
Supreme Court Bar Association Vs Union of India and Another

Writ Petition (C) No. 200 of 1995

Court: Supreme Court of India

Date of Decision: April 17, 1998

Acts Referred:

Advocates Act, 1961 " Section 30, 33, 35(3), 37, 38#Constitution of India, 1950 " Article 129, 136, 139, 32#Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 " Section 10, 12, 15, 2, 4#Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (CrPC) "

Citation: AIR 1998 SC 1895 : (1998) AIRSCW 1706 : (1998) 2 BLJR 1497 : (1998) 2 GLR 1711 : (1998) 3 JT 184 : (1998) 3 LW 86 : (1998) 2 SCALE 745 : (1998) 4 SCC 409 : (1998) 2 SCR 795 : (1998) 4 Supreme 251 : (1998) 2 UPLBEC 1320

Hon'ble Judges: S. Rajendra Babu, J; S. P. Bharucha, J; S. C. Agrawal, J; G. N. Ray, J; A. S. Anand, J

Bench: Full Bench

Final Decision: Allowed

Judgement

Anand, J.

In Re: Vinay Chandra Mishra, (1995) 2 SCC 584, this Court found the Contemner, an advocate, guilty of committing criminal

contempt of Court for having interfered with and ""obstructing the course of justice by trying to threaten, overawe and overbear the court by using

insulting, disrespectful and threatening language"", While awarding punishment, keeping in view the gravity of the contumacious conduct of the

contemner, the Court said:

The facts and circumstances of the present case justify our invoking the power under Article 129 read with Article 142 of the Constitution to

award to the contemner a suspended sentence of imprisonment together with suspension of his practice as an advocate in the manner directed

herein. We accordingly sentence the contemner for his conviction for the offence of the criminal contempt as under:

(a) The contemner Vinay Chandra Mishra is hereby sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for a period of six weeks. However, in the

circumstances of the case, the sentence will remain suspended for a period of four years and may be activated in case the contemner is convicted

for any other offence of contempt of court within the said period; and

(b) The contemner shall stand suspended from practising as an advocate for a period of three years from today with the consequence that all

elective and nominated offices/posts at present held by him in his capacity as an advocate, shall stand vacated by him forthwith.

2. Aggrieved by the direction that the ""Contemner shall stand suspended from practising as an Advocate for a period of three years"" issued by this

Court by invoking powers under Articles 129 and 142 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court Bar Association, through its Honorary Secretary,

has filed this petition under Article 32 of the Constitution of India, seeking the following relief:

Issue an appropriate writ, direction, or declaration, declaring that the disciplinary committees of the Bar Councils set up under the Advocates Act,

1961, alone have exclusive jurisdiction to inquire into and suspend or debar an advocate from practising law for professional or other misconduct,

arising out of punishment imposed for contempt of court or otherwise and further declare that the Supreme Court of India or any High Court in

exercise of its inherent jurisdiction has no such original jurisdiction, power or authority in that regard notwithstanding the contrary view held by this

Hon"ble Court in Contempt Petition (Crl.) No. 3 of 1994 dated 10.3.1995.

3. On 21.3.1995, while issuing Rule in the writ petition, following order was made by the Division Bench:

The question which arises is whether the Supreme Court of India can while dealing with Contempt Proceedings exercise power under Article 129

of the Constitution or under Article 129 read with Article 142 of the Constitution or under Article 142 of the Constitution can debar a practicing

lawyer from carrying on his profession as a lawyer for any period whatsoever. We direct notice to issue on the Attorney General of India and on

the respondents herein. Notice will also issue on the application for interim stay. Having regard to the importance of the aforesaid question we

further direct that this petition be placed before a Constitution Bench of this Court.

4. That is how this Writ petition has been placed before this Constitution Bench.

5. The only question which we are called upon to decide in this petition is whether the punishment for established contempt of court committed by

an Advocate can include punishment to debar the concerned advocate from practice by suspending his licence (Sanad) for a specified period, in

exercise of its powers under Article 129 read with Article 142 of the Constitution of India.

6. Dealing with this issue, the three Judge Bench in *vinay Chandra Mishra's* case (supra), opined:

The question now is what punishment should be meted out to the contemner. We have already discussed the contempt jurisdiction of this Court

under Article 129 of the Constitution. That jurisdiction is independent of the statutory law of contempt enacted by Parliament under Entry 77 of

List I of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The jurisdiction of this Court, under Article 129 is sui generis. The jurisdiction to take cognizance of

the contempt as well as to award punishment for it being constitutional, it cannot be controlled by any statute. Neither, therefore, the Contempt of

Courts Act, 1971 nor the Advocates Act, 1961 can be pressed into service to restrict the said jurisdiction.

7. The Court repelled the arguments advanced on behalf of the contemner, the U.P. Bar Association and the U.P. Bar Council, that the Court

cannot while punishing the contemner with any of the "traditional" or "accepted" punishments for contempt, also suspend his licence to practice as

an advocate. Since that power is specifically entrusted by the Advocates Act, 1961 to the disciplinary committees of the State Bar Council and/or

the Bar Council of India. The Bench opined:

What is further, the jurisdiction and powers of this Court under Article 142 which are supplementary in nature and are provided to do complete

justice in any matter, are independent of the jurisdiction and powers of this Court under Article 129 which cannot be trammelled in any way by any

statutory provision including the provisions of the Advocates Act or the Contempt of Courts Act. As pointed out earlier, the Advocates Act has

nothing to do with the contempt jurisdiction of the court including of this Court and the contempt of Courts Act, 1971 being a statute cannot

denude, restrict or limit the powers of this Court to take action for contempt under Article 129.

8. Mr. Kapil Sibal, learned senior counsel appearing for the Supreme Court Bar Association, and Dr. Rajiv Dhawan, senior advocate appearing

for the Bar Council of U.P. and Bar Council of India assailed the correctness of the above findings and submitted that powers conferred on this

Court by Article 142, though very wide in their aptitude, can be exercised only to "do complete justice in any case or cause pending before it" and

since the issue of "professional misconduct" is not the subject matter of "any cause" pending before this court while dealing with a case of contempt

of court, it could not make any order either under Article 142 or 129 to suspend the licence of an advocate contemner, for which punishment,

statutory provisions otherwise exist. According to the learned counsel, a court of record under Article 129 of the Constitution does not have any

power to suspend the licence of a lawyer to practice because that is not a punishment which can be imposed under its jurisdiction to punish for

contempt of Court and that Article 142 of the Constitution cannot also be pressed into aid to make an order which has the effect of assuming

jurisdiction" which expressly vests in another statutory body constituted under the Advocates Act, 1961. The learned Solicitor General submitted

that under Article 129 read with Article 142 of the Constitution, this Court can neither create a "jurisdiction" nor create a "punishment" not

otherwise permitted by law and that since the power to punish an advocate (for "professional misconduct") by suspending his licence vests

exclusively in a statutory body constituted under the Advocates Act, this Court cannot assume that jurisdiction under Article 142 or 129 or even

u/s 38 of the Advocates Act, 1961.

9. To appreciate the submissions raised at the bar, let us first notice Article 129 of the Constitution, it reads:

129. Supreme Court to be a court of record:-The Supreme Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the power of such a court including

the power of punish for contempt of itself.

10. The Article on its plain language vests this Court with all the powers of a court of record including the power to punish for contempt of itself.

11. The expression Court of Record has not been defined in the Constitution of India. Article 129 however, declares the Supreme Court to be a

Court of Record, while Article 215 declares a High Court also to be a Court of Record.

12. A court of record is a court, the records of which are admitted to be of evidentiary value and are not to be questioned when produced before

any court. The power that courts of record enjoy to punish for contempt is a part of their inherent jurisdiction and is essential to enable the courts

to administer justice according to law in a regular, orderly and effective manner and to uphold the majesty of law and prevent interference in the

due administration of justice.

13. According to Jowitt, Dictionary of English Law, First Edition (p. 526) a court of Record has been defined as:

A Court whereof the acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled for a perpetual memory and testimony, and which has power to fine and imprison

for contempt of its authority.

Wharton's Law Lexicon, explains a court of record as:-

Record, courts of, those whose judicial acts and proceedings are enrolled on parchment, for a perpetual memorial and testimony; which rolls are

called the Records of the Courts, and are of such high and super eminent authority that their truth is not to be called in question. Courts of Record

are of two classes - Superior and Inferior. Superior Courts of Record include the House of Lords, the Judicial Committee, the Court of Appeal,

the High Court, and a few others. The Mayor's Court of London, the County Courts, Coroner's Courts, and other are Inferior Courts, of Record,

of which the County Courts are the most important. Every superior court of record has authority to fine and imprison for contempt of its authority;

an inferior court of record can only commit for contempts committed in open courts, in facie curie

(Emphasis Provided)

14. Nigel Lowe and Brenda Sufrin in their treatise on the Law of Contempt (Third Edition) (Butterworths 1996), while dealing with the jurisdiction

and powers of a Courts of Record in respect of criminal contempt say:

The contempt jurisdiction of courts of record forms part of their inherent jurisdiction.

