

A Study on Ragging and Bullying Issues Faced by Students in College

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Abstract: Any disorderly behaviour that has the effect of taunting or treating a student rudely, which annoys or is likely to annoy, injure, or arouse fear in a junior so as to adversely damage the junior's psyche, is referred to as ragging. Ragging is a worldwide phenomenon that goes under a variety of names, including hazing, fagging, bapteme in French, doop in Dutch, and mopokaste in Finnish. During the 8th century BC Olympics in Greece, there were the first occurrences of ragging that were documented. The victims of ragging have repeatedly been linked to a wide range of physical, behavioural, emotional, and social issues. because it encompasses the physical, emotional, and social exploitation of not only a person but also of his or her environment, it is a public health issue

Keywords: Bullying, hazing, fatalities, and news monitoring

I. INTRODUCTION

In its most basic form, ragging is using humiliation to acclimate newcomers to educational institutions. It has been a global phenomenon for hundreds of years. The page makes an effort to compile ragging-related literature, with a focus on the Sri Lankan setting. Even though it is a humiliating act, under extreme circumstances, victims may experience physical, behavioural, emotional, and social issues. State institutions in Sri Lanka are notorious for being hotbeds of ragging, and there is currently increasing focus on this issue as a result of events that have been recorded involving extremely traumatic circumstances. Ragging is linked to student politics in Sri Lankan institutions, according to literature.

Definition:

Ragging, on the other hand, is a practice that is typically prevalent in educational institutes as a welcome ritual of the juniors by the seniors, and it typically lasts for a few days until the juniors are accustomed to the college. The main difference between bullying and ragging is that bullying is forcefully dominating a weaker person by aggressively teasing, hurting them; it is a frequent behaviour usually executed by some powerful sections to intimidate the weaker sections.

Peer abuse, or school bullying, is when a group of seniors repeatedly engage in aggressive and hurtful behaviour toward the juniors. Peer abuse is miserable because it can go on for years, unlike ragging, which is a detestable ritual used by the socially superior personalities to oppress the inferiors.

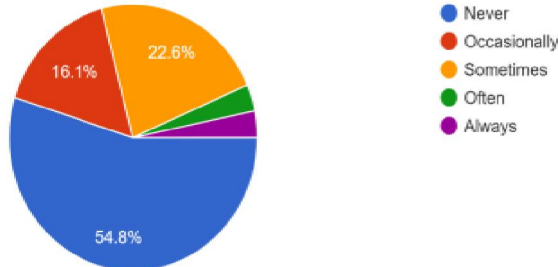
II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method used in this research is a questionnaire method to get a rough idea about the knowledge and thought of people regarding bullying and ragging in schools and college. This study is also based on the extensive information published on the various report, research papers, comparative statistical data from the government database.

III. FINDINGS

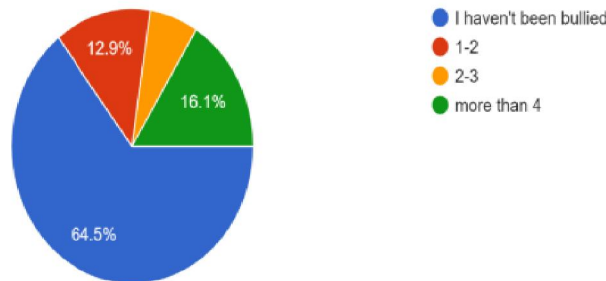
How many times have you been bullied this school year?

31 responses



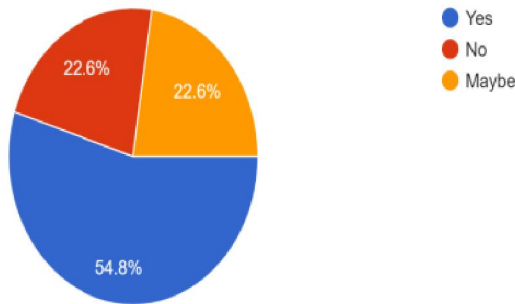
You've been bullied by how many children?

