

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PATNA
Civil Writ Jurisdiction Case No.5846 of 2021

Md. Zayeemuddin Son of Md. Sharfuddin, resident of Mohalla - Chilmil,
Masjid Ke Pas, Ward No. 6, Police Station- Mufassil, District - Begusarai.

... .. Petitioner/s

Versus

1. The State of Bihar through Principal Secretary, Department of Education, Government of Bihar, Patna.
2. The Bihar State Madarsa Education Board, Patna through its Secretary, Apex Tower, Haroon Nagar, Sector - 2, At and P.O. and P.S. - Phulwari Sharif, District - Patna.
3. The Chairman, Bihar Station Madarsa Education Board, Apex Tower, Haroon Nagar, Sector - 2, At and P.O. and P.S. - Phulwari Sharif, District - Patna.
4. The Secretary, Bihar Station Madarsa Education Board, Apex Tower, Haroon Nagar, Sector - 2, At, P.O. and P.S. - Phulwari Sharif, District - Patna.
5. The District Education Officer, Begusarai.
6. The District Programme Officer (Establishment), Begusarai.
7. Md. Abrar Alam (So called Secretary of Madarsa Husainia, At and P.O. - Chilmil, Police Station- Begusarai Mufassil, District - Begusarai), Son of Md. Ayyub, At and P.O. - Chilmil, Police Station- Begusarai Mufassil, District - Begusarai.

... .. Respondent/s

(The proceedings of the Court are being conducted by Hon'ble the Chief Justice /Hon'ble Judges through Video Conferencing from their residential offices/residences. Also, the Advocates and the Staffs joined the proceedings through Video Conferencing from their residences /offices.)

Appearance :

For the Petitioner/s : Mr.Md. Shamimul Hoda, Adv
For the Respondent/s : Mr. Majid Mahboob Khan AC to AAG-12

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

Date : 06-07-2021

Heard learned counsel for the parties.

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



- (i) For orders/orders, directions/directions to pass an appropriate order upon the representation of the petitioner submitted at Bihar State Madarsa Education Board, Patna on 14th August, 2013, for de-recognition of the Madarsa in question in the larger interest of the Public in the area.
- (ii) For directions/directions to the respondent-Madarsa Board to pass an appropriate order in accordance of law upon the representation of the petitioner on 28th February, 2014/03.05.2014.
- (iii) For further directions/directions, orders/orders upon the representation dated 28.02.2014/03.05.2014 submitted by the petitioner in Bihar State Madarsa Education Board, Patna upon the appearance of the fake students

- (iv) For directions/directions to the Bihar State Madarsa Education Board, Patna to the forward of Final Examined and Marks Exam-ee-Grade List for annual examination, Westaria submission and thereupon the Grade and take mark-sheet issues for Westaria (VIII) examination and further direction for enquiry in the matter by the C.B.I. or Vigilance or any higher appropriate authority, other than the authority of Bihar State Madarsa Education Board, Patna and the others responsible authorities concerned to District Registrar.
- (v) For orders/orders, directions/directions to the respondents to consider the representation of the petitioner dated 12th April, 2017 received in the Madarsa Board on 07.07.2017 for de-recognition of the Madarsa in question.
- (vi) For quashing/cancelling the illegal, unconstitutional and without jurisdictional order of Bihar State Madarsa Education Board, Patna contained in Memo No.1004 dated 02.07.2020, by which the Respondent No 7 Md. Ashraf Alam and his family members accompanied with



by anti-social elements Managing Committee of Madarsa Husaini Chahnil, Vin-Rajaura, District-Begusarai, Madarsa No.204 of Registered Trust Managing Committee has been approved contrary to the decision taken by the local Muslims of the area of the Madarsa and even without disposal of the representation of the petitioner as well as without any local enquiry about the present position, status of the Madarsa in question.

(vi) For direction/directions to the respondent-Bihar State Madarsa Education Board Patna to pass appropriate order in accordance of law upon reminder representation of the petitioner dated 11th September 2019 submitted in the Madarsa Board, Patna

(vii) For order or orders ^{to} conduct enquiry of the status of the Madarsa in question since 2013 up till now as well as the fake students appeared in Wastania Examination from the Madarsa Husaini Begusarai ^{Since 2010} by-adopting [↑] illegal, forge and fabricated documentation as well as financial misuse of the public money.

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 Bihar State Madarsa Education Board,**



Patna through its Secretary, 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 three months from the date of its filing along with a copy of this order.

Statement accepted and taken on record.

The 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)

“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.”

As such, petition stands disposed of in 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 three months from the date of its filing along with a copy of this order;

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

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

(e) 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;

(f) Liberty reserved to the petitioner to approach the Court, if the need so rises subsequently on the same and subsequent cause of action;

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

(h) The proceedings, during the time of current Pandemic- Covid-19 shall be conducted through digital mode, unless the parties otherwise mutually agree to meet in person i.e. physical mode;



The petition stands disposed of in the aforesaid terms.

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

(Sanjay Karol, CJ)

(S. Kumar, J)

ranjan/-

AFR/NAFR	NAFR
CAV DATE	NA
Uploading Date	
Transmission Date	NA

