

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA  
CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION**

**WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 1001 of 2017**

**Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan University  
& Another** .... **Petitioners**

***Versus***

**Union of India & Others** .... **Respondents**

**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 731 of 2018**

**J U D G M E N T**

**L. NAGESWARA RAO, J.**

**1.** Permission was granted for the establishment of Petitioner No.2- R.K.D.F. Medical College Hospital and Research Centre (hereinafter referred to as “the College) by Respondent No.1 on the recommendation of Respondent No.2-herein- Medical Council of India, with an intake capacity of 150 MBBS seats annually for the academic year 2014-15. An inspection was conducted on 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> of February, 2015 for grant of renewal for admitting the 2<sup>nd</sup> Batch of 150 MBBS students for the academic year 2015-16. The Medical Council of

India (MCI) recommended to the Central Government to reject the permission for admission of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Batch of 150 MBBS students for the academic year 2015-16 in view of the deficiencies found in the Assessment Report. A review/ reassessment was done by the Executive Committee of Respondent No.2 at the request of the Central Government. The Executive Committee of Respondent No.2 reconsidered the matter and recommended to the Central Government not to renew the permission for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Batch of MBBS students for the academic session 2015-16. There was a further recommendation that the College should be debarred from making admissions for the next two academic sessions. The Central Government accepted the recommendation made by Respondent No.2 and rejected the request for renewal. Yet another review/ reassessment was done by the Central Government pursuant to the directions issued by this Court in SLP (C) No.19543 of 2015 vide order dated 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2015. A Committee was constituted to afford an opportunity of hearing to the College. The College was denied permission to admit the 2<sup>nd</sup> Batch of the MBBS students for the year 2015-16 by an order of Respondent No.1 dated 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2015. The High Court of Delhi quashed the said order

dated 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2015 and directed the Central Government to examine the matter afresh vide its order dated 29<sup>th</sup> December, 2015 in Writ Petition (C) No. 9663 of 2015. The Central Government reiterated its decision by an order dated 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2016 to not grant permission to the College to admit the 2<sup>nd</sup> Batch of MBBS students. One more inspection was ordered by the High Court of Madhya Pradesh on 11<sup>th</sup> May, 2016 in Writ Petition (C) No.21223 of 2015. Respondent No.2 filed SLP (C) No.14729 of 2016 challenging the order dated 11<sup>th</sup> May, 2016 passed by the High Court of Madhya Pradesh. On 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2016, this Court directed that a fresh inspection should be conducted. The order dated 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2016 was modified by this Court on 9<sup>th</sup> September, 2016 by which the Oversight Committee was requested to consider the matter pertaining to the admission of students in the College for the year 2016-17.

**2.** By an order dated 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2016, the Oversight Committee accorded approval to the College for admission of students for the year 2016-17. The Oversight Committee directed the College to rectify the deficiencies and submit a compliance report to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare by 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2016. The

College was informed that a bank guarantee of Rs. Two Crores in favour of Respondent No.2 has to be furnished by 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2016. It was stated that non-compliance of the conditions imposed by the Oversight Committee would result in the College getting debarred from fresh intake for two years commencing 2017-18. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Batch of 150 students for the academic year 2016-17 were admitted pursuant to the conditional permission for renewal granted by the Central Government.

**3.** A joint verification inspection was conducted on 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> January, 2017 for renewal of permission to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Batch of MBBS students for the academic year 2017-18. Finding gross deficiencies in the infrastructure, clinical material, teaching faculty and other physical facilities in the College, the Executive Committee of Respondent No.2 concluded that the undertaking given by the College on 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2016 was breached. The Committee decided to recommend to the Central Government to debar the College from admitting students for the academic years 2017-18 and 2018-19.

