

**IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA
AT HYDERABAD
(Special Original Jurisdiction)**

**FRIDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF JANUARY
TWO THOUSAND AND TWENTY SIX**

PRESENT

THE HONOURABLE MRS JUSTICE SUREPALLI NANDA

WRIT PETITION NO: 26064 OF 2025

Between:

Ritik Kumar Dubey, S/o. Bijay Dubey, Age. 22 years, Occ. Student, Enrollment No. 22FLICHH010131, ICFAI Law School, R/o. B/14, Ncelkanth Enclave, Dimna Road, Near LIC Colony, Mango Jamshedpur, East Singhbhum District, Jharkhand- 831012. Presently residing in Room No.211, SR Boys Hostel, Behind ideal Kitchen, Donthanapally, Hyderabad- 501203

...PETITIONER

AND

1. University Grants Commission (UGC), Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002.
2. The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (IFHE), Hyderabad, Donthanapally, Shankarpalli Road, Hyderabad, Telangana- 501203.
3. The Pro-Vice Chancellor, Appellate Authority, The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (IFHE), Hyderabad, Donthanapally, Shankarpalli Road, Hyderabad, Telangana- 501203.
4. The Registrar (Disciplinary Authority), The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (IFHE), Hyderabad, Donthanapally, Shankarpalli Road, Hyderabad, Telangana- 501203.
5. Students Grievance Redressal Committee, The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (IFHE), Hyderabad, Donthanapally, Shankarpalli Road, Hyderabad, Telangana- 501203.
6. The Legal Department, The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (IFHE), Hyderabad, Donthanapally, Shankarpalli Road, Hyderabad, Telangana- 501203.
7. The Ombudsman Authority, The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (IFHE), Hyderabad, Donthanapally, Shankarpalli Road, Hyderabad, Telangana- 501203.
8. The Director, Administration, The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (IFHE), Hyderabad, Donthanapally, Shankarpalli Road, Hyderabad, Telangana- 501203.

9. The Vice Chancellor, The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (IFHE), Hyderabad, Donthanapally, Shankarpalli Road, Hyderabad, Telangana- 501203.
10. The Disciplinary Committee, The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (IFHE), Hyderabad, Donthanapally, Shankarpalli Road, Hyderabad, Telangana- 501203.

(Respondent Nos.6 to 10 are Pro Forma Parties)

...RESPONDENTS

Petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying that in the circumstances stated in the affidavit filed therewith, the High Court may be pleased to issue a writ, order or direction more particularly one in the nature of Writ of Mandamus declaring the action of Respondent No.3, the appellate authority in upholding the order of suspension vide Ref.No. IFHE/Pro/0204/2025 dated 09.06.2025 issued by Respondent No.4 through Ref.No. IFHE/05/2025/35ADMN, dated 15.05.2025 against the Petitioner expelling for the Semester VII & VIII of Academic Year 2025-2026 from the Department/Faculty/Library/Mess/Club and permanent expulsion from the hostel as illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional and violative of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India apart from being violative of principles of natural justice, and consequently set aside suspension order vide Ref.No. IFHE/05/2025/35/ADMN dated 15.05.2025 of the Respondent No.4 and the appeal order vide Ref.No. IFHE/Pro/0204/2025 dated 09.06.2025 issued by Respondent No.3 as well as the proceedings pending before the Respondent No.5.

I.A. NO: 1 OF 2025

Petition under Section 151 CPC praying that in the circumstances stated in the affidavit filed in support of the petition, the High Court may be pleased to suspend the order vide Ref.No. IFHE/05/2025/35/ADMN dated 15.05.2025 of the Respondent No.4 and the appeal order vide Ref.No. IFHE/Pro/0204/2025 dated 09.06.2025 issued by Respondent No.3 against the Petitioner, pending disposal of the writ petition.

I.A. NO: 2 OF 2025

Petition under Section 151 CPC praying that in the circumstances stated in the affidavit filed in support of the petition, the High Court may be pleased to direct the Respondents to permit the Petitioner to pursue Semester VII and VIII of Academic Year 2025-2026 including the Department/ Faculty/ Library/ Mess/ Club and Hostel, pending disposal of the writ petition.

I.A. NO: 3 OF 2025

Petition under Section 151 CPC praying that in the circumstances stated in the affidavit filed in support of the petition, the High Court may be pleased to grant stay on the proceedings pending before the Respondent No.5 against the Petitioner, pending disposal of the writ petition.

I.A. NO: 4 OF 2025

Petition under Section 151 CPC praying that in the circumstances stated in the affidavit filed in support of the petition, the High Court may be respectfully prayed that in the event of interference with the impugned order vide Ref.No.IFHE/Pro/0204/2025 dated 09.06.2025 passed by the Respondent No.3/Appellate authority, this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to direct the Respondent Nos. 2 and 4 to conduct NCP-1, Midterm Examinations, Class Participation, NCP-3, End-Term Examinations and to dispense with the attendance requirement for the Petitioner for Semester VII, BBA, LL.B. (Hons.) course, pending disposal of the writ petition.

**Counsel for the Petitioner: SRI B.NALIN KUMAR, Sr. COUNSEL, REP.
SRI S.GOUTHAM**

Counsel for the Respondent No.1: SRI M.P.KASHYAP, SC FOR UGC

**Counsel for the Respondent No.2 to 4: SRI A.VENKATESH, Sr. COUNSEL, REP.
SRI S.BHASKARAN**

The Court made the following: ORDER

HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE SUREPALLI NANDA

WRIT PETITION No.26064 OF 2025

ORDER:

Heard Sri B.Nalin Kumar, learned senior designated counsel representing Sri S.Goutham, learned counsel appearing on behalf of the petitioner on record, Sri M.P.Kashyap, learned standing counsel for UGC appearing on behalf of the respondent No.1 and Sri A.Venkatesh, learned senior designated counsel representing Sri S.Bhaskaran, learned counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent Nos.2 to 4 on record.

2. The petitioner approached the Court seeking prayer as under:

"...to issue a writ order or direction more particularly one in the nature of Writ of Mandamus declaring the action of Respondent No.3 the appellate authority in upholding the order of suspension vide Ref No. IFHE/Pro/0204/2025 dated 09.06.2025 issued by Respondent No.4 through Ref No. IFHE/05/2025/35ADMN, dated 15.05.2025 against the Petitioner expelling for the Semester VII & VIII of Academic Year 2025-2026 from the Department/Faculty/Library/Hall/Club and permanent expulsion from the hostel as illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional and violative of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India apart from being violative of principles of natural justice and consequently set aside suspension order vide Ref No. IFHE/05/2025/35/ADMN dated 15.05.2025 of the Respondent No.4 and the appeal order vide Ref No. IFHE/Pro/0204/2025, dated 09.06.2025 issued by Respondent No.3 as well as the proceedings pending before the Respondent No. 5 and pass..."

