

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PATNA
Civil Writ Jurisdiction Case No.6786 of 2022

Rohit Kumar S/o- Santosh Kumar Suman, R/o- Dhabahi, PS- Laukahi,
District- Madhubani, Bihar, 847108.

... .. Petitioner/s

Versus

1. The State of Bihar through the Pricipal Secretary, Department Education Department, Government of Bihar, New Secretariat Patna.
2. The Honble Chancellor, Universities of Bihar, Raj Bhawan Patna.
3. The Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar, Main Secretariat, Patna.
4. The Principal Secretary, Department of Education, Government of Bihar, New Secretariat, Patna.
5. The Principal Secretary to the Honble Chancellor, Governor s Secretariat, Rajbhawan, Bihar, Patna.
6. Dr. Surendra Pratap Singh, son of not known Vice- Chancellor, Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Darbhanga.
7. Dr. Hanuman Prasad Pandey, son of not known Vice- Chancellor, Bhim Rao Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffarpur.
8. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, son of not known Vice- Chancellor, Magadh University, Bodh- Gaya.
9. Dr. Jawahar Lal, son of not known Pro Vice- Chancellor, Munger University, Munger.
10. Dr. C.S. Choudhary, son of not known Pro Vice- Chancellor, Veer Kunwar Singh University, Ara.
11. Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Darbhanga through the Registrar
12. The Registrar Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Darbhanga
13. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffarpur through the Registrar
14. The Registrar Bhim Rao Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffarpur
15. The Magadh University, Bodh Gaya through the Registrar
16. The Registrar Magadh University, Bodh Gaya
17. The Munger University Munger through the Registrar



18. The Registrar Munger University Munger through
19. Veer Kunwar Singh University, Ara through the Registrar
20. The Registrar Veer Kunwar Singh University, Ara
21. Additional Chief Secretary (Vigilance), Government of Bihar, Sochna Bhawan, Patna.
22. The Special Vigilance Unit, Government of Bihar, Patna through Additional Director General of Police SVU, 5, Daroga Rai Path Patna.

... .. Respondent/s

Appearance :

For the Petitioner/s : Mr.Manini Jaiswal, Advocate
For the Respondent/s : Mr.Pawan Kumar (AC To AG)

**CORAM: HONOURABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE
and
HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE S. KUMAR
ORAL JUDGMENT
(Per: HONOURABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE)**

Date : 01-09-2022

Heard learned counsel for the parties.

Petitioner has prayed for the following relief(s):-

1) For quashing the illegal appointments of Vice-Chancellors, Pro Vice-Chancellors and other



officers of the Universities of State of Bihar violating the laid down Provisions as contained in Section 10 of the Bihar State Universities Act, 1976 as well as directions issued by the Hon'ble Court.

- II) For direction upon the respondent authorities to investigate the financial illegalities/defalcation, committed by the university officials in connivance with the highest authorities of the Universities well as the State and the investigations is required to be done under the monitoring of this Hon'ble Court as the huge amount has been defalcated by means of cheating and fraud by the top officials and there is apprehension that they can manage the investigating agencies through their power.
- III) For commanding the Respondents to institute an enquiry by the Special Vigilance Unit with regard to the policy decisions and misuse of University funds in Crores, taken by the Vice-Chancellors and In-charge Vice-Chancellors in the Universities of Bihar.
- IV) For commanding the Respondents to institute an enquiry by the Special Vigilance Unit to find out the quantum of funds manipulated by the highest officials including Vice-Chancellors/In-charge Vice-Chancellors and other officers of the



Universities of Bihar violating the Governing Laws framed for spending the said funds.

- V) For restraining the office of the Chancellor to interfere in the matter of investigation being, done of the Government with regard to corruption charges of the university authorities by issuing the letter dated 25.1.2022 to the Chief Secretary Government of Bihar and the said letter has been published in the daily news paper.
- VI) The petitioner further prays that this court may monitor the investigation.
- VII) Any other order or orders as to your Lordships may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case.

Hon'ble Supreme Court in *D. N. Jeevaraj Vs. Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka & Ors, (2016) 2 SCC 653*, paragraphs 34 to 38 observed as under:-

“34. The learned counsel for the parties addressed us on the question of the bona fides of Nagalaxmi Bai in filing a public interest litigation. We leave this question open and do not express any opinion on the correctness or otherwise of the decision of the High Court in this regard.

35. However, we note that generally speaking, procedural technicalities ought to take a back seat in public interest litigation. This Court held in *Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P.* [*Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P.*, 1989 Supp (1) SCC 504] to this effect as follows: (SCC p. 515, para 16)

“16. The writ petitions before us are not inter



parties disputes and have been raised by way of public interest litigation and the controversy before the court is as to whether for social safety and for creating a hazardless environment for the people to live in, mining in the area should be permitted or stopped. We may not be taken to have said that for public interest litigations, procedural laws do not apply. At the same time it has to be remembered that every technicality in the procedural law is not available as a defence when a matter of grave public importance is for consideration before the court.”

