

WRIT JURISDICTION

Sindhu Vyshnavi Perumalla*

ABSTRACT

Article 32 of the Indian Constitution empowers the Supreme Court to issue writs. Writs are to define the violation of fundamental rights; writs are used; these are written orders from the high court or supreme court that command constitutional remedies for Indian citizens. These writs are also called "guarantors" and "defenders" of fundamental rights. The first case issued in India was L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India, 1997. In this case, the honourable Supreme Court held that the power of the Supreme Court to issue writs to the citizens of India for the enforcement of their fundamental Rights bureaucracy is part of the simple shape doctrine, and for this reason, this strength can in no way be amended or eliminated. Writs in India are going again to the Regulating Act, 1773, below which the very best courtroom docket changed into mounted at Calcutta. The regulating Act of 1773 was instigated by Frederick North, Lord North, on May 18, 1773. The writs issued in India are known as the prerogative writs. Article 226 empowers all of the High Courts of India to problem the writs. The eligibility for a writ petition is available for all Indian citizens if their fundamental rights have been abrogated. The five varieties of writs are Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo-Warranto. The Latin that means 'Habeas Corpus' is 'To have the frame of'. The literal meaning of Mandamus is 'We command.' The literal meaning of the writ of 'Quo-Warranto' is 'By what authority or warrant.' The literal meaning of the writ of 'Certiorari' is 'To be certified' or 'To be informed.' The literal meaning of 'Prohibition' is 'To forbid.'

Keywords: Article 32, Article 226, Regulating Act, Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, Quo-Warranto.

WRIT JURISDICTION

In the earliest days, writ means a written order by an English monarch to a specified person to do that particular Act. Writs originated from Anglo-Saxon King Henry (1154-1159). They used writs to convey the land grants and employ them for judicial purposes. The Supreme Court issues writs under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution, and the High Court issues writs under

*BBA LLB, FIRST YEAR, VIGNAN UNIVERSITY, GUNTUR.

Article 226 of the Indian Constitution. Writ means an order issued from the court to do or not to do something. The writs are issued to uphold the fundamental rights under articles 32 and 226 of the Indian Constitution. Jurisdiction is derived from the Latin word Juris and dictio, where juris means law and dictio means speech or declaration. Jurisdiction means the authority to interpret or apply the law. Writ Jurisdiction can be used through articles 32 and 226 under the Indian Constitution. Article 32 of the Indian Constitution comes under the Right to Constitutional remedies.

Article-32: Remedies for Enforcement of Fundamental Rights

Article 32 is known as the heart and soul of the Indian Constitution.

According to the Indian Constitution, it contains four provisions.

1. The Supreme Court has the right to enforce any fundamental right.
2. The Supreme Court must have the power to issue directions, orders, or writs for the enforcement of any fundamental rights.
3. The Parliament can empower any other court to issue directions, orders, and writs of all kinds without prejudicing the same powers of the Supreme Court. Here, any other court does not include the high court because Article 226 already has control over the high court.
4. The article guaranteed by this article shall not be suspended except as otherwise provided for by the Constitution.

Article 226

Article -226 of the Indian Constitution is defined under Chapter 5 of the Indian Constitution. In this article, the high court has the power to issue writs.

Article 226 (1) says that every high court has the right to issue writs or orders to any person or government to enforce fundamental rights.

Article 226 (2) states that the High Court has the power to issue writs or orders to any person, government, or authority.

Article 226 (3) states that when an interim order is passed by a high court by way of injunction or stay or in any other manner, it is made on or in any proceedings relating to it.

Article 226 (4) states that the power granted by this article to the high court should not diminish the power of the supreme court granted by Article 32.

TYPES OF WRITS

Habeas Corpus

Habeas Corpus means "to have a body of". This writ can be used when someone unlawfully detains a person. With the help of this writ, the court directs that the person who was unlawfully detained will be brought to the court to check whether he/she was unlawfully detained. If it was proved that the person was unlawfully detained, then the court directs that he/she has to be released immediately.

The following are the circumstances of unlawful detention.

1. The person was arrested when he did not violate any law.
2. The person was arrested under the law, which is unconstitutional.
3. If the person who was arrested did not produce before the Magistrate within 24 hours of his arrest.

