

THE MENACE OF RAGGING
IN
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
AND
MEASURES TO CURB IT

Report of the Committee constituted by the Hon'ble
Supreme Court of India in SLP No. 24293 of 2006.

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Foreword

If education, and particularly Higher Education, is to serve as the lever to the great surge forward of the Indian nation, the scourge of ragging which corrodes the vitality of our youngest needs to be curbed. Appreciating this, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India was pleased to direct us to give suggestions in the matter of prevention of ragging in educational institutions. We feel privileged to submit our report on the menace of ragging and measures to curb it.

When we embarked on this task, we did not anticipate the overwhelming response and the enormous interest that would be generated by this topic. Interactions with academics, students (including victims of ragging), parents, teachers, administrators, employees of universities and colleges, civil society activists, psychologists, sociologists, legal experts, media persons, political representatives, office bearers of student organisations and university authorities, representatives of State Governments and local authorities – the list is long – helped us in understanding the severity of the challenge.

Although we were granted a time-frame of four months to submit our report, and indeed it was possible to do so with the meagre evidence available to us, we express our gratitude to the Hon'ble Supreme Court for granting us the liberty of an additional few weeks so that we could incorporate an interesting analysis of the survey of responses from over ten thousand students. Even at the risk of giving misleading traction to this report, many more responses continue to pour in.

We are not the first Committee to go in to the question of ragging. The issue has been studied in the past; institutions of higher education are also bound by the directions/ guidelines of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the "Vidya Jagriti School" matter. However, the problem has not abated, which is why we had to look into the reasons for the problem of ragging continuing to persist in our campuses. We

cannot claim that we have fully understood all aspects of the constraints that need to be overcome; yet the following emerge from our sessions, which may have a reasonable potential to change the situation:

- primary responsibility for ending ragging rests with students/institutions themselves
- ragging adversely impacts the standards of higher education
- incentives should be available to institutions for ending the custom, there should also be disincentives for failure to do so
- strictness in academic pattern of a student life should not immunise any adult citizen from penal provisions of the laws of the land
- ragging needs to be perceived as our failure to inculcate human values from the schooling stage
- behavioural patterns among students, particularly potential 'raggers', need to be identified
- awareness against ragging must be reinforced
- concerted action is required at the level of the school, higher educational institutions, district administrations, universities, State and Central Governments to make any such effective
- Media and the civil society should be involved at all stages

The report contains several specific recommendations based on our observations and analysis, many of which we hope would be useful for implementation and directions by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. A report of this scope would not have been possible without the support of a large number of willing and committed persons and helpful institutions. It is not possible to name all of them here. However, we would be failing if we did not acknowledge the valuable time spared by all those who attended the interaction sessions with

the Committee across various cities. We would also thank Prof. Anna Kozma, Dr. Vinod Kishor and Dr. Rajesh Jha, all of the University of Delhi, Dr. Anupama Bhattacharya of the Ministry of Human Resource development, the coalition to spreadragging from education (CURE), the society for people's Active Change and Enforcement (SPACE), the Educational Committee India (ECI) and the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur for all their help.

Dated: 28th day of May, 2007


(Dr. R. S. Bhargava)
Chairman


(Prof. A. Nishith)
Member


(Prof. S. S. Bhattacharya)
Member


(Prof. Chandra Venkateswamy)
Member


(Prof. R. S. Varma)
Member


(Dr. Rajendra Prasad)
Member


(Sandeep)
Member - Observer

1. Background

101 In Special Leave Petition No. 4499 of 2001, University of Kerala vs Council of Principals of Colleges (with IIL JCR No. 4499-2001 of 2001, with IIL No. 4499/2001 and IIL (C) No. 4499/2001), the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India was pleased to direct that a Committee headed by the I.L. Jadhavkar, former Director, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) be constituted to give suggestions on means of prevention of ragging in educational institutions. A copy of the notification No. I.L.-JCR/2001/15 dated the 3rd December, 2001 is at [Annexure I](#). In accordance with the orders of the Apex Court, the Committee constituted by its former members (two other members – one each from the western and eastern regions. The full composition of the Committee, after the said nominations is at [Annexure II](#).

102 The terms of reference (TOR) of the Committee were to study the various aspects of ragging to suggest means and methods of prevention of ragging, to suggest possible action that can be taken against persons indulging in ragging, and, to suggest possible action that can be taken against collegially/societally activities in the event of ragging.

103 In its Interim Order of the 21st November, 2001, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India expressed its desire that notwithstanding the manner shown by it in *Vishwa Jagat Mantra* through Paragraph Vc, Central Government through Lokesh Committee and I.L. (JIL 4499 of 2001), "practically the State has been free to prevent the menace of ragging in educational institutions". The Apex Court expected the present Committee to make the recommendations "as to how the measures already created to arrest them and failures to be found to permit the matter, and effectively eliminate the menace".

104 The Committee was required to submit its Report within four months i.e. by the 3rd April, 2002. However, it had to report the Hon'ble Court through the I.L. Additional Solicitor General of India, that Gopal

Information, to avoid the risk of submission by another firm-wide.
The additional time was needed by the Committee to allow each member
to be informed of the progress it had received from incidents and activities.
Don't know

2. The Methodology

- 2.1) The Committee decided to base its report both on primary as well as secondary sources of information. The various stake holders identified by the Committee were : NGOs working in the field of the acid ragging movements, student victims of ragging and their parents, students accused of ragging and their parents, other parents, teachers and hostel warden, Heads of institutions, authorities of universities, students "Teachers" as well as senior students, representatives of the student bodies, representatives of state and central government, press and media representatives, and other members of the general public.
- 2.2) It was decided to interact with all these sections of stake holders through interviews at different state capitals (mostly representatives of the regional variations across the country). Accordingly, the Committee visited Gandhinagar, Kolkata, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jaipur, Kharagpur, Chennai, Pune, Lucknow, Hyderabad and Bangalore. The Committee also met for consultation on two occasions in Delhi with NGOs and experts. **Annexure III** gives minutes of the interactions at the places visited by the Committee. Indeed, the Committee benefited from these interactions, in particular, in understanding the issues for the Ministry to redress the menace of ragging and associated corrupt practices India's higher education system.
- 2.3) A questionnaire was designed for consultation with experts - the Committee placed on record its appreciation of the valuable inputs received from Prof. Arjun Basu, a leading clinical psychologist and Professor at the University of Delhi in designing the questionnaire. The questionnaire was sent to all Universities/regulated bodies for the UGC list with the request to forward it to all affiliated institutions (College under them). There was an overwhelming response to the questionnaire (amounting over 1400 in all), partly of time has not permitted us to analyse all of them and as many as 1000 responses could be analysed.

Results of our analysis is given in **Annexure IV**. The Limitations of this has not allowed us a more robust survey on all possible dimensions for a better understanding of issues involved, for example, whether the type of institution, the nature of programmes of study, the geographical location, the socio-economic background of students, the gender etc. would make any difference to the outcomes. The Questionnaire was deliberately kept simple and as perforce usually advised, we had requested institutions and respondents to maintain anonymity. The questionnaire comprised of two categories of questions – two of them were qualitative in nature and the remaining were more of an objective variety. The Qualitative questions sought information on the experiences shared by the respondents to that first five days in the village as well as in the hostel, and their expectations from their own institution as well as from their country. Qualitative seeking objective responses dealt with the manner of handling new recruits, initiation in making friendship and strangers, reaction to being isolated, propensity to work overtime, willingness to handle dissent/reluctance, and the observability of being alone/gradually becoming member of interacting between nation and 'Student'.

- 2.4) A web page was specially created by the National Information Centre of the website of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (<http://information.mhrd.gov.in/india11/guestbook.aspx>) for interaction with all cross-sections of the public. Similarly, all sections of the public were invited to respond with their views in regard to "ragging" in the light of the terms of reference of the Committee through *Open House* hosted also at the web site (<http://information.mhrd.gov.in/guestbook.php>). As many as three "Open House" were released in leading web pages on web, providing the web subscribers by the Committee for its settings.

- 2.4) The Committee also benefited from provisions by Top Government Departments – though there are very few of them dedicated to any anti-ragging campaign against ragging. UGC (University Grants Commission), a non government initiative on the part of a few

dedicated young person who, as students, had previously suffered an incident of ragging marked as a well-thought harassment group in 2013, 2016, CIRE, through its web site www.ciregroup.org and www.ciregroup.org/ciregroup.com actively recruited fresh blood and related incidents. It also made available to the Committee the findings of the [CIRE/Competence Research Report](http://www.ciregroup.org/ciregroup.com)¹

- 2.46 CIRE, in its report, addresses the problems of ragging and tries to find out possible solutions. The report has dealt with definitions and conceptualisation of the problem. It defines ragging by identifying the manner with three kinds of abuse verbal, physical and sexual. The problem is analysed from various dimensions such as psychological, group dynamics, sociological, stereotypes and so on.
- 2.47 The report also deals with the current extent of ragging, focusing mainly on the methodology, the extent, the victims and the place of ragging. Through a random sample survey taking by ragging cases reported over away, and classifying these cases into five categories viz – physical, physical and sexual, sexual, verbal and not known, the report identifies the popular myth that sexual and physical ragging is no more prevalent after the Supreme Court judgment of 2012. It also questions the unproven argument that ragging is an incubator for the 'freedom' and claims that ragging is not a harmless fun, but can destroy the mental health of the ragged. It breaks several stereotypes prevailing in the points about the ragging. The CIRE report tries to underline the fact that for institutions such as schools, 'freedom', college/university authorities, law enforcing agencies, media and other social organisations, civil society groups need to collectively work on to reducing the incidence.
- 2.48 To be approach its solution, the CIRE report has identified the core issues to its extent of ragging, lack of clear guidelines, complete helplessness of 'freedom', victim and reported, silencing of incidents, among others. It recommends constitutional of action departments and guidelines to colleges, working through education (particularly on anti-ragging education

and ending the practice of sexual and ragging in colleges and universities.

- 5.103 Society for Progressive Action, Change and Betterment (SPACB) is also a Non Government Organisation engaged in advocacy and research campaign to curb ragging across India, using through both field level interaction with institutions & student students as well as over the internet (<http://www.spacb.org> and <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/stopragging/>). The Committee benefited from the presentation made by the SPACB, which debates the issue of the definition of 'ragging' and focuses on the nature and the implications of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's definition of ragging in the Vishwa Jagadhi Mahavidyalaya versus NCT (1992). So, not only, incorporating various aspects in the parameters of ragging the SPACB report recommends a uniform law against ragging to be enacted by the Parliament to establish one or more full time anti ragging cells at the central level, anti ragging cells in each 'Vijayapuri', and to arrange for the counselling of the victims. SPACB advocates that a monitoring mechanism should be put in place to enforce compliance with the Supreme Court guidelines and the relevant applicable laws. It also recommends that such educational institutions should present to the National Government and Accreditation Council, an annual report about the compliance with the issue of ragging in their institutions including the number and nature of ragging related complaints. This Committee acknowledges the assistance provided to the new Non Government Organisation, SPACB and SPACB is a noble step of its kind, especially by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

- 5.104 The report of the Committee, a copy of its advisory committee with reference to issue of campus level ragging, whose terms and recommendations are given at **Annexure V**, were also engaged to go through the issue of field level, involved in response to the Term Paper issued on the website of the Ministry of HRD in behalf of the Committee, and to come up with recommendations of pain for the consideration of the Committee. Based on the field level received from various stakeholders, the Group concluded that ragging persisting in educational

bullying is neither a means of humiliation nor an intention to injure. "Bullying", but a form of psychopathic behaviour and a reflection of breast pyromania, which reproduces the restricted power configurations prevalent in the civil society. The Group also observed that the majority of abuse/sugging is focused on the genital area and homo sexual desire, leading it to comment that sugging is also a manifestation of suppressed sexual repressions in our society. Urgent steps need to be taken to address the above areas. Teaching schools and especially senior students need to be brought into the ambit of any move which seeks to check/prevent/halt sugging, as various kinds of bullying and sexually abusive behaviour, for instance, violence, requires it to be brought up.

441. The Committee also reached with the Secretary of the University Grants Commission, Member Secretary of the All India Council of Technical Education and the Secretary of the Medical Council of India. A meeting at the administrative level by these statutory regulatory bodies has been initiated in this regard at the appropriate place.

442. Presentations were made at New Delhi before the Committee by experts from the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) – represented by its Secretary, National Council of Educational Planning and Administration (NCEPE) – represented by its Vice President, Knowledge Validation Group (KVG) – represented by its Member, Village Education Centre of Model English and Science Schools (VMESS) – represented by Dr. Chand Maga, Indian Law Institute (ILI) – represented by Prof. Sumati Bhattacharya, Central Institute of Training Arjun, Central Psychological Prof. Ajay Gupta.

443. Presentations were also made in different places visited by the Committee by representatives of all leading student organisations. The interaction of the Committee with all state leaders at the places visited by the Committee as mentioned earlier to give it **Annexure II** and a group of the parent donors by state leaders is evident from a sample of media reports which is at **Annexure VI**. Equipped with media and inputs,

which became available through the presence and networking of wide-ranging associations and their body, the Committee proceeded to review the future of self-regulating macro-monitoring at present.

3. Status of anti-ragging measures

340 The Committee has carefully considered the Report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission in 1993 for framing guidelines with regard to controlling the menace of ragging in Universities. Educational Institutions therein also received the 1993 Report. It is useful to re-peruse the 1993 Report to understand the reasons for the continuing menace of ragging.

341 In response to a Public Interest Litigation, filed by the Vishwa-Hehaliksha for ending the practice of ragging, the UGC constituted a five member committee chaired by Prof L.P.S. Chawla of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. The new Report defined ragging along with its 'positive' and negative impacts. While recommending some of the 'positive' impacts of the concept of ragging, the new Report observed that its negative manifestations had become more prevalent. The report described of various forms of ragging, namely: *ice ragging* and *ice descending* facilities, *fraternity* (valuable from the point of view of ragging), and problems encountered during anti-ragging measures.

342 The new Report recommended a *100% Prohibition + Prevention + Institutionalised* approach. It suggested certain guidelines for prohibition, for its prohibition and strict enforcement for punishing the offenders. In report to Parliament, it recommended enactment of Central and the state laws, making ragging a cognisable offence and identifying the precise forms of ragging under such laws. It also suggested strict 'prohibitionist' communication with the parents of the victims. It also suggested that the Film Censor Board and other agencies should discourage depicting of ragging in film and the media. The 1993 Report also suggested prohibition of admission by academic institutions to its members irrespective of anti-ragging measures and laws and/or rules.

343 The 1993 Report also proposed guidelines for the prevention of ragging. It recommended that an anti-ragging movement should start from the date

of publication of advertisements for admissions; advertisements should also carry the message in respect of how to rugby, and the consequences of violation; the subsequent stages of admission process should according to the 1999 Report involve the message against rugby through the prospectus, application forms and admission forms. It also recommended that by withdrawing its own subsidizing to rugby to enable secondary institutions to reduce tuition, it suggested that institutions should take measures to reduce the dependence of "bursars" on the senior students. It recommended information facilities to be made available to the "bursars" providing educational information, contact addresses, telephone numbers, as also information to "bursars" about their right as a bursar for students of the institution. The 1999 Report also recommended that "bursars" should be encouraged to report incidents of rugby.

- 3.499 The 1999 Report also recommended various actions that ought to be taken at the commencement of each academic session, like an address by the Head of the institution (University, College, etc.) to students, student activities, participation, police and health, and constructing anti-rugby vigilance committees comprising some senior faculty members, students and workers. It recommended that vigilance committees should report any reported incidents of rugby and a disciplinary committee should provide appropriate punishment. Sanction which the Head of the institution should act immediately and promptly, for e.g., action by Head of institution was also suggested in the very Report along with attainment of the power of institutional authorities, who could in some cases be vested with managerial powers. It also suggested effective punishment if a punitive mechanism could be introduced, with some students or workers to be punished for not reporting incidents of rugby. It was recommended that the institution should not wait for the action by the police or Court, but undertake its own punitive measures. The 1999 Report recommended that the attacking institution should be punished to the best of education is granted or not in case of violation. It emphasized the need for dissemination of information right at the influencing impact of rugby and punishments for violation of rugby.

through posters at all the schools, which could be requested to give adequate publicity to adverse impact of ragging especially in the months of July and August every year.

- 3.406 The 1999 Report had suggested different grades of punishments (a total of eleven were suggested), ranging from suspension of offenders from the institutions a fine of Rs.25,000 and, even rigorous imprisonment up to 3 years depending on the degree of severity of the offence. It was also suggested that except for punishment of rigorous imprisonment which Courts alone could award, all other punishments should be awarded by the institutional authorities themselves. It also recommended some positive steps and measures to create an anti-ragging environment, for instance, a contractee may be set up to actively monitor, promote and regulate healthy interaction between Teachers' and senior students; similarly, the party to achieve the "timorous" should be engaged, each at the commencement of the academic session, university student faculty interaction was also suggested. The 1999 Report also recommended incentives for the students, teachers and other functionaries, for example for the students, some medals or grade can be awarded for their anti-ragging services; similarly, Good Teacher and Good Parent belonging to Top 1000 (if ragging) should be some of the elements of reward system. It was suggested that the students, parents like to receive accommodation, fee waivers, some scholarships and favorable performance appraisal for promotion may enhance their commitment to such dissemination of ragging.

- 3.407 It may be concluded that the 1999 Report had to an extent suggested several factors leading to prevention of ragging within the campus. The suggestions and recommendations were also equally education. Thus, why it is that the problem persists, why the same old Committee asked at the various intervals of time and in the immediate process adopted by us. This leads us to look into the status of implementation of the recommendations of the 1999 Report which derived its strength from the endorsement of guidelines by the Apex Court in the *Ugda* matter. In

order to inform the implementation of Supreme Court's guidelines and the UAC's mandate in respect of the case. Report by Universities and higher educational institutions, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) was approached. The Ministry provided material in respect of a motion in Parliament for the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development to a question on the subject of ragging (Rajya Sabha Debates) (paras 135, 136 of the 7th March, 2007).

- 3.40 According to information furnished by the MHRD, the University Grants Commission had circulated the copy Report to all universities on the 1st January, 2007 for necessary action. Besides, the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in WJITDIL 10, 101 of 2004 (Writs Against Harassment in ragging the means of ragging in educational institutions have also been channelled by the University Grants Commission to all the State/Union Territory Governments, and institutions for their compliance. These directions of the Court have also been brought to the notice of all State/UT Governments and Universities and other institutions coming under its purview by the Central Government (MHRD). The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) it has been reported, has put up a circular on its web site that "ragging in educational institutions in any form is banned under law. All the AICTE approved institutions must ensure that ragging does not take place at their campuses. In case there should such a case be reported or brought to the notice of the AICTE, then the Council shall take necessary action including withdrawal of approval."

- 3.41 It has also been informed by the MHRD that no institutional data is being maintained at present for incidents of ragging. In respect of measures taken to curb the menace of ragging, it has been mentioned that a notice (10) is being circulated by the universities and institutions. The Department of Central Information also provide for action to be taken to the extent of ragging taking place in the universities. The Central Government under Ministry of Human Resource Development (para 136, 137, 138) - D.D. dated: 06/01/2007 (1st August, 2006) asked the UAC to issue

appropriate direction in all universities and institutions and also to consider framing appropriate Regulation in order to prevent the incidence of ragging. Such Regulation would obviously be binding only on the institutions covering ground laid out by the Commission. The CRR was also advised to consider creating a Cell in the CRR to collect, disseminate information and to monitor incidents of ragging. Taking serious note of incidents of ragging which were continuing to occur in its various universities despite directions of the Apex Court that it was the primary responsibility of institutions to curb ragging, the Central Government drew attention of the Government/Governors of all States and Union Territories to the guidelines and directions of the Apex Court (para communication F.304. 10-2/99 - Unit IIII of the 1st report, 2001). Similar communications had earlier been sent to all institutions deemed to be Universities and to all the technical educational institutions such as the IITs, IIMs etc. coming under the purview of the Central Government (para communication No. F. No. 12/2/99 - I & I dated the 1st August, 2000 and vide No. F. 10-2/2000 - II dated the 1st August, 2001). The Central Government asked for strict action against those indulging in ragging and exemplary punishment is meted out so that incidents are not repeated. State and educational institutions were called upon to implement the guidelines. State Governments were also requested to call for 'action taken' reports from institutions. The Committee under reference that being in tune to the different States and regions, had not come across any serious effort to implement the guidelines of the Supreme Court in the manner in which the Apex Court had envisioned.

- 3.49 On the 27th March, 2000 the Committee interacted with Sh. T. B. Devi, Secretary, HRD. It was asked about the arrangements in place, if any, to monitor incidents of ragging in universities and institutions coming under the Commission's purview in terms of the University Grants Commission (U.G.C.) 1996. The Committee was informed that while the UGC has not created any dedicated Cell to deal exclusively with the problem of ragging in universities and institutions under its purview, the same was being done in the Planning and Coordination Branch within the UGC. A proposal

with regard to a separate Regulation for prevention of ragging being prepared for the approval of the Commission in one of its forthcoming meetings (Dr. Rao mentioned that the next meeting of the Commission was due in April) and a guideline proposal would be going before it. The Commission has not yet prescribed any reporting format and procedure as institutions are being established at present. The guidelines of the DVC forming part of the report based on the Supreme Court directions have been circulated to all institutions in the past year; the subsequent communication from the government and the orders of the Supreme Court are on the website of the Commission. As far there has not been any case of kidnapping of students by the DVC in respect of any institution or institution for failure to prevent ragging incidents. The Commission has also not directed any institution to disaffiliate any institution on the grounds of not preventing ragging or for not taking action in the event of ragging. As the request of the Chairman of the Committee, the DVC has submitted a status note (Annexure VII) on the implementation of the directions of the Supreme Court in the Vishal Jyoti Mission matter (para) in pursuing its own guidelines that were endorsed by the apex Court. It does not seek confirm the above mentioned submitted by the Secretary.

- 3.21 The Committee also interacted with Dr. Sampath Reddy, Director, Secretary of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) on the 24th March, 2007. He confirmed the Circular put up by the Council as he was also working the institutions approved by it of the need to prevent ragging. According to Dr. Rao, the said Circular has not been issued to each institution but the Council has mandated its direction that all institutions should adopt the Council's website at least once a week. He also submitted that the Council would reject the Circular. He stated that there were no instances of ragging that have been reported to the Council's institutions. On a specific query regarding the mechanism to monitor incidents of ragging in primarily non hostel where students of institutions resided, it was confirmed by that, that that there were no regulations pertaining to the registration of private hostels (The Committee is however aware that under the AICTE guidelines, a least 25% of male students should live in girls)

of female students must be provided with hostel accommodation by the management.) The JETC was also asked to submit a report soon regarding the implementation of the Director General's directions in regard to cooking and providing ragging.

- 3.44. The Committee also heard Dr. (Dr. A.R.N. Reddy), Member of the Student Council of India on the 27th March, 2007, who informed the Committee that complaints about ragging did not reach the MCI as such, complaints may be reported to the university or the police authorities or the educational authorities. He told that the question whether MCI considered that ragging could affect the standards of medical education could be responded to only by the Executive Committee of the Council of India. Dr. Reddy confirmed that no instructions or guidelines had been issued by the MCI specifically in regard to the menace of ragging. The MCI has been engaged in formulating a strategy only in regard to the issue of ragging as well as in other disciplinary suggestions that had come up during the course of the Commission's interactions with a large cross-section of students and faculty and other authorities medical colleges, namely, whether the MCI had any power to prescribe a date of commencement of classes for the second year students through its Regulations? Whether MCI regulations mention anything about ending ragging? Whether it was possible to put "warning" in all MBBS hospitals for one or two weeks to order them before the end MBBS students arrived in the campus of a hospital. Dr. Reddy also submitted that the MCI had no work within the framework of the Indian Medical Council Act, and could only recommend withdrawal of recognition of medical colleges to the Central Government. He informed that the MCI had recommended the withdrawal of recognition to as many as 8 such colleges. The Government also had to give notice for closing down had other professional institutions, none of the cases had been studied yet. On behalf of the Committee, the Chairman asked Dr. Reddy whether the MCI believed that it had a role in curbing ragging in medical colleges in the country. If so, what measures had been taken by the Council that its and other members did have a power to take in the future and, if the Council felt that it had no

responsibility what were the reasons? Secondly, MEI promised to send the requisite information, which was required to be furnished by the Executive Committee, and the Ad hoc Committee of the Council appointed by the Supreme Court. The MEI have since requested [with MEI 2201/1/2000 dated 20/04/2000] for 2nd May, 2000] from the Council as its meeting on the 28th April, 2000] has concluded as follows:

"The members of the Ad hoc Committee appointed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court out of the Executive Committee of the Council constituted the sub-committee on 27 April, 2000 meeting held at its 16th meeting. The members of the sub-committee consisting of Mr. Jai Prakash Mishra, Chairman, the Executive Committee, MEI and the Hon'ble, JUDGE, High Court of India (former District Judge), Nagpur, the Joint of Ray, Principal, Medical College, Bikaner and Dr. R.P. Singh, Professor and Head, Department of Physics, Madhya Pradesh College, Bhopal and directed the office of the Secretary to convene a meeting of the sub-committee at the residence of Mr. Jai Prakash Mishra, Chairman, the Executive Committee of the Council on 28 April, 2000."

3.41. The Committee also studied the existing statutory provisions in respect of logging in the different States of the country. While examining various of State Governments or the Government of various States in different States, some States have enacted specific anti-logging laws. The Committee compared the existing legislations in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal. The Committee was also informed that "The Assam Prohibition of Logging Bill, 1998" passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 2nd December, 1998 to replace the Ordinance of 1998 on the subject, has not yet been notified.

3.42. The Committee compared the existing State legislations in respect of anti-logging measures on the following parameters: (i) Purpose of legislation (ii) Logging is defined in the law (iii) The balance of power (iv) Environmental Protection (v) Appellate Forum (vi) Nature of Offence (vii) Penalties prescribed (viii) Whether Compensatory (ix) Whether Rules are notified. A comparative statement is at Annexure VIII.

3.47. In terms of the purpose of the control laws here, we find that other than the *Uthmaniyah* law, no other state legislation is intended to prevent ragging. No other state seeks to prohibit, although broadly preventive and prohibitive may appear to be broadly intended to achieve the same purpose. It is important to understand the subtle difference for classification, between preventive and prohibitive. Prevention implies anticipating the problem of ragging, forestalling the occurrence of it, taking precautionary measures to make it difficult if not impossible for ragging to take place. Thus a law against ragging which is preventive in approach would necessarily create conditions that anticipate, forestall and make it difficult for ragging to take place — all of which help in the law, however, a failure to enforcing the prohibition of the menace of ragging. While prevention must lead to prohibition, the reverse need not be true. On the other hand, prohibition is intended to authoritatively forbid or restrain the act of ragging with the intention of stopping the menace. The subtle difference lies in the fact that while prohibition of ragging is a top-down approach where the law can be crystal, any law or provision must be more participative with a bottom-up approach being down the detailed mechanism of preventive measures and countermeasures. A law which is prohibition emphasises on the consequences of violating the prohibition and therefore leans on the prohibitive and countermeasures of prohibition. A law which is preventive in orientation would provide for the preventive and harmonisation of reconfiguring prevention of the offense. For our broad purpose of working on the menace of ragging, our law must consist elements of both preventive and prohibitive.

3.48. The Government notes with concern that India does not vary the States that have enacted law in respect of ragging. India does by enacting these laws are useful in building its provisions intended to prevent ragging. The general volume of the meeting these laws state a duty on the Head of Institution to prohibit ragging. The Head is not to be a mere spectator and has to conduct and regulate in range of any complaint received and take action against persons. Whoever commits, participates in, abets or propagates

ragging shall be fined not or if sentenced, punished with the prescribed period of imprisonment, and it also falls for argument if prima facie the charge is found to be true. Since at the time laws provide for any scheme of prevention of ragging, Yes, the Commission has been told at almost all places visited by it that detailed instructions have been issued by the authorities and that enforcement of Enforcement provide for certain mechanisms for prevention of ragging. However, in the absence of any statutory provision in this regard it is hard to imagine that there is hardly any compliance on authorities or institutions to take preventive measures. Yes, again, Supreme Court guidelines are stated to be followed by States and institutions, however, no State has yet been notified or requested to bring them in line with the guidelines and directions of the Apex Court. Even the law of Chhattisgarh does not really address the concern of prevention. Indeed, it is not apt to state that apart. This perhaps confirms the reality as to why there have been nearly six reported incidents of ragging since the time the Apex Court took up the matter and there has been no enactment of the various despite the intervention of State laws. A list of incidents of ragging reported in the print media since the year 2004 is at **Annexure IX**. The Commission thanks UPEU for making available this compilation. An analysis of this compilation for state wise reports of incidents is at **Annexure IXA**.

- 3.47 It is clear to be effective, statutory provision have to be followed up with appropriate designed legislations or Rules, which empower the instrumentalities of the State or institutional authorities to enforce the laws. The Commission is not too sure across constitution of States or Legislatures to many of the State Acts. While some States dealt with the problem of ragging in their State Education Act (e.g. Karnataka Education Act, 1955) whereas others (e.g. Andhra Pradesh) addressed them later. In respect of ragging, laws have been enacted however very (Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh) and none (Chhattisgarh). The Apex Court verdict in *Union Against Ragging* was delivered in the year 2009, whereas various "Directive" guidelines had been set out for the various state bodies.

3.38 The *Agnis Creek* laid down in the Victorian Higher Secondary schools certain guidelines for dealing with and ragging movements, by disseminating information to students regarding ragging, taking on monitoring from parents of students against the latter indulging in ragging, providing system of consultation with Teachers, formation of parental committee in each institution to keep vigil in all vulnerable locations, and to promptly deal with incidents of ragging. The guidelines also included fixing of liability on the management, the principal/head of the institution and others responsible for maintaining discipline such as the hostel warden/supervisors. The substance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's guidelines could be summarised as below:

- The guidelines issued by the Court being only illustrative, authorities and institutions could take further necessary steps to curb ragging.
- Local laws, if any, should be implemented and information about such laws should be disseminated.
- Cognizable offences of ragging should be reported to the police.
- Police enquiry into complaints should be only at the instance of the head of the institution.
- Police should, while dealing with students, not resort force or threats, and should only resort to conventional police.
- The DDC was asked to bring the guidelines to the notice of all educational institutions – both the DDC and the Central Government were asked to give wide publicity to the guidelines.

3.39 Incidentally, the Committee notes that the reported incidents of ragging had, for long during, actually remained in the past years past. The different States have different ragging acts or laws in the same time. In a number of fact, the definition of ragging is common to the Acts of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and West Bengal. They do take care of the psychological aspect of the victims, yet do not comprehensively cover the entire dimension of the Christchurch Act, perhaps being a later part of legislation – the broader implication of ragging, which the Hon'ble Court

“Any discourse cannot attribute to words spoken or written or to an act which has the effect of teasing, taunting or insulting with intention any other student, including its teacher or staff/teacher with him with intent or indirectly, in some appropriate language or psychological form or in such place or atmosphere located in a house or a place situated or among the students in the school or perform something which and should not act in the ordinary sense and which has the effect of insulting or spreading a sense of threat or embarrassment to any student, affect the discipline or purity of a school or a college matter”

3.40 We find, hence, therefore, the possible need for an even more comprehensive definition of ragging. For the present however, what is significant is that the definition of ragging in Different State has not undergone any revision since the matter was decided post certain directions were given by the Apex Court in 2009.

3.41 As mentioned earlier, the Committee noticed high incidence of ragging between the years 2011 and 2017 (all time), from the compilation forwarded by CBSE (Appendure IIA). The purpose was to see whether enactment of State law must have been effective in curbing the rampant act incidence of ragging. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh were among the first States to enact a dedicated legislation with intent to curb ragging. Interestingly Andhra Pradesh happens to have the highest number of reported incidents of ragging till during the period under review. This reason for the higher reported incidence of ragging may be the greater awareness brought about by a law and the consequent exposure to even isolated instances being highlighted by the media or reported by the victims or others. Another reason perhaps could be the exposure to professional education where such incidents are known to be high. It is equally interesting to note that while the State of Uttar Pradesh does not have a State law against ragging, it has reported almost as many incidents of ragging till as Andhra Pradesh during the same period. Uttar Pradesh is yet another State with a State law (enacted to control ragging) yet the most highest incidents of ragging till are reported from that State.

Biharashtra started a short law in the year 2002 and Section 302 as in usual both States reported 22 incidents each – the fourth highest among all States. The reported incidents of ragging have almost a story because in some states as many as 30 incidents were reported as against a maximum of 12 in the earlier part of the review period. There is no discernible trend, although a peak seems to have been reached in the year 2005, when as many as 42 incidents were reported by the media.

3.28 It is implausible the consequences of ragging have become so varied since it can be gauged from news incidents of ragging reported by the media (collected by ITED) – just to cite some those highlighted by the media in questionnaire of 2005. It is possible that several other incidents are coming to the attention of the media have not been reported or again that the reports appearing in the vernacular sections of the press have not been collected here).

3.29 Engineering student S.P. Bhang is reported to have hanged himself in Hyderabad, according to his parents, after ragging. Abhis Malhotra, a pharmacy student of Maharashtra died of fever while undergoing ragging; a student of the Orissa University of Agriculture Technology was pushed down from the terrace by seniors resulting in spinal injuries and broken legs; Vipin Lal of Kashiaba, a student of Teachers' Training Institute was severely overhauled and forced to assume alcohol; in Bhagadpur, an altercation over ragging is reported to have led to Anshu Kumar, a college student in Bihar, jumped in front of a running train after he was caught and flogged for ragging other students; Ashut Vikas Kumar of West Bengal suffered severe swelling of throat and skull fracture after being hit by bats; Mahesh of Andhra Pradesh was severely assaulted during ragging and his mother could not bear the agonising waiting to her son's return; a first year medical student of Pune had to be hospitalised in the Intensive Care Unit after being ragged severely by seniors; in Hyderabad, three students were

parade naked and to add to the humiliation, the entire episode was recorded through cell phone camera. A Nags medical student was found hanging in his hostel room at his institute in hospital after he had been ragged. Vinod Kumar of IIT, Bhopal was transhumed after being forced to kneel down for two hours; ragging at Patna Science College had to be controlled by security guards of the Provost by opening fire; two senior students of the Institute of Hotel Management at Hyderabad were repeatedly killed in retaliation by a junior who had been subjected to ragging humiliation; dropping and breaking of junior students has been reported from Gujarat, Tilgapat, Orissa, an institution founded on Mahatma Gandhi's will; 401 students of Vigna Mahari at Santaliganj allegedly forced a junior to suicide group etc. The menace of ragging, it may be seen from the above account permeates our campuses of every kind and not just the medical or professional colleges (even though incidence is more prevalent in such institutions) as it tends to be. It is also not confined to tertiary education alone – what is shocking is that ragging incidents have been reported of late in schools as well; during past alone, three such incidents at the school level have been reported. In Dehradun's allegedly IIT International Academy, a class VI student has alleged sexual harassment by seniors; a class VII student of Varadachari's Bharun VM Public School, reportedly complained of ragging and left the institution; reports of ragging cruelty has been reported by one Deepak Sharma, who claims to have suffered during his days at Delhi Public School, 101 Park. The humiliation felt by victims of ragging leading to suicides is a painful reality – three such cases were reported in 2007, two were reported in 2004, three cases were reported in 2001, one in 2002, one in 2003, one in 2005 and one in 1998. Some of the elite institutions were not far behind in despicable and heinous acts of ragging. If parents and students preferring to remain anonymous are to

be followed. The Committee was informed that in July-August, 2002, in ITT, *both over a hundred prisoners were stripped naked and paraded through the territory of its 'human' shield*.

