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This article needs additional quotes for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Non-source material can be challenged and removed. In 2009, an article was carried out in Ragging – news - Newspapers - Books - erudite - JSTOR (May 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Ragging is the term used for the so-called initiation ritual practiced in higher educational institutions in South Asian countries, including India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. The practice is similar to hazing in North America, bizutage in France, praxe in Portugal and other similar practices in educational institutions around the world. Ragging involves the abuse, humiliation or harassment of new entrants or junior students by senior students. It often takes a malignant form in which newcomers can be subjected to psychological or physical torture. [2] In 2009, the University Grants Commission of India introduced regulations on Indian universities to help curb ragging and launched a free 'anti-ragging helpline'. [3] Ragging is a subset of bullying. Unlike various complex forms of bullying, ragging is easily recognizable. Introduction In Sri Lanka the beginning of ragging can be pleasant at first, hence the name 'Mal Samaya'. During this week or so, all newcomers are ordered to remember the name and hometown of their peers as well as details of their closest relatives. The goal of this exercise is said to be to increase friendship among batch mates (locally pray term as batch fit). Dress code ragging Freshmen is asked to dress up in a specific dress code for a specific period of time. The dress code prescribed is generally unusual, for example, dressing completely in white or black with hair oiled and combed in a certain style, dressing shirts that do not contain stripes, dressing long skirts for girls. Dress code ragging can make freshmen feel discomfort, as it often brings them unnecessary attention from everyone else. Verbal abuse Verbal torture involves indulging in loose conversations. [clarification required] Freshmen may be asked to sing the lyrics of any vulgar song or use abusive language in the presence of a large number of peers. During this time, seniors assign an abusive and demeaning nickname, known as cards, to juniors and they must be called by that name throughout their university life. In some universities, this nickname has been changed to a less vulgar name after the ragging period. These aliases are primarily used as a means of preventing university authorities identifying students involved in ragging and other illegal activities. The form of verbal ragging varies from one institution to another. In some universities, students must remember poems asking me for dirt and recite them in front of others. Physical abuse Freshers are asked to do various tasks, such as sit-ups or push-ups, sitting in murga pose, being forced to take seniors who, or remove their in An attempt to resist performing the activities, they can hit fresher with the bat or hit them. But in India, if a complaint is filed against the senior, he/she (and others who were present at the time) will be given a harsh punishment such as expulsion from the university, imprisonment for a year etc. Professional achievements Seniors may attempt to harass or threaten the junior to complete their duties, bunk classes, not to participate in any activities or be part of clubs etc. But sometimes reverse is done by not allowing freshers to do an academically related activity apart from attending lectures during university time that are said to be to prepare freshers for heavier workloads during their coming years. Even if it comes under extreme cases of ragging and an appeal will lead to harsh punishment to the elderly. In India Several highly regarded Indian colleges, especially medical has a history of ragging. Sometimes it's even considered to be a college tradition. [5] It has become increasingly unpopular due to several complaints of serious harm to victims and strict laws related to ragging. Ragging is now defined as an act that violates or is perceived as violating the dignity of a single student. [6] Following the Supreme Court's order, a national anti-racism helpline was launched by the Indian government. [8] A high-level committee in 2009 that investigated Aman Kachroo's death revealed that alcohol was the main cause of severe ragging and violence on campus. A 2007 report highlights 42 cases of physical injury, and reports ten deaths reportedly the result of ragging. [9] Ragging has reportedly caused at least 30 deaths in the past seven years. In 2007, about seven deaths were reported. In addition, a number of freshmen were severely traumatized to the extent that they were admitted to psychiatric institutions. Ragging in India often involves serious abuses and clear human rights violations. Often, media reports and others reveal that it takes place, in many institutions, in the notorious Abu Ghraib style.[10] and on innocent victims. However, the Anti-Ragging NGO Society Against Violence in Education (SAVE) has supported that ragging is also widely and dangerously prevalent in engineering and other institutions, mainly in the hostels. Anti-Ragging Helpline and anonymous complaints After a Supreme Court order, a national anti-ragging helpline was created to help victims and take action in cases of ragging, by informing the head of the institution and the local law enforcement agencies about the ragging complaint from the college. The main feature of the helpline is that the complaints can be registered anonymously. [8] India's national anti-ragging helpline began working in June 2009 to help students in need due to ragging. You can reach this by email and a toll-free 24-hour number. Provision for anonymous complaints was of utmost importance at the time of the establishment of the helpline, since the victim after making the complaint remains with or close to the perpetrators, away from a