

Case name

Lawyers' Right to Strike: Supreme Court of India (2002)

Case

The case revolves around the issue of lawyers' right to strike and boycott court proceedings. The Supreme Court has observed that lawyers have no right to go on strike or boycott the court, and that they are obliged to attend trials even if they go on for a prolonged period.

Brief Summary

The Supreme Court of India has held that lawyers have no right to go on strike or boycott court proceedings, and that they are obliged to aid and assist in the dispensation of justice. The court has also directed the Bar Council of India to incorporate clauses in their disciplinary rules to prevent unprofessional conduct.

Main Arguments

The main arguments in this case revolve around the issue of lawyers' right to strike and boycott court proceedings. The Supreme Court has held that lawyers are officers of the court and are obliged to aid and assist in the dispensation of justice, and that abstention from work impairs the administration of justice.

Legal Precedents or Statutes Cited

The court has cited various legal precedents and statutes, including the Bar Council of India's resolution dated September 29, 2002, which requires the bench and the bar to take joint actions to prevent strikes.

Quotations from the court

"The lawyers have no right to go on strike. Lawyers have no right to boycott the court. Lawyers have no right to abstain from appearing before the court in cases in which they hold the vakalat for the parties." - Supreme Court of India

"It is the duty of every advocate who accepts a brief to attend trials, even if it goes on for a prolonged period. It is the duty of every advocate to boldly ignore a call for a strike or boycott." - Supreme Court of India

Present Court's Verdict

The Supreme Court has made it clear that lawyers have no right to go on strike or boycott court proceedings. The court has also directed the Bar Council of India to incorporate clauses in their disciplinary rules to prevent unprofessional conduct.

Conclusion

The Supreme Court's judgment in this case makes it clear that lawyers have no right to strike or boycott court proceedings, and that they are obliged to attend trials even if they go on for a prolonged period. The court's direction to the Bar Council of India to incorporate clauses in their disciplinary rules to prevent unprofessional conduct is also significant.