3. The case of the petitioner, in brief, as per the averments made by the petitioner in the affidavit filed by the petitioner in support of the present writ petition, is as under:

The petitioner is a student of BBA LLB at ICFAI Law School under "The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad". On 11.04.2025, the petitioner participated in a peaceful protest along with 150-200 students regarding the poor quality of food served in the university mess. On 12.04.2025, a complaint was lodged against the petitioner and other students, and on 25.04.2025, a Disciplinary Committee was constituted. On the same day, the petitioner was suspended from the hostel without a prior hearing and was directed to vacate immediately.

It is further the case of the petitioner that the Disciplinary Committee conducted an inquiry from 28.04.2025 to 07.05.2025 and submitted its report on 08.05.2025. Based on the said report, the Registrar (the 4th Respondent) issued an order dated 15.05.2025 expelling the petitioner from Semesters VII and VIII of the Academic Year 2025-2026 and permanently from the hostel. The petitioner's appeal dated 19.05.2025 before the Pro-Vice Chancellor (the 3rd Respondent) was rejected on 09.06.2025 without granting an oral hearing.

Subsequently, the petitioner approached the Ombudsman, who directed him to first approach the Students' Grievance Redressal Committee under the UGC Regulations, 2023. Despite compliance and a hearing before the SGRC on 02.07.2025, no decision was communicated to the petitioner. The Ombudsman thereafter held that the appeal was not maintainable. Hence, the petitioner has filed the present writ petition.

4. PERUSED THE RECORD:

A. The relevant portion of the impugned order issued by respondent No.4 vide Ref.No.IFHE/05/2025/35/ADMN, dated 15.05.2025 against the petitioner expelling for the Semesters VII & VIII of Academic Year 2025-26 from the Department/Faculty/ Library/Mess/Club and permanent expulsion from the Hostel is extracted hereunder:-

As per the Report dated 08.05.2025 submitted by the Disciplinary Committee constituted vide Office Order No. IFHE/04/2025/28/ADMN dated 25.04.2025, you have been found guilty of misconduct and violation of discipline under Part-II, Rule 4 (i), (iv), (v) & (x) of the ICFAI Foundation For Higher Education (IFHE) Hyderabad, Students Conduct and Discipline Rules, 2019 and as such the following punishment is awarded.

Order of Punishment:

Expulsion for the Semesters VII & VIII of Academic Year 2025-26 from the Department/Faculty/Library/Mess/Club and permanent expulsion from the Hostel with immediate effect as per Part IV Rule-7 (vii) of ICFAI Foundation for Higher

Education (IFHE) Students' Conduct and Discipline Rules, 2019.

Appeal, if any, against the Order may be preferred within 10 days from the date of Order as per Rule 12 (iv) of ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (IFHE) Student's Conduct and Discipline Rules, 2019 before Prof. (Dr.) Muddu Vinay, Pro-Vice Chancellor. IFHE, to whom the powers of the Appellate Authority are delegated.

B. The relevant portion of order of the appellate Authority i.e., the respondent No.3 in upholding the order of suspension vide Ref.No.IFHE/Pro/0204/2025, dated 09.06.2025 is extracted hereunder:-

3. Aggrieved by the same, the Appellate has submitted this appeal.

4. The Appellant admitted his guilt and confession his statement about the incident

5. The contention of the appellant has been examined carefully. As per the DC report dt. 08/05/2025, the committee established that the appellant is one of the root cause of the incident and he himself involved in the series of events that led to mob gathering at Mess-1 and sloganeering in front of the Mr. Piyush's residence and the Report says that the CCTV footages are evident for the same. The appellant is level -1 violator and masterminds of the incident.

6. That it is clear that all the grounds raised in the present appeal by the appellant are not based on either documentary record or oral evidence but appear to have been raised only for purpose of the appeal without any basis of whatsoever. The grounds raised by the appellant were not raised at the earliest during the enquiry proceedings and cannot be permitted to be raised in the appeal for the first time. Be that as it may after careful perusal of the Disciplinary Committee Report reveals no

support for the case of the appellant on any one of the grounds raised in appeal.

7. The procedure of Disciplinary Committee was as per the established procedure and rules. There is nothing on record to show that there has been any violation of the principles of natural justice and fair play during the entire proceedings preceding this present appeal.

8. The Disciplinary Committee Report is based on sound reasoning and based on the documents brought on record. The record shows that the DC has given opportunity during the proceedings to the appellant to defend himself.

9. The misconduct as alleged and proved is severe and grave in nature and warrants the punishment which was awarded through ref. 2nd cited, in the interest of maintaining discipline and order in the campus where a large number of students studying. Academic institution definitely require a standard of its own and its tranquility cannot be allowed to be vitiated at any cost. The Appellate Authority views that the incident is very serious in nature and any matter which is detrimental to the academic environment and any misconduct which disrupts any activities of the IFHE University or harms the interests of students and employees of the University will not be tolerated.

10. That this is not only the present case, the appellant is habitual violator of the IFHE Rules and he involved in disciplinary cases earlier and he was issued two penalty orders for violation of student conduct rules.

In view of the above, the punishment awarded in the present case is commensurate with the gravity of misconduct proved against the appellant. Therefore, this Appellate Authority do not find any reason to interfere with the Order issued through Ref. No. IFHE/05/2025/35/ADMN, dated 15/06/2025 and the same is upheld in toto and the appeal is dismissed.

C. The averments made by the petitioner in support of the present writ petition at para No.3 is extracted hereunder:-

3. I submit that I am a bona fide student pursuing my BBA.LLB., at ICFAI Law School, under Respondent No.2, with Enrolment No. 22FLICHH010131. I have maintained a good academic record and have been diligently pursuing my studies with sincerity and dedication. I further submit that My participation in the events leading to this petition was solely as part of a collective, peaceful effort to address genuine grievances regarding the university's facilities, which directly impact students' health and well-being.

