives as a candidate of that political party, he resigns from that political party or crosses the floor.

Namibia, Article 48. Vacation of Seats

- (1) Members of the National Assembly shall vacate their seats:
 - (b) if the political party which nominated them to sit in the National Assembly informs the Speaker that such members are no longer members of such political party.

Nepal, Article 49. Vacation of Seats

- (1) The seat of a member of Parliament shall become vacant in the following circumstances:
 - (f) if the party of which he was a member when elected provides notification in the manner set forth by law that he has abandoned the party.

Nigeria, Article 68. Tenure of Seat of Members

- (g) being a person whose election to the House was sponsored by a political party, he becomes a member of another political party before the expiration of the period for which that House was elected:

Seychelles, Article 81. Vacation of Seats

- (1) A person ceases to be a member of the National Assembly and the seat occupied by that person in the Assembly shall become vacant—
 - 27(h) if, in the case of a proportionally elected member—
 - (i) the political party which nominated the person as member nominates another person as member in place of the first-mentioned person and notifies the Speaker in writing of the new nomination;
 - (ii) the person ceases to be a member of the political party of which that person was a member at the time of the election;

Sierra Leone, Article 77. Tenure of Seats of Members of Parliament

- (1) A Member of Parliament shall vacate his seat in Parliament—
 - (k) if he ceases to be a member of the political party of which he was a member at the time of his election to Parliament and he so informs the Speaker, or the Speaker is so informed by the Leader of that political party;

Singapore, Article 46

- (2) The seat of a Member of Parliament shall become vacant—
 - (b) if he ceases to be a member of, or is expelled or resigns from, the political party for which he stood in the election;

Zimbabwe, Article 41. Tenure of Seats of Members



CONTEXT: Tribunal hearings for 4 BRS MLAs who defected to Congress.

Case Laws

- **Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachilhu, 1992**
 - No curtailment of A19(1)(a) or democratic rights of MPs
 - Para 7 barring jurisdiction of courts - need ratification by states
 - Speaker/Chairman decision final but JR
- **Dr. Kashinath v. Speaker, Goa LA, 1993**
 - Speaker can not review decision
- **G. Viswanathan v. Speaker, TN LA, 1996**
 - Expelled => Unattached but Member of Old party u/10th schedule
- **Ravi S Naik v. UoI, 1994**
 - Procedural irregularity is immune from JR
 - Broader meaning of "Voluntarily giving up membership" - conduct
- **Rajendra Singh Rana v. Swami Prasad Maurya, 2007**
 - Speaker ignoring petition for disqualification = violation of constitutional duties
 - Giving letter to another party to form govt = "voluntary give up"
- **Keisham Meghachandra Singh v. Hon'ble Speaker, Manipur LA, 2020**
 - Reasonable period to decide - facts

- 3 months unless exceptional circumstances

- **Bharat Rashtra Samithi Case, 2025**
 - Indecision defeats objective of 10th schedule

Suggestions

- **Dinesh Goswami Committee**
 - Decision by Prez/Gov on advice of EC
- **Halim Committee**
 - Define 'voluntarily giving up membership of a political party'
- **Law Commission, 170th report**
 - limit issuance of whips - govt in danger
 - Delete exemption for splits and mergers
- **NCRWC (Venkatachaliah)**
 - Votes by defector - invalid
 - barred from holding public office
- **Supreme Court**
 - Permanent Tribunal - retd. SC judge/ CJ HC

MAINS PRACTISE QUESTION

The Anti-Defection Law was enacted to promote political stability and curb opportunistic shifts in party allegiance, yet it has often been criticized for undermining legislative independence.

Examine the constitutional provisions relating to the Anti-Defection Law. Discuss the major issues in its implementation and suggest reforms to make it more effective.