fully secure environment. Since many ragging deaths, such as Aman Kachroo's,[11] occurred because of seniors taking revenge on the complainant made, anonymous complaints were equally permissible on the helpline. Under UGC regulations, it is mandatory for a college to register an FB[clarification necessary] with law enforcement against perpetrators whose violence, physical abuse, sexual harassment, confinement, etc. take place with someone fresher. [12] After receiving such a complaint from the helpline, it becomes the institution's manager's duty to register the FBI with the police within 24 hours. In 2013, a police case was filed against the director, dean and registrar at a renowned college in Delhi for, among other things, not informing the police and registering F.I.R. within 24 hours of receiving the complaint, (failing to inform a public authority, IPC 176). [13] The Anti-Ragging Helpline database indicates that it has been successful in ensuring a safer environment at colleges where the registered complaints are registered. In many cases, it forwarded the complaint to the University Grants Commission (UGC) for an action against those colleges who refused to take any action against the perpetrators. [quote required] Controversy A major concern highlighted against the helpline was that it registered a minuscule per cent (0.1%) of the total phone calls it received. In particular, the free helpline (1800-180-5522) received 165,297 calls in the three months of November 2012 to January 2013, but only 190 complaints were registered during this period. [14] In its defense, the helpline said that most of the calls it received were by survey by nature, by the eager students to know whether the helpline number worked or not. Some students changed their minds midway through not registering the complaint. [15] It also said that many of the calls were hoaxes as it was a free number. Legislation In 1997, the state of Tamil Nadu first passed laws related to ragging. Then a major boost to anti-racism efforts was given by a landmark ruling by the Supreme Court of India in May 2001.[16] in response to a public interest lawsuit filed by vishwa Jagriti Mission. Maharashtra Ban on ragging act, 1999 In 1999, the government of maharashtra maharashtra adopted the Ban on ragging Act, 1999 to prohibit ragging which it defines as:Display of disorderly conduct, making of any action that causes or is likely to cause physical or psychological harm or raise the arrest or fear or shame of a student in any educational institution and includes - (i) , abusing, threatening or playing practical jokes on, or causing harm to, such a student; or (ii) ask a student to do something or perform something that such a student will not, in Of course, willingly, do. Maharashtra Ban on the Ragging Act, 1999, Maharashtra Act No. XXXIII of 1999 (PDF). In 1990, there were 100,000 people The goal of the law is to create a framework for establishing ragging as a criminal act, and establishing possible penalties under the law. Section 4 of the Act states: Whoever directly or indirectly commits, participates in, abets or propagates ragging within or outside an educational institution shall, by conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a period that can extend to two years and shall also be liable for a fine that can extend to ten thousand rupees. Maharashtra ban on ragging act, 1999, Maharashtra Act No. XXXIII of 1999 (PDF). In 1990, there were 100,000 persons Students who have been convicted under this law can also be dismissed from their educational institution, and not be allowed to enroll in any other educational institution for five years. In addition, the law lays out a procedure in which educational institutions should deal with accusations of ragging, with the suspension of the accused student(s) and the investigation of the allegations, and hold these institutions accountable if they do not act in the manner described. Pursuant to Section 7 of the Act, the head of the institution who fails or fails to properly investigate such allegations shall be deemed to have supported the offence of ragging and shall, by conviction, be punished as set out in section 4, the Maharashtra Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1999, Maharashtra Act No. XXXIII of 1999 (PDF). In 1990, there were 100,000 people In other words, the school's principal, chancellor or other head faces the same punishment as a student who has been accused and convicted under this law. It was used in 2013, and resulted in the suspension of six students from Rajiv Gandhi Medical College in Mumbai. [17] The most notable case in which it has been used is suicide of Payal Tadi, in which three senior medical students were charged during this act, as well as under the Planned Toss and The Planned Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, and the Information Technology Act, 2000. , which directly led to her suicide. [20] Since 2018, at Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, the University that oversees Topiwala National Medical College where Payal Tadi studied, six out of seven accusations of ragging could not prove. [19] In 2010, L.K. Kshirsagar, the principle of the Maharashtra Institute of Technology's College of Engineering, was arrested and charged under Section 7 of the Law for failing to investigate and neglect their duties under the law, in a case involving three students who had been accused of ragging the year before. In June 2019, after the suicide of Payal Tadi, there were calls to strengthen anti-racism laws to check anti-caste The law itself does not mention caste-based discrimination or other specific forms of bias. [23] The central government and the Supreme Court legislation the Indian Supreme Court has taken a strong stance to prevent ragging. In 2006, the court ordered the H.R.D. Ministry of the Govt. of India to form a panel that will propose guidelines for controlling ragging. [24] The Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD), following