3.44 From the foregoing, it may be safely concluded that the situation is reported to ongoing or educational institution has only somewhat held in terms of the tolerance of the human as well as in terms of the intensity or degree of hostility associated with it. And, it is not reported by evidence that the human is confined to engineering or medical college areas. In fact during the intervention of the Committee indicates that, not withstanding the request of the Directorate Court, answer into it a criminal case continues to be prepared on the basis of rapping by the opposite ended.

3.45 Is it the case that the guidelines of the Supreme Court were sufficient to deal with the problem? If so, what could be the reason? Is it that none of them are impractical? Or, is it merely the case that the guidelines have not been adequately followed? Is it that the universities have not taken the problem to be serious enough? Is it that the problem being minimal at the time of administrative planning and later on the academic session, there, not least in the institutional manner? Is it that the moral edge is educational administration has anticipated or itself, that no one has the courage to bring about what is required? Is it the failure to accept all the stakeholders? Is it the unwillingness or neglect of governments to implement the guidelines? Have any measures of non-compliance been brought in the order of the HIG/United State governments? These and other related queries were addressed by the Committee in the various interactive sessions with stakeholders. This situation also calls for an examination of whether the view taken by the apex Court that academic indulging in rapping should be treated as evidence for criminalized stage and not as a remedy, required for inclusion of all universities.

4. Observations of the Committee

4.00 The Committee now needs a variety of aspects of the means of ragging which for the purpose of assessment can be grouped in order with appropriate illustrations:

4.00.1 ragging has several aspects with among others psychological, social, physical, economic, cultural and academic dimensions

4.00.2 Any act that prevents, disrupts or disturbs the regular academic activity of a student should be considered with in the academic aspect of ragging: similarly, requiring the services of a junior student for completing the academic tasks assigned to an individual or a group of student is also an aspect of academic aspect: ragging prevalent in many institutions, particularly in the professional institutions in India.

4.00.3 Any act of financial extortion, or financial expenditure forced on a junior student by senior students should be considered an aspect of ragging for ragging economic dimension.

4.00.4 Any act of physical abuse including all variants of it: sexual abuse, harassment, assault, stripping, forcing diseases and food acts, genital, causing bodily harm or any other danger to health or person can be put in the category of ragging with physical dimension.

4.00.5 Any act or abuse by spoken words, threats, mail-mails, public humiliations should be considered with in the psychological aspect of ragging. This aspect would also include deriving pleasure, sympathy or sexual thrill from activity or passively participating in the harassment or abuse; the disease of 'preying' (feeding) in the run up to their admission to higher education and life in hotels does not be viewed as a psychological aspect of ragging - using skills or interaction with senior or strangers can be regarded by parents as well. Any act that affects the mental health and self confidence of students also can be described in terms of the

- 4.38.6 The political aspect of ragging is apparent from the fact that incidents of ragging on the UoB campus involve institutions which promote democratic participation of students in representation and provide an identity to students to participate in governance and decision-making within the university system.
- 4.38.7 The human rights perspective of ragging involves the injury caused to the fundamental right to human dignity through humiliation, linguistic abuse, mockery or teasing, often resulting in the removal of status by the victims. In one instance we have already mentioned the reported case of the victim of the victim committing suicide as she could not bear the prospect of sexual assault on her own by the victim.
- 4.39 In none of the interactions did the Commission note any support from its educational institutions approaching the police authorities in reporting even the extreme incidents of ragging. Usually, the complaints with the police are lodged by the parents of the victims. Most of the parents have reported that the University college support by following up on the case with the law and order machinery has been inadequate – indeed in some cases the institutions have actively dissuaded persistent parents. The Commission is concerned with the practice of institutional and a free press necessary that the institutional authorities are made accountable in a system of open.
- 4.40 The Commission views the danger of all such institutional on the basis of ragging as a matter of serious concern. Unless the order society gets involved in the issue of ragging as a social menace, the problem cannot be tackled as perceived by educational institutions alone. Social indifference is untenable in the perspective of the law states to higher education in India – with law being one of many one of our young people in the student age group (18 to 25) enrolled in higher education and only a fraction of them the law students in professional education or training to emerge leaders – the problem looks to become a challenge for the rest of the nation. The Commission observed that it could count across not more than two or three NGOs engaged in working

awareness against ragging at levelled to any significant manner to the awareness against ragging.

- 4.04 The expansion in number in educational institutions in the recent past, particularly in professional courses like engineering, has led to the mushrooming effect of campus based accommodation for a large number of students. These campuses are often unknown to the institutional authorities or even to the local law and order authorities. The Committee was apprised of several incidents of ragging taking place in such locations. However, no case with in the institution was willing to own up responsibility as these private hostels were considered outside the campus and therefore outside the scope of responsibility cast on institutions by the guidelines of the Inter/Intra University Court. This attitude is a strong assumption because the responsibility of the institution is no less when 'Visitors' are allowed outside the campus, the mere fact that such visitors do not come within the campus does not absolve them of the important responsibility cast on them by the Apex Court, for as long as the incident of ragging takes place students enrolled in their institution.

- 4.05 The Committee came across instances where access to communication facilities - particularly of mobile phones - has acted as one of the major factors in causing ragging. It was observed that the possession of mobile phone was the last and immediate cause for the ragged to communicate with the relevant authorities. The ban on the use of mobile phones in some institutions on the grounds that they are liable to be misused is somewhat far fetched. It may be so in the case of some devices which are fitted with photographic facility, but certainly not so as a purely communication device. The ban on mobile phones is also imposed on the grounds that they distract students - this can be easily overcome by having ear or clip phones, or through text messaging facilities through pressing for example,

- 4.06 The Committee observed that among the instances of ragging very few could be reported were where the police students were encouraged to do so. The reason is to be found in their inability to identify some serious wrongdoing in ragging. These offences are usually complained by any individual hostel as it is highlighted by the reported case of a girl student of the Medical College at Ernakulam in Kerala, whose complaint against such serious wrongdoing by several students while ragging, led to their parents

and permission is well in action against the college authorities. The resolution with reference to road police, referred to issues of intervention. It was also observed that authorities (not – harmful students, the hooligans –) drug use and local groups would inevitably select the position of institutions and require the use of support. It was also pointed out to the Committee that such violence, rape, patronage of the influential class. It was also pointed out to the Committee by institutional authorities that they are at times prevented from taking strong action against the subjects by outside elements of the society requiring political support.

407 The Committee was told by all the state leaders that there is pressing need to provide assistance and to make available guidance to further students by professional counselling at the time of their admission in order to prepare them for the life ahead in future. Professional Counsellors should be engaged to counsel potential raggers also, who should be identified by the institutional authorities, including faculty and non-teaching employees.

408 The Committee shares the view that almost all the state leaders have agreed to act in some way or the other in curbing the menace of ragging in every State. The State Governments have not mentioned if the ragging in their State has been ruled or not. The authorities of the institution have not placed a proactive role which was very necessary in view of the guidelines of the Ugc Order where primary responsibility was cast on the institutional authorities. On this context it was told to the Committee that the authorities discussed the various of ragging, their meaning and complaint.

409 It was emphatically brought to the notice of the committee that in many cases, words of influential leaders involved in politics, local administration, trade and commerce, land owning classes and other power elite weighed in some shameful acts of ragging and got away with free. The Committee was told that state leaders visiting across nations – institutional authorities, faculty, senior students, for management, the staff authority, non-teaching staff etc. – can curb or prevent ragging through a concerted effort. The Committee was also told that even as it should be a collective responsibility, a major share of such responsibility should rest on the head of the institution. The committee also observed that the authorities of the State and the Central Government are responsible

the implementing and monitoring the anti-ragging provisions had not done their job satisfactorily.

- 4.20. The Committee concluded that the pedagogical and academic environment in colleges did not encourage activities wherein the students can engage themselves in intellectual, social and physically and culturally meaningful pursuits. On the basis of the reports received at the video meetings, it was observed that in most of the cases ragging took place as a result of non-engaging students in classes, long intervals between examinations, lack of co-curricular or sports and other extra-curricular activities, lack of other implementations of attendance rules for senior students, and lack of monitoring of the atmosphere and the environment in college 'joint' (assembly, canteen, khola, etc.) facilities. It proved the Director – as illustrated in the don't's ontology. The reason for this sort of affairs have to be found partly in the declining allocation of financial resources to colleges and universities over the years resulting in the non-availability of scheduled extra-curricular and co-curricular activities. Second layer colleges, technical colleges, intra university and inter university sports and other competitions have well nigh disappeared. Academic activities have also over the years ceased to be as engaging and challenging to senior students making them with limited scope to engage in constructive activities.

- 4.21. It was brought to the notice of the Committee that it is almost impossible for a third person to judge a complaint against a 'ragger' with the appropriate authorities. We were told that instrumentalistic pressure of reference leads to put on those who are ragged out on their left and his. When it is the plight of the honest students who can not seek protection from any quarter. It was the considered opinion of almost all the stakeholders that the Committee should divide legs and means in order to monitor the integrity of the 'ragged' so that appropriate and direct action should be taken against the ragger, without raising the identity of the victim.

- 4.22. The Committee observed, and was also told at many places, that very often members of the teaching faculty were reluctant to be posted or sent to a hostel in faculty. It is not too difficult to imagine that within the place is the structural system of complicity but from the point of view of proximity, it

available, the reader is the first accessible authority for a student in distress. Therefore the demands of the job of a teacher are neither purely academic nor one of efficient work and rest alone. The job requires a combination of skills and qualifications as well as experience – communication skills, counselling tactics, and ability to recognise and understand student psychology. However, and last is dealing with stress and distress among students, and stress. While many students will be hardly any to the bill, it is also reasonable to expect the already overworked faculty members to be saddled with the additional taxing burden of being a reader as well.

- 4.43 It was unanimously brought to the notice of the Committee that death sentences have resulted in null the success of ragging. It was also proposed before the Committee that a controlled compendium and ragging list may be prepared with provision for complete prohibition as in the alternative, the Indian Penal Code (IPC) may be amended accordingly to provide for ragging as an offence so that the Indian Penal Code's answer for ragging, for complete can be worked.

- 4.44 It was brought to the notice of the Committee that guidelines of the Hon'ble Supreme Court have been ignored by various institutions and other concerned authorities. Given below are the observations of the Committee specifically to report of the guidelines of the apex Court:

- 4.44.1 The apex Court had prescribed that educational institutions should observe an 'atmosphere of discipline by sending a clear message that no act of ragging shall be tolerated and any act of ragging shall not go unreported or unpunished'. The continuation of ragging in various forms everywhere in the path of 'solid ragging', 'intimidation' etc. in the opinion of the Committee is equally deplorable and when such 'unreported' ragging practices are persistent in institutional authorities themselves. This is established by the fact that 'social institutions' 'schools or 'Bachchan' 'school' parties are traditionally regarded only after sufficient time is available to return to rag 'Bachchan' – other students about the date of admission.

- 4.44.2 The apex Court had asked that punishment prescribed for ragging be set out in the prospectus and other documents of institutions as per the

get disorientated among teachers and all concerned. While some institutions did achieve evidence of complying with this position, in several cases it was pointed out to the Committee that such information is either not recorded usually or not recorded at all.

4.14.3 Similarly, there is a provision in the guidelines for taking an understanding from the parents of students, warning the potential publishers that would access to their writing assets. It was brought to the notice of the Committee that according to a survey conducted by SPQTS, very few institutions adhered to this condition. This was further confirmed through the Committee's extensive forum at its meetings.

4.14.4 The prohibition from the Apex Group for preparing journals material regarding anti-ragging measures and facilitating information for 'Vedants' as others promised to help, is also not widely followed.

4.14.5 The Supreme Court's guidelines warned about the need to interact with 'teachers' on the part of teachers and Heads of institutions and other authorities to instill a sense of paranoia. The Committee observe that it is difficult, if not impossible, for 'Vedants' to give access to the institutional authorities to avoid problems and without taking their identity being exposed. Several instances of teachers, instead of being sympathetic to the condition of the student, were reported to be adopting the tactics of overlooking ragging without a complaint - also warning about the riskers of ragging from the lower that they themselves had been ragged as students. The Committee feels that such teachers and other authorities are hardly be expected to be protectors of the claims of ragging.

4.14.6 The Apex Group had also laid down in the guidelines that there should be a Proctorial Committee consisting of senior faculty members, members etc, for taking timely action and to maintain account right on incidents of ragging. The Committee was told that most institutions have formed some type of committee or the other to deal with cases of ragging - however, in the absence of any monitoring being done at the level of the District/University/State or at the Centre, it is difficult to appreciate the efficacy and sufficiency of such committees at the level of the institution.

4.14.7 The guidelines of the apex Court also mention action against wrong commitment and the prohibition within universities for anyone in being to push or prevent ragging. Not one instance of any action being taken against any institution or university where student institutions had been reported to the Committee is reported of any of the methods of ragging mentioned in the document in this Report.

4.14.8 The Apex Court has also emphasised on the need to provide adequate and efficient security to the place of accommodation of 'Students' and regulated entry as well as prohibition of the entry of outsiders after specified hours to such accommodations. The Committee came across numerous instances of accommodation being shared within the same premises by students and Teachers'. One of the constraints that was pointed out by institutions was the lack of financial resources to maintain or provide adequate accommodation and also to pay for security personnel to being deployed in campus matters.

4.14.9 One of the problems is to impose collective fines when those committing or abetting ragging can not be identified so that there is a message of deterrence to potential 'raggers'. The Committee could not bring any or two isolated instances, some across instances of imposition of collective punishment.

4.14.10 The Supreme Court had provided that adequate vigilance of students should monitor whether any punishment had been acted on by ragging. For many institutions or universities follow this, as reported to the Committee.

4.14.11 The guidelines had recommended interventions measures of frequent interaction between Teachers' and their students as as to build confidence among the two groups and also to create an opportunity to discuss issues. The Committee came across the campus watch being followed in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur where student committees are assigned the responsibility of putting Teachers' alerted to their charge. Several colleges of engineering and medicine also reported to the Committee similar practice, however what is (generally) a highly sensitive practice is not very widely practiced.

4.14.04 One of the other observations of the Supreme Court is that the guidelines are only illustrative and do not intend to become a rule of the institutions and authorities issuing reports and must in such the nature of guiding. The Committee confirms the impression that by calling the guidelines as illustrative, the State Court had merely underlined the need to take each step with care by all concerned. Obviously, because no exhaustive list of measures to be taken in order to prevent ragging was possible, to be laid down in an Order. Implicit in the Supreme Court's prescription was the suggestion that each institution and all concerned should evolve suitable more innovative measures. The guidelines were a legal estimate of the measures that each an effort ought to take. The Committee felt that the guidelines are mandatory on all institutions, the UAC and other bodies as well as the State and Central Governments, and are to be followed without exception, being clearly set in the nature of an optional policy that has or may not be followed at the discretion of all concerned bodies.

4.14.05 Finally, the guidelines also state that a conspicuous instance of ragging or that which amounts to cognizable offence may be reported to the police which should take a conventional attitude and not one of dealing with students as criminals. Indeed, the observation of the Court is that the authority of the teacher vis-à-vis students must be restored. It has been reported to the Committee that hardly any instance of ragging is reported to the police, and even when gross incidents involving a death take place, merely the institutions try to minimise the spread or are reluctant to attribute the same to incidents of ragging for the fear that the "reputation" of the institution is not affected.

4.14 A large number of representations and suggestions received by the Committee have drawn our attention that unless the law enforcement authorities are closely associated with the internal mechanism in institutions, it would be difficult to curtail the more and more aggressive forms of ragging that are emerging. It was also repeatedly brought to the notice of the Committee that the levels of ragging listed by the UAC Committee as only low/medium/intensified or death means extremely vulgar, more vicious and aggressive forms of ragging are being resorted to these days. In one of the extreme suggestions received from Terle (from one of the TVN Member of National), it was contended that police

offences should be proved as outlined. The anguish at the deteriorating situation is understandable because it was pointed out that ragging has now assumed various forms – physical assault, wrongful confinement, use of violent force, threats, intimidation and denial of basic human rights. It was suggested to the Committee that the recommendations of the MKT Committee which regard its prohibition as preventive measure have not been implemented and have remained only on paper – that college functionaries consider ragging as a non-academic issue and therefore did not get involved either due to indifference or due to a lack of commitment. It was recommended on behalf of the Kerala Private College Management Association that the Head of the College or University Department should be 'bound by law to take action for criminal offences against the students' who rag. It was pointed out that Heads of Institutions are reluctant to act 'fearing the politically based student organisations', because 'often the students are supported by one or the other student organisation'. Several parents have suggested that Workshops and Heads of Institutions should be held accountable for their failure to control unruly behaviour on the part of students.

- 4.46 It was also reported to the Committee, through several emails, the reluctance of parents by educational institutions contributed to reducing the incidence of ragging. This could be in many ways – regular Parent Teacher Association meetings, continuous communication with parents regarding the performance and attendance as well as conduct of their wards, representation of parents in the anti-ragging committees, permitting parents of 'bullies' own and consistent access to the campus and hostel facilities till their wards settle down to the formal work/study as in 20.
- 4.47 The Committee noted at the positive attitude for amending the Indian Penal Code to cater to parents for the offence of Ragging and punishment thereof, according to section 40 of the Indian Penal Code, subject to exception set out in clause 2 and 3 of that section, the word 'offence' denotes a thing made punishable under that Code. Considering that the minor child being up to 16 years, both the 'bullies' and the minor students ragging them are adults. From the various accounts of how ragging takes place, what leads to ragging, the initiation of those who started ragging, the reasons referred to in seeking for accountability of the

provision etc., the Committee is satisfied that lagging fits the description of *gouddim* with a multiplicity of ingredients each of which could be an offence punishable under the existing provisions of the Indian Penal Code, and none of these offences can cause *gouddim* on grounds of being Unlawful Enjoinders under Chapter VI of the Code. To ascertain otherwise, does the possible legal effect of lagging attract the provisions (Section 101 onwards) under Chapter V, where measures attempting to control the offences attract the provisions (Section 149a and 149b) of Chapter VI, incidents of lagging leading to unlawful assembly or rioting and promoting caste or religious hatred or being outside the element for the purpose of causing or unlawful assembly under Chapter VIII (Section 121 onwards) promoting 'hatred' in the mind or making them lag, offences under or not hardly are offences that are a public nuisance, affect highway and transit covered under Chapter XXV, amount of the reported incidents of lagging already mentioned earlier in this Report are directly attributable to offences affecting the innocent by under Chapter XXV of the Code, varying as can be discerned from offences causing loss, wrongful restraint, wrongful confinement, use of criminal force, assault as well as sexual offences or even attempted offences. Similarly, another form of lagging as reported by various communities after preparation is made for causing harm of the 'brothers', criminal trespass by active methods, it is the wing of the forest or house where entry of women is barred, with the intention to cause hurt or intimidate the 'brothers' would attract Chapter XXV dealing with offences against property, criminal intimidation of persons by the accused doing the act of lagging attracts the provisions of Chapter XXX of the Code and latter Section 301 in Chapter XXXI is attracted in all cases of attempts to commit the offences punishable with imprisonment under the Code.

- 4.98 In the light of the above, the Committee noted at the definition of lagging as suggested by the different caste leaders and also the definition in the different States as well as the definition referred to by the District Magistrate (as in the United Kingdom). While the dictionary meaning of the word 'lagging' attributes it with the acts of teasing, taunting, playing a practical joke upon someone or leading some parade or an act/behaviour that causes harassment or a nuisance and other activities during certain period of a village event. In the light of the incidents reported all over the country, such a meaning does not fully ac-

adequately reflect the traditional face of ragging as practised at present. The Agre Case at the United States Supreme court observed that broadly speaking, ragging is any deliberately cruel act whether by words spoken or written or by an act which has the effect of teasing, taunting or humbling with sarcasm and other mocking, subjecting to abuse or to degrading activities which cause or is likely to cause conspicuous hardship or psychological harm or to create fear or apprehension, forced to a teacher or a junior student or adding the students to the act, act or performance which each student will not do in the ordinary course and which has the effect of causing or generating a sense of shame or embarrassment or so to adversely affect the physique or psyche of a teacher or a junior student. The nature of teasing or ragging is denoting a vulgar phrase or showing off power, authority or superiority by the senior over that [junior] student".

- 4.49 Literature on ragging would indicate that 'bullying' is often a situational act, which may constitute harassment, abuse or frustration with rapid response to perform meaningless tasks, sometimes as a way of initiation into a social group. The definition can refer to other physical (sometimes violent) or mental (usually degrading) practices. The word is most frequently encountered in the United States and Canada, in the former Commonwealth's ragging or tagging is usually used to mean hazing. It also used as a method to promote group loyalty and camaraderie through shared suffering (often involving an initiation), either with fellow participants, past participants or both. According to a definition found in the Wikipedia ragging is a term used for abuse, systematic human rights abuse, similar to hazing and hugging, the several forms of which are found in engineering, medical and military colleges. OHRE suggested in the Committee on alternative definition, according to which ragging is an act of aggression committed by an individual or a group of individuals over another individual or a group of individuals above the terms, by virtue of their being senior to the latter, somehow give the authority and authority to commit the act and the latter, by virtue of their being new to the institution, are vulnerable victims. SPNLE also offered the Committee an alternative definition - as systematic torture. It was suggested to us that the Agre Court's definition did not cover all aspects of ragging - according to SPNLE, ragging is a systematic form of human rights abuse in educational institutions or health being the main focus of which are found

in engineering, medical and railway colleges. It is considered by 'some' students (those concerned with the higher) upon "Dressers" as a disgraceful custom. The forms and traditions of ragging may vary from one place to another, but the greatest common factor in ragging is an educational institution in the course of an environment of conduct that will humiliate or "humiliate", especially when the air has become "humane" "harmless"; every act of another person there is their enemy.

- 4.20 The Committee studied the various State laws. The Maharashtra Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1991 defines ragging as display or otherwise conduct, doing of any act which causes or is likely to cause physical or psychological harm or cause apprehensions or fear or shame or embarrassment to a student in any educational institution. The Kerala Prohibition of Ragging Act 2001 defines ragging as teasing, abusing or humiliating or making student to do an act which he is unwilling to do. The State law in Andhra Pradesh defines ragging as doing an act, which causes or is likely to cause harm or apprehensions or fear or embarrassment or shame or humiliation or outrage teasing or insult to a student. According to the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1997, ragging means display of some degrading conduct, doing any act, which causes or is likely to cause physical or psychological harm or cause apprehensions or fear or shame or embarrassment to a student in any educational institution and includes teasing, abusing or placing practical jokes on or causing hurt to, such students, or asking the student to do an act or perform something, which such student will not do in the ordinary course, willingly or. The West Bengal Prohibition of Ragging in Educational Institutions Act, 2000 defines ragging means doing of any act, which causes or is likely to cause, any physical, psychological or physiological harm or apprehensions or shame or embarrassment to a student and includes teasing or abusing or, placing practical jokes on, or causing hurt to, any student, or asking any student to do any act, or perform something, which he would not do in the ordinary course, for willing to do or perform. According to the Assam Prohibition of Ragging Bill, 1991, ragging means either display of some or otherwise conduct of doing of any act which causes or is likely to cause mental, physical or psychological harm or cause apprehensions or fear or shame or embarrassment to any student in any educational institution and includes teasing, abusing of, placing practical jokes on or causing hurt to such students, or asking the student to do an act or perform something.

which such students will act, is the ordinary course, although in *The Assault* is a Private Member Bill introduced in the One Legislature called the One *Declaration of Ragging Bill*, which, ragging means: *display of authority without being one yet, which means it is likely to cause physical or psychological harm to some experimenters or how to show an enhancement to a student in any educational institution and includes teasing, abusing, humiliating or playing practical jokes on, receiving from one such students or asking a student to do any act or perform something, which such student will act, is the ordinary course, although in *The Chatterbox: Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Mr. Ramona K. Frohlich!* *Admission*, even, defines ragging as teasing, abusing, humiliating or teasing a student, whether by way of a practical joke or otherwise, to do so; not which means: *how to show dignity or violence to, person or suggest that is refusal or failure from doing any scientific act, by humiliating, enough humiliating, enough humiliating, or refusing him or by using oneself here to him or by asking one to how any thing or such humiliation, enough humiliating, enough humiliating, before or the one or without him.**

- 4.40 The Committee agrees that while all the State laws regarding the physical, physiological or psychological consequences of ragging, a comparatively more extensive definition is to be found in the *Chatterbox* (at which expressly acknowledge the reality that ragging has institutionalized how some people in practical jokes or teasing of someone to cause distress by the means of the extremely common or virtually of a range of possible offenses. What is missing from the State law is the actual structure of ragging which is being wanted to more useful.

- 4.42 As mentioned in the Chapter on the *Harassings*, the Committee still it would be necessary to understand the psychology of students who tell others to ragging as well as of those who have a propensity to rag. The summary results of the survey that are contained in the *Abstracts of observations and colleges through a questionnaire designed by Prof. James Brown in Appendix D*. The response to the first question on the significance attached to the first two lines of college as a better outcome that more than half of the sample considered it to be a positive experience.

This could be inferred from the wide range of responses - some called it an opportunity to explore the unknown, making new friends, an experience far different from the school days, testing change and similar when adjustments have been made by respondents. (The majority has responded has indicated a mixed feeling, neither too obvious in terms of the significance attached to village life, nor any negative emotions. However, as many as twenty eight percent of the responses have been outright negative. Responses range from loneliness, dullness, and a fear of the unknown, to being overworked and living in poverty - about being rugged and stressed by terrain. It is interesting to note that more than half of the responses were positive when dealing with the question of early life in the village, the question on the early days in the forest brought out only eleven percent positive responses. The negative responses showed uncertainty of health, however the mixed reactions show a strong tendency to shy away from it. What can be said is that the majority is of the view that being compared to life in the village in general, it could also be due to lower income or other reasons, but this is an interesting contrast. The question on expectations from the new institution that they felt, has brought forth an expected response with as many as sixty three percent desiring good academic environment, good infrastructure and good placement opportunities. The second highest number of responses (thirty percent) were about discipline and order in the new environment, and eleven percent wish to be granted freedom and do as they like are seventh or fifth etc. As many as forty four percent of the respondents expect their parents to guide and help them in academic matters, the second largest group of respondents (thirty seven percent) seek friendship and affection from their seniors, while as many as forty percent want to escape rigidity and another thirty percent did not want anything from their seniors. These are significant responses and reflect the likability and affection as teenage ranging as to how many from seniors, which together amount to as many as fifty percent or nearly half of the respondents, points to an amicable relationship in the dorm as to on the right side of the seniors. The poorer response in the comparison is somewhat static.

3.13 While the Committee had to call out the issue of responses to questions of a qualitative nature by categorising them as to level, aspects of responses and behaviour – and we may even be off the mark in our assessment of the climate – in contrast, the responses to objective type questions (figuring in the questionnaire were more direct and therefore could be more accurately inferred. What what as to how they make use of such, the strategy is through helping the strangers (they have parents) and through an ethical writing approach (they were parents). So to be reported there are only a few extreme instances of making friends through aggressive behaviour – four parents do so by teasing and two parents through making off the strangers. These extreme cases, we suspect are the parental trigger. What about whether they seek the best or worst writing format, as summarising, where one parent responded as making the response as making new friends, only twenty three parents said the other parent to take the initiative. In the reaction to being collected to bullying, as it to be expected the largest number (forty six parents of respondents had eight, and twenty eight parents had bullied when bullied. However, as many as seventeen percent of students had reported not though subjected to bullying – it is rare to see why we came down a number of responses where bullying has been indicated to be an expected experience, as would be clear from the response to the statement “I enjoyed being teased and bullied”, where nearly half of the respondents (forty eight percent) say they enjoy the experience of being bullied while twenty two percent say they would say they find the situation of bullied, and ten percent are even willing to have studies if subjected to being bullied or teased. Another proposition was designed to test the attention writing mechanism among the respondents. “I like to be in the spotlight, to look as ‘be cool’”. About half of the respondents (fifty two percent) are not interested in seeking any attention to themselves, but a significant number of them would like to be in the spotlight by adopting any means. This is a dangerous point among the youth. We may have to add that no gender classification of responses has been done and that would remain a

findings of the survey. The questionnaire asked whether the respondents would be happy to be friends with someone who knew them. It is thought as much as by the parent give as perhaps as to the suggestion, what is significant is that two in three that respondents (fully one percent) would not mind sending relationships even if they were lost to someone. This perhaps is that many who incidents of bullying without appropriate aid are self-perpetrating, because those who do not spend being hurt or bullied could naturally think little of bullying or hurting others as relationships in their view do not get affected. Finally, respondents were asked whether they thought there ought to be procedures and guidelines as to how parents and senior students should relate to each other to try to prevent the days of collapse. It is interesting to note that as many as six overwhelming seventy six percent want well described procedures and guidelines to regulate relationship between junior and senior students. The Committee advised the above interpretation of the findings of the survey to First Deputy County Councillor endorsing the conclusions, suggested several lines of action to follow up, which we have incorporated appropriately in our recommendations.

- 4.24** In the light of the above observations, the Committee has resolved to make the recommendations, which follow:

5. Recommendations

- 3.100. Based on its observations and the evidence methodology followed by it, the Committee is convinced that the society is large enough toging as a serious concern. We are equally convinced that anti-rapists have not worked and therefore it is time for tough measures. The Committee's recommendations, in terms of various concerns, fall in its levels, namely, schools, higher educational institutions, district administrations, universities, State authorities and Central authorities. At each level, we recommend that the strict enforcement of rules and the real society is essential to solving the problem of ragging.
- 3.101. At the school level, the Committee recommends that on the one hand to begin an environment education been introduced in the school curriculum, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and the respective State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) should develop methodology and content for introducing Human Rights education of which awareness against ragging should be a compulsory part. When inputs in Human Rights education, the same should be selected to ensure that awareness and exposure to the end of ragging are highlighted in the syllabus. In the lower classes, inputs for human rights, consciousness against violating others' rights, and respect for privacy, diversity and equality should be directly pushed into the learner and starting right from the primary and elementary stages of schooling, in order to inculcate the desirable value system from the formative years of every child.
- 3.102. At the secondary and senior secondary stages of schooling, every school should be required to arrange regular and periodic psychological counselling sessions for every student till the time he/she joins the school. Parents and teachers should also be included in such sessions. Every year there should be a certain number of mandatory counselling sessions with experienced psychologists. The Committee was informed by experts that as counselling involving sessions were desirable and possible. Since it may not be immediately possible to avail the services of a large number of trained psychologists, it is recommended that the B.Ed. and Teacher training programmes should be modified to provide the anti-ragging and human rights appreciation inputs so that every teacher is

equipped to provide at least the outlines of the counselling approach.

- 3.04. Other point to discuss is that the school leaving certificate and the character certificate comparatively describe the state of the student in terms of his/her behavioural pattern, which should be mandatory to be submitted at the time of admission at the Institute of Higher Learning. The certificate should mention whether the student has displayed positive, violent or aggressive behaviour or any desire to harm others. It is recommended that each State should create a pool of professional counsellors at the level of the district, who visit each and every school in every state to fill the citizenship record sheet. The District Institute of Educational Technology (DIET) is should be entrusted for the purpose.

- 3.05. The Committee notices the fact that bullying and corporal punishment at the school level indicate lack of proper school discipline, violation of dignity and privacy, and so each may prepare the ground by way of the college level. Bullying is a phenomenon in which the student beats and humiliates other students in various ways. Corporal punishment has been banned by some states viz. Goa, Delhi and Tamil Nadu. Therefore, teachers at the school level must be made conscious of this fact. The curriculum for U.E.D. and other teacher training courses, as well as in-service training courses for the teachers, should include topics on constitution against corporal punishment and banning of bullying amongst students.

- 3.06. At the level of the Higher educational institutions, it should be mandatory for the student at the time of admission to submit documentation in respect of (i) the school leaving certificate/character certificate which will include a report on behavioural pattern, (and, as due report include the report by a professional counsellor). The institution may thereafter keep record which give a student who has a negative entry in this regard, (ii) an annual undertaking to be signed by each student, whether student or hostel, and his/her parent(s) jointly stating that each of them have read the relevant instructions/regulations against ragging, as well as punishments, and that if the said law have found guilty he/she will be proceeded against. The UEC Committee (2004) had also recommended as and the Director of the Apni Gauri also included this. While endorsing these recommendations, in compliance specifically the following: First, no

strongly recommend that such an undertaking should be provided in English as well as in the regional language(s) of the parent's school. The undertaking should be attached to the beginning of each academic year by every student; third, the undertaking should be obtained every one-three each school admitted to the board, and fourth, the undertaking should be appended to a handbook containing the guidelines and other relevant instructions in regard to ragging and consequences of indulging in ragging, so that there is no denial of the responsibility on the one hand, and there is also a clear understanding of the consequences by all concerned, including parents who may be otherwise deficient in their facility with the English language. Merely getting an undertaking signed from students and parents, without tying it with the information relevant to ragging in one volume would be ineffective, and hence my modified recommendations.

- 4.22. We feel that it is extremely important that this requirement of a binding undertaking is complied with by all institutions, and some superior level bodies must come early and reach that there is strict compliance therein. This has to be secured by the affliating university and also verified by bodies such as the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), the UGC Expert Committees, including those which visit institutions for recognition under section 2(F) and 2(B) of the UGC act, AICTE's Committee, and Committee of other statutory councils or authorities such as the Medical Council of India (MCI), the Dental Council of India (DCI), the Nursing Council of India (NCI) etc. At present these bodies appear to perceive ragging merely as a disciplinary issue in which the regulatory authorities have little or no role, and in the context of curbing the menace of ragging appropriate functions must be given defining their role and responsibility. Indeed, without the active involvement of the heads of bodies and authorities, a continuous vigil cannot be maintained. We are concerned to remark that while securing a ragging free environment in campus has a direct bearing on the standards of higher education, none of the bodies responsible for coordinating/ facilitating or monitoring standards of higher education (technical and medical etc. included) with a less-instrumental attitude the confidence that they consider the continuing practice of ragging as constituting a breach of the standards.