SYLLABUS: GS Paper 2: Elections, Salient Features of the Representation of People's Act;
Newspaper : The Hindu; **Page No :** 9

DECODING THE CODE

➤ No party can indulge in any activity which may aggravate existing differences or create mutual hatred or cause tension between different castes and communities, religious or linguistic

➤ Criticism of other political parties, when made, shall be confined to their policies and programme, past record and work



➤ Criticism of other parties or their workers based on unverified allegations or distortion shall be avoided



➤ There shall be no appeal to caste or communal feelings for securing votes

➤ Parties and candidates shall refrain from criticism of all aspects of private life, **not connected with the public activities of the leaders or workers of other parties**

The Model Code of Conduct (MCC) for guidance of political parties and candidates is a set of norms which has evolved with the consensus of political parties. They have consented to abide by the principles embodied in the said code. It binds them to respect and observe it in its letter and spirit. This code began to be implemented strictly in the 1990s and has been revised in 2013 by the Election Commission of India (EC).

The MCC is operational from the date on which the election schedule is announced until the date of announcement of result.

Critics

- Ineffectiveness in Curbing Malpractices
- Lack of Legal Enforceability
- Interference with Governance
- Weak response and delayed action
- Lack of power to disqualify candidates
- Inability to de-register political parties

power, it stipulates that ministers and other authorities shall not announce any financial grants, promise any construction of roads or provision of drinking water, announce new projects, lay foundation stone for projects or schemes of any kind which may have the effect of influencing the voters in favour of the party or parties in power.

Violations galore

The MCC is a voluntary set of norms to be followed by political parties and candidates. It is by itself not legally enforceable. Violations of certain provisions of the MCC with respect to campaign process can be enforced through invoking corresponding provisions in criminal laws and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (RP Act). However, it is the

fair elections. The code does not restrict grants or disbursements under ongoing programmes on the date of announcement of elections.

Cash politics

The recent example is the launch of Mukhyamantri Mahila Rojgar Yojana (MMRY) in Bihar in August 2025. Under the scheme, women are eligible to receive ₹10,000 as grant for self-employment and livelihood opportunities. The disbursements started on September 26, 2025 with the Prime Minister transferring the grant to 75 lakh women.

that this is breaking the MCC in spirit and influencing voters in favour of the ruling party through direct cash transfers. Taking refuge under the guise of an ongoing scheme, which was anyway launched just a month before the announcement of elections, does not seem kosher.



The Malleable Code of Conduct



SYLLABUS: GS Paper 2: Elections, Salient Features of the Representation of People's Act;
Newspaper : The Hindu; **Page No : 9**

Stop the sham

In 2013, the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice, recommended making the MCC legally binding. However, the EC is not in favour since the elections have to be completed within a relatively short period of around 45 days while judicial proceedings take longer.

One of the arguments for conduct of simultaneous elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies is to minimise the impact of MCC that restricts new government programmes and schemes with multiple elections every year. Scrapping these provisions in MCC would at least result in one farcical reason being less for the arguments in favour of simultaneous polls.

Suggestions

- Law Commission, 2015 – ban on advertisements for up to six months
- ECI Independence
- AI to prevent violations of MCC through social media platforms



AI Governance Norms by MEITY



SYLLABUS: GS Paper 3: Science and Technology- Developments and their Applications and Effects in Everyday Life

Newspaper : The Indian Express; **Page No : 15;** The Hindu; **Page No : 1**

01

Trust is the Foundation

Without trust, innovation and adoption will stagnate.

02

People First

Human-centric design, human oversight, and human empowerment.

03

Innovation over Restraint

All other things being equal, responsible innovation should be prioritised over cautionary restraint.

04

Fairness & Equity

Promote inclusive development and avoid discrimination.

05

Accountability

Clear allocation of responsibility and enforcement of regulations.

06

Understandable by Design

Provide disclosures and explanations that can be understood by the intended user and regulators.

07

Safety, Resilience & Sustainability

Safe, secure, and robust systems that are able to withstand systemic shocks and are environmentally sustainable.

