

Laws

Know the Laws of the Land Many circulars and guidelines have been issued from time to time condemning ragging as a Human Rights violation. The major achievements of different governments are listed below. the freshers can know their rights and safeguards here and seniors can know their limitations.

July 2007, New Delhi

Raghavan Committee report is publicly released

New Delhi: The Raghavan Committee setup by the Supreme Court of India had submitted its detailed recommendations to the court. The committee's report was released to the public. The report contains the findings of the committee and details of the discussions they had with the various stakeholders during their visits to various parts of the country.

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16 May 2007, New Delhi

Supreme Court of India: College authorities held responsible

New Delhi: Accepting some recommendations of the Raghavan Committee (setup to study ragging in Indian colleges and suggest solution measures), the Supreme Court of India issued an interim order. College authorities and functionaries are now responsible for maintaining a ragging-free environment in the college. FIRs can also be lodged by parents and/or college authorities in ragging cases. [Click to see the interim order](#)

09 June 2001, New Delhi

Ragging may cost college affiliation: The Supreme Court Judgement

New Delhi: Educational institutions that fail to curb ragging could be disaffiliated or lose financial assistance. Expressing concern over increased incident of ragging, the Supreme Court has observed that ragging cannot be checked merely by making it a cognizable offence. The guidelines were laid out by the Supreme Court in its order on a petition filed by the Vishwa Jagriti Mission. [Click to see the guidelines](#)

08 August 2000, Karnataka

Karnataka Government issues a circular banning Ragging

A circular "Prohibition of ragging in colleges and hostels" was issued by the Chief Secretary of the state, Mr. B.K. Bhattacharya on August 8, 2000. The circular holds the principals of colleges and wardens of hostels responsible if cases of ragging are reported from their institutions. In extreme cases, the institutions concerned may be disaffiliated from the university or the academic body concerned, the University Grants Commission and the All-India Council of Technical Education. [Click to read more](#)

2000, West Bengal

West Bengal passes the Prohibition of Ragging Bill.

The West Bengal government passed the Prohibition of Ragging in Educational Institutions Bill in the year 2000. With the new resolution, ragging will be liable to a fine of Rs 5000 or two years of rigorous imprisonment or both. Offenders may also be expelled from their institutions without any scope for re-admittance.

1999, Gujarat

The Gujarat government also bans the menace

The government of the state of Gujarat appointed a three member panel under the chairmanship of the then M S

University Vice-Chancellor Anil Kane. Other members of the panel were Sardar Vallabh University V-C V H Patel and Saurashtra University V-C Kanubhai Mavani. The aim of this panel was to advise the government to help enact an Act on the lines of the Anti-Ragging Act in the state of Maharashtra.

1999, Maharashtra

Maharashtra govt follows Tamil Nadu and Kerala

The Maharashtra government also passed Maharashtra Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1999. It said "Ragging means display of disorderly conduct, doing of any act which causes or is likely to cause physical or psychological harm or raise apprehension or fear or shame or embarrassment to a student in any educational institution." [Click to read details of the bill](#)

1998, Kerala

Kerala Government passes bill banning ragging

The Kerala Prohibition of Ragging Bill was passed by the Kerala government in the state assembly. The anti-ragging Act of Kerala government defines ragging as 'teasing, abusing, playing practical jokes or causing hurt or asking student to do an act which he is unwilling to do.' It further said, Students found ragging directly or indirectly or abetting within or without educational institution are liable for imprisonment for a term which may extend upto two years with a fine which may be upto Rs 10,000. Depending upon the severity of the case, the guilty can be either suspended or dismissed and can also be debarred from gaining admission in any institution for five years. [Click to read details of the bill](#)

1997, Tamil Nadu

TN becomes first state in country to ban ragging

Tamil Nadu became the first state in the country to officially ban the menace of ragging by passing a bill in the state assembly. The Prohibition of Ragging Act was passed. Tamil Nadu government had earlier issued the Prohibition of Ragging Ordinance in the year 1996.