36. A considerable amount has been said about public interest litigation in *R&M Trust [R&M Trust v. Koramangala Residents Vigilance Group, (2005) 3 SCC 91]* and it is not necessary for us to dwell any further on this except to say that in issues pertaining to good governance, the courts ought to be somewhat more liberal in entertaining public interest litigation. However, in matters that may not be of moment or a litigation essentially directed against one organisation or individual (such as the present litigation which was directed only against Sadananda Gowda and later Jeevaraj was impleaded) ought not to be entertained or should be rarely entertained. Other remedies are also available to public spirited litigants and they should be encouraged to avail of such remedies.

37. In such cases, that might not strictly fall in the category of public interest litigation and for which other remedies are available, insofar as the issuance of a writ of mandamus is concerned, this Court held in *Union of India v. S.B. Vohra [Union of India v. S.B. Vohra, (2004) 2 SCC 150: 2004 SCC (L&S) 363]* that: (SCC p. 160, paras 12-13)

“12. Mandamus literally means a command. The essence of mandamus in England was that it was a royal command issued by the King's Bench (now Queen's Bench) directing performance of a public legal duty.

13. A writ of mandamus is issued in favour of a person who establishes a legal right in himself. A writ of mandamus is issued against a person who has a legal duty to perform but has failed and/or neglected to do so. Such a legal duty emanates from either in discharge of a public duty or by operation of law. The writ of mandamus is of a most extensive remedial nature. The object of mandamus is to prevent disorder from a failure of justice and is required to be granted in all cases where law has established no specific remedy and whether justice despite demanded has not been granted.”



38. A salutary principle or a well-recognised rule that needs to be kept in mind before issuing a writ of mandamus was stated in *Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Ltd. v. Union of India* [*Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Ltd. v. Union of India*, (1974) 2 SCC 630] in the following words: (SCC pp. 641-42, paras 24-25)**38.** A salutary principle or a well-recognised rule that needs to be kept in mind before issuing a writ of mandamus was stated in *Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Ltd. v. Union of India* [*Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Ltd. v. Union of India*, (1974) 2 SCC 630] in the following words: (SCC pp. 641-42, paras 24-25)

“24. ... The powers of the High Court under Article 226 are not strictly confined to the limits to which proceedings for prerogative writs are subject in English practice. Nevertheless, the well-recognised rule that no writ or order in the nature of a mandamus would issue when there is no failure to perform a mandatory duty applies in this country as well. Even in cases of alleged breaches of mandatory duties, the salutary general rule, which is subject to certain exceptions, applied by us, as it is in England, when a writ of mandamus is asked for, could be stated as we find it set out in *Halsbury's Laws of England* (3rd Edn.), Vol. 11, p. 106:

‘198. *Demand for performance must precede application.*—As a general rule the order will not be granted unless the party complained of has known what it was he was required to do, so that he had the means of considering whether or not he should comply, and it must be shown by evidence that there was a distinct demand of



that which the party seeking the mandamus desires to enforce, and that that demand was met by a refusal.’

25. In the cases before us there was no such demand or refusal. Thus, no ground whatsoever is shown here for the issue of any writ, order, or direction under Article 226 of the Constitution.”

After the matter was heard for some time, learned counsel for the petitioner, under instructions, states that petitioner shall be content if a direction is issued to the **respondent no. 2, The Honble Chancellor, Universities of Bihar, Raj Bhawan Patna**, to consider and decide the representation which the petitioner shall be filing within a period of four weeks from today for redressal of the grievance(s).

Learned counsel for the respondents states that if such a representation is filed by the petitioner, the authority concerned shall consider and dispose it of expeditiously and preferably within a period of four months from the date of its filing along with a copy of this order.

Statement accepted and taken on record.

As such, petition stands disposed of on the following terms:-

(a) Petitioner shall approach the authority concerned



within a period of four weeks from today by filing a representation for redressal of the grievance(s);

(b) The authority concerned shall consider and dispose it of expeditiously by a reasoned and speaking order preferably within a period of four months from the date of its filing along with a copy of this order;

(c) The order assigning reasons shall be communicated to the petitioner;

(d) Needless to add, while considering such representation, principles of natural justice shall be followed and due opportunity of hearing afforded to the parties;

(e) Also, opportunity to place on record all relevant materials/documents shall be granted to the parties;

(f) Equally, liberty is reserved to the petitioner to take recourse to such alternative remedies as are otherwise available in accordance with law;

(g) We are hopeful that as and when petitioner takes recourse to such remedies, as are otherwise available in law, before the appropriate forum, the same shall be dealt with, in accordance with law and with reasonable dispatch;

(h) Liberty reserved to the petitioner to approach the appropriate forum/Court, should the need so arise subsequently



on the same and subsequent cause of action;

(i) We have not expressed any opinion on merits. All issues are left open;

The petition stands disposed of in the aforesaid terms.

Interlocutory Application(s), if any, stands disposed of.

(Sanjay Karol, CJ)

(S. Kumar, J)

veena/rajiv-

AFR/NAFR	
CAV DATE	
Uploading Date	
Transmission Date	