Principles

Action Plan

Timeframe	Key Priorities
Short-term	- Establish key governance institutions - Develop India-specific risk frameworks - Adopt voluntary commitments - Suggest legal amendments - Develop clear liability regimes - Expand access to infrastructure - Launch awareness programmes - Increase access to AI safety tools
Medium-term	- Publish common standards - Amend laws and regulations - Operationalise AI incidents systems - Pilot regulatory sandboxes - Expand integration of DPI with AI
Long-term	- Continue ongoing engagements (capacity building, standard setting, access and adoption, etc.) - Review and update governance frameworks to ensure sustainability of the digital ecosystem. - Draft new laws based on emerging risks and capabilities



3rd Home for Cheetahs: Nauradehi WS



SYLLABUS: GS Paper 3: Environment: Conservation

Newspaper : The Indian Express; Page No : 9

Nauradehi WS

- declared WS in 1975
- largest WS in MP
- on a plateau, part of upper Vindhyan range
- corridor for Panna TR and Satpura TR
- connecting Bandhavgarh TR via Rani Durgawati WS
- under Deccan peninsula biogeographic region
- Vegetation: Tropical Dry Deciduous forest
- Drainage: 3/4 in Yamuna [Ganges] basin, 1/4 in Narmada basin
- Rivers: Kopra, Bamner, Bearma –tributaries of Ken
- Flora: Teak, Dhaora, Bhirra, Ber, Bel, Mahua, Tendu, Gunja, Amla
- Fauna: Tiger, Panther, Sloth-beer, wild dog, blue bull, chinkara, spotted deer, sambhar

As the state government prepares the state's largest wild-life sanctuary in Nauradehi as the third home of cheetahs, the fastest big cats on the planet will, for the first time, have to compete with an apex predator. Twenty-five tigers have already made Nauradehi their home since 2018. Add to that an estimated 100 crocodiles, Indian wolves, wild dogs and panthers.

Kuno NP

- MP
- near Vindhyan Hills
- Kuno River – tributary of Chambal
- 'Action Plan for Introduction of Cheetah in India'
- Tropical dry deciduous forests
- Flora: >129 species of trees – Kardhai, Khair, Salai
- Fauna: cheetah, jungle cat, Indian leopard, sloth bear, Indian wolf, striped hyena, golden jackal, Bengal fox, dhole, >120 bird species

Express, "Our prey base and grassland quality are excellent; that's a clear indication of the sanctuary's potential. Tiger was introduced here in 2018. From just two individuals, there are now 25, including cubs, which shows the habitat can support apex predators. We are working

The prey base is diverse: The 2020 census recorded 4,788 nilgai alone, alongside 1,796 chital and 1,556 chinkara.



SYLLABUS: GS Paper 3: Environment: Climate Change

Newspaper : The Hindu; Page No : 8

Notable COPs on climate

1995

COP1 Berlin, Germany

The first conference of the parties to deal with climate mandates that parties begin negotiations on quantitative objectives and deadlines to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.



2015

COP21 Paris, France

The Paris Agreement, the most comprehensive climate agreement to date, is signed. Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2 °C (3.6 °F) above preindustrial benchmark temperatures while making efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 °C (2.7 °F).



2023

COP28 Dubai, United Arab Emirates

The call for the reduction and transition away from fossil fuels as an energy source is stated in official COP texts for the first time. Talks fall short of endorsing a complete phaseout because of resistance from producers of fossil fuels.



1997

COP3 Kyoto, Japan

The Kyoto Protocol, the first legally binding treaty requiring industrialized countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, is signed. The treaty was widely believed to be ineffective because China and the U.S. did not follow the treaty's guidelines.



2022

COP27 Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt

The Loss and Damage fund for vulnerable countries is established. The fund is intended to compensate these countries for the impacts of climate change.



2024

COP29 Baku, Azerbaijan

Parties agree to deliver at least \$300 billion per year by 2035 to poorer countries. Official conference statements did not explicitly restate COP28 language on transitioning away from fossil fuels because of opposition from Saudi Arabia.