The power that courts of record enjoy to punish contempts is part of their inherent jurisdiction. The juridical basis of the inherent jurisdiction has

been well described by Master Jacob as being:

"the authority of the judiciary to uphold, to protect and to fulfil the judicial function of administering justice according to law in a regular, orderly

and effective manner."

Such a power is not derived from statute nor truly from the common law but instead flows from the very concept of a court of law.

...

All courts of record have an inherent jurisdiction to punish contempts committed in their face but the inherent power to punish contempts

committed outside the court resides exclusively in superior courts of record.

...

Superior Courts of records have an inherent superintendent jurisdiction to punish contempts committed in connection with proceedings before

inferior courts.

(emphasis ours)

15. Entry 77 of List I of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution provides for:

Constitution, organisation, jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court (including contempt of such Court), and the fees taken therein; persons

entitled to practice before the Supreme Court.

16. Entry 14 of list III of the Seventh Schedule provides for legislation in respect of:

Contempt of Court, but not including contempt of the Supreme Court.

17. The language of entry 77 of List I and entry 14 of List III of the Seventh Schedule demonstrate that the legislative power of the Parliament and

of the State Legislature extends to legislate with respect to matters connected with contempt of court by the Supreme Court or the High Court,

subject however, to the qualification that such legislation cannot denude, abrogate or nullify, the power of the Supreme Court to punish for

contempt under Articles 129 or vest that power in some other Court.

18. Besides, Article 129, the power to punish for contempt is also vested in the Supreme court by virtue of Article 142(2).

Article 142 of the Constitution reads:-

142. Enforcement of decrees and orders of Supreme Court and orders as to discovery, etc. - (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 to 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.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made in this behalf by Parliament, the Supreme Court shall, as respects the whole of the territory of India,

have all and every power to make any order for the purpose of securing the attendance of any person, the discovery or production of any

documents, or the investigation or punishment of any contempt of itself.

19. It is, thus, seen that the power of this court in respect of investigation or punishment of any contempt including contempt of itself, is expressly

made "subject to the provisions of any law made in this behalf by the Parliament" by Article 142(2). However, the power to punish for contempt

being inherent in a court of record, it follows that no act of Parliament can take away that inherent jurisdiction of the Court of Record to punish for

contempt and the Parliament's power of legislation on the subject cannot, therefore, be so exercised as to stultify the status and dignity of the

Supreme Court and/or the High Courts, though such a legislation may serve as a guide for the determination of the nature of punishment which this

court may impose in the case of established contempt. Parliament has not enacted any law dealing with the powers of the Supreme Court with

regard to investigation and punishment of contempt of itself. (We shall refer to Section 15 of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, later on) and this

Court, therefore, exercises the power to investigate and punish for contempt of itself by virtue of the powers vested in it under Articles 129 and

142(2) of the Constitution of India.

20. The first legislation to deal with contempt of courts in this country was the Contempt of courts Act, 1926. It was enacted with a view to define

and limit the powers of certain courts for punishing contempts of court. The preamble to that Act stated:

Whereas doubts have arisen as to the powers of a High Court of judicature to punish contempt of courts and whereas it is expedient to resolve

these doubts and to define and limit the powers exercisable by High Courts and Chief Courts in punishing contempts of Court: It is hereby enacted

as follows:

Section 2 says:-

Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), the High Courts of Judicature established by Letters Patent shall have and exercise the same

jurisdiction, powers and authority in accordance with the same procedure and practice, in respect of contempts of courts subordinate to them as

they have and exercise in respect of contempts of themselves.

21. Since, the Act was enacted with a view to "remove doubts about the powers of the High Court to punish for contempt", it made no distinction

between one Letters Patent High Court and another though it did distinguish between the Letters Patent High Courts and the Chief Courts. The

doubt, as a result of conflict of judicial opinion, whether the High Court could punish for contempt of a court subordinate to it, was removed by

enactment of Section 2 of the Act (supra). The Contempt of Courts Act, 1926 was replaced by the contempt of Courts act, 1952. The 1952 Act

made the significant departures from the 1926 Act, First, the expression ""High Court"" was defined to include the courts of Judicial Commissioner

which had been excluded from the purview of the 1926 Act and secondly, the High Courts, including the Court of a Judicial Commissioner, were

conferred jurisdiction to inquire into and try contempt of itself or of any court subordinate to it. Irrespective of whether the contempt was alleged to

have been committed within or outside the local limits of its jurisdiction and irrespective of whether the person alleged to be guilty of committing

contempt was within or outside such limits. In the matter of imposition of punishment for contempt of courts, Section 4 of the 1952 Act Provided.

Sec. 4 Limit of punishment for contempt of Court. Save as otherwise expressly provided by any law for the time being in force, a contempt of

court may be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two thousand

rupees, or with both:

Provided that the accused may be discharged or the punishment awarded may be remitted on apology being made to the satisfaction of the Court:

Provided further that not withstanding anything elsewhere contained in any law for the time being in force, no High Court shall impose a sentence in

excess of that specified in this section for any contempt either in respect of itself or of a court subordinate to it.

22. Thus, under the existing legislation dealing with contempt of court, the High Courts and Chief Courts were vested with the power to try a

person for committing contempt of court and to punish him for established contempt. The legislation itself prescribed the nature and type, as well as

the extent of, punishment which could be imposed on a contemner by the High Courts or the Chief Courts. The second proviso to Section 4 of the

1952 Act (supra) expressly restricted the powers of the Courts not to ""impose any sentence in excess of what is specified in the section"" for any

contempt either of itself or of a court Subordinate to it.

23. After the Constitution of India was promulgated in 1950, it appears that on 1st of April, 1960, a Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha "to

consolidate and amend the law relating to contempt of court". The Bill was examined by the Government which felt that law relating to contempt of

courts was ""uncertain, undefined and unsatisfactory"" and that in the light of the constitutional changes which had taken place in the country, it was

advisable to have to entire law on the subject scrutinised by a special committee to be set-up for the purpose. Pursuant to that decision, the

Ministry of Law on July 29, 1961 set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri H.N. Sanyal, Additional Solicitor General of India. The

Committee came to be known as Sanyal Committee and it was required:

(i) to examine the law relating to contempt of courts generally, and in particular, the law relating to the procedure for the punishment thereof:

(ii) to suggest amendments therein with a view to clarifying and reforming the law wherever necessary; and

(iii) to make recommendations, for codification of the law in the light of the examination made.

24. The committee inter-alia opined that Parliament or the concerned legislature has the power to legislate in relation to the substantive law of

contempt of the Supreme Court and the High Courts Subject only to the qualification that the legislature cannot take away the powers of the

Supreme Court or the High Court, as a Court of Record, to punish for contempt nor vest that power in some other court.

25. After the submission of the Sanyal Committee Report, the contempt of Courts Act, 1952, was repealed and replaced by the Contempt of

Courts Act, 1971 which Act was enacted to ""define and limit the powers of certain courts in punishing contempt of courts and to regulate their

procedure in relation thereto"". It would be proper to notice some of the relevant provisions of the 1971 Act at this stage.

Section 2(a), (b) and (c) of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 define contempt of court as follows:-

2. Definitions. - In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a) "contempt of court" means civil contempt or criminal contempt;

(b) "Civil contempt" means wilful disobedience to any judgment, decree, direction, order, writ or other process of a court or wilful breach of an

undertaking given to a court;

(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 proceedings: or

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

Section 10 provides:-

Sec. 10. Power of High Court to punish contempts of subordinate courts. - Every High Court shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction,

powers and authority, in accordance with the same procedure and practice, in respect of contempts of courts subordinate to it as it has and

exercises in respect of contempts of itself:

Provided that no High Court shall take cognizance of a contempt alleged to have been committed in respect of a court subordinate to it where such

contempt is an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860).

26. The punishment for committing contempt of court is provided in Section 12 of the 1971 Act which reads:-

12. Punishment for contempt of court. - (1) Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act or in any other law, a contempt of court may be

punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with

both:

Provided that the accused may be discharged or the punishment awarded may be remitted on apology being made to the satisfaction of the court.

Explanation. - An apology shall not be rejected merely on the ground that it is qualified or conditional if the accused makes it bona fide.

(2) Notwithstanding any thing contained in any law for the time being in force, no court shall impose a sentence in excess of that specified in sub-

section (1) for any contempt either in respect of itself or of a court subordinate to it.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, where a person is found guilty of a civil contempt, the court, if it considers that a fine will not

meet the ends of justice and that a sentence of imprisonment is necessary, shall, instead of sentencing him to simple imprisonment, direct that he be

detained in a civil prison for such period not exceeding six months as it may think fit.