348 The Diversity Forum Commission and the various bodies such as the AICTE, IITs, IISc, IISER, KJ Somaiya as well as affiliating universities and Universities of Health, Technical, Agricultural and Medical etc. Education of State Governments, must make it mandatory and ensure that such institutions comprehensively incorporate in the 'syllabus' and in other education related documents, the values dimension of our Indian heritage of the Ayur Vedic and/or of the Central or State Governments as applicable, so that institutions and their parents are motivated in respect of the prohibition and consequences of ragging. Non-compliance with the directives against ragging in any instance otherwise shall be considered as lowering of academic standards in the concerned institutions. The regulatory authorities must proceed against such errant institutions by imposing the prescribed penalties already provided under their respective statutes/regulations in, which they would otherwise have sustained in instances of lowering of academic standards.

349 Just as there ought to be dissemination as mentioned in paragraph 348 above for failure to prevent ragging, there should be reaction to institutions for not doing so. By way of incentives, the Central Government, State Governments, University Grants Commission and other funding bodies such as the AICTE and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research etc. should provide special/additional award financial grants in aid to those of the universities and colleges, which report a financial loss amount in terms of their being no incidents of ragging. These bodies should also institute further categories of financial awards or incentives for colleges or universities which take stringent action against those responsible in respect of ragging incidents. This would become the prime objective of institutions averting all incidents for fear of adverse impact on operations.

350 The Commission notes that while there have been some isolated efforts at prohibiting the sources and loss in respect of ragging, it could not come across any meaningful advertisement campaign through the various mass media, either nationally or regionally, despite the wide diffusion of the Ayur Vedic. This indicates a general apathy and a failure by institutions. The entire approach to ragging appears to be viewed as a momentary issue, as it attempted to only during the admission time and put on the back burner after the time and date of admission settles down. We recommend that there has to be a sustained effort on the part of Central

and State Governments as well as the universities in publicising the list of ongoing and in-revision and building public opinion.

- 3.44 We have described the need to launch effective advertisement campaigns at the national and regional level – the Central Government through the Directorate of Public Film Publications (DPFPP) and the State Governments through their Directorates of Information or Public Relations bear the prime responsibility in this regard. This year, multi-pronged campaigns have to be launched and sustained by universities as well as the Institutions, locally. Extensive publicity must be undertaken by the institutions by means of circular posters, audio-visual aids, by holding counselling sessions, workshops, games and group competitions among students and other methods as it deems fit. We came across a number of institutions by institutions, one each offer bonus for each copy of our report.

- 3.45 The Committee recommends that it is critical that institutions promote a sense of confidence among every student entering the portals of higher education. It is important that the natural anxiety among the 'freshers' is addressed by institutional authorities. We recommend that there should be a three day gap of one or two weeks between the date of joining of 'freshers' and the session, classes by the seniors should commence later. This would enable the 'freshers' to familiarise themselves with the campus environment and adjust to the hostel's discipline. A few schools in higher education, in addition, the period would be critical in building and consolidating a definite sense of bonding among the 'freshers' who would be better equipped to deal with the seniors with confidence acquired during the period. It must be ensured that senior students are not allowed to enter the campus, including the hostel, under any pretext. The only exception to this rule may be for a few senior students who have been appointed by the institutional authorities for working in the orientation programmes. We recommend that it should be mandatory for institutions to allow parents of senior students to send their wards only on the day date set and not earlier. This system is in practice in some institutions and the Committee recommends that this must be implemented in all institutions. We further recommend that every university – whether constituted by Central law or State law or declared by the Central Government as an institution deemed to be university – must compulsorily send an

relevant Ordinances of Teachers to suit the schedule of the first two weeks (described above) as well as in the following paragraphs. We acknowledge that in some professional programmes – medicine and engineering in particular – there could be some practical difficulties in ensuring that senior students are not present in the computer lab before 9 a.m. However, we feel that if the respective Councils make a sincere effort to adapt their academic calendar suitably this should not be such an insurmountable problem.

- 3.43 We further recommend that social events such as 'welcome parties' or 'teachers' day celebrations in honour of teachers' is a social function that needs to be encouraged by institutions. However, what is important is that such events which often result in the ending of ragging and beginning of boisterous singing, dancing and 'bustling', is scheduled only after a prolonged bout of ragging. Therefore, we recommend that in every institution, the teachers' day or 'welcome party' should be conducted within the first two weeks of the beginning of the academic session, that is not later than one week after the commencement of classes for the seniors in the context of our recommendation in para above. In any such event, celebrating the teachers' day or party, college faculty must be present and must ensure that no ragging or untoward incident takes place on the occasion.

- 3.44 We also recommend that every institution should engage or seek the assistance of professional counsellors at the time of admission to correct 'bustling' in order to prepare them for the life ahead, particularly for adjusting to the life in hostel. The Committee feels that preparing students in this manner would enable them to cope with the stresses of the Indian academic life in the colleges.

- 3.45 The Committee recommends that each institution, and where required the affiliating university, should lay down a calendar of events and activities to facilitate and complement familiarisation of students with the academic environment at the institution. This calendar need be systematically called under the relevant Ordinances of the affiliating university. There should be an interactive interaction with faculty members, members of the staff and student council as was suggested by the DDC Committee (1996) as well. The timing of the orientation programme should be as

follows: (i) the head of the institution must address all fresh students on the first day of the admission session, and the address must amongst other things inform them about their rights against harassment of any kind including tagging, and all faculty members must invariably be present on the occasion; (ii) the second orientation programme for fresh students should be held for each session, during which all the registered departments have to present. The main purpose of this orientation could be to inculcate a sense of bonding and a feeling of fraternity among the teachers, as well as to develop an affinity towards the teaching faculty; (iii) the third orientation programme for fresh students should be conducted at the start of the class/section/discussion; (iv) one or more bonding sessions must be arranged throughout the first week as part of the orientation sessions, during which a professional counsellor should address teachers and students there to confidently deal with stress/situations; (v) during the week each institution should organise cultural events, sports and other activities for teachers to get to know each other, there should be very little or no 'actual' academic activity which diverges from the institutional and registration programmes chalked out by the institution; we also recommend that the DGC and other leading bodies need make special allowances for the purpose of enabling institutions to engage counsellors and organise various events that contribute to the building of confidence among the teachers; (vi) the institution must not only work out a variety of alternative methods of instruction, but should also publish the details of the orientation programmes chalked above.

- 3.46 We recommend that on the arrival of fresh students after the first week or after the second week as the case may be, further orientation programmes need be scheduled as follows: (i) joint orientation programme not consisting of both teachers and students by a professional counsellor; (ii) joint orientation programme of teachers and students to be addressed by the Principal/Head of the Institution, and the anti-tagging committee; (iii) registration on a large scale of cultural, sports and other activities to provide a platform for the teachers and students to interact in the presence of faculty members; (iv) in the house, the teaching should address all students may request two parent colleagues from the college faculty to assist the teacher by becoming silent trainees for a temporary duration; and, the DGC and other leading bodies should provide financial grants for

meeting the expectation as a visible norm (v) it is strongly recommended that as far as possible faculty members should share with the house members in their respective houses until a feeling of confidence among the faculty members.

247. The Committee agrees with the view expressed by members' leaders of various ideological affiliations with whom it presented that a 'strong and active students' association of comprising of genuinely needed students helps in monitoring incidents of ragging, as each existing student group during admission to the student body would have a vested interest in 'protecting' larger group of member students from being subjected to ragging by others. As a matter of fact, it was repeatedly brought to the notice of the Committee that one of the reasons for engineering and medical or professional colleges being 'tight ragging zones' is due to the absence of genuine student election activity. Although much can be said in this regard, convincing the students that ragging has slowly spread to other types of institutions as well, we recommend that the reforms in student body election apparatus by the State's Supreme Court on the basis of the recommendations of the 25th English Committee should be implemented expeditiously and for students' associations must be held within 15 days of the beginning of the academic session. This will underwrite the norms reported in other places, between campus politics and ragging.

248. We recommend that every institution must have an 'anti-ragging Committee' and an 'anti-ragging Signal'. It is advised to have a dissemination of membership in terms of both as well as gender in both the 'anti-ragging Signal' as well as the 'anti-ragging Committee'. The 'anti-ragging Committee' at the level of the institution should consist of the representatives of staff and police administration, local media, Non-Government Organizations involved in youth activities, representatives of faculty members, representatives of parents, representatives of students belonging to the 'freshers' category as well as seniors, non-teaching staff and should be headed by the Head of the Institution. The 'anti-ragging Signal', in contrast, should be a body with vigil, monitoring and reporting functions and should appropriately be a smaller body which should be constituted by the Head of the institution with such representation as considered necessary to keep it flexible, fair and active at all times. The Signal may be called upon to make two primary calls on faculty and other hot

open and should be empowered to inspect places of potential ragging. The Squad should work under the overall guidance of the Anti Ragging Committee. The Squad should not have any visible representation and should not consist of students belonging to the various sections of the campus community.

- 9.49 We recommend that there should also be a 'Monitoring Cell' in each institution to monitor and involve senior students as 'Minors' for the 'Seniors'. The Monitoring Cell should be formed at the end of every academic year whose application should be tested from students to join the Monitoring Cell as Minors for the succeeding academic year. There should be at least two or more of Minors at the senior of houses in the institution. The Anti Ragging Squad of the Institution and the Head/Principal should be involved in initiating the first level of Minors who would be chosen from among the batch of students immediately senior to the 'Seniors'. A domestic aid of Minors would be possible who would be selected at the ratio of one student for a certain number of 'Seniors'. It has been observed that a ratio of 1:1 is optimal. There should be a hierarchy of Minors, that is, for every group of 'All Minors chosen from the 1st year in the batch immediately senior to the 'Seniors', there should be one second level Minor. Then there would be one third year student per six Minors of the second level and so on. At every level of Minors, there should be a Faculty Advisor. The seniors and faculty would discuss deal with the highest level of Minors, which is not to say that they would not interact with the other tiers of Minors, but such interaction would be more indirect. Every Minor at the first level should be allowed to act the books when 'Seniors' join and 'Seniors' and Minors should be introduced to each other. The Minors would help 'Seniors' in writing down. This makes sure that 'Seniors' have some person to talk back to without the fear of ragging and would work by way of 'peer counselling'. This model has been implemented in some places and has been successful. The third year Minors and the faculty in charge should oversee the working of the Monitoring Cell and make sure that the Minors don't misuse their powers.

- 9.20 We also recommend that anonymous random reports must be considered by each institution across the entire 1st year batch of students ('Seniors') every fortnight during the first three months of the academic session in

order is ready and cross-check whether the sample is indeed free of ragging or not. The institution may design its own methodology of conducting such a survey. It is extremely important that the institution does not compromise the accuracy of the whole process.

- 2.41 The job assigned to the monitor calls for a dedicated cadre of trained and specially-pooled professionals. In a situation of shortage of teachers in higher education, sparing academics for the duties of monitor also needs to be assessed. We feel that it is unfair to divert the specialised responsibility on teachers and other academics who have to discharge the functions in addition to the demands of teaching or research. This is not, however, to suggest that academics can not discharge the obligations of the monitor, indeed a large number of them are already doing it successfully, but this arrangement is not desirable in all cases. We recommend that the UGC and other regulatory bodies should lay down the rigidity of the post of monitor relating both the academic and non-academic aspects of monitoring discipline, as well as the other duties of counselling and communicating with the parents outside of the class room situations. The post of monitor must carry the necessary incentive to attract the right type of eligible candidates, and motivate for commitment.

- 2.44 We recommend that in the light of the increasing number of private commercially managed colleges or hostel running institutions, such boards and management need to be regulated with the local police authorities and government to ward such incidents or enquiry there need necessarily be recommended by the Board of educational institutions. It should be mandatory for both local police, local administration as well the educational authorities to ensure vigil on incidents that may come with in the definition of ragging. Management of such private boards should be responsible for non-reporting of cases of ragging in such premises. Local authorities as well as the educational authorities should be responsible for action in the event of ragging in such premises, just as they would be for incidents within campus. The Committee also recommends that besides reporting private boards as stated above, the boards or other where educational institutions are located should be approached as centres among faculty members, as is being done by some institutions, so that they could maintain vigil and report any incidents of ragging within campus and so create viable 'zero-tolerance' systems.

244 The Committee expects the autonomy of academic institutions and bodies that to the extent possible incidents of harassment of teachers by students should be dealt with under the previous autonomy it states and the procedures prescribed therein in order the provisions of the relevant laws are. However, where the child is his/her parent/guardian is not agreed with the action taken by the Head of the institution or by other institutional authorities, or where the Head of the institution is of the opinion that the incident ought to be so reported, it must be mandatory for the institution to file a First Information Report with the local police authorities. Such reports should also be made to the local Authorities (such as the District Magistrate, Deputy Commissioner or District Magistrate), the higher Police authorities (Commissioner or Superintendent of Police or the District) and also to the media for wider dissemination. In incidents of extreme severity or great consequences, such reports should also be made to the appropriate State Authorities. Media reports may at times heighten the interest of civil society activists and Non Government Organizations, whose involvement in dealing incidents of ragging or the prevention of such incidents must be welcomed and not looked upon as any violation. Universities and State or Central Governments should also encourage institutional authorities to share information in regard to ragging, rather than concealing any incident under the carpet; we believe that reporting information about incidents of ragging contributes to the prevention and avoidance of such incidents, which attempts to cover up such work is more corrupt of academic integrity and manner getting out of control for the authorities. The Committee expects the sub division, district and division or their local authorities also to share information rather than prevent access to information for the media and the civil society.

245 The University recommends that institutions need action to complaints in regard to ragging or any case where information is reported thereof, initiate its action may come across promptly, and all relevant and necessary action need be initiated to with great dispatch. The complaints or information in regard to ragging, should be used as written and more than first parties and the confidentiality of the source of information must be preserved at all cost. Harassed action must be followed and completed such as the work of the incident. Such as that complaints do not improve

and other other issues is providing the sector to raise or enable the relevant target outcome or outcome outcomes

3.45 The literature environment that preventing or ending against ragging would be the collective responsibility of all levels and sectors of education - institutions with in the institution (e.g. administration level, teaching faculty and non-teaching employees and not merely that of the specific body entrusted the prevention of ragging. In case of an incident taking place all the sectors must coordinate with the view of most people and share the responsibility and accountability.

3.46 The burden of proof must, in the opinion of the Committee, lie on the perpetrator and not on the victim to prove that ragging did not take place. As mentioned earlier in the previous chapter dealing with the Observations of the Committee, we did not come across any significant evidence of implementing the entire directions of the Apex Body in regard to collective punishment in those cases where the perpetrator could not be identified. Nevertheless, the concept of collective fines or punishment is a time tested method of making both active as well as passive participants or abettors pay for the crime and therefore we recommend that collective punishment must continue to be in force, with a more effective monitoring at higher levels.

3.47 Victim must be accessible at all times and therefore it is important the free be available via telephone and other modes of communication. Therefore, we recommend that victims must be issued helpline phones by the institutions and the details of their telephone number must be widely published. Similarly, the telephone numbers of the other important functionaries - Heads of institutions, faculty members, members of the anti-ragging committees, directors and administrative authorities and other authorities where relevant, should also be widely disseminated so the study to get in touch of each help is unambiguous. The Committee recommends that brochures or bulletins/bullet distributed to each student at the beginning of each academic session for obtaining contact details and to lodge a complaint against ragging, shall contain the list of contact and methods of redress.

3.48 At the level of the District, we recommend a District level Anti-Ragging

Committee, which should consist of the Heads of Higher Education Institutions in western, it should be headed by the District Collector/T Deputy Commissioner/T District Magistrate and should also have the Representative of Police, GDR of the District as members. The Additional District Magistrate should be a member-secretary of the Committee, which should also have representation of the local media and student body. Non Government Organizations actively associated in youth development programmes, as well as representatives of all student organisations. The District level Committee should hold preparatory meetings during the summer vacation meetings to take stock of the state of preparedness of each institution and their compliance with the policies and directives or guidelines of the appropriate bodies. The university/State/General authorities, and the Apex Court's policies to report to monitor the means of ragging. We have already emphasised on the need for publicity campaigns, summer schools may be appropriate to launch anti-ragging. Some of the anti-ragging measures have been District level Committees have already been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs dealing with activities at the level of schools as well as higher education institutions and therefore are not being repeated.

- 9.24 We have thought through the suggestion that the District level Committee should function as some sort of an appellate board to the action taken by the institutions and Anti Ragging Committee. We feel that this is neither necessary nor desirable. It is not necessary in the context of the recommendations that we propose to make in regard to the scheme of penalty laid in this Chapter. It is not desirable from the point of view that such a structure leads to some complex diversion in the handling of intra-campus disciplinary matters. All matters of discipline within teaching institutions, in our opinion, must be resolved within the campus – except those involving an law and order or breach of peace or public tranquillity, all of which should be dealt with under the general laws of the land, fortifying of which is being suggested by us later on.

- 9.25 At the level of the University, we recommend that there should be a Monitoring Cell on Ragging, which should coordinate with the affiliated colleges and institutions under its control. The cell should call for reports from the Heads of Institutions in regard to the activities of the anti-ragging committees, Anti Ragging Squads, Monitoring Cells at the level of

the institution, the compliance with instructions on restraining educational programmes, counselling services, the incidents of ragging, the problems faced by students or other officials. It should also keep itself abreast of the activities of the District level Anti-Ragging Committee. The Monitoring Cell should also review the efforts made by institutions to perform anti-ragging measures, including of monitoring from parents and students each year to detect from ragging activities or willingness to be protected for violence, and should function as the prime mover for initiating action on the part of the appropriate authorities of the university for monitoring the District or Division or Eye-Watch to facilitate the implementation of anti-ragging measures at the level of the institution.

- 1234 At the State level, we recommend that there should be a Monitoring Cell at the level of the Chancellor of the State University, who may also coordinate with those of the Central Government institutions located in the State at which the Governor has a defined role under the relevant law. Governors, in their capacity as Chancellors of State Universities, can leverage the influence of their office to ensure that the State Government as well as the university authorities are suitably motivated to be alert to report on ragging. The involvement of Governors, would *not* ensure that the autonomy of institutions of higher learning is not compromised. In addition, Governors of States are associated with Central Universities in their role as Chief Visitors/Chancellors etc. and are even the heading of universities where reported to it in the office of the President of India. In capacity as the Visitor of the Federal Universities and also the Central Government to the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The State level Monitoring Cell would review periodically, but at such frequency that it may be done, status reports from the University level Monitoring Cells and District level Anti-Ragging Committees.

- 1235 The Heads of institutions should be required to submit, to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, weekly reports during first three months of the opening of the institution and thereafter reports only on critical the status of compliance with anti-ragging measures. The Vice-Chancellor should submit fortnightly reports of the University level Monitoring Cell to the State level Cell under the Chancellor. The fortnightly reports as well as the weekly reports should be immediately shared with the media, so that 'hot' reports if any are also in the public domain. Wide publicity, including

224 The DGC and its members should make sure the necessary provisions to regulate governing the qualifications and eligibility of persons for holding the post of warden in hotels. They should work out a suitable scale of pay for the post of warden and also make provisions to ensure sufficient number of posts in the cadre of warden. During the II & III. However, the salary allocations should be provided by the Government. Just as the UGC must ensure that every hotel in the academic institutions must have a professional warden as stated above the UGC, MCI etc. and State Governments should be responsible for the appointments of the respective cadre of warden. The measures facilitating arrangements must be worked out in the matter of appointment and other institutions for the purpose of creating the new cadre. The DGC may also consider encouraging universities to start specialized courses and programmes of study in Hotel Administration.

225 One class of institutions not covered under our recommendations above is that of the institutions deemed to be universities, which come under the purview of the DGC and the Central Government. These institutions, commonly referred to as 'deemed universities' consist of constituent units which impart all types of higher education including professional education in engineering, medicine etc. Ragging is stated to be as prevalent in several of them as in other public institutions or universities established by legislation of States or by Parliament. Monitoring the nature of anti-ragging measures and prevention of incidents of ragging in these institutions would largely be the responsibility of the University Grants Commission's national level Monitoring Cell. It should be ensured that the situation in regard to the anti-ragging at level Ragging Elimination Anti-Ragging Squad. Monitoring Cells recommended by us in respect of institutions are complied with by the constituent units of deemed universities as well. The anti-ragging mechanisms at the level of each constituent unit of deemed universities must coordinate its activities with the Central level institutions recommended in our earlier paragraphs. Similarly, each deemed university should coordinate the university level monitoring cell which should coordinate the anti-ragging activities at the level of the constituent units and should also report to the Monitoring Cell of the DGC.

3.34 Compliance with anti-ragging measures recommended and required to be brought to effect by institutions of higher education concerned, as well as formal institutions, should be adequately recognized by the JGC and other statutory authorities while awarding financial assistance to them as well as while awarding these students recognition or while granting separate or speciality of seats in various branches of study or while awarding new programmes of study.

3.35 What should be the role of the State Governments and the Central Government in the efforts to curb the menace of ragging? We recommended that the responsibility of generating mass awareness and public opinion against ragging is a function which the appropriate Governments through the machinery at their disposal and through intelligent use of the media as well as recourse of civil society activities not accomplish efficiently. We recommended that there should be media activities coordinated at the level of each State Government and at the national level with the Central Government which should chalk out campaigns, strategies and prepare effective strategies for propagation. The Press Information Bureau of the Central Government should call out all reported incidents of ragging and forward the same to the UNICEF - UNICEF monitoring - the fact that the Commission had to depend on the information provided by State Government organizations for dissemination in regard to the reported incidents of ragging over the years points to the absence of any centralized mechanism to monitor such incidents in an efficient manner.

3.36 This Government initiative in anti-ragging movement need to be supported in order to bring about qualitative improvement and efficient outcome. The Commission recommends that the Government of India and State Governments support such organizations to realize and advance their activities. They should be helped to launch awareness programmes either on their own or in collaboration with the media, internet, efforts of the Central or State Governments, such efforts by the civil society may encourage parents and other well-wishers of 'students' to exercise various rights including the Right to Information for monitoring the anti-ragging measures in an effective manner.

3.37 Finally, the Dissemination of Information and Public Relations of State Government should ensure that there is a direct public relation to anti-

ragging victims aligned to such that of what is proscribed under national guidelines. In those with anti-ragging laws in place, the responsibility of enforcement also lies squarely with the State Government, including the responsibility to make rules under the law. There is a large scope for launching a sustained media campaign to sensitize the public with how that 6% of the population in the 18-24 age group of 18 years to 24 years enrolled in all sectors of higher education, due to the low access to higher education, even less in professional colleges, have still in touch, the public at large being the distanced from the problems that have higher educational outcomes. The problem of ragging was therefore more the evidence to exist and has reasons to happen in itself - precisely why it needs to target, under stage to public before on higher education.

- 2.40. We further role of the Central Government through to agree the preventing and curbing them, would be to ensure that appropriate direction are in place on the State which have a deep impact on young minds do not mitigate ragging; we recommend that such direction should be issued by the Council Board of Film Certification, similar to the instructions on distribution, reading or to regard to ragging.

- 2.41. We also recommend that the policy in regard to migration of students from one university or institution to another whether in the same State or outside the State needs to be reviewed by the UGC and the appropriate statutory authorities. While actions of ragging would tend to be kept to be 'contained' from a university institution, the nature of such a facility to students trying to gain transfer to institutions of their choice, pretending to be victims of ragging can also not be ruled out. This issue needs to be approached with caution. Also, it is not necessary that the institution in which a student victim of ragging is engaged would be less trouble prove that for not being left behind. In any case there has been a case to case approach based on the merit of each.

- 2.42. We recommend that the National Government and Legislative Council (NGLC) or other governing bodies should have an oversight of ragging while governing institutions in different grades. Thus, an institution which facilitates and/or prevent ragging or where facilities of ragging do not share should be given a negative rating respectively so that its period

- 9.43 The committee recommends that at the national level, the DPC should find a suitable Uniform which could be issued to students in classes owing to ragging within institutions. The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology should facilitate the establishment, maintenance and operation of the proposed Uniform. Any student carrying should be immediately referred to the Head of the Institution, teacher or officer of the District, District authorities including the Superintendent of Police, and should be subjected to action to be in the public domain immediately for the action and citizens to aware it. A general message of awareness from the centre of ragging should send it obligatory for the Head of the Institution and civil authorities to initiate action on the lines already suggested by us.
- 9.44 To curb communication using the way is attempting to deter the signs from victims of ragging, we recommend that access to mobile phones as well public places should be restricted to hotels and compare with reasonable restrictions on the use of mobile phones in clubs, restaurants and prohibited places at the Campus through the use of technology (using parents) rather than banning the use of all phones by students. If necessary the DPC or the authorities/institutions should have appropriate instructions in this regard.
- 9.45 The Committee recommends that rather than adopting such notions of ragging to a different penal treatment under various sections of the Indian Penal Code, a new section should be added to the IPC, making ragging a punishable offence on the analogy of section 308 dealing with causing harmful wounds, injuries, diseases, related accidents. We have already explained that ragging is an offence with a multiplicity of ingredients, not of which constitutes an offence punishable under the existing provisions of the Indian Penal Code. We further recommend that the Indian Evidence Act should also be suitably amended on the analogy of section 133A of the Act, to add the burden of proof on those accused of ragging.
- 9.46 We recommend that a comprehensive definition should be included by way of explanation in the proposed new section on ragging in the IPC, and all the punishable offences, namely, detected to ragging, serious

consequence is rag, unlawful assembly and rioting while ragging, public nuisance created during ragging, violation of decency and modesty through ragging, injury to body, causing hurt or grievous hurt, wrongful restraint, wrongful confinement, use of criminal force, assault as well as sexual offences or very heinous offences, extortion, criminal breach, offences against property, criminal intimidation and attempt to commit any or all of the above mentioned offences against the victim would be hampersonal charges, providing appropriate punishment in respect of some or group of offences.

- 3.47 The Committee agrees that there can not be a half-way house in dealing with the menace of ragging. Half and half approach to ragging, not though required, has already not worked as far as curbing the menace. For example, punishment in the form of cancellation of admission, suspension from attending the class, withdrawing/withdrawing scholarship, fellowship and other benefits, withdrawal of admission from, delaying from appearing in any test/examination and other evaluative process, withholding results, delaying from representing the institution in any national and international meet, tournament, youth festival, etc. representation/selection from the hostel, withdrawal from the hostel during the periods varying from one to more semester, separation from the institution and consequent delaying from admission to any other institution – if any. The aforesaid punishments can not be sufficient for the penal provisions of law, but only in addition to the punishment. The need to be looked out under the Indian Penal Code. We are so much why enactment in an institution or an academic programme should instigate perpetration of heinous crimes which offences about the penal provisions of law if committed by an adult citizen outside the academic premises. The message to the academic community is to ensure penal government which will regard human dignity be all concerned. It would rather be sad if the penal provisions of law were to be used as a matter of routine to address delinquency in campus.

- 3.48 Times have changed since the Justice Supreme Court's decision of treating those indulging in ragging not as criminals and advising restraint to the use of the police force. While the intervention and presence of police in campus is to be avoided normally, maintaining the deterrent proportion. The menace of ragging has gone to an enormous level from its mere

possible measure to prevent ragging is to act on the three recommended measures for spreading propaganda of this Chapter and such action is needed at every level – that of Schools, Institutions, District, Government, State and finally at the national level – certain more possible strong should be adopted to awaken the public against the evils and its of ragging through the use of the media and the civil society, as well as the books described by us. The time has come to treat every single incident of ragging, however isolated or ‘mild’ or ‘positive’. It may appear, with the harshest hand possible. In support of our argument we would quote some as judicial pronouncement below that the case is the matter of *Tirumachipattanam Government Engineering College Vs State of Kerala* [AIR 1973 1 Raj of 1973 121 123 141] in which, after paragraph 12 has the following first para writing by a Division Bench of the High Court of Kerala held:

“After was intended to be a good fellow and possible occurred for it was imprisoned in physical torture with a variety of beating and sexual perversion. There are the reported cases of loss of life also. One thing is clear that ragging, which was originally thought of to be a mere joke, has caused hundreds of deaths and had caused the scene of physical and mental torture. It needs to be dealt with firm hands...”

- 3.49** We recommend that the punishment to be meted out has to be stringent and justifiable based on all as a *domestic* against occurrence of such incidents. We therefore recommend that every single incident of ragging, where the victim or his parent/guardian or the Head of Institution, is not satisfied with the institutional arrangement for action a first Information Report must be filed compulsorily by the institutional authority with the local police authorities. We believe that the institutional action then would become aware of such incidents through one of the many channels already provided by us – the anti-ragging squads, anti-ragging committees, monitoring cells, forums/cells established by the State Govt, by NGOs, by the media and so on. Any failure or negligence or inaction delay on the part of the institutional authority (anybody of the Head of Institution, the Working etc.) in filing an FIR with the local police, or the dissemination of the notice with the institutional action mechanism or non action by the Head of Institution, should render the negligence culpable. Nothing to add that every incident of this *parent/guardian* of ragging case also file an FIR

directly with the police, but failure on the part of the witnesses do so should not justify the arrest, or arrest or failure on the part of the institutional authorities.

1248. We recommend that the Criminal Division (who should be alerted) to ensure that cases involving ongoing arrest and that trial and that there are no delays in dealing with such matters, keeping in mind the various priorities of incidents who may be required to dispose before the court to avoid the procedure while the matter is not police.

F.No. 10-01/2001/Dy
Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of Higher Education
New Delhi

New Delhi dated 2nd December 2001

Subj. Constitution of Committee to look into the issue of ragging and suggest means of prevention in educational institutions.

Whereas the Hon'ble Member, Govt of India is a Special Leave Professor No. 44497 of 2000 in the matter of University of Kerala Vs the Council of Principals of colleges on 12th November 2000 directed the Constitution of the Committee consisting of persons mentioned in the order of the Hon'ble Court and has also directed the Committee to co-opt two other members to the said Committee. The Central Government hereby constitutes and installs the Committee consisting of the following persons to give suggestions on means of prevention of ragging in educational institutions:

S.No.	Name and Designation	Position
1.	Shri R.E. Bhargava Raman District, IRI 16, Ramswamy Street, Old No. 2, Bayer, New Bazar Market, Chennai - 600 006	Chairman
2.	Prof. Ganapathy Ganesan Chennai, RT, Kumar - author	Member
3.	Dr. A.K. Agarwal Prof., Madhwa Aural Medical College, New Delhi - 110001	do
4.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Principal, Ramdas College, New Delhi	do
5.	Member from Chennai	
6.	Member from Bhopal	

1. Joint Head, Bihar
Joint Secretary
Department of Higher Education

Minister Secretary

2. The terms of reference of the Committee would be to set:
- (a) The extent aspects of ragging
 - (b) Minimal and acceptable of punishment of ragging
 - (c) Possible action that can be taken against persons indulging in ragging and
 - (d) Possible action that can be taken against collegially/institutional authorities in the event of ragging.

3. Joint, Jayprakash Shastriji, Director in the Department of Higher Education, would assist in the work relating to the Committee. The educational institutions, faculty arrangements and other expenditure would be met out of the budget of the Department of Higher Education.

4. The Committee shall submit its report by 2nd April 2001.

Yd
(Jayprakash Shastriji)
Director

Copy to

1. The Chairman and all the members of the Committee.
2. The Additional Secretary General of India, Supreme Court of India
cc:1, that letter dated 2nd November 2000.
3. PWS/1000
4. N. PWS to DLS
5. PWS-8/17/11/1001
6. PWS to JS-1021
7. Closed file.

ANNEXURE II

Final composition of the University constituted by the (Jointly Signed) Court to look into the issue of ragging and alleged acts of terrorism in educational institutions.

1.	Dr. F.R. Sugrues, Rustam Mirza, IIM	Chairman
2.	Prof. Anjan Ghosal Bhattacharya, Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	Member
3.	Prof. A.K. Aggarwal, Dean, Banasthi and Medical College, New Delhi	—
4.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Principal, Banasthi College, New Delhi	—
5.	Dr. Harish Chandra, Vice-Chancellor, ANU Women's University, Visakhapatnam	—
6.	Prof. S. Sathish, Jawahar Vice-Chancellor, Bharati University, Chennai	—
7.	Shri Jugal Kumar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of HRD, Government of India, New Delhi	Member-Ex-officio

Notes on the Interactions of the Committee with various stakeholders:

The Committee met for the first time on the 9th Dec. 2011 at New Delhi. Dr. R.K. Baghel, Chairman, constituted by the Hon'ble, Supreme Court, gave a brief outline of the purpose of Constituting the Committee by the Court. He described prevailing situation in educational institutions, the emerging issues and challenges and the ways and means to curb the practice of ragging. The invited speakers and members of the Committee deliberated at length on various issues involved. The views expressed by the participants are summarised below:

Dr. Aruna Bhowa, formerly of the Department of Psychiatry, University of Delhi, Delhi, spoke about the need to understand the psychological consequences of ragging. He noted that while there were more than 100 incidents in a hostel and more than a thousand in an institution, all did not relate to ragging. It is only a very group of students who are bullies and have severe personality disorders and are a terror to the hostel or the class or the college/institution. Such students have to be identified and referred to professional psychologists, the Head of the Institution and the appropriate authorities to enquire into such incidents. Prof. Bhowa recommended that all students who must admission should go through mental health screening; the screening must be introduced at the stage of class XI, which was the time when the severity of being in an public board examination (class XI grade-10 and 11) system are at the peak of physiological transformation and bodily development. That physical and teacher about that of an adult, and they must creating authority and parents do not know how to handle the situation. Prof. Bhowa recommended that all students of Class XI must undergo an monthly mental health check-up, which would not only help identify aggression, hostility, anger and anxiety, but would also help authorities to perform better. It will help in a better personality growth of each child. Prof. Bhowa pointed out that schools give out only a moralised character certificate to students at the time of leaving school after the 10th grade, which should be converted into a personality assessment certificate and the assessment of character should only be a part thereof.

