

**HON'BLE HIGH COURT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR
AT SRINAGAR**

CMP No. 701/2015

C/W

Cont No. 487/2015

Date of Decision: 07-06-2017

Sania Ishaq & others

Vs.

Union of India & others

Coram :

Mr. Justice Mohammad Yaquoob Mir, Judge

Appearing Counsel:

For the Petitioner(s): Mr. Z.A. Shah, Sr. Adv. With Mr A Hanan

For the Respondent(s) Mr T.M. Shamsi, ASGI-for R1 & R5

Mr. Bilal A Malla-for R2

Mr Amitesh Kumar-for R3

Non for R4

i) *Whether to be reported
In Digest/Journal* *Yes*

ii) *Whether to be reported
In Press/Media* *Optional*

1. Controversy for determination is as to "whether grant of scholarship in favour of petitioners (students) for having taken admission in Mewar University, Gangrar Chittorgarh, Rajasthan, during the academic session 2013-14 and 2014-15 is allowable".

2. For appreciating the controversy in its right perspective, to notice precisely the background of the case shall be advantageous:

- (I) For enhancing employment opportunities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and for formulating the job plan, involving both public and private sectors, especially for the youth, vide notification dated 18th August, 2010, issued by the Government of India (Bharat Sarkar) Prime Minister's Office, (Pradhan Manti Karyalaya), New Delhi, an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan had been constituted. The constituted Expert Group submitted

the report under the head "**Report of the Expert Group to formulate a jobs plan for the State of Jammu and Kashmir**". From Chapter 9 of the report under the head "Increasing Access to Education" clauses 9.1, 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4 are relevant to be quoted:

9.1 The recent youth turmoil in Kashmir, though political, was also in a sense indicative of alienation and possibly disappointment at the lack of opportunities in the State. On the one hand, the long years of militancy and violence have taken toll of the educational institutions in the state, especially in the valley. There has been damage to the physical infrastructure and the disturbances have also eroded the intellectual capital. On the other hand the youth have had to live with disruptions in education, which has impacted their ability to compete. The relatively better off, were able to send their children abroad or to reputed institutions within the country but others with limited means did not have this option. To increase the access of the youth to educational opportunities the Expert Group recommends four initiatives = first, a special Scholarship Scheme for J&K, (SSS J&K) second, faculty development programmes third, a special initiative by Delhi Public School (DPS) and fourth setting up placement cell by IGNOU in Jammu & Srinagar.

9.2 The state has to make up for the lost time and lost opportunities for its youth by increasing the number of institutions of higher education in J&K. In addition, the student intake in the existing institutions must be stepped up significantly by enhancing faculty capability and positions. While this would be an appropriate medium term intervention, an immediate short term solution would be to encourage the J&K youth to take advantage of the educational institutions of higher education in the rest of the country. One way to do this is to give financial support through a special scholarship scheme for J&K on the one hand, the scholarship would enable the youth to optimize their full academic potential and turn to productive activities, while on the other hand they would give the J&K

youth an opportunity to interact with their counterparts from the rest of the country. This would address the feeling of alienation, create bonds and allow the beneficiaries to join the mainstream and become a part of the India's growth story.

9.3 The scholarship scheme would be applicable for courses in all Government Colleges/Universities, Engineering Institutions, Medical Colleges and some select private institutions to be identified by the government on the basis of some objective criteria. This merit cum means scholarship will be available to students from J&K who get admission in these institutions through the normal selection process subject to the parental income being below Rs.4.5 lakhs per annum. However, if the demand for these scholarships exceeds supply, the selection could be made on the basis of a set criteria consisting of a combination of means cum merit. The Expert Group recommends that 5000 scholarships per annum may be awarded for the next 5 years. Out of the total, 4500 scholarship (90%) could be for general degree courses, 250 for engineering (5%) and 250 for medical studies (5%). These scholarships would not only cover, subject to a normative sealing, the full tuition fee but also hostel fee, cost of books and other incidentals. A possible Annual normative sealing for programme fee could be Rs. 30,000/- for general degree courses, Rs.1.25 lakhs for engineering and Rs. 3.0 lakhs for medical studies. The hostel fee and other incidentals could be capped at Rs. 1.0 lakh per annum. The expert Group recommends an outlay of Rs.1200 crores from this initiative, which will benefit 25,000 students of J&K over a period of 5 years. We expect that this 5 year window will be able to built capabilities of the youth to enable them to compete in the normal course. This Special Scholarship Scheme in J&K will be in addition to the other scholarship schemes currently available.

