

ANTI-RAGGING MEASURES

AIIMS, Jodhpur

1. Ragging refers to “any conduct whether by words spoken or written or by an act which has the effect of harassing, teasing, treating or handling with rudeness any other student, indulging in rowdy or undisciplined activities which causes or is likely to cause annoyance, hardship or psychological harm or to raise fear or apprehension thereof in a fresher or a junior student or asking the students to do any act or perform something which such student will not in the ordinary course and which has the effect of causing or generating a sense of shame or embarrassment so as to adversely affect the physique or psyche of a fresher or a junior student.”
2. The punishable ingredients of ragging are:-
 - Abetment to ragging
 - Criminal conspiracy to rag
 - Unlawful assembly and rioting while ragging
 - Public nuisance created during ragging
 - Violation of decency and morals 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 even unnatural offences
 - Extortion
 - Criminal trespass
 - Offences against property
 - Criminal intimidation
 - Attempts to commit any or all of the above mentioned offences against the victim(s)
 - Physical or psychological humiliation
 - All other offences following from the definition of “Ragging”

3. Ragging in all its forms is totally banned in the entire AIIMS complex including its departments, constituent units, all its premises (academic, residential, sports, canteen, etc.) whether located within the campus or outside and in all means of transportation of students whether public or private. The Medical College/Institution / University shall take strict action against those found guilty of ragging and/or of abetting ragging.
4. Freshers should desist from doing anything against their will even if ordered by the seniors, and that they have nothing to fear as the institution cares for them and shall not tolerate any atrocities against them.
5. As ragging takes place mostly in the hostels, hostel messes, and college canteens, especially after the classes are over in the college, a round the clock vigil against ragging in the hostel premises shall be provided. Also, the employers/employees of the canteens/mess and the security personnel posted in hostels shall be given necessary instructions to keep strict vigil and to report the incidents of ragging to the college authorities if any.
6. Freshers who do not report the incidents of ragging, either as victims or as witnesses, shall be punished suitably.
7. Depending upon the nature and gravity of the offence as established by the Anti-Ragging Committee of the institution, the possible punishments for those found guilty of ragging at the institution level shall be any one or any combination of the following:
 - Suspension from attending classes and academic privileges.
 - Withholding/withdrawing scholarship/ fellowship and other benefits
 - Debarring from appearing in any test/ examination or other evaluation Process.
 - Withholding results
 - Debarring from representing the institution in any regional, national or international meet, tournament, youth festival, etc.
 - Suspension/ expulsion from the hostel
 - Cancellation of admission.
 - Rustication from the institution for period ranging from 1 to 4 semesters
 - Expulsion from the institution and consequent debarring from admission to any other institution for a specific period.
 - Fine of Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 1 lakh.
 - Collective punishment: When the persons committing or abetting the crime of ragging are not identified, the institution shall resort to collective punishment.

Round-the-clock mobile anti-ragging squad:

The squad shall maintain vigil and patrol the campus. The squad shall make surprise checks at places of potential ragging, make preliminary investigations of reported/observed ragging, and report/make recommendations to the anti-ragging committee. The Director shall take immediate action on the recommendations of the anti-ragging squad.

Members of Anti-ragging Committee:

- a. **Director AIIMS** Dr. Sanjeev Misra: (Tel No. 0291-2740540)
- b. **Representative of local media:** Mr. Manoj Kumar Verma of *Dainik Bhaskar*
(Mobile No. 9672980310)
- c. Prominent Member of Civil Society Dr. (Mrs) Vandana Mathur
(Mobile No. 9829423622)
- d. Faculty Members:
 - a. Prof. Sabyasachi Sircar (Mob No. 800 399 6930)
 - b. Prof. Surajit Ghatak (Mob No. 800 399 6868)
 - c. Dr. Vanita Lal (Mob No. 800 399 6875)
- e. Senior Students (Batch 2012-13):
 - a. Abhijit Singh Barath (Mob No. 89470 89070)
 - b. Mahendra Kumar (Mob No. 77420 57610)
 - c. Sulochana Sarswat (Mob No. 75972 76700)

Contact persons (for reporting ragging)

- Provost (Boys' hostel) Dr. Brijender Singh (Mob No. 800 399 6900)
- Assistant Provost (Boys' hostel) Dr. Dushyant Agrawal (Mob No. 800 399 6900)
- Provost (Girls' hostel) Prof. Pankaja Raghav (Mob No. 800 399 6911)
- Assistant Provost (Girls' hostel) Dr. Om Lata Bhagat (Mob No. 800 399 6904)
- Professional Counselor Dr. Naresh Nebhinani (Mob No. 800 399 6882)
- Professional Counselor Dr. Kaushik Deb (Mob No. 800 399 6945)