Prof. M.A. Khader, Head, Curriculum Group, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi noted that ragging is a behavioural problem

occurring in higher education institutions, particularly in institutions of professional education. It is at the time that the act of ragging is largely rooted in institutional context, dominated by aggression with a touch of sadism. Incidentally, according to Prof. Khader, two forms of behaviour took place in a school, which provided an assurance. When the victim declines to identify the offender due to perception of threat or anticipated future consequences. In educational parlance, ragging is a group action and the consequences are multiple and the losses involved are complex. In fact, the issues stemming from ragging are essentially linked to discipline in the higher education system. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), which governs the actual norms of education demands clear and strict no ragging but speaks of discipline from the perspective of participatory management. Forms of discipline such as corporal punishment, verbal and non-verbalisation etc. continue to feature in our educational system. Teachers and even senior students of the immediate and long-term attainment effects of such practices still believe that such punishment is important. As called for, making systems of participatory management of student behaviour involving students and teachers within such conditions and setting codes for self-governance. Advisory programmes focusing on the ill effects of ragging involving important personalities/schools. Agrees to such complex issue, according to him, he considered along with measures such as the provision of guidance and counselling services within such institutions, creating a focus for healthy interaction between 'teachers' and students (e.g. 'teachers' help and 'building' 'teacher' day within a month of the commencement of the session). Prof. Khader also drew attention to the observation that very often, such activities were admitted to a course of study in a multidisciplinary manner, partly even pulled by the notion that the organisationality of their work's context went with the activities in the college setting; believing that in reality it was a collective responsibility with participation being integral to it. He suggested a subtle realisation already, active involvement of professional education which teachers could be ensured. The issue of the opinion that a line against ragging could be traced, however it was difficult to support evidence or police the student community and any such line ought to feature in the ground reality.

action, Change and Enhancement) made an extensive presentation. Since the year, MAFU has been working on an extensive 6-month campaign to end ragging. The campaign has largely been conducted over the internet but also consisted of on-ground interaction with students to sensitize across the country. According to the SUPCT, Supreme Court's order also envisioned institutions to promote an "atmosphere of discipline by sending a clear message that no act of ragging shall be tolerated and any act of ragging shall not go unnoticed and unpunished". Thus, these words of the Supreme Court of India seem to imply a zero-tolerance approach but students and college administrations also are ready like 'wild ragging' and have found alternative words such as 'interactive' and 'socialization' to justify the continuance of the practice. MAFU suggested that a law against ragging created by Parliament and made uniformly applicable to all and every educational institution of the country could go a long way. The Society also suggested the need for constituting one or more cell/ cells and ragging cells at the central level. This may take the form of an independent authority or may be part of such institutions such as the UGC/ARTE/ other affiliating authorities. IITD Member to the National Human Rights Commission. One function of any such anti ragging cell would be to act as a 'Helpline'. Complaints against ragging should be received by such a cell from across the country (typed or email). It was pointed out to the Committee by SUPCT that the Department of Medical Education in Andhra Pradesh had successfully tried a self-declared, where ragging within its reach, complaint. If a victim is particularly harassed, the cell could quickly arrange for counselling the victim. Such a cell would, however, have to be small but to the victim's desire be accessible at the the victim's time and not the risk of intervention time for campus community. However, if the complaint explicitly demands an action to a particular ragging incident, like an FIR, takes legal action, etc., the would obviously not act be possible. In respect of anonymous complaints, an inquiry regarding particular victim may not be late as such a complaint could be taken or initiated by concerned complaint institution, such a cell should enforce independent mechanisms as to the prevention of ragging in that institution. It may therefore recommend action against such institutions to the UGC/ARTE/other affiliating bodies. According to MAFU, the proposed bill could put in place a monitoring mechanism to ensure compliance with the Supreme Court's guidelines and the relevant applicable laws. Each educational institution should present to the National Commission and Administration Council (NAC) and the National Board of Accreditation (NBA), at the same time too, an annual report about the compliance about the status of ragging in their institutions, including

the number and nature of tagging activities involved, and how they were handled and solved. Bodies like the NAC of the University Grants Commission and the UBA of the All India Council of Technical Education should take necessary measures of tagging to educational institutions before sending ratings.

Mr. Rajesh Nalla, President, Delhi University Students Union, felt that tagging was a perceived wrong. It symbolized Human Rights abuse, which has become resembling of a tradition and a self-perpetuating vicious cycle. She also felt that more and more welfare methods were required to help the victims of tagging. Anti-tagging squads shall play proactive role to curb incidents of tagging. Interaction sessions with teachers and students are likely to attract less cases.

Prof. Rajaraj Gopalakrishnan, Director, IIT, Kanpur and Member of the Committee was of the opinion that tagging cannot be prevented without the proactive involvement of the faculty. He advised that an 'anti-tagging' advertising campaign may be launched. A tag 'banter' 'dialogue' may be set up for providing constant support to the victims of tagging.

The meeting proceeded to nominate two additional Members as directed by the Executive Member. After discussion the names of Prof. Chandan Kumarreddy, Vice-Chancellor, IIIT Women's University, Mumbai and Prof. Rajith, former Vice-Chancellor, Madras University were agreed upon and it was decided to seek their consent and also to invite them along with the other Members for the meeting of the Committee scheduled for Thursday for the North East. Other names and more were also discussed. It was also decided to prepare a web-page for soliciting comments and suggestions as also to give wider publicity to the same. It was also decided to refer to Bhatt and to petition the rules of the Committee as per its approved programme or that the Committee could interact with a web-conference it takes hold-on.

2. Voted (Governing)

Present : All Members except Prof. Chandra who was given leave of absence owing to other prior commitments.

After Having remarks by the Chairperson and interventions by the Members Concerned for successful participation were invited to offer suggestions.

Prof. Gowerwall, Dean, College of Vet. Sci., Ontario Agricultural University, Guelph: – I read some the details of the study. As I found that currently the procedure is just, taking answers that students give of tagging for the last 10 years. Idealist should be not not informing that there is a list on tagging that students submit. Some students, students want. Consider the possibility of interaction between students and new ones. This is a study of completed not present tagging – students must feel responsible for preventing tagging. After a Tagline Committee includes teacher, speaks made. Moral guidelines. Teacher always assigned with answers and linked with the school. Academic regulations said – regulation of motivation for a substance of two students.

Elizabeth Stone – student – Ontario college. Institution of tagging declining due to competition. More institutions should not be treated as tagging. Every matter has a chance of interaction. There is an anti-tagging committee in the College. There should be no effort in the state government to look into problems of tagging and one designated to each institution. Students are more than be properly for answers in College College.

Stanley Rukin – Bishop-Davis College – Secretary. There is no answer tagging. Only still having in the college; answer show off their activities that should be collaboration.

Mr. Mahananda Rukin – Asia Vidyapeeth College – Hargal Dal College where answer used to ask interviewing questions 4 or 5 years ago. This went on for two years. He was assured that he did not right or wrong classes. This did not have a case or trial test, this was just the tradition there of having tagging.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad – said I believe that there is no tagging.

Dr. Gnanapri – one reason is that there are very few students that study there is no tagging. We should allow some degree of the self interaction with answers.

James Ali – Technical Teacher – Two years ago was admitted to the board. Had some opportunities. Had thought about. My answer, they use. I allowed to say with answer. We must interact with the answer. It depends on each person how that reflects tagging done.

Arifur Chowdhury: KUO Commerce College: There have been no cases of ragging. We have a single ragging in the presence of teachers, when questions are asked. Ragging is very disappointing, usually very bad. There are other ways than ragging to get to know your seniors. Commonwealth college.

Dr. BK Palak: Ic hotel member for 4 years, Banahall Commerce College. Overall changes in ragging over the years. It is a social problem. KUO college has no event. Ragging takes place in midnight. Here you don't. Superintendence can not be a watch dog. At one time ragging was fun, now selection and use of force. It should be taken from the point of view of parents - students and administration. Parents of students who have just to ragging must be held of their responsibility. Student representatives in hostel must be given the responsibility. Ragging is very painful. Ragging have led to forest student to burn over the road. Interaction between senior and junior should be helpful but taking money from junior, stolen, other things, from women, payment for money, avoid abuse. All teachers and others must be made aware of the law, strictly having a law over our work. Change in the mental attitude among all three pillars of higher education is critical.

Dr. Shaker: Vice Principal - Banahall Commerce College: Education is the state and in this district level there should be an officer in charge for ragging related matters. My son teacher was physically tortured. We are not aware of the ragging prevention law of the state. If the teachers are severely beating students. Most schools across district level have awareness against ragging at the school level.

Dr. AJ Talukder: New Vidyapath College, Principal: On student of Centre College, a teacher and was also superintendence of hostel in the APC. Have been ragged as a teacher and have ended ragging as a teacher. Ragging is imposed on poor rural students by the urban students who think they are smart. No one has a right to imposed their will on others. Would have caused to students is more dangerous than physical harm. We have formal monitoring cell - identity and work in the 'buddy' team. Throwing out an student is the last resort and against a culture on the part of the administration.

Dr. Dhruv Vaidya: St. Xavier College: principals have been teacher for 30 years in the same college. Most of our students I thought were serious and good, but after joining as principal I have discovered that a good percentage of our

students and students in other villages of Ghazni as well are skilled in drugs. It is a necessary remedy of a job directly related to problems. Some religious seminars are used in ragging in some areas. I cannot report all the students who commit problems. Some punishment and authorities are lacking. There should be regular psychological counselling in each college not only in regard to ragging but a number of other social psychological problems. There should be a provision for counselling with UN or governments should provide for them.

Mr. Enkhsaihan Khamar: Father of a student of the BC Institute of HTJ Jullandhar, and two parents of some students who were expelled from the said HTJ One of the parents is a teacher of the HTJ Ghazni. Institutions responsible for the behaviour of students further statement given by these parents, he called ragging which is yet to be proved. HTJ Jullandhar, says. This is an important case study for the committee, as students were not killed but, including a girl student. HTJ Jullandhar, says. But now had stopped up with authorities. You then come well, that was not used. The victim she will be put up in the Committee. This case was selected for the media, said that there are students were abducting. Whereas they had been arrested from their rooms. However students should not be implicated – that is the counterpoint in ragging incidents. The case is before Supreme Court. HTJ parent policy educational system should apply limited to those students who are charged. Fair trial committee and more. Students should not be put along with criminals in jail, this would protect such students who had been innocent students. What about the issue of authorities, what about the accountability of workers. The child who had died plus need to tell his parents (that Hargreave's parents) about ragging – would it their responsibility also.

Dr. Ashraf Khalid: The Principal of Hazratganj GMC College in meeting the nature of today's meeting should be held at the level of different colleges. Introductory points related to ragging – I was a teacher at Lodi College and was also master and director. Preliminary self introduction reports should not be taken action. Some students are nervous. It is good to have some guidelines. Drug addiction is becoming rampant – drug awareness programmes have proved to be useful in my institution. Therefore what is suggested is to create some more security elements.

BC Ray: Deputy Secretary, DDC, Bids of the DDC – Study are being provided by organising seminars and conferences – Principals should take advantage of the

schools. Have had personal experience of being subjected to ragging – those of senior in senior. Suggestion would be that institutions should as early as possible appoint open stage programmes for bringing together seniors and juniors. There is no point in blaming students or their parents – it is necessary to look at the background – school level.

Shalibarte Ayoti Das: Ayaz Engineering Institute, Jalandhar (Haryana) earlier is Durgam Chhaya where had a liberal experience of ragging. Administrative heads should own the responsibility and should keep things under control because ragging is totally deplorable. Even at the time of admission, students and seniors come and collect money from on the day of admission. Students are taken round the campus and taken up. Sometimes students have to leave school and administrative authorities are lax. Once the Principal takes a hard interest.

Prof. Shalibarte is from a system of ragging.

Dr PK. Ganesan: Government Technical Education – this year for Principal of Anna Engineering College has mentioned students for ragging. Nobody should be denied the opportunity to study with an understanding that they behave well.

Indrani Singh: Gurukul College, Bangalore, College Debating Society. Introduction is healthy and should be encouraged. But harmful ragging is used to harass and exclude the college campus. Fresh students enter. Make seniors' house on the first year. Ragging should not be banned only harmful ragging should be banned. One would feel bad if one is not ragged, before should be taken against ragging. Student Union can play an important role in ragging control.

Prashant Mehta: Students General Assembly, College of Eng. Sci. Ragging is a disease among the students community which is passed on from seniors to juniors and so on. There should be administrative activities to keep students engaged. There is no ragging in our college. The Union is very strict. The first general meeting is an assembly to select the parents to be constitutional officers. Union must take the initiative.

Dr. Gaurav Ranjan: IIT Kanpur, IIT Kanpur. It is harder to solve individual problems but ragging is a disturbing phenomenon. While it has not taken a

and has kept in the III A, but it is there. Some form of discussion is also important. A strong law on a referendum could be replaced so that the society takes care of. Rugging is thought of as bad, but the sentiment must be emphasized.

Chairperson's closing remarks.

Committee met at Gamalhat Airport and discussed the draft national report.

Meeting of the Committee on the 14th February, week : Elmagd, Hotel Lake View, Aswan

Present : Sheri Baghawan, Chairperson; Prof. Ibrahim, Dr. Anwar Agwoud, Dr. Rajmala Prasad, Prof. (Honorary Krishna Murthy), Saadi Kumar (Member Observer).

On behalf of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, a presentation was made by the Higher Education Department, which mentioned that there was a policy of zero tolerance towards rugging in the state. Several steps have been taken by the Government to ban rugging:

From the stage of advertisement itself steps are taken and wide publicity is given, application from to institutions has a printed undertaking that the institution is aware of the law on rugging and is aware of the punishment, a similar undertaking is taken from the parents, a Provincial Committee includes students, faculty members and a few senior teachers, responsibility is fixed on hostel and institution authorities, severely punished are posted at isolation places.

Mr. Hosain Higher Commissioner, Government of India, New Delhi, has taken up the problem of rugging as a Human Rights violation.

Mr. Gajp Singh - Principal Secretary - Madhya Pradesh - 100 institutions of professional education, in the last 4 1/2 years about half a dozen of students and the number of incidents have been given, responsibility have been awarded to. There is no case law on the matter, rather than such than existing legislation, it

may be better that a Declaration is made for authors application.

Prof. P.B.Sharma, VC, Rajiv Gandhi National University – why is there no ragging in foreign countries, even whereas in our students come. Discipline has to be maintained from within for motivation, a very vibrant management, students have a very important role. The dimension of the problem is very different from the past – the campuses are becoming very small, day-whole more, rightmost of students has declined, most serious cause of has are emerging from private hostel, all campus ragging is a very serious problem, sexual and parental pressure is there these days, apart from the institutional pressure, lot of illegitimate pressure institutions, and create ambivalence and motivation to control it. How the Supreme Court's action already start, pressure in Delhi College of Engineering, was due to the girl, violence and parental commitment, some is action and prompt action was taken, set up Dilly Lines for quick response at the university level, now the HODs to create a line of action and management. Ragging have been set off by Courts in the past and students have returned after discipline. Suppression of private hostel, violence of private hostel are reduced and very often have nothing to do with the institution. Ragging in hostel, Delhi University special, students are not reluctant.

Prof. Vaidya, VC Karnataka University, Dharwad – general intervention is given to students, guidance action has to be taken immediately, ITI Teelal experience – students were pressuring students, disturbing them, student for a semester, resolution, teachers did not agree to suggestion to monitor in the degree certificate about the ragging incidents involving a student who says it is extremely difficult to control ragging in private hostel, but we acknowledge that wherever there is going wrong, some differences are bound to be there between a free world where there where human right' relation takes place.

Chairperson should the issue whether it was order to control where discipline take place, school where police can take action. VC Technical University mentioned that police regularly may help and the intervention of human should be faster in the police and the institution.

Prof. Nanda some students should be allowed to control ragging

Students as institution, in Delhi about students of different background, and sometimes getting too busy take more from multi background how to curb ragging.

A. Sharma : Secretary, Medical Education : Ragging does take place, but consistent measures gets introduced and ragging is rampant in every category, withdrawal of complaints, lack of evidence, never consistent on both sides, intention to report to the police authorities – there are incidents of those and other authorities complaining to the police but students have withdrawn complaints, police authorities are not too willing to all for above reasons.

Rajay Kumar: Withdrawal online, Home Department: students ragged at places of residence, students even being called to places of residence of teachers and those places were not watched, only medical places should be allowed to let students come outside the campus unless IP. Need uniform ragging and gender the punishment, Student had a King Line.

Prof SK. Mahantaram, Bapat Agriculture College, Belgaon: Only half a dozen days' cases have been reported, all previously measures are in place but the problem is more similar the campus; whatever cases come to the notice of the authorities the affected students themselves do not report or confirm the incidents, some strengthening of infrastructure should also help so that if such residential facility is made available – separate hostels for females.

Prof Sharma, Bapat Principal of Lalajay Bapat College : something people through the media, through film or other means must be adopted, frame dialogues, rallies and launched at the beginning of the session should be conducted on the lines of the joint police campaigns. Ragging be defined very explicitly – whether what takes place outside should also be considered as ragging and the authorities to hold it back – in the morning too something should be done – there should be a regular vigilance of the students approaching the heads of institutions to take action in case of ragging. Put up all details of students on the website so that if there is an incident of ragging even police would know something about the students who are involved.

Prof. Mahantaram, Bapat, Gandhi Medical College, Bapat : the ragged (among the raggers) a parallel to be set clearly (and where teachers or law enforcement officers in law. Ragging be termed as ragging if means of other persons not necessarily those who are teachers). Have tried out something whereby want Police for Teachers, get regulars etc. and also punishment, some regulatory provisions should be made for students etc. and also for strengthening

condition. A number of areas have been taken and also more can be done for the up-
holders (see by the Board)

Dr Sajay Thampi, Registrar, Sachidanath University: Steps required to promote
ragging within institutions – one way is to identify the responsible (institutional)
raggers and getting rid from campus of the raggers. The college Student leaders
give their leading to raggers and their followers say justice. Student leaders
create pressure effect in order to get rid of ragging and pressure to
make them their raggers – “raggers” fall for this trial.

Registrar, Siddhant University: All private places of raggers outside the
campus must be registered and report to the police and government.

Deepa Paulsen, Member, National Board, Kasis Raja Women's College,
Coimbatore: there are anti-ragging committees both at the hostel and in colleges.
we also should be a specialized judge and there are specialized teachers and
senior group teachers (all these) there would be help.

Dr Nitya Singh, Dean, Students Welfare, Indian University, Karpuram and
Mattam: are specialized functions for and therefore making whatever teachers or
raggers is not good.

Dr HK Khanna, In charge Director IIT, MCT, Bhopal: there is a responsibility
of students in the hostels; organize orientation programme for new work.
this seems as a facilitator for progression of the life and the campus is made to
build their conditions. the rigorous members of teachers etc. is given.
“Teachers” have a separate hostel, staff and ward staff is short and two faculty
members are present with the “teachers” during lunch hours at the hostel and
two members are present in the morning at the hostel. STD facility and essential
items are supplied in the hostel. staff has about two to three members. the effect is
to build confidence and ragging activities and general host which includes
all the drugs, medicines and doctors visit. The hostel board gives an opportunity
to the raggers – ask for marks, register from hostel, from class and
maintain in extreme case. Parents are regularly called for meeting with the
faculty, maintaining records. When there are instances of ragging of the students
and there is no evidence and it is difficult to get. Sometimes committee formed to
be students of the teachers and rag. Teachers. Ragging is more or less dominant.

Dr Shashi Singh, Chairman, Prarthana University, Dandi, Dandi at Dandi

Dr. Technology: sometimes ragging takes place in hostel also, have assigned faculty for the different hostels in the city. Encourage people to report on ragging. There is a system of hot back from parents also which is regular.

Prof. Nishikant Shrivastava: anti-ragging is prevalent. The organisation is between faculties and the city students but not on the basis of caste or region.

Mr. Manoj Kojastur, East Bengal College, Calcutta: police support is difficult to get they normally treat that the matter should be handled by the principal or teacher.

Dr. Ajay Mishra, Principal, Oriental Institute of Science & Technology: it is difficult to prove the case of ragging as victims themselves do not prove it, there may be witnesses from influential persons but still no ragging. Ragging have prevent groups, which sometimes may try to stop the path of new students.

Dr. M. Balaji, Principal, Sage University: half of the incidents never get reported, no zero-tolerance policy would be sufficient unless all cases are reported. Without police support nothing is possible. They must accept us. Not agreeable to the suggestion that there should be separate cells; students are harassed by students and they alone can stop ragging. The anti-ragging committee need to be revised regularly at least during the last month, first day in October when ragging prevails.

Dr. Anandhi Singh, Prof. of Pharmacology, Panchajanya Medical College, Pondicherry: though have strict no hostel, but this helps in building confidence for the process, there have been cases of physical abuse also.

Dr. Manoj Kumar, Registrar, Anna University: The committees of MCI Universities do not monitor anti-ragging provisions. There are political pressures.

Kamlesh Kharsabhai, Deans, Western Institute, Jalgaon: There are political pressures by outsiders as well and political groups of students involved in ragging + raggers are protected against action by authorities. Students are called to common halls, under banners and other placards and ragged on the basis of the

campus is limited.

Chairperson: Is it true that there is a bias against rural students?

Ramesh Bhambhaniya (a former IIT Bombay faculty):

Col. Dinkar, VNS Institute: but it is true for professional institutions. Very good students are admitted to professional courses and they are not able to study or grasp as they while away their time and become wasteful and are badly situated to pass examinations. If, however, remedial action could be - introductory get together, social interaction between students and parents, strongest possible action, teachers have to be committed, quality of the faculty is not up to the mark and therefore the pre-occupation of relationship is declining.

Chairperson: Who's failure has it been?

Col. Dinkar: the students are at fault even at parents and teachers and everyone else is equally responsible.

Dr. Madhendra Sharma, IITK, Visvesvaraya University, Durgam: In IIT ragging was rampant; the problem has come about. Universities and institutions in Madhya Pradesh should also have parental power and look towards and parents like to some Central Universities and institutions. Innovative ways have been taken to run universities - welcome path by the unions, the idea is someone justice should be held at the highest in that ragging, some don't joining. Some have been divided to 4 GK, PG and Research categories. Campus is getting different and crowded.

Dr. Agrawal, IITM, Varanasi Institute of Technology, Banpur: There is no issue like ragging in our college. Every teacher leaves the classroom only after the session teacher conducts class for the next lecture. Institute has also stopped the running of lunch, breakfast etc. and all 'Students' live on the same floor as the management activities. Harassment has been identified and have been made responsible for the prevention of ragging. 'The union' and 'The parent' rag committee at the institute in the college - particularly in regard to students from the lower region. Ragging is ragging - e.g. a 2nd year student rag a 2nd year student is a better rag a teacher. Purpose of ragging - power & other reasons, every institute has to run ragging culture. *Devipada Singh College* did

not have a practice of ragging off the year. It is a social problem. Ragging, currently, the media and society is ignorant.

Dr. Vinodra Singh, Warden, National Law University, Raipur: Institute has developed a concept of "mentoring" – the mentor is a fresher student, another is only little older than a fresher. Development Programme has been launched where seniors guide juniors. Ragging has to be minimised more is taking place similar to examples.

Dr. Kashi Ravi Kish, Ds. Angara, Jagan University: There should be a system of registration of private faculty so that society can be kept. The student administration is very cooperative and staff and this helps.

Prof. Prakash Vibhute, Warden Post Graduate College, Shree The problem are not the school without administration parents to those who are quite responsible for maintaining discipline.

Prof. Pooja, Warden, Gurukul Medical College, Dandi: Sports activities of SCC and sports and games should be increased.

Dr. Of Yadav, Warden, Govt. Institute Dandi PG College, Raichur: Total school have different set of problems. Those who have been ragged are more likely to rag the next batch of students. Political interference is rampant, JLN and local politicians get involved when asking to take against the college. Open campus or small place, these types of issues are there for students and where outsiders find it easier to enter or go not even at night. There should be security and boundary walls in hotels. Former student camp of hotels, need to be rigorous and also there from drive to them. There should be separate arrangements for the "freshers" and the others. Students going up against the master and principal taking action in the regions.

Ms. Jagadeesh Bhatia Student: I visited from CRR & U. Was very surprised of the entrance exam in the Board about lot of the prospect of being ragged in the college – the teachers has a very good system in place – there are different through the students and teachers.

Sukali Sharma, 4th year IT, Also from IIT, Raipur: The Institute provides hostel for the "freshers", there is no ragging. There are separate blocks for the

justice and the nation.

Rajesh Kumar, IIT, 2nd year student – If only we could eliminate the feeling that someone who has been ragged would not try to let ragging take place. It would be better in curbing the problem.

Shubh Mishra, student IIT, ragging is created by by those who have been ragged before. The first year are like and water make. In the last year students have no contact with juniors for the first three or four months. Ragging is outside the institutions at bus stops, and other places and it could be anywhere. The seniors come to the bus stop and give directions to pay road – at places which could be anywhere. Due to this body language seniors can make out who the juniors are.

Shikhi was an assistant of teachers and faculty authorities should be given

Suganya, asking for introduction is not ragging. The introduction should take place after a month or so. Introduction in the presence of the faculty if held there or that first continuously would be very helpful. Ragging should be brought about in the senior system. The responsibility has to be changed at the schooling stage itself.

Navneet Sharma, IIT representative – not a student: ragging is a serious trouble, no solutions should be created, controlling students is very important. Teachers and those who are well aware of the situation has to not pay any attention there should be study innovation, student organizations should also launch campaigns in this respect. It has often been seen that the students developed during ragging have long lasting memories. It is only students who are bullied by management who indulge in ragging. There should be anti-ragging committees in every district or even lower levels of administration.

Shardul Mishra, IIT representative – not a student: there three sort of players – the ones who are ragged, the ones who rag and those responsible for taking anti-ragging measures. ragging grows in intensity due to a variety of reasons: mostly making of loss will not solve the problem, it would become one more game of hide-and-seek like the university act; the problem is that those who are in favour of ragging are powerful and there should be encouragement for those who oppose the removal of ragging. There is no committee for anti-ragging committees

are themselves guilty of it but involvement & sense of indifference as the effort has to be devoted towards them as well, involvement of ragging in faculty. Medical College were brought to the notice of the authorities and other authorities and now those who complained are being proceeded against - there is no safety or protection, lack of the system of placement of cases is because in the medical colleges. Each hostel is a mixed hostel, where all activities are represented, why not they have a hostel exclusively for the juniors for the first year at least, those suggestions have been made to the Dean in the last more than a year but no changes or modifications have taken place, undoubtedly there also fight the social will of ragging feel frustrated and give up, video evidence is available and have been made available to the authorities, but nothing has been done, there is one block which is reserved for those who belong to Varanasi because they get treated differentially at the Civil Hospital in Varanasi District, I hope will make available material evidence on rag'.

Lallesh Mishra: Varanasi Medical College, Hospital Management and authorities ignore the problem of ragging - It promotes ragging and encourages ragging - have been fighting the system in the various form including the human rights commission - this is not taken and the entire management and system becomes hostile - there should be an independent authority or someone not from the state to be left to the authorities who are bent on denying the existence of ragging, US - group ragging, 3rd parties are bent to be subordinated, PE - Personal Ragging: the performance have been reported but no action - all US - million dollar and 1 lakh dollar.

Piyush Rai: Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal: do

Shiba Mishra: Government Hospital: there is ragging in our hospitals, in the matter of general admission, teachers have to explain the difference between interaction and ragging, so that mild introductions are not confused and complained against, there should be system which should make it a free playing field the entire domain.

Pooja Mishra: Government Women's Polytechnic: if the administration of the institution is strict there there would be no ragging.

Lallesh Mishra: Injury result of ragging - nullifying the efforts of parents - due ragging by the authorities.

Hemendra Vishwakarma: At Rasthokim, we have ragging, women need to make protest stand near the door in morning time; committee need to be ragged by the student to beat up as rag justice is Rasthokim not Ragging.

Nagesh Khari: At Pabna College, Bangladesh, Members of the anti-ragging Committee are themselves involved in ragging of lower. The main aim is to scare them and dominate the justice, action should be immediate.

Rafiq Khatun: At Dhaka College, Bangladesh, the first day in college is where anti-women are present even teachers are not present, the women report the justice to report them, some other women have other women who are not about justice report to the justice, this results in the victim humiliating the justice and ragging justice also sometimes are responsible what the justice try to lead the victim and are not follow justice in their behavior. We should not blame the women alone, they help the justice in humiliating the justice with the institution and can be good public in the justice and are helpful to them.

Sugandh: No rule can be framed which could be followed by the justice, good report have complaints against women by women.

Lekshmi Shukla: There should be some good alternative given to institutions so that an objective view is taken. Their punishment should be reduced so that the cost to girls individual quality is not so the justice ragged. The justice is derived from the system which is their reward. The first teachers and the system are hard to give.

Shruti Shukla: Majority of the membership of the anti-ragging committee should be of justice, police and outsiders, not in NGOs rather than students so that the system cannot be broken.

Vidushi Datta Sharma: All India General Secretary, AITP, have visited to the agricultural College before. The environment in hostel should be improved, the personality of the women and the problem determines the effectiveness of efforts. Some alternative solve social problems that can be generally useful. There need to be very strong methods of education between women and justice but the Rasthokim are because there are no women for justice and students, possibly for some reason activities, business are as important as the women, a good

teacher who care for the students and also their attempts to tag, write good or bad into someone's notebook, it is the student's responsibility which is on the teachers, which otherwise get overstated or might enter the subject without results. Institutional authorities understand the role of student political organisations and give the responsibility over to them.

Leishabek Mulla, President of Union that the year. Institutional bodies noted our initial demonstration - e.g. asking the 2nd year students to wear uniform as punishment.

Regeesh, Faculty 3/4 of the students are complacent taggers - there can be more targeted.

ABP, Workers begin to take interest in the studies of students. Workers should be a separate union. ABP also suggests this.

Meeting of the Committee at Hospital - GOVT Women's University - 1st February 2007.

Chairperson welcomed the participants. Dr. Shashi would not attend due to prior commitment.

Levy - questions - why haven't there verbal demonstrations how many had it is really a problem. We would benefit. It is obvious, personal experience gained from the meetings in the past.

Dr. Padmal, Prof. of Education, Shree University, Thiruv. (Chd) was (Khamul, ELG Gov. College, Erum. Road, 3 years ago a girl had received only because of the Mobile phone or may have been illiterate - had to remove the MSB, since at security had to be handled, media reports of earlier incidents had added to the fear, authorities should take the lead in removing the fear and ensuring the students although tagging has been banned in ELG and there have been no incidents. It is suggested that the union take it out on the posters on playgrounds.

Dr. Mathan Asahi, Professor of Surgery, senior student hostel, L.A. Moya TMA Medical College, Hospital, still tagging during the student days, psychological shock, took the help of an M.A. to put in a word regarding that, for

a year did not mix with western aggression, a fellow student who had joined the IT House also was badly ragged had to quit after a couple of days. The lessons have to be stressed – non-Indian, non-western English speaking, caste, class etc. If we can assume that such incidents are isolated – the Medical College has set up Maharashtra representatives which provides food (serving by students), counselling in the last three to four years. There has been no ragging, Indians are being with dignity. Levels of aggression have to be kept proportionate, more interaction should take place in the university and in the institutions so that the problem is kept in check. Cases, instances of ragging in the form of physical abuse – causing harm to higher than in historic, caste-religious activities in India could keep students busy. Students from outside states are aggressive.

Ramprasad Bhatnagar, Student, Jawahar Education Society's, LIT Medical College, the recent incidents of ragging take place due to discrimination and affiliation.

Pooja Rathore, student, LITWC, 2nd year hostel is a good hostel, was initially meant to even enter the hostel, women have been victim and there is a hostile atmosphere, even for the boys there is no problem, there is some mild teasing.

Abhishek Chakrabarti, 2nd Year, TX Medical College, Mumbai: there was little ragging everywhere, a little bit of ragging is necessary for everyone used to city life. The beginning when ragging was after its months got very friendly with the seniors, used to call as brother, but and he would be not ragging but only a way of interaction, ragging helps in developing a well balanced relationship.

Kanpreet Raju, IIT College Durgam, proud to say there is no ragging both in campus and off campus, students are involved in the anti-ragging squads, there is counselling from a day to some distance, panel squads like ragging squads, there are squads to experience the anti-ragging squads so that the latter do not misuse their position, their measures break the confidence of the students and parents and students, planning to set up a help line for anti-ragging for the first time would be of the academic session.

Shakun Wisinganekar, student, Government Medical College, Mumbai: there is a thin line between ragging and interaction, have been a victim of harassment but concluded so that there is no ragging it is very mild – asking for name, starting a joke, not having anti-ragging squads, anti-ragging squads also rag.

Rakesh Kumar, IIT Patna: There used to be no such but now this has become very common. There are student students, faculty teaching faculty at night to younger students. "Students" are not allowed out after 10 PM. There is no let parents, a welcome thing. There is no discipline when a committee should take immediate action, possibly none should be in place, not possible. I tell parents that has been given to parents; the purpose should be not to reduce interaction but to reduce ragging. ragging does not help in building parents interaction.

Dr Ashok Chakravartia, Pune University: committees are in place, but in Pune serious incidents have taken place. the anti ragging Act of Maharashtra is effective administration has to be effective, teachers should involve themselves more, potentially dangerous situation can be averted, discipline, King does not contribute to discipline, a Bill has already in before.

Dr. Pooja Patel, IITB, Psychology, Mumbai University: Workers of this Board, particularly have been able to take in students policy in controlling ragging, actually get together, students are willing to come and share problems, sometimes students have problems of settling down and settling, mentorship is an additional responsibility given to teachers, students should develop a more open communication channel with students.

Dibyajyoti Das, Pune University: students from it should be a proper lecture in the 1st and 2nd class is asked to find students are exposed to the light and duties and responsibility of students as that from is commitment of students both in prevent against ragging and also to ensure that against ragging others.

Chitra Dasal, IITB student, IITD WU: There is no ragging in the hostel, moving to the democratic system, there is a "teachers" get together from day one, workshops and seminars help, suggested joining but when all have joined the interaction would be for teachers' get together.

Abhi Prasad, IIT, Kharagpur, IISITWU: There is no ragging, against those who cannot speak in English.

Dr. Nitin, Mumbai, Mumbai University, Gujarat State Board, IIT Tech., Shri Jagdish University, Bhopal: Separate board/Block for "Students" avoid communication for all students for interaction, including teachers (committee of donors, principal).

members of growing body. Finally, with the formal regulation, there is increasing recognition across sectors to extend office and workplace study sessions that is student benefit.

Professor Bhaskar: Institution that have the Management Studies day schedule student, even before reaching the management had a facility to introduce students to the system or the institution as interactive system, mostly system is in place.

Yashini Arundale: College of Social Work, student: Raging badly support with students in a week - there is a pressure to sign up there is a pressure to get support, acceptability among students only if you get support, raging badly gets reported, management have several interests, the poor students coming from rural areas badly have substance.