The Central Government accepted the recommendations made by Respondent No.2 and by an order dated 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2017 debarred the College from making

admissions for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19. The High Court of Madhya Pradesh allowed Writ Petition (C) No.8100 of 2017 filed by the College questioning the legality of order of the Central Government dated 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2017. The College was permitted to provisionally admit 150 students. Aggrieved by the judgment dated 21<sup>st</sup> July, 2017 of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Respondent No.2 filed SLP (C) No.20400 of 2017 before this Court. The re-inspection as directed by the High Court of Madhya Pradesh was confirmed by this Court by an order dated 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2017. It was made clear in the said order that the admission of students shall be completely provisional, being dependent on the result of the inspection. It was further mentioned that the admission of students shall be liable to be cancelled if the College fails in the inspection and the students will not be entitled to claim any equity. The students were directed to be informed by the Counselling committee about the said condition. An inspection was scheduled to be conducted on 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 for renewal of the 4<sup>th</sup> Batch of students in College for the MBBS course. According to Respondent No.2, the said inspection had to be aborted midway as the assessors were manhandled and physically forced to leave the College. At the request made by the College, another

inspection was conducted on the 25<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2017. The Executive Committee of Respondent No.2 considered the Assessment Report at its meeting held on 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 and decided that admissions of the 4<sup>th</sup> Batch of 150 MBBS students for the year 2017-18 should be cancelled in view of the following deficiencies found in the inspection conducted on 25<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2017:

- I. Bed Occupancy at 10 a.m. on day of assessment was 01.07% (i.e. 7 out of 410).*
- II. There were no Major Surgical operation on day of assessment.*
- III. There was NIL Normal Delivery or LSCS on day of assessment.*
- IV. Data of Clinical material like Casualty attendance, Discharges, Major & Minor Operations, Radiological Investigations as provided by the Institute are inflated.*
- V. ICUs: There was NIL patient in NICU/ PICU & only 1 patient each in ICCU, MICU, SICU on day of assessment.*
- VI. Blood Bank: NIL Unit was dispensed on day of assessment.*
- VII. Deficiency of faculty is 15.65% as detailed in the report.*
- VIII. Shortage of residents is 40% as detailed in the report.*
- IX. Diet order was not recorded in the register on day of assessment.*
- X. MRD is partly manual.*
- XI. Facilities in Central Research Laboratory are not adequate.*

*There are NIL ongoing or completed research projects.*

*XII. RHTC: Cold Chain equipment are not available. Survey /*

*MCH / Immunization / Family Welfare registers are not available. No activities under National Health Programmes are carried out.*

*XIII. UHCC: Cold Chain equipment are not available. Survey /*

*MCH / Immunization / Family Welfare Registers are not available.”*

**4.** The Executive Committee of Respondent No.2 further decided that Regulation 8(3)(1)(b)<sup>1</sup> of the Establishment of Medical College Regulations, 1999 (“the MCI Regulations”) should be invoked in view of the deficiencies found in the bed occupancy and residents. The said decision of Respondent No.2 was approved by the Oversight Committee.

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**Regulation 8 (3)(1)-** The permission to establish a medical college and admit students may be granted initially for a period of one year and may be renewed on yearly basis subject to verification of the achievements of annual targets. It shall be the responsibility of the person to apply to the Medical Council of India for purpose of renewal [as per latest time schedule] prior to the expiry of the initial permission. This process of renewal of permission will continue till such time the establishment of the medical college and expansion of the hospital facilities are completed and a formal recognition of the medical college is granted. Further admissions shall not be made at any stage unless the requirements of the Council are fulfilled. The Central Government may at any stage convey the deficiencies to the applicant and provide him an opportunity and time to rectify the deficiencies.

**(b)-** Colleges in the stage of III & IV renewal (i.e. Admission of fourth & fifth batch):

[If it is observed during any inspection of the Institute that the deficiency of teaching faculty and / or Residents is more than 20% and / or bed occupancy is < 65%, compliance of rectification of deficiencies from such an institute will not be considered for renewal of permission in that Academic Year.]

**5.** Respondent No.2 directed the College to discharge all the students admitted for the academic year 2017-18 by its letter dated 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2017. The Principal Secretary (Medical Division Department), Government of Madhya Pradesh- Respondent No.3- herein was requested to cancel the admission of students made in the College for the academic year 2017-18.