31 responses



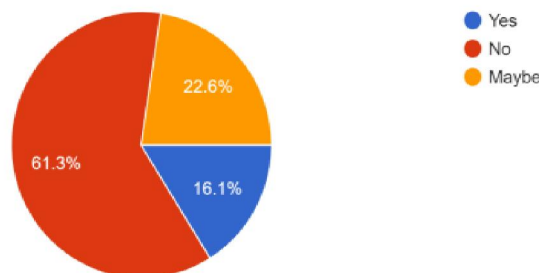
Would you intervene if you witnessed bullying at a school/College?

31 responses



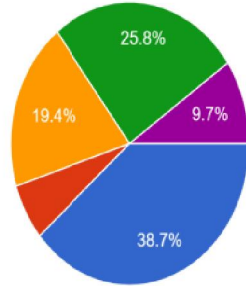
Do you witness violence in your home?

31 responses



When they witness bullying, what do the adults in your institution do?

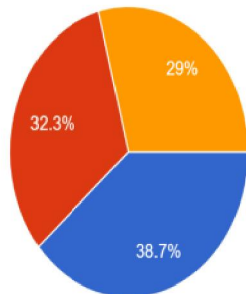
31 responses



- Nothing, they turn blind eye
- Punish them harshly
- stop it immediately
- Report to the school/college authorities
- call the police

Have you discussed being bullied with anyone?

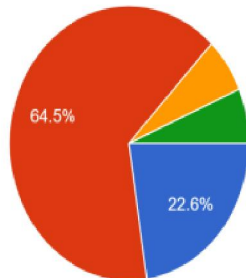
31 responses



- Yes
- Never thought about it
- Not interested

Have you ever brought a weapon to class?

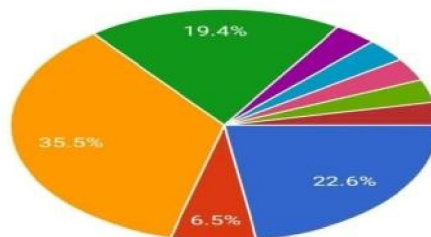
31 responses



- Yes
- No
- sometime{1-2 times}
- everyday

Why do you believe some children bully others?

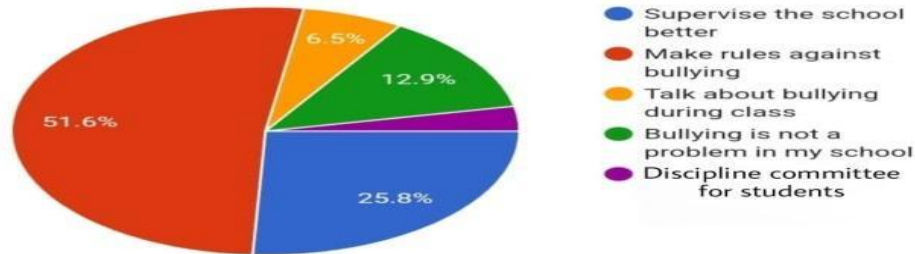
31 responses



- Not sure
- They are big and strong
- They think it's fun
- They are "Show-offs"
- They friends dare them to bully others
- To impress Girls
- They project their pa...
- Jealousy and inferior...
- They think that they...

How can the institution combat bullying?

31 responses



IV. MAIN CONTENT

In India, one harmful way that seniors connect with juniors, newbies, or first-year students is through ragging. It is not an initiation; it is comparable to but not the same as hazing in the United States. It involves rude and even physical comments, running errands for senior citizens, and many more intricate tasks. Ragging has a sad past at highly regarded Indian institutes, notably in medical schools. Due to numerous reports of victims suffering significant injuries and strict rules against ragging, it has lost popularity. Ragging is currently understood to be any behaviour that injures or appears to injure a student's dignity.

Ragging, hazing, bullying, pledging, fagging, and other forms of humiliation and human rights abuse are common in educational institutions across the world, particularly in South Asia.

"The Supreme Court of India" may have offered a more detailed definition of ragging as follows:

"Ragging is any disorderly conduct, whether by words spoken or written, or by an act that has the effect of teasing, treating, or handling with rudeness any student, engaging in rowdy or undisciplined activities that cause or are likely to cause annoyance, hardship, or psychological harm, or raising 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"

Ragging began in the British era, at English colleges and universities, but it gradually expanded and corrupted practically all Indian educational institutions. The justification was to educate the social hierarchy early in one's career, as well as other essential values in life, as though they were grown enough to understand values and hierarchy. Many colleges, including AIIMS, Christian Medical College, IIT Delhi, and National College of Engineering, Tirunelveli, have a bad reputation for ragging, with many alumni describing the ragging phase as horrible and traumatic.