Dr. Suresh Padmal: Another: raging is a trigger based down from generation through tradition, have personally caught students who were raging, even though it is mild it is raging if it causes trauma there is a revenge theme as well. If one has been ragged in the past, students have come and complained about vulgar comments being asked, "making pointers bad". The main reason why even grandparents in the face of social respect by the system and denial of help by the system in future, have innovative resistance in the presence of teachers, leaders make the system do their work, journals completed by parents on behalf of students.

Kishor: Plurinational issues from Karnataka, College: there has to be some connection between students and parents - add the term of interaction to the concept of raging, institution generated interaction session is mild raging.

Suresh Akshay: TN Mahatma College: If your student, was ragged but very mild, even then feel now when look back, it was how serious are we not helped, those who were not ragged that it difficult to interact with students.

Manish: Carol: from Anna University, WB: There is raging in every institution, it may go by various names, but there is raging, if the purpose of generation in the outgrowth of education from why should students rag, parents can file a law for sending their children to higher educational institutions, there is discrimination against the rich and poor students, there should be a campaign.

to welfare students and communities; the definition of ragging is the harassment /et is such and needs to be reduced, action against those responsible for ragging is at their end; due to political interference anti-ragging measures and steps should be published immediately in the presence of the social conditions are being affected is for everyone, the society social values are being and absolutely, limits should be strict and no action should be taken; there should be restrictions for ragging, social and economic justice and compensation for those ragged and who suffer due to ragging;

Amal Rayvar: President, B.S.'s Hostel, GB Medical College, Mumbai: students of hostel for the last four years, Teachers have a separate hostel, parents are allowed to stay for a couple of days with the students – but restricted, women are not allowed to enter "hostels" hostel;

Karna Kharat: State Secretary, students' Council, RDT Chavvaner suggested giving time to that action are not carried on the way but day that the person's first day;

Mrs. Vaidyashank: Vice-Chancellor, MA. Bhamini's Poon University has no ragging it is only in the professional courses, why use the term "ragging" why not just call it "interactions" - there should be a central law and not a state law;

Parasuramdas Haidar: State Secretary, APT, Welcomes the debate initiated by the Supreme Court, Secy. State of Jharkhand Government Medical College was ragged in 1999, this was closed at 2.11.14, he did not go to the Dept of Welfare but to the APT; the state law is a unique piece of legislation, implementation is weak, sorry - when there was an incident in the ILS Law College, there is no security arrangement, there is some degree of severe ragging, student help parents that is why intervention is required; further suggestions have been given to the committee by the APT - involving senior students, appoint one teacher be every 10 students in hostels/gurukul so that problems can be shared, there should be disciplinary committees, student schemes should be encouraged in the extra-curricular and co-curricular activities; if the student complains, the state law does not provide the action against the institutions, in the event of ragging, action should be immediate;

1) at the end of the meeting, it was felt by the majority that ragging must be eradicated; there should be a central law, heads of institutions should be held responsible and that at the same time empowered to take stringent action against

The subject: There should be constitution

Mrs Jyoti, In charge, Lakshmi Karam, Pimpri, Maharashtra: No ragging because there is no professional service, scarcity of hostel capacity, there is a lot of poverty around the place, there is no help to solve problems but there are not much to remove things. Host-based policy of ragging should can be adopted sometime in future.

Mr. Vinodh, Phonsajog, Mumbai, Maharashtra University: There is no severe ragging, only some mild harassment, students are encouraged to come to the university, and teachers frequently come at night.

Dr. Prashant, Arun, Mumbai, MHTU: police does not take immediate action against ragging.

Kandhari Datta, Agripur, North Maharashtra University: ragging is a right, serious and serious for my position, students should themselves be made responsible, the number of anti-ragging committee should be changed frequently.

The second round of the meeting was with faculty and administration of institutions.

Dr. Khuram, Jambhale, Jyoti College, Ahmednagar: The definition of ragging is the Maharashtra Act is to solve that some faculty of students could be treated and proceeded against as ragging. There should be given to the school discipline in campus - If all authorities are right, towards discipline in campus, ragging could also be prevented.

Dr. M.S. Welling, College affiliated to the Government of Mumbai: Representation of transparency by making important nothing would happen, when the message gets down to the students ragging can not be stopped. Social and psychological aspects must be addressed, students are more to be students to show is no ragging in institutions, students are kept involved in activities, a student's life is prepared and teachers should be giving information to parents and a different value system is instilled in students. In case of the 'Saf' was initiated by Dr. Welling. The legal and police actions should be given priority as much as possible but the efforts should be in making students and faculty all together.

Dr. Venkatesh Kulkarni, Principal, IIT's college of Engineering, Ballari: Department has been that in Karnataka, north Indian students ragged their other north Indian students, this happens in Maharashtra, the form of ragging is not with them it is an imposed tradition on the ragging on the two sides - has taught in Karnataka is engineering colleges.

Dr. Ashok Pawar, Director of Indian Welfare, IIT Calcutta, Kolkata: Ragging is more in professional courses. The part of 1996 should be made permanent by the UGC so that random activities are prevented in order to help students to escape.

Dr. Yashu, Director of Medical College, Maharashtra: Students are just been in education institutions are based in all colleges or sometimes sometimes as per the state law on prevention of ragging. It is coming between some students and some students has been stopped and this has been proved to be very useful, the incidents are very few and have come there, needs of counseling has been total out in all medical colleges, the state government conducts regular visits to colleges to see whether institutions are established.

Section Ragged Agreement: have been studying the problem of ragging, most of the reasons for the problem of ragging continuing is that students who rag are children of powerful people and feel that they can get away, there is educational quality, institutions do not really acknowledge that ragging has other place, ragging takes place now in two ways, between student (A) student, A+B didn't have planned to put up a web site (Ragging Online) against Ragging or RAGG - it is hoped that people who are concerned or affected would contribute to the web page. Section committee would be referred to a group consisting of retired and themselves and other senior persons, one of main aim is very much in highlighting the concern and further against ragging.

Section Kulkarni, Principal, IIT, Bangal University: a six year old college, now ragging institution from the very first day of its establishment, around 1975 the school system was taken against ragging and the institution has shaped up there is a separate block for the "Students and Faculty" has been assigned with them and "Students" interaction with parents through get together.

Dr. Ajay Deshmukh, Principal, IIT College, Kharagpur, Western District,

national University). Ragging is the evil practice which is real and exists, who should (especially those in with responsibility) ragging when the campus comes in in all major holders to keep such issues under check, ragging is there everywhere although it may be less or more in intensity, power given to the heads of institutions should be increased by time, there are sufficient powers in the statutes of Maharashtra.

Prakash Gopalan: Dean of Students Welfare, IIT Powai. IIT has a monitoring programme, who include not only its academic areas but its many other matters as discipline, play grounds and so on. There are 40 or 50 monitors spread across 22 branches of IIT Powai, they are responsible for 45 "Students' units, there is a senior coordinator who is a faculty member and the coordinator reports to the DPO. The system has been made responsible and as the monitoring faculty, share of the burden must be placed on students so that they realise that better students more effectively, a certificate is issued after a one-year term to the monitors and they get extra very economic (his practice has been to continue in the IIT by the last director and current faculty has been reported).

Dr Vikram Puri, Director, Vikram and Research, IIST, some types of incidents have been reported in the - one water based (water like public toilet), one violent and gay to violent, violence and gay scholar to faculty - in comparison Madras. Indeed there is a campaign through posters and other publicity material where every student knows that ragging is a crime. This kind of a system should be adopted in Maharashtra also.

Dr Gaurav Sharma, Director, IISc, facilitated being Institute of Management, IISc: the institutional culture in IISc is such that the juniors and the seniors interact from very first day; this means to be a tradition in IISc because also could be the reason it not done in other places for contractual reasons are a necessity. At IISc they are left to each other so that they could get to know each other internally.

Dr. Mr. Adilade Joint Director, Higher Education, Maharashtra. A campaign was launched in Maharashtra in 1990 and there are advertisements in institutions to come for general public awareness especially although there is no state level campaign in ragging areas, the law has helped in such ragging to some extent.

Dr. Mr. Kakasagar H. Mahesh College and NRI Hospital, Mumbai. The

justification for ragging is to stress that sometimes no one seems forced to comply. 'But we had to come to quell the storm', very strong actions are required by law, softening of the provisions of punishment. harsh punishment should be imposed only in the event of the most heinous and should not be imposed automatically in all cases. parents and faculty should be involved in governing of students - a parent teacher association has been created in the IIM Medical College, parents are now here and therefore all anti ragging measures should not leave right of the need to protect student in becoming good citizens; a computer system / paper online system - each student is assigned to look after a junior in a kind of buddy system.

Dr. Anwar: Post Graduate Department State: history the admission procedure is very rigorous, actions are involved in regulating the method of joining, action are involvement in regulations, teachers' move are used for the action to check their experience, department head moves check their field experience.

Dr. Arun Adwail: Principal, Vija Pratishthan, Sonapat, University of Pune: concerned students are not aware of the repercussions of the act of ragging and even if they are then they do not care for the consequences, at the time of admissions parents attended and explained the consequences.

Dr. Feroz Kamal Singh, VU, Amravati University: the word 'ragging' itself is not encouraging this is a bad word learned in the classroom from the ragging of the discrimination, no serious event has taken place in Maharashtra after the State Act has come into force, students look forward to rag in order to get admission and funds of institutions can easily be solved through right to the legislation, a clear message has to go out to the student well before the arrival of the process that ragging would not be tolerated, the message have to be passed about the consequences.

Dr. Khan, Principal, Abode of Knowledge College, Pune University: how come the "Students" who are at the meeting and become raggers themselves even though they have been given all the provisions in the law book, there are legal measures by teachers since a professional programme, Under Post Graduate there are Student Welfare Officers in each College, this is very helpful, the number of cases of ragging is very low in Pune University, there has to be an action for the emergence of new students.

Dr. Dighe: Response (Comments) of Minister: suggestion not be provided it has to be prohibited; the magnitude of the problem is a serious one; staying in the schools should be made compulsory for all professional courses.

Dr. MR. Yashwantrao: From Lokmanya Tilak Mahavidyal Medical College & General Hospital, New Bombay

Meeting of the Committee at New Delhi - 14th February, 1987

All members were present at the meeting. The meeting began with a presentation by **Hans Agreud** (Hans Agreud, HMO (Jug and Raju Samachandani are the other members of the organization) of CORE which is a Non Government Organisation with chapters in all major cities in India and also in smaller cities (for more details see next paragraph, etc.)

There is no identifying ragging and in India would ascertain. CORE started as a discussion forum on India in 1971. It meets 40-50 times every day and its research work is not the volume. It has anchored a chair on the DR on ragging in every city. CORE has a data base on ragging incidents over the last 10 years, an extensive range of resolutions that could pertain to physical and mental abuse. In India is the worst affected by the manner of ragging.

Several points about ragging are presented - that ragging makes the target feel, ragging helps the students learn to live with the stress; that ragging is actually not very mild; there have been 47 deaths; that ragging is a health phenomenon; that ragging is an old ritual with social acceptance; stress cycle because the ragged feel that have the right to rag their juniors; that the students could help only if they are allowed to say that it is not a moral evil because it is not a moral stigma at present as no one thinks preventing that he or she has been ragged; there is an attempt to rationalise ragging by those who may have experienced ragging; India attempt to prohibit only mild ragging also needs a strong and misleading message about ragging; prohibition is also mild and therefore the feeling is resentment.

What are the possible solutions? CORE feels that the best approach may not work, yet effective action by the institutional authorities is an absolute must. Students who are ragged should be sent to their parents immediately; victim

rugging is rampant has disappeared but lot of rugging incidents are taking place in the college hostel, teacher and teachers involvement in cases related with students help 'teachers' as well as parents among the other methods . committee to be organized and operational. An innovation between school and parents for second year students must be introduced where parents should be made responsible for the use of 'teachers' in schools. nation-wide awareness against rugging must be built, commit must be given for system of changing institutional finding for the research on rugging. the psychology dept or sociology dept has worked on rugging). CRRG could be using a poster by its campaign this year and a report would be submitted rugging is more rampant in smaller cities and towns where the school are more numerous and even UP and Bihar are getting known; both in state community rugging as well as inter community; there is a class based rugging report (as it has as well as urban class, which is often restricted to its students belonging to the community post background) irrespective of institutions; media studies reports, often because the system do not comply; according to the contents of national news papers in English language, there are apps etc was come forth by them that at least to be last news paper.

The Committee asked the CRRG to clarify whether the Board has thought of introducing ethics and value education which includes awareness against rugging something in the field of management education which came about due to the intervention of the apex forum, however, CRRG clarified that value education was part of the curriculum in the CBSE/NCERT, stating that his own personal experience he mentioned that students who rag are often those who are low on academic achievement and poor in studies;

Prof. Dhanraj mentioned about the faculty involvement and student coordination in matters on every six students. those who are very active in rugging is a minority and measures could be taken by the authorities to identify the potential raggers – and put them at the strict and fair parameters and practice measures;

Prof. Vaidyanath, VC, NIEPA, told a robust institutional data base for our positive activities or projects which are to be undertaken by institutions by concentrating and merely use the system but on the student body as a whole because the culture of value would be the perpetuation of positive institutions are in the hands of students, convert their ideas into action against the evil of rugging; institutionalize the forms of facilitation; less emphasis; advice by the authorities and faculty, bring about these activities into the curriculum or

the last few weeks but surely additional persuasive methods need to be thought of; local alternative measures in monitoring, judging or not going to work and institutions must over the efforts value systems needs to be facilitated at the early stage; each teacher is a teacher and not merely those chosen to be (greatly).

Mr. GS Singh, Commissioner, IITB: the IITB has engaged itself with regional institutions in reporting value education. Government officials could not help so much as facilitating practical inputs in value.

Dr. Nagpal, UIHE/DA, New Delhi, Mental Health Expert: 14-18 years is the turning point in adolescence; however in this corner would not be enough. In schools are equally or most more important; skills like empathy are important in the context of both,ragging as well. Developing personality of developing as a good citizen is another missing; attitudes something which is missing; more that authorities taking the responsibility the effort should be to empower students to take charge in developing moral impact and trust; these three skills imparted to children rather than as extra classes which are burdensome. Gang College and Kamala Nehru College in Delhi have some very good programmes in life coping skills and personality development; Even in the IITs where Dr Nagpal is associated at Delhi in monitoring, reviewing ragging incidents and there have been instances of abuse of having posters to monitor the first time ever in life; we are losing the young persons who are precious human resources for the country; A practical step would be to start of a centre for counselling which could be like a Victim's centre on the college campus; to facilitate a chain of responsibility that are not being there in the authority as much to be engaged with without authority's intervention; peer monitoring implies having regular programmes where allow space to meet and to coping ability; through cooperative mode self awareness and respect for each other can be encouraged as an integral part of celebration and as shared; individuals are celebrated, group institutions are organising such events Gang College for e.g. is Mental Health Week where even issues like ragging as well, need to have guidelines so how people are asked to interact with each other in our campuses; justice bringing in some behaviour need to be disciplined – can not be called ragging, ragging is not a mental disorder;

Prof. Kamala Bhattacharya, IIT, New Delhi: there are many state laws which make it a violation to retaliate and punishments are there; they do not give any broad punishment; have also been out of the institutions in the education

against ragging in the Delhi University, there should be a range of options available when dealing with ragging. Flexibility in dealing with the problem is required, there is institutional readiness to taking commitment away from the experiences of annual harassment system. The annual harassment ragging is also a power issue to dominate the university, there should be an identifiable group of teachers and students who could be expected to be taking action against or in the event of ragging, institutions must observe that it should be a comprehensive year XAAR accreditation must go into this track record of institutions in preventing ragging and other socially undesirable incident, avoid overlap with the functioning of other committees such as the annual harassment committee, (upon the request of Alpha Group - State of Kerala, issue 11) KTY 006, where suspension of a ragger was held to be bad because the victim had not complained while in College and had dropped out).

Dr. Vaidya Arjun, Kuvempu College (Delhi University) (written paper was submitted and concepts were only laid down as we a homogeneous words, power is required, protected and happened, situated institution as this is the case of the civil society movements groups which are part of the larger liberal groups, with a worldish hegemony through ragging and subsequent voluntary violence are more often the case and the marginalized lower power situation within the institution must be changed, students must be made to take part in some of the activities in the institutions, liberate the environment, affirmative action is also called for - even leading to e.g. so that justice do not have to go through the same - as the first day itself ragging must be introduced as an effort, 2000 has another must be implemented, general body meetings of teachers and students must be encouraged to discuss problems of students in general and ragging in particular, Teachers must be encouraged to take part to ensure the other social programmes, educational institutions must not depend on the police for internal problems, media should not sensationalize events.

Ms. Akhanna, (H) former President of the JNU, have been associated with the anti annual harassment of the JNU, the responsibility in preventing ragging must be put on the institutional activities, we take up to incidents of ragging only when major events take place - the tendency is to let us whether only a meeting is necessary, a million springs, an organisation or the entire group such as institutions or external protection should be a decision should be taken by the anti ragging committee, Institutions have committees should have shared student representatives and representation of faculty, even faculty-in-line students.

competing for these positions makes a lot of difference in involving the student community – student elections and nominations will not meet the purpose; the JSC experience is different where students are helped by the amount. This is because students are empowered and there is a democratic environment to plan. Nothing is going to be more important task before the Committee appointed by the Supreme Court.

Shri Sharad Shinde, IIT, Kharpur (gave further writings in regard to the ragging incidents in the Medical College, Kharpur) There should be participation of students in the anti-ragging committees; it should be local-based with representation of parents, students, faculty and NRI's who are outside the influence of the institution which has a total interest in suppressing incidents of ragging; there should be close mechanism of reporting the functioning of the anti ragging committees; each overnight hostel must have representation of police also; close facilitation of justice in each hostel in the medical college requires only incidents of ragging at each hostel; serious cases have to be handled for each year separately; the profile of making PG students as anti-ragging committee also side with the seniors those who fight the practice of ragging are themselves victimised and there should be a mechanism of protecting them.

Meeting of the Committee at Rajgarh – Conference Hall, University of Rajasthan : 15th February, 2007

Prof. Chandra Kishore committee could not attend due to prior commitments. All other members were present. The Committee was witnessed by the Registrar and the Vice-Chancellor of the University and thereafter all faculty members of the faculty and other authorities withdrew in order to enable free and frank discussion by the students.

Professor Ravi Narasimhan, JNU General Assembly: there is no ragging in the university, there should be anti-ragging committees involving students in professional institutions where there is ragging prevalent; students or student unions should be held responsible so that ragging does not take place; students must feel confident and groups protect the seniors; their feelings are not strong in this region but we are going to collect some particular cases and form a committee on ragging.

Miss Sharma, student, Panna College of Engg. If there is ragging in some other

comment is if institutions either professional or otherwise, we have started a networking programme to join ragging, there is one member from the 1st year and 1-8 members, a 2nd year member supervises the 1st year member groups and a 3rd year member supervises the 2nd year member groups. It is better to anti-ragging through involvement of students rather than through force. His son started two years ago, this method is effective, the violence has come down, with the 2nd year students, do we realize that ragging has turned to be ragging. Without fear of complaint at the 2nd year members, members who remained disciplined, each level of members look obliged.

Manish Nayak, International College for Girls, Dugur and professional member, member came out to from among students after all they are just one or two years senior and what power students can have impact, we have a system of student guidelines and the teacher being a senior person understood the problems, both coming student members as well as teacher guidelines; the strategy of the programme is not to punish but there is no punishment is provided based by the student.

Lokesh Sharma, Law Student, 2nd Year, Rajasthan University, coming away from the traditional system of learning - teaching is one more of anti-ragging, in real sense there is no ragging because of the more and stronger bonding between students, this is an affect phenomenon, there is a cultural bonding what is also responsible for ragging, English speaking students are more likely to rag.

Shilpa Singh, Mahatma's College, Dugur, there is no such generalization possible that most students do not rag and only when English speaking students rag, there is no ragging, it is the village, there is a two month period of introduction, you are must respect the senior.

Arshana Singh, IIT, each one who is ragged knows that he or she should also rag, there is ragging everywhere, the difference is only in degree, we have the impression that the university has continuous degree of ragging.

Rohini Khanna, 2nd year Law Student, IIT, I have never been ragged in the last several years and I have stayed in all kinds of situations parties and get together actually drink there has been not a single incident of ragging in the Indian Institute, student discipline and ragging has no connection because ragging is included in by the anti-ragging elements which themselves are not taught

by such social elements, there should be strict ban on the management of private institutions actually encouraging so that each batch of students is controlled by its senior private management's approval information on ragging.

Shreedas Wrova, B.T. Praveen, Siddhanta (University Students) : Since ragging is a wrong and if senior students and faculty or staffs take into the notice the student may be stopped or prevented or at least further restrictions should be imposed for the authorities there is a necessity to get to know the new student or to a company. It is important in the company faculty to know and respect each other.

Pragna Holawat, BCL, 2nd Year Student, the actual reason behind ragging is that the student want to know that there is someone above you and you control you area though you are away from your parents, this is important so that you want to live in a community away from your families.

Warner Khata, 1st year B.A. Ambedkar Hostel, Calcutta: Ragging should take place, was ragged by way of general introduction, but had been of some form of ragging in some hostel.

Rajad Marwa, President, University Council, there should be workshops and seminars to sensitize student community about the facts or effects of ragging, introduction and faculty ragging should be encouraged, but should be done in a formal manner. There should be a forum for introduction of new students and junior's need to give the opportunity to seniors, in the prospectus there should come at least one page dedicated to the aspects of ragging and the ban on it and the punishments contemplated, new policy rules could be reported in common language, professional college have this tradition of ragging where physical culture takes place and we have to show power, opportunity should be given to the police, their parents or guardians should be called and there is no need to give release permission.

Atan Singh Jahan, B.A. Vini, BBA, BBA Medical College, Jaipur: Entirely for College to ban on ragging, there is no institutional faculty for the in new student, was ragged twice in the last year, the reason of ragging has declined here that, there is no ragging in the campus, but ragging exists outside there is a sufficient committee against ragging, new student was reported and the subjects were suggested for better results, I have never ragged

physically, strength source of study is one reason why medical colleges and law schools, students cannot ragged because a graduate has to take it on and face justice for strength. In two weeks after the ragging is over, it is said that if marks are still in trouble because it could be worse for them, however even the 'seniors' want to be raggers that think that they are being unfairly targeted.

Arvind Chaudhary, Director, School, Governance Faculty, Finance Management, Rajasthan University has been in the campus for the last 5 years. There has been no ragging in the university campus, in fact all faculty members are present, students are happy and feel could be a better solution, rather, rather.

Laxmikant Shrivastava: Ragging is often professional colleges take the help of student leaders of the university as promotion against ragging, students in private colleges are not ragged because if they are ragged they can not still have the college due to the huge fee paid. The students who are from private colleges used to be in a position that there is ragging, action should be taken against the management of these institutions, UAC committee.

Mugham Farooq: PG student, IIT, there are no student elections in the institutions, there is an anti-ragging committee with student representation along with the faculty, ragging is very mild like dance or song, there is a personality development committee that it can not be called ragging.

Rahul Narayan, a- Tier, Mahatma Jyoti College of Engg., ragging leads to maintaining discipline in the campus. If the juniors are not called and disciplined they can create chaos and they can not be called by one or two faculty alone and therefore the seniors help ragging is prevented due to the communication gap. The information about the campus has to be received from seniors and teachers are not available all the time therefore seniors are helpful. Involving teachers between seniors and juniors after all the juniors have to work in jobs and seniors of seniors are to be carried out in run life situations as well as what is the harm if there is physical harm or ragging that should be not accepted and such matters naturally would have to be reported for that there should be a committee of teachers and students, even the 6th year students rag after all just because they are seniors does not mean they should rag.

Harshada Narani, BA Pol Sci, 1st Year, Jyoti Bhawan, Datta, Mahatma College. It is a small college, juniors get a lot of freedom in the first year of college compared to the school, the seniors almost always tell so that they ragged only

because they had been tagged, tagging should be considered less social interaction, a forced response, such as initiation and its reverse must not force but not physical harm; no law can overcome the social will. Teachers and welfare must not be asked harsh, immediate action and in the end, however, and tagging sometimes should not have more students and should only be of health and such a committee should be held regularly for incidents of tagging, and the action against the policy should be taken fairly and immediately and the committee should be empowered.

Ujjay Singh, M.Com. Previous, Rajasthan University: tagging is tagging whether it is called as tagging, there should be no tagging whether you call it interaction or by any other name; the committee should be of members and neutral and it should be at the district level so that those affected can go and report, and it should be empowered.

Mahesh Dholakia, B.Com. Previous, Rajasthan University: There should be no efforts for tagging, no but not distinguish between what sometimes tagging because it only complicate, there should be no direct level authority it should be left to the institution level otherwise this complicate.

Kalish Dholakia, Research Scholar, Political Science: there should be no tagging and there should be no creating like interaction session which only encourage tagging.

Anita Gupta, 2nd Year B.Com. Pagg. III College of Pagg. Personality Development Programme: but no tagging. I have gained a lot from my seniors and they help me with books etc. I am hopeful that this networking will help me in my career where my seniors are employed; there should be monitoring of students about tagging.

Shashi Sharma, 1st B.Com. Year, University Bikaner: Tagging has been existed by the Bikaner and its types this is a proposition since across tagging or better than that even after all.

Rammani Lal, B.A. P.H.D. scholar, English Literature, University: There has been no tagging in our university, because the university consistently reflects the youth culture which has great love for social interaction and a team.

Vinod Chaudhary, *Advocate, District Prothonotary, Jaipur*, 1973-74 there was nothing like ragging in the past during our time, it is a deplorable crime and it should be banned, it should be made it to an offence under the IPC, it should be included in the Ordinance of the University and should be punishable by suspension, it is humiliation of the young.

The afternoon session (3.30 PM onwards) was an interaction with representatives of institutions of higher education in Rajasthan. Prof. Tinsay Rajgopal, Rajasthan University welcomed the gathering; Vice-Chancellor of the Rajasthan University, Dr. N.K. Jain added his words of welcome. Chairman, Dr. K.K. Rajwanshi, introduced the topic and invited comments and suggestions; he clarified that the work of the Committee was not to lay any rigorous measures but only wanted innovative suggestions and actions of the ground realities.

Prof. P.V. Shukla, VC, Malviya University: The JNT took for instance the consequences of ragging which is banned, during counselling session also at the time of admission a bond is taken; the Committee for Anti Ragging is constituted and aware and aware system of institution is also widely disseminated; ragging needs to be taken back to the original sense where introduction and interaction between seniors and juniors used to take place in a normal manner; law will not help even if you make a law it would not make much of a difference.

Dr. Umesh Kumar, JI, O-Grade Education: three types of ragging are possible: monetary whereby a lot of abuses need to be prohibited and there should be provisions in place including internet resources; abuse should be taken against the institutional authorities; heads of institutions should be held responsible.

Dr. Mahesh Chappal, *Principal, Government College, Bikaner*: we should replace the role system of this matter; it is due to discomfort in studies in campus, it reflects the lack of role system, there should be awareness programmes through the involvement of the faculty; institutions should encourage social interaction at the very beginning of the academic session; prohibition does not help as law would be ineffective; there should be more statutory warning to principals and strictly prohibited.

Vishesh Sharma, *Wardha, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Sanstha: Students*: Instead of punitive measures we should have positive measures like more social interaction.

between "castles" and others through cultural activities, sports etc. Institutions should be made responsible under an AAI scheme institutions are made accountable.

Dr. M. Jais, H: There have been no instances in any of the 60 hotels as it constituted colleges and among the sports students, as an example.

Prof. P. K. Gang, UOD, Library Assistant, Rajasthan University: It can not be ruled by simply saying that we should not initiate strict measures - there should be a central legislation against ragging, promote healthy interaction between students in the presence of teachers and other authorities, there should be a fear of strict action and serious punishment in the event of proven guilt.

Prof. Anand Agrawal, UOD, Anthropology, Rajasthan: In year 1971 had no ragging while all other institutions of the period suffered, the incidence of ragging, serious were imposed by the seniors with students as well as ragging problems of Delhi, the UOD model could be replicated, it is the resultant of the institution which is to be studied in the case of the UOD, 200 four students of an UOD programme and Thid four students of your programme, there should be considerations to curb ragging, identify involved students in all areas serving same tips, there should be strict like the Italy Law for punishing and assistance to ragging incidents, the chief of the unit must be made personally responsible for incidents of ragging, post care should be taken what new institutions come up.

Dr. Dinesh Varshma, Jodhpur, Rajasthan College: Jodhpur, Public Administration: Ragging is a real problem in villages in the regional context, there should be checks to the any beginning of the seniors and there should be more interaction sessions between old and new students, student discipline are essential, orientation programmes should be required in each college at the beginning of the session - this has made a difference in my college in the last three years, discipline should be maintained by the college and university administration, village and university administration must take strict action against students who take part in ragging.

Prof. R.K. Rajoria, Jodhpur, Rajasthan College of Engineering: appointment of their supervisors among healthy village for exchange faculty, monitoring of the hostel during 10-30 rules, conducting staff for Indian abolition of Justice, Teachers' party with 10-15 people, hostel monitor and others taking rounds,

language facility to handle, understanding of values for correcting criminal nature, orientation towards, vigorous engagement of parents so that they are kept busy, self-development programmes by institute for parents as part of the 34 hours that our programme is deal with the construction divide which is real and not imaginary, students coming from the rural background but with confidence and are well-versed in English and suffer from none-sense of inferiority.

Prof. Lokesh Shukla, VC, Jharkhand University: there are immense opportunities like the MCI etc. which can be used to tackle the problem, lack of administrative skill is the reason for the state of affairs, credible political administration and better monitoring is required, an example is that when we wanted to increase, it is matter of harassment of a girl student, but finally within the complaint under some pressure, still the example of self-learner students who are abstaining from issues for the last 20 days and their parents have not turned up despite invitation. No-one seems to be taking complaint, then, are we ready?

Prof. G. Choudhary, Adlaj, Gilligan: media should educate rather than supporting incidents of ragging and other social evils, laws and rules could not help as we have no dearth of good laws, we are given evidence.

Dr. Gupta, OBI, Rajasthan Government: anti-ragging measures must be started right at the time of admissions, even families are engaged in ragging are eventually by the parents, institutions have to bring a switch from the initial stage itself, we teachers become disinterested in campus activities, we are suffering because of this neglect on our part, teachers are the backbone of the personality of students already provision of lodging here are there but no action is taken under these laws such as the DR, where action could be taken. If we are alert and concerned, parents have to have a responsibility.

Dr. JN Choudhary, Associate Professor of Sociology, Associate Professor, Rajasthan University: magnitude of ragging has nothing to do with the rural or urban background, from the beginning state run a programme of joint seminars of parents and police, credible publicity requires to the development of ragging, a disciplinary committee should be formed consisting of senior faculty members and representation of parents as question.

Prof PS Ramesh, Udaipur University: we have identified a flow of Rs. 1 crore and other provisions in the prospectus, there is a 3 hour duty for faculty to

Students' Instruction sessions are held in the presence of faculty members. It is not a matter of a problem in discipline; ragging is not fashionable and is something.

PN Mandala, *rector of public properties*, *Uttarakhand*: ragging is a matter of discipline with moral and political dimensions. It has increased with the declining political standards in our public life. parents are the most involved and stressed but every parent is asked to give an affidavit that if the student is caught in ragging he or she would stand mute; this is assumed to put pressure on the parents and faculty who know that it is only 10% of the students who indulge in ragging. Such students would then be kept under watch, there should be similar affidavits by students, their teachers and political and socially influential; there would be an ITI against such students.

Cy Captain (retd) Mohd Haq, *ICSI, UTT*, *Uttarakhand*: if we follow the complexity and depth of the problem even to be understood to solve it, I was a witness of the 42 days lockdown when events were initiated to address for the first time we treated them to the water master except the physical aspect is relaxation. ragging has large dimensions; the problem of ragging involves all we are all part of the problem so we should not be putting the problem at the door steps of students. All services must made in understanding the problem so that the problem as a holistic one there should be interacting not only between the students but also teachers and teachers and parents and administration. Hard guidelines are not a solution; we must control our bad self as their qualities.

Dr SE Agrawal, *Principal Government College, Dehradun*: with political interference and without interference by old students and others.

Dr. Geetika Kapoor, *University Public Inst. of Management, Rajasthan University*: moral and yes, are lowering a potent tool of education. administration needs to be trained in sharing the discipline; a security programme would be very useful, about one-third of the ragging.

Dr. Dineshwar Gupta, *Principal, University College*: students to be kept under protection; all the suggestions of discipline and intervention are must be emphasized more in faculty.

Meeting of the Committee at Udhin (Government Guest House, Imphal) – 27 February, 2017.

Chairman introduced the Committee to the student representatives who were the society he wanted to discuss the matter.

Mr. Shalika Jay, All India Vice President and Joint President of AIT, also a research scholar in the Kerala University, on whom we check whether there is ragging, how should be prevention measures in each campus, and how should be a monitoring committee at the level of the university, separate bodies for the faculty's AIT is against ragging; there is no ragging in the main in policy or night was called by law against it, the scope of creating facilities and physical therapy, the scope is there is no political activity in these campus - wherever there is political intervention of student representative persons are prohibited and there is not of AIT; ragging is a free campus which lack in student representation with political activity; college student union, the above mentioned matter is not in the report and student organizations have taken it up to a very serious way that are essential using data, management, after reporting the matter, to justify professional institutions there is no permission to students who are victims of ragging; AIT is against both, teasing as well as ragging, Forest Teachers Association should also be involved; for some high exam scores leaving students politics would be detrimental; in TEM Bhopal College brought in outside guests to settle scores;

Mr. Subhas K.P., All India Democratic Students Organisation, The failure to implement a law which bans ragging is very clear, Kerala has a law against ragging, commercialization of education is responsible for this, demonstrate why they are companies are present in student participation does not substantially address it, since, therefore are not required; cultural opportunities should be increased;

Kabaree, Campus Front, Student Union Graduates, are political student body, ragging is widely pervasive despite the law, it goes by done and continues over the years; there should be long-term vision of a cultural nature right at the beginning of the academic session; the anti-ragging rules framed under the act are just for management and government authorities also have issued a circular that are inappropriate; institutions have a vested interest in suppressing the issue of ragging, Forest failure to prevent ragging results in institutions which they have approved; drug activities is on the increase and it is also a contributory factor in ragging; I have been in Engineering College and junior are forced to take alcohol and drugs, taking drugs and alcohol are now taken regularly, the focus behind

The promotion to those who rag and protect the ones who are ragged so that the incidents decrease the more it all sorts of intervention and could even such as sending away to another and elsewhere but there are serious ones which are totally known, ragging is against not only the code's ethics but also against humanity.

