

Format of Anti-Ragging Committee Report

Name of the victim along with full contact details:

Name of the accused along with full contact details:

Date of filing the Complaint & to whom:

Whether FIR/criminal complaints has been lodged:

Detail of the Complaint “

Nature of the complaint: Normal/Serious/Extremely Serious

The constitution of the Anti-Ragging Committee:

Actions taken by the Institution in solving the complaint date wise:

Date & report of the interaction of the Anti-Ragging Committee with the following:-

- (a) Victim
- (b) Parents
- (c) Teachers
- (d) Wardens
- (e) Friends
- (f) Classmates
- (g) Hostel mates
- (h) Eye witnesses
- (i) Accused
- (j) Any other (Please specify)

CCTV cameras/other security measures undertaken by the institution:

The names & date wise detailed report of these meetings be attached:

Anti-Ragging cases in the last three years:

Punishment recommended by the Anti-Ragging Committee:

Members present in the meeting along with the name, designation and signature:

Note: The Institution to send the Anti-Ragging Committee Report as per the above format along with the following:-

Final action taken by the Institution:

Whether the matter has been settled.

Rules & Regulations for Prevention and Prohibition of Ragging

The all India Council For Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi vide its Notification no. 37-3/Legal/AICTE/2009 dated 25-03-2009 has taken a very serious view of ragging incidences in educational institutions and on Directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its Order dated 16.5.2007 has ordered strict implementation of following rules & regulations for Prevention and prohibitions of Ragging in technical I Institutions.

Various Types of Ragging

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has, inter-alia, mentioned the following types of ragging:-

1. Ragging has several aspects with, among others, psychological, social, political, economic, cultural and academic dimensions.
2. Any act that prevents, disrupts or disturbs the regular academic activity of a ragging; similarly, exploiting the services of a junior student for completing the academic tasks assigned to an individual or a group of seniors is also an aspect of academics related ragging prevalent in many institutions, particularly in the technical institutions.
3. Any act of financial extortion or forceful expenditure burden put on a junior student by senior students should be considered an aspect of ragging for ragging economic dimensions.
4. Any act of physical abuse including all variants of it: sexual abuse, homosexual assaults, stripping, forcing obscene and lewd acts, gestured, causing bodily harm or any other danger to health or person can be put in the category of ragging with criminal dimensions.
5. Any act or abuse by spoken words, emails, snail-mails, blogs, public insults should be considered with in the psychological aspects of ragging. This aspect would also include deriving perverted pleasure. Vicarious or sadistic thrill from actively or passively participating in the discomfiture to others; the absence of preparing 'fresher's' in the run up to their admission to higher education and life in hostels also can be ascribed as a psychological aspect of ragging – coping skills in interaction with seniors or strangers can be imparted by parents as well. Any act that affects the mental health and self-confidence of students also can be described in terms of the psychological aspects of ragging.
6. The human rights perspective of ragging involves the injury caused to the fundamental right to human dignity through humiliation heaped on junior students by seniors; often resulting in the extreme step of suicide by the victims.

Actions to be taken against students for indulging and abetting in Ragging in technical institutions Universities including Deemed to be University imparting technical education:-

1. The punishment to be meted out to the persons indulged in ragging has to be exemplary and justifiably harsh to act as a deterrent against recurrence of such incidents. The students who are found to be indulged in ragging should be debarred from taking admission in any technical institution in India.
2. Every single incident of ragging a First Information Report (FIR) must be filed without exception by the institutional authorities with the local police authorities.
3. Depending upon the nature and gravity of the offence as established 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.
 - (i) Cancellation of admission
 - (ii) Suspension from attending classes
 - (iii) Withholding/withdrawing scholarship/fellowship and other benefits
 - (iv) Debarring from appearing in any test/examination or other evaluation process
 - (v) Withholding results
 - (vi) Debarring from representing the institution in any regional, national or international meet, tournament, youth festival, etc.
 - (vii) Suspension/expulsion from the institution for period ranging from 1 to 4 semesters
 - (viii) Expulsion from the institution and consequent debarring from admission to any other institution.
 - (ix) Fine or Rupees 25,000/-
 - (x) Collective punishment: when the persons committing or abetting the crime or ragging are not identified, the institution shall resort to collective punishment as a deterrent to ensure community pressure on the potential raggings.
4. The institutional authority shall intimate the incidents of ragging occurred in their premises along with actions taken to the Council immediately after occurrence of such incident and inform the status of the case from time to time.
5. Court should make an effort to ensure that cases involving ragging are taken up on priority basis to send the correct message that ragging is not only to be discouraged but also to be dealt with sternness.