"Ragging on a human being by an unnatural monster is the most barbaric act."

In India and Sri Lanka, ragging is a kind of abuse directed towards newcomers to educational institutions. It is related to the phenomena known as hazing in the United States. Hazing is a phrase used to describe a variety of rituals and other actions that involve harassment, abuse, or humiliation as a means of initiation into a group. Sri Lanka is currently reported to be the worst hit country in the world. There is no evidence that such an act existed in ancient Sri Lankan schooling, but a concept known as ragging' emerged in the post-World War II era. Ragging is a product of British colonisation in Sri Lanka, not an indigenous practise. Soldiers returning from war re-entered college, bringing with them the ragging tactic learnt in military training, which was meant to make individuals fail as individuals and thrive as a team. However, as fewer military personnel joined colleges, ragging lost its fundamental purpose and devolved into a violent and dangerous practise, culminating in killings in the worst-case scenario.

Bullying

Bullying is abusive treatment, defined as the use of force or pressure to impact others, especially when it is repeated and involves an imbalance of power. It might include verbal harassment, physical assault, or coercion, and it can be aimed at specific victims on the basis of race, religion, gender, or ability.

Forms of Ragging: From Bad To Worse

Man's imagination is believed to be limitless. True, however when it comes to ragging, it is true that man's twisted imagination knows no limitations! Ragging has evolved from what was supposed to be harmless fun for students into

cruel, vulgar, and inhuman forms that break all rules of decency and morality. The following are some of the most common types of ragging in college:

Dress Code Ragging: For a set amount of time, freshmen are required to dress in a specified dress code. But it's not as simple as it appears. For the mandated dress code is typically strange, such as dressed entirely in white or black with hair oiled and groomed in a specific way. The clothing code ragging may make students feel awkward and uncomfortable since it draws undue attention from everyone.

Formal Introduction: The freshmen are asked to introduce themselves in 'Shudh Hindi.' The introduction provides the freshmen's name, address, school, grades, and other information.

Verbal Torture: Verbal torture entails engaging in frivolous conversations. Freshmen may be required to sing the lyrics to any filthy song or use harsh language when conversing with seniors.

Sexual Abuse: This is the most extreme type of ragging that occurs in universities. Seniors are mostly interested in juicy details such as anatomical descriptions of one's bodily parts, sexual preferences, and so on. Freshmen have frequently been requested to strip before seniors.

Playing the Fool: The freshman may be asked to play out sequences from a movie or impersonate a movie celebrity. Seniors may also invite freshmen to perform stupid activities like climbing a tree, kissing a tree, proposing to someone of the opposite sex, and so on.

Ragging in Hostels: Outstation students who reside in hostels are the most prone to ragging. They may be required to perform odd tasks ranging from cleaning elders' rooms to washing their clothes, from getting them water or milk to finishing their projects.

Drug Abuse: This is the most severe kind of ragging since freshmen are compelled to use drugs, which leads to addiction.

Understanding the Psyche of a Ragger

It must be realised that ragging is more than just a social and legal issue. It also has a psychological foundation. Just as every crime has a motivation, what drives a "professional ragger" to engage in ragging? Let us look at some of the probable causes of ragging:

Ragging Provides a Sense of Power: By always having the freshmen at his command, a senior student cultivates a sense of authority, which boosts his morale and puts him on a high.

Ragging Can Be Used As A Form Of Retaliation: A senior who has a history of ragging may choose to retaliate by releasing his emotions on the freshmen.

Sadistic Pleasures Satisfaction: A potential ragger sees ragging as a fantastic opportunity to quench his sadistic pleasures at the expense of a weak freshmen's imagination.

Peer Pressure: It is also true that not all seniors who engage in ragging do so willingly. They are afraid of being left out since they see the majority of their batchmates engaging in ragging. So, in order to escape solitude, they join the herd as well.

Ragging Makes a Fashion Statement: Many senior students believe that ragging makes a fashion statement and so places them in their college's important clique.