(4) Where the person found guilty of contempt of court in respect of any undertaking given to a court is a company, every person who, at the time

the contempt was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as

the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the contempt and the punishment may be enforced, with the leave of the court, by the detention in

civil prison of each such person: -

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to such punishment if he proves that the contempt was

committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent its commission.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (4), where the contempt of court referred to therein has been committed by a company and

it is proved that the contempt has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director,

manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of the

contempt and the punishment may be enforced, with the leave of the court, by the detention in civil prison of such director, manager, secretary or

other officer.

...

...

27. An analysis of the above provision shows that sub-section (1) of Section 12 provides that in a case of established contempt, the contemner

may be punished:

(a) with simple imprisonment by detention in a civil prison; or

(b) with fine, or

(c) with both.

28. A careful reading of sub-section (2) of Section 12 reveals that the Act places an embargo on the court not to impose a sentence in excess of

the sentence prescribed under sub-section (1). A close scrutiny of sub-section (3) of Section 12 demonstrates that the legislature intended that in

the case of civil contempt a sentence of fine alone should be imposed except where the court considers that the ends of justice make it necessary

to pass a sentence of imprisonment also. Dealing with imposition of punishment u/s 12(3) of the Act, in the case of Smt. Pushpaben and another vs.

Narandas V. Badiani and another. (1979) 2 SCC 394 , this Court opined:

A close and careful interpretation of the extracted section (Section 12(3)) leaves no room for doubt that the legislature intended that a sentence of

fine alone should be imposed in normal circumstances. The statute, however, confers special power on the Court to pass a sentence of

imprisonment if it thinks that ends of justice so require. Thus before a Court passes the extreme sentence of imprisonment, it must give special

reasons after a proper application of its mind that a sentence of imprisonment along is called for in a particular situation. Thus, the sentence of

imprisonment is an exception while sentence of fine is the rule.

29. Section 10 of the 1971 Act like Section 2 of the 1926 Act and Section 4 of the 1952 Act recognises the power which a High Court already

possesses as a Court of Record for punishing for contempt of itself, which jurisdiction has now the sanction of the Constitution also by virtue of

Article 215. The Act, however, does not deal with the powers of the Supreme Court to try or punish a contemner for committing contempt of the

Supreme Court or the courts subordinate to it and the constitutional provision contained in Articles 142(2) and 129 of the Constitution alone deal

with the subject.

30. In .K. Sarkar, Member, Board of Revenue vs. Vinay chandra Misra, (1981) 1 SCC 436, , this court opined:

Articles 129 and 215 preserve all the powers of the Supreme Court and the High Court, respectively, as a Court of Record which include the

power to punish the contempt of itself. As pointed out by this Court in Mohd. Ikram Hussain v. State of U.P. (AIR 1964 SC 1625) , there are no

curbs on the power of the High Court to punish for contempt of itself except those contained in the Contempt of Courts Act. Articles 129 and 215

do not define as to what constitutes contempt of court. Parliament has, by virtue of the aforesaid entries in List I and List III of the Seventh

Schedule, power to define and limit the powers of the Courts in punishing contempt of court and to regulate their procedure in relation thereto.

Indeed, this is what is stated in the preamble of the Act of 1971"".

(Emphasis supplied)

31. In Sukhdev Singh v. Hon"ble C.J.S. Teja Singh & Ors., AIR [1954] SCR 454, while recognising that the power of the High Court to institute

proceedings for contempt and punish the contemner when found necessary is a special jurisdiction which is inherent in all Courts of Record, the

Bench opined that ""the maximum punishment is now limited to six month"s simple imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 2,000 or both"" because of the

provision of Contempt of Courts Act.

32. In England, according to Halsbury's laws of England 4th Edn. Para 97:

There is no statutory limit to the length of the term of imprisonment which may be imposed for contempt of court by the court of Appeal, High

Court or Crown Court. Similarly the statutory provisions relating to the suspension of sentences of imprisonment have no application to committals

for contempt.

Although there is no limit to the length of the term which may be imposed, the punishment should be commensurate to the offence. Thus, where

contempt is committed owing to a mistaken view of the rights of the offender, the punishment, where imprisonment is deemed necessary, should be

for a definite period and should not be severe.

Paras 99 and 100 to 105 of Halsbury's Laws deal with the other punishments which may be imposed for contempt of court.

99. Fines and security for good behavior. The Court may, as an alternative or in addition to committing a contemner, impose a fine or require

security for good behavior.

33. As in the case of imprisonment, there is no statutory limit to the amount of a fine which the court can impose.

100. Other remedies. As a further alternative to ordering committal, the court may, in its discretion, adopt the more lenient course of granting an

injunction to restrain repetition of the act of contempt. The court may also penalise a party in contempt by ordering him to pay the costs of the

application.

103. Fine. The court may, as an alternative to committal or sequestration, impose a fine for civil contempt.

In assessing the amount of the fine, account should be taken of the seriousness of the contempt and the damage done to the public interest.

104. Other remedies. The court may, in its own discretion, grant an injunction, in lieu of committal or sequestration, to restrain the commission or

repetition of a civil contempt. The court may in lieu of any other penalty require the contemner to pay the costs of the motion on a common fund

basis.

105. Costs. The costs of an application for committal are in the discretion of the court, and should be asked for on the hearing of the application.

The respondent can as a general rule only be ordered to pay costs if he has been guilty of contempt. An action is maintainable in the Queen's

Beach Division to enforce an order made in the Chancery Division to pay the costs of a motion for committal.

(emphasis supplied)

34. Thus, the recognised and accepted punishments for civil or criminal contempt of court in English Law, which have been followed and accepted

by the courts in this country and incorporated in the Indian Law in so far as, civil contempt, is concerned are:

(i) Sequestration of assets:

(ii) fine;

(iii) committal to prison

35. The object of punishment being both curative and corrective, these coercions are meant to assist an individual complainant to enforce his

remedy and there is also an element of public policy for punishing civil contempt, since the administration of justice would be undermined if the

order of any court of law is to be disregarded with impunity. Under some circumstances, compliance of the order may be secured without resort to

coercion, through the contempt power. For example, disobedience of an order to pay a sum of money may be effectively countered by attaching

the earnings of the contemner. In the same manner, committing the person of the defaulter to prison for failure to comply with an order of specific

performance of conveyance of property, may be met also by the court directing that the conveyance be completed by an appointed person.

Disobedience of an undertaking may in the like manner be enforced through process other than committal to prison as for example where the

breach of undertaking is to deliver possession of property in a landlord tenant dispute. Apart from punishing the contemner the Court to maintain

the Majesty of Law may direct the police force to be utilised for recovery of possession and burden the contemner with costs, exemplary or

otherwise. In so far as criminal contempt of court is concerned, which charge is required to be established like a criminal charge, it is punishable by

(i) fine; or

(ii) by fixed period of simple imprisonment or detention in a civil prison for a specified period; or

(iii) both.

36. In deciding whether a contempt is serious enough to merit imprisonment, the court will take into account the likelihood of interference with the

administration of justice and the culpability of the offender. The intention with which the act complained of is done is a material factor in determining

what punishment, in a given case, would be appropriate.

37. The nature and types of punishment which a court of record can impose, in a case of established contempt, under the common law have now

been specifically incorporated in the contempt of Courts Act, 1971 in so far as the High Courts are concerned and therefore to the extent the

contempt of Courts Act 1971 identifies the nature of types of punishments which can be awarded in the case of established contempt, it does not

impinge upon the inherent powers of the High Court under Article 215 either. No new type of punishment can be created or assumed.

38. As already noticed, the Parliament by virtue of Entry 77, List I is competent to enact a law relating to the powers of the Supreme Court with

regard to contempt of itself and such a law may prescribe the nature of punishment which may be imposed on a contemner by virtue of the

provisions of Article 129 read with Article 142(2). Since, no such law has been enacted by the Parliament, the nature of punishment prescribed,

under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, may act as a guide for the Supreme Court but the extent of punishment as prescribed under that Act can

apply only to the High Courts, because the 1971 Act ipso facto does not deal with the contempt jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, except that

Section 15 of the Act prescribes procedural mode for taking cognizance of criminal contempt by the supreme Court also. Section 15, however, is

not a substantive provision conferring contempt jurisdiction. The judgment in Sukhdev Singh's case (supra) as regards the extent of ""maximum

punishment"" which can be imposed upon a contemner must, therefore, be construed as dealing with the powers of the High Courts only and not of

this Court in that behalf. We are, therefore, doubtful of the validity of the argument of the learned Solicitor General that the extent of punishment

which the supreme Court can impose in exercise of its inherent powers to punish for contempt of itself and/or of subordinate courts can also be

only to the extent prescribed under the contempt of Courts Act, 1971. We, however, do not express any final opinion on that question since that

issue, strictly speaking, does not arise for our decision in this case. The question regarding the restriction or limitation on the extent of punishment,

which this Court may award while exercising its contempt jurisdiction may be decided in a proper case, when so raised.