D. The specific averments made by the petitioner in support of the present writ petition at para Nos.6, 7 and 9 are extracted hereunder:-

6. I submit that the Respondent No.10 conducted its inquiry from 28.04.2025 to 07.05.2025 and submitted its report on 08.05.2025 to Respondent No. 4, recommending action against me and other students. **I submit that at no stage was I provided with copies of the complaints, witness statements, or evidence relied upon by the Respondent No.10, preventing me from mounting an effective defence.** Subsequently, my brother sent emails dated 10.05.2025 and 15.05.2025 to Respondent No. 9, seeking urgent intervention due to the mental trauma and disruption to my academic progress caused by these proceedings. Copies of the emails dated 10.05.2025 and 15.05.2025 sent by the brother of the Petitioner are annexed hereto as Annexure P-2, which may be read as part and parcel of this Affidavit.

7. I submit that the Respondent No.4, after reviewing the report of Respondent No.10, found me guilty of misconduct under Part-II, Rules 4(i), (iv), (v), and (x) of the University Rules. Consequently, the punishment order vide Ref. No. IFHE/05/2025/35/ADMN dated 15.05.2025 was issued, expelling me from Semesters VII and VIII (Academic Year 2025-2026) and

barring access to the Department, Faculty, Library, Mess, and Club, along with permanent expulsion from the hostel, as per Part-IV, Rule 7(vii) of the University Rules. **I submit that the punishment is disproportionate and excessive especially given the facts and circumstances for which protest was held.** The copy of the order of punishment issued by Respondent No. 4 is annexed hereto as Annexure P-3, and Copy of rules of Respondent No.2 university are annexed hereto as Annexure P-4, which may be read as part and parcel of this Affidavit.

9. I submit that the Respondent No.3 summarily rejected my appeal by an order dated 09.06.2025 vide Ref.No. IFHE/Pro/0204/2025, solely based on the report of Respondent No.10, without granting me an opportunity of oral hearing to defend myself against the said allegations. Copy of the Order of Respondent No.3 dated 09.06.2025 is annexed hereto as Annexure P-7, which may be read as part and parcel of this Affidavit.

E. The UGC Regulation 5(Viii) is extracted hereunder:-

5(viii) The SGRC shall send its report with recommendations, if any, to the competent authority of the institution concerned and a copy thereof to the aggrieved student, preferably within a period of 15 working days from the date of receipt of the complaint.

F. The counter affidavit filed by the respondent Nos.2 to 4

and in particular para Nos.14 to 17 are extracted

hereunder:-

14. It is submitted that the Respondent No. 10/DC in the aforementioned report after a thorough investigation and providing an opportunity to all those involved in the incident, categorically held that the actions of the Petitioner and the other two suspended students has culminated into a mob gathering and sloganeering in front of Mr. Piyush's/Complainant's residence as evidenced by the CCTV footage. The DC report has posited that the Petitioner is a level-1 violator and mastermind behind the events that unfolded on 11.04.2025 The DC also noted that

the Petitioner is having previous record of violations of Student Conduct Rules and that he was penalized with penalty orders for violation of student conduct rules.

15. It is submitted the Respondent No.4 after perusing the report submitted by DC/Respondent No. 10 found the Petitioner guilty of misconduct under Rules 4(i), (iv), (v) and (x) of the IFHE Rules vide Punishment Order dated 15.05.2025 and expelled the Petitioner from Semester VII and VIII (Academic Year 2025-2026) and barring access to the other ancillary facility and permanent expulsion from the hostel as per Rule 7(vii) of the IFHE Rules. As the Vice Chancellor of the Respondent No.2 witnessed the debacle unfolding before him on 11.04.2025, he rightfully recused himself from acting as the Appellate Authority and communicated the same vide Email dated 15.05.2025. The Pro-Vice Chancellor/Respondent No.3 was designated as the Appellate Authority and the Petitioner filed his Appeal on 19.05.2025 seeking revocation of the Punishment Order directed by Respondent No.3 on 15.05.2025.

16. It is submitted that the Appellate Authority considering the Appeal filed by the Petitioner vide email 19.05.2025, DC report dated 08.05.2025 and the entire record placed before the DC upheld the Punishment Order dated 15.05.2025. The Appellate Authority has rightfully noted that the Petitioner in this present Appeal and in the earlier round investigation has failed to place any oral or documentary evidence to countenance his grounds nor to disprove the evidence on record before the DC. Therefore, the Petitioner failed to disprove even in the Appeal that he was the root cause for the culmination of the mob gathering and sloganeering on 11.04.2025 despite been given sufficient opportunity to present his case. In fact, the Petitioner did not contest/challenge the manner or conduct of DC proceedings or any violation of principles of natural justice but instead has confessed and clearly admitted in his Appeal dated 19.05.2025 before the Appellate Authority, IFHE that he was at the fore front in leading the said mob.

17. It is submitted that the misconduct that the Petitioner is charged with is serious and grave and warrants the imposition of penalties enumerated in the Punishment Order dated 15.05.2025 as per the IFHE Rules in the interests of maintaining discipline and tranquillity in a campus which is housing a large number of students. An eminent institution such as IFHE must abide by

strict standards and rules, and the violation of those cannot be allowed in the larger interest of the students, faculty and staff of the institution. The Appellate Authority also acknowledges that the incident in question is very serious in nature and was detrimental to the conduciveness of the environment and compromised the safety on campus which would have been met with stringent action to prevent any future debacles.

G. Reply affidavit filed by the petitioner and in particular para Nos.16, 17 and 28 are extracted hereunder:-

16. The contents of Paragraph 14 are vehemently denied. No charges were ever formally informed to the Petitioner, nor was the DC report provided to him. The Petitioner was denied the opportunity to cross-examine any witnesses and was not shown the alleged CCTV footage, thereby making it impossible for him to effectively defend himself. The DC report also fails to show what specific evidence was gathered against the Petitioner and what statements were recorded against him. The report's own findings show that the Petitioner was present at the mess canteen because he was "called" by Mr. Chandan, the site manager, to discuss the matter, not with any prior intent to create a disturbance. Furthermore, the report itself notes that the Petitioner "calmed" one of the other students, Mr. Skandan, which establishes his positive role. At a bare perusal, the DC report fails to provide any specific allegations that the Petitioner called or instigated other students. The conclusion that the Petitioner is a "level-1 violator" and "mastermind" is baseless and without sufficient proof. The two previous violations of the Petitioner, which have no bearing on the present facts and circumstances, are also irrelevant to the gravity of the punishment.

