

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 125  
ANSWERED ON 11/12/2025**

**WEAKENING OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM**

**125. # SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:**

Will the Minister of *Law and Justice* be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an effort by some people to weaken the judicial system;
- (b) whether some YouTubers continue to spread outrageous and frenzied propaganda against the Chief Justice of India on social media after a highly shameful incident against him, yet there has been indifference in taking action against them; and
- (c) whether in recent years, some people tried to intimidate the judiciary but there has been indifference in Government action in restraining them; and
- (d) the details of the action taken in this case and in similar cases?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)**

- (a) to (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (D) IN RESPECT OF  
RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 125 FOR REPLY ON 11/12/2025  
REGARDING 'WEAKENING OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM ASKED BY SHRI RAMJI  
LAL SUMAN'**

(a) to (d): Judiciary is an independent organ under the Indian Constitution and is fully empowered and capable of handling all its matters. The Government is fully committed to the independence of Judiciary and constantly endeavours to provide a conducive environment for judges to discharge their judicial functions smoothly. Article 129 and 142 of the Constitution vest the Supreme Court of India with the power to punish for contempt of Court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.

Article 129 of the Constitution of India provides that *“The Supreme Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself”*.

Article 142 provides that *“(1) The Supreme Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction may pass such decree or make such order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it, and any decree so passed or order so made shall be enforceable throughout the territory of India in such manner as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament and, until provision in that behalf is so made, in such manner as the President may by order prescribe”*.

The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 defines and limits the powers of certain Courts in punishing Contempts of Courts and regulates the procedure in relation thereto. Section 2(c) defines “criminal contempt” as :

*“(c) “criminal contempt” means the publication (whether by words, spoken or written. or by signs, or by visible representations, or otherwise) of any matter or the doing of any other- act whatsoever which-*

*(i) scandalises or tends to scandalise, or lowers or tends to lower the authority of, any court; or*

*(ii) prejudices, or interferes or tends to interfere with, the due course of any judicial proceeding: or*

*(iii) interferes or tends to interfere with, or obstructs or tends to obstruct, the administration of justice in any other manner;”*.

Rule 2, Part-I of the Rules to Regulate Proceedings for Contempt of the Supreme Court, 1975 states that:

- “ 2. (1) *Where contempt is committed in view or presence or hearing of the Court, the contemner may be punished by the Court before which it is committed either forthwith or on such date as may be appointed by the Court in that behalf.*
- (2) *Pending the determination of the charge, the Court may direct that the contemner shall be detained in such custody as it may specify:*
- Provided that the contemner may be released on bail on such terms as the Court may direct.”*

Rule 3 Part-II of the Rules provide that:

- “3. In case of contempt other than the contempt referred to in Rule 2, the Court may take action:*
- (a) suo motu, or*
  - (b) on a petition made by Attorney General, or Solicitor General, or*
  - (c) on a petition made by any person, and in the case of a criminal contempt with the consent in writing of the Attorney General or the Solicitor General”.*

Similarly, Article 215 provides that *“Every High Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself”.*

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