39. Suspending the licence to practice of any professional like a lawyer, doctor, chartered accountant etc. When such a professional is found guilty

of committing contempt of court, for any specified period, is not a recognised or accepted punishment which a court of record either under the

common law or under the statutory law can impose, on a contemner, in addition to any of the other recognised punishments.

40. The suspension of an Advocate from practice and his removal from the State roll of advocates are both punishments specifically provided for

under the Advocates Act, 1961, for proven ""professional misconduct" of an advocate. While exercising its contempt jurisdiction under Article 129,

the only cause or matter before this Court is regarding commission of contempt of court. There is no cause of professional misconduct, properly so

called, pending before the Court. This Court, therefore, in exercise of its jurisdiction under Article 129 cannot take over the jurisdiction of the

disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of the State or the Bar Council of India to punish an advocate by suspending his licence, which

punishment can only be imposed after a finding of "professional misconduct" is recorded in the manner prescribed under the Advocates Act and

the Rules framed thereunder.

41. When this Court is seized of a matter of contempt of court by an advocate, there is no ""case, cause or matter"" before the Supreme Court

regarding his ""professional misconduct"" even though, in a given case, the contempt committed by an advocate may also amount to an abuse of the

privilege granted to an advocate by virtue of the licence to practice law but no issue relating to his suspension from practice is the subject matter of

the case. The powers of this Court, under Article 129 read with Article 142 of the Constitution, being supplementary powers have ""to be used in

exercise of its jurisdiction"" in the case under consideration by this Court. Moreover, a case of contempt of court is not strictly sensor a cause or a

matter between the parties inter se. It is a matter between the court and the contemner. It is not, strictly speaking, tried as an adversarial litigation.

The party, which brings the contumacious conduct of the contemner to the notice of the court, whether a private person or the subordinate court, is

only an informant and does not have the status of a litigant in the contempt of Court case.

42. The contempt of court is a special jurisdiction to be exercised sparingly and with caution, whenever an act adversely effects the administration

of justice or which tends to impede its course or tends to shake public confidence in the judicial institutions. This jurisdiction may also be exercised

when the act complained of adversely effects the Majesty of Law or dignity of the courts. The purpose of contempt jurisdiction is to uphold the

majesty and dignity of the Courts of law. It is an unusual type of jurisdiction combining ""the jury, the judge and the hangman"" and it is so because

the court is not adjudicating upon any claim between litigating parties. This jurisdiction is not exercised to protect the dignity of an individual judge

but to protect the administration of justice from being maligned. In the general interest of the community it is imperative that the authority of courts

should not be imperiled and there should be no unjustifiable interference in the administration of justice. It is a matter between the court and the

contemner and third parties cannot intervene. It is exercised in a summary manner in aid of the administration of justice, the majesty of law and the

dignity of the courts. No such act can be permitted which may have the tendency to shake the public confidence in the fairness and impartiality of

the administration of justice.

43. The power of the Supreme Court to punish for contempt of court, though quite wide, is yet limited and cannot be expanded to include the

power to determine whether an advocate is also guilty of ""Professional misconduct"" in a summary manner, giving a go bye to the procedure

prescribed under the Advocates Act. The power to do complete justice under Article 142 is in a way, corrective power, which gives preference to

equity over law but it cannot be used to deprive a professional lawyer of the due process contained in the Advocates Act 1961 by suspending his

licence to practice in a summary manner, while dealing with a case of contempt of court.

44. In Re: V.C. Mishra's, case (supra), while imposing the punishment of suspended simple imprisonment, the Bench, as already noticed, punished

the contemner also by suspending his licence to practice as an advocate for a specified period. The Bench dealing with that aspect opined:

It is not disputed that suspension of the advocate from practice and his removal from the State roll of advocates are both punishments. There is no

restriction or limitation on the nature of punishment that this Court may award while exercising its contempt jurisdiction and the said punishments

can be the punishments the Court may impose while exercising the said jurisdiction.

45. In taking this view, the Bench relied upon Articles 129 and 142 of the Constitution besides Section 38 of the Advocates Act, 1961. The

Bench observed:

Secondly, it would also mean that for any act of contempt of court, if it also happens to be an act of professional misconduct under the Bar

Council of India Rules, the courts including this Court, will have no power to take action since the Advocates Act confers exclusive power for

taking action for such conduct on the disciplinary committees of the State Bar Council and the Bar Council of India, as the case may be. Such a

proposition of law on the face of it observes rejection for the simple reason that the disciplinary jurisdiction of the State Bar council and the Bar

Council of India to take action for professional misconduct is different from the jurisdiction of the Courts to take action against the advocates for

the contempt of Court. The said jurisdiction co-exist independently of each other. The action taken under one jurisdiction does not bar an action

under the other jurisdiction.

The contention is also misplaced for yet another and equally, if not more, important reason. In the matter of disciplinary under the Advocates Act,

this Court is constituted as the final Appellate authority u/s 38 of the act as pointed out earlier. In that capacity this court can impose any of the

punishments mentioned in Section 35(3) of the Act including that of removal of the name of the Advocate from the State roll and of suspending him

from practice. If that be so, there is no reason why his court while exercising its contempt jurisdiction under Article 129 read with Article 142

cannot impose any of the said punishments. The punishment so imposed will not only be not against the provisions of any statute, but in conformity

with the substantive provisions of the advocates Act and for conduct which is both a professional misconduct as well as the contempt of Court.

The argument has, therefore, to be rejected.

(Emphasis supplied)

46. These observations, as we shall presently demonstrate and we say so with utmost respect, are too widely stated and do not bear closer

scrutiny. After recognising that the disciplinary jurisdiction of the State Bar Council and the Bar Council of India to take action for professional

misconduct is different from the jurisdiction of the courts to take action against the advocates for the contempt of court, how could the court invest

itself with the jurisdiction of the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council to punish the concerned Advocate for "professional misconduct" in

addition to imposing the punishment of suspended sentence of imprisonment for committing contempt of court.

47. The plenary powers of this court under Article 142 of the Constitution are inherent in the court and are complementary to those powers which

are specifically conferred on the court by various statutes though are not limited by those statutes. These powers also exist independent of the

statutes with a view to do complete justice between the parties. These powers are of very wide amplitude and are in the nature of supplementary

powers. This power, exists as a separate and independent basis of jurisdiction, apart from the statutes. It stands upon the foundation, and the basis

for its exercise may be put on a different and perhaps even wider footing, to prevent injustice in the process of litigation and to do complete justice

between the parties. This plenary jurisdiction is, thus, the residual source of power which this Court may draw upon as necessary whenever it is

just and equitable to do so and in particular to ensure the observance of the due process of law, to do complete justice between the parties, while

administering justice according to law. There is no doubt that it is an indispensable adjunct to all other powers and is free from the restraint of

jurisdiction and operates as a valuable weapon in the hands of the court to prevent "clogging or obstruction of the stream of justice". It, however,

needs to be remembered that the powers conferred on the court by Article 142 being curative in nature cannot be construed as powers which

authorise the court to ignore the substantive rights of a litigant while dealing with a cause pending before it. this power cannot be used to

""supplant"" substantive law applicable to the case or cause under consideration of the court. Article 142, even with the width of its amplitude,

cannot be used to build a new edifice where none existed earlier, by ignoring express statutory provisions dealing with a subject and thereby to

achieve something indirectly which cannot be achieved directly. Punishing a contemner advocate, while dealing with a contempt of court case by

suspending his licence to practice, a power otherwise statutorily available only to the Bar Council of India, on the ground that the contemner is also

an advocate, is, therefore, not permissible in exercise of the jurisdiction under Article 142. The construction of Article 142 must be functionally

informed by the salutary purpose of the Article viz. to do complete justice between the parties. It cannot be otherwise. As already noticed in a case

of contempt of court, the contemner and the court cannot be said to be litigating parties.

48. The Supreme Court in exercise of its jurisdiction under Article 142 has the power to make such order as is necessary for doing complete

justice between the parties in any cause or matter pending before it. The very nature of the power must lead the court to set limits for itself within

which to exercise those powers and ordinarily it cannot disregard a statutory provision governing a subject, except perhaps to balance the equities

between the conflicting claims of the litigating parties by ""ironing out the creases"" in a cause or matter before it. Indeed this Court is not a court of

restricted jurisdiction of only dispute settling. It is well recognised and established that this court has always been a law maker and its role travels

beyond merely dispute settling. It is a ""problem solver in the nebulous areas"". (See. K. Verraswami vs. Union of India (1991 (3) SCC 655) , but

the substantive statutory provisions dealing with the subject matter of a given case, cannot be altogether ignored by this court, while making an

order under Article 142. Indeed, these constitutional powers can not, in any way, be controlled by any statutory provisions but at the same time

these powers are not meant to be exercised when their exercise may come directly in conflict with what has been expressly provided for in statute

dealing expressly with the subject.