**SUMMARY OF THE JUDGMENT OF THE
HON. SUPREME COURT
DELIVERED ON THE 8th MAY 2009.**

- I. The Hon. Supreme court ordered that a number of recommendations made by the Raghavan Committee be implemented immediately. These included
 - Confidence building measures such as appointment of counsellors, arrival of senior students a week or two weeks after the Juniors have arrived; joint sensitization programmes; joint orientation programme of 'freshers' and 'seniors' to be addressed by the principal/Head of the institution; organization on large scale of cultural, sports and other activities; make provisions for faculty members to dine with the hostel residents in their respective hostels etc.
 - Every institution must have an Anti-Ragging Committee and an Anti - Ragging Squad. There should be a Monitoring Cell on Ragging at the University Level that would coordinate with the affiliated colleges and institutions under its domain. There should be a Monitoring Cell at the level of the Chancellor of the State Universities.
 - In the, light of the increasing number of private commercially managed, lodges or hostels outside campuses, such hostels and management must be registered with the local police authorities and permission to start such hostels or register them must necessarily be recommended by the Heads of educational institutions. It should be mandatory for both local police, local administration as well the institutional authorities to ensure vigil on incidents that may come within the definition of ragging.
 - Wardens must be accessible at all hours and therefore it is important that they, be available on telephone and other modes of communication. Similarly, the telephone numbers of the other important functionaries - Heads of institutions, faculty members, members of the anti-ragging committees, district and sub-divisional authorities and state authorities where relevant, should also be widely disseminated for the needy to get in touch or seek help in emergencies.
 - Brochures or booklet/leaflet distributed to each student at the beginning of each academic session for obtaining undertaking not to indulge or abet ragging, shall contain the blueprint of prevention and methods of redress."

- The educational institutions shall ensure that each hostel should have a full-time warden who resides within the hostel, or at the very least, in the close vicinity thereof.
2. The Hon. Supreme Court acknowledged that The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, in consultation with UGC, MCI, AICTE and other similar regulatory bodies was in the process of setting up a central crisis-hotline and anti-ragging database in the manner suggested by Dr. Raj Kachroo. The Hon. Court , however, added that
 - The task of monitoring the database be given to a nongovernmental agency, to be immediately nominated by the Union of India to build confidence in the public and also to provide information of non compliance to the regulatory bodies and to the Raghavan Committee.
 - The database shall be created out of affidavits affirmed by each student and his/her parents/guardians, which affidavits shall be stored electronically, and shall contain the details of each student.
 - The database shall also function as a record of ragging complaints received, and the status of the action taken thereon.
 3. The Hon. Supreme Court ordered that Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging, formulated by the UGC, must be adopted by all other regulatory bodies, such as AICTE, MCI, DCI, NCI etc.;
 4. The Hon. Supreme Court acknowledged that the incident involving the death of Aman Kachroo clearly indicated that the formulation of guidelines and regulations was not sufficient. Hence, the Hon. Court ordered that such regulations shall have to be enforced strictly, and penal consequences for the heads of the institutions/administration of the institution who do not take timely steps in the prevention of ragging and punishing those who rag. In addition to penal consequences, departmental enquiries be initiated against such heads institutions / members of the administration / faculty members / non-teaching staff, who display an apathetic or insensitive attitude towards complaints of ragging;
 5. The Hon. Supreme Court said that not only the students, but also the faculty must be sensitized towards the ills of ragging, and the prevention thereof. Non-teaching staff, which includes administrative staff, contract employees, security guards etc., have also to be regularly sensitized towards the evils and consequences of ragging;

6. The Hon. Supreme Court ordered that the Principal or Head of the Institution/Department shall obtain an undertaking from every employee of the institution including teaching and non-teaching members of staff, contract labour employed in the premises either for running canteen or as watch and ward staff or for cleaning or maintenance of the buildings/lawns etc. that he/she would report promptly any case of ragging which comes to his/her notice. A provision shall be made in the service rules for issuing certificates of appreciation to such members of the staff who report ragging which will form part of their service record.
7. The Hon. Supreme Court said that it was necessary that parents/guardians of freshers assume responsibility for promptly bringing to the notice of the Head of the Institution any instance of ragging.
8. The Hon. Supreme Court said that the SHO/SP, within whose jurisdiction a particular college falls, shall be responsible for ensuring that no ragging takes place on the campus of the concerned college, and to effectively deal with incidents of ragging, should, any such incidents take place. Once a central database/crisis hotline is made operative then as soon as SHO/SP, within whose jurisdiction a particular college falls, is contacted by the crisis hotline staff, then such SHO/SP shall deal effectively with the incident and cooperate and communicate with the crisis hotline staff and/or the independent monitoring agency. This will build confidence and encourage people to report incidences of ragging without fear or delay.
9. The Hon. Supreme court said that once the database/crisis hotline is operative, State Governments shall amend their anti-ragging statutes to include provisions that place penal consequences on institutional heads.