17. The contents of Paragraph 15 are not specifically denied, but the Respondents are put to strict proof of any averments contrary to the record. It is submitted that the punishment order dated 15.05.2025, issued by Respondent No. 4 vide IFHE/05/2025/35/ADMN, was a non-speaking order, with no mention of the specific charges, findings, or evidence against the Petitioner except for stating the punishment imposed against the Petitioner. This is a clear violation of legal principles of Natural

Justice. It is trite to mention that no DC report was ever produced to the Petitioner.

28. The Petitioner denies the averments in Paragraph 27 of the counter-affidavit, which falsely claims that the Appellate Authority's order was a detailed and speaking order and that the Petitioner confessed his guilt. It is submitted that a bare perusal of the Appellate Authority's Order dated 09.06.2025, (Ex.-P7) itself makes it evident that Respondent No. 3 merely extracted the Disciplinary Committee (DC) report and rejected the appeal by superficially stating that the Petitioner had admitted his guilt. The Appellate Authority failed to give due consideration to the Petitioner's detailed and nuanced contention in his appeal dated 19.05.2025 (Ex-P6), wherein he stated:

"I confess that I was present during the gathering and was at the front. Please let me sincerely clarify that my presence was more to vent my frustration rather than hold any malicious or violent intent. My involvement stemmed solely from the desire to address a legitimate concern the suspected adulteration in the paneer served in the mess during the past few days prior to that fateful night. I am confident that there would be no evidence that I behaved vehemently or aggressively or engage in any direct conflict with Mr. Piyush Jais. In fact, there was no interaction whatsoever between him and me during the incident. As for the crowd that gathered later, I wish to emphasize that I did not instigate or provoke any group action. I had made just one phone call and that too to my elder brother. It is true that I orally shared my frustrations with fellow mess diners who were passing by. While I was at the front of the mob when it moved towards Mr. Piyush Jais residence, I did not indulge in any sloganeering or shouting. Along with a few other students of ICFAI Law School, I consciously attempted to calm the atmosphere and urged fellow students to exercise restraint while waiting for our Vice Chancellor to come and meet with us. This can be verified with the Vice Chancellor himself, who will certainly share his observations of my behaviour at that time when we were conversing with him while the mob was all around us."

The Appellate Authority's decision was a rejection in a routine manner without any independent application of mind, especially given the extreme nature of the action taken against the Petitioner. It is also pertinent to submit that the Respondent No.

3 arbitrarily rejected the appeal without providing the Petitioner with an opportunity for an oral hearing. An oral hearing was of important because the Petitioner was not aware of the specific charges or the evidence that was gathered against him. The Petitioner would have responded positively and effectively defended himself had the Appellate Authority provided any evidence against him during an oral hearing which the Respondent No.10/Disciplinary Committee and Respondent No.4 failed to do so.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:-

5. The learned counsel appearing on behalf of the petitioner mainly puts-forth the following submissions in support of the petitioner's case.

i) The order impugned, dated 09.06.2025 passed by the 3rd respondent and the order impugned, dated 15.05.2025 passed by the 4th respondent are orders passed in clear violation of principles of natural justice, without application of mind, in a routine mechanical manner, denying a reasonable opportunity to the petitioner herein to put-forth petitioner's defense and therefore, the petitioner is entitled for the relief as prayed for by the petitioner in the present writ petition.

ii) The order of the appellate Authority, dated 09.06.2025 is not a detailed speaking order. The respondent No.3 is not justified in concluding that the petitioner was guilty. A

bare perusal of the appellate Authority's order, dated 09.06.2025, Ex.P7 itself makes it evident that respondent No.3 merely extracted the Disciplinary Committee(DC) report and rejected the appeal by superficially stating that the petitioner had admitted his guilt without deciding the appeal preferred by the petitioner independently without application of mind in a simple routine casual manner.

iii) The appellate Authority failed to give due consideration to the specific pleas put-forth by the petitioner. The petitioner's appeal, dated 19.05.2025 preferred against the impugned order, dated 15.05.2025 issued by the 4th respondent was rejected mechanically without assigning any reasons by the 3rd respondent. The petitioner was not provided with copies of the complainant's witness statements or the evidence relied upon by the respondent No.10, which prevented the petitioner from effectively putting-forth the petitioner's defence, the respondent No.4 mainly relied upon the report of the respondent No.10 and held that the petitioner was guilty of misconduct. However, the copy of the report of the respondent No.10 was not furnished to the petitioner herein despite the petitioner's request

thereby disabling the petitioner from defending himself. Further, the petitioner was denied an opportunity of oral hearing before the appellate Authority.

iv) The order impugned passed by the 4th respondent, dated 15.05.2025 is a cryptic order passed without assigning any reasons and the same is upheld by the appellate Authority i.e., the 3rd respondent vide order, dated 09.06.2025, placing reliance on the report of the respondent No.10, which was not served on the petitioner. Thus, both the orders impugned are in clear violation of principles of natural justice.

Based on the aforesaid submissions, the learned senior designated counsel appearing on behalf of the petitioner contends that Writ Petition should be allowed as prayed for by the petitioner in the present writ petition.

6. The learned senior designated counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent Nos.2 to 4 placing reliance on the averments made in the counter affidavit filed on behalf of the respondent Nos.2 to 4, mainly puts-forth the following submissions:-

i) The respondent No.4, after perusing the report submitted by the respondent No.10, found the petitioner guilty of misconduct under Rules 4(i), (iv), (v) and (x) of the IFHE Rules and vide Punishment Order, dated 15.05.2025 expelled the petitioner from Semesters VII and VIII of the Academic Year 2025-26, since the petitioner was found to have committed serious and grave misconduct. Therefore, there is no illegality in the order impugned, dated 15.05.2025 passed by the 4th respondent herein.

ii) The order impugned passed by the 3rd respondent, dated 09.06.2025 also warrants no interference, since the appellate Authority considered all the pleas put-forth in the appeal. Further, the petitioner in petitioner's appeal, dated 19.05.2025 admitted before the appellate Authority that the petitioner was at the fore front of leading the mob. Therefore, there is no illegality in the order passed by the appellate Authority.

Based on the aforesaid submissions, the learned senior designated counsel appearing on behalf of the

respondent Nos.2 to 4 contends that Writ Petition needs to be dismissed.