This type of writ can be filed by the person unlawfully detained or by his friends or relatives on his behalf.

Recent Cases Related to Habeas Corpus

Here are some recent judgments related to habeas corpus petitions:

Heisnam Chaoba Singh vs. The Union of India & Ors. (2021)

- The Calcutta High Court dealt with a habeas corpus petition challenging the detention of the petitioner under the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1988.
- The petitioner's history included a case related to drug trafficking, and the court examined the legality of his detention.

Supreme Court Guidelines (2024)

- On March 11, 2024, the Supreme Court of India issued guidelines for handling habeas corpus writ petitions and police protection pleas filed by couples.
- These pleas often arise from couples exercising their right to choose and seeking judicial intervention due to societal stigma and threats to their lives.

Sunil Batra vs. Delhi Administration

- In this landmark judgment, the Supreme Court expanded the scope of habeas corpus by making it available to detainees and safeguarding the constitutional rights of fellow prisoners.
- The case emphasized the importance of personal liberty and the need to justify imprisonment.

Mandamus

Mandamus means "we command". The court will issue this writ to the public authority to perform the legal duties it has not performed or refused to perform. A court can issue it to any public authority, public corporation, public official Tribunal, inferior court, or government. It cannot be issued against a private individual or body, the president or governors of states or a working chief justice.

It cannot be issued under the following circumstances:

1. The duty in question is discretionary and not mandatory
2. For the performance of a non-statutory function.
3. Performance of the duty involves rights of a purely private nature.
4. Where such direction involves a violation of any law.
5. Where any other remedy is available under the law.

A person in good faith should file the writ petition and who has an interest in the performance of public authorities. The person who filed the writ petition must have the legal right.

Case Laws

All India Tea Trading Co. v. S.D.O. (A.I.R. 1962 Ass 20)

Suganmal v. State of M.P (AIR 1965 SC 1740)

Quo-Warranto

Quo-Warranto means "by what warrant". If someone unlawfully occupies an office or position, this writ can be issued to question their authority.

Quo-Warranto can be issued when the following conditions are satisfied:

1. The person was unlawfully holding an office or position.
2. The office was created by the Constitution, and the person holding the office is not qualified under the Constitution.
3. The duties that take place at the office must be public.

Case Laws

Kumar Padma Padam Prasad v. Union of India (A.I.R. 1992 SC 1213)

Jamalpur Arya Samaj Sabha v. Dr D Rama (AIR 1954 Pat. 297)

Certiorari

Certiorari means "to be licensed or to be informed". This writ can be issued by a court that is lower in authority by a court that is higher in authority to check whether the decisions are correct or not. If there is any problem with the judgment, the court can dismiss their judgment. It not only corrects the judgement but also cures the errors in judicial. It is known as curative law as it cures the mistakes in the judiciary. Before 1991, the certiorari was issued only against the judicial and quasi-authorities, not against the administrative authorities. After 1991, the Supreme Court said this writ could also be issued against administrative authorities.

Prohibition

Prohibition means "to forbid". The court with higher authority issues this writ on lower courts so that it cannot act beyond its authority. It can also be issued on tribunals. Prohibition and Mandamus are slightly different. Prohibition is issued for direct inactivity, and a Mandamus is

issued for direct activity. The difference between the writ of certiorari and prohibition is that certiorari is issued after the case is heard and decided, while prohibition is issued to forbid the hearings and proceedings of the case.

GROUND FOR FILING WRIT PETITION

A writ petition can be filed in India on various grounds. Here are some common reasons for seeking a writ:

Violation of Fundamental Rights

- When there is a breach of fundamental rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution, a writ petition can be filed.
- These rights include equality, freedom, religion, and more.

Illegal Detention or Imprisonment

- A writ can challenge their detention if someone is unlawfully detained or imprisoned.
- The court examines the legality of the confinement.

Failure of a Public Authority to Perform Legal Duty

- When a public authority fails to fulfil its legal obligations, a writ can compel action.
- It ensures that authorities act within their prescribed limits.

Exceeding Jurisdiction by a Lower Court or Authority

- A writ can correct the error if a lower court or any public authority oversteps its jurisdiction.
- The court reviews the legality of their actions.

Violation of Legal Rights or Obligations

- When legal rights are violated, or obligations are disregarded, a writ can seek redress.
- It ensures justice and fairness.