9.4 The success of the Special Scholarship Scheme depends on the ability of the students from J&K to get admission in the identified institutions. Some of the admission tests are tough

and intensely competitive. The students may require additional coaching to clear the basic benchmarks set by these institutions. The Expert Committee recommends that the state government may actively incentivize coaching centers from the rest of the country to establish branches in the state. The existing educational institutions including IGNOU could partner with the state government in this initiative.”

- (II) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved a Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir, which has been published, as is clear from the notification issued by Press Information Bureau, Government of India. Same is reproduced hereunder:

Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir

The Cabinet committee on Economic Affairs approved a Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir to encourage the youth of J&K to pursue higher studies outside their State. The total cost of the scheme will be Rs.1200 crore of which Rs. 88 crore will be incurred in the current financial year.

It is proposed to provide 5000 fresh scholarships every year over the next five years. Of these 4500 scholarships will be for general degree courses, 250 for engineering and 250 for medical studies. Every scholar will get upto Rs.30000/- per annum for tuition fee for general degree courses, upto Rs.1.25 lakh per annum for engineering course and upto Rs.3 lakh per annum for medical studies. In addition to these, hostel fees and incidentals will also be given for all categories of courses upto a ceiling of Rs. one lakh per annum.

Only those students belonging to the State of Jammu & Kashmir, who pass the class XII or equivalent exam from the J&K Board and pursue general degree courses, engineering medical studies and other professional courses in government colleges/institute/other reputed

institutes, located outside the state of Jammu & Kashmir would be eligible for scholarship under this scheme. The income ceiling will be Rs.4.5 lakh per annum.”

- (III) Notification dated 24.09.2012 has been issued by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir Higher Education Department, where-under it has been notified for information of general public that Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India, is implementing of the Special Scholarship Scheme for the academic year 2011-12 for the students of Jammu and Kashmir who intend/are pursuing higher studies outside the state. In terms of said notification, it is clear that the objective is to provide tuition fee, hostel fee, cost of books and other incidental charges to the students belonging to J&K. It also envisages to provide 5000 fresh scholarships every year over the next five years out of which 4500 scholarships would be for general degree courses, 250 of engineering and 250 for medical studies. As per eligibility clause, the students must have passed Class XII or equivalent examination through the State Board of School Education, Jammu & Kashmir or the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools located in Jammu & Kashmir, pursuing general degree courses, engineering and medical studies in Government colleges/institutes/other non-government institutes recognized by AICTE & UGC, or institutes created through an act of the state Government located outside State of Jammu and Kashmir with an income ceiling of Rs.4.5 lakhs per annum. It also provides that the scholarship granted under the scheme will be kept renewed within subsequent classes subject to good conduct and maintenance of prescribed attendance.
- (IV) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) on the recommendations of Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of the scheme and release of scholarships to all such eligible candidates. A web portal has been developed for the

purpose by AICTE i.e. <http://aicte-jk-scholarship.in> The Notice issued by AICTE provides that the students fulfilling the eligibility criteria of J&K Special Scholarship Scheme shall be allotted to the respective **colleges on the basis of their choice** and merit obtained at Class XII level.

- (V) AICTE has issued a notice under the head Special Scholarship Scheme (SSS) 2014-15 inviting applications from the students of J&K who fulfill the eligibility criteria as prescribed for the academic year 2014-15 i.e. a student must:
- (1) Be a domicile of J&K;
 - (2) Must have passed XII or equivalent from the State Board of J&K or from Central Board affiliated school (except NIOS) located in J&K;
 - (3) The family income from all sources for the financial year 2013-14 must be less than Rs.6 lakhs per annum.
- (VI) The said notice carries a note to the effect that admission made through any other process other than notified for SSS 2014-15 shall not be eligible for such scholarship under the scheme (except in case of Centrally Funded Institutes).
- (VII) AICTE pursuant to another notice has informed the Heads of institutions admitting students under J&K SSS for the session 2014-15 that Inter Ministerial Committee of MHRD on Special Scholarship Scheme in its second meeting held on 23rd August, 2012, decided to create two supernumerary seats across all the institutes/colleges for the purpose which have been approved. As per said notice it was also made clear that AICTE is conducting counselling from 30.08.2014 to 05.09.2014 at SP College, Srinagar.
- (VIII) In the minutes of 13th IMC Meeting held on 17.11.2014, Chairman AICTE had given brief description of the scheme and also raised issues which needed IMC's directions. The