49. In *Bonkya @ B.S. Mane & Ors. Vs. State of Maharashtra* (1995 (6) SCC 447) , a bench of this court observed:

The amplitude of powers available to this Court under Article 142 of the Constitution of India is normally speaking not conditioned by any

statutory provision but it cannot be lost sight of that this Court exercises jurisdiction under Article 142 of the Constitution with a view to do justice

between the parties but not in disregard of the relevant statutory provisions.

50. Dealing with the powers of this court under Article 142, in *Prem Chand Garg vs. Excise Commissioner, U.P., Allahabad*, (1963) Supp. 1.

S.C.R. 885) , it was said by the Constitution Bench:

In this connection, it may be pertinent to point out that the wide powers which are given to this court for doing complete justice between the

parties, can be used by this court for instance, in adding parties to the proceedings pending before it, or in admitting additional evidence, or in

remanding the case, or in allowing a new point to be taken for the first time. It is plain that in exercise of these and similar other powers, this Court

would not be bound by the relevant provisions of procedure if it is satisfied that a departure from the said procedure is necessary to do complete

justice between the parties.

That takes us to the second argument urged by the Solicitor-General that Art. 142 and Art. 32 should be reconciled by the adoption of the rule of

harmonious construction. In this connection, we ought to bear in mind that though the powers conferred on this Court by Art. 142(1) are very

wide, and the same can be exercised for doing complete justice in any case, as we have already observed this Court cannot even under Art.

142(1) make an order plainly inconsistent with the express statutory provisions of substantive law, much less, inconsistent with any Constitutional

provision. There can, therefore be no conflict between Art. 142(2) and Art. 32. In the case of *K.M. Nanavati v. The State of Bombay* (1961) 1

S.C.R. 497) , on which the Solicitor-General relies, it was conceded, and rightly, that under Art. 142(1) this Court had the power to grant bail in

cases brought before it, and so, there was obviously a conflict between the power vested in this court under the said Article and that vested in the

Governor of the State under Art. 161. The possibility of a conflict between these powers necessitated the application of the rule of harmonious

construction. The said rule can have no application to the present case, because on a fair construction of Art. 142(1), this Court has no power to

circumscribe the fundamental right guaranteed under Art. 32. The existence of the said power is itself in dispute, and so, the present is clearly

distinguishable from the case of K.M. Nanavati.

(Emphasis ours)

51. In Re: Vinay Chandra Mishra's case (supra), the three judge Bench did notice the observations in Prem Chand Garg's case (supra) but

opined:

In view of the observations of the latter Constitution Bench on the point, the observations made by the majority in Prem Chand Garg's case

(supra) are no longer a good law. This is also pointed out by this Court in the case of Mohammed Anis v. Union of India & Ors., [1994] Supp. 1

SCC 145, by referring to the decisions of Delhi Judicial Services Vs. State of Gujarat (supra) and Union Carbide Corporation Vs. Union of India

(supra) by observing that statutory provisions cannot override the constitutional provisions and Article 142(1) being a constitutional power it

cannot be limited or conditioned by any statutory provision. The Court has then observed that it is, therefore, clear that the power of the Apex

Court under Article 142(1) of the Constitution Cannot be diluted by statutory provisions and the said position in law is now well settled by the

Constitution Bench decision in Union Carbide's, case (supra).

(Emphasis supplied)

52. Commenting upon the observations in Prem Chand Garg's case (supra) the Bench further opined:

Apart from the fact that these observations are made with reference to the powers of this Court under Article 142 which are in the nature of

supplementary powers and not with reference to this Court's power under Article 129, the said observations have been explained by this Court in

its latter decisions in Delhi Judicial Services Association v. State of Gujarat (supra) and Union Carbide corporation v. Union of India (1991) 4

SCC 574) . In paragraph 51 of the former decision, it has been, with respect, rightly pointed out that the said observations were made in the

context of fundamental rights. Those observations have no bearing on the present issue. No doubt, it was further observed there that those

observations have no bearing on the question in issue in that case as there was no provision in any substantive law restricting this Court's power to

quash proceedings pending before subordinate courts. But it was also added there that this Court's power under Article 142(1) to do complete

justice was entirely of different leave and of a different quality.

53. As we shall presently see, there is nothing said in either Delhi Judicial Service Association's, case (supra) or the Union Carbide's case (supra)

from which it may be possible to hold that the law laid down in Prem Chand Garg's case (supra) is ""no longer a good law"". Besides, we also find

that in Mohd. Anis case referred to by the Bench, there is no reference made to Prem Chand Garg's case at all.

54. In Delhi Judicial Service Association Tis Hazari vs. State of Gujarat & Ors. etc. etc. (1991 (3) SCR 936) , the following questions fell for

determination.

(a) whether the Supreme Court has inherent jurisdiction or power to punish for contempt of subordinate or inferior courts under Article 129 of the

Constitution, (b) whether the inherent jurisdiction and power of the Supreme Court is restricted by the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, (c) whether

the incident interfered with the due administration of justice and constituted contempt of court, and (d) what punishment should be awarded to the

contemnors found guilty of contempt.

55. The Court observed:

Article 142(1) of the Constitution provides that Supreme Court in 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. The expression "cause" or "matter" would include any

proceeding pending in court and it would cover almost every kind of proceeding in court including civil or criminal. The inherent power of this

Court under Article 142 coupled with the plenary and residuary powers under Articles 32 and 136 embraces power to quash criminal proceedings

pending before any court to do complete justice in the matter before this Court.

...

...

Mr. Nariman urged that Article 142(1) does not contemplate any order contrary to statutory provisions. He placed reliance on the Courts

observations in Prem Chand Garg Vs. Excise Commissioner, U.P. Allahabad 91963 Supp. 1 SCR 885 at 889) , and A.R. Anthulay Vs. R.S.

Nayak and Anr. (1988 (2) SCC 602) , where the Court observed that though the powers conferred on this Court under Article 142(1) are very

wide, but in exercise of that power the court cannot make any order plainly inconsistent with the express statutory provisions of substantive law. It

may be noticed that in prem Chand Garg's and Anthulay's case (supra) observations with regard to the extent of this court's power under Article

142(1) were made in the context of fundamental rights. Those observations have no bearing on the question in issue as there is no provision in any

substantive law restricting this Court's power to quash proceedings pending before subordinate court. This Court's power under Article 142(1) to

do "complete justice" is entirely of different level and of a different quality. Any prohibition or restriction contained in ordinary laws cannot act as a

limitation on the constitutional power of this Court. Once this Court has seisin of a cause or matter before it, it has power to issue any order or

direction to do "complete justice" in the matter. This constitutional power of the Apex Court cannot be limited or restricted by provisions contained

in statutory law.

56. The Bench went on to say:

No enactment made by Central or State Legislature can limit or restrict the power of this Court under Article 142 of the Constitution, though

while exercising power under Article 142 of the constitution, the court must take into consideration the statutory provisions regulating the matter in

dispute. What would be the need of "complete justice" in a cause or matter would depend upon the facts and circumstances of each case and while

exercising that power the court would take into consideration the express provisions of a substantive statute. Once this Court has taken seisin of a

case, cause or matter, it has power to pass any order or issue direction as may be necessary to do complete justice in the matter. This has been the

consistent view of this Court as would appear from the decisions of this court in State of U.P. Vs. Poosu & Anr. (1976 (3) SCR 1005 ; Ganga

Bishan & Ors. Vs. Jai Narain (1986 (1) SCC 75 ; Navnit R. Kamani & Ors. Vs. Jai Narain (1988 (4) SCC 387) , B.N. Nagarajan & Ors. vs.

State of Mysore & Ors. (1986 (3) SCR 682) : Special Reference No. 1 of 1964, (supra), and Harbans Singh v. State of U.P. Ors. (supra).

(emphasis supplied)

57. In AR Antulay Vs. Nayak and Anr. (1988 (2) SCC 602) , a seven Judge Bench of this Court said:

The reliance placed in this context on the provisions contained in Articles 140 and 142 of the Constitution and Section 401 read with Section 386

of the Cr. P.C. does not also help. Article 140 is only a provision enabling parliament to confer supplementary powers on the Supreme Court to

enable it to deal more effectively to exercise the jurisdiction conferred on it by or under the Constitution. Article 142 is also not of much assistance.