Ragging's Consequences

Surprising, But True The path to hell is supposed to be paved with good intentions. This is especially true in the case of ragging. What starts as a cordial introduction in the spirit of ragging quickly takes on ugly and twisted implications. Let us look at some alarming ragging consequences:

The Victims are Affected by Ragging

A terrible ragging experience may leave a lifelong scar in the victim's memory, haunting him for years to come.

The victim retreats into a shell, condemning himself to humiliation and estrangement from the rest of the world.

It demoralises the victim, who arrives at college with high hopes and aspirations.

While physical violence and severe injuries are not uncommon, ragging also causes severe psychological stress and suffering to the sufferer.

Students who choose to resist ragging will very certainly experience ostracism from their seniors in the future.

Those who succumb to ragging may drop out, jeopardising their future professional opportunities.

Suicides and responsible homicides have also been documented in severe circumstances.

The Effects of Ragging The Victim's Relatives

Imagine the misery of a ragging victim's family, particularly his or her parents, who witness their child in pain and anguish. They must face the stress of having their child's promising profession cease, in addition to spending medical and other incidental expenditures to rehabilitate him or her.

Ragging's Impact on Educational Institutions:

1. A severe media onslaught in extreme cases of ragging degrades the educational institution's credibility and damages the respect and confidence it demands from society.
2. Those who participate in ragging lend a poor name to their college, harming its reputation and goodwill in society.

Ragging Affects Ragers:

Ragging affects even its perpetrators. Ragging offenders may face suspension, blacklisting, and possibly permanent expulsion from college. As a result, we may conclude that ragging benefits no one. Ragging affects everyone, from those who are victims to those who commit or promote it.

Ragging some fundamental shapes

To address seniors, conduct mass exercises, and copy class notes for seniors

To run numerous errands

To undertake mental chores for the seniors

To ask / respond to vulgar questions

To gaze at sexual images

To compel someone to consume alcohol or scorching tea.

To force someone to commit activities with sexual undertones, particularly homosexual acts.

To force someone to do acts that can result in bodily pain, mental anguish, or death.

Prohibition, Prevention, and Punishment of Ragging

The University Grants Commission restated the ban on ragging of students in institutions of higher learning in its letter no F.1-16/2007 (CPP-II) dated June 17, 2009. As a result, students are severely prohibited from engaging in any form of ragging.

Punishment for Ragging Participation/Abettorship

1. Admission is cancelled.
2. Suspension from class attendance.
3. Withholding/removal of scholarship/fellowship and other perks
4. Exclusion from any test/examination or other evaluation procedure.
5. Withholding outcomes.
6. Refusal to participate in any national or international meet, tournament, youth festival, etc.
7. Suspension or eviction from the hostel.
8. Institutional sanction for durations ranging from one to four semesters or equivalent time.
9. Expulsion from the institution and subsequent denial of admission to any other institution another establishment
- 10 Penalty of up to Rs. 25,000/

V. CONCLUSION

Ragging is one of the most hazardous impediments to education in our society, and it may be effectively curtailed if the persons concerned, including parents, teachers, the judiciary, and the law, work together. People prioritise it and see it as a danger to the entire society. This study articleshows that the number of instances is decreasing, although cases are still being seen Many of them go unreported, and the end consequence is suicide, demonstrating that the problem persists. The system is failing to control it, thus I highly advise you to do the following:

The academic institution bears the primary duty for combating ragging.

Ragging has a negative influence on higher education quality; consequently, incentives should be given to institutions to combat this scourge, as well as disincentives for failure to do so.

As a result, enrollment in academic pursuits or campus life should not exempt any adult citizen from the punitive provisions of the law.

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Ragging should be viewed as a failure to instill human values from an early age. Students' behavioural tendencies, particularly prospective "raggers," must be detected. But one of my strong contentions is that, in this race of competition, many educational institutions appear to work for their own profit and treat it as their only means of livelihood, to which they are more often concerned about their institute's image rather than providing education, which in turn leaves many cases hidden and are placed over outsiders, to which even the judiciary has no answers and, if not, are left on the student arguing that student was not able to take the pre-test. As a result, the hypothesis carried throughout the research proves to be correct, implying that in the current era, the guidelines given by the SC and UGC are followed wholeheartedly in favour of carriers of students, but the second hypothesis remains unanswered, implying that while cases of reported ragging have been reduced but not completely avoided, so I can conclude that there must be some loopholes in the implementation of anti-ragging measures.

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