a Supreme Court directive, appointed a seven-member panel chaired by former CBI Director Dr. R. K. Raghavan to recommend anti-racial measures. The Raghavan Committee's report,[25] which was submitted to the court in May 2007, contains a proposal to include ragging as a special section under the Indian Penal Code. The Interim Order of the Supreme Court of India[26] (based on the recommendations) dated 16 June 1945. This would ensure that all cases would be formally investigated under the criminal justice system, and not by the academic institutions' own ad hoc bodies. Dr Raghavan welcomed the Supreme Court's ruling on ragging, saying: There are finally signs that the recommendations to prevent ragging on college campuses will be taken seriously. [27] In 2007, the Supreme Court charged that all higher education institutions should contain information about all the ragging events in their brochures/prospectus for admission. [28] In 2009, in the wake of Aman Kachroo's death, the University Grants Commission (UGC) adopted UGC regulation to curb ragging in higher education institutions. [29] These rules mandate every college responsibility for curbing ragging, including strict pre-empive measures, such as lodging freshers in a separate hostel, surprise raids at night by the anti-ragging squad and the filing of declarations by all senior students and their parents taking the oath not to indulge in ragging. Then UGC has made few changes to the regulation. [30] According to these, it is no longer necessary to have the confirmation of the declaration made by an oath commissioner. The definition of ragging is updated to read: Any act of physical or psychological abuse (including bullying and extortion) directed at another student (fresher or otherwise) on the basis of color, race, religion, caste, ethnicity, gender (including transgender), sexual orientation, appearance, nationality, regional origin, linguistic identity, place of birth, place of residence or economic background, [31] Anti-ragging movement in India With the situation of ragging deteriorating annually, there is emerging a spontaneous anti-ragging movement in India. Several NGOs have emerged, campaigning for public awareness and providing support to the victims. Online groups such as the Coalition to Uproot Ragging from Education (CURE), Stopragging, No Ragging Foundation became the major anti-ragging groups at Among them, the No Ragging Foundation has transformed itself into a complete NGO and was registered as the Society Against Violence in Education (SAVE) which is India's first registered antiragging nonprofit organization (NGO). [33] [33] [34] [35] Indian media have revealed ragging events and indifference by many affected institutions against curbing the law. In its interim judgment, India's Supreme Court has aimed at negligent institutions. [26] In Sri Lanka This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Non-source material can be challenged and removed. In 2017, there were 100,000 people who were discharged in 201. (Learn How and When to Remove This Template Message) Ragging is widespread in Sri Lanka. [36] There is no record to suggest that ragging is an indigenous phenomenon or was present in the ancient Sri Lankan educational institutions such as Mahavihara or Abhayagiri Vihara. It is widely considered to have been introduced during the post-war period as a result of British colonialism in Sri Lanka. [a] Sri Lankan soldiers returning from the war returned to the college education system and brought with them the tradition and techniques of military style ragging. These techniques were used in the military as a mechanism to break down a person, so that success was achieved through team effort rather than personal goals or motivation. As fewer military personnel entered universities, it became a violent and dangerous exercise that has been widely used for political purposes and thuggery. [a] Ragging continues in most public universities and several private institutions with some efforts being made to contain the problem even if there is hesitation from administrators to get involved. This work has largely been hindered by students themselves who consider ragging as a rite of passage. [38] The creation of safe spaces and travel in larger groups are just some techniques used by a growing movement of students trying to combat ragging. Traditionally, ragging would involve seniors taunting or jeering at freshers within a dedicated period - usually the first few months of an undergraduate university life. This period is known as the ragging period. In Sri Lanka, several varieties of ragging can be observed. [39] Negative consequences Ragging has often been associated with a wide range of physical, behavioral, emotional and social problems among victims and attributed to the increased risk of suicide and dropout among students attending Sri Lankan universities. Ragging at private universities and higher education institutions is the least compared to public universities that have asked many students with financial means to enroll in private businesses. [40] Ragging is not only a socio-legal problem and has a certain psychological basis as well. Many older students say they do not want rag juniors, but succumb to peer pressure. On the other hand, although some new students or freshers liked to be ragged by their seniors, other students despised it. After their ragging, they didn't even want to talk to the older students who subjected them to inhuman mental and physical torture. [40] Major events In 1974, the ragging of trainee mathematics teachers at the then Vidyalankara University (now the University of Kelaniya) led Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandarananake's government to appoint the V. W. Kularatne Commission to investigate the incident. As a result, 12 students were expelled and four officials were punished for their inability to take appropriate action. This was the first major step towards the university ragging by a Sri Lankan