In the first place, the operative words in that article, again are "in the exercise of its jurisdiction". The Supreme Court was hearing an appeal from

the order of discharge and connected matters. There was no issue or controversy or discussion before it as to the comparative merits of a trial

before a Special judge vis-a-vis one before the High Court. There was only an oral request said to have been made, admittedly, after the judgment

was announced. Wide as the powers under Article 141 are, they do not in my view, envisage an order of the type presently in question. The

Nanavati case, to which reference was made by Shri Jethmalani, involved a totally different type of situation. Secondly, it is one of the contentions

of the appellant that an order of this type, far from being necessary for doing complete justice in the cause or matter pending before the court, has

actually resulted in injustice, an aspect discussed a little later. Thirdly, however wide and plenary the language of the article, the directions given by

the Court should not be inconsistent with, repugnant, or in violation of the specific provisions of any statute. If the provisions of the 1952 Act read

with Article 139-A and Sections 406-407 of the Cr. P.C. do not permit the transfer of the case from a Special Judge to the High Court, that effect

cannot be achieved indirectly.

58. In *Union Carbide Corp. Vs. Union of India*, (1991) 4 SCC 584, a Constitution Bench of this Court dealt with the ambit and scope of the

powers of this Court under Article 142 of the Constitution. The Bench considered the observations of the majority in *Prem Chand Garg vs. Excise*

Commissioner, U.P., 1963 Supp. (1) SCC 885, as well as the observations made in *A.R. Antulay vs. R.S. Nayak* (1988) 2 SCC 602, and

observed:

It is necessary to set at rest certain misconceptions in the arguments touching the scope of the powers of this Court under Article 142(1) of the

Constitution. These issues are matters of serious public importance. The proposition that a provision in any ordinary law irrespective of the

importance of the public policy on which it is founded, operates to limit the powers of the Apex Court under Article 142(1) is unsound and

erroneous. In both *Garg* as well as *Antulay* cases the point was one of violation of constitutional provisions and constitutional rights. The

observations as to the effect of inconsistency with statutory provisions were really unnecessary in those cases as the decisions in the ultimate

analysis turned on the breach of constitutional rights. We agree with Shri Nariman that the power of the Court under Article 142 insofar as

quashing of criminal proceedings are concerned is not exhausted by Section 320 or 321 or 482 Cr.P.C. or all of them put together. The power

under Article 142 is at an entirely different level and of a different quality. Prohibitions or limitations or provisions contained in ordinary laws

cannot, ipso facto, act as prohibitions or limitations on the constitutional powers under Article 142. Such prohibitions or limitations in the statutes

might embody and reflect the scheme of a particular law, taking into account the nature and status of the authority or the court on which conferment

of powers - limited in some appropriate way is contemplated. The limitations may not necessarily reflect or be based on any fundamental

considerations of public policy, Shri Sorabjee, learned Attorney General, referring to *Garg* case, said that limitation on the powers under Article

142 arising from "inconsistency" with express statutory provisions of substantive law" must really mean and be understood as some express

prohibition contained in any substantive statutory law. He suggested that if the expression "prohibition" is read in place of "provision" that would

perhaps convey the appropriate idea. But we think that such prohibition should also be shown to be based on some underlying fundamental and

general issues of public policy and not merely incidental to a particular statutory scheme or pattern. It will again be wholly incorrect to say that

powers under Article 142 are subject to such express statutory prohibitions. That would convey the idea that statutory provisions override a

constitutional provision. Perhaps, the proper way of expressing the idea is that in exercising powers under Article 142 and in assessing the needs of

"complete justice" of cause of matter, the Apex Court will take note of the express prohibitions in any substantive statutory provision based on

some fundamental principles of public policy and regulate the exercise of its power and discretion accordingly. The proposition does not relate to

the powers of the Court under Article 142, but only to what is or is not "complete justice" of a cause or matter and in the ultimate analysis of the

propriety of the exercise of the power. No question of lack of jurisdiction or of nullity can arise.

59. Thus, a careful reading of the judgments in Union Carbide Corporation & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Ors. the Delhi Judicial Services

Association case and Mohd. Anis Case (supra) relied upon in V.C. Mishra's case (supra) show that the court did not actually doubt the

correctness of the observations in Prem Chand Garg's, case (supra). As a matter of fact, it was observed that in the established facts of those

cases, the observations in Prem Chand Garg's case had ""no relevance"". This Court did not say in any of those cases that substantive statutory

provisions dealing expressly with the subject can be ignored by this Court while exercising powers under Article 142.

60. As a matter of fact, the observations on which emphasis has been placed by us from the Union Carbide's case, A. R. Antulay's case and

Delhi Judicial Services Association case (supra) go to show that they do not strictly speaking come into any conflict with the observations of the

majority made in Prem Chand Garg's case (supra). It is one thing to say that ""prohibitions or limitations in a statute"" cannot come in the way of

exercise of jurisdiction under Article 142 to do complete justice between the parties in the pending "cause or matter arising out of that statute, but

quite a different thing to say that while exercising jurisdiction under Article 142, this Court can altogether ignore the substantive provisions of a

statute, dealing with the subject and pass orders concerning an issue which can be settled only through a mechanism prescribed in another statute.

This Court did not lay so in Union Carbide's case either expressly or by implication and on the contrary it has been held that the apex court will

take note of the express provisions of any substantive statutory law and regulate the exercise of its power and discretion accordingly. We are,

therefore, unable to persuade ourselves to agree with the observations of the Bench in V.C. Mishra's case that the law laid down by the majority

in Prem Chand Garg's case is ""no longer a good law"".

61. In a given case, an advocate found guilty of committing contempt of court may also be guilty of committing ""professional misconduct

depending upon the gravity or nature of his contumacious conduct, but the two jurisdictions are separate and distinct and exercisable by different

forums by following separate and distinct procedures. The power to punish an Advocate, by suspending his licence or by removal of his name from

the roll of the State Bar Council, for proven professional misconduct, vests exclusively in the statutory authorities created under the Advocates Act,

1961, while the jurisdiction to punish him for committing contempt of court vests exclusively in the courts.

62. After the coming into force of the Advocates Act, 1961, exclusive power for punishing an advocate for "professional misconduct" has been

conferred on the concerned state Bar Council and the Bar Council of India. That Act contains a detailed and complete mechanism for suspending

or revoking the licence of an advocate for his "professional misconduct". Since, the suspension or revocation of licence of an advocate has not only

civil consequences but also penal consequences, the punishment being in the nature of penalty, the provisions have to be strictly construed.

Punishment by way of suspending the licence of an advocate can only be imposed by the competent statutory body after the charge is established

against the Advocate in a manner prescribed by the Act and the Rules framed thereunder.

63. Let us now have a quick look at some of the relevant provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961.

64. The Act, besides laying down the essential functions of the Bar Council of India provides for the enrollment of advocates and setting up of

disciplinary authorities to chastise and, if necessary, punish members of the profession for professional misconduct. That punishment may include

suspension from practice for a specified period or reprimand or removal of the name from the roll of the advocates. Various provisions of the Act

deal with functions of the State Bar Councils and the Bar Council of India. We need not, however, refer to all those provisions in this judgment

except to the extent their reference is necessary.

65. According to Section 30, every advocate whose name is entered in the State roll of advocates shall be entitled, as of right, to practice,

throughout the territories to which the Act extends, in all courts including the Supreme Court of India. Section 33 provides that no person shall, on

or after the appointed day, be entitled to practice in any court or before any authority or person unless he is enrolled as an advocate under the Act.

66. Chapter V of the Act deals with the "conduct of Advocate". After a complaint is received alleging professional misconduct by an advocate by

the Bar Council, the Bar Council entrusts the inquiry into the case of misconduct to the Disciplinary Committee constituted u/s 9 of the Act. Section

35 lays down that if on receipt of a complaint or otherwise, a state Bar Council has reason to believe that any advocate on its roll has been guilty of

professional or other misconduct, it shall refer the case for disposal to its disciplinary committee. Section 36, provides that where on receipt of a

complaint or otherwise, the Bar Council of India has reason to believe that any advocate whose name is entered on any State roll is guilty of

professional or other misconduct, it shall refer the case to the disciplinary Committee. Section 37 provides for an appeal to the Bar Council of

India against an order made by the disciplinary committee of a state Bar Council. Any person aggrieved by an order made by the disciplinary

committee of the Bar Council of India may prefer an appeal to the Supreme Court of India u/s 38 of the Act.

67. Section 42(1) of the Act confers on the Disciplinary Committee of the Bar Council, powers of a civil court under the CPC and section 42(2)

enacts that its proceedings shall be ""deemed"" to be judicial proceeding for the purposes mentioned therein.

68. Section 49 of the Act lays down that the Bar Council of India may make rules for discharging its functions under the Act and in particular such

Rules may prescribe inter-alia the standards of professional conduct to be observed by the advocates and the procedure to be followed by the

Disciplinary Committees of the Bar Council while dealing with a case of professional misconduct of an advocate. The Bar Council of India has

framed rules called "The Bar Council of India Rules" (hereinafter referred to as the Rules) in exercise of its rule making power under the Advocate

Act 1951.