7. Learned senior designated counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent Nos.2 to 4 placed reliance on the judgment of the Apex Court reported in AIR 2012 SC 3356, dated 16.08.2012 in Vice Chancellor, Guru Ghasidas University Vs. CRAIG MACLEOD and in particular para No.19, which is extracted hereunder:-

19. The turn of events, given the lapse of time, did not form a legal basis for interdicting completion of the inquiry against quietus to the entire episode, it should have kept in mind that maintenance of discipline in the University is equally important for a conducive academic environment and that the larger interests of the academic community are more central than the individual interests of a student. In Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya and Another v. Rajkishore Tripathi (Dr.), (1977) 1 SCC 279 it was observed that in matters of discipline or administration of the internal affairs of a University, the courts should be most reluctant to interfere.

8. In the judgment of the Apex Court reported in (1993) 4 SCC 727, dated 01.10.1993 in Managing Director, ECIL, Hyderabad and Others Vs. B.Karunakar and Others and in particular at para Nos.29 and 30, it is observed as under:-

29. Hence it has to be held that when the enquiry officer is not the disciplinary authority, the delinquent employee has a right to receive a copy of the enquiry officer's report before the disciplinary authority arrives at its conclusions with regard to the guilt or innocence of the employee with regard to the

charges levelled against him. That right is a part of the employee's right to defend himself against the charges levelled against him. A denial of the enquiry officer's report before the disciplinary authority takes its decision on the charges, is a denial of reasonable opportunity to the employee to prove his innocence and is a breach of the principles of natural justice".

30. Hence the incidental questions raised above may be answered as follows:

(i) Since the denial of the report of the Inquiry Officer is a denial of reasonable opportunity and a breach of the principles of natural justice, it follows that the statutory rules, if any, which deny the report to the employee are against the principles of natural justice and, therefore, invalid. The delinquent employee will, therefore, be entitled to a copy of the report even if the statutory rules do not permit the furnishing of the report or are silent on the subject.

(ii) The relevant portion of Article 311(2) of the Constitution is as follows:

"(2) No such person as aforesaid shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an enquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges."

Thus the Article makes it obligatory to hold an inquiry before the employee is dismissed or removed or reduced in rank. The Article, however, cannot be construed to mean that it prevents or prohibits the inquiry when punishment other than that of dismissal, removal or reduction in rank is awarded. The procedure to be followed in awarding other punishments is laid down in the service rules governing the employee. What is further, Article 311(2) applies only to members of the civil services of the Union or an all India service or a civil service of a State or to the holders of the civil posts under the Union or a State. In the matter of all punishments both Government servants and others are governed by their service rules. Whenever, **therefore, the service rules contemplate an inquiry before a punishment is awarded, and when the Inquiry Officer is not the disciplinary authority the delinquent employee will have the right to receive the Inquiry Officer's report notwithstanding the nature of the punishment.**

9. In the judgment of the High Court of Orissa reported in MANU/OR/0189/2014, dated 28.03.2014 in Gopinath Sarap Vs. Controller of Examination and in particular at para No.4, it is observed as under:-

4. The following principles can be called from the afore said English and Supreme Court

(i) The proceeding against an examinee on a charge of malpractice is a quasi-judicial proceeding. It affects his future and if any adverse view is taken by the disciplinary authority it might blast his career. Though the proceeding is administrative it is quasi judicial in nature inasmuch as the career of the examinee is in issue.

ii) Where there are statutory or codified rules the quasi-judicial proceeding will be enquired into in conformity with those rules.

(iii) Where there are no such rules the principles of natural justice will be followed in making the enquiry keeping in view the fact that it involves the determination of a vital question integrally connected with the rights of the examinee.

and law. (iv) In making such enquiry the authority might have to ascertain both facts

(v) In doing so it must act in good faith.

(vi) The authority must fairly listen to both sides.

To implement these principles, the examinee will be informed about the accusation made against him together with the statement of the allegations on which they were based. He should also get a reasonable opportunity of stating his own case by way of explanation to the charges.

10. In the judgment of the High Court of Patna reported in 2016 SCC OnLine Pat 7383, dated 20.04.2016 in All India Students Federation through Abhishek Anand, Member, Bihar State Council Vs. the State of Bihar and

Others in particular para Nos.57 and 58, it is observed as

under:-

57. It is, therefore, not only permissible, but may become necessary, in a given case, for the High Court to issue, by invoking its extraordinary jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, a direction to the authority concerned how to exercise its discretion and/or the manner in which the discretion ought to have been exercised. The relevant Patna High Court CWJC No.3834 of 2016 dt.20-04-2016 paragraph of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (supra) is being reproduced as follows:

"19. There is thus no doubt that the High Courts in India exercising their jurisdiction under Article 226 have the power to issue a writ of mandamus or a writ in the nature of mandamus or to pass orders and give necessary directions where the Government or a public authority has failed to exercise or has wrongly exercised the discretion conferred upon it by a statute or a rule or a policy decision of the Government or has exercised such discretion mala fide or on irrelevant considerations or by ignoring the relevant considerations and materials or in such a manner as to frustrate the object of conferring such discretion or the policy for implementing which such discretion has been conferred. In all such cases and in any other fit and proper case a High Court can, in the exercise of its jurisdiction under Article 226 issue a writ of mandamus or a writ in the nature of mandamus or pass orders and give directions to compel the performance in a proper and lawful manner of the discretion conferred upon the Government or a public authority, and in a proper case, in order to prevent injustice resulting to the concerned parties, the Court may itself pass an order or give directions which the Government or the public authority should have passed or given had it properly and lawfully exercised its discretion."

58. The present case reveals an extremely sad approach of educationists. In such an emergent case, as the one at hand – when every moment is painful to pass – if the Court delays or hesitates to step in and issue appropriate directions, the consequences would be too disastrous inasmuch as it may severely shake the confidence of the people in the ability of the Courts to maintain rule of law and do justice. Hence, in view of the fact that the announcement or publication of the result of the examinees, who have already appeared in their respective examination, has been stayed by this Court, any further delay may cause immeasurable harm to the candidates, who

have already appeared as examinees in their respective examinations. We, therefore, direct that the Principal, Patna Women's College, to condone the attendance of all those students, who have inadequate attendance to the extent of 70%. We also direct the Vice Chancellor, Patna University, to condone the attendance of those students, who have inadequate attendance up to 60%. All these students be allowed to appear in their respective examinations within a period of 15 days from today. The results of the examination of the students, who have already appeared in their respective examinations, be published and declared along with the results Patna High Court C.W.J.C No.3834 of 2016 dt.20-04-2016 of examinations of those students, whose inadequate attendances have been directed to be condoned by us. The entire result shall be declared within the scheduled date so that the students do not suffer any further. Upon publication of the results, the Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University and the Principal, Patna Women's College, shall lay before this Court a comprehensive report so as enable this Court to give such further direction(s) as may be warranted by the facts and attending circumstances of the present case.