WHY IT HAS LIMITATIONS

We have seen in the newspapers that strongly said that the usage of the writ petition does not apply to all Maytors. May 17, 2024, in reference to the Times of India, it stated that "no writ petition can be filed against Air India, ruled by S.C.". In many cases, we have seen the leaders

saying that a writ cannot be issued in a case; in such cases, what is the real meaning of that statement? Is it concerning the writ jurisdiction if they say they will stop using the writ petition in the case? NO, the pleader does not exercise the power to say whether the writs should be used in the case or not; it is up to the court, which has the power to decide under 226 /227 of the Constitution.

ANYONE CAN ISSUE THE WRITS?

No, no one can issue the writ; it must be issued by the judges, courts, and judicial jurisdiction. These tools are not for general use.

TIME LIMITATION FOR WRIT PETITION

There are limitations and regulations in the use of a writ petition. No limitation act period is issued in the writs; filing the writ petition has no specific period. This becomes all the more important as the Limitation Act is not applicable to Petitions under Articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution.

THIRTY-NINTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1975

This amendment made constitutional amendments beyond judicial scrutiny and curtailed the power of judicial review and writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and high courts.

ARBITRATION AND WRIT JURISDICTION

The interplay between arbitration and writ jurisdiction in India is a delicate balancing act. Let's explore this intriguing legal landscape:

Writ Jurisdiction:

Article 226 of the Indian Constitution grants High Courts the extraordinary power to issue prerogative writs.

However, this power is subject to self-imposed limitations, especially in commercial matters.

One such limitation is the existence of an efficacious alternative remedy, such as arbitration.

The UPPTCL Case

In *U.P. Power Transmission Corpn. Ltd. v. C.G. Power and Industrial Solutions Ltd.* (UPPTCL), the Supreme Court addressed a dispute arising from a framework agreement.

The contractor challenged a demand raised by UPPTCL, arguing that the first contract (a supply contract) did not attract labour cess under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Act.

The High Court set aside the demand using its writ jurisdiction.

Balancing Act

While writ jurisdiction is discretionary, courts should refrain from entertaining writ petitions involving disputed facts. The existence of an alternative remedy (like arbitration) cannot be an absolute bar to writ jurisdiction. Practitioners must carefully assess their chances when choosing between writ petitions and arbitration.

In summary, the legal paradox between writ jurisdiction and arbitration requires practitioners to make informed decisions based on constitutional principles and judicial precedents.

Recent Supreme Court rulings clarify that an arbitration clause in a contract with a state entity does not oust the writ jurisdiction of the High Court under 226.

CONCEPT OF HIGH COURTS' EXCLUSIVE WRIT JURISDICTION IN INDIA

Exclusive Jurisdiction

Each High Court in India has the authority to issue writs under Article 226 of the Constitution. This exclusive jurisdiction means that only the High Court of a particular state or union territory can exercise it within its territorial limits.

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Grave Violations of Fundamental Rights

High Courts use their writ jurisdiction to protect fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Individuals can approach the High Court for relief when there are grave violations of these rights. Examples include personal liberty, freedom of speech, and equality before the law.

Writs Issued by High Courts

High Courts can issue several types of writs:

Habeas Corpus: To secure the release of a person unlawfully detained.

Mandamus: To compel public officials or bodies to perform their duties.

Prohibition: To prevent inferior courts or tribunals from exceeding their jurisdiction.

Certiorari: To quash illegal or erroneous orders of lower courts or authorities.

Quo Warranto: To challenge the right of a person to hold public office.

Judicial Review and Accountability

High Courts play a crucial role in judicial review. They ensure that government actions are consistent with the Constitution and laws. By exercising writ jurisdiction, High Courts hold public authorities accountable.

PROCESS OF FILING THE WRIT PETITION

Filing a writ petition involves several steps. Here's a concise guide:

Draft The Petition

- Prepare a writ petition that outlines the facts, legal grounds, and relief sought.
- Include an affidavit (a sworn statement) supporting your case.

Choose The Court

- Decide whether to file in the High Court or the Supreme Court.
- High Courts handle writ petitions under Article 226, while the Supreme Court deals with Article 32 petitions.

Pay Court Fees

- Pay the requisite court fees as per the court's rules.
- Obtain a receipt as proof of payment.

