



Indian Institute of Technology Bhilai

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Anti-Ragging Undertaking Form by Students of IIT Bhilai and their Parents

Name of Student:

Name of Parent:

Program:

1. Meaning of Ragging

In common parlance, ragging means playing practical jokes on somebody or teaching someone a lesson.

The Supreme Court of India perhaps has given a more comprehensive meaning of ragging as under: Ragging is any disorderly conduct, whether by words spoken or written, or by an act which has the effect of teasing, treating or handling with rudeness any student, indulging in rowdy or undisciplined activities which cause or are likely to cause annoyance, hardship or psychological harm or to raise fear or apprehension thereof in a fresher or a junior student and which has the effect of causing or generating a sense of shame or embarrassment so as to adversely affect the psyche of a fresher or a junior student.

I have read the above basic definition of the Supreme Court of India and understood the meaning of the same. BY signing here, I agree not to participate in any ragging activities during my stay here at IIT Bhilai.

Date:

Signature of the Student

Date:

Signature of the Parent

Name:

2. Brief Overview of Observations of the Supreme Court of India

(Case: The **University** of Kerala vs The Council of Principals of College in Kerala & Others)

1. Ragging in educational institutions has been a matter of concern for this Court since long. Noticing that, notwithstanding a judgment of this Court in Vishwa Jagriti Mission through President vs Central Government through Cabinet Secretary & others (AIR 2001 SC 2793), few remedial practical measures have been taken to prevent the menace of ragging in educational institutions.
2. Ragging is rationalized and justified as a way of *Introduction* or *Getting Familiar* with the freshers at the starting of an academic session of any educational institution.
3. In a very positive aspect, "Ragging" could not be considered as an abridgement between the seniors and the freshers, whereas "Introduction" could be considered as genesis of relationship between the two.
4. When any student is admitted in a particular institution, he/she has to face certain problems and one of them which affect the most is staying away from home and especially away from the dear ones. Because of these problems, the freshers expect some one to look after them, with whom they can have homely environment as they were enjoying at their respective homes. But nowadays the seniors have crossed the barriers, by which they have changed the meaning of "Introduction" into "Ragging".
5. "Seniors" under the garb of "Introduction" have started ragging the freshers and due to which, in recent years, it has become the talk of the day that the freshers who have faced severe ragging are leaving the educational institutions and some have attempted to commit suicide and even some have committed it.
6. In modern era, "Ragging" has become to be known only as synonym of "teasing", "terror", "harassment", "cruelty", "fear" and "physical and mental torture".
7. By perusal of records and survey, it has come to be accepted that "Ragging" is a systematized form of Human Rights' abuse as embodied under the Constitution of India as well as other Constitutions of the World.
8. Over the years in all over the world and especially in South Asia, the practice of "Ragging" has come to be meant as an extreme "harassment", "terror" and even "physical and mental torture" of freshers.
9. Ragging is a set of undisciplined activities undertaken by the seniors to break the ice with the juniors, who have been suddenly thrown into a totally new environment. The contention of seniors behind all such activities is simply to bring the freshers down to earth, because in their opinion the freshers do not respect the seniors and by doing all such inhuman activities under the garb of "Introduction", the seniors rag the freshers so that the freshers may respect them and be under their control. But this act cannot be reasonable and just. The act by the seniors is a "fist of steel against ice" and likewise by doing so, they shatter the ambition, aim and object of freshers and they become aloof in this practical world.

I have read the above brief observations of the Supreme Court of India and understood the meaning of the same.

Signature of the Student

Signature of the Parent

10. To prohibit "Ragging", this Court has given a series of guidelines to the educational institutions whether being Central, State or private institute.

Anti-ragging movement should be initiated by the institutions right from the time of advertisement for admissions. The prospectus, the form for admission and/or any other literature issued to aspirants for admission must clearly mention that ragging is banned in the institution and any one indulging in ragging is likely to be punished appropriately which punishment may include expulsion from the institution, suspension from the institution or class for a limited period or fine with a public apology. The punishment may also take the shape of:

- (i) Withholding scholarships or other benefits,
- (ii) Debarring from representation in events,
- (iii) Withholding results, and
- (iv) Suspension or expulsion from hostel or mess, and the like.

If there be any legislation governing ragging or any provisions in the Statutes and Ordinances, they should be brought to the notice of the students/parents seeking admissions.

The application form for admission/enrolment shall have a printed undertaking to be filled up and signed by the candidate to the effect that he/she is aware of the institution's approach towards ragging and the punishments to which he or she shall be liable if found guilty of ragging. A similar undertaking shall be obtained from the parent/guardian of the applicant.

Such of the institutions as are introducing such a system for the first time shall ensure undertakings being obtained from the students and their parents/guardians already studying in the institutions before the commencement of the next educational year/session.

I have read the above observations of the Supreme Court of India and understood the meaning of the same.

