

Narendrapur Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Praktani

Narendrapur, Kolkata 700103

Minutes of the Extraordinary General Body Meeting held on July 5, 2026, at 10:15 hrs

1. The meeting began on July 5, 2026, at 10:15 hrs, in accordance with the notice circulated on July 2, 2026.

2. The House observed one minute of silence to express condolences for the members of NRVP who passed away since the last EC meeting. The names of the departed are listed below:

- Late Rathin Chakraborty – 1961 Batch
- Late Biplab Bhowmik – 1965 Batch
- Late Asit Bhadra – 1973 Batch
- Late Partha Banerjee – 1973 Batch
- Late Partho Banerjee – 1975 Batch
- Late Surajit Dutta – 1976 Batch
- Late Diptangshu Mahata

3. Sri Sarad Mirani, President, NRVP, proposed the names of assistant secretaries Srin Indradeep Bhattacheryya and Sri Anirban Bagchi to conduct the meeting, in view of the absence of Shivaji Basu Roy, Secretary, NRVP, on medical grounds. The House accepted the proposal, and the meeting proceeded accordingly. Ray was present online.

4. Sri Indradeep Bhattacheryya read out the notice once again to reconfirm the situation and the single-point agenda: to make, collate and submit suggestions to the competent authority of Narendrapur Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya in view of the tragedy that has taken place -- so that steps are taken to prevent recurrence.

5. Participants in the meeting fell into two categories – ONLINE (not physically present at the venue) and OFFLINE (physically present at the venue). As protocol, videography in any form by any person(s), other than through NRVP's own arrangement (two cameras were used to cover the entire meeting from two different angles, covering the audience side and the dais), was restricted, to avoid any unauthorised use of such material as a reference in future. It was also ascertained that all participants in the meeting were NRVP members, attending in their individual capacity.

6. The House allotted registered and/or unregistered speakers (ONLINE and/or OFFLINE) a time slot of five (5) minutes each to express their views on the aforesaid agenda.

7. The first speaker was Rudra Sarkar; however, as an ONLINE attendee, he requested Soumitra Mondal, his batchmate, to speak on behalf of the entire batch instead.

8. Samikshan Mondal, a present Class XII student, began his speech with a formal greeting and proceeded to narrate the precise chronology of a recent accident.

The Accident and Initial Response

He addressed the House, noting that those following the situation on social media needed to know what exactly happened. He recounted that on the morning of the incident, they had attended their usual chemistry class and that, according to routine, they were scheduled to have tea only till 7:00 AM. He explained that Diptangshu had been carrying hot tea in a flask when he absentmindedly gulped it down, swallowing the scalding liquid entirely.

Samikshan stated that Diptangshu had not initially grasped the severity of the situation, and that they had not wanted to cause panic in the class. However, when the pain became unbearable, Diptangshu informed his classmates. Samikshan noted that he, along with Somadip Singh and Aditya Rajput, had instructed Diptangshu to call Somnath before escorting him to the resident doctor. The attending doctor had immediately recommended an endoscopy and referred Diptangshu to a hospital for proper medical support. Samikshan added that, upon returning from the doctor, they had promptly called Somnath. However, Somnath had failed to inform the Headmaster because a farewell meeting was underway. After a considerable delay, Somnath finally met the Headmaster and contacted Diptangshu's father, while the students arranged a private car to transport Diptangshu to Apollo Hospital.

Culture of Fear and Housemasters

Samikshan alleged that this was not an isolated incident, as housemasters had begun treating students as adversaries rather than caring for and educating the 10- to 18-year-olds under their care. He argued that since 2018, housemasters had acquired and abused immense power, traumatising students for life. He alleged that this culture of threat was unprecedented at the institution and had left students in a constant state of fear. He reminded the administration that the Mission's goal was to teach honesty, but that this could not come at the expense of students' dignity and basic liberty. He accused the authorities of falsely labelling the students as indisciplined.

Mental Health and Staff Issues

Addressing staff issues, Samikshan recalled the tragic case of Swapnil Chatterjee, a batchmate who had died by suicide at home during the 2020 lockdown. He pointed out that although the issue had not been widely discussed initially, the situation had worsened during the pandemic, with no visible improvement since. Stressing that students were facing severe physical and mental challenges, he urged the Mission and its medical facilities to recognise the urgent need for psychological counselling.

