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A DETAILED ANALYSIS ON PRINCIPLES AND TYPES OF INJUNCTION

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Abstract

"An injunction is an equitable remedy in law that compels a party to do or refrain from doing specific acts. It serves as a crucial tool to prevent irreparable harm and maintain the status quo in legal disputes". Historically, the principles of injunction originated from English equity law and became part of Indian jurisprudence through the common law system. With the enactment of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, injunctions found a formal legislative framework in India. In modern legal systems, injunctions remain a vital equitable remedy, used to prevent harm, maintain the status quo, or compel action. Courts issue various types of injunctions like Interim, Permanent, Prohibitory and Mandatory, based on necessity and urgency. Their application balances the rights of parties, often guided by principles such as irreparable harm, balance of convenience, and public interest. Injunctions are now widely used in civil, commercial, environmental, and intellectual property disputes to ensure fairness and prevent legal violations. The application of principles and types of injunctions lacks consistency and clarity, leading to judicial ambiguity, enforcement challenges, and ethical concerns. Injunctions, guided by key principles and diverse types, are vital legal tools that balance rights, prevent harm, and ensure justice in equitable remedies. Strengthen enforcement provisions for injunctions, including more robust penalties for non-compliance, ensuring greater effectiveness in upholding judicial orders. This study aims to explore the principles guiding the issuance of injunctions and analyse the different types of injunctions, their applications, and challenges, with a view to proposing reforms for more effective and equitable legal outcomes.

Key Words – Injunction, Equitable remedy, Principles, Types of Injunction.

1.Introduction –

"An injunction is an equitable remedy in law that compels a party to do or refrain from doing specific acts. It serves as a crucial tool to prevent irreparable harm and maintain the status quo in legal disputes." An injunction is a remedy granted by the court that prohibits the commission of a wrong threatened or the continuance of a wrongful course of action already begun. If a party fails to comply with an injunction granted by a court, then the party could face criminal or civil penalties or contempt of court.

The injunction definition in law is a legal remedy imposed by the court in civil proceedings. In simpler terms, the injunction definition is when one of the parties to a certain action must either do something or refrain from doing something. The injunction meaning also includes monetary penalties or legal ramifications, such as jail time, for failing to comply with the terms of the injunction. Not complying with an injunction law puts one in contempt of court. Injunctions are binding, meaning the agreement or ruling reached in court must be obeyed or carried out.

Injunctions have been filed for hundreds of years. For instance, in the 14th century, the

Court of Chancery in England was granting injunctions as a legal remedy to the decisions made by the common-law courts. The Court of Chancery was an equity court that sought to provide remedies and solutions that were not given by the common-law courts. Equity courts can provide non-monetary remedies, such as injunctions and writs. In 1873, however, the common law court and the Court of Chancery merged and began granting injunctions and awarding damages to wronged parties.

To be a defendant in an injunction case means to have an injunction filed against oneself. The plaintiff, the one filing the injunction, has sought relief from the court to make the defendant start or stop an action. For instance, if a new company wants to build overtop an old gravesite, the owner of the land could file an injunction against the company. The landowner would be the plaintiff and the company trying to build would be the defendant. An injunction would be appropriate in this case because it prevents irreparable harm. If the landowner were to wait for the case to go to trial, it may be too late and the company may have already built over the graves. In this case, to file an injunction is to attempt to get the courts to mandate that someone stop doing something before irreparable damage or harm is done; to have an injunction filed against oneself is to be told by the courts to refrain from doing something or face legal consequences or fines.²⁰⁸

An injunction is an equitable remedy in law that compels a party to do or refrain from doing specific acts. It serves as a crucial tool to prevent irreparable harm and maintain the status quo in legal disputes. Injunctions are widely used across various fields such as civil, commercial, environmental, and intellectual property disputes to ensure fairness and prevent legal violations.

2. Historical background of Injunctions

²⁰⁸ <https://study.com/learn/lesson/injunction-law-examples-types.html#:~:text=An%20injunction%20is%20a%20legal%20remedy%20imposed%20by%20a%20court,order%2C%20and%20a%20permanent%20injunction.>

English law comprises two systems of case law: common law and equity. An understanding of this division is essential to an understanding of trusts, for the trust device is only recognized by equity, not the common law. The rules of equity are those rules, which, prior to the passing of the Judicature Acts 1873–75, were administered by the Court of Chancery. Until that time, there were physically separate courts of common law and equity, each applying their own rules. Sometimes those rules were the same, but often they were different. Today there are no separate courts of law and equity and every High Court judge is empowered to administer the law of both jurisdictions. For the sake of convenience, however, many actions which would have formerly been heard in a Court of equity is now assigned to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.²⁰⁹

3. Types of Injunction –

There are various types of injunction out of four main types are as follows–

• Temporary Injunction

A temporary injunction is a legal remedy that temporarily restrains a party from performing a specified act. This type of injunction can be granted until the disposal of the suit or until the court issues a further order. The grant of an injunction is subject to the provisions of Order 39, Section 94 (c) and (e) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 & Section 37(1) of the Specific Relief Act 1963 and may be awarded at any juncture of the legal proceedings.

