



RDBCAS/AICTE/Essentials/02/2024-25

CERTIFICATE

Anti Ragging Committee

Functions:

1. To build self-esteem & dignity among junior boys' and girls' students.
2. Class wise Mentoring Cells, Anti ragging Sub committees (involving faculty, non-teaching staff and students) and Anti Ragging Squads shall be formed in due course to delegate responsibilities effectively.
3. To offer services such as counseling, legal aid in case of atrocities against women.
4. To create awareness regarding women's rights and address complaints about ragging as per government and university procedures.
5. To avoid and prohibit sexual harassment at workplace
6. To ensure overall disciplined environment in the College.
7. To initiate timely action against erring students.
8. To sensitize students about the evils of ragging and its prevention in the college campus through talks, programs, etc.
9. To maintain records of the cases investigated and submit the same to the IQAC Committee.

Roles and Responsibilities

Roles & Responsibilities of the Chairman

To build self-confidence and foster a congenial environment for newly admitted students through frequent interactive sessions addressing academic, social, and compatibility-related doubts.

Roles & Responsibilities of Convener

Based on the first-hand information and prime-facie evidence, the convener submits report to the principal for necessary disciplinary action. Severe punishment will be recommended on the accused, if proven.

Roles & Responsibilities of Faculty Members

Faculty is deputed at various locations inside the college campus to monitor the student activities. Members sees that no student groups are formed and if any are observed, the group is dispersed to avoid any nuisance. The punishment for ragging is displayed at various places to make the students aware of seriousness of the administration for preventing ragging. To conduct an enquiry and identify the culprits on receipt of complaint.



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 Honorable Supreme Court of India vide its Order dated 16.5.2007 has ordered strict implementation of following rules & regulations for Prevention and prohibition of Ragging in technical Institutions.

Various Types of Ragging

The Honourable 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 student should be considered within the academics related aspect of 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 within 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 freshers 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 impacted 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.



Deemed to be Institution 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 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.
 - Cancellation of admission
 - Suspension from attending classes
 - 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
 - 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.
 - Fine of Rupees 25,000/-
 - Collective punishment: when the persons committing or abetting the crime of ragging are not identified, the institution shall resort to collective punishment as a deterrent to ensure community pressure on the potential ragger.
 - 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. Courts 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.



RAJAGIRI DAWOOD BATCHA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Recognized by UGC under Section 2(f) & 12(B) | Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli

No.4, Saliyamangalam Road, Papanasam - 614 205, Thanjavur Dt. ☎ 04374 222123 📞 +91 63809 80363



Anti-Ragging Committee

S. No	Name	Designation	Role	Phone Number	E-Mail ID
1	Dr. V. Tamilvendan	Professor	Chairman	9710146753	tamilvendan.v@rdbcas.edu.in
2	Ms. N. Muthulakshmi	Assistant Professor	Convener	9789523597	muthulakshmi@rdbcas.edu.in
3	Mr. L. Ragupathi	Assistant Professor	Member	9626389889	ragupathi.l@rdbcas.edu.in
4	Ms. R. Nivethitha	Assistant Professor	Member	9080585411	nivethitha@rdbcas.edu.in
5	Ms. S. Gnanasoundari	Assistant Professor	Member	9600578118	gnanasoundar@rdbcas.edu.in
6	Mr. M. Velappan	Senior Accountant	Member	9677896774	velappan.murugesn@rdbcas.edu.in
7	Mrs. K. Anusuya	Accountant	Member	9790048467	anusuya.k@rdbcas.edu.in