Daily Routine and Nutrition

Regarding the daily schedule, Samikshan acknowledged that the traditional routine (Lunch break between classes) was scientific and universally accepted by all stakeholders. However, he complained that in recent years the traditional concepts of breakfast and lunch had been replaced by a single brunch. He proposed an immediate return to the routine that had been successfully followed for many decades, emphasising that it had been carefully designed.

Grievance Redressal System

Samikshan then highlighted the lack of a proper grievance system. He stated that despite ongoing issues with both staff and students, there was no open forum for complaints. Pointing out that the students were minors without voting rights, he proposed the creation of a unified grievance redressal system through which teachers, staff, NRVP members, Maharajs, students and guardians could report problems without fear. He warned against allowing the toxic culture of fear that plagued outside institutions to corrupt the school's environment.

Sports and Corporate Priorities

Turning to the school's sports policy, Samikshan criticised the decision to lease out the stadium. He explained that previously, students could use the stadium, but the lease had forced them onto the college grounds instead. He condemned the authorities for allegedly prioritising a corporate, profit-driven approach over the physical well-being and exercise of students in an educational institution.

Discrimination in Education

Finally, Samikshan spoke out against educational discrimination. He recounted that in 2019, a new rule had been introduced after the test examinations, segregating the top 9 students from the Bengali medium and the top 10 from the English medium into dedicated 'A' and 'B' sections for specialised attention, while mediocre and underperforming students had been relegated to the remaining sections. He questioned why, in an institution that condemned discrimination based on religion and caste, there was active discrimination based on merit. He argued that while high-performing students could succeed anywhere, it was the struggling students who truly needed the Mission's help to bring about a positive transformation. With these remarks, he concluded his speech.

9. Farhan Ali began his speech noting that he was the most junior representative among the alumni present.

Introduction and Structural Deterioration

He stated that Diptangshu was one batch junior to him and remarked that past students had faced the same systemic issues that current students were experiencing, as no changes had been made to the institutional system. Drawing a comparison between his own time at the school and the present day, based on the experiences of his younger brother, currently in Class V, Farhan expressed surprise that there was no longer a Maharaj stationed in hostels. He recalled that when he was a class five student in 2018, a Maharaj had been present in each Bhavan. Consequently, he argued that authority had become concentrated entirely in the hands of housemasters and post-graduate students (PGs), who lacked the maturity and experience required to care for residential children.

Abuse of Power and Harassment

Farhan specifically accused Rajat Mukherjee, a PG at Niranjanananda Bhavan, of acting like a corporate boss towards the students. He reported that this individual referred to students as personal assistants, unethically forced them to do his personal chores, and threatened them with physical violence for non-compliance. He also noted that some PGs had engaged in political campaigning by writing slogans in open spaces. Furthermore, Farhan described embarrassing ragging practices, such as forcing students to overeat under threat of physical abuse, and noted that videography was being used as a tool to blackmail students. He recalled that when his batch was in Class VIII, they had even faced death threats within the school campus. He emphasised that this unprecedented, suffocating environment needed to be addressed with the highest priority to prevent further incidents. He criticised certain PGs and housemasters as sycophants who created a toxic atmosphere and gave distorted, camouflaged reports to the Headmaster.

Institutional Fear and Demands for Reform

Farhan explained that students lived in constant fear regarding their future at Narendrapur, owing to a flawed assessment system that judged their conduct, up to the Madhyamik examinations, based entirely on hostel authority feedback. To illustrate the severity of the situation, he shared a recent incident in which a student had been locked alone in Arogya Bhavan for an entire night, leaving the child deeply traumatised. Consequently, Farhan requested the introduction of decentralised administration for student welfare. He urged the NRVP to stand united against propaganda spread by groups with vested interests, clarifying that the NRVP maintained no political bias. He acknowledged the situation as an administrative failure but asserted that the organisation was fully capable of resolving it.

Clarification on the Role of PGs

In response to a query from the audience regarding the identity and standing of PGs, Farhan clarified that they were senior students pursuing master's courses who had been appointed as caretakers in the Bhavan. He concluded by stating that their autocratic and dictatorial attitude had ultimately triggered the current student outburst, identifying Diptangshu's death as the catalyst for the broader student response.

10. Souvik Mukherjee began by expressing his deep condolences over the unfortunate death of Diptangshu.

Condolences and Objections to Routine Changes

He proceeded to his core requests, calling for the reinforcement of the scientific routine originally framed by Swami Lokeshwarananda Ji Maharaj. He raised strong objections to the abolition of breakfast and the introduction of a heavy lunch at the start of the school day. He further opposed the current practice – introduced through sudden changes in 2018 – of combining the earlier schedule of a light tiffin before playtime and a heavy tiffin after playtime into a single heavy tiffin before playtime.