69. Part VII of the Rules deals with disciplinary proceedings against the advocates. In chapter I of Part VII provisions have been made to deal

with complaints of professional misconduct received against advocates as well as for the procedure to be followed by the Disciplinary Committees

of the State Bar Council and the Bar Council of India to deal with such complaints received under Sections 35 and 36 of the Act. Rule 1 of

Chapter 1 of part VII of the Rules provides that a complaint against an advocate shall be in the form of a petition duly signed and verified as

required under the code of Civil Procedure, and shall be accompanied by the fees as prescribed by the Rules. On the complaint being found to be

in order, the same shall be registered and placed before the Bar Council for such order as it may deem it to pass. Sub-rule (2) provides that before

referring a complaint made u/s 35(1) of the Act, to one of its disciplinary committees the Bar Council may require the complainant to furnish better

particulars and the Bar Council ""may also call for the comments from the advocate complained against.

70. Rules 3 and 4 of Chapter I Part VII provide for the procedure to be followed in dealing with such complaints. These rules read:

3. (1) After a complaint has been referred to a Disciplinary Committee by the Bar Council, the Registrar shall expeditiously send a notice to the

Advocate concerned requiring him to show cause within a specified date on the complaint made against him and to submit the statement of

defence, documents and affidavits in support of such defence, and further informing him that in case of his non-appearance on the date of hearing

fixed, the matter shall be heard and determined in his absence.

Explanation: Appearance includes, unless otherwise directed, appearance by an Advocate or through duly authorised representative.

(2) If the Disciplinary Committee requires or permits, a complainant may file a replication within such time as may be fixed by the committee.

(3) The Chairman of the Disciplinary Committee shall fix the date, hour and place of the enquiry which shall not ordinarily be later than thirty days

from the receipt of the reference. The Registrar shall give notice of such date, hour and place to the complainant or other person aggrieved, the

advocate concerned and the Attorney General or the Additional Solicitor General of India or the Advocate General as the case may be, and shall

also serve on them copies of the complaint and such other documents mentioned in Rule 24 of this Chapter as the Chairman of the Committee may

direct at least ten days before the date fixed for the enquiry.

71. Rules 5, 6 and 7 deal with the manner of service of notice, summoning of witnesses and appearance of the parties before the disciplinary

committee. At any stage of the proceedings, the disciplinary committee may appoint an advocate to appear as amicus curiae and in case either of

the parties absent themselves, the committee may; proceed ex parte against the absenting party and decide the case.

Sub-rule (1) of Rule 8 provides:

This Disciplinary Committee shall hear the Attorney General or the Additional Solicitor General of India or the Advocate General, as the case may

be or their Advocate, and parties or their Advocates, if they desire to be heard, and determine the matter on documents and affidavits unless it is of

the opinion that it should be in the interest of justice to permit cross examination of the deponents or to take oral evidence, in which case the

procedure for the trial of civil suits shall as far as possible be followed.

72. Rules 9 and 10 deal with the manner of recording evidence during the enquiry into a complaint of professional misconduct and the maintenance

of record by the committee.

Rule 14(1) lays down as follows:

The finding of the majority of the members of the Disciplinary Committee shall be the finding of the Committee. The reason given in support of the

finding may be given in the form of a judgement, and in the case of a difference of opinion, any member dissenting shall be entitled to record his

dissent giving his own reason. It shall be competent for the Disciplinary Committee to award such costs as it thinks fit.

Rule 16 provides:

16(1). The Secretary of a State Bar Council shall send to the Secretary of the Bar Council India quarterly statements of the complaints received

and the stage of the proceedings before the state Bar Council and Disciplinary Committees in such manner as may be specified from time to time.

(2) The Secretary of the Bar Council of India may however call for such further statements and particulars as he considers necessary.

73. An appeal from the final order of the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of a State is provided to the Bar Council of India u/s 37 of the

Act and the procedure for filing such an appeal is detailed in Rules 19(2) to 31.

74. The object of referring to the various provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961 and the Rules framed thereunder is to demonstrate that an

elaborate and detailed procedure, almost akin to that of a regular trial of a case by a court, has been prescribed to deal with a complaint of

professional misconduct against an advocate before he can be punished by the Bar Council by revoking or suspending his licence or even for

reprimanding him.

75. In *Bar Council of Maharashtra Vs. M.V. Dabholkar & Ors.* (1975 (2) SCC 702) , a Seven Judge Bench of this Court analysed the scheme of

the Advocates Act 1961 and inter alia observed:

The scheme and the provisions of the Act indicate that the Constitution of State Bar Councils and Bar Council of India is for one of the principal

purposes to see that the standards of professional conduct and etiquette laid down by the Bar Council of India are observed and preserved. The

Bar Councils therefore entertain cases of misconduct against advocates. The Bar Councils are to safeguard the rights, privilege and interests of

advocates. The Bar Council is a body corporate. The disciplinary committees are constituted by the Bar Council. The Bar Council is not the same

body as its disciplinary committee. One of the principal functions of the Bar Council in regard to standards of professional conduct and etiquette of

advocates is to receive complaints against advocates and if the Bar Council has reason to believe that any advocate has been guilty of professional

or other misconduct it shall refer the case for disposal to its disciplinary committee. The Bar Councils of a State may also of its own motion if it has

reason to believe that any advocate has been guilty of professional or other misconduct it shall refer the case for disposal to its disciplinary

committee. It is apparent that a state Bar Council not only receives a complaint but is required to apply its mind to find out whether there is any

reason to believe that any advocate has been guilty of professional or other misconduct. The Bar Council of a State acts on that reasoned belief.

The Bar Council has a very important part to play, first in the reception of complaints, second, informing reasonable belief of guilt of professional or

other misconduct and finally in making reference of the case to its disciplinary committee. The initiation of the proceeding before the disciplinary

committee is by the Bar Council of a State. A most significant feature is that no litigant and no member of the public can straightway commence

disciplinary proceedings against an advocate. It is the Bar Council of a State which initiates the disciplinary proceedings.

76. Thus, after the coming into force of the Advocates Act, 1961 with effect from 19th May 1961, matters connected with the enrolment of

advocates as also their punishment for professional misconduct is governed by the provisions of that Act only. Since, the jurisdiction to grant

licence to a law graduate to practice as an advocate vests exclusively in the Bar Councils of the concerned State, the jurisdiction to suspend his

licence for a specified term or to revoke it also vests in the same body.

77. The Letters Patent of the Chartered High Courts as well of the other High Courts earlier did vest power in those High Courts to admit an

advocate to practice. The power of suspending from practice being incidental to that of admitting to practice being incidental to that of admitting to

practice also vested in the High Courts. However, by virtue of Section 50 of the Advocates Act, with effect from the date when a State Bar

Council is constituted under the Act, the provisions of the Letters patent of any High Court and ""of any other law"" in so far as they related to the

admission and enrolment of a legal practitioner or confer on the legal practitioner the right to practice in any court or before any authority or a

person as also the provisions relating to the ""suspension or removal"" of legal practitioners, whether under the letters patent of any High Court or of

any other law. have been repealed. These powers now vest exclusively, under the Advocates Act, in the Bar Council of the concerned State. Even

in England the Courts of Justice are now relieved from disbaring advocates from practice after the power of calling to the Bar has been delegated

to the Inns of Court. The power to disbar the advocate also now vests exclusively in the Inns of Court and a detailed procedure has been laid

therefore.

78. In Re. V.C. Misra"s, case the Bench relied upon its appellate jurisdiction u/s 38 (supra) also to support its order of suspending the licence of

the contemner.

79. Dealing with the right of appeal, conferred by Sections 37 and 38 of the Act, the Constitution Bench in M.V. Dabholkar"s, case (supra)

observed.

Where a right of appeal to courts against an administrative or judicial decision is created by statute, the right is invariably confined to a person

aggrieved or a person who claims to be aggrieved. The meaning of the words ""a person aggrieved"" may vary according to the context of the

statute. One of the meanings is that a person will be held to be aggrieved by a decision if that decision is materially adverse to him. Normally, one is

required to establish that one has been denied or deprived of something to which one is legally entitled in order to make one ""a person aggrieved"".

Again a person is aggrieved if a legal burden is imposed on him, the meaning of the words ""a person aggrieved"" is sometimes given a restricted

meaning in certain statutes which provide remedies for the protection of private legal rights. The restricted meaning requires denial or deprivation of

legal rights. A more liberal approach is required in the background of statutes which do not deal with property rights but deal with professional

conduct and morality. The role of the Bar Council under the Advocates Act is comparable to the role of a guardian in professional ethics. The

words ""persons aggrieved in sections 37 and 38 of the Act are of wide import and should not be subjected to a restricted interpretation of

possession or denial of legal rights or burdens or financial interests. The test is whether the words ""person aggrieved"" include ""a person who has a

genuine grievance because an order has been made which prejudicially affects his interests"". It has, therefore, to be found out whether the Bar

Council has a grievance in respect of an order or decision affecting the professional conduct and etiquette.