**6.** The communications dated 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 to the College and the Respondent No.3 are subject matter of challenge in this Writ Petition. The College sought a further direction that a fresh inspection should be conducted strictly in accordance with the Assessor's Guide. While issuing notice on 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2017, this Court stayed the operation of the communication dated 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2017. On 24<sup>th</sup> October, 2017 it was clarified that the students admitted as per the order dated 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2017 in SLP (Civil) No. 20400 of 2017 shall be permitted to continue with their studies. Thereafter, on a consideration of the Assessment Report pursuant to the inspection dated 25<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 and the submissions made on behalf of both sides, this Court by an order dated 14<sup>th</sup> December, 2017 directed the admission of the students to



be cancelled. This Court took note of the order dated 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2017 which made the admission of students subject to the result of the inspection. As the students were found not to be complicit and not having any role to play in non-compliance of the requisite standards by the College, this Court considered it expedient to direct the students to be accommodated in other colleges. By referring to the Assessment Report pursuant to the inspection done on 25<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2017, learned Senior Counsel for Respondent Nos. 1 and 2 submitted that the College was indulging in fraud by showing persons who were not sick as patients only for the purpose of showing compliance of the minimum requirements. The learned Senior Counsel appearing for the College refuted the said contention and argued that all the patients were genuine. As this Court was in no position to determine the truth or otherwise of the allegations, an enquiry was directed to be conducted into the correctness of the statistics, reports and material placed before this Court by the College along with the Writ Petition. For the said purpose, a committee was constituted by this Court. A senior officer deputed by the Director, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), was directed to head the Committee which would have two doctors of the All India Institute of

Medical Sciences (AIIMS) as its members. It is relevant to note that in the said order dated 14<sup>th</sup> December, 2017 it was made clear that the College may have to face prosecution under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC) if the allegations made by Respondent No.2 were found to be correct. The decision to constitute a committee by this Court was arrived at after a thorough examination of the voluminous material placed on record by the College. The material was constituted of several photographs showing patients occupying the beds and their case sheets. A bare perusal of the photographs did not convince us that the patients were genuine. After a close scrutiny of the case sheets, we had serious doubts about the necessity for admission of persons suffering from minor ailments as in-patients.

**7.** The students who were admitted in the College for the year 2017-18 were directed to be adjusted in the other private medical colleges in the State of Madhya Pradesh for the academic year 2018-19 by an order passed by this Court on 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2018. The students were directed to pay the fees to the colleges to which they are admitted. It was mentioned in the said order dated 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2018 that the entitlement of the students for refund of the fee paid for

admission to the College shall be adjudicated at the final hearing of the Writ Petition.

**8.** The Committee appointed by this Court on 14<sup>th</sup> December, 2017 submitted its Report on 12<sup>th</sup> July, 2018. It was mentioned in the Report *inter alia*, that the Committee visited the College on 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2018 around 11.30 a.m. and found that the patient waiting area for OPD Registration was totally empty. After visiting several wards in the hospital, the Committee found that the attendance of patients was abysmally low and the patients shown to be admitted in OPDs/ wards were not in conformity with the actual number of patients. It was further stated in the Report that a scrutiny of the medical case files of the in-patients showed that their admission was not necessary. The case duty rosters for duty doctors as well as nurses were not available in the wards and the junior doctors on duty were not able to identify and confirm who had written the case notes/ progress notes on the case files.

**9.** The Committee collected the medical sheets of 435 patients who were shown to have been admitted in the hospital on the date of the inspection conducted on 25<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2017. The hard disk that was obtained from the hospital for verification of the details of

patients who were admitted prior to 7<sup>th</sup> January, 2018 was examined by the CBI. It was found that the hard disk was empty and did not contain any data. The conclusion of the Committee after a detailed enquiry revealed the following:

*"i. The petitioner college has claimed that 6 doctors namely, Dr. Ritesh Kumawat, Dr. MR Gaikwad, SB Petkar, Dr. Deepak Kaladagi, Dr. Jeetendra Gupta and Dr. Ram Ballabh Thakur couldn't attend the MCI inspection on 25.09.2017 as they were summoned by Court/Police in connection with a motor accident case.*

*However, such claim was found to be incorrect.*

*ii. All of the six doctors namely, Dr. Ritesh Kumawat, Dr. MR Gaikwad, SB Petkar, Dr. Deepak Kaladagi, Dr. Jeetendra Gupta, Dr. Ram Ballabh Thakur, when examined, denied having received any notice from police regarding the motor accident.*

*iii. Out of the 10 doctors (Sr. Residents/ Jr. Residents) who were not counted by the assessors on the strength of the petitioner college as faculty on the ground that they were not residing in*

*the college hostel, 9 doctors could be contacted, Examination of those 9 doctors revealed :*

- 07 doctors confirmed during enquiry that they were not staying in the hostel in the college campus and they themselves had conveyed the MCI assessors in this regard. It is mandatory to stay in hostel as per Assessor's Guide issued by MCI for academic year 2018-19.*