• Permanent Injunction

A permanent injunction, popularly referred to as perpetual injunction, can be granted by the court by passing a decree made after hearing and upon the merits of the case. Once such decree is passed, the defendant is permanently prohibited from the assertion of a right, or from the commission of an act, which would be contrary to the rights of the plaintiff. The legal

²⁰⁹ Chambers R, Penner J and Swadling W, (2016) Equity and Trust, University of London, 2016, London, Page- 11.

provision for perpetual injunctions is not encompassed within the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 but rather falls under the purview of the **Specific Relief Act of 1963[Section 37(2),38]**.

• **Mandatory Injunction**

This compels an individual to undertake a specific action and is mentioned in Section 39 of the Specific Relief Act. There are two distinct categories of mandatory injunctions, namely restorative and enforcing. The former pertains to the restoration of the *status quo* by compelling the defendant to undertake a specific action, while the latter involves the performance of a positive act, typically on a continuous basis.

• **Prohibitory Injunction**

This is governed under Section 38 of the Specific Relief Act and is commonly referred to as a restrictive injunction, which is a legal directive that mandates an individual or organisation to abstain from performing a specific action. Mainly for the prevention of harm or infringement of rights.

4. Principles of Injunction –

1. Prima Facie Case

- The applicant must establish a strong initial case, showing that they have a legally enforceable right that has been or is likely to be violated.
- This does not mean proving the entire case, but rather demonstrating that there's sufficient evidence to justify the court's intervention.
- For instance, in a dispute over property ownership, the applicant must present evidence such as property titles, contracts, or deeds to show their legal interest.

2. Irreparable Loss

- The applicant must prove that they will suffer harm that cannot be adequately compensated by

monetary damages if the injunction is denied.

- Irreparable harm refers to damage that is severe, permanent, or impossible to quantify.
- Courts are cautious when assessing this, ensuring the potential harm is real and substantial rather than speculative.

3. Balance of Convenience

- The court assesses the impact of the injunction on both parties.
- The injunction will be granted if the inconvenience or potential damage to the applicant outweighs the inconvenience to the respondent.
- Courts aim to minimize harm and disruption to both sides.

5. Legal Provisions regarding Injunctions –

In Indian law, injunctions are primarily governed by the Specific Relief Act, 1963 and the Code of Civil Procedure (CPC), 1908.

Provisions Under the Specific Relief Act, 1963

The Specific Relief Act is the primary statute governing injunctions in India. It outlines conditions for both perpetual and temporary injunctions.

1. Section 36 – Preventive Relief

- Preventive relief (injunction) can be granted through a temporary or perpetual injunction.

2. Section 37 – Temporary and Perpetual Injunctions

- Temporary Injunctions: These are granted to maintain the status quo during a pending lawsuit. They are regulated by Order XXXIX of the CPC and can be granted at any stage of the trial.
- Perpetual Injunctions: These are permanent orders issued after a full

hearing on the merits of the case, typically as part of the final judgment.

3. Section 38 – Perpetual Injunction

- A perpetual injunction is granted to prevent the breach of an existing obligation. It is awarded when:
 - The plaintiff has established a clear legal right.
 - Compensation alone would not be an adequate remedy.

Example: Restraining someone from encroaching on private property permanently.

4. Section 39 – Mandatory Injunction

- A mandatory injunction compels a party to perform a particular act.
- It is granted when:
 - There is an urgent need to prevent serious harm.
 - The court deems that compelling action is the only way to achieve justice.

Example: Ordering a company to demolish an illegal structure.

5. Section 40 – Damages for Injunction Breach

- The court may award damages in addition to or instead of an injunction if warranted by the circumstances.

6. Section 41 – When Injunction Cannot Be Granted

Injunctions are not granted in the following circumstances:

- To prevent criminal proceedings.
- To restrain a party from initiating a legal action in another jurisdiction.
- When the applicant has an alternative, adequate remedy.
- When it would cause excessive hardship or public inconvenience.

7. Section 42 – Injunction to Perform Negative Agreement

- If a party has agreed not to perform a certain action (a negative covenant), the court may enforce this obligation via an injunction.

Example: Preventing an actor from violating an exclusive contract with a film studio.

Provisions Under the Code of Civil Procedure (CPC), 1908

Order XXXIX – Temporary Injunctions and Interlocutory Orders

- **Rule 1** – Provides for temporary injunctions in cases where:
 - There is a threat of property damage.
 - A party's rights are in immediate danger.
 - A party is about to breach a contract or commit an unlawful act.
- **Rule 2** – Details injunctions to restrain breach of contract or tortious acts.
- **Rule 3** – Requires that notice be given to the opposing party before granting an injunction. However, in urgent cases, ex-parte injunctions may be granted without prior notice.
- **Rule 4** – Allows the court to vacate an injunction if the circumstances change.
- **Rule 5** – Addresses security requirements for injunction applicants to compensate for potential losses if the injunction is found unjustified.