Bhavan Culture and Historical Abuse

Souvik acknowledged that the post-graduate (PG) culture had existed even before 2018. He stated that the pattern of physical abuse had been deliberately timed so that marks would fade between consecutive parental visits, preventing guardians from noticing them. He expressed surprise that there were currently no monks stationed in the Bhavans, in contrast to his own time at the school, when a monk led every individual Bhavan.

Decline in Teaching Standards and Recruitment Reform

Souvik recalled the legendary teachers of previous eras, who were so thorough that students never felt the need to open textbooks to understand a subject. In contrast, he observed that current teachers were promoted or recruited without sufficient subject knowledge to resolve student doubts, often resorting to searching for answers online. He added that some teachers were given office-staff duties as well, and objected to the practice of having certain teachers cover almost all subjects in the junior section, which he argued directly degraded the school's academic standards.

To rectify this, Souvik demanded a simple, transparent review of the recruitment process, explicitly calling for the elimination of the practice of testing knowledge of the Holy Trio. He suggested that alumni be directly involved in the teacher recruitment process, to ensure the proper grooming of their younger student brothers.

Medical Negligence and Healthcare Solutions

Turning to campus healthcare, Souvik pointed out severe negligence in the medical facilities, stating that they had stagnated at the same level since 1961 without any effective improvement. To support student health, he suggested appointing a qualified school alumnus holding a valid medical licence, with proper and justified remuneration. He also requested the establishment of basic medical testing facilities on campus, and demanded that the earlier arrangement granting students access to the Hindustan Health Point hospital be restored and made operational. Additionally, he called for an urgent review of the operating condition of the campus ambulance, reminding the House that it had been donated by the NRVP specifically for emergency services.

Stadium Access and Section Selection

Regarding sports infrastructure, Souvik noted that although the stadium's facilities had been improved with floodlights, the Mission's own students were now barred from playing there. He recalled that during his time the venue had been used for district sports in 2020, and asserted that restricting student access ran entirely counter to the core vision of the Mission. He also pointed out the same biased selection process for classes 11 and 12 that had been highlighted by a previous speaker.

Institutional Identity and Condemnation of Politics

Souvik stated that the current conduct of the institutional lobby was unprecedented compared to the leadership era of Ramesh Maharaj. Emphasising that Narendrapur was their first love, second home, and third guardian, he vowed that they would not allow the institution's ethics to be compromised. Finally, he strongly condemned and rejected the efforts of political parties to exploit the name of their deceased student for caste politics.

11. Anirban Bagchi, the coordinator of the meeting, requested once again that junior alumni be given the first opportunity to express their views during the discussion. He noted that the senior-most speaker present had completed high school in 1966, reflecting a speaker spectrum spanning roughly sixty years, an approach the House spontaneously appreciated.

Anirban further assured those present that all constructive outcomes of the meeting would be presented to the school authority, strictly within the scope, feasibility, and rules and regulations of the NRVP. He clarified, however, that implementation of any corrections or modifications to the school's existing institutional processes fell outside the primary scope of the NRVP's jurisdiction.

12. Rajarshi Sengupta took the stage to share his concerns, stating clearly that the unfortunate incident involving Diptangshu was not an isolated event but the result of multiple, long-standing systemic failures.

Systemic Failures and Administrative Accountability

He condemned the sadistic attitude displayed by certain post-graduate students (PGs) under the guise of student care, emphasising that while disciplining was necessary, it must never cross into cruelty. Rajarshi questioned why hot drinks were routinely wasted after 7:00 AM, and raised questions about the lapse in handling the situation and the failure to intervene in time, asserting that the highest decision-making authority of the Vidyalaya had to take accountability for the situation. He also supported the observations of earlier speakers regarding the substandard medical arrangements at Arogya Bhavan.

Media Propaganda and Hostile Campus Culture

Rajarshi acknowledged the need to stand united against opportunistic elements in the media spreading propaganda. However, he urged NRVP to take an equally firm stand against internal school personnel fuelling such narratives for their own ends. He criticised housemasters for treating juvenile students as adversaries and argued that campus punishments had deteriorated drastically, crossing the limits of basic humanity. Questioning the conduct of current housemasters, he requested strict oversight to restrict the recruitment of such individuals into PG or housemaster roles. He also appealed to the NRVP to listen to the grievances of school staff, though he admitted this was not the primary focus of the meeting.

