## Vinoy Kumar vs State Of U.P. & Ors on 16 April, 2001

Equivalent citations: AIR 2001 SUPREME COURT 1739, 2001 (4) SCC 734, 2001 AIR SCW 1641, 2001 ALL. L. J. 932, 2001 (5) SRJ 314, 2001 (2) UJ (SC) 1163, 2001 (2) LRI 1139, 2001 HRR 346, 2001 (2) ALL CJ 1166, (2001) 4 JT 506 (SC), (2001) 2 EASTCRIC 123, (2001) 2 MADLW(CRI) 727, (2001) 2 CURCRIR 141, (2001) 2 RECCRIR 434, (2001) 43 ALL LR 574, (2001) 3 SCALE 376, (2001) SCCRIR 755, (2001) 43 ALLCRIC 344, (2001) 1 ORISSA LR 612, (2001) 2 ALL WC 1462, (2001) 3 ANDHLD 46, (2001) 3 BLJ 627, 2001 SCC (CRI) 806, (2001) 3 PAT LJR 47, (2001) 3 MAD LW 228, (2001) 2 UPLBEC 1332, (2001) 3 SUPREME 343

## Bench: K.T. Thomas, R.P. Sethi

CASE NO.:
Special Leave Petition (crl.) 1253 of 2001

PETITIONER:
VINOY KUMAR

Vs.

RESPONDENT:
STATE OF U.P. & ORS.

DATE OF JUDGMENT: 16/04/2001

BENCH:
K.T. Thomas & R.P. Sethi

JUDGMENT:

SETHI, J.

 transfer of the cases, the speedy trial of the accused has been hampered and that the order has been passed in a casual manner. The writ petition was dismissed by the High Court holding that the petitioner being an advocate had no locus standi to challenge the legality of the order by way of a writ petition.

Generally speaking, a person shall have no locus standi to file a writ petition if he is not personally affected by the impugned order or his fundamental rights have neither been directly or substantially invaded nor is there any imminent danger of such rights being invaded or his acquired interests have been violated ignoring the applicable rules. The relief under Article 226 of the constitution is based on the existence of a right in favour of the person invoking the jurisdiction. The exception to the general rule is only in cases where the writ applied for is a writ of habeas- corpus or quo warranto or filed in public interest. It is a matter of prudence, that the court confines the exercise of writ jurisdiction to cases where legal wrong or legal injuries caused to a particular person or his fundamental rights are violated, and not to entertain cases of individual wrong or injury at the instance of third party where there is an effective legal aid organisation which can take care of such cases. Even in cases filed in public interest, the court can exercise the writ jurisdiction at the instance of a third party only when it is shown that the legal wrong or legal injury or illegal burden is threatened and such person or determined class of persons is, by reason or poverty, helplessness or disability or socially or economically disadvantaged position, unable to approach the court for relief.

In the instant case the petitioner had not filed the petition in public interest and did not disclose the circumstances which prevented the affected persons from approaching the court. In the discharge of his professional obligations, the petitioner-advocate is not obliged to file the writ petition on behalf of his clients. No circumstance was mentioned in the petition which allegedly incapacitated the affected persons from filing the writ petition. Section 30 of the Advocates Act, only entitles an advocate to practise the profession of law and not to substitute himself for his client. The filing of the writ petition in his own name, being not a part of the professional obligation of the advocate, the High Court was justified in dismissing the writ petition holding that the petitioner had no locus standi.

There is no merit in this petition which is accordingly dismissed.