government. [43] In 1975, the University of Peradeniya reported the first ragging-related death when a 22-year-old female student at the Faculty of Agriculture, Rupa Rathnaseli, was paralyzed as a result of jumping from the second floor of the hostel Ramanathan Hall to escape the physical ragging carried out by her elders. It was reported that she was about to be sexually penetrated by a foreign body as part of the ragging initiation - she jumped out of the hostel building to escape abuse. [44] Rupa Rathnaseli committed suicide in 2002. [44] Prasanga Niroshana, a student from Hakmana, died as a result of unknown injuries he sustained from ragging at the Agricultural School, Angunakolapallassa. [a] In 1997, 21-year-old S. Varapragash, an engineering student at the University of Peradeniya, died of kidney failure after severely ragging older students. In 1997, Kelum Thushara Wijetunge, a fresher at the Hardy Technical Institute in Ampara, died of kidney failure after he was forced to do tough exercises and drink large amounts of liquor. In 2002, Samantha Vithanage, a third-year leadership student at the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, who pioneered an anti-racism campaign, was killed at a meeting while in a discussion about ragging after being surrounded by a mob of 200, who was hit by shards of glass and then had a computer screen fall on his head - resulting in his death two days later. [48] In 2006, Prof. Chandima Wijebandara, vice-chancellor of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, resigned from his position as a result of students not complying with his orders to eliminate ragging from the university. In 2014, the body of a student, D. K. Nishantha, was found hanging from a tree in the premises of the University of Peradeniya, in a bushy area located not far from marcus fernando boys' hostel. According to police reports, the young man had witnessed the sexual assault of his friend that took place in 2010, committed by several other students living in the dormitory. Police stated that D. K. Nishantha had not attended the university since the time of the alleged sex assault case. The death was later ruled a In 2015, a 23-year-old student at Sabaragamuwa University, Amali Chathurika suicide due to ragging [53] In 2019, Dilhan Wijesinghe a 23-year-old student at the University of Moratuwa committed suicide due to ragging. He previously studied at the University of Jaffna where he was subjected to physical ragging and then received a transfer to the University of Moratuwa. Unfortunately ragging at the University of Moratuwa was more serious, and he could no longer tolerate ragging and committing suicide. [54] Legal framework The human rights of citizens of Sri Lanka are protected in the constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, which is the county's supreme law. According to this Constitution, any citizen can submit a petition to the Supreme Court in the form of Article 126 of the Constitution in the event of a human rights violation or a case closer to the violation. The Constitution further highlights reckless, brutal or despicable treatment to any party of another as a violation of human rights. [55] University students are also considered citizens and are submissive to common law that prevails in the country. Angav, the constitutional limitations specified above are equally applicable to university students. Any form of civil or criminal act carried out by them is responsible for being punished, and in a case of violation of such rights committed by university students, they shall be produced before the appropriate court and subject to appropriate punishment as followed by the trial. After the series of ragging-related incidents occurred in 1997, prohibitions on ragging and other forms of violence in educational institutions were passed in the Sri Lankan Parliament. As specified in the law's detailed memo, it is identified as a law to eliminate ragging and other forms of violent and cruel inhuman and degrading treatment from educational institutions. The act specifies the relevant higher education institutions that comply with the law, which includes all higher education institutions established under University Act No. Anti-ragging movement Unlike in India, there is no official anti-ragging movement in Sri Lanka. But with the situation of ragging deteriorating annually, there is a spontaneously emerging anti-ragging movement in every faculty of universities that ragging exists. In the case of the University of Peradeniya, the largest university in Sri Lanka, the anti-ragging movement appeared in the year 1996. Before that, there was no movement against ragging, but some individuals managed to escape from ragging. Meanwhile, anti-ragging movements began to emerge in all other universities. Several faculties at several universities have become rag-free because of these movements, strengthened laws as well as practical difficulties in implementing ragging as not providing accommodation facilities to first-year students. Internal Has broken out several times due to the friction between ragging and anti-ragging movements. best example is Samantha Vithanage, a third-year management student at the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, who pioneered an anti-ragging campaign that was killed at a meeting while in a discussion about ragging. Higher Education Minister at the time, S. B. Dissanayake, emphasized that firm action will be taken against those found guilty of such activities in the future and would be expelled from the university. In December 2011, he claimed that levels of ragging have declined drastically in recent times, and only Peradeniya and Ruhuna are still affected by this disadvantage. [58] See also Bullying Dedovshchina, a Russian practice similar to hazing or ragging gaslighting List of hazing deaths in the United States References ^ Newsletter (PDF). Society against violence in education. February 2008. 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