- The other two resident doctors, i.e. Dr. Meenal Parmar and Dr. Arpita Mishra, stated that they were staying in the hostel but were not considered on the strength of the college by the MCI assessors.*

*iv. Out of the 8 resident doctors which petitioner college had claimed to be on night duty and so couldn't appear before MCI assessors by 11*

*AM, enquiry revealed that:*

- Out of the above mentioned 8 resident doctors, 6 doctors stated that they were not on payroll of the petitioner college on the day of inspection i.e. 25.09.2017. Even 4 of those doctors had stated that*

*they never joined the hospital.*

- 1 doctor (Dr. Ritesh Kumawat) stated that he was not present on the day of the inspection, i.e. 25.09.2017.*
- And another doctor Dr. Devyani Patel was present on 25.09.2017 but she was rightly excluded by the MCI assessors as she couldn't make her presence by 12 noon (which was mandated as per Assessor's Guide).*

*v. The 3 doctors namely Dr. Priyank Jain, Dr. Manoj Sahu and Dr. Amit Jain, who were not treated as Sr. Resident doctors by the MCI assessors doesn't seem to be justifiable considering the fact that all three of them were treated as Sr. Resident Doctors on earlier inspection on 05.01.2017.*

*vi. Two tutors who have been shown as present in the assessment by the college had not attended the assessment proceedings on 25.09.2017.*

*vii. Due to vague and incomplete type of the addresses mentioned in the record of the petitioner college, most of the patients could not be located as merely the names of the colonies and sub areas have been found to be mentioned on the patient case sheets. In*

*the identified 21 patients, 8 are the employees/  
students of various RKDF institutions.*

*xiv. On the basis of the medical analysis of the case  
sheets of the patients most doctors from AIIMS are of  
the similar view that it is doubtful that all these patients  
were actually admitted and that too for such a long  
duration.*

*xv. Most of the doctors are also of the opinion that the  
range of cases shown to be admitted was grossly  
inadequate for training of students.*

*xvi. The doctors were also of the opinion that in most of  
the case sheets prescriptions, operative notes, etc.*

*appears to have been written by the same person in  
a very unprofessional manner. Also histopathological  
reports are very sketchy and incomplete.*

*xvii. Dr. S.C. Sharma, Professor and HoD, ENT  
Department, AIIMS has examined 14 medical  
sheets of the patients shown on bed in ENT  
Department of petitioner's college on  
25/25.09.2017. As per his opinion most of the  
patients appear to be fictitious.*

xviii. Dr. H.L. Nag, Professor, Orthopedics, AIIMS has examined 52 medical sheets of the patients shown on bed in Orthopedics Department of petitioner's college on 25/26.09.2017. He held that majority of those cases could have been managed without hospital admissions.

xix. Dr. Naval Kishore Vikram, Professor General Medicine AIIMS has examined 97 medical patients of General Medicine and 12 patients of TB & Chest Department who were shown to be on bed on 25/26.09.2017. He has concluded that it appears doubtful that those patients were actually admitted in the hospital. Most of the patients appear to be over treated by various medications, particularly antibiotics. He also held that most of the cases had limited number of diagnosis which is grossly inadequate for training of medical students.

xx. Dr. Pankaj Hari, Professor Paediatrics Department, AIIMS has examined 62 medical sheets of the patients shown on bed in Paediatrics Department of petitioner's college on 25/26.09.2017. He concluded that the



*admitted cases have limited diagnosis which is quite inadequate for training of students in a medical college. He also raised doubt over the authenticity of those medical files.*

*xxi. Dr. Vinod K. Khetan, Professor, Department of*

*Dermatology and Venerology, AIIMS, examined*

*10 medical sheets of the patients shown on bed in*

*Dermatology department of petitioner's college on*

*25/2609.2017. He raised serious doubts over the*

*authenticity of patient being actually admitted. He*

*also opined that the range of cases admitted and their*

*work-up is grossly inadequate for the training of*

*students.*

*xxii. Dr. Namrata Sharma, Professor, Deptt. of Ophthalmic*

*Sciences, AIIMS has concluded that in out of total 17*

*cases, admission of the 02 patients was required*

*whereas in all other cases patient could have been*

*managed under day care OPD.*

*xxiii. Dr. Mamta Sood, Professor, Deptt. of Psychiatry,*

*AIIMS examined 08 medical sheets of the patients shown*

*on bed in Psychiatry Department of petitioner's*

college on 25<sup>th</sup> / 26.09.2017. Though she mostly agreed that the treatment shown to be given to the patients was appropriate, but she opined that they didn't require to be admitted.