issues raised were regarding representations received from the students for not being considered for award of scholarship as they had taken admission of their own or could not participate in the counselling process on the scheduled date. Chairman, AICTE was of the view that as per Supreme Court directions, admission could not be granted beyond 5th September, 2014. The IMC decided that counselling cannot go on indefinitely, admission and scholarship to the students cannot go beyond counselling process just for meeting the target. It was also decided that release of funds for the academic year 2012-13 and 2013-14 and release of renewal scholarship is a routine matter and AICTE should go ahead with the release of renewal scholarship after following due process. IMC further approved the procedure adopted for admission on the basis of counselling and also 2101 students were selected for the academic year 2014-15. AICTE was asked to ascertain as to how many students who were granted admission actually joined the college/institutes and to submit a proposal to the Programme Division for release of fresh scholarships.

(IX) Petitioners and like them some other students had taken admission in respondent Mewar University. When scholarship was not released, the respondent University issued a notice on February 5, 2015, notifying to the students from Jammu and Kashmir who have taken admission in various programmes during the academic year 2014-15 to vacate all the hostels on the campus latest by 28th February, 2015 with a further information that they shall deposit hostel fee, tuition fee and others. It has also been notified by the respondent university that it is not in a position to meet the financial deficit.

3. Instant petition has been filed in a representative capacity. The petitioners along with other like students have prayed for various reliefs, precisely as follows:

(I) Quashment of notification issued by AICTE under the head Special Scholarship Scheme (SSS) 2014-15 to the extent it denies grant of scholarship to the students admitted in any

educational institution otherwise than counselling and also the decision of the Inter-Ministerial Committee taken and reflected in the minutes dated 17.11.2014 to the effect it denies scholarship to the students who have taken admission otherwise than counselling.

- (II) To treat the admission of the petitioners in the respondent University during the year 2014-15 (475 in number) to be covered by the scheme for the academic year 2014-15 and subsequent years.
- (III) To direct the respondents to release scholarship to 272 students admitted in the respondent No. 3 during the academic year 2013-14.

4. Respondents No. 1 in the reply has stated that for the academic year 2014-15, IMC in its 8th meeting has recommended that only those students who apply through AICTE portal and are allotted colleges/seats or those who are admitted to the Centrally Funded Institutions on their own merit will be eligible for the scholarship from the academic year 2014-15 onwards. The revised procedure for the scheme for the academic year 2014-15 was approved in the 10th IMC meeting and accordingly AICTE in association with Government of Jammu and Kashmir conducted counselling from 30.08.2014 to 05.09.2014 at SP College, Srinagar.
5. It is further stated that in the year 2014-15 no student of Mewar University was considered eligible for scholarship as per the decision taken in 8th/10th IMC meeting. As Mewar University is not approved under section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act for general courses and also not approved by AICTE, as such, students were not allotted seats in the said University for the two supernumerary quotas through centralized counselling for the session 2014-15. It is further stated that the petitioners No.1 to 5 took admission in the Mewar University during the academic year 2013-14 on their own, out of them 3 petitioner at serial No. 1, 2 and 5 have been become eligible and their scholarship was approved as per decision taken in the 14th IMC meeting. Petitioner No. 3 was no eligible due to non submission of domicile and income certificate and petitioner No. 4 was not

eligible for not being in merit. Petitioner 6 to 10 got themselves admitted in Mewar University on their own in the academic year 2014-15. These students were not allotted colleges/seats in the Mewar University through centralized counselling centre thereby bypassing the admission procedure and methodology approved by 10th IMC adopted for the academic year 2014-15.

