

Name - Mamta

Admission No. → V-2022-03-038

Class → Ist Yr (B.V.Sc & A.H)

Topic → "Ragging Ruins"

Introduction → Today, ragging may have become deep rooted in Indian educational set up, but the practice of ragging had come in India even before independence. This was done in English and Army colleges only as a joke. Till the year 1960, it did not involve any kind of violence etc. Gradually, the practice of ragging became popular throughout the world. However, with time, ragging assumed obnoxious and harmful connotation and was severely condemned.

Today, almost all countries of world have enacted stern laws that ban ragging and it has been completely eradicated in countries such as Canada and Japan. Infact according to research conducted by Coalition to Uproot Ragging from Education (CURE), India and

Srilanka are two countries where ragging exists.

What is ragging?

As per University Grants Commission (UGC) Regulation on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institution, 2009, Ragging is defined →

- i) Any disorderly conduct by either by acts or words spoken, the effect of which is teasing, treating or rudness.
- ii) Any undisciplined activity, which cause psychological harm, Mental or physical health problems.
- iii) Raise Fear or apprehension thereof in minds of juniors.

Problems occurs by ragging → Ragging has significant negative impacts on victim's life. It cause Mental health problem, psychological stress, detrimental effect on personality. It occurs stress, depression, poor academic performance, difficulties in focusing or concentration. In extreme cases, incidents of suicides and culpable homicide have also been reported.

An unpleasant incident of ragging may leave a permanent scar in victim's mind that may haunt him for years to come.

Reason for Ragging → Today's many reason may have seen. Students themselves who are victims of ragging do it with their juniors. They take revenge for own experience of being ragged. Other reason such as to continue college tradition, to entertainment, fun, to enhance social status - win popularity, to attract other students, to ensure respect, for introduction of juniors. Apart from these, some reason like caste, region, religion, gender, language, economic background also contribute in occurrence of ragging.

Types of Ragging → There are many types of ragging performed in India → Forcing to drink or smoke, sexual ragging, physical violence like slapping, beating. Sometime's seniors use verbal abuse, vulgarity, denigration. Senior's force to do their notes, practical files, etc. When juniors gives introduction then seniors force them to do "funny silly things".

How to prevent it?

Ragging is a criminal offence ~~so~~ and its impact on students is significant negative but along with this it adversely effect other students, parents, society, college/University. So it's important to totally eradicated from India.

Hon'ble Supreme court in its May 2007 order to set up anti-ragging committee and squads. subsequently, the UGC and other regulatory bodies issued guidelines in 2009 and made it mandatory for every institution to set up anti-ragging committee and squad.

The central legislation which check the practice of ragging in India are →

1. Indian Penal Code (IPC)
2. UGC Regulation on curbing "The Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institution, 2009.
3. other institute like CBSE, AICTE, MCI.

Every single incident of ragging or abetting in ragging puts an obligation on institution to get the FIR registered. There are provisions in the IPC, which can be used by a student to register an FIR in nearest police station.

Sections for ragging → 294, 323, 324, 325, 326, 339, 340, 341, 342, 506 which helps the student to get rid off from ragging.

Along with it, UGC has established an anti - Ragging toll - free "helpline" Number 1800-180-5522 in 12 languages for helping victims of ragging.

The UGC has developed an Anti - Ragging Website → <https://www.antiragging.in/>.

The portal contains the record of registered complaints received and the status of the action taken thereon.

Videos on Anti - ragging are also available on UGC website.

State Laws against Ragging →

- Tripura educational institution (prevention of ragging) act, 1990.
- Andhra Pradesh Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1997
- Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1997.
- The Kerala Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1998
- The Assam Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1998
- Maharashtra Prohibition of Ragging act, 1999.
- West Bengal Prohibition of Ragging in Educational Institution Act, 2000.
- The Himachal Pradesh Educational Institution (Prohibition of Ragging) Act, 2005.
- UP Prohibition of Ragging in Educational Institution Bill 2010.
- The Goa Prohibition of Ragging (Amendment) Bill 2010.
- Jammu and Kashmir Prohibition of Ragging Act, 2011.

Anti - ragging movement in India →

with the situation of ragging worsening yearly, there is emerging a spontaneous anti-ragging movement in India. Several voluntary organisations have emerged, who conduct drives of public awareness and arrange for support to victims.

Online groups like Coalition to Uproot Ragging from Education (CURE), stop ragging, No Ragging Foundation became the major anti ragging groups on Internet. Among them, the No Ragging Foundation has transformed into a complete NGO and got registered anti-ragging non profit organisation (NGO).

The Indian media has exposed ragging incidents and in difference of many concerned institutions toward curbing the act.

Punishment accorded →

According to UGC Regulation on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institution, 2009, depending on the nature and gravity of guilt established by

Anti-ragging Squad, those found guilty may be awarded one or more of following punishments, namely:

- Suspension from attending classes and academic privileges.
- Withholding / withdrawing Scholarship / fellowship and other benefits.
- Debarring from appearing in any test / examination or another evaluation process.
- Withholding result.
- Suspension / expulsion from hostel.
- Cancellation of admission.
- ~~Rest~~ Rustication from institution for period ranging from one to four semesters.

Consequence of Ragging → Ragging, also known as hazing or initiation rituals, can have severe consequences for both the victims and the perpetrators. Some of the potential consequences of ragging includes:

- Mental Health issues such as anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

- Legal Consequences: Ragging is illegal in many countries, and perpetrators can face legal actions, leading to criminal records and disciplinary measures.
- Institutional Reputation: → Incidents of ragging can tarnish the reputation of educational institutions and affect their credibility.
- Ethical and moral Impact: → Ragging can promote a culture of violence and bullying, undermining the values of respect and empathy.
- Impact on Relationships → Ragging can strain relationships among students, faculty, and administrators, leading to a negative campus environment.

To prevent these consequences, it's essential for educational institutions to implement strict anti-ragging policies and encourage a safe and supportive environment for all students.

If you witness or experience ragging, report it immediately to the appropriate authorities.

* According to University Grants Commission (India)'s anti-ragging cell data, 511 complaints of ragging were registered in India in 2021. Inaction and underreporting were cited as major causes of encouraging ragging. Medical colleges lead in ragging complaints, with most from the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Conclusion → The most important part of any one's life is their education life. This is the time when they make their future and the ragging is the worst part of everyone's education life. Ragging spoils the education of life of students.

Along with it, ragging can be considered as a social evil if it violates human rights and instigates to commit suicide of a student. are therefore directed to strictly desist from any kind of ragging.

Ragging is a scourge that not only disrupts the educational journey of victims

but also corrodes the very essence of educational institutions. It demands collective responsibility and immediate action to eradicate this malpractice from educational landscape. By fostering a nurturing environment that promotes empathy, respect, and inclusivity, we can ensure that students can pursue their educational aspirations without fear or intimidation. Only then can we truly nurture the leaders of tomorrow and build a society that values compassion and understanding.

"We're not words, we're people.

Words are how others define us, but we can define ourselves any way we choose."

For Muggers →

People who love themselves, don't hurt other people.

The more we hate ourselves, the more we want others to suffer.