11. In the Judgment of composite High Court of A.P. reported in 2002 (2) ALD 827, dated 06.02.2002 in Jiby P. ChackoVs. Principal, Mediciti School of Nursing, it was held that not all disciplinary proceedings are quasi-judicial in nature. Where students act errantly and action is taken against them, the same will termed as an administrative action not necessarily requiring full compliance with the principles of natural justice. However, expulsion and rustication entail serious civil consequences, therefore, in such cases, principles of natural justice have to be followed. The relevant paragraphs are extracted below:

29. It is well settled that a student of a College or a School cannot be rusticated without following the principles of natural justice and without conducting enquiry. In Board of High School v. Ghanshyam, AIR 1962 SC 1110, a Statutory Board cancelled examination results of three candidates and debarred them from appearing at the examinations for one year. The charge against them was that they used unfair means in the examinations. The action was impugned as violating principles of natural justice which was upheld by the High Court. In appeal before the Supreme Court a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court considered whether or not the College rules provide for 'audi alteram partem' when a student's examination is cancelled as the authority would be acting quasi-judicially principles of natural justice should be followed. It was laid down that:

.....Though therefore there is nothing express one way or the other in the Act or the Regulations casting a duty on the Committee to act judicially, the manner of the disposal, based as it must be on materials placed before it, and the serious effects of the decisions of the Committee on the examinee concerned, must lead to the conclusion that a duty is cast on, the Committee to act judicially in this matter particularly as it has to decide objectively certain facts which may seriously affect the rights and careers of examinees, before it can take any action in the exercise of its power under Rule 1(1). We are therefore of opinion that the Committee when it exercises its powers under Rule 1(1) is acting quasi-judicially and the principles of natural justice which require that the other party, (namely, the examinee in this case) must be heard, will apply to the proceedings before the Committee.

31. In matters of student discipline all actions of educational institutions cannot be termed as quasi-judicial. The matters of domestic discipline where for non-compliance with curricular instructions or deviant student behaviour resulting in inconvenience to other students etc., the educational institution would only be acting administratively. However, in the matter of expulsion or rustication, the same is not the case. This was explained in Glynn v. Keele University, (1971) 2 All. ER 89. The Vice-Chancellor of Keele University took disciplinary action against a number of students who are found standing or sitting naked in the University Campus by fining ten pounds and expelling them from the hostel. The action was questioned by one student. The Court noticed the distinction – the nature of administrative powers and quasi-judicial powers of an educational society in the following manner:

The context of education societies involves a special factor which is not present in other contexts, namely, the relation of tutor and pupil i.e., the society is charged with the supervision and upbringing of the pupil

under tuition, be the society a university or college or a school. Where this relationship exists it is quite plain that on the one hand in certain circumstances the body or individual acting on behalf of the society must be regarded as acting in a quasi-judicial capacity - expulsion from the society is

the obvious example. On the other hand, there exists a wide range of circumstances in which the body or individual is concerned to impose penalties by way of domestic discipline. In these circumstances it seems to me that the body or individual is not acting in a quasi-judicial capacity at all but in a magisterial capacity, i.e., in the performance of the rights and duties vested in the society as to the upbringing and supervision of the members of the society.

In the present case applying the principles laid down in the aforesaid judgments to the facts of the present case, this Court opines that the respondent No.4 and respondent No.3 did not perform their duties in a proper and lawful manner, resulting in injustice to the petitioner herein.

12. In the present case, admittedly even as per the averments made in the counter affidavit filed by the respondent Nos.2 to 4 herein, the enquiry report of the 10th respondent had not been supplied to the petitioner herein and the disciplinary Authority proceeded to impose punishment. **The Apex Court in the judgment reported in (1993) 4 SCC 727, dated 01.10.1993 in Managing Director, ECIL, Hyderabad and Others Vs. B.Karunakar and Others and in particular at para No.29 (referred to and extracted above) clearly held that when the Enquiry Officer is not**

the disciplinary Authority, the delinquent employee has a right to receive a copy of the enquiry officer's report before the disciplinary authority arrives at its conclusions with regard to the guilt or innocence of the employee with respect to the charges levelled against the employee. This right forms part of the employee's right to defend himself against the charges levelled against him. A denial of the enquiry officer's report before the disciplinary authority takes its decision on the charges amounts to denial of a reasonable opportunity to the employee to prove petitioner's innocence and constitutes a breach of the principles of natural justice.

13. As per the Apex Court judgment reported in (1993) 4 SCC 727 in particular para No.29 (referred to and extracted above), it is evident that since enquiry officer i.e., the 10th respondent's report had not been supplied to the petitioner herein despite specific request made by the petitioner for the same, hence, the action of the respondents is unsustainable in law.

14. The Apex Court in the said judgment very clearly held that the statutory rules need to be followed and the

disciplinary proceedings should be in conformity with the said rules. It has further observed that even in the absence of specific statutory rules, the principles of natural justice need to be followed, particularly in matters involving determination of vital questions integrally connected with the rights of the individual concerned. In conducting such enquiry, the authority must have to ascertain both facts and law, act in good faith and fairly hear both sides.

15. A bare perusal of the averments made at para Nos.6 to 9 of the affidavit filed by the petitioner herein in support of petitioner's case clearly indicates that the petitioner had been denied reasonable opportunity to put-forth petitioner's case before the respondent No.4 and respondent No.3 herein.

16. A bare perusal of the averments made in the reply affidavit filed by the petitioner at para Nos 16, 17 and 28 in response to the counter affidavit filed on behalf of the respondent Nos.2 to 4 (referred to and extracted above) clearly indicates that the petitioner failed to place any oral or documentary evidence, since the disciplinary

Committee failed to provide the petitioner with the relevant material and charges levelled against the petitioner. Despite specific requests of the petitioner for furnishing enquiry report, the same was neither produced nor supplied to the petitioner herein, in clear violation of the principles of natural justice. The petitioner was denied the opportunity to cross-examine any witnesses and was not shown the alleged CCTV footage. Thus, the petitioner was denied all the reasonable opportunities to defend himself. The requirement of *audi alteram partem* had not been fulfilled.

