Grievances Redressal Policies Including Zero Tolerance

The University Grants Commission (UGC) in India has issued detailed guidelines to address grievances in higher education institutions, incorporating a zero-tolerance policy towards discrimination, harassment, and other forms of misconduct. These guidelines aim to establish a fair, transparent, and efficient grievance redressal mechanism. Here are the key aspects of these guidelines:

1. Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) Establishment

- Mandatory GRC: Every higher education institution must set up a Grievance Redressal Cell to handle complaints from students, faculty, and staff.
- Composition: The GRC should include senior faculty members, administrative staff, and possibly student representatives.

2. Zero Tolerance Policy

- Scope: The zero-tolerance policy covers discrimination, harassment, ragging, and any form of physical or mental abuse.
- Immediate Action: Institutions are required to take immediate and stringent action against any reported incidents falling under this policy.
- Awareness: Regular awareness programs must be conducted to inform students and staff about the zero-tolerance policy.

3. Appointment of Ombudsperson

- Independent Authority: An Ombudsperson must be appointed at the university level to ensure impartial handling of grievances.
- Qualifications: The Ombudsperson should have extensive experience in administration and grievance redressal.

4. Grievance Filing Procedures

- Accessible Channels: Institutions must provide multiple channels, including online portals, for filing grievances.
- Acknowledgment: Complaints should be acknowledged promptly, and the complainant should be kept informed about the status of their complaint.

Arts Commerce & Science College, Kharepalan Arti-Kharepatan, Tal, Kankavli, Dist Sindhudurg

5. Time-bound Resolution

- 30-day Resolution: Grievances should generally be resolved within 30 days.
- Extended Timeline: In complex cases requiring detailed investigation, the resolution period can be extended to 60 days, but this must be communicated to the complainant.

6. Transparency and Accountability

- Public Reporting: Institutions must maintain transparency in the grievance redressal process and publish periodic reports on grievances received and resolved.
- UGC Monitoring: Regular reports must be submitted to the UGC for monitoring compliance.

7. Training and Capacity Building

- Training Programs: Regular training sessions should be conducted for GRC members and other relevant staff.
- Awareness Campaigns: Awareness campaigns about the grievance redressal mechanisms and zerotolerance policy must be regularly conducted.

8. Confidentiality and Protection

- Confidential Handling: The confidentiality of the complainant must be maintained to protect them from any form of retaliation.
- Secure Documentation: Detailed records of grievances and resolutions must be securely documented.

9. Feedback and Continuous Improvement

- Collecting Feedback: Institutions should collect feedback from complainants about the grievance redressal process.
- Process Review: Regular reviews and updates of the grievance redressal mechanisms should be conducted to improve effectiveness.

10. Appeal Mechanism

- Right to Appeal: Complainants have the right to appeal if they are dissatisfied with the resolution provided by the GRC.
- Appeal Authority: Appeals should be directed to higher authorities within the institution or the Ombudsperson.

Tal.Kankavli Dist.Sindhudu PRINCIPAL

Arts Commerce & Science College

Arts Commerce & Science College Kharepatan, Avp Aparepatan, Tal. Kankavli, Dist Sindhudurg

11. Zero Tolerance towards Ragging

- Anti-Ragging Measures: Strict measures must be in place to prevent and address ragging incidents.
- Immediate Disciplinary Action: Any incidents of ragging must be dealt with immediately and harshly, in line with the zero-tolerance policy.

12. Sexual Harassment Redressal

- Internal Complaints Committee (ICC): Institutions must have an ICC as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013.
- Support and Protection: Provide support to victims and ensure a safe environment for all students and staff.
- These guidelines are designed to create a supportive and responsive environment in higher education
 institutions, ensuring that grievances are addressed promptly, fairly, and transparently, with a strong
 stance against any form of misconduct.

Tal.Kankarli, Opist, Sindhudurg

PRINCIPAL

Arts Commerce & Science College. Kharenatan,

Avp. Knarepatan. Tal. Kankavli, Dist Sindhudurg