Mental Health Advocacy and Routine Reform

Expressing deep concern for student stress levels, Rajarshi advocated for mandatory mental health counselling. To underline the urgency, he cited the tragic 2020 lockdown suicide of a batchmate, noting it as a real reminder that individual tolerance varies and must be addressed to build a balanced society. He suggested that mental illness should be treated with the same seriousness as physical illness, and seconded the proposal to reinforce the scientific routine originally constituted by Swami Lokeshwarananda Ji Maharaj, which aimed to develop physically and mentally strong citizens.

Grievance Redressal and Campus Policies

Rajarshi declared that the current culture of threat within the school was entirely unacceptable. To improve the environment, he called for the immediate establishment of a comprehensive grievance redressal cell involving all stakeholders, from guardians and monks to students and staff. He also requested that the authorities give due weight to the points raised by junior alumni. Finally, he demanded the immediate cancellation of the stadium's corporatisation, calling it contrary to the principles of an educational institution, and criticised the redistribution of students based on Madhyamik test-exam merit as a discriminatory practice.

13. Riddhi Pratim Gope spoke next, confirming that there was no grievance against the Ramakrishna Mission as a whole.

Clarification of Intent and Institutional Support

He clarified that their earlier demonstration at the VC hall had been intended to identify lapses in operational procedure and to highlight the situation as an administrative failure. He urged everyone to interpret the protest as an eye-opener, and called for collective unity to develop a better solution to prevent the future loss of a student. Stating that the incident was the result of multiple, compounding failures, he expressed full support for the previous speaker's points, and requested that the NRVP and the school publish a clear and considered statement endorsing this view.

Analysis of Lapses and Recommendations

Riddhi analysed the episode from a different perspective, noting three specific areas requiring thorough investigation: the campus hospital facilities, the delay in response from the school authorities, and a potential, though unverified, delay on the part of Diptangshu's father. To address these issues, he recommended improving the medical facilities at Arogya Bhavan, and insisted that only individuals with genuine sympathy for students and experience in hostel management be deployed as PGs or housemasters.

14. The House asked for new views, and Riddhi ended his speech by stating that nothing further needed to be added to the discussion at that point.

15. Somerik Charan began by acknowledging that some of his points repeated observations made by earlier speakers. However, he introduced a distinct perspective by questioning the NRVP's current approach.

NRVP Role and Institutional Accountability

He advocated for the organisation to adopt a more authoritative and proactive stance to protect the shared legacy and heritage of the institution. He suggested that if NRVP's constitution presented genuine limitations to this proactiveness, the time had come to amend it. Somerik expressed serious concern that the Headmaster might escape accountability simply owing to his status as a monk. He

demanded that this be actively monitored and questioned, so that the Headmaster's handling of the episode could face scrutiny without special privilege. He further criticised the administration, particularly the Headmaster, for the delayed communication with the victim's guardian, and raised doubts regarding the legitimacy and eventual findings of the internal inquiry committee.

Discipline, Propaganda, and Campus Reforms

Referencing past practices, Somerik recalled the disciplinary punishments administered by Sarad Da, explicitly distinguishing them from the current trend of brutality carried out under the guise of discipline. While he admitted that the institution could not fully control the spread of propaganda in the media, he proposed releasing an official press note to refute false narratives and present the authentic facts of the incident. Somerik also noted that staff interests could be protected through cordial and comprehensive discussion among stakeholders. He emphasised that the school must ensure the harmonious coexistence of character-building education and result-oriented career development, and demanded the immediate elimination of discriminatory special facilities.

Financial Transparency and Social Practices

Somerik called for a thorough review of the school's current fundraising practices, asserting that personal values or individual opinions should not be mixed with the school's official forum. He also highlighted instances of casteism within the school, specifically noting that only Brahmins were permitted to perform puja rituals, and demanded that this practice be abolished. In conclusion, he urged the House to take full responsibility for the systemic reforms required, and to ensure these changes were effectively implemented.

16. Arghyadip Sarkar, from the 2017 Madhyamik batch, spoke next.

Institutional Normalcy and Political Independence

He began by stating that the unfortunate incident that had brought them together was entirely unwanted. He explained that he viewed Narendrapur as a prestigious institution where political interference was unwelcome, though he emphasised that no one wanted the current stalemate to continue. While acknowledging that the student's tragic death could not be reversed, he argued that restoring normalcy at the school would be the healthiest course for everyone involved, including students, teachers, administration and alumni.