(Emphasis supplied)

80. In O.N. Mohindroo Vs. The District Judge, Delhi & Anr. (1971 (3) SCC 5) , it has been held that an appeal to the Supreme Court u/s 38 of

the Act is not a restricted appeal. It is not an appeal on a question of law alone but also on questions of fact and under that Section the Supreme

court has the jurisdiction to pass any order it deems fit on such an appeal but "no order of the Bar Council of India shall be varied by the Supreme

Court so as to prejudicially affect the person aggrieved without giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

81. This Court is indeed the final appellate authority u/s 38 of the Act but we are not persuaded to agree with the view that this Court can in

exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, u/s 38 of the Act, impose one of the punishments, prescribed under that Act, while punishing a contemner

advocate in a contempt case. "Professional misconduct" of the advocate concerned is not a matter directly in issue in the contempt of court case

while dealing with the contempt of court case, this court is obliged to examine whether the conduct complained of amounts to contempt of court

and if the answer is in the affirmative, then to sentence the contemner for contempt of court by imposing any of the recognised and accepted

punishments for committing contempt of court. Keeping in view the elaborate procedure prescribed under the Advocates Act 1961 and the Rules

framed thereunder it follows that a complaint of professional misconduct is required to be tried by the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council,

like the trial of a criminal case by a court of law and an advocate may be punished on the basis of evidence led before the disciplinary committee of

the Bar Council after being afforded an opportunity of hearing. The delinquent advocate may be suspended from the rolls of the advocates or

imposed any other punishment as provided under the Act. The enquiry is a detailed and elaborate one and is not of a summary nature. It is

therefore, not permissible for this court to punish an advocate for "professional misconduct" in exercise of the appellate jurisdiction by converting

itself as the statutory body exercising "original jurisdiction". Indeed, if in a given case the concerned Bar Council on being apprised of the

contumacious and blameworthy conduct of the advocate by the High Court or this Court does not take any action against the said advocate, this

court may well have the jurisdiction in exercise of its appellate powers u/s 38 of the Act read with Article 142 of the Constitution to proceed suo

moto and send for the records from the Bar Council and pass appropriate orders against the concerned advocate. In an appropriate case, this

Court may consider the exercise of appellate jurisdiction even suo moto provided there is some cause pending before the concerned Bar Council,

and the Bar Council does "not act" or fails to act, by sending for the record of that cause and pass appropriate orders.

82. However, the exercise of powers under the contempt jurisdiction cannot be confused with the appellate jurisdiction u/s 38 of the Act. The two

jurisdictions are separate and distinct. We are, therefore, unable to persuade ourselves to subscribe to the contrary view expressed by the Bench

in V.C. Mishra's case because in that case the Bar Council had not declined to deal with the matter and take appropriate action against the

concerned advocate. Since there was no cause pending before the Bar Council, this court could not exercise its appellate jurisdiction in respect of

a matter which was never under consideration of the bar councils.

83. Thus, to conclude we are of the opinion that this Court cannot in exercise of its jurisdiction under Article 142 read with Article 129 of the

Constitution, while punishing a contemner for committing contempt of court, also impose a punishment of suspending his licence to practice, where

the contemner happens to be an Advocate. Such a punishment cannot even be imposed by taking recourse to the appellate powers u/s 38 of the

Act while dealing with a case of contempt of court (and not an appeal relating to professional misconduct as such). To that extent, the law laid

down in Re: Vinay Chandra Mishra, (1995) 2 S.C.C. 584 is not good law and we overrule it.

84. An Advocate who is found guilty of contempt of court may also, as already noticed, be guilty of professional misconduct in a given case but it

is for the Bar Council of the State or Bar Council of India to punish that Advocate by either debarring him from practice or suspending his licence,

as may be warranted, in the facts and circumstances of each case. The learned Solicitor General informed us that there have been cases where the

Bar Council of India taking note of the contumacious and objectionable conduct of an advocate, had initiated disciplinary proceedings against him

and even punished him for "professional misconduct", on the basis of his having been found guilty of committing contempt of court. We do not

entertain any doubt that the Bar Council of the State or Bar Council of India, as the case may be, when apprised of the established contumacious

conduct of an advocate by the High Court or by this Court, would rise to the occasion, and take appropriate action against such an advocate.

Under Article 144 of the Constitution "all authorities civil and judicial, in the territory of India shall act in aid of the Supreme Court". The Bar

Council which performs a public duty and is charged with the obligation to protect the dignity of the profession and maintain professional standards

and etiquette is also obliged to act "in aid of the Supreme Court". It must, whenever, facts warrant rise to the occasion and discharge its duties

uninfluenced by the position of the contemner advocate. It must act in accordance with the prescribed procedure, whenever its attention is drawn

by this Court to the contumacious and unbecoming conduct of an advocate which has the tendency to interfere with due administration of justice. It

is possible for the High Courts also to draw the attention of the Bar Council of the State to a case of professional misconduct of a contemner

advocate to enable the State Bar Council to proceed in the manner prescribed by the Act and the rules framed thereunder. There is no justification

to assume that the Bar Councils would not rise to the occasion, as they are equally responsible to uphold the dignity of the courts and the majesty

of law and prevent any interference in the administration of justice. Learned counsel for the parties present before us do not dispute and rightly so

that whenever a court of record, records its findings about the conduct of an Advocate while finding him guilty of committing contempt of court and

desires or refers the matter to be considered by the concerned Bar Council, appropriate action should be initiated by the concerned Bar Council in

accordance with law with a view to maintain the dignity of the courts and to uphold the majesty of law and professional standards and etiquette.

Nothing is more destructive of public confidence in the administration of justice than incivility, rudeness or disrespectful conduct on the part of a

counsel towards the court or disregard by the court of the privileges of the bar. In case the Bar Council, even after receiving "reference" from the

court, fails to take action against the concerned advocate, this court might consider invoking its powers u/s 38 of the Act by sending for the record

of the proceedings from the Bar Council and passing appropriate orders. Of Course, the appellate powers u/s 38 would be available to this Court

only and not to the High Courts. We, however, hope that such a situation would not arise.

85. In a given case it may be possible, for this Court or the High Court, to prevent the contemner advocate to appear before it till he purges

himself of the contempt but that is much different from suspending or revoking his licence or debarring him to practice as an advocate. In a case of

contemptuous, contumacious, unbecoming or blameworthy conduct of an Advocate-on-Record, this court possesses jurisdiction, under the

Supreme Court Rules itself, to withdraw his privilege to practice as an Advocate-an-Record because that privilege is conferred by this Court and

the power to grant the privilege includes the power to revoke or suspend it. The withdrawal of that privilege, however, does not amount to

suspending or revoking his licence to practice as an advocate in other courts or Tribunals.

86. We are conscious of the fact that the conduct of the contemner in VC Misra"s, case was highly contumacious and even atrocious. It was

unpardonable, the contemner therein had abused his professional privileges while practising as an advocate. He was holding a very senior position

in the Bar Council of India and was expected to act in a more reasonable way. He did not. These factors appear to have influenced the bench in

that case to itself punish him by suspending his licence to practice also while imposing a suspending sentence of imprisonment for committing

contempt of court but while doing so this court vested itself with a jurisdiction where none exists. The position would, have been different had a

reference been made to the Bar Council and the Bar Council did not take any action against the concerned advocate. In that event, as already

observed, this court in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction u/s 38 of the Act read with Article 142 of the Constitution of India, might have exercised

suo moto powers and sent for the proceedings from the Bar Council and passed appropriate orders for punishing the contemner advocate for

professional misconduct after putting him on notice as required by the proviso to Section 38 which reads thus:-

Provided that no order of the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India shall be varied by the Supreme Court so as to prejudicially affect

the person aggrieved without giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

but it could not have done so in the first instance.

In V.C. Mishra's case, the Bench, relied upon its inherent powers under Article 142, to punish him by suspending his licence, without the Bar

Council having been given any opportunity to deal with his case under the Act. We cannot persuade ourselves to agree with that approach. It must

be remembered that wider the amplitude of its power under Article 142, the greater is the need of care for this Court to see that the power is used

with restraint without pushing back the limits of the Constitution so as to function within the bounds of its own jurisdiction. To the extent, this Court

makes the statutory authorities and other organs of the State perform their duties in accordance with law, its role is unexceptionable but it is not

permissible for the Court to "take over" the role of the statutory bodies or other organs of the State and "perform" their functions.

87. Upon the basis of what we have said above, we answer the question posed in the earlier part of this order, in the negative. The Writ Petition

succeeds and is ordered accordingly.