6. In the rejoinder affidavit filed by the petitioners it has been stated that the petitioners took admission in Mewar University in accordance with applicable scheme following last year's practice under *the bona fide* impression that since they have registered themselves on the website of AICTE and got their documents verified on the verification counter approved by AICTE. They came to know about counselling but could not reach to the counselling centre because heavy rains and flood. The position was brought to the notice of AICTE. It has been further added that Mewar University is a University under "The Mewar University Chittorgarh Act, 2009" and being a self financed University thus cannot be approved under Section 12-B of the UGC Act, 1956. The University does not require recognition by AICTE which position is clarified by the communication issued by AICTE under F No. 10-1/AICTE(UB)/Misc/2013 dated 16.07.2014 wherein it has been mentioned as under:

"...it is to inform you that State/Pvt./deemed Universities duly recognized by UGC, do not require prior approval from AICTE to run any technical programme/courses. However, these Universities are required to adhere to norms & standards laid down by AICTE".

7. The respondent No. 3 – Mewar University has made it clear that the Universities is a State private University within the meaning of Section 2(f) of the UGC Act established and incorporated by and under Mewar University Chittorgarh Act, 2009. It is also a member of Association of India Universities. It is empowered and entitled to confer and grant degree/diploma/certificate to its students. Section 22(1) of the UGC Act, 1956 empowers a University established and

incorporated by a State Act to confer or grant degree. It is further made clear that the Expert Group as was constituted by the Prime Minister on 18.08.2010 has made recommendations and the key recommendation was to offer 5000 fresh scholarships per annum over five years to encourage youth of Jammu and Kashmir to pursue higher studies outside the State. Accepting the recommendation, the Central Government sanctioned scholarship scheme for the students of Jammu and Kashmir State, in terms whereof 5000 fresh scholarships are to be offered to the students of Jammu and Kashmir pursuing higher studies outside J&K.

8. It is also stated that clause 5 of the guidelines for the Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir issued by Ministry of Human Resources Development provides for eligibility which envisages that the students belonging to the J&K, appearing for Class XII through the State Board of Jammu and Kashmir and from Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools located in Jammu and Kashmir, pursuing general degree courses, engineering and medical seats in Government colleges/institutes/other non-government institutes recognized by AICTE or UGC or institutes created through an act of the state Government, located outside the State of Jammu and Kashmir, would be eligible to apply for scholarship under the scheme. Mewar University having been created under the Act of the State, therefore students admitted in the University who had applied as per the guidelines have a right to get scholarship under the scheme.
9. It is made clear by the respondent Mewar University that for the year 2012-13, the students who took admission are getting scholarship under Prime Ministers Special Scholarship Scheme. In the academic year 2013-14, 527 students took admission in various courses in the respondent University out of which 344 students are getting scholarship. 183 students till date have not received scholarship, these students have completed their two years of study. Their documents were checked and verified twice by AICTE. MHRD, IMC and AICTE authorities are denying scholarship to these 183 students on the following basis;

- (1) 159 engineering students are having less than 65% marks in 12th examination.
- (2) 11 students are undergoing Degree course in engineering after having previously obtained diploma in Engineering and thereafter sought lateral entry in the Degree Course which could not have been done.
- (3) 13 general degree course students have not submitted proper documents.

10. The respondent University has made it clear that out of 159 Engineering students, whose claims are pending, 17 students have secured more than 65% marks. Denial of scholarship on the basis of percentage of marks is an afterthought. Students having secured less than 65% marks in their qualifying examination have been granted scholarship. Out of these 159 Engineering students, 14 belong to "Socially and Economically Backward Caste/Residents of Backward Area", 10 students belong to "Scheduled Caste" category and 19 students belong to "Scheduled Tribe" category. Such students cannot be denied scholarship. It is further made clear that regarding students who have previously obtained diploma, matter has been settled by the High Court of Punjab and Haryana vide its judgment dated 11.02.2015 providing that the students who have passed 10th examination from J&K Board or CBSE schools in J&K and also passed diploma from Technical Board of J&K will be eligible for PMSSS (Prime Minister Special Scholarship Scheme). So the students of lateral entry will also be allowed benefit of the scheme. Regarding other 13 students of general courses, there shall be no difficulty in asking them to submit the documents for satisfaction of the authorities concerned.