Dr. T. Jeyarej: General Secretary, KSE: RFE has always been against ragging, no matter should be punished for ragging which he may not have committed; students as a mass must be involved, all the various committees must be activated; thank the subjects who come forward to complain; are these students, or student organisations or any media teachers any students in the name of internal assessment.

Prince Pothan: Vice President of Consumer Organisation: there should be an outside agency to monitor so what is happening in the campus; justice are wanted to complete by the principal and action to be taken for the education from a social aspect to ragging incidents there could be the PTA provided it is not under a principal, it could be NGOs, helpdesk should be established so that the victims can seek help; bench should be displayed; victims often prefer to change the institutions under than to complain to the principal; principals do not need to become complacent due to the litigation and procedural harassment; there should be some effective laws like the consumer 'litmus' or 'warrant' committee to dispense quick justice otherwise regular legal process would take years; there should be an awareness programme for students so that they know what they should do in the event of their being subjected to ragging.

Abdul Nazeer Panneth: Vice President, PTA, CUSAT: also was a hostel for about 140 students from 3 different professional colleges; Principal of the College is the president of the PTA; ragging cases figure in the proceedings of the PTA; we often put the student organisations as themselves responsible for ragging; I know of several institutions where there are no student activities but they have no reported incidents of ragging; in Kerala it is difficult to suppress incidents; there is an incident of physical ragging in CUSAT, a student who complained against ragging by sending a number of protest petitions to having been assigned by some one to write essays around students as not having knowledge of such must be displayed prominently; there should be additional staff working, re-assigning/regularly assigned along with the staff in the first two months in Kerala, a committee at the level of the college — with principal and PTA

members to monitor tagging; a second committee at the university level with representatives of the local-based committee and a third state level committee with the members head it, to attend to the complaints; there should be a policy output and every campus that is important is that policy are available to all when needed to the campus.

Method: Sumner: local hierarchy, FTA, CUBAT every campus must have student representation; private colleges are able to control tagging; student violence is also tagging; labels must have wisdom and needs especially for the teacher; students should not be allowed to college labels; there should be a committee to prevent tagging with FTA and students and teachers being represented in the committee; Teachers should be given an opportunity to meet the student organization, is that over beginning, there should be get together and tagging with committee they must be advised all students must have the help for teachers and also monitor of the VC and principals; Teachers must be given separate students, internal assessment must continue; there should be student representation and activities in private institutions also.

Committee not teachers, warden and Vice Chancellors and other authorities in the second session

Prof. FE. Ghidani, VC, CUBAT we share the concern of the society about the increasing nature of the increasing practice of tagging; CUBAT has adopted the law on tagging, we have rules and provisions and code of conduct; there are of course difficulties for implementation from the nature is not control; they do not come forward, or do not get evidence other than out; tagging therefore goes on, while we accept that some amount of intervention is alright for physical violence but harassment and violence must have the authority to take action. If the matter goes to a court it goes on and no decision may be given to clear or police with in a reported time, needs to be control; university must act on its own hierarchy where the university takes action ways are granted by the courts and the requests are back University courts should itself be the appropriate authority.

Dr. SA. Kulkarni, VC of Savitribai Phule University of Pune, tagging the University has not a single instance of serious tagging; it is tagging for information; only one incident which is more by way of political rivalry; there should be some mediation backed by the authority or suggested by the Regional Committee by which serious and justice can be brought together and

would interest is a healthy way, there should be awareness programmes especially at the professional society, if there is healthy student political movement there would less scope of rigging, awareness programmes must be there to educate that instead of underestimating to see well the teacher's authority, punishment must not be in hand, it should be education and not necessary position.

Dr. Manojkumar, Jt. District Education Officer, Principal of a Dental College, Calicut: rigging incidents are coming from in medical and dental colleges, private and government, campaigns communicating that other action could be taken seems to have more effect, how new students are accommodation with the PU and are kept away from the immediate interest for the first five months, incidents brought to notice are provided against there are a few identifiable subjects, they are often private, both politically and financially influential, 'Gandhi' often do not gather courage to complain, every one knows the subject, led to the absence of outcome or action taken place, prominent rules of conduct could be a good way to significant to.

Dr. Mohammed, Registrar, Calicut University: there are problems of rigging, committees were formed in compliance with upper secondary standards, wherever there is an incident some positive action must be taken and FIR must be helped within 44 hours, delays often lead to diffusion of incidents, a student has to be given TU, which must restrict the reason being that of rigging, the idea that rigging could be defined as a crime punishable under the PU is good.

Prof. Hasee Mangal, Jt. Technical Education: there are two reported cases of rigging in the last two years, one in an engineering college and another in a polytechnic, the cases are with the police, there should be preventive measures, I have been a principal of an engineering college, there should be dedicated guide of workers and additional staff, being given at present does not work satisfactorily, complaints are looked into by the committee and inquiry is conducted by the Principal as per the rules laid, PTAs are very active, there are incidents of rigging outside colleges, incidents with police can make inquiries to regulate more.

VR Pothumadhavan, Director of College Education: the State act came in to force from the 27th August, now rigging is punishable with imprisonment for English version of the state act was handed over to the committee, all the

universities have already endorsed the Act, supreme court guidelines have also been issued, rules are yet to be framed, the management of ragging needs to be addressed, provisions of the Act should be read out to the students and an oath should be taken, the state act has proved to be very effective, make the Act strict, in monitoring system should be strict.

MR. Umay. Bangalore, KRI University: Ragging there has been one serious incident of ragging in the nursing institution already managed by the university; the incident is in the road of law, students were awarded in court, institution under the university after this incident, ragging is mostly in professional colleges, ragging does not happen among the scholars, in private affiliated colleges there are students in hostel, there are many unreported cases of ragging in private colleges, frequency of incidents is high in professional colleges, there is a provision in the university act that the university shall approve the hostel where students stay outside campus, in such hostel approved by the university if there are incidents of ragging then management of the hostel as well as the university can be held responsible, we have formal counselling centre for student services, there centres which were suggested by the Kothari Commission (1968) need to be initiated and in our university there have worked, there is a teacher counselling, we need to start demand logs, complaints, for making fair complaints and for action on it.

Dr. Jayaprakash. PTC, Gurin University: the University has endorsed the new Act the act is one that sufficed if it is properly implemented, the monitoring and awareness programme would be effective there should be separate funds for the student, action may be taken sufficiently aware of the provisions of the Act there is need to be a Central Act.

Dr. Ramesh Padmanab. PTC, Bharatnagar/Bangalore, KRI University, Bangalore: some provision should be made so that complaints could be made without revealing identity (which is not); there should be surveillance units which should proactively inquire, meetings of senior students should be held sufficiently to initiate warning them of the consequences and giving them advice; students should not feel to be complaints but be proactive.

Dr. Piyajith. Bangalore, Kalyani: the PTA should play a vital role, as soon as any incident occurs it should be referred to the PTA which could have an anti ragging committee, also not only PTA members could serve as the anti ragging committee.

G. Ramachandran, Engineer, (IITM): North Indian students say their own work Indian parents there are no signs of regular student violence at Tamil universities; students accept books, police are determined to punish for severity.

The meeting of the Committee at Chennai took place at Pinar Hall, Tamil Nadu, IV Rathakrishnan Road on the 22nd February, 2007.

Chairman introduced the meeting. The first session was an interaction with students.

B. Kallan, 19-year B.Sc. (H) Valluvar College, There is a hostile condition and an unrest within the campus and that is why students are asked to sit inside rooms, as the Vice-Chancellor asked to get with a weapon and stand in ranks, there would be again with the Principal and faculty which should prevent, there is ragging in the hostel and most has stops; it is difficult to identify the raggers; it could even be considered ragging is better to let my work in professional college.

K. Sathyaesan, (Jawahar) College: there is no awareness of the law against ragging; there should be an understanding from parents and students at the time of admission; ragging cannot should not be treated in the anti-ragging committee; confidentiality should be maintained and there should be cooperation with all such colleges; ragging has reduced after the awareness brought about by the banning of the movie of Durgam (is a the TV, Anantam).

Vijay Veerham, Government Arts College, Madurai: in the time an understanding is given but it is not taken seriously to ensure there is a tendency to my concern of finding them ragged in the past; my friend was a small child boy who was asked to stand in a line on the floor being asked to stand together.

Agil. Ramaswamy, Law Student, (V. Sundar) University, Madurai students do not say only make the ragging depends on the vulnerability of the victim; some students are not happy with the punishing system as it tends to force a set level of punishment on institutions there should be an involving women.

The case of Vimal Kumar, Noida (UP) was presented by this Dept. Justice

complaints handled over which is to be forwarded to the govt of TI)

A. Veyselwanan, student, St. Ann's College (a lady) potential raggers need be identified and monitored, education is to be based on the phone played and the law laid in communication more than discipline, verbal has a very bad influence.

CV Ramanasamy, a parent, why is there ragging? It is more out of being accepted among the peer groups, parents are being accepted and ragging and therefore it is necessary to spare out the feelings of the fathers so that the children can then express only verbal after the process goes so that he that from the parents would have facilitated themselves, punishment more to deterrence and prevention is better than cure, some of the raggers also get academic benefits, the academic placement is more than the marks.

Suresh Rajesh, a parent, ragging is a serious crime and a violation of human rights, it is an actual practice, inherent punishment to the person committing ragging as well as a threat where students it is not par with terrorism.

A. Mahalingam Karunan, Professor, Madurai Medical College, there is no ragging in the college now for the last four years, mine was the last batch which was ragged as 'Twelve's', now I am in the final year of medical, although at first I thought of going to India when I reached the second year but my parental intervention made him give up the idea, the action is given from all offices are ways for ragging, there is a chief vigilance officer, teachers meet with the first year students even during nights, the anti-ragging committee is very active, ragging used to take place either at the home or in the rooms, potential raggers are identified by the faculty and are included in the anti-ragging committee, rewards is provided to the first year students while on their way to the exams and other daily places of vulnerability, since we do not have ragging any more therefore the seniors feel they have no right to rag the juniors.

K. Elumathurthy, student of 2nd year (B. Sc.), Madurai Medical College, there is no ragging and no formal what faculty has done, there is no strictly imposed by govt authorities.

Kamal Arambam, Loyola College, Madurai of communications course, there is no ragging in the college but father intervened to say that there is ragging and ragging is wrong, there is ragging only in professional colleges.

Dr. Pothuram Venkatesh, *professor, government engineering college in Rajahmundry and software design*

Mani Megala, *teacher, DGVV Institute (JNTU)*: we should teach our students not to look others.

Sharan, *student, Ganga Nandan College*: ragging starts from schools, most college students admit have abusive parents. Management should have power to take immediate action.

Karthi, *student, ECE*: there is no ragging in our college.

Mr. Muralidhar Rajagopal, *Asst. Secretary, Higher & Technical Education, Government of Tamil Nadu*: there is no monitoring of the implementation of the law on ragging. In our large TE is a parallel state and there is no ragging specially for general law is stringent only if the incidents taking place at the campuses and if there are incidents outside the campuses that the law is not enough police normally come outside campus in such sensitive cases, there is a threat. Still in the colleges they feel fathers they are worried that their reputation would suffer and there they do not complain, there is less ragging in private are also adopting ragging strategies by teachers and becoming friendly with student to advance awareness of law is low.

Dr. Suba, *State Secretary, MP, TV*: (and a teacher himself) ragging normally takes place in all private colleges, state government but not in institutions with after one or two major incidents have the place that is no democratic movement in all private colleges in private colleges people are forced to parallel state. In Tamil Nadu there are students' unions because parents have been engaged by the management (in Langish Committee system was mandatorily introduced in all levels for writing govt direct we demand that there should be cultural festival and co-curricular and extra-curricular activities for which funds should be allocated to institutions by the government; there should also come element of innovation and total concern in medical and engineering colleges so that the development of personality is balance; a student called Bhaskaradas (Mr. Manu or govt, Vishwanath College) tried to commit suicide due to torture by a teacher who has now been removed only after students' protest that have been holders of millions lost as well girls committing suicide in private colleges - no action is taken against

managements who follow students – especially, the key was not given an opportunity to discuss the campus activities by the employer and the college did not hand a very honest of the answer. (Gargapamul Polychitra, Ponnasahalli, Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams (TTD) there is leading in the name of order, in families where the most students were not allowed to take part in the flag hoisting because as the Republic Day, upper caste students (eg. dalit and kshatriya and non-caste) belonging to upper caste. As we take extreme commercialisation of higher and technical education is the main reason along with the fact of a miserable environment.

Ram, Eliparthi District College: senior most the person in the school, our person to start their belonging from room to room, I spent six months only attending to the attacks of my students. I have not done this in my position, I had not complained but if fear of the students.

K. Babesh, chief year 2009, 2011, was involved about ragging before I had joined. I have started my teaching there. But it has more of involvement that also asked me to dance and sing in the second year I realised what had happened to me was not all that severe it had to be taken in a positive manner in a sporting spirit.

BA Venugopal, Ponnasahalli College: there is ragging only in the faculty of the college, not with the students because most faculty and go home if it is unbearable because there are too many students ragging them and take place in the open way in blood money, ragging starts from the 12 days back and my brother has undergone it in school level.

Srinivas Gaddamati, St. Therapathur College: from Orissa, a student called Ganga took the form of my cycle and later, purchased it and returned it, his explanation was that across the main library with papers, they also forced me to lay down together with my anxiety when I cried and told them I did not accept and told them that I was from an middle class. Their explanation was that they themselves indulged ragging and wanted to know how it felt to rag someone else because they should be aware how ragging, because father is in the college.

The second session was an interaction with faculty and authorities of institutions.

Dr Sanderson, New Princeps, Sharda Medical College: one of ragging started with professional colleges and now we see it even in schools there are ragging provisions in the law we need to look at it from the point of view of both those who rag and those who get ragged; a committee has to be formed committees have come there gradually in our colleges, parents and faculty interest is the very beginning, there are teacher – question for every one students, students, there are student committees for every one students or not as soon as there is an incident action are initiated, action action is taken if serious incidents come to notice, we have put up notices, there is an anti-ragging committee and it is very active, last year students are in separate batches, parents are parents, students and parents have to give undertaking that if found ragging they can be suspended or expelled and there would be no retaliation in other colleges too; parents of some students are called to the house for joint consultation, there has been no ragging for the last three years and a culture has changed and now the seniors do not rag because they feel they have enough to rag so they have not been ragged, for the first month the junior are provided copy of notice and documents of the college were made available; we were had any problem earlier in morning, now walk across have been admitted and there are some incidents of ragging in evening which we are now trying to curb by a similar manner for Sharda also committee is in progress.

Dr Dinkar Mehta, General Worker, Sharda Medical College: from the administrative side we have formed the hostel committee which had the anti-ragging committee; after three months we got the list back about the parental trouble maker and those with a history of rag and the identified senior is reported to be the anti-ragging committee; coordination was kept from the Sharda it resulted in that there is a line drawn to separating what's right and dignity; responsibilities should be given to students, there are only some shop owner teachers.

Dr Gajendra Raj, Vice-Chancellor and Worker of New Princeps, MDC: there have been some shop incidents in the medical college – parents make notice come to all the seniors and we are very friendly with the seniors there is no ragging now; parents are kept separately in batches, we are student committees to help us.

Mrs Yasmin Aidi, General Engineering College: Faculty at the college there

have been cases also of a junior bullying a junior; we have an orientation session, this programme is used to prepare the juniors to face the seniors. They are given different activities in small groups to be performed on stage and the senior is assigned to each small group; this becomes an opportunity to discuss the values of justice, the assigned senior addresses the juniors so that each one of them performs and becomes confident; they are helped to deal with seniors, an alternative was to have a senior-junior interaction session where junior take seniors and juniors are allowed to say or rather have a rapport which then becomes a mild ragging session. Faculty members are also present, if the faculty is not present it may become more serious, there is ragging only on the day of the inauguration but senior prior to that day so as to make that day as the seniors allowed to rag this has helped reduce ragging, there have been one or two instances of students being thrown out, faculty members are assigned responsibility to oversee the day again this has helped with other lodging concerns; first year students are accommodated in separate houses, juniors are taken to faculty proved the campus so that they are not misguided by the seniors.

Dr KM Kishorjee: Joint Prof. Math, Engg, former Dy. Director, OERU (Engg. College), the orientation session mentioned earlier is organized to this at all academic institutions present that institution and around.

Dr. Anandaram: Incidence of ragging are there in professional colleges because their parent may be at stake; there is no dress code or there is no differentiation between senior and junior.

Dr Rajaniki: Vice Principal, OERU, there has been a student staff three years ago where we had senior staff and therefore students knew that they would be protected against it might there is a student meet and seniors taking for seniors.

Dr Narasim: Reader, Dr. Anandaram friend of Kishorjee is Law under the Dr. Jeyaraman affiliation Law Director; members of anti ragging committee, this year law programme there is not much of ragging, it is a new institution, some there are some isolated incident and so that there need to some method of ending ragging for day common institution, small some intervention of the Director, the members are former some other students who were in the authority's the past programme have now joined our campus and having college anti ragging from a good business, amongst institutions.

Haretha Devi, Lecturer in Law, St. Ann's, an under-represented ragging Police station would not help nor would keeping them isolated; there had to be a sustained effort to encourage them to integrate. It was instituting good work culture bringing them together as they have much more in common than not.

Mr Pothan, Representative of AP Jalsa Islamic Teachers Association, there is ragging; incidents are reported off and on from all types of colleges; there are others not reported, those reporting are also punished and those who rag others are punished. In four of our colleges counselling has been started, some teachers and some students are selected and are posted as two days and other two days – responsible for monitoring the ragging. After they visit the scenes of the ragging and assessed their ragging culture, but there are serious incidents in incidents a law is a more solid expectation must be used for counselling in order to prevent ragging.

Dr Srikrishna, College of Engg. Prof and Associate Warden, Anna Technical University, there are about 2000 boys and girls in our campus most of our students are self learn in getting their degree, only a few incidents in these universities university is displayed in the first week, no extra measures, we assign specific area to faculty members and they being responsible for maintaining discipline in their jurisdiction prevent incidents, no understanding is taken from students and parents. If any incident is reported we do not allow any further steps. There are incident committee in every faculty houses are selected and so are the most facilities and even the strongest are different parents are encouraged to move around in groups, the incident committee with the faculty and parents are not allowed faculty parent's house. We have started good practice the key is to take prompt action. In the faculty also understanding from students as well as parents.

Dr Sundaraman, can be taken up with the institutional level.

Dr K. Mahalingam, Lecturer, Inst Warden, MChs Hostel, Anna University, separate blocks for first year students, parents had to sign up on campus and need be trained in the university as to make it facilitate that university report some reports therefore there must be some strategy on how to report actions.

Dr Ranganathan, JG, College Education, have been principal in the past.

The State Government has issued directives, no matter, we expect principals to ensure discipline in their school even those are incidents out of ragging but of communal nature or caste based clashes; we do not have a state level cell to monitor the implementation of the state law.

Dr. Anantaji Choudhri follows that is to say poor academic performance and politically influenced background are two of the common traits noticed in those students, who are more likely to rag.

Vinai Desai says, The Director, I never education, I have come across a student of MHT who did not want to appear for final of regional, he comes from Pondicherry; he was badly beaten up he brought his parents and complained to the college authorities who did not act. His parents also complained to the police who took him from the college and did nothing; the student is now in the final year; we need a state level monitoring committee; the proliferation of ragging is responsible for persistence of ragging; those University become ragging institutions.

Arun Kumar, Deputy Director: I have reported in last November about a student of K. Pragna in the MHTC, he had been beaten up, sexually abused, was ragged. I had personally taken him to the Director who asked the bus, as to why he had gone to the media; the committee took it very lightly one of the members went with there was a ragging even in his days when he took a TV, the management has given a bad verdict sometimes, the boy was beaten up by seniors even after his complaints; when I reported the matter the hearing has stopped. There is no justice to the raggers; everyone that may be said to that there could be a moral reform divide the Director and Principals must be made responsible; there should be members in the anti ragging committee; there are no good student bodies who could be responsible for maintaining discipline; institutions which completely regard the media for showing out of proportion more incidents are so because they do not want the image of their institutions compromised.

S. Ramaraj, Director: students should be made aware against ragging from the school level itself, social media must be involved at the school; the ones ragged are often with and from by seniors and others from rural background; sometimes TV's role was limited to no incident of ragging; seniors are members to blame for instigating ragging scenes.

(Prof. Thandazhi people are more positive about the importance of their institutions)

and by word lay up their actually harm their institutions – that must be warned on how to handle ragging.

The Committee heard AMRaj

The Committee interacted with Vice Chancellors and Registrars in the Akal Acadia

Dr P. Narayanasami, Prof. in Dr. Jyothilap Law University, Chennai and Member of the Board of Excellence in Law, the definition of ragging is unclear, what is just an interaction and what does ragging mean. It was clear, when it commences and when it ends is not clear, unless the law defines ragging, usually that your institution do not recognise it is a new phenomenon, it needs to be defined the extent to which, like complaints against racism can be distinguished sometimes gross and different from the village or through to corruption and taken out in the form of ragging to complaints against ragging, crimes are also triggered by ending ragging phenomenon, most of the time does impact life in the normal life which is good and balanced, ending is part of my culture at other place and some facilities get reflected in incidents of ragging, I am responsible for my institution as the Registrar in charge, I prevent ragging via institution which is a model institution we do not have in the world, because there are no instances with in the campus, we do not have a hostel, students stay in hostels around institution, we register private hostels where students can stay, we do not have a system of preventing what happens in such hostels but if any instance comes to our notice then we will take action, we prevent things like girls, the students of the Government Law College have now been integrated.

Dr V. Raghavachandran, Registrar, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli Till the last week of January, when the Bharathidasan Institute of Technology was with our university, the incident which the father of Thiruv. Kumar (a JALB) complained was one of many in the college which was brought to the campus, I promised to share the information raised by the Committee with the counterpart and also their mouth of the university about the responsibilities of the action taken since the matter was with in the jurisdiction of the university – at present the IIT is under the direct control from Tamil Technical University, I have a group of the JALC College. However, we have that in case of ragging because we need to allow the action to take that justice as younger brothers, none of them it also that in the past found in the campus in the Government, Apri-

and Bishop and Egg, College; is the university we are giving the first-year students a support facility, where normally get a welcome pack, in November or so it is suggested that the welcome parties should be advanced to July so that the lecture and lecture become fresh.

Dr N. Kumpukala, Associate Professor, TUM, 2. School between University, Chennai: there are no known reported cases or incidents of ragging; the university has implemented to prevent ragging and to curb incidents.

Vandana, a senior officer, who had been a central government employee and later worked with a private company when he was made into one thing a first year of Egg; in an interview N. Kumpukala became a student which and had to be brought back and given treatment - because of his father died and he has given free had a room; this incident took place first in the year ago more than the first year students it is the person it has most transmitted, as even incidents (even if they want to show someone) parents must give an understanding that their child would not indulge in ragging; if you call have Valentine's Day, why not you have an anti ragging Day? Ragging is indulged in only by the rich and powerful and influential students and not by the middle income or poor students - the economic background is relevant; a committee of senior students need be formed every year whether they are made responsible to maintain ragging; there is an act on Free Teaching, there is an Act on Drury, that what is required is a commitment to implement and enforce the act - this is what has happened to the act on anti-ragging also, there should be measures taken so that the right message given not to the raggers.

Mr. Sathya, former IAS Officer, former Secretary, Minister, Govt. of TN, I have already sent in a letter giving my own feelings on the subject; what has been mentioned to you by the various stakeholders is only a part of the picture, unless a national level approach is taken we can not where there should be an institutional arrangement like a permanent body that should monitor and take action in instances of ragging; there is no political support because those who are involved have political support and not really supports all institutions; the teaching community has to be motivated in the solution of the situation; the teaching community is afraid of taking action; the case of a VI was not lone person, the second had to be targeted because perhaps the police looked the wrong person; the TC died in pain and suffering while resisting resistance; there are very many constraints facing teachers, we need to expand the definition of

suggest even though the present may law has a comprehensive definition - because non-verbal social positions, are allowed to be taken wrong through tagging so that the perpetrator has to stand first, as in other cases of intentional infliction of harm there is a diploma off with yellow diploma of degradation, I think there could be some effective response through special officers who could be made responsible for ending tagging especially in situations of escalation. There could be a latent officer whose duty could be to come by the anonymous disturbance; punishment should also visit those who didn't reporting the incidents of tagging and the heads of institutions should be covered under this punitive action, may be after five to ten year after diploma strip, as mentioned one takes there may be no further need to address an incident may come there and first day to no small test whether their maximum responsibility has to be established rather than internalizing it the possible solution: Dr. Rameshwar Natar Institution is managed by Dr. Natar of IIT, and professionally managed institutions are able to reduce this problem. Technical parents of parent sometimes tagge grounds to take revenge on the teacher who tag their child. Prof. Chairman could put on the lower front side (strong)

Mr. G. Venkateshwarar, former secretary and education: tagging is principal control system which should not be ignored; students start tagging as fun and it transgresses all limits and goes on to become seriousness; most of those who engage in tagging are influenced, children of powerful people and the risk: a week ago a girl student who lost and like was kidnapped recently; there should be an emergency: discipline and action must be mandatory; there may be an opportunity to appeal which should be heard by a three member committee headed by the principal and when not discussed must be mandatory; no explanation and dissent of members can not be allowed to participate in this serious activity and therefore the punishment must be discussed and without fail after awarding reasonable opportunity to be heard but decision must not be delayed. IIT should be successful to include tagging as an offence at illegal criminal activities.

Quanda Delenda:

Regina submitted that when tagging take place and in most of the cases, complaints govt. are withdrawn, as they are professional College are concerned,

it was found that is the village life. Groups Violent/anti Engineering in College District anti ragging trust plan to visit every students of their 10 month just one incident. But 100 students put the picture encouraging anti ragging students.

Mr. Chakrapani looked into both aspects of ragging i.e. individual behaviour and group behaviour.Group behaviour needs to be monitored particularly the College with hostel and preferably starting of its academic session. There is a need for constant monitoring by the school authorities should be present.

Suprakant Kati agreed that session helped improve ragging in professional colleges but is their smaller concept.

Prof. Ravi Satia, Vice-Chancellor, Vellore, National Institute of Technology Karnataka (NITK) explained that ragging normally takes place in the initial 40 days of the session.

Though ragging continues, it is largely outside the campus and both of students. Apart the raggers and only with help of ragging.

Prof. of Vellore Institute of Technology suggested that monitoring of value system should be included in the syllabus of Technical education. There is a close link between drug abuse and ragging.

Dr. Anthony Rajulu, Director, College Education suggested that a committee should be constituted in the beginning with clear provisions help line.

Dr. Manali Mishra, Additional Director, observed that the state's anti ragging act is good. He suggested that complaints can be registered through mail or to take call based action. Provision should be there such as suspension.

Dr. Binodini, Vice-Chancellor, Uttar Agartala University said that District supports functioning after admission or start of other term. Western concept where faculty members meet like responsibility of curbing ragging. Action must be taken immediately and that takes has longer consultation.

Prof. Sachinbhai Rao, DSW, Jadhav University, suggested hostel should be separated for freshmen. Though cost of ragging has not increased in last 3 years, still money is made for taking such as a. Anti ragging, including to be ragged by students and their parents, (i) for their awareness programme (ii) Public protest in the campus (iii) strictly enforce prohibition zones, and campus rules. (iv) Proper parent display with legal provisions and important phone numbers such as University Administration, Police Office, DSW, VC, etc. It was also observed that ragging is being started in Engineering institutions and later on also spread to Arts Colleges. Funding the work, govt. also indulge in ragging.

Mr. Sandhya Wia, Director, Madhav Grand explained the position should be such that can bring change. Blatting should be done in the first week focusing on tablet charge. He complained that management does not run for responsibility. Anti ragging Act should be stringent. Ragging culture is increasing due to student coming alone in the campus and when not coming towards Parents, parent bear student and need not responsibility. Awareness and computer must be held. Summary procedure should be adopted.

Prof. P.A. Hanover, College of Veterinary Science, it is rampant in professional Colleges because students are away from their parents and parents come to the parent only after the prohibition. It is common that students are back teachers who are not regular in academics and life. Ragging is criminal activity which can involve sex trading and malformation. He suggested that common teachers can be addressed with marketing done by the teachers. There should be special police to guard between.

Vice Principal Ashwarya Nagarkar suggested a committee study on the whole phenomenon, faculty student conduct relationship, immediate prohibition and counselling to follow students.

Dr. Kumar, Director Students Welfare, Kuvempu, reported that there has been an increase in police officers and administrators with anti ragging becoming essential part of student profile. Faculty must be directed to complete the

relation and they need focus on their academic activities.

Principal, Dhaneshwari College, Dindur: Dhaneshwari suggested installation of complaint box and blood-doping in the women's canteen.

Principal, JNTU College: emphasized that institutions need to monitor, institute measures to be implemented and disseminated as a best practice.

Rajeshwari Inge: Director, Technical Education was of the opinion that students outside the College premises also needed monitoring. Each faculty should be allocated a set of students. She has made beneficial contribution in the form of a document.

Dr. P.C. Chavan: Director, JNTU, said that mindset of institutions needed to be changed. Management should bring the psychology in the picture.

Dr. Pradeep, Faculty IIT, Hyderabad: suggested that Teaching Assistant follows in the Curriculum and helps in creating a good learning environment.

G. Ganeshkumar Naidu, and H.C. Anubhawan Reddy, members, Rajalaxmi Institute of Engineering, expressed that ragging is carried out in the name of entertainment and free zone especially in university Campus and hostel. They said that students and friends of students are also involved. College management should implement the law. It was also pointed out that Student's union should initiate by jumping from the top of the building of Agrawala College in 2012.

Dhruv Choudhary, State Vice Pres. of Students Federation agreed that the act of ragging needs to be properly and psychologically aspect to get solved.

Lucknow: Meeting of the Committee on the 14th March, 2017.

Agree RR : (1) ragging (2) crime. Report has helped the State of UP and UP report Ragging will get under control through Rajalaxmi Inge.

Shri Raghuram, Director of Ragging should be evaluated. We need to be Evaluated in our attitude.

Dr. Govila, VC, Terna University : The problem arises but has reduced considerably. A meeting should be arranged between Director & Hostel after 15 days of beginning of the session of each academic session. Mutual responsibilities will be given : a protocol based to be appended and separate hostel with guards to be placed, lunch and Tea must be served separately. It is important to check ragging not only inside the university but also outside the campus.

Dr. Hesi Shankar , VC, KJ Somaiya : There was not a single incident of ragging that took place since last 2 years.

Dr. Kamal Salunke, DCL, Med. Education:- Supervising is medical colleges also private medical and dental college. He explained ragging where the students are not isolated, some of the ragging act he mentioned was beating, "Taali" system, restriction to go to canteen and to class ruled. The Chief Professor (Hostel/ Junior Faculty) must be designated and assisted by other faculties and he/she must be paid honorarium. There must be strict anti ragging only in the hostels. Rules must be displayed. Complaint books should be put in all corners. There has been 90% control in the hostels by taking these steps:-

- (i) Strict students vigilance in 24 hours.
- (ii) Supervision for 24 Months.
- (iii) Experience the hostel staff members.
- (iv) Disiplinary action against staff.

However he also pointed that private hostels must be provided for not taking action against raggers. The local authorities must take action and it should not be compromised.

Dr. N. R. Kulkarni DDM Karapur : There has been a increased banter in the ragging since past few years. However administration must be strict, the squads must take place round the clock with intervals for 2 to 4 months. Rules must be be notified and I.T. TVs to be placed. Student parent meeting must be held for "Guidance" before the session and hostel students must be warned. There should be separate hostel for "problem" with monitor living at the hostel.

Dr. Usha Sharma, Mewar Medical College : Ragging has changed from

health/radiation/safety situations. This is due to lack of communication between student & faculty, division of jurisdictions and over-lapping government orders. There must be security guards should be present around the clinic, reports/verbal for findings/ violations must flow to the faculty, complaints must be filed and have should be corrected only in the institution. The University must have an affidavit from the faculty must comply with the rules and regulations (covering previous in the institution and meeting of the students and parent must take place. However there must be clarity in the different forms of ragging. In the institution the students party to take place after a month from the beginning of each academic session and the members of the institute must give time to leave the students early after. In the national college or university there is not clear communication between the student and parent is automatic. The authority on these issues must be provided.

Dr. R. K. Sharma, Dean, NCPJ : Ragging rules provide to university. In this institution (PG Institute) there is a tradition to welcome the freshmen. Here the seniors protect the juniors and prevent ragging. Therefore the senior level students in verified steps must be involved in preventing ragging.

U. S. Duttar, Registrar, UPU, Lucknow : UPU covers Engg., Pharmacy, Architecture etc. In this institution an order is circulated every year and the guidelines are posted at different places. The seniors are warned and anti-ragging squad is formed. The Festival Band, House Band, Band/Wind, Violins are responsible to look after students. There are 20-25 the students whose security is provided by the institution over up to two years. The Violins of Girls Band live in the hostel. There where is case of ragging is Garhwal and in both the cases the raggers were expelled however in all Engg. College District, the Ragging took place outside the Campus. It is essential to have "seniors" involved in to help and control students how take place.

Anand Singh, IIT Lucknow: The Government order has helped in curbing ragging. There are 6 committees, programs and around a limited staff is assigned duties around the clock to check ragging. The students visit the campus which makes them uncomfortable. The action is not harsh against the raggers because any such action must be justified. There should be a District level committee to check ragging. Government institution must not suppress the issue and punishment must be progressive in nature. It (committee must be formed) to check issues

Dev. Meht, Chairman, Nara Meht Eppg, DGO (U) is the affluent society students that indulge in ragging. Ragging will must be banned, parents must be educated and environment must be strictly monitored.

Ramesh Chandra, Agri Coll, Tain. Allahabad: This is 17 years old institute. Ragging here takes place due to lack of communication between students & administrative authorities. In this institute there is an advisory system where in each student is assigned a staff adviser. The Proctorial Board and Anti Ragging cell takes action when situation needed.

P. M. Dwivedi Agricultural University Allahabad: Ragging takes place mostly in the hostel as students where some students had been transferred. Examine the hostels utilizing the Proctors. To check the hostels must be regular and the telephone numbers of the students must be displayed.

A. N. Singh, Chief Proctor, LU : There are private students where the "Proctors" are located. It is the student Leaders who are ragging the campus.

Arshik Saini, Principal, D.V.V : Government order has to followed.

V. N. Saha, MII: The Government order is there but it is not implemented. Examine them must be preventive anticipatory measures. The entire faculty should be present on the first day and order papers distribution must be healthy. It is also important that all classes must be held.

Arup Singh, Chief Proctor, Banrily College: It is a very old college where the year old and there are 12 thousand students. In this college there is no ragging case and generally protest comes from outside.