Signature of the Student

Signature of the Parent

3. Law of the State of Chhattisgarh

The following Anti-ragging Act of the Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly was first published in 2001 in the Chhattisgarh Gazette for general information.

ACT No. 27 OF 2001
THE CHHATTISGARH SHAIKSHANIK SANSTHAN ME PRATARNAKA PRATISHEDH ACT, 2001

An Act to prevent ragging in Educational Institutions in the State and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

Be it enacted by the Chhattisgarh legislative in the Fifty-second year of the Republic of India, as follows:--

1. Short title, extent and commencement -

- (1) This Act may be called the, **Chhattisgarh Shaikshanik Sansthan Me Pratarna Ka Pratifishedh Adhiniyam. 2001** (No. 27 of 2001).
- (2) It extends to the whole of the Chhattisgarh.
- (3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

2. Definition.- In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires –

- (a) "ragging" means causing, including compelling or forcing a student, whether by way of a practical joke or otherwise, to do any act which detracts from human dignity or violates his person or exposes him to ridicule or forbear from doing any unlawful act, by intimidating, wrongfully restraining, wrongfully confining, or injuring him or by using criminal force to him or by holding out to him any threat or such intimidation, wrongful restraint, wrongful confinement, injury or the use of criminal force.

3. Prohibition of ragging.- No student of an educational institution either directly or indirectly or by any other means or any where shall commit or take part in ragging.

4. Punishment.- Any person who contravenes the provisions of Section 3 or attempts to commit or abets the act of ragging or takes part either directly or indirectly in ragging shall be punished with either of the description for imprisonment which may extend upto five years or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

5. Offence to be cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable.- Every offence under this Act shall be cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable.

6. Trial of Offence.-

(1) Every offence punishable under this Act shall be tried by a Judicial Magistrate of first class.

(2) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) shall apply for investigation, inquiry and trial of the offences under this Act.

I have read the above Act 27 of the State of Chhattisgarh and understood the meaning of the same.

Signature of the Student

Signature of the Parent

7. Disqualification for remaining as student. –

(1) Pending investigation or trial of an offence under this Act, the head of the educational institution shall have the power to suspend a student accused of an offence under this Act and debar him from entry into premises of the educational institution and the hostel.

(2) A student of an educational institution who has been convicted under Section 4 shall be liable to rustication from the educational institution.

(3) A student who has been rusticated or any other person who has been convicted under this Act shall not be admitted to another educational institution within the jurisdiction of the state for a period of three years.

I have read the above Act 27 of the State of Chhattisgarh and understood the meaning of the same.

Signature of the Student

Signature of the Parent

4. POLICY of IIT Bhilai on Matters related to Ragging by the Registered Students of the Institute

IIT Bhilai has a NO TOLERANCE POLICY for Ragging by IIT Bhilai Students and of IIT Bhilai students, whether inside or outside the premises of the Institute. Should any incident of Ragging be brought to the attention of any competent authorities, the Institute will verify the authenticity of the case and if any individual (s) are found guilty, they would be immediately terminated from their program and the institute.

If you feel that you have been a victim of ragging by another student at the Institute, please contact the following persons:

Faculty Advisors:

Dr. Bharat Panigrahi, Dean Faculty Affairs & Administration
Phone: 9441369039, email: bharat@iith.ac.in

Dr. Prem Pal , Dean Students' Affairs
Phone: 9491040800, email: prem@iith.ac.in

Dr. Ashok Pandey, Dean Academic Programs
Phone: 9494060728, email: ashok@iith.ac.in

Dr.Saket Asthana, Chairman, Cultural & Sports
Phone: 8008205957, email: asthanas@iith.ac.in

Dr.Debraj Bhattacharya, Warden (Boys)
Phone: 9949369519, email: debrajb@iith.ac.in

Dr.Vandana Sharma, Warden (Girls)
Phone: 8985815940, email: vsharma@iith.ac.in

Dr.Subrahmanyam Kalyanasundaram, HOD,CSE
Phone: 8106891663, email: subtuk@iith.ac.in

Dr. GVV Sharma, HOD,EE
Phone: 9885013891, email: gadepall@iith.ac.in

Dr. Prashanth Kumar, HOD,ME
Ph: 8008089678, email: rpkumar@iith.ac.in

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You will be required to give a written complaint giving details of the incident and the details of alleged student(s).

- A. After receiving your complaint, the Institute will immediately activate the Student Welfare and Disciplinary Action Committee to investigate the matter. You may be contacted by either by the Director or the Chair of the Student Welfare and Disciplinary Action Committee for some questions/ clarifications about the incident. Hence, please be available during this time in case you are needed for such purpose.

- B. Counseling will be available as a resource for you through the Office of the Student Activities Coordinator, in case you so desire.

- C. The Director of the Institute will inform you about the outcome of the investigation as soon as it is completed.
- D. Frivolous use of this provision will also attract appropriate punishment from the competent authority.

I have read the above Policy of IIT Bhilai and agree to abide by the same.

Signature of the student

Signature of the Parent