Steps Taken

- UN Climate Conventions (1992 Earth Summit)
- International agreements and NDCs
- Global action to protect the ozone layer
- Brazil halving Amazon deforestation in 2 years
- Brazil ambitious new NDC (59–67% emissions reduction)
- Brazil clean energy matrix (88% renewable electricity)
- Launch of Tropical Forests Forever Facility

Steps That Need to Be Taken

- Move beyond speeches – to real, urgent action.
- Fulfill the principle of CBDR
- Rich countries must honor their climate finance debts
- Implement ambitious NDCs
- Finance a just and equitable energy transition globally
- Redirect oil revenues to fund the energy transition
- Fighting inequality at the center of climate action
- Link climate action to fight against hunger and poverty
- A new UN CC Council for accountability
- Reform global governance & UNSC



Contempt of Court

SYLLABUS: GS Paper 2: Judiciary

Newspaper : The Hindu; Page No : 10

The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971

- Section 2 (a)
- Section 2 (b)
 - wilfully disobeying an order, decree, direction, any judgment or writ
 - breach of undertakings given to a Court
- Section 2 (c)
 - Publication of any matter or act
 - Scandalise or lower the authority of any court
 - Interferes in any type of judicial proceedings
 - Obstructs or interferes with the administration of justice in any manner
- Section 12

The recent controversy over the alleged contemptuous and derogatory remarks against the Chief Justice of India and the Supreme Court has not only raised eyebrows, but can also be considered an act of diminishing the 'authority' of India's top court. Moreover, such remarks being spread through media and social media may also be seen as an act of interfering and obstructing the administration of justice, thereby directly damaging the edifice of constitutional morality. This has been the basis for the demand to initiate contempt proceedings.

Understanding contempt

The phrase 'contempt of court' is used in Article 19(2) as one of the grounds for imposing reasonable restriction on fundamental freedoms yet the Constitution does not give guidelines on

the Supreme Court and High Court have been designated as courts of record under Article 129 and 215 respectively. A court of

makes it clear that contempt is different from mere disrespect. It is beyond just covering disobedience and disruption in the working of the justice system. The Act further states that the High Court or Supreme Court may initiate contempt proceedings *suo moto*. It may also be initiated by a third party provided the petition has consent from the Attorney General or Advocate General for the

The mode of criticism

It is now a settled principle that fair criticism of a decided case is not contempt, but criticism that transgresses the limits of fair commentary may be considered contemptuous as held in

Ashwini Kumar Ghosh versus Arabinda Bose (1952). Further, in *Anil Ratan Sarkar versus Hiral Ghosh* (2002), it was held that the power to punish for contempt must be exercised with caution and shall only be exercised when there is a clear violation of an order. One of the landmark cases is of *M. V. Jayarajan versus High Court of Kerala* (2015) in which the top court upheld a contempt finding against an individual for using abusive language in a public speech while criticising a High Court order, establishing that such actions could be considered criminal contempt for undermining the judiciary's authority and disrupting the administration of justice. The top Court recently in *Shanmugam @ Lakshminarayanan vs. High Court of Madras* (2025) has held that the very purpose to punish for contempt is to ensure administration of justice.



Q1. Regarding Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India, consider the following statements:

1. SEZs are treated as foreign territory for trade operations, duties, and tariffs.
2. The SEZ Act, 2005, and the SEZ Rules, 2006, govern their establishment and functioning.
3. All SEZs in India are developed and operated exclusively by the central government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 2 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: b

Q2. Regarding the Anti-Defection Law in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Tenth Schedule was added to the Constitution by the 52nd Amendment Act, 1985.
2. The power to decide on disqualification under this law rests with the Speaker or Chairman of the concerned House.
3. The decision of the Presiding Officer under this law is subject to judicial review.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 3 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: d

Q3. Regarding the Model Code of Conduct (MCC), consider the following statements:

1. The MCC comes into force on the date of the Election Commission's announcement of elections.

1. The MCC has statutory backing under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.
2. The MCC applies to political parties, candidates, and the government in power.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

Answer: b

Q4. Regarding Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary, consider the following statements:

1. It is the largest Wildlife Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh, declared in 1975.
2. It lies on a plateau forming part of the upper Vindhyan range and serves as a corridor between Panna and Satpura Tiger Reserves.
3. Most of its drainage belongs to the Narmada basin.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

Answer: b

Q5. Regarding the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, consider the following statements:

1. The Act defines solely criminal contempt.
2. Only the Supreme Court has the power to punish for contempt of itself.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: d





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