File The Petition

- Submit the writ petition, affidavit, and supporting documents to the court's registry.

Follow the court's procedures for filing.

Serve Notice

- Once the court admits the petition, serve a copy on the respondent (the party against whom relief is sought).

- Comply with court directions regarding notice.

When filing a writ petition in India, several common grounds exist. Here are some critical reasons for seeking a writ:

Violation of Fundamental Rights

- A writ petition can be filed when there is a violation of fundamental rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.
- If your rights to equality, freedom, religion, or other constitutional protections are infringed upon, a writ can seek redress.

Injustice Caused by Administrative Action

- When an administrative decision results in injustice, a writ petition can challenge it.
- For instance, if a government authority's action adversely affects you, you can seek relief through a writ.

Non-Compliance with Principles of Natural Justice

- A writ can address this violation if you were denied a fair hearing or due process.
- The court can intervene when principles of natural justice are disregarded.

Excess of Jurisdiction by a Lower Court or Public Authority

- When a lower court or a public authority exceeds its legal authority, a writ petition can challenge their actions.
- The court can review and correct such excesses.

Violation of Legal Rights or Obligations

- If your legal rights or obligations are violated, a writ can seek appropriate remedies.
- Whether it's contractual rights, property disputes, or other legal matters, a writ can address the issue.

DRAFTING THE WRIT

Drafting a writ petition involves several essential steps. Here's a concise guide to help you get started:

Understand The Purpose

- Writ petitions are legal documents used to seek remedies in the High Court or Supreme Court.
- They address violations of fundamental rights, legal obligations, or administrative actions.

Identify The Grounds

Clearly state the grounds for filing the writ petition. These could include:

- Violation of fundamental rights (e.g., right to life, liberty, equality).
- Excess of jurisdiction by an authority.
- Non-compliance with natural justice principles.
- Injustice caused by administrative decisions.

Draft The Petition

Introduction

- Begin with the name and address of the aggrieved party (petitioner).
- Provide a brief overview of the case.

Facts

- Present a chronological list of relevant events (list of dates).
- Explain the context and background of the dispute.

Legal Grounds

- Detail the legal provisions applicable to your case.
- Explain how your rights have been violated.

Reliefs Sought

- Clearly state the specific relief you are seeking (e.g., quashing an order directing an action).

Annexures

- Attach relevant documents, evidence, and supporting materials.

- Affidavit
- Support the petition with the petitioner's affidavit (a sworn statement).

Review and Edit

- Ensure clarity, coherence, and accuracy.
- Seek legal advice if needed.

File the Petition

- Submit the drafted petition along with the necessary court fees to the appropriate court.
- Follow the court's filing procedures.

Serve Notice

- Once admitted, serve a copy of the petition on the respondent (the opposing party).
- The court will set a hearing date.

MISTAKES THAT SHOULD BE AVOIDED

When drafting a writ petition, avoiding common mistakes is crucial to ensure its effectiveness. Here are some pitfalls to steer clear of:

Misstating or Omitting Information

- Accuracy matters. Ensure that all facts, dates, and details are correctly stated.
- Avoid omitting relevant information that could weaken your case.

Failing to Follow Guidelines

- Adhering to court rules and formatting guidelines is non-negotiable.
- Any deviation could potentially undermine the petition's credibility.

Not Submitting the Proper Filing Fee

- Pay the required court fees as per the court's rules.
- Keep the fee receipt as proof of payment.

Not Retaining Records

- Maintain copies of all documents, annexures, and evidence related to your case.
- Losing records can hinder your ability to present a strong case.

IMPORTANCE OF CASE LAW IN WRIT PETITION

Case law plays a pivotal role in writ petitions, shaping legal arguments and influencing court decisions. Here's how it contributes:

Precedents and Legal Authority

- Case law consists of judicial decisions from previous cases.
- It provides authoritative guidance on interpreting laws, constitutional provisions, and fundamental rights.
- Writ petitions often rely on relevant precedents to support legal arguments.

Citing Relevant Judgments

- When drafting a writ petition, cite specific judgments that align with your case.
- Similar factual scenarios or legal issues addressed in previous cases strengthen your position.