11. It is further stated by the respondent University that for the academic sessions 2014-15, 474 students took admission in various courses on provisional basis before 15th August, 2014 under PMSSS scheme with an understanding that they are entitled to the benefit of the scheme. Scholarship to these 474 students for the academic session 2014-15 cannot be denied on the ground that the university is not approved under Section 12(B) of UGC Act, 1956 for general courses and not approved by AICTE for technical courses. Section 12B of UGC Act, 1956 provides for declaration of fitness of a

university for the purpose of receiving grants by the University. Fitness of the University under section 12(B) is not a condition precedent for disbursement of scholarship to the students studying in the University. Scholarship is meant to be utilized by the students for pursuing the courses. Section 12(B) of the UGC Act is not applicable vis-à-vis disbursement of scholarship.

12. So far as recognition by AICTE for technical course is concerned, it is stated by respondent No. 3 that approval of AICTE is not required which is clarified by the fact that in the academic year 2012-13 and 2013-14, the students, who took admission in the university in the technical courses, were granted scholarship.
13. It is further stated that a University is not a technical institution within the meaning of Section 2(h) of AICTE Act, 1987, and a University is not required to have approval of AICTE in terms of section 10(k) of AICTE Act. Supporting this position, it is stated that the issue has been settled by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of **"Bharathidasan University and another vs. AICTE and others"**, (2001) 8 SCC 676.
14. The stand of respondents No. 1 and 5 is that the petitioners and other students for the academic session 2014-15 have taken admission in the respondent university of their own which was impermissible as there was no counselling or allotment of that University to them and that the respondent University is not approved under section 2(f) and 12B of the UGC Act for general courses and also is not approved by AICTE. However, this position has been clarified by the respondent University as referred hereinabove i.e. Section 12 B of the UGC Act, 1956 is not applicable vis-à-vis disbursement of scholarship. Section 12B prescribes for declaration of fitness of a university for purposes of receiving grants which, in itself, is not a condition for disbursement of scholarship to the students. The grant to a University is for meeting planned and non-planned expenditure to be incurred by a University for its developmental activities and recurring expenditures like salary of teachers and other staff. Respondent Mewar University being a self-financed University is not entitled to receive any grant, therefore,

Section 12(B) has no applicability. Approval by AICTE for technical courses too is not required except that the University has to maintain standards set by the AICTE. The respondent University is not a technical institution with the meaning of section 2(h) of AICTE Act, 1987 nor is required to have approval of AICTE in terms of Section, 10(k) of the Act. Section 2(h) and 10(k) are reproduced here-under:

“2(h) Technical institution means an institution, not being a university which offers courses or programmes of technical education, and shall include such other institutions as the Central Government may, in consultation with the Council, by notification in the Official Gazette, declares as technical institutions.

10(k) Grant of approval for starting new technical institutions and for introduction of new courses or programmes in consultation with the agencies concerned.”

15. The approval for starting new courses in technical institutions by a University is not required. Same position has been settled by the Hon'ble Apex Court in a judgment rendered in the case of **“Bharathidasan University and another vs. AICTE and others”**, (2001) 8 SCC 676.
16. Petitioners in the writ petition have made it clear that for the first time during the academic year 2014-15, vide notification dated 18.06.2014 it was provided that selection of the candidates and allotment of seats will be done by counselling after the preparation of merit list after online application and document verification and other formalities which will be done through facilitation centers. It was also for the first time in the year 2014-15 provided that a student will not be eligible for scholarship if he seeks admission of his own through other process. Petitioner 6 to 10 and other similarly situated students applied for online registration and document verification in accordance with said notification. They were waiting for the counselling which was notified to be done between 30.08.2014 to 06.09.2014. Then dates were revised pursuant to the orders of the Hon'ble Apex Court, as such, was fixed but on account of

unprecedented rains and flood in the city of Srinagar where the venue was fixed, majority of registered students could not make it to the counselling center except few.