मान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

प्रो. रजनीश जैन
सचिव

Prof. Rajnish Jain
Secretary



सत्यमेव जयते

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग
University Grants Commission

(मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
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D.O. No.1-15/2009 (ARC) pt.III

27th June, 2019

Respected Sir/Madam,

In pursuance to the Judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 08.05.2009 in Civil Appeal No. 887/2009, the UGC had notified "Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009". The Regulations are available on the UGC website i.e. www.ugc.ac.in. These regulations are mandatory for all higher educational institutions in the country.

As multiple mechanisms are required to ensure a ragging-free campus, here are some recommendations and action steps which are required to be deployed in your esteemed university and all institutions under your ambit.

A. Basic Measures:

1. Constitution of anti-ragging committee, anti-ragging squad, setting up of Anti-Ragging Cell and adequate publicity for these measures through various media are to be undertaken.
2. Mention of anti-ragging warning in the institution's prospectus and information booklets /brochures shall be ensured.
3. Updating websites of institutions with the complete address and contact details of nodal officers related to anti-ragging committee.
4. In compliance with the UGC Regulations and its 2nd Amendment regarding submission of undertaking by each student and every parent, an online undertaking in every academic year to be submitted.
5. UGC has notified 3rd Amendment in UGC Regulations on 29th June, 2016 to expand the definition of ragging by including the following:
"3. (i) Any act of physical or mental abuse (including bullying and exclusion) targeted at another student (fresher or otherwise) on the ground of colour, race, religion, caste, ethnicity, gender (including transgender), sexual orientation, appearance, nationality, regional origins, linguistic identity, place of birth, place of residence or economic background."
6. Installing CCTV cameras at vital points.

B. Counseling and monitoring measures

1. Regular interaction and counseling with the students can detect early signs of ragging and identification of trouble-triggers.
2. Surprise inspection at hostels, students accommodation, canteens, rest-cum-recreation rooms, toilets, bus-stands and any other measure which would augur well in preventing/quelling ragging and any uncalled for behaviour/incident shall be undertaken.

C. Creative Dissemination of the idea of ragging-free campus

1. Events like Anti-Ragging workshops, seminars and other creative avenues to spread the idea.
2. Safety and security apps without affecting the privacy of individuals can be creatively deployed.

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D. Using other UGC initiated measures


1. Students in distress due to ragging related incidents can call the National Anti-Ragging Helpline **1800-180-5522 (24x7 Toll Free)** or e-mail the Anti-Ragging Helpline at helpline@antiragging.in.
2. For any other information regarding ragging, please visit the UGC website i.e. www.ugc.ac.in & www.antiragging.in and contact UGC monitoring agency i.e. Aman Satya Kachroo Trust on mobile No. 09871170303, 09818400116 (only in case of emergency).
3. UGC also drives an Anti-Ragging Media Campaign through different modes and UGC has got developed the following entities to promote anti-ragging which are available on UGC website i.e. www.ugc.ac.in.
 - a. UGC has developed 05 TVCs of 30 seconds each from different perspective i.e. Parents, Victim and Offenders.
 - b. UGC has designed and distributed posters amongst Universities/Regulatory Authorities/Councils/IITs/NITs/Other educational institutions for the prominent display.
 - c. UGC has consecutively organized 02 Anti-Ragging Competitions for students/faculty /general public for the wider awareness of the menace of ragging.

Any violation of UGC Regulations or failure of institution to take adequate steps to prevent ragging in accordance with these Regulations or failure to punish perpetrators of incidents of ragging suitably, will attract punitive action under the UGC Act.

You are requested to implement the recommendations communicated vide this office letter of even number dated December 27, 2018 and thereby ensure a ragging-free campus, a fundamental requirement for a supportive and fair institutional climate which is open to change, learning and progress.

With personal regards,

Yours sincerely,



(Rajnish Jain)

The Vice-Chancellor of all Universities.