17. A bare perusal of the averments made by the petitioner in support of petitioner's case and also the averments made in the reply affidavit filed in response to the counter affidavit filed by the respondent Nos.2 to 4 clearly indicates that the petitioner had been denied reasonable opportunity to defend himself.

18. This Court opines that the order impugned passed by the 4th respondent, dated 15.05.2025, admittedly as borne on record does not indicate any reasons for arriving at the said conclusion and it merely states that an order of

punishment had been imposed against the petitioner as per report, dated 08.05.2025 submitted by the disciplinary Committee.

19. This Court opines that there is no justification in the order, dated 15.05.2025 passed by the 4th respondent herein nor in the order, dated 09.06.2025 passed by the 3rd respondent whereby the order, dated 15.05.2025 was upheld against the petitioner.

20. A bare perusal of the appeal filed by the petitioner, dated 19.05.2025 clearly indicates that specific pleas had been put-forth by the petitioner that the petitioner did not instigate or provoke any group action and had made one phone call and though the petitioner orally shared his frustrations with fellow mess diners who were passing by and was at the front of the mob, the petitioner did not indulge in any sloganeering or shouting. These pleas were not properly considered. The 3rd respondent rejected the appeal in a routine and unilateral manner without independent application of mind and without providing an opportunity of oral hearing to the petitioner. It is the specific case of the petitioner that the petitioner was not

aware of the specific charges nor of the evidence gathered against the petitioner. Therefore, this Court opines that orders impugned issued against the petitioner by the 4th and 3rd respondent are unsustainable in law, in view of the clear observations in the judgments (referred to and extracted above)

21. This Court opines that the judgment of the Apex Court reported in AIR 2012 SC 3356, dated 16.08.2012 in Vice Chancellor, Guru Ghasidas University Vs. CRAIG MCLEOD (referred to and extracted above) relied upon by the learned senior designated counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent Nos.2 to 4 is not applicable to the facts of the present case in view of the simple fact that justice should not only be done, but also manifestly seem to be done. In the present case, the order impugned, dated 15.05.2025 passed by the 4th respondent admittedly as borne on record does not assign any reasons whatsoever and the appellate order, dated 09.06.2025 also fails to disclose any independent reasoning. The Apex Court judgment. Hence, this Court opines that the order impugned vide Ref.No.IFHE/05/2025/35/ADMN, dated

15.05.2025 passed by the respondent No.4 needs to be set-aside.

22. The Apex Court in the judgment reported in (2010) 9 SCC 496 in "Kranthi Associates Private Limited and another Vs. Masood Ahmed Khan and others" at paragraph No.47 observed as under:

- "47. Summarizing the above discussion, this Court holds:
- a. In India the judicial trend has always been to record reasons, even in administrative decisions, if such decisions affect anyone prejudicially.
 - b. A quasi-judicial authority must record reasons in support of its conclusions.
 - c. Insistence on recording of reasons is meant to serve the wider principle of justice that justice must not only be done it must also appear to be done as well.
 - d. Recording of reasons also operates as a valid restraint on any possible arbitrary exercise of judicial and quasi judicial or even administrative power.
 - e. Reasons reassure that discretion has been exercised by the decision maker on relevant grounds and by disregarding extraneous considerations.
 - f. Reasons have virtually become as indispensable a component of a decision making process as observing principles of natural justice by judicial, quasi-judicial and even by administrative bodies.
 - g. Reasons facilitate the process of judicial review by superior Courts.
 - h. The ongoing judicial trend in all countries committed to rule of law and constitutional governance is in favour of reasoned decisions based on relevant facts. This is virtually the life blood of judicial decision making justifying the principle that reason is the soul of justice.
 - i. Judicial or even quasi-judicial opinions these days can be as different as the judges and authorities who deliver them. All these decisions serve one common purpose which is to demonstrate by reason that the relevant factors have been objectively considered. This is important for sustaining the litigants' faith in the justice delivery system.
 - j. Insistence on reason is a requirement for both judicial accountability and transparency.

k. If a Judge or a quasi-judicial authority is not candid enough about his/her decision making process then it is impossible to know whether the person deciding is faithful to the doctrine of precedent or to principles of incrementalism.

l. Reasons in support of decisions must be cogent, clear and succinct. A pretence of reasons or 'rubber-stamp reasons' is not to be equated with a valid decision making process.

m. It cannot be doubted that transparency is the sine qua non of restraint on abuse of judicial powers. Transparency in decision making not only makes the judges and decision makers less prone to errors but also makes them subject to broader scrutiny. (See David Shapiro in Defence of Judicial Candor (1987) 100 Harward Law Review 731-737).

n. Since the requirement to record reasons emanates from the broad doctrine of fairness in decision making, the said requirement is now virtually a component of human rights and was considered part of Strasbourg Jurisprudence. See (1994) 19 EHRR 553, at 562 para 29 and Anya vs. University of Oxford, 2001 EWCA Civ 405, wherein the Court referred to Article 6 of European Convention of Human Rights which requires, "adequate and intelligent reasons must be given for judicial decisions".

o. In all common law jurisdictions judgments play a vital role in setting up precedents for the future. Therefore, for development of law, requirement of giving reasons for the decision is of the essence and is virtually a part of "Due Process".

23. The Apex Court in the judgment reported in (1976) 2

SCC 981 in "The Siemens Engineering and Manufacturing

Co of India vs. The Union of India" at paragraph No.6

observed as under:

"6. Before we part with this appeal, we must express our regret at the manner in which the Assistant Collector, the Collector and the Government of India disposed of the proceedings before them. It is incontrovertible that the proceedings before the Assistant Collector arising from the notices demanding differential duty were quasi-judicial proceedings and so also were the proceedings in revision before the Collector and the Government of India. Indeed, this was not disputed by the learned Counsel appearing on behalf of the respondents. It is now settled law that where an authority makes an order in exercise of a quasi-judicial function, it must record its reasons in support of the order it makes. Every quasi-judicial order must be supported by reasons. That has been laid down by a long line of decisions of this