Interpretation of Statutes and Constitutional Provisions

- Case law helps interpret and apply legal provisions.
- It clarifies the scope and intent of laws, ensuring consistency in judicial decisions.

Challenging or Distinguishing Precedents

- Sometimes, case law may not favour your argument.
- In such cases, you can distinguish the facts or challenge the reasoning behind a precedent.

Evolution of Legal Principles

- Landmark judgments have shaped fundamental rights, administrative law, and constitutional interpretation.
- Writ petitions benefit from the evolving legal landscape created by significant cases.

DISADVANTAGE OF WRIT JURISDICTION

While writ jurisdiction is essential for safeguarding fundamental rights and ensuring justice, it does have some disadvantages. Let's explore them:

Limited Scope

- Writs are available only for specific purposes, such as enforcing fundamental rights or challenging administrative actions.
- They do not cover all legal disputes, limiting their applicability.

No Fact-Finding or Evidence Examination

- Writ petitions are based on existing facts and legal arguments.
- Unlike regular trials, they do not involve detailed fact-finding or examination of evidence.

No Right to Appeal

- Decisions in writ petitions are usually final.
- There is no automatic right to appeal to a higher court.

Emergency Limitations

- During an emergency proclamation, writs may not be available.
- Fundamental rights can be suspended during emergencies.

Dismissal by Competent Court

- If a competent court dismisses a writ petition, the remedy through writ jurisdiction is exhausted.
- No further writ can be filed on the same grounds.

Limited Relief Against Court Orders

- Writs cannot be used against lawful court orders or proceedings.
- They do not challenge judicial decisions within the court's jurisdiction.

Chandra Kumar v Union of India And Ors on March 18, 1997

Chandra Kumar Case 1997 is the landmark case that establishes the validity of Articles 323A and 323B, which dealt with the exclusion of High Court jurisdiction in service affairs. The judgment mentions a frequently mentioned distinction between tribunals and courts of law.

Historical Background of L Chandra Kumar Case

The forty-second Amendment Act, handed in 1976, amended the Constitution to consist of Part XIV-A, additionally regarded as "Tribunals". By Article 323-A, the federal government, the states, the public sector, local governments, and other public authorities may only be the subject of a tribunal's proceedings. According to this clause, tribunals may only be established by Parliament. The Parliament has given administrative tribunals the authority to adjudicate cases brought before all sorts of courts involving the public sector. The Administrative Tribunal Act of 1985 was passed by Parliament by Article 323-A.

It granted the Center the power to establish a Central Administrative Tribunal, State Administrative Tribunals and a Joint Administrative Tribunal to give timely, effective, and just justice to aggrieved public servants.

Article 323-B, which gave the State Legislature and the Parliament the electricity to set up tribunals, blanketed a wide variety of topics, such as labour and business disputes, taxes, land reforms, foreign exchange, elections to the State Legislature and the Parliament, import and export, renter and tenant rights, the maximum value of the urban real estate, and foodstuffs. The State Assembly and Parliament may establish a hierarchy of tribunals under this clause.

In this judgment, it was ruled that to exercise judicial review in India¹, the Administrative Tribunal Act of 1985 and the tribunals established under Part XIV-A of the Indian Constitution operated as effective and efficient substitutes for the courts. Using Articles 323A and 323B of the Constitution, the Central Administrative Tribunal was constituted on November 1, 1985, with five separate Benches. Several challenges to the validity of the in question articles were raised before creating certain Supreme Court benches.

Issues Regarding L Chandra Kumar Case

The argument from the side of the petitioner is listed below.

- They argued the legitimacy of the Tribunals established by the Act as well as clauses like Article 323-A (2)(d) and Article 324-B(3)(d) of the Indian Constitution.
- The tribunals have the sole authority to interpret constitutional provisions, which only constitutional courts have the sole authority to do, and to exercise the jurisdiction

¹<https://testbook.com/ias-preparation/judicial-review>

granted to them by Articles 226 and 227 for the High Courts. These rights cannot be granted to quasi-judicial bodies subject to executive influence.

- The Supreme Court's exclusive jurisdiction is outlined in Article 32 of the Indian Constitution and is subject to challenge under Articles 323A and 324B of Part XIV-A of the Constitution.
- It was argued that the measures under discussion are unconstitutional because they limit the Supreme Court's and the High Court's authority (as provided for in Article 226 of the Constitution) (under Article 32 of the Constitution)

The argument from the side of the respondent is listed below.