K. B. Khan, IITM (IITM), Bhow, Merrett College: Almost half of the problems of ragging are solved by introduction between seniors and juniors. In this college there is a prominent a secret report on the basis of which inquiry is conducted and those found guilty are expelled. This has led to improvement in the situation of ragging. It is an old college creating since 1848 and has 40

Statistical analysis

[illegible]

Ramdar T. B. Patel April 26, 2015: The University Administration should be strict and District Administrators must be involved in working, suggesting. The University of the students must have the members of the position of students to work together.

16. V.K. Yousa, I.A. Udo, Kampar: The project is based on details about the processes and earnings in rice paddy. There must be monitoring system, education programmes and the women and farmers to be benefited.

Dr. B. A. Vashley, Educational Agri. University ; his anti-racism conviction should be firmest

Dr. Mark Hattstein, MD/MPH, is a faculty and consultant at V-BRI, the CDC and numerous other US and international universities and research centers.

- (i) There are "old" institutions which are prone to rigging. The political and academic must not hinder rigging.
- (ii) Students do blagging in spite of all measures. Therefore provisions should be complete.
- (iii) Inter-institutions is not rigging because physical & mental torture is required.

There need be no legal law to curb logging being practice of mangrove
judgement this will act as a serious deterrent. Parliament should be so to
enactment and the rubber must not be placed in other settlement or any
industry. JPS must be handled and implementation may be for 5 years. Action
must be taken against individuals such as the official law of the rubber zone. The

institute fails to such ragging. Strong institution and good campus must be observed. These institutes should be closed from which ragging is not stopping.

Dr. K.R. Dasal, B. E.: These self-government centre (or Ang wani) which is there in the university. However there is a need to have a clear academic calendar giving the details of anti ragging measures and it must be followed strictly. Academic must be made compulsory.

Aditya G. Jha, B.A. Uda, Varanasi: Ragging is basically an administrative problem. The institutions could be developed if it takes on such ragging. The teachers must be civil and take active steps to prevent ragging there should be a national cell where students can register their complaint.

Maheshwari, M.D. Uda, Varanasi: In this university there is no ragging case as yet. There should not be separate interest teachers and students in the campus.

B. R. Kishore, Banailly: Ragging takes place in the form of tradition and as form of violence is rampant towards ragging. However, there must be remedial measures taken at the institute level and the government must not be happy as it is not a solution.

Dr. Prakash Singh, Prismic, Ram Manohar Lohia University, Varanasi: There should be strong administration with an intervention from outside. It has been observed that TTKs are not effective and there is immediate pressure from the politicians and bureaucracy to the district level administrative authorities.

Sh. Kishorewadi, Sp. Serv., Med. Ed.: The Department is aware of such ragging.

K.M. Verma, Sp. Serv., Med. Ed. (Yamuna etc): There should be a central act or guidelines to be followed by the institutes to prevent ragging.

Dr. Anand Kishore TITTI Karpur: In this institute students are engaged a regular course on Jyoti Yatra dealing with human relations and value system by which the commitment to other students changes. There is also a shift of organizational culture and function for the second year students which prevented them not to be ragging. It was found that the Third year students did ragging and

They were asked to do social service. They were also sent to talk among the integral development of Hindustan. These students were empowered and became host leaders for other students. They developed a commitment to build good human relations. It is also important to take value education as part of the curriculum. Because in my school at four years. Teachers can also be trained who become role models. These sessions cannot only curb ragging but also eradicate the other social evils.

Madhusat Sharma, President student union, Hindustan University: Ragging is not an important issue because a cell must be formed at all levels (University, District, State, National) where students can lodge a complaint. To reduce the management of the teachers should withdraw its action and must try to ward off the outside persons particularly the influential people. It is observed that the rich kids indulge in ragging and strict action must be taken against them. Ragging should not be seen as an incident between rich and affect students and rich and poor students.

Raj Kumar Singh, MU Kashi Varanasi, President Students Union: It has been seen that wherever there are Students Union with good leaders they take positive approach to prohibit ragging. Authorities need more far reforms which will choose strong leaders who can help in curbing ragging. There must be action and they should fix the minor students (probably given by parents for their behavior) and those whose behavior is corrupting must be banned. However, the demand of the input should be done to implement success at a level higher for university system.

Hari Ram, Parent, Lucknow: Government take good care of their child.

Dr Yashna, Parent, Lucknow: Parents must monitor their wards and students whether enter to. Remove the portion particularly the social problems. There has been lot of emphasis on the job aspect and corruption and not on social commitment. The need to be thought students must be involved in social issues and community work as there is lack of communication and regard for others. The teacher-student relations must be healthy and lots of cultural activities must take place so that the students can ignore the situation.

Dr Yashna, Parent: Ragging is more like a pollution where the original mind of each students becomes good students like. Ragging is another source for

Dr. Dhirendra K. S.: It is the most important to regulate the academic environment that all the members of the institution must attend their duties. In case of ragging there should be strict punishment.

Dr. Anand, MU, Dindigul University: There have been no acts of ragging in the last three years. It is often up to the administrator's discretion what action is the government institution and the government itself.

Samuel Rajalakshy: It is important to have an understanding of human relationship and regular functions must be organized where students can participate and build up great respect with the senior students. In case of ragging the punishment should be the regular action being out of their attention.

Arifan Mithra, Gurukulpur University: There should be an appellate unit at the state level, district level and the institutional level. Punishment must be strict for the raggers.

Raj Kumar Singh, Student Union Kashi Vidyapeeth: At the institutional level there must be a provision for student union election. The university must give marks for good conduct. There also need to strict marking for those with good conduct helping in preventing ragging. A small proportion around 20% indulges in ragging. The college authority must give opportunity to those indulged in ragging must before taking the final decision of suspension.

Hari Ram, Lucknow, Parents: The parents' guidance of the youth must be in touch with each other and also with the students this will help in curbing ragging.

C. R. Verma, Banarashas: The parents must have a close interaction with their child and they must monitor their activities. Students must have an increased role in the society. Social work department of the university must monitor itself as the activities and functions of the students. There is a need for parents' student organization for constant interaction.

Dr. R. K. Bhal, Kanpur University

In the university the students' activities must be reduced wholly and the students must be made discipline. Ragging is largely political in nature as if there is a political will from ragging and for students. At the state level a cell must

be there to assist in ragging.

Dr. Chela Sharma, Mount Maithil College, explained the reasons for ragging such as – Insufficient knowledge, lack of communication between student and students etc. There should be more friendly guides. Harassment and hush. Harassment's evidence should be in the hand. There should be restricted entry of visitors. An official must be report by student and faculty at the time of admission.

Prof. M. K. Singh (2019)

Dr. K. K. Mishra, VIITM agrees that ragging is systematic abuse of human rights. He explained the threat existing on the basis of Mishra's Dictionary and actual practice ragging from friendly gesture to very ugly act. Ragging is starts with introduction of women, but results in psychological trauma, when are returned are forced to work, study and sexual abuse. The task committee also investigates the reasons. It is a myth that the ragging committee's existence, rather provided an opportunity to anti-social student to exploit the victim. The culture of officer classes indulge in ragging, which makes the University administration in Mishra's opinion is Malicious. Before the committee, VI accused that TMU did not enforce any major action of ragging, but apply the IC guidelines and UUSA's codes related to Ragging have remained ineffective. VI advocated strict action in case of abuse of ragging occurs. Inadequacy of institutions as well as officials must be removed. Officers and students are liable to be punished and if necessary case. Affiliation of the abuse institution should be withdrawn.

On the preventive side, administration – Principal, professors and faculty should be in touch with new students, which would build confidence in them. The process of making work to be accomplished. Notice should be made aware of the anti-ragging rules, which must be displayed prominently. CCTV camera can be deployed at different locations.

VI concluded with a sense of optimism as he felt that existing law along with our police and proper handling of them can help in getting rid of this social evil from the campus.

Dr. A. K. Agarwal , Prof. & Head of Department, Department of Knowledge &

Warden: Panna Medical College observed that industrial institutions have more incidence of incidents of ragging. The basic issue is introduction to campus. To argue that ragging is impossible is unrealistic. He further mentioned that they had the practice of one day programme of introduction, in which 'Students' go on stage and perform for 24 hours. He has observed all that goes down. One wrong incident gets reported also.

Dr. K.W.Venma: Principal, Panna Medical College mentioned that professors accompany students and take them out to campus for the first 1-2 months.

He held that leave ragging can not stop. He was of the view that senior staff interact with students and teacher's day can be proposed. The GGS institutions would be followed strictly.

Dr. R.R.Prasad: Sr. Lecturer & student unions, Panna Medical College observed, 'When admission process goes on for 2 months, which causes delay in 'Welcom' role. He also mentioned that Panna Medical College considers measure to creating students.

Some students of Panna Medical College told the Committee that that there should be no ragging. They informed that they formed anti-ragging squad. In case any incident is reported, then laid down process is followed. They also observed that ragging is more frequent in medical institutions. They argued the mismanagement of teachers by the Government and the ill management of staff and students between students and faculty. This is the reason that a conference can not hold. There should be one outcome in college certificate including whether an officer holder has participated in ragging or not.

Ashay Kumar: Principal, GGS College, Bhubaneswar began with the introduction of the 100 years old college and mentioned that ragging had been very old and was present in two eras. But at that time it was a part of healthy tradition observed for initial 25 days only. Then, ragging has been banned also. Now it is going on throughout the year. There factor has concerned ragging in discipline. He also observed that ragging is more in cities. The 1st & 2nd college, Panna college, medical colleges. He suggested that awareness program

by IIS) to the pattern of IIS should be launched with a special focus on issues of higher learning.---

Teaching should be focused by the students as well as their parents. Orientation to career was also suggested. Be provided strict punishment with authority to concerned authority. For this, authorities must monitor. Local administration must support and trigger initiatives and actions.

Dr. H. Banerjee, Member, UoP's Board, I.I.T. University, Bangalore informed that her board accommodates 220 students, mostly from North India. She admitted that no ragging reported in past five years. She stated that ragging is a serious challenge to which higher management, doctors, social and class justice. Moral extremely important for a longer time for the subject. This also adversely affects discipline in the faculty. She suggested that sessions with anti-ragging messages should be organized in the beginning of the session. She underlined the fact that punishment must be administered for offenders.

Insurance programme can be effective.

Prof. K. Prasad, Dean, Faculty of Social Science, Patna University agreed that code factor is not the cause of ragging. Only transfer of student knowledge to criminal activity. Proper security measures should be provided in colleges. Special case has to be taken in hand.

Dr. Meena Kalita, Dean, Faculty of Education, JCU, suggested to reduce distance between teacher – students. She has the officers (Dean and Proctor) are reported before to starting the ragging. The need of the hour is to maintain communication & good relation between colleges.

Dr. Umesh Mishra, Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Patna University affirmed that disciplinary system be started at the beginning of academic year. Anti-ragging committee must be constituted at the University level itself as the pattern of IIS spread for the universities. Formal system should be established and strengthened. There should be a Chief officer at University

and, therefore will report the same to his/her.

Dr. Barkem Singh, Warden, GGS Indraprastha, JNU, Mahatma College has the experience of 3 years as Warden of his hostel with his enough experience. He mentioned that an experienced method of ragging came to his host in past several years. Present ragging has introduced is of course, there the held that they were "united and uniform". He pointed out that it was the social structural elements responsible for creating problems.

Dr. Akhila Rani Nisha, Singh, GGS Indraprastha, Rama Krishna College was satisfied with the cooperation of staff in anti-ragging efforts. Institutions are clearly given about the fixed time for introduction.

Dr. Ashay A. Singh from Jyoti College (JNU), concluded that hostels are mainly suitable for campus, where ragging is a serious problem. He agreed that universities are for administering back to our ragging. Besides that there is a need to develop ethical values, and a mutual built between teachers & students.

Prof. D. S. Tewari, Head, Faculty of Commerce, Tirumala Raju University, bank suggested ragging is a major problem and told about alternate traditions like Marjatha Mahatmas. He suggested creative prevention and prohibition measures for ending ragging. He also agreed that harassment is part of the college life in the Indian and Indian had to tolerate live with dignity. He suggested self-discipline, understanding from senior students and also a hostel based Committee. Ego of student's order can be taken by spreading ethical values among the students.

B.S. Rao, UJ Mahila University, Hyderabad said that University has to control over colleges, every examination. The prevention equal everything. Since, Warden, etc. should be formed. There is a need for education to student union to be established. It also stressed for withdrawing "teachers" authority, without controlling by students, parents and society more. Having to work should not be there. Students joining or ragging should be given harsh punishment. Minimum work should also be provided for continuing ragging.

A. Veebe, TU Eindhoven University (with 3,000,000 students). Manuscript commented that there was no ragging in rural areas and ragging was a phenomenon of urban institutions. He held three factors – rising academic pressure, overpopulation, and lack of competition, reasons of cultural values, responsible for academic ragging. There is a need to deal closely with the students because anti – free education tend to create problems.

Dr. Ashok Kumar, *Phd*, JP University, Durgam reported that there was no ragging in rural part and no complaint was registered at the university level. He was of the view that there should be proper introduction procedure. He suggested that we should follow our glorious purushpura. He knew the students through this fact that student of Janki, students do not report anti ragging.

Dr. Kumarash P Singh, *Phd*, Wildlife University advised that staff & teachers should be trained to fight the battle against ragging. He noted that after student started to go for ragging and harassment, they should be engaged. Since it takes education should be improved. At the same time he demanded that there should be no political intervention.

Fred. Arshad, *Dean*, Alkaram, Panna (Uttaranchal) argued that ragging has its root in psychological problem, loss of values, and sense of alienation. He observed that it was possible there is the first month by several new students to first year students. He came out with 3 Dr. formula for ending ragging – Propaganda, Practice, and Discipline. He emphasized that counselling should be available in academic institutions. The better presentation and care, photography should be conducted in the campus for the first month of each academic session. Harassing letter should also be prohibited. There is a need for advertising in newspapers, at least in the beginning. The students should also display their identity Card.

Nandrambika, Wadepore commented that there was no information on ragging in university. Faculty and teachers should giving discipline among the students.

Dr. DK Shaha, TQ University, cannot tolerate to have a cultural movement against ragging which may include strike down, fines, letters, etc. It also supports the idea of videography for this purpose. Besides this, registers, cellphones, and presence in hostel ought to be required.

Mahmood Khattak, MIT University, Malappuram, held that some letters were passed in ragging, but negative system should be replaced by a positive system as well as positive mind set. Punishment should be given to offending students. He pleaded for action against wrongdoings.

Dr. Chandhary, MIT, Varanasi felt that the problem was serious. He further stressed that those with bad habit and introduction often cause ugly administration should be allowed to act freely as some consideration and pressure from higher up is more effective.

Bhaskar Kumar, IIT stressed using computerized data as systems had been built for last 25 years in IIT. This new database or measurement has certainly has upgraded the conditions suitable for ragging.

Arvind Nishad, IIT stressed using suggestion that anti-ragging cell should be formed. After the incident takes place, a University Inquiry Committee should be formed and adequate punishment must be awarded.

Vijaya Sharma, IITX, held that was simple harassment because ugly and should be suitably regulated.

Rajesh K Joshi, JNTU, FT drew attention towards the thing in Boring Dyeck, Pune University. He argued that discipline is important. "Intimidation" is not ragging as ragging involves physical and mental tortures. He suggested financial penalty also.

Dr. Kumar, JNTU, Yerra, was of the opinion that because college there suffered from menace of ragging. So, there is a need for a faculty committee for a group of students. Excessive punishments are not desirable. It is not required if proper supervision identification based.

Karthiash Chandrasekharan, JCU demanded that student elections should be conducted in all universities and all the political parties should acknowledge the need to improve university atmosphere. He came out with the suggestion of holding the elections.

Manoj Yadav, JCU for the vibrant university of "Students" should be organized. His list of recommendations included regular student elections, Committee for working along with student organizations and appointing student High Court Judge as an Independent Authority.

Arunesh Kumar Loh, JCU criticized the need for promoting a feeling of "Unity" among students and trusting "Students" with power. He said that independent students had a complex. Regional divisions also exist. Social harmony is not the goal of organizing elections.

Rishi Kumar Singh, JCU said that our focus should be U - Politics, S - Politics have been present in the state. Another reason is that private education ignores ragging in order to gain control / power. There is nothing that can be done, actively prevented by faculty.

Shreyas, JCU pointed the situation to work, i.e. social discrimination and social inequality. Legitimate committee recommendations for student union elections should be closely implemented.

S. Ramesh Chandra, JCU, complained that some of social harassment occurred and VC did not take note of the complaints. He said ragging is not well. He also recommended formation of Anti - ragging committee comprising students, teachers, B staff, strictly investigation of cases of ragging and giving appropriate punishments and developing "Solid Value System" through Holistic Education among students, faculty, staff.

Vivek Singh, JCU, Vice-Chancellor, Patna University strongly felt that College should be protected from political interference.

Shashi Bhushan Kumar, JNU suggested implementation of social education, for sports, ragging, prohibition in the form of social service, yoga, meditation, etc., use of ICT for any such efforts and regular student elections.

Prakash Singh, of JNU suggested developing that club among students.

Adi Narayan Kumar, JNU suggested there needs to filter out the serious elements and facilitate monitoring for more than 3 years should be imposed.

Navej Shukla, student activist claimed that one student (Rajeev Jha) was involved during ragging. He reported that exposure from all ragging needs psychiatric treatment and emotional and spiritual training is possible.

KP Singh, another student activist observed that ragging started from pre-degree institutions and graduates from elite colleges commit acts. He claimed that a law was kept on making trials and several deaths were inflicted as a part of ragging.

There should be some punishment for the teachers.

Ramesh Rapt, a local student claimed that Vihar situation was desirable or relatively best as well as strong classes of u^2 to v^2 . The reason is that other situations are complex by including character and social alignment.

Dr. Preeti Raa, U.C. Tatyia Institute University editorial various forms of ragging like – for physical labor, etc. It means some order helps the leaders. She suggested both – hard and soft approaches to battle the evil of ragging. Suggested hard measures included more accountability of the institution, strict punishment as deterrent, tightening the security and control the entry of outsiders, self-reliance provided even limitation of faculty member with students and academic staff, strengthening of bonding of students under teacher to the seniors, organizing cultural and sports events, more students involved and more staff. She concluded with the observation that treated students should be dealt with concrete approach.

Bangalore, 2nd March, 1967

Prof. H. A. Rangaswami, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, in his presentation made, called it one factor of ragging, i.e. intimidating, before ragging. It was pointed out that there must be a sufficient time-interval between ragging. The students' should not have their respective classes when the new class starts so that there is no gap in between for classes, which otherwise provides a fertile ground for ragging. It was also brought to the fore that there should be pressure from various quarters, and for the discipline to punish raggers are not implemented. It was suggested that there should be strict level anti-ragging committee at which UOI, UDA, UP, M.A, M.L. must play an important role. 100% phone must be given to all concerned in prohibiting ragging to the Institute and General Body Meetings (IGBM) must be held regularly. All the events to curb ragging must be brought to the academic calendar of the Institute.



Analysis of the Responses to the Questionnaire

Q16a) What is the significance of the following statement?

Expectations	Responses
Positive	37%
Negative	40%
Mixed	14%
Nil	9%

Q16b) What is the significance of the fact for domestic travel?

Expectations	Responses
Positive	44%
Negative	37%
Mixed	12%
No Response	4%
Nil	3%

Q16c) What is the impact from a new settlement which is used to generate employment?

Expectations	Responses
Industries/Manufacture led settlement resulting	10%
Suburban/Urban	42%
Rural/Urban	37%
No Response	4%
Nil	7%

Q No. 2. What is the output from the code indicated by the asterisk?

Expectation	Response
Very low/noise	4/5
Very noisy and inefficient	3/5
Large lagging	4/5
Nothing	3/5
No lagging	3/5
All	4/5

Q No.	Q No.	Q No.	Q No.	Q No.	Q No.	Q No.	Q No.
Q No. 1	Q No. 2	Q No. 3	Q No. 4	Q No. 5	Q No. 6	Q No. 7	Q No. 8
Q No. 9	Q No. 10	Q No. 11	Q No. 12	Q No. 13	Q No. 14	Q No. 15	Q No. 16
Q No. 17	Q No. 18	Q No. 19	Q No. 20	Q No. 21	Q No. 22	Q No. 23	Q No. 24
Q No. 25	Q No. 26	Q No. 27	Q No. 28	Q No. 29	Q No. 30	Q No. 31	Q No. 32

Q No.	Q No.	Q No.	Q No.	Q No.	Q No.	Q No.	Q No.
Q No. 33	Q No. 34	Q No. 35	Q No. 36	Q No. 37	Q No. 38	Q No. 39	Q No. 40
Q No. 41	Q No. 42	Q No. 43	Q No. 44	Q No. 45	Q No. 46	Q No. 47	Q No. 48
Q No. 49	Q No. 50	Q No. 51	Q No. 52	Q No. 53	Q No. 54	Q No. 55	Q No. 56
Q No. 57	Q No. 58	Q No. 59	Q No. 60	Q No. 61	Q No. 62	Q No. 63	Q No. 64
Q No. 65	Q No. 66	Q No. 67	Q No. 68	Q No. 69	Q No. 70	Q No. 71	Q No. 72
Q No. 73	Q No. 74	Q No. 75	Q No. 76	Q No. 77	Q No. 78	Q No. 79	Q No. 80
Q No. 81	Q No. 82	Q No. 83	Q No. 84	Q No. 85	Q No. 86	Q No. 87	Q No. 88
Q No. 89	Q No. 90	Q No. 91	Q No. 92	Q No. 93	Q No. 94	Q No. 95	Q No. 96
Q No. 97	Q No. 98	Q No. 99	Q No. 100	Q No. 101	Q No. 102	Q No. 103	Q No. 104

recommendation by the group of consultants**Consultants:**

1. Prof. Aruna Sinha, Prof. Dept. Of Physiology, University of Delhi.
2. Dr. D.N. Gupta, Reader, Dept. Of History, Hindu College, U.D.
3. Dr. E.H. Saraf, Reader, Dept. Of English, Ramjas College, D.U.
4. Mr. Yashvir Singh, Lecturer, Dept. Of Biol. Science-Ramjas College, D.U.
5. Mr. Rajesh K. Jha, Lecturer, Dept. Of Biol. Science, Rajghat College, D.U.
6. Mr. Harsh Agarwal, CUBS Graduate in Forest Biology from Meerut
7. Mr. Vinayak V.K. PFCE
8. Mr. Parthiv Agarwal, Advocate, Supreme Court

(Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Principal, Ramjas College and Mr. Satish Kumar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of HRD were also present in the meeting)

Preamble

The Commission is of the opinion that tagging is neither a matter of freedom of speech and expression nor an association with persons, but a form of psychological behaviour and a reflection of diverse personalities. Further, tagging reproduces the communal group configurations prevalent in our society.

The Commission also observes that the majority of diverse tagging is done in the general area and takes on crowd forms, leading it to conclude that tagging is also a manifestation of widespread social expression in our society. Urgent steps need to be taken to address the diverse issues. Rousing schools and especially senior students need to be brought into the ambit of an action which seeks to check/prevent/lessen tagging, as various kinds of tagging and socially diverse behaviour, for instance, subversive organisations at an early age.

Recommendations:

- a. The definition of ragging provided by the (Kafila) Supreme Court should be widened to include ragging as an act which violates the dignity of the individual student or is (permitted to occur) by the college.

b. 14. Institutional Programme: (17.7)

The (VC) intends to monitor and facilitate personal growth for children and young adults and create awareness on the part of parents and teachers regarding the overall growth of students.

- (i) Parents, teachers, school children, college students need to undergo an mandatory counseling session through the parent-son/daughter and an experienced psychologist.
- (ii) The structure is changed to accommodate these sessions.
- (iii) A formal paper be introduced in the curriculum at all levels of study which deals with the awareness of life skills and core values. (Along the line of Environmental Studies / Life / Fibrebook)
- (iv) Participation in institutional programmes for teachers and training to prevent ragging/sexual harassment. In such mandatory in their curriculum for promotion.
- (v) The mass media needs to stop projecting ragging as a folk tale for society and instead act as the significant watchdog to take on the responsibility of curbing this vicious practice. The state may intervene to regulate media propaganda/pictures which glorify glorify ragging.
- (vi) The (H) must intervene in a continuous on going process. Thus, (C) and other specialized information perhaps developed by people who have interest in anti-ragging spirit be used in awareness, interactive and video awareness throughout the country. That material be used in multipurpose manner.
- (vii) Demarcation of student leaders and institutions promote student student and student faculty interactions along the lines of General Body Meetings, or classes (and have student face to face) and ragging in particular, be discouraged.

Prevention of ragging

1. The Head of the Institution along with assistant heads of the College/Institution be made accountable for any ragging in the Institution.
2. Every institution must have a duly constituted Anti Ragging Body.
3. An independent body outside the Institution be also constituted regularly with representatives from various sections of the University and civil authorities, where student case approach directly if local institution is unable to cope with. (For instance in IIT, along the lines of the Age Committee constituted in Indian Social Movement in the early phase.)
4. Written Institution regulations be developed in consultation with Parents and student bodies and not violating self in strict ragging. Notice.
5. A strict structure where senior students be made responsible for a group of freshmen. In the hostel particularly, and also report to a group of teachers.



- 6) Freshers be encouraged to join membership into organizations of knowledge and have participation in structured by Wall Address to prevent them.
- 7) Ban flag by general committee of the College/Institution.
- 8) The anti-ragging. Freshers is a special position. Qualifier

people be appointed and undertake orientation programmes to our hosts. Workers' power, authority and responsibility to be clearly defined. Emphasis and push to be directed by relevant authorities so that it attracts competent and qualified people.

- (c) International competition Anti Ragging Act to be enacted (Along the lines of the Prevention of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace Bill), which may include:
 - (i) Define and describe various forms of ragging.
 - (ii) Recognise ragging as a criminal offence.
 - (iii) Provide for punishment which may extend to imprisonment/committal to reformatory.
 - (iv) The PwS Bill has to extend its thrust to gender and violence in particular.
 - (v) Include various other relevant provisions such as IRL.
 - (vi) Penalties or other measures to be imposed on institutions such as Principals/ Directors or bodies responsible for prevention of ragging.
 - (vii) Bullying and sexual harassment in schools to be brought into the ambit of the Sexual Harassment Act. Schools ought to need to upgrade internal mechanisms.
- (d) Special attention must be paid during framing any measure for dissemination and rehabilitation of the victim.

Further Recommendations :

The Constituent Committee met on 27th April 2007 at Ramjas College in the office of Principal. The Committee reviewed most of the recommendations of its earlier meeting held on 26th March 2007 at Ramjas College. The Committee decided that ragging must be recognised as a cognisable offence and therefore summary guidelines may be issued to the institutions to involve police and of national institutions both at the local – institutional level and at the state level. In view of this the Committee made the following recommendations:

- a. International competition Anti Ragging Act to be enacted.
- b. (i) the constitution should be made in Indian Penal Code to include a chapter on "Offences Related To Ragging" wherever ragging should be

such a complaint, unethical, non-comparable offense with punishment ranging from one year imprisonment and fine up to 5 years rigorous imprisonment and fine. Usually tagging not be compared in following way for which various forms of punishment should be prescribed.

- A. Verbal: Where minor cases, verbal harassment, threatened for the future by forcing him/her to answer inappropriate personal questions, abuse, etc. it is said to tag the junior. It also includes abuse to another officer tagging.

Punishment: 1 year imprisonment with fine.

- B. Lesser Verbal Tagging: Where the verbal harassment, threatened is to such an extent from the junior's activities from the college.

Punishment: 1 year imprisonment with fine.

- C. Physical tag act by the senior towards the junior which often badly injury to the junior. Like beating the junior, hitting him/her with objects etc.

Punishment: 3 year imprisonment with fine.

- B. Sexual Tagging: Where the senior uses the junior to do an act which damage moral dignity of the junior.

Punishment: 1 year rigorous imprisonment and fine.

- (ii) All kinds of tagging cases should be decided in a time bound manner keeping in mind student mobility and timing of college completion and so it should be by fast track court.

- (iii) Besides the enactment and amendment in PC, some guidelines may available to institutional authorities whereby the institutions can draw some measures to check Tagging. These may also include guidelines within which the authorities have to function, making it more feasible for them to provide higher and better general welfare to PU.

at the institutional level the following recommendations may made:

- a. The complaint can report orally or in writing either to the head of the institution or to the specific body constituted to deal with such cases. In cases where such act of tagging is witnessed by teacher, non-teaching staff or the administration staff, they should need to be treated as filed. The

need to be a collective responsibility at the institutional level.

2. There is a need for collective responsibility at the institutional level. The faculty members, non-teaching and administrative staff and the sports body continued to look into the ragging cases, must coordinate with the intent of social justice and share the responsibility of their decisions.
3. The constitutional authority must be an active part to move in favour of compliance to rule at IIL. The compliance must have the freedom to send anyone of his/her complaint to all concerned agencies like NCH, District Magistrate, Media, Presses International etc.
4. The cases of ragging need to be dealt on a fast-track basis within specific time-frame.
5. There is a need to constitute a Monitoring Cell at the state level to be located in the Department of Higher Education and one model Monitoring Cell at the central level to be located in Ministry of HED to coordinate with the functioning of state-level cells. These need include the civil society bodies and the experts working in the same area.
6. There is a need to constitute Anti-Ragging Committee in each institution responsible primarily to prevent and monitor ragging cases. The Committee shall coordinate its work with Teaching, Non-Teaching staff and other members of the institutions and shall submit its report to the head of the institution. The head of the institution is required to submit monthly report to the state Monitoring Cell and a copy to be submitted to the central monitoring cell. This practice will enable also suggesting measures to be adopted before the onset of the period for prevention of ragging.
7. There should be periodic review of the instrument and mechanism laid down to refer to give the best and find other solutions if necessary.

ANNEXURE VI

1995

ਸਾਡੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਰਿਸ਼, ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ

5144

भारतीय राजदूतावास के निवास पर गिरफ्तार की गई महिला को उद्धार कराया

कैंपस के बाहर रैगिंग हो तो क्या करें..?

Advertisement

[illegible]

Fig. 2 *Alc. B.* 80%
after 6 mm. Fig. 3
(partial section) 4 x 4.
A small piece of tissue
from the same area
as Fig. 2, after 6 mm.



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Journal of Internal Medicine 247: 105–112

From January 1997 to July 1998, 1000 cases were identified and 1000 controls were selected from the same population. The study was approved by the ethics committees of the University of Oxford and the Health Research Authority, London.

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the user is unable to access the internet.

Special features include:
- New 100% cotton fabric
- 100% cotton lining
- 100% cotton trim
- 100% cotton trim
- 100% cotton trim

with a 100% success rate. The study was conducted in a laboratory setting and the results were not replicated in a clinical setting.

संविधान के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारों का विस्तार करने के लिए संविधान के 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 89

get a better idea of what you're getting into. The 10 percent down payment rule is a good guideline, but it's not a hard and fast rule. If you're looking for a house in a high-cost area, you may need to put down more than 10 percent. If you're looking for a house in a low-cost area, you may be able to get away with less than 10 percent. The key is to make sure you can afford the monthly payments on the loan. If you can't, you're not ready to buy.

पुस्तक: २५

How do we get the
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¹ *Journal of International Accounting, Auditing & Taxation*, 15(1), 1-20.

² *Journal of International Accounting, Auditing & Taxation*, 15(1), 1-20.

³ *Journal of International Accounting, Auditing & Taxation*, 15(1), 1-20.

⁴ *Journal of International Accounting, Auditing & Taxation*, 15(1), 1-20.

⁵ *Journal of International Accounting, Auditing & Taxation*, 15(1), 1-20.

*Fig. 4. *Colony formation assay*. The 202 isolates were grown in 96-well plates.

1. **Identify the problem.** The first step in the problem-solving process is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation, gathering information, and defining the problem clearly.

[illegible]

The authors are grateful to the
 National Science Foundation for
 support of this work.

Coordinated efforts to tackle ragging suggested

Flagman panel hears testimony from students, parents

By Anandaraman

Students, their parents and the respective universities in Bangalore, Mysore, Coimbatore, Mangalore, Thiruvananthapuram, Tiruchirappalli and Tirupur have been asked to submit affidavits detailing the steps taken to prevent ragging in their respective universities.

The panel, which was set up by the Government of India, is headed by Justice J. S. Verma, former Chief Justice of India. It is the first time that a panel of this kind has been set up to deal with ragging in universities. The panel is expected to submit its report to the Government of India by March 15.

While the universities are asked to submit affidavits, the students and parents are asked to submit affidavits detailing the steps taken to prevent ragging in their respective universities.

The panel is also asked to submit a report on the steps taken to prevent ragging in their respective universities.

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— 244 —

電話 06-2-07

Fracas over political interference in state universities

Keywords: child sexual abuse; disclosure; self-blame

[illegible]

Information is also available from the 1990 Census. The 1990 Census found that 1.5 percent of the population was in the 18-24 age group, 1.5 percent in the 25-34 age group, 1.5 percent in the 35-44 age group, 1.5 percent in the 45-54 age group, 1.5 percent in the 55-64 age group, 1.5 percent in the 65-74 age group, 1.5 percent in the 75-84 age group, and 1.5 percent in the 85+ age group.

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Journal of Internal Medicine 247: 333–340

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Parents want ragging scenes cut from films

BY JEFFREY M. HARRIS

WASH., D.C.—The National Parent Teacher Association (NPTA) has urged the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to require the removal of "ragging" scenes from films.

The association, which represents parents of school children, says the FCC should require the removal of "ragging" scenes from films, which it defines as scenes in which a character is physically or psychologically abused.

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Deccan Herald
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Bangalore
18-3-07

BU campus is 'ragging free' zone, any takers?

By Staff Reporter

PARTIAL BANNING OF NEW ADMITTED

Bangalore: Fresh ban on ragging in the campus of Bangalore University (BU) for a specific academic year has been imposed by the university authorities. The ban is for the year of 2007-08 and will be in effect from the start of the academic year.

The ban is subject to the condition that the university will not accept any student who is not a resident of Bangalore. The ban is also subject to the condition that the university will not accept any student who is not a resident of Bangalore.

The ban is also subject to the condition that the university will not accept any student who is not a resident of Bangalore.

Students who are not residents of Bangalore will not be allowed to join the university.

The ban is also subject to the condition that the university will not accept any student who is not a resident of Bangalore.

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impose ban on ragging



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The issue of ragging has been taken up by the Union Minister for Education, Shri J. J. Reddy, who has asked the Government to take steps to prevent ragging in colleges and universities. He has also asked the Government to take steps to prevent ragging in colleges and universities.