Court ending with N.M. Desai v. Testeels Ltd. [C. A. No. 245 of 1970, decided on December 17, 1975] . But, unfortunately, the Assistant Collector did not choose to give any reasons in support of the order made by him confirming the demand for differential duty. This was in plain disregard of the requirement of law. The Collector in revision did give some sort of reason but it was hardly satisfactory. He did not deal in his order with the arguments advanced by the appellants in their representation dated December 8, 1961 which were repeated in the subsequent representation dated June 4, 1965. It is not suggested that the Collector should have made an elaborate order discussing the arguments of the appellants in the manner of a Court of law. But the order of the Collector could have been a little more explicit and articulate so as to lend assurance that the case of the appellants had been properly considered by him. If courts of law are to be replaced by administrative authorities and tribunals, as indeed, in some kinds of cases, with the proliferation of Administrative Law, they may have to be so replaced, it is essential that administrative authorities and tribunals should accord fair and proper hearing to the persons sought to be affected by their orders and give sufficiently clear and explicit reasons in support of the orders made by them. Then alone administrative authorities and tribunals exercising quasi-judicial function will be able to justify their existence and carry credibility with the people by inspiring confidence in the adjudicatory process. The rule requiring reasons to be given in support of an order is, like the principle of audi alteram partem, a basic principle of natural justice which must inform every quasi-judicial process and this rule must be observed in its proper spirit and mere pretence of compliance with it would not satisfy the requirement of law. The Government of India also failed to give any reasons in support of its order rejecting the revision application. But we may presume that in rejecting the revision application, it adopted the same reason which prevailed with the Collector. The reason given by the Collector was, as already pointed out, hardly satisfactory and it would, therefore, have been better if the Government of India had given proper and adequate reasons dealing with the arguments advanced on behalf of the appellants while rejecting the revision application. We hope and trust that in future the customs authorities will be more careful in adjudicating upon the proceedings which come before them and pass properly reasoned orders, so that those who are affected by such orders are assured that their case has received proper consideration at the hands of the Customs Authorities and the validity of the adjudication made by the Customs Authorities can also be satisfactorily tested in a superior tribunal or court. In fact, it would be desirable that in cases arising under customs and excise laws an independent quasi-judicial tribunal, like the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal or the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board, is set up which would finally dispose of appeals and revision applications under these laws instead

of leaving the determination of such appeals and revision applications to the Government of India. An independent quasi-judicial tribunal would definitely inspire greater confidence in the public mind."

The observations of the Apex Court in the aforesaid two judgments (referred to and extracted above) clearly indicates that the orders impugned, dated 09.06.2025 passed by the respondent No.3 and dated 15.05.2025 passed by the respondent No.4 warrant interference by this Court since they are devoid of reasons and justification.

24. Taking into consideration:-

- a) The aforesaid facts and circumstances of the case.
- b) The submissions put-forth by the learned senior designated counsel appearing on behalf of the petitioner and learned senior designated counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent Nos.2 to 4.
- c) The impugned order of Expulsion issued by respondent No.4 through Ref.No.IFHE/05/2025/35/ADMN, dated 15.05.2025 against the petitioner expelling for the Semesters VII & VIII of Academic Year 2025-26 from the Department/Faculty/ Library/Mess/Club and permanent

expulsion from the Hostel (referred to and extracted above)

d) The impugned order of the appellate Authority i.e., the respondent No.3, dated 09.06.2025 in upholding the order of Expulsion, dated 15.05.2025 (referred to and extracted above) issued against the petitioner by respondent No.4.

e) The averments made by the petitioner in support of the present writ petition at para No.3,6,7 and 9 (referred to and extracted above) and also the averments made by the petitioner in the reply affidavit filed by the petitioner (referred to and extracted above)

f) The averments made in the counter affidavit filed by the respondent Nos.2 to 4 (referred to and extracted above)

g) The representation made vide e-mail, dated 20.06.2025 to the respondent No.4 for SGRC consideration, which was accepted by the respondent No.5.

h) The UGC Regulation 5(Viii), which had not been complied with as on date (referred to and extracted above)

i) Prayer sought for by the petitioner in I.A.No.04 of 2025 in W.P.No.26064 of 2025.

j) The observations in the various Courts judgments (referred to and extracted above) and again enlisted below:-

- 1) (1993) 4 SCC 727
- 2) MANU/OR/0189/2014,
- 3) 2016 SSC OnLine Pat 7383
- 4) 2002(2)ALD827
- 5) (2010) 9 SCC 496
- 6) (1976) 2 SCC 981

k) The discussion and conclusion as arrived at para Nos.5 to 23 of the present order.

The Writ Petition is allowed and the impugned order passed by the appellate Authority, i.e., the respondent No.3 vide Ref.No.IFHE/Pro/0204/2025, dated 09.06.2025 upholding the order impugned vide

Ref.No.IFHE/05/2025/35/ADMN, dated 15.05.2025
passed by the 4th respondent mechanically set-aside, it
is however observed that it is open to the respondents to
proceed against the petitioner in accordance to law, in
conformity with principles of natural justice by following
due procedure of law. However, there shall be no order as
to costs.

Miscellaneous petitions, if any, pending in this Writ
 Petition, shall stand closed.

//TRUE COPY//

Sd/-M.OSMAN ALTBAGI
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

SECTION OFFICER

One Fair Copy to the Hon'ble MRS JUSTICE SURESH KALLI NANDA
(For Her Ladyships Kind Perusal)

To,

1. The University Grants Commission (UGC), Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi- 110002.
2. The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (IFHE), Hyderabad, Donthanapally, Shankarpalli Road, Hyderabad, Telangana- 501203.
3. The Pro-Vice Chancellor, Appellate Authority, The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (IFHE), Hyderabad, Donthanapally, Shankarpalli Road, Hyderabad, Telangana- 501203.
4. The Registrar (Disciplinary Authority), The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (IFHE), Hyderabad, Donthanapally, Shankarpalli Road, Hyderabad, Telangana- 501203.
5. The Students Grievance Redressal Committee, The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (IFHE), Hyderabad, Donthanapally, Shankarpalli Road, Hyderabad, Telangana- 501203.
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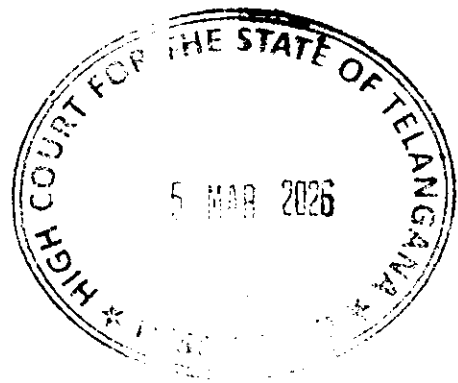
CC TODAY

HIGH COURT

DATED: 30/01/2026

ORDER

WP.No.26064 of 2025



ALLOWING THE WRIT PETITION,
WITHOUT COSTS

(26) - JKS
5/3/26.