

Q. Ragging is a serious violation of human rights. In this context, examine the steps taken against ragging in India? Also suggest measures to deal with the issue?

Ragging can be defined as 'violation of a student's dignity by physical means or verbal means'. It is the most unwanted human rights violation which is prevalent in Educated younger generations.

Steps taken by Govt of India:-

- 1997 - Tamilnadu is the first state to put total ban on Ragging in any educational premises.
- 2001 - Central Govt made the Ragging as punishable offence with fine and/or 3 year term in Jail.
- As to Raghavan Committee Govt has set up Anti-ragging Committee in each Institutions - consisting of principal, staff, senior students and police officers etc.
- Toll free helpline to speedy access.

- University Grants Commission, has given its most clear definition of Ragging, under this any act of Ragging comes under the punishable offense category.

- In India, punishment extends to staff, faculty and institution for better accountability.

Measures to deal with the issue:-

Recently Javalpur, kolkatta student had committed suicide due to Ragging issue.

The Ragging as an act, it hampers the student's dignity, courage, self-confidence and often induce the low-esteem.

① sensitization of serious impacts of Ragging in a child's mind or behaviour.

② Mentoring, guiding about the values of fraternity, compassion, respect for other human beings.

③ More focus on Productive streams in early college days.

④ Active surveillance on Ragging in the campus.

Challenges Pertaining to Ragging free University Culture.

1. Students mindset regarding Ragging as their portrayal of Power, mass, Heroism etc. And at the Ragging phase of their lifetime, often they failed to understand the Cruelty and inhumaneness of the act. even though they themselves were subjected to it.

2. Not every students react in the same way as Javalpur incident, so the blame is easily being put on the weak mindset of the poor children who couldn't possibly deal it like other students. This is one stereotype.

India is one of the Brightest young nation at present in the world. If we can pull ourselves out of this ~~no~~ drudgery kind of activity, with the young population and energy we can achieve more in innovations, technology etc.

Q. What is genome editing? Explain its applications. How genetic editing differs from genetic modifications?

Genome editing is altering the DNA/RNA or part of the gene with the exquisite tools like Cas9/Crispr etc for the desired results or mere correction of the gene.

Applications of Genome editing :-

- ① we can repair the defected gene without the foreign body intervention, to certain level.
- ② Economically may be more viable option in the future with the advancement of Research and all.
- ③ Crop production → higher Crop yield, desired outcome, tackling Natural hazard to Crops etc
- ④ Human → Medically, more wonders are possible, but lots of ~~few~~ Clinical trials and tests to be done.
- ⑤ Climate → with the right introduction of advancement we can possibly reduce GHG emissions and global warming.

Gene Editing

it alter, repair, design the part of gene, dna, RNA with the specific tools / scissors Casp9 / Crispr.

Ex: Canola quality mustard

No foreign body intervention

more efficient, less chance of rejection / failure

Gene Modifications

it introduce the new foreign part to the gene to bring about the desired outcome.

Ex: B.T. Cotton.

foreign body is involved.

more open to new possibilities and more chances for Rejection / incompatibility.

Recently, Indigenization of canola quality mustard with less pungency has been done by our ~~our~~ Indian scientists, which is a huge step towards Genome editing edifice.