6. Cases regarding to Injunctions –

Agricultural Produce Market Committee Vs. Girdharbhai R. Chhaniyara

In this Case the Supreme Court determined that temporary injunctions may only be issued if the

petitioner possesses a definitive right that is capable of being enforced through injunctive relief.²¹⁰

K Venkata Rao vs Sunkara Venkata Rao

In legal proceedings, the issuance of a decree by a judge that permanently restrains an individual is typically accompanied by the pursuit of a perpetual injunction. The supreme court laid down the rule of when a permanent injunction cannot be granted in this case. It held that “a permanent injunction cannot be granted when alternative efficacious relief is available in any other usual mode or proceedings”²¹¹

Redland Bricks v Morris (1970)

According to Lord Upjohn in this case, the grant of a mandatory injunction is contingent upon the plaintiff's ability to demonstrate a high likelihood, based on factual evidence, that significant harm will be inflicted upon them in the future. The exercise of jurisdiction should be done with restraint and careful consideration, but when appropriate, it should be done without hesitation.²¹²

7. The Importance of an Injunction

Due cares and precautions are necessary to award injunctions. In a strict sense, the court has jurisdiction to grant an injunction against a person simply by virtue of that person being subject to the in personam jurisdiction of the court. However, that jurisdiction is exercised, not on the individual preference of the court, but according to sufficient legal reasons or on settled legal principal.

Different remedies were available from the common law courts and the courts of equity. A common law court could order a losing defendant to pay damages, a money sum, to the claimant and in cases concerning land could order defendant to get off the land so that the claimant could take possession. If the defendant refused to pay damages, the court

would authorise to law enforcement authority to confiscate his/her possessions either hold it until he paid or sell it to raise the claimant's damages. Similarly, if a defendant refused to get off the land, the authority would come around and clear to him/her out.

Injunctions have their origin in Equity. Equity can also rescind contracts or tell people to carry on as the document had different terms. As a result, in many cases litigants whose substantive rights lay at common law would seek remedial assistance of chancery. For example, one suffering the smoke/bad smells of a neighbour's factory and is unsatisfied with money damages. He/she would apply to chancery for an injunction to shut the factory down; or would seek an order from chancery for the specific performance of the contract in such case where money damages for breach would not be enough to compensate to affecting party.²¹³

8. Injunction as a Justiciable and Equitable Remedy –

An injunction is a legal remedy issued by a court that either restrains a party from performing a specific act (prohibitory injunction) or compels a party to perform a specific act (mandatory injunction). It is a form of equitable relief, meaning it is granted at the discretion of the court based on fairness and justice, rather than being an automatic right like monetary damages.

1. Injunction as a Justiciable Remedy

A remedy is justiciable when it can be decided by a court of law. Injunctions are considered justiciable because they are granted as part of a judicial decision when a legal dispute is brought before the court. The court assesses whether the case meets the necessary conditions for an injunction, including:

²¹⁰ Agricultural Produce Market Committee Vs. Girdharbhai R. Chhaniyara, AIR 1997 SC 2674

²¹¹ *K Venkata Rao vs Sunkara Venkata Rao*, 1998 960 ALD 278

²¹² *Redland Bricks v Morris*, 1970 A.C. 652

²¹³ <https://www.lawteacher.net/free-law-essays/civil-law/types-of-injunctions-in-civil-courts-0039.php>

- **Legal standing:** The plaintiff must have a recognizable legal right or interest that is at risk.
- **Cause of action:** There must be a substantive legal basis for seeking an injunction, such as a breach of contract, nuisance, or infringement of rights.
- **Jurisdiction:** The court must have the authority to grant the injunction over the matter and the parties involved.

Since injunctions are granted based on judicial discretion, they require a thorough legal assessment before issuance.

2. Injunction as an Equitable Remedy

Equitable remedies are granted when monetary damages are inadequate to compensate the injured party. Injunctions are a prime example of such remedies because they are used to prevent irreparable harm or compel specific action that cannot be remedied through financial compensation.

Characteristics of Injunctions as an Equitable Remedy

- **Discretionary:** Courts grant injunctions based on fairness and justice rather than as an automatic right.
- **Preventative or corrective:** They prevent anticipated harm or correct an ongoing violation.
- **Irreparable harm requirement:** The plaintiff must show that without the injunction, they would suffer harm that cannot be compensated by money.
- **Balance of convenience:** Courts weigh the impact on both parties before granting an injunction.
- **Clean hands doctrine:** The plaintiff must have acted fairly and in good faith to seek an injunction.

Injunctions play a critical role in maintaining legal order and protecting the rights of individuals. By addressing enforcement issues and enhancing judicial clarity, injunctions can better serve their purpose as powerful tools for justice and fairness.

Injunctions are powerful legal remedies designed to protect legal rights, prevent injustice, and ensure fair outcomes. Courts apply strict principles to ensure they are issued appropriately, especially when granting urgent or ex-parte injunctions.

Hypothesis is proved in point 8. Injunctions are a **justiciable** remedy because they are granted through a legal judicial process. They are also an **equitable** remedy because they aim to prevent harm and provide relief when monetary damages are insufficient. Courts exercise discretion in granting injunctions, ensuring that justice is served based on the principles of fairness and necessity

9. Conclusion –