Advocacy for Sex Education and Mental Health

Arghyadip raised the need for sex education, suggesting that basic classroom discussions would help students stay properly informed. Pointing to a significant generational gap within the institution, he strongly advocated for the appointment of a permanent psychological counsellor to support the student body. He noted that in a hostel environment where 120 to 150 students from diverse family backgrounds enrol each year, interpersonal conflicts and individual challenges naturally arise. Since students cannot handle all such pressures on their own, he reiterated that a permanent counsellor was essential.

Institutional Reform

Arghyadip suggested supporting the current administrators in navigating the challenges before them, though he specified that the previous administrator should not be reinstated. Acknowledging that various other complaints had been received, he concluded by stating that Narendrapur must undergo meaningful reform in order to move forward.

17. Sambuddha Ghosh, from the 2005 Madhyamik and 2007 HS batch, spoke next.

Student-Centric Reforms and Inclusivity

In light of the tragedy, he noted that suggestions were being made for necessary structural reforms. He emphasised the urgent need for student-centric change, declaring that a commercial approach aimed solely at building result-oriented batches was unacceptable. Instead, he suggested that mixing students of varying academic levels – weak, average and advanced – would serve as a better solution for upholding the school's reputation. He further criticised the distinct dress codes enforced for each Bhavan, arguing that they created nonsensical, regimental and segregated pockets that eroded overall campus inclusiveness.

Medical and Psychological Support

Turning to the improvement of Arogya Bhavan, Sambuddha demanded the mandatory appointment of a qualified doctor and two critical-care technicians holding DCCT certification, asserting that funding this engagement would not pose a financial challenge. He also recommended mandatory psychometric testing for all post-graduate students (PGs) and housemasters prior to appointment. To support emotional well-being, he suggested arranging psychological counselling sessions for students and guardians on every alternate visiting date. Additionally, he proposed that senior alumni contribute by hearing current student grievances once a month, and suggested establishing an online counselling mechanism for emergency grievances in critical cases.

Legal Compliance and External Monitoring

Sambuddha expressed absolute opposition to corporal punishment, pointing out that housemasters and PGs were failing to adhere to the RTE Act, 2009, and the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, both statutory requirements for any residential school. He recommended the immediate and full enforcement of these laws to protect the institution's legal standing, noting that the school authority's failure to comply had raised serious questions within civil society. He asserted that it was time to move past the outdated notion of character-building through harsh punishment disguised as discipline, especially since the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, mandates the protection of individual dignity across India. Finally, he suggested that an Independent External Monitoring (IEM) agency, composed of established, experienced and prominent alumni, could help the institution minimise such avoidable tragedies in future.

18. Pranab Chatterjee (2002 Madhyamik), the next speaker, began by stating that he was representing the views of both a school alumnus and a practising physician regarding the health crisis.

Medical Perspective and Disaster Preparedness

He asserted that the tragic loss of life was not an isolated incident but the culmination of a chain of events that made the tragedy entirely avoidable. While noting that no one could have anticipated such a catastrophic outcome, he pointed out that lapses in the authorities' actions were the decisive factor. He emphasised that it was high time to establish preventive measures, stating that disaster preparedness and immediate action were the most critical tasks ahead. To illustrate this, he cited an aviation accident in which the enforced silence of junior crew members under old protocols led to avoidable, fatal consequences, noting that subsequent reforms to aviation protocol had since saved countless lives worldwide.

NRVP Scope and Institutional Reform

Pranab questioned the current scope of the NRVP and advocated for expanding it to proactively support inquiries in similar situations. He called for a thorough overhaul of the recruitment process for PGs and housemasters, and suggested introducing mandatory healthcare certification courses to ensure wardens maintain effective emergency skills. He also requested a comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and a clear rule book to safeguard student lives, arguing that individuals who act outside conventional protocol to assist during emergencies should be protected from disciplinary action or trial.

Student Training and Conclusion

Pranab recommended that students receive direct training to act effectively in disaster situations, as they are the immediate responders for one another. He suggested that the NRVP and the school administration work hand-in-hand to preserve the institution's heritage. In conclusion, he urged the House to maintain constant readiness to save lives in future emergencies, stating that this proactive preparation would serve as the greatest possible tribute to Diptangshu.

19. Anirban Naskar, an alumnus and father of a Class VI student currently residing at Avedananda Bhavan, aligned himself with the earlier discussion on the roles and responsibilities of post-graduate students (PGs) and housemasters.