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ANNEXURE VII

Status note on implementation of directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in respect of curbing ragging in Educational Institutions.

During the hearing of the case filed in the Supreme Court of India by the Vishwa Jagori Movement highlighting the adverse impact of ragging of freshers in educational institutions all over the country in a public interest litigation case in which UGC was made one of the respondents the learned judges during the hearing of the case held on 15th July, 1999 had indicated that it would be appropriate if the UGC takes a more proactive view in the matter and frame guidelines with regard to curbing the menace of ragging in the universities and other educational institutions.

2. Accordingly, the UGC constituted a committee to frame the guidelines in the matter and the report of the committee was submitted to the Vice-Chancellor of all Universities for their compliance in January, 2000. A copy of the letter along with the report is enclosed. The guidelines are given in P.A.5-18 of the report (B-2).

3. The Ministry of Human Resource Development had recently directed the UGC to closely monitor the implementation of the UGC guidelines in curbing the menace of ragging in Universities/Educational Institutions. The UGC, at one point of time, was of the view that the educational institutions are autonomous bodies and are quite empowered to deal with the menace of ragging within the framework of UGC guidelines. Acts and Statutes of the universities and also with the help of the local law enforcing authorities. It is in this background, no specific action for closely monitoring the ragging menace in the Universities/Educational Institutions have so far been initiated.

4. In its meeting held on 15.1.2007, Highest Committee summoned the Secretary, USC, to place before it the action taken/being taken by the USC in regard to curbing the menace of ragging in educational institutions. Since the mere guidelines on ragging has not yielded desired results, the USC shall formulate the regulations curbing the menace of ragging in educational institutions for which a suitable date will be placed in the next meeting of the Commission.

5. The present work of dealing with the ragging in the universities/educational institutions is being dealt with by the Planning and Coordination Bureau. With a view to have the focused attention to the problem of ragging in educational institutions, the USC shall set up an independent cell in USC with due concurrence of the Commission.

1/11/2007
24/1

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
TO CURB THE MENACE OF RAGGING
IN UNIVERSITIES/EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS.**



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
NEW DELHI
1999

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION TO FRAME GUIDELINES TO CURB THE MENACE OF RAGGING IN UNIVERSITIES/EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

1. Constitution of the Committee

The University Grants Commission was ever conscious of the responsibility as a Public Interest Organisation that is the Supreme Court of India by the Vishwa Shiksha Mission highlighting the adverse impact of ragging of students in educational institutions all over the country. During the hearing of the case held on 10th July 1999, the learned Judge had indicated that it would be appropriate if the UGC takes a more pro-active view in the matter and frame guidelines with regard to curbing the menace of ragging in the universities and other educational institutions. Accordingly, the UGC constituted the following Committee to frame the guidelines in the matter:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Prof. R.P.S. Goyal,
(Former Secretary, UGC,
Member, National Language
Commission & Culture Minister,
Anandapal Nilam University,
New Delhi - 110007 | - Chairman |
| 2. Dr. H. Gupta,
Principal,
Dr. Bhanu College of Commerce,
Delhi University, Delhi | - Member |
| 3. Prof. B.P. Bhatnagar,
Dept. of Political Science,
Kashmiri University,
Baramulla - 191111 | - Member |
| 4. Dr. R.P. Dasgupta,
Additional Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi - 110002 | - Member Secretary |

Dr. (Mrs.) Farukh Bhat, Deputy Secretary, UGC acted as Convener in its deliberations. The Committee met on 12th September, 19th October and 29th October, 1999.

* Constituted by meeting on 12th September, 1999 onwards.

Introduction

The word 'ragging' means the act of teasing, taunting, pleasing a practical joke upon someone or bullying someone physically and what are called being certain period of a college term is called ragging by usually

Ragging has therefore both good and bad aspects and functions.

Ragging could be considered positive if it is done within decent limits and if:

- it does not bring harm to anyone,
- it helps into the growing process of positive students without harming anyone,
- it helps students to shake themselves out of inhibitions and inferiority complex and to overcome their shyness,
- it helps dispersing the tension among students as results of exam.
- it is fun which is enjoyed by all, including the freshmen.

But over the years the word 'ragging' started to denote the healthy practice is and to be and has acquired more negative connotations and meaning. Nowadays 'ragging' may include

- display of force, disorderly conduct, teasing, excitement by rough or rude treatment or bullying, indulging in crude, undisciplined activities which cause or likely to cause annoyance, undue hardship, physical or psychological harm or other apprehensions or fear in a freshman, or asking the students to do any act or perform something which such a student will not do in the ordinary course and which causes undue stress or embarrassment or danger to his/her life.

The Karnataka Education Act, 1983 (Karnataka Act No 1 of 1983) Section 2(77) defines ragging as

"teasing, insulting, compelling or forcing a student, whether by way of a practical joke or otherwise, to do any act which impairs their human dignity or violates his person or exposes him to ridicule or distress from doing any foolish act, by intimidating, wrongfully restraining, wrongfully coercing, or mistreating him by using physical force or by holding out to him any form of such intimidation, wrongful restriction, wrongful constraint, injury or the use of physical force."

It is generally observed that all previous forms of ragging is more prevalent in professional colleges and institutions mainly because of large number of students staying in hostel.



95

139

59

Forms of begging

Begging is found in all the following forms (this is only indication and not exhaustive)

Only adults

- to attract interest and help
- to perform some trials
- to help other adults for the success
- to receive indirect benefit
- to do some jobs for the colony
- to additively collect resources
- to look at macroscopic pictures in which the teachers see of their resources
- to observe their school, reading etc, etc
- to learn to do some with social interaction, including observation of some
- to learn to do some which can lead to physical help of social contact in itself
- to help, etc, etc
- to do other observations

It can be seen from the above that most of them, except the first few, require previous form of begging

1. Causes for begging

The main causes for begging in begging are

- Expression of interest to show off their power, authority, superiority
- the attitude of teachers: "do something - what others did to you" (similar to teacher in law: "do something - what others did to you")
- Experience the teacher gets in the initial stages of education by helping and guiding the student for various things in the presence of or in the absence of institutional mechanism to help the teachers in their goal, resulting in the teacher getting satisfied in some way thereby leading to the begging

Estimable locations for ragging

Below are places where ragging is likely to be happening:

- Hostel blocks and messes,
- Vacant classrooms,
- Canteens,
- Grounds or playground,
- Isolated noisy corners,
- Bus stops.

Causes for the increase in the incidence of ragging and indifference of management side.

Among the weak areas, we identify the following:

- The power and moral authority of the Vice-chancellor and other functionaries have eroded over the years, as many of them may not be interested in their work, but taking up only responsibility for the sake of getting elected to their office.
- Lack of interest and involvement in both campus and industry of faculty members.
- Fear that the Head of the Department and others may be prosecuted later on the withdrawal of complaints or the suspension of the student of punishment.
- Fear that they suffer their faculty members may be harassed and removed.

It must be admitted that none of these areas are the direct result of proliferation of educational institutions and the resultant erosion of standards of education. If there is no judicial intervention, the management authorities will be able to adopt effective measures to curb ragging.

Existing Government institutional efforts in curbing ragging

The Government have issued a reference to a Special Commissioner of India Services concerning ragging in the 'Circulars of 1964-65' and further in a Regional Engineering College in the year 1971. The Government also issued the following measures as the subject to enable it to formulate rules or guidelines:

Ordinance regarding prevention of ragging in Colleges and Univer. University of Mysore, 1981.

- The Pomona Education Act, 1981, Karnataka and No. 1 of 1982, Section 118 Prohibits Ragging.
- Order passed by the Madras High Court of Chennai Prohibiting in 1981 the UJRM dated 20.4.1981.
- Report of the Committee constituted by the Director, IIT, Delhi, on measures and make recommendations on issues related to Ragging, 1981.
- The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1981.
- The Kerala Prohibition of Ragging Ordinance, 1982 (Kerala No. 11 of 1982).
- Ordinance No. C. Prohibition of and Punishment for Ragging, University of Delhi.
- Seminar entitled 'Ragging: Problem and Solution', New Students Sub-committee, 1988.

3. Recommendation

On the basis of detailed deliberations, the UGC Committee suggests a three-pronged system to curb the menace of ragging in educational institutions, namely:

PROHIBITION - PREVENTION - PUNISHMENT SYSTEM (3P SYSTEM)

Not only prohibition by law, prevention by following a set of guidelines and punishment is what ragging takes place in spite of prohibition and punishment. The Committee is of the view that punishment for the offence should be followed by some incentives for non-offenders and those who help detect the menace of ragging. The details of the 3P system is given below.

3.1. Prohibition

1. The Central Government and the State Government may be requested to enact a law (ordinance) or such law should prohibiting ragging in the educational institutions, which, in turn, should also contain provisions
 - In case ragging is a cognizable offence, those ragging is to prevent from later the effect of dehumanisation of the individual affecting his/her efficiency, ragging should be treated more as his of put with rape and other offences against women, threatening personal dignity to several categories, etc. Those include, like other manifestations of the misuse, spiritual damage, violence,

is clearly the general basis of rugging, under the law, issues of them are clearly contained under para 1.4.1.1.1.

is possible to make provisions keeping in mind the gravity of the offence committed, providing for a maximum punishment of degree 1 imprisonment upon their part, as a fine upon 1/2, 2/3, or 1/4. The educational institutions may provide other punishments such as suspension from classes, from the hostel, suspension, etc. (A list of possible punishments given below in para 1.4.1.1.2).

is ensure that the First Class Hostel and other agencies do not allow them to be entered with arms which make them out of passport and identity in rugging.

3. (i) such laws as the Government has rugging to law is given, the advertisement and other educational institutions which have so far as Ordinance or Rule for issuing rugging may make such Ordinance detailing the guidelines, rules, punishments, etc. They may amend such laws and/or Ordinances accordingly.

4.1. Prevention

The Committee recommends the following guidelines to prevent rugging in the educational institutions.

1. Anti-rugging movement should be initiated by the institutions right from the time of advertisement for admissions. The advertisement must clearly mention that rugging is banned in the institution, and anyone violating it, rugging is liable to be punished appropriately, including expulsion from the institution and imprisonment up to 3 years, under law up to Rs. 25,000/-.
2. The location of advertisement/institution booklet for admissions must spot in black letters the Prohibition of Rugging and Ordinance in full along with other details of punishments for rugging. It also must mention in clear terms that the institution considers rugging a cognizable offence and truly means business and will not hesitate to take most action against the offenders.
3. The application form for admission/examination should itself have a printed undertaking to be filled up and signed by the candidates to the effect that he/she is aware of the law regarding rugging as well as the punishments, and that he/she is bound guilty of rugging, is liable to be punished accordingly.
4. The application form must also contain a written undertaking to be signed by the prospective father of the applicant stating that he/she is aware of the law as the subject and agrees to stick by the punishment asked for in further case if case the case is found guilty of rugging.
5. Undertakings of similar nature as in 3 and 4 above should be made compulsory in the application forms for admissions/examinations for business as well.

6. A special buffer meeting where and to whom you lay out your for information. My and guidance for various purposes, witnesses and verifiable matters of such persons, we should be given to such buffer at the time of admission, so that the buffer need not look up to the system for help in such matters and get involved in them and start doing things, right or wrong, in their names. This will reflect their dependence on their system and the latter will have the much authority is required.
7. The buffer must make sure that all the system staff their rights at least the students of the institution, who they should buffer from doing anything against their will even if ordered by the system, that they have nothing to fear in the institution even be threatened will not release any structure against them.
8. A letter from the Governor of Eastern Provinces/States of Eastern must be sent at the end of the academic year to the principals/heads of the students who are going promoted to the 12th year informally, that about the law regarding tagging and the provisions, and appealing to them to improve upon their work to avoid from holding a tagging without any academic merits mark.
9. A similar appeal from the Dept. of Eastern Provinces should be sent to all 12th and 13th year students to be handed over to them when they come to pay the fees at the commencement of the academic session.
10. Understandings as in 1 and 4 above should be necessary also at the commencement of academic session each year, that is, such understandings should be given over by the students of 12th and 13th years as well as their parents/principals. If there is no provision for filing applications from the experience that says (order for the first year admission, the weight for the fee paid for 12th year should be kept only after receiving such understandings).
11. At the commencement of the academic session the Head of the Institution (Vice-Chancellor/Governor/Principal, etc.) may address a meeting of various groups like Students, representatives of teachers, principals/heads, faculty, police and other law and order machinery with an appeal to help maintain the success of tagging in the institution completely.
12. At the commencement of the academic session, the institution should constitute a Vigilance Committee consisting of senior faculty members, most senior authorities like Principals and a few responsible senior students to form an in-built mechanism for checking the students of tagging. The Committee should monitor the system regarding tagging, involve the staff and senior students/teachers in the effort to be institution authorities. The Committee can draw up its guidelines of monitoring, frequency of meetings, etc.

11. The community at large and the schools is persuaded that the main cause of the deteriorating effect of ragging, viewed in its general form. The first, but poorer (possibly substantiated, para 4 lines, below) for the provision of law, punishment, (15) should be prominently displayed in all those States of all universities, buildings, etc. as well as in all valuable places. A few of these may be of permanent value like the existing one points in other countries, buildings, etc.). These points may also be used to avoid the receipt against the ragging is a negligible effect and the suitable group leaders and staff are not to take any action against the offenders. The points may also (possibly) include the names of those punished for ragging during the previous year and the nature of punishment.
12. The media may be requested to give adequate publicity to the negative impact of ragging mainly during the months of July and August every year so that public awareness and pressure can be built up against ragging.
13. All valuable locations have to be identified (by a list of a few of them, please see para 1 above), properly illuminated and secured, points as mentioned in para 11 above put up prominently. The members of the Vigilance Committee should visit such locations frequently during the first two-three months of the academic session.
14. Security may be improved in the premises of the institution, especially at the vulnerable places. If necessary, watch posting should be carried out at these points at all times during the first two-three months of the academic session.
15. The powers of Wardens and other authorities should be suitably enhanced. Some of them may be vested with a kind of augmented power, so that they can take immediate action to control situation.
16. The security personnel posted in houses must be under the direct control of the Warden and are used by them.
17. A Disciplinary Committee may be set up at the institution level to consider the recommendations of the Vigilance Committee and spell out the punishments. If considered necessary, the Committee can further investigate the events, circumstances for which were brought before it.
18. The Head of the institution (Vice-Chancellor/Dean/Principal, etc.) should take immediate action on receipt of the recommendation of the Disciplinary Committee. He can also take action on basis of the circumstances as framed.
19. Teachers should be encouraged to report in cases of ragging. Those who do so do so even when being witnesses or victims, should also be punished severely.

10. When the process concerning an incident in cases of ragging occurs specified collective guidelines need to be worked to meet specific situation matters, as it would ensure consistency between the process steps and to inhibit its abuse.
11. For greater control of some existing ragging, the institution should contract with the disciplinary proceedings, even if a TDR has been filed and a case is pending before a court of law.
12. The Mysore Certificate issued by an institution should have an entry, apart from those of general conduct and behaviour, stating the student that participated is either punished by the officers of ragging or not.
13. If an institution fails to curb ragging, the UGC funding agency should also financial assistance to such institutions till such time as it corrects the same.
14. A university may designate a college or institution for taking up such ragging.

Apart from the above, the institutions may think up and formulate other positive action and a system of incentives/benefits as the following items:

Positive actions

17. Agreements (commitment) may be set up including the campus/college, student affairs, Welfare and social service student is actively involved, parents and regular faculty who serve between teachers and senior students.
18. The student faculty interaction may be increased to involve the students in all matters of the institution, except in areas reserved of exclusion and in faculty appointments. Such involvement will make the students feel that they are responsible persons in running the affairs of the institution, and the credit due to the institution for good work/achievement is due to their growth.
19. Faculty welfare groups may be organized once after admission by senior students and the faculty together, where they can be properly involved in one another. Such groups can bring out the stress in the faculty without the elements of hierarchy usually existing during ragging. When participation has to be built in society, as in very underprivileged areas, there is provided apart by the institution. In the presence of the faculty, give the principle of stages of maturity, who are interested in ragging, will be found to behave properly and not wear the boots of the rag. Inhibiting these groups in the open will help the faculty to find their identity amongst, amongst their institution and bring out the best in them.

Examiners

Examiners and others in charge of those who actively participate in measures for ending the practice of ragging will include the following:

10. The Institution should place due weightage to the contribution made by students and other functionaries to the institution's achievement when assessing them for higher posts. The perks for the students and all such functionaries should be suitably enhanced to attract talented persons for these posts. The perks may include providing accommodation in the campus, telephone credit, diesel and airfare allowances. Award to the students who are diligent with increased points and perks their ability and commitment to the cause of ending ragging can be expected to be enhanced.
11. The Institution may work out clearing score marks or grade for those students who actively helped the institution in ending ragging. This may be added to the total at the end of the programme, which might change the final division to be awarded to the students.
12. "Good conduct" and "Not found indulging in any form of ragging" during the semester must also be one of the criteria to be granted for internal promotion during the first and fifth semesters (i.e. during the first half of second and third year).

6.3. Penalties

The following could be the possible penalties for those who are found guilty of participation in or abetment of ragging. The question of punishment itself, however, depend upon the nature and gravity of the offence as constituted by the Discipline Committee at the start of 1st yr.

1. Cancellation of admission
2. Suspension from attending classes
3. Withholding withstanding certificate of proficiency and other benefits
4. Debaring from appearing in any examination or other evaluation process
5. Withholding marks
6. Debaring from representing the institution in any national or international level tournament, sports festival, etc.

11. Significant improvement in student grade. *

While the first 20 types of positions can be considered as representing nothing at the cellular level, the last 10 positions can be considered only by a state of the

5.5.5.5.5

W. J. D. [unclear]
[unclear]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Reported Ragging Cases

The cases have been categorised as follows:

- Those cases have been taken from the list of incidents of leading newspapers
- IIT Bombay is not responsible for the authenticity of these incidents
- The data are those of the cases reported and may not be the same as that of the incidents

1	Case No.	Case Name	Incident Details
1	10001	10001	10001
1	10002	10002	10002
1	10003	10003	10003
1	10004	10004	10004
1	10005	10005	10005
1	10006	10006	10006
1	10007	10007	10007
1	10008	10008	10008
1	10009	10009	10009
1	10010	10010	10010
1	10011	10011	10011
1	10012	10012	10012
1	10013	10013	10013
1	10014	10014	10014
1	10015	10015	10015
1	10016	10016	10016
1	10017	10017	10017
1	10018	10018	10018
1	10019	10019	10019
1	10020	10020	10020
1	10021	10021	10021
1	10022	10022	10022
1	10023	10023	10023
1	10024	10024	10024
1	10025	10025	10025
1	10026	10026	10026
1	10027	10027	10027
1	10028	10028	10028
1	10029	10029	10029
1	10030	10030	10030
1	10031	10031	10031
1	10032	10032	10032
1	10033	10033	10033
1	10034	10034	10034
1	10035	10035	10035
1	10036	10036	10036
1	10037	10037	10037
1	10038	10038	10038
1	10039	10039	10039
1	10040	10040	10040
1	10041	10041	10041
1	10042	10042	10042
1	10043	10043	10043
1	10044	10044	10044
1	10045	10045	10045
1	10046	10046	10046
1	10047	10047	10047
1	10048	10048	10048
1	10049	10049	10049
1	10050	10050	10050
1	10051	10051	10051
1	10052	10052	10052
1	10053	10053	10053
1	10054	10054	10054
1	10055	10055	10055
1	10056	10056	10056
1	10057	10057	10057
1	10058	10058	10058
1	10059	10059	10059
1	10060	10060	10060
1	10061	10061	10061
1	10062	10062	10062
1	10063	10063	10063
1	10064	10064	10064
1	10065	10065	10065
1	10066	10066	10066
1	10067	10067	10067
1	10068	10068	10068
1	10069	10069	10069
1	10070	10070	10070
1	10071	10071	10071
1	10072	10072	10072
1	10073	10073	10073
1	10074	10074	10074
1	10075	10075	10075
1	10076	10076	10076
1	10077	10077	10077
1	10078	10078	10078
1	10079	10079	10079
1	10080	10080	10080
1	10081	10081	10081
1	10082	10082	10082
1	10083	10083	10083
1	10084	10084	10084
1	10085	10085	10085
1	10086	10086	10086
1	10087	10087	10087
1	10088	10088	10088
1	10089	10089	10089
1	10090	10090	10090
1	10091	10091	10091
1	10092	10092	10092
1	10093	10093	10093
1	10094	10094	10094
1	10095	10095	10095
1	10096	10096	10096
1	10097	10097	10097
1	10098	10098	10098
1	10099	10099	10099
1	10100	10100	10100

			creating a new group and using it as a group feature
1	group	group	group
2	group	group	group
3	group	group	group
4	group	group	group
5	group	group	group
6	group	group	group
7	group	group	group
8	group	group	group
9	group	group	group
10	group	group	group
11	group	group	group
12	group	group	group
13	group	group	group
14	group	group	group
15	group	group	group
16	group	group	group
17	group	group	group
18	group	group	group
19	group	group	group
20	group	group	group
21	group	group	group
22	group	group	group
23	group	group	group
24	group	group	group
25	group	group	group
26	group	group	group
27	group	group	group
28	group	group	group
29	group	group	group
30	group	group	group
31	group	group	group
32	group	group	group
33	group	group	group
34	group	group	group
35	group	group	group
36	group	group	group
37	group	group	group
38	group	group	group
39	group	group	group
40	group	group	group
41	group	group	group
42	group	group	group
43	group	group	group
44	group	group	group
45	group	group	group
46	group	group	group
47	group	group	group
48	group	group	group
49	group	group	group
50	group	group	group
51	group	group	group
52	group	group	group
53	group	group	group
54	group	group	group
55	group	group	group
56	group	group	group
57	group	group	group
58	group	group	group
59	group	group	group
60	group	group	group
61	group	group	group
62	group	group	group
63	group	group	group
64	group	group	group
65	group	group	group
66	group	group	group
67	group	group	group
68	group	group	group
69	group	group	group
70	group	group	group
71	group	group	group
72	group	group	group
73	group	group	group
74	group	group	group
75	group	group	group
76	group	group	group
77	group	group	group
78	group	group	group
79	group	group	group
80	group	group	group
81	group	group	group
82	group	group	group
83	group	group	group
84	group	group	group
85	group	group	group
86	group	group	group
87	group	group	group
88	group	group	group
89	group	group	group
90	group	group	group
91	group	group	group
92	group	group	group
93	group	group	group
94	group	group	group
95	group	group	group
96	group	group	group
97	group	group	group
98	group	group	group
99	group	group	group
100	group	group	group

1	1 Jan 2015	Integrated financial reporting	From 2015, the reporting entity will be an extension of the group's financial reporting
2	1 Jan 2015	Share	
3	1 Jan 2015	Share	
4	1 Jan 2015	Share	
5	1 Jan 2015	Share	
6	1 Jan 2015	Share	
7	1 Jan 2015	Share	
8	1 Jan 2015	Share	
9	1 Jan 2015	Share	
10	1 Jan 2015	Share	
11	1 Jan 2015	Share	
12	1 Jan 2015	Share	
13	1 Jan 2015	Share	
14	1 Jan 2015	Share	
15	1 Jan 2015	Share	
16	1 Jan 2015	Share	
17	1 Jan 2015	Share	
18	1 Jan 2015	Share	
19	1 Jan 2015	Share	
20	1 Jan 2015	Share	
21	1 Jan 2015	Share	
22	1 Jan 2015	Share	
23	1 Jan 2015	Share	
24	1 Jan 2015	Share	
25	1 Jan 2015	Share	
26	1 Jan 2015	Share	
27	1 Jan 2015	Share	
28	1 Jan 2015	Share	
29	1 Jan 2015	Share	
30	1 Jan 2015	Share	
31	1 Jan 2015	Share	
32	1 Jan 2015	Share	
33	1 Jan 2015	Share	
34	1 Jan 2015	Share	
35	1 Jan 2015	Share	
36	1 Jan 2015	Share	
37	1 Jan 2015	Share	
38	1 Jan 2015	Share	
39	1 Jan 2015	Share	
40	1 Jan 2015	Share	
41	1 Jan 2015	Share	
42	1 Jan 2015	Share	
43	1 Jan 2015	Share	
44	1 Jan 2015	Share	
45	1 Jan 2015	Share	
46	1 Jan 2015	Share	
47	1 Jan 2015	Share	
48	1 Jan 2015	Share	
49	1 Jan 2015	Share	
50	1 Jan 2015	Share	
51	1 Jan 2015	Share	
52	1 Jan 2015	Share	
53	1 Jan 2015	Share	
54	1 Jan 2015	Share	
55	1 Jan 2015	Share	
56	1 Jan 2015	Share	
57	1 Jan 2015	Share	
58	1 Jan 2015	Share	
59	1 Jan 2015	Share	
60	1 Jan 2015	Share	
61	1 Jan 2015	Share	
62	1 Jan 2015	Share	
63	1 Jan 2015	Share	
64	1 Jan 2015	Share	
65	1 Jan 2015	Share	
66	1 Jan 2015	Share	
67	1 Jan 2015	Share	
68	1 Jan 2015	Share	
69	1 Jan 2015	Share	
70	1 Jan 2015	Share	
71	1 Jan 2015	Share	
72	1 Jan 2015	Share	
73	1 Jan 2015	Share	
74	1 Jan 2015	Share	
75	1 Jan 2015	Share	
76	1 Jan 2015	Share	
77	1 Jan 2015	Share	
78	1 Jan 2015	Share	
79	1 Jan 2015	Share	
80	1 Jan 2015	Share	
81	1 Jan 2015	Share	
82	1 Jan 2015	Share	
83	1 Jan 2015	Share	
84	1 Jan 2015	Share	
85	1 Jan 2015	Share	
86	1 Jan 2015	Share	
87	1 Jan 2015	Share	
88	1 Jan 2015	Share	
89	1 Jan 2015	Share	
90	1 Jan 2015	Share	
91	1 Jan 2015	Share	
92	1 Jan 2015	Share	
93	1 Jan 2015	Share	
94	1 Jan 2015	Share	
95	1 Jan 2015	Share	
96	1 Jan 2015	Share	
97	1 Jan 2015	Share	
98	1 Jan 2015	Share	
99	1 Jan 2015	Share	
100	1 Jan 2015	Share	

Learning outcomes: Health

1	Describe	Describe the	Describe the role of the health system.
2	Describe	Describe the role of the health system.	Describe the role of the health system.

Health

3	Describe	Describe the role of the health system.	Describe the role of the health system.
4	Describe	Describe the role of the health system.	Describe the role of the health system.

Health

5	Describe	Describe the role of the health system.	Describe the role of the health system.
6	Describe	Describe the role of the health system.	Describe the role of the health system.

Health

7	Describe	Describe the role of the health system.	Describe the role of the health system.
8	Describe	Describe the role of the health system.	Describe the role of the health system.

Health

9	Describe	Describe the role of the health system.	Describe the role of the health system.
10	Describe	Describe the role of the health system.	Describe the role of the health system.

Health

11	Describe	Describe the role of the health system.	Describe the role of the health system.
12	Describe	Describe the role of the health system.	Describe the role of the health system.

Health

13	Describe	Describe the role of the health system.	Describe the role of the health system.
14	Describe	Describe the role of the health system.	Describe the role of the health system.

Health

15	Describe	Describe the role of the health system.	Describe the role of the health system.
16	Describe	Describe the role of the health system.	Describe the role of the health system.

Health

17	Describe	Describe the role of the health system.	Describe the role of the health system.
18	Describe	Describe the role of the health system.	Describe the role of the health system.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

3. **Exponential** **order function** **factor**

zero

Yes
This is an exponential function
because it has a constant
multiplier between
terms.
Exponential function
Yes

4. **Exponential** **is not**

Exponential function
because it has a constant
difference between
terms.

5. **Exponential** **geometric**

Exponential function
because it has a constant
multiplier between
terms.

6. **Exponential** **any series of numbers**

Exponential function
because it has a constant
multiplier between
terms.

Yes

7. **Exponential** **line**

Exponential function
because it has a constant
multiplier between
terms.

8. **Exponential** **not a linear function**

Exponential function
because it has a constant
multiplier between
terms.

Exponential

Exponential function
because it has a constant
multiplier between
terms.

9. **Exponential** **Exponential function**

Exponential function
because it has a constant
multiplier between
terms.

10. **Exponential** **quadratic**

Exponential function
because it has a constant
multiplier between
terms.

Exponential function
because it has a constant
multiplier between
terms.

Exponential function
because it has a constant
multiplier between
terms.

Exponential function
because it has a constant
multiplier between
terms.

11. **Exponential** **not a**

Exponential function
because it has a constant
multiplier between
terms.

12. **Exponential** **Exponential function**

Exponential function
because it has a constant
multiplier between
terms.

Exponential function

Exponential function

Exponential

[illegible]

1000

1999

[illegible]

Q	Scenario	Financial/Other Effect	Other Information
Q1	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.
Q2	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.
Q3	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.
Q4	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.
Q5	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.
Q6	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.
Q7	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.
Q8	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.
Q9	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.
Q10	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.
Q11	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.
Q12	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.
Q13	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.
Q14	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.
Q15	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.
Q16	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.
Q17	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.
Q18	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.
Q19	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.
Q20	1. Increase	Increases total assets	Deposits increase by \$100 million; cash increases by \$100 million.

			Exponential - does not have a constant slope
19	Exponential	Exponential Growth	Exponential growth is rapid, more so as it goes on
20	Exponential	RT Decay	Exponential decay is rapid, more so as it goes on
21	Exponential	Exponential Growth	Exponential growth is rapid, more so as it goes on
22	Exponential	Exponential Growth	Exponential growth is rapid, more so as it goes on
		Exponential	Exponential growth is rapid, more so as it goes on
			Exponential growth is rapid, more so as it goes on
23	Exponential	Exponential Growth	Exponential growth is rapid, more so as it goes on
24	Exponential	RT Decay	Exponential decay is rapid, more so as it goes on
	Exponential	Exponential Growth	Exponential growth is rapid, more so as it goes on
25	Exponential	Exponential Growth	Exponential growth is rapid, more so as it goes on
26	Exponential	Exponential Growth	Exponential growth is rapid, more so as it goes on
		Exponential	Exponential growth is rapid, more so as it goes on
27	Exponential	Exponential Growth	Exponential growth is rapid, more so as it goes on
		Exponential	Exponential growth is rapid, more so as it goes on
28	Exponential	RT Decay	Exponential decay is rapid, more so as it goes on
29	Exponential	Exponential Growth	Exponential growth is rapid, more so as it goes on
			Exponential growth is rapid, more so as it goes on
30	Exponential	Exponential Growth	Exponential growth is rapid, more so as it goes on

			deserve
1	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
		deserve	
2	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
		deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
3	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
4	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
5	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
6	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
7	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
8	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
9	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
10	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
11	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
12	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
13	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
14	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
15	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
16	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
17	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
18	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
19	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did
20	deserve	deserve a lot of help	deserve a lot of help for what he did

			described in the text as a "new and improved" type of... ...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...
10	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of... ...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...
11	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...
12	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...
13	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...
14	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of... ...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...
15	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of... ...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...
16	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of... ...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...
17	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...	...the text describes a "new and improved" type of... ...the text describes a "new and improved" type of...

6.	Excluded	Excluded from the study	with a history of substance abuse or other factors that could affect the results of the study
7.	Excluded	Excluded from the study	Excluded from the study
8.	Excluded	Excluded from the study	Excluded from the study
9.	Excluded	Excluded from the study	Excluded from the study
10.	Excluded	Excluded from the study	Excluded from the study
11.	Excluded	Excluded from the study	Excluded from the study
12.	Excluded	Excluded from the study	Excluded from the study
13.	Excluded	Excluded from the study	Excluded from the study
14.	Excluded	Excluded from the study	Excluded from the study
15.	Excluded	Excluded from the study	Excluded from the study
16.	Excluded	Excluded from the study	Excluded from the study
17.	Excluded	Excluded from the study	Excluded from the study
18.	Excluded	Excluded from the study	Excluded from the study
19.	Excluded	Excluded from the study	Excluded from the study
20.	Excluded	Excluded from the study	Excluded from the study

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

to pay _____

27 _____

and a small 1 kg piece
of meat for a small amount
of food (a few days)
amount

40 _____

"It is also a bit more difficult
to transport large amounts
of meat."

40 _____

"It is also a bit more difficult
to transport large amounts
of meat for a small amount
of food."

"It is also a bit more difficult
to transport large amounts
of meat for a small amount
of food."

40 _____

"It is also a bit more difficult
to transport large amounts
of meat for a small amount
of food."

40 _____

"It is also a bit more difficult
to transport large amounts
of meat for a small amount
of food."

CONTINUED - 15.7

ANALYSIS OF THE REPORTED INCIDENTS OF ENVOIERS

STATE YEAR	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Total
AL.	1		1	0	1	1		0	1	1	5
ARIZ.								1			1
ARK.								1	1		2
CALIFORNIA		1		1			1				4
CONNECTICUT				1			1	0			2
DELAWARE				1							1
FLA.			0	1	1	1	1	1		1	6
GEORGIA	1			1		1		0	1		4
IDA.				1							1
ILLINOIS				0	1	1		0			2
IND.	1		1	0		1		0			3
INDONESIA						1	1	1			3
IOWA										1	1
KANSAS	1			1		1	0			1	4
KENTUCKY			1	1		1		0	1		4
LA.				1		0	1	0	1		3
MAINE						1	1	0	1	1	4
MARYLAND											
MASS.			0			0		0	1	1	2
MICH.	1	1	0	1	1	1	1				6
MINN.	1	1	0	1	1	1	1				6
MISSISSIPPI			1	0							1
MISSOURI			1	0	1		1				3
NEB.				0	1	0		0	1	1	3
NEVADA				1	1	0	0	0	1		3
NEW HAMPSHIRE				1	0	0	0	0	1		2
NEW JERSEY											
NEW YORK											
NEW ZEALAND											
NORFOLK											
OHIO											
OKLAHOMA											
OREGON											
PACIFIC											
PENNS.											
RHODE ISLAND											
SOUTH CAROLINA											
SOUTH DAKOTA											
TENN.											
TEXAS											
UTAH											
VIRGINIA											
WASHINGTON											
WEST VIRGINIA											
WIS.											
WYOMING											
TOTAL	10	10	6	14	10	11	10	11	14	10	106

(*) Estimated from the 1980 Report of Incidents reported to the courts meeting.



RIGHT OR **WRONG** ?

Report on, and by the persons who do so that will be made. Report on, if any, will be made thereafter.

My Superintendence, General orders, and the provisions of the

Superintendent of the U.S. Army.

Has the person in question? In September 2007.

44

7147

(N. American)

Contributor

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7147

(N. American)

Contributor