17. When during counselling, course and college of the choice of students is to be allotted, there could be no hard and fast rule in not allowing the petitioners to pursue the course for which they had taken admission in respondent University.
18. Going by the context of "increasing access to education" as per recommendations of the Expert Group, which has been accepted, the essence is quite visible. The implementation of the scholarship scheme has to be pragmatic and result oriented. The special concession, in the background of the special circumstances, must reach to the deserving. For so doing, flexible approach rather than rigidity shall be in-keeping with the objective to be achieved. The technicalities of trivial nature cannot be allowed to prevail so as to negate the laudable object to be achieved. True it is that grant of scholarship has to be regulated, that too with an objective of avoiding any misuse or squandering. The students who have shown their zeal and enthusiasm in pursuing approved courses in the institutions outside State of Jammu & Kashmir in the context of recommendations of the Expert Group relatable to the increasing access to education, that too in the background which persuaded the respondent authorities to introduce a Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir, have to be encouraged. Prevaricative approach on hyper technical grounds has to be avoided.
19. The crux of the controversy is as to whether petitioners and similarly situated students who have taken admission in the respondent University provisionally and who have only applied as per AICTE directives but have not participated in the counselling, could be denied benefit of the scheme. The object of applying through a designated portal, a procedural requirement so as to ward off any mischief, is not denied but the question is what prevented the petitioners and other students from participating the counseling has been clearly highlighted by the petitioners in their rejoinder by stating that in the month of September, 2014, Kashmir valley witnessed a devastating flood. The NET facility and all other facilities

were snapped by the fury of nature. Under such circumstances if the students have shown their courage and got provisional admission in respondent university, as such, are pursuing the courses, can they be deprived of the benefit of the scheme. The fact that the petitioners and other students have taken admission in the respondent University and they are pursuing the course is not denied. The decision that the students who had not applied through a designated portal will not be entitled to scholarship is not that rigid so as to deny the benefit to the genuine candidates. If it would have been rigid in its operation then for the academic year 2012-13 and 2013-14, students who took admission would not have been granted scholarship under the scheme. There is always a scope for improvement for rationalizing grant of scholarship but object is never to deny benefit to the genuine candidates.

20. In the stated facts and circumstances, an exceptional situation has been carved out for not fully adhering to the mode and method of applying and counselling, that too for a valid reason i.e. counselling center was in Srinagar city which, in the month of September, 2014, as a matter of fact, had submerged. Even though petitioners and other like students had taken admission, in case number would have been more in Mewar University, they could be shifted to other universities or colleges but now since Mewar University, on proper admission, has accommodated them therefore, by releasing scholarship, in effect, object of scholarship scheme in its context was achieved. The future of the students, who have been pursuing their courses in the respondent university, is at stake. Their *bona fides* are free from doubt, to deny them scholarship is to put their future in jeopardy, when the Special Scholarship Scheme with its laudable objective does not permit so. Consistent with the objective, there is no justified cause for denying grant of scholarship.
21. In the final analysis, it is directed, by way of one time exception for the academic session 2014-15, the students who have been admitted by the respondent No. 3 shall be registered for scholarship and scholarship shall be released in their favour through respective institution and also for subsequent years till they complete their courses.

22. It is also directed that the scholarship in favour of 272 students admitted in respondent University during the year 2013-14 shall also be released in their favour, through the respondent No. 3 (University).
23. Petition, accordingly, disposed of.

Sd/-
Hon'ble Justice

7.6.17

3. Mewar University
Through its Registrar
Gangrar, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan
4. State of Jammu and Kashmir
Through Commissioner/Secretary to Government
Higher Education Department
Civil Secretariat, Jammu/Srinagar
5. Inter Ministerial Committee
Through Secretary
Shastri Bhavan, Ministry of Human Resources Development
New Delhi-110001.

... Respondent

7. Heena Tabassum, age 22 years
D/o Allaudin
R/o Villagle Perswolla, Tehsil Doda

8. Preeting Bhau, age 20 years
D/0 Bhulla Singh
R/o Pallanwala, Akhnoor

9. Asgar Ali, age 21 years
S/o Nassar Hussain
R/o Kochick Kargil

10. Zohra Batool, Age 21 years
D/o Ghulam Mehdi
R/o Menjee Kargil

..Petitioners

Versus

1. Union of India
Through Secretary to Government
Ministry of Human Resources Development
Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-1

2. All India Council for Technical Education
Through its Chairman
Chanderlok Building
Janpat, New Delhi-1