Bhavan Governance and Power Decentralisation

He introduced a further consideration, emphasising that a senior person's life experience must be heavily weighed when appointing the head of a Bhavan. He argued that micromanagement had inherent limitations, noting that even an administrator who worked day and night and was involved in every detail would still lack a high-level, strategic perspective. He therefore asserted that decentralisation of power was an essential correction.

To illustrate his point, Anirban shared an example from his own student days under Headmaster Ashok Maharaj. He recalled that while Ashok Da was deeply involved in overall school affairs, he never intervened directly in Bhavan matters, delegating that authority to the housemasters while remaining ultimately in charge of the system – a model of delegation that Anirban deemed highly necessary. He maintained that bringing mature and experienced individuals into the institution would naturally lead to better management of campus life.

Medical Communication and Parental Autonomy

Regarding health issues, Anirban noted that communication protocols needed to change, stating that authorities must inform guardians even about minor medical matters. He explained that under the current setup, a parent calling the Headmaster to inquire about their son's health was routinely told that the child was fine. He pointed out that a student's stay at Arogya Bhavan did not automatically indicate a severe emergency – it could be no more than a slight fever – but that the Headmaster still needed to be kept fully informed. He further argued that if a guardian decided a doctor's visit was necessary for their child, the school authorities should grant that permission, allowing a basic level of freedom and flexibility to prevail.

While acknowledging a slight possibility that some parents might misuse this freedom, Anirban asserted that potential misuse should not be the administration's central concern. He argued that since the students were, ultimately, the parents' own children, families should be trusted to make decisions regarding their children's welfare and future.

Housemaster Presence and Final Recommendation

In his final point, which he acknowledged repeated earlier speeches, Anirban strongly recommended that housemasters remain present in the Bhavan for the full day. He recalled that during his time housemasters were visibly active throughout both the junior and senior sections, which gave students a well-rounded outlook on life. He concluded his speech by formally submitting this recommendation to the House.

20. Parijat Dey, representing the 1976 batch, shared his views, acknowledging the profound sadness and anger surrounding recent events and emphasising that such a tragedy must never be repeated.

Immediate Administrative Action and Reopening

He requested that the NRVP, particularly its President, send a small delegation to Belur Math to meet the general secretary. He demanded that the school be reopened immediately, or that the administration clarify its official stance on the matter. He further insisted that the Headmaster be held fully accountable and stripped of all responsibilities. He also called for a complete replacement of all current housemasters and teachers, noting with concern that the NRVP currently had no representation in the recruitment process for these positions.

Medical Infrastructure and Emergency Hospitalisation

Regarding campus healthcare, Parijat Da requested that the NRVP directly arrange and provide the minimum facilities required by the school's doctors and nurses to resolve their operational difficulties. He offered a straightforward solution for medical emergencies, pointing out that reputable hospitals were located just 15 to 20 minutes away. He noted that senior medical professionals such as Ashokananda Konar and Somnath Dey could be consulted to ensure immediate student hospitalisation without complications.

Recalling his own experiences, he explained how they had successfully used accumulated funds, following the death of former Headmaster Swami Jitatmananda (Shyamal Da), to secure two permanent beds at Saroj Gupta Cancer Research Hospital. He noted that this arrangement had been achieved through a prominent oncologist named Chanchal, whose wife served on the hospital's board. He strongly suggested replicating this emergency model with PRS Hospital or other institutions, to ensure that students receive first preference during medical crises.

Protest Against Stadium Leasing

Parijat expressed shock and strong objection to the administration's decision to lease the stadium to outside parties for financial gain, which effectively barred the Mission's students from using the grounds. Recalling past players such as Pradeep Dutta and Tushar Goon, he urged the assembly to launch a firm and immediate protest against the lease. He shared the historical context of Baro Maharaj (Swami Lokeshwarananda), explaining that he had masterminded the development of the Narendrapur ashram specifically to provide open playing spaces for students who had previously had to play in the streets. He argued that leasing the stadium directly contradicted this foundational vision.

Recruitment Ideals and NRVP Accountability

Parijat maintained that housemasters and PGs should not be hired merely to fill headcount or satisfy institutional formalities. He recommended holding interactive training sessions once or twice a month to instil the core ideals of Baro Maharaj, describing an era when the institution's leader personally cared for the grounds and knew every student by name. In conclusion, he criticised the school authority for ignoring the NRVP's past advice, allowing systemic problems to persist. He

declared that this cycle must stop, and insisted that the NRVP overcome its internal limitations to enforce these structural reforms, warning that failing to take responsibility would be a source of deep shame for the entire organisation.

21. Swapan Bhattacharya began his speech by noting that he