- The Supreme Court's jurisdiction is sacrosanct and indisputably a part of the foundation of the Indian Constitution (Article 32 of the Constitution). The Parliament had distinctly stated this position long before the 42nd Amendment and Administrative Tribunal Act were conceived.
- As a result, the Supreme Court's position and authority are unaffected. Nonetheless, it was hoped to abolish the High Court's authority under Articles 226 and 227 by establishing a substitute organization.
- The Indian Constitution's Articles 323A and 323B do not prohibit the High Courts from exercising supervisory power over all Tribunals formed within their territorial purview.
- As a result, the High Court continues to have authority as a body with supervisory jurisdiction and a corrective mechanism.
- According to the argument, the Tribunal should permit exercising the power granted by Articles 226 and 227 of the Indian Constitution.
- The idea put forward by the petitioner in the 2016 case of Sampath Kumar v. U.O.I. is incorrect, is supported by reasonable arguments, and doesn't need to be reconsidered.
- This accomplished two things:
- It preserved the High Courts' ability to conduct judicial reviews,
- It allowed the Tribunals to screen out unfounded or frivolous cases before the High Court's authority was used.

Arguments in the L Chandra Kumar Case

This case started to comprehend better the conflicts between the various points of view on the issue of tribunals and their function.

- In the case of Sampath Kumar, for instance, the exclusion of judicial review under Articles 226, 227, and 32 of the Constitution was contested as a violation of the Constitution's fundamental structure.
- The case was preceded by several instances that provided diverse evaluations regarding tribunals from each attitude they might suppose, both to illustrate that the jurisdiction granted was incorrect and affected the fundamental framework of the Constitution.
- This demonstrates that the tribunal members do not necessarily need to possess the same qualifications as the judges in the High Court.
- In the end, it became validated that the excellent courtroom docket had to enhance and solve the anomaly surrounding the advent of tribunals in all situations, whether administrative or otherwise.
- The Supreme Court did make a decision, clearing up all closing questions on tribunals.

Judgment of L Chandra Kumar Case

The judgment of L Chandra Kumar's case is as follows:

- The essential detail of the judgement is that the High Courts' legally mandated proper judicial evaluation can't and can no longer be replaced by the Tribunals.
- The Tribunals shall act as extra establishments to help the High Court fulfil its responsibilities.
- The High Courts will continue to supervise the Tribunals, which can't be taken into consideration breaking away from the High Courts.

Important Outcomes of the L Chandra Kumar Case 1997

The following were some of the outcomes of the L Chandra Kumar Case 1997:

- The Supreme Court's and the High Court's authority to conduct judicial reviews are granted to them by Articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution, respectively.

- A fundamental aspect of the Constitution's design was the Supreme Court and the High Court's oversight of these Tribunals.
- The High Courts and the Supreme Court cannot be excluded from judicial review of legislative action taken in the exercise of power by inferior judges or Tribunals formed under regular legislation. In this regard, they can play a complementary rather than a substitutive role.
- Tribunals established by Articles 323A and 323B may examine the validity of subsidiary legislation, but they are not permitted to examine the validity of their parent statutes.
- According to Articles 226 and 227, a Division Bench of each High Court would review each Tribunal's rulings.
- According to Article 136, an appeal cannot be made directly to the S.C. This guidance would be effective going forward.
- It is not necessary to stop appointing administrative members to the Tribunals.
- All such Tribunals should, to the greatest extent feasible, fall under a single nodal ministry that will be in a position to monitor the working of these Tribunals until a fully autonomous agency for the administration of all such Tribunals can be set up.

CONCLUSION

Writ jurisdiction refers to the power of the Supreme Court and High Courts in India to issue writs to enforce and protect an individual's fundamental rights. Articles 32 and 226 of the Indian Constitution grant this jurisdiction to the Supreme Court and High Courts, respectively. This jurisdiction is a fundamental aspect of the Indian judicial system, ensuring legal remedy against violation of rights by arbitrary administrative actions. Thus, writs serve as a crucial tool for citizens to seek judicial remedies against any violation of their fundamental rights by the state or any other authority. Writs uphold the rule of law and the supremacy of the Constitution in India.