xxiv. Dr. Ongikla Bhutia, Professor, Division of Oral

Maxillofacil Surgery, AIIMS examined 11 medical sheets of the patients shown on bed in Oral Maxillofacial Surgery Department of petitioner's college on

25/26.09.2017. The doctor opined that the diagnosis appeared repetitive. Neither pre-operative radiography nor post operative radiography were found on record. Consent from for the surgery was also found to be absent in some cases.

xxv. Dr. Deepika Deka, Professor, Deptt. of Obstetrics and

Gynaecology, AIIMS had examined 56 medical sheets of the patients shown on bed in Obstetrics and

Gynaecology Department of petitioner's college on 25/26.09.2017. She raised doubt whether actual surgery was performed or not. She also raised doubt over the genuineness of the admissions shown for those patients.

*viii. Dr. Subodh Kumar, Professor, Deptt. of Surgical Disciplines, AIIMS examined 96 medical sheets of the patients on bed on 25/26.09.2017. He raised serious doubt over the genuineness of patients actually admitted. He also held that spectrum of cases shown to be admitted was grossly inadequate for training of students."*

**10.** When the matter was listed on 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2018, Shri Vivek Tankha, learned Senior Counsel appearing for the College, submitted that the College intends to submit an apology for the lapses on their part. He requested us to give a quietus to this matter. He submitted that there are students presently studying in the institution who would be affected by any adverse order passed against the College.

**11.** It has been brought to our notice by the Respondent No.2- MCI that during the inspection conducted on 23<sup>rd</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup> February, 2015 for the purpose of granting admission for the academic year 2014-15, it was found that there were patients who were fake and others who had been admitted without any significant illness. The MCI was constrained to invoke Regulation 8(3)(1)(a)<sup>2</sup> and

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**Regulation 8 (3)(1)** The permission to establish a medical college and admit students may be granted initially for a period of one year and may be renewed on yearly basis

Regulation 8(3)(1)(d)<sup>3</sup> of the MCI Regulations in view of the College submitting forged/ fake documents for the purpose of showing compliance with the minimum requirements. A complaint was made by Dr. A.K. Banerjee, Ex-Associate Professor of Surgery of the College on 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2015 alleging that more than 50% of the doctors who were shown as full-time Faculty Members were full-time private practitioners. Dr. Paresh Ruparel who was shown as a Professor of

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subject to verification of the achievements of annual targets. It shall be the responsibility of the person to apply to the Medical Council of India for purpose of renewal [as per latest time schedule] prior to the expiry of the initial permission. This process of renewal of permission will continue till such time the establishment of the medical college and expansion of the hospital facilities are completed and a formal recognition of the medical college is granted. Further admissions shall not be made at any stage unless the requirements of the Council are fulfilled. The Central Government may at any stage convey the deficiencies to the applicant and provide him an opportunity and time to rectify the deficiencies.

**(a) Colleges in the stage of Letter of Permission upto II renewal (i.e. Admission of third batch):**

[If it is observed during any inspection/assessment of the institute that the deficiency of teaching faculty and/or Residents is more than 30% and/or bed occupancy is < 50% (45% in North East, Hilly Terrain, etc.), compliance of rectification of deficiencies from such an institute will not be considered for issue of Letter of Permission (LOP)/renewal of permission in that Academic Year.]

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**Regulation 8(3)(1)(d) Colleges which are found to have employed teachers with faked / forged documents:**

If it is observed that any institute is found to have employed a teacher with faked / forged documents and have submitted the Declaration Form of such a teacher, such an institute will not be considered for renewal of permission / recognition for award of M.B.B.S. degree / processing the applications for postgraduate courses for two Academic Years – i.e. that Academic Year and the next Academic Year also.

[However, the office of the Council shall ensure that such inspections are not carried out at least 2 days before and 2 days after important religious and festival holidays declared by the Central/State Govt.]

*Bracketed portions substituted/ modified/ altered in terms of Gazette Notification dated 18.03.2016.*

Surgery in the College was working as a surgeon at V.S. Hospital affiliated to MHL Medial College, Ahmedabad and was also running a private hospital.

Dr Ruparel was referred to Ethics Committee and he was suitably dealt with for misdemeanor. Without delving deep into the details of the Report submitted by the Committee, it is clear that the College is guilty of practicing fraud on this Court. The conduct of the College administration in indulging in manipulations and hoodwinking the authorities to project compliance of the requisite minimum standards for admission of students does not deserve to be condoned.

The impunity with which the College has manufactured records to convince us that they were being unnecessarily hounded by the MCI in spite of their compliance with the required standards is deprecated. The brazen attempt by the College in taking this Court for a ride by placing on record maneuvered documents to obtain a favourable order is a clear-cut act of deceit. The justification given by the College regarding the absence of certain residents has turned out to be a concocted story. Had we not initiated an enquiry by the Committee of Experts, the fraud played by the College on this Court would not have come to light. It is trite that every litigant has to approach the Court with clean

hands. A litigant who indulges in suppression of facts and misrepresentation is not entitled for any relief. The conduct of the College in this case to mislead this Court for the purpose of getting a favourable order is reprehensible and the College deserves to be dealt with suitably.

**12. In Re. Suo Motu Proceedings against R. Karuppan, Advocate<sup>4</sup>,** this Court observed as under:

*“13. Courts are entrusted with the powers of dispensation and adjudication of justice of the rival claims of the parties besides determining the criminal liability of the offenders for offences committed against the society. The courts are further expected to do justice quickly and impartially not being biased by any extraneous considerations. Justice dispensation system would be wrecked if statutory restrictions are not imposed upon the litigants, who attempt to mislead the court by filing and relying upon false evidence particularly in cases, the adjudication of which is dependent upon the statement of facts. If the result of the proceedings are to be respected, these issues before the courts must be resolved to the extent possible in accordance*

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<sup>4</sup>  
(2001) 5 SCC 289

*with the truth. The purity of proceedings of the court cannot be permitted to be sullied by a party on frivolous, vexatious or insufficient grounds or relying upon false evidence inspired by extraneous considerations or revengeful desire to harass or spite his opponent. Sanctity of the affidavits has to be preserved and protected discouraging the filing of irresponsible statements, without any regard to accuracy.”*

In **Mohan Singh v. Amar Singh**<sup>5</sup> case, it was observed by this Court :

*“36. ...Tampering with the record of judicial proceedings and filing of false affidavit in a court of law has the tendency of causing obstruction in the due course of justice. It undermines and obstructs free flow of the unsoiled stream of justice and aims at striking a blow at the rule of law. The stream of justice has to be kept clear and pure and no one can be permitted to take liberties with it by soiling its purity.”*

**13.** In the affidavit filed along with the Writ Petition, Mr. S.S. Kushwaha, Dean of the R.K.D.F. Medical College Hospital and Research Centre stated that the contents in the Writ Petition are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief. According to the

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<sup>5</sup>  
(1998) 6 SCC 686

College, the Assessment Report pursuant to the inspection conducted on 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 was unfair as the justification for the absence of six members of the faculty was not accepted. The averment in the Writ Petition is to the effect that the said six doctors who had received summons from the Sub-Inspector of Police, Bairagarh were at the police station at 11 a.m. on 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 in connection with the complaint relating to a motor accident case. The Committee enquired into the correctness of the claim made by the College regarding the absence of the six faculty members. Mr. Mohan Sharma, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police of Bairagarh Police Station stated that there was no such notice issued for summoning the six doctors to the police station. On further enquiry, the six doctors namely Dr. Ritesh Kumawat, Dr. MR Gaikwad, SB Petkar, Dr. Deepak Kaladagi, Dr. Jeetendra Gupta and Dr. Ram Ballabh Thakur denied having received any notice from the police station. Dr. Ritesh Kumawat further denied having filed any complaint regarding the motor accident. On the basis of the above findings of the Committee, it is clear that a false statement has been made by the College on the basis of a fabricated document. It was averred in the Writ Petition by the College that there were 365 patients in



the hospital at the time of inspection on 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 but the inspection team recorded that there were only seven patients available. In support of the submission, reliance was placed on the computerized data of the Medical Records Department. The hard disk that was collected by the Committee to study the details of the patients who were admitted in the hospital prior to January, 2018 turned out to be empty and no data could be retrieved. The assertion made by the College regarding the genuineness of the patients in the hospital turned out to be false in the enquiry conducted by the Committee. The Committee had serious doubts whether the patients were actually admitted. Most of the case sheets, prescriptions, operative notes, etc. appeared to be written by the same person in a very unprofessional manner. The histopathological reports were found to be sketchy and incomplete. On a thorough examination of the case sheets, the experts from AIIMS opined that admission of the patients was unnecessary in a number of cases. In view of the fake and incomplete addresses mentioned in the records of the hospital, most of the patients could not be located. Only 21 patients were identified and 8 out of these turned out to be employees/ students of the College. All this goes to show that the

College has indulged in large scale malpractices in showing compliance of the minimum required standards to obtain permission for admission of students. The College further tried to mislead this Court that it is compliant in all respects, to get permission for the admission of students.

**14.** The brazen manner in which the College has indulged in relying upon manipulated records to mislead this Court for the purpose of getting favourable order deserves to be dealt with in a serious manner. We find that this is a fit case where Mr. S.S. Kushwaha, Dean of the College must be held liable for prosecution under Section 193 IPC.

**15.** There have been instances of errant medical colleges making admissions to the medical courses without obtaining the requisite permission. This Court came down heavily on such deviant colleges by imposing penalties for the illegalities committed by them in the matter of admission and for putting the students' future in jeopardy.<sup>6</sup> We have noticed a disturbing trend of some medical colleges in projecting fake faculty and patients for obtaining

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(2015) 4 SCC 580 ¶ 45.6 -Medical Council of India v. M.G.R. Educational & Research Institute University and (2016) 11 SCC 530 ¶31, 31.2 & 31.4 – Medical Council of India v. Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS)

permission for admission of students. The Committee exposes the evil design of the College in resorting to deceitful methods to cheat the authorities concerned and this Court to secure permission for admission of students. Apart from the prosecution of the Dean, the College is liable to be suitably punished for committing perjury.

**16.** We are unable to persuade ourselves to accept the apology offered on behalf of the College. The College has been habitually indulging in foul play which is clear from the course of events in 2015 when faculty members were found to have been working elsewhere and running hospitals. The bravado shown by the College in an attempt to cheat the MCI, the Government and this Court has to be condemned. The Committee constituted by this Court is due to the vehemence with which the Counsels appearing for the College were trying to convince us that they are fully compliant with all the requirements. "Apology is an act of contrition. Unless apology is offered at the earliest opportunity and in good grace, the apology is shorn of penitence and hence it is liable to be rejected. If the apology is offered at the time when the contemnor finds that the court is going to impose punishment it ceases to be an apology and becomes an act

of a cringing coward.<sup>7</sup>”

**17.** The students who were admitted in the 1<sup>st</sup> Year MBBS Course in the College for the academic year 2017-18 were duly cautioned and informed that their admission was purely provisional and they cannot claim any equity if the College was later on found to be deficient. They have been directed to be admitted in other colleges for the years 2018-19.

In the process, students have lost a precious academic year. However, they are entitled for the refund of the fee collected from them for admission to the College.

**18.** For the aforementioned reasons, we pass the following order:

(i) Mr. S.S. Kushwaha, Dean of the R.K.D.F. Medical College Hospital and Research Centre *i.e.* Petitioner No.2- herein is liable for prosecution under Section 193 IPC. The Secretary General of this Court is directed to depute an Officer to initiate the prosecution in a competent Court having jurisdiction at Delhi.

(ii) The College is barred from making admissions for the 1<sup>st</sup> Year MBBS course for the next two years *i.e.* 2018-19 and 2019-2020.

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T N Godavarman Thirumalpad (102) v. Ashok Khot and Anr. (2006) 5 SCC 1 at Para 31

(iii) A penalty of Rs. Five Crores is imposed on the College for playing fraud on this Court. The amount may be paid to the account of the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee.

(iv) The students are entitled to receive the refund of fee paid by them for admission to the College for the academic year 2017-19. In addition, the College is directed to pay a compensation of Rs. One Lakh to the said students.

**19.** The Writ Petition is dismissed accordingly.

**WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 731 OF 2018:**

The Writ Petition is hereby dismissed in terms of the above judgment.

.....J.  
[ S.A. BOBDE ]

.....J.  
[ L. NAGESWARA RAO ]

.....J.  
[ R. SUBHASH REDDY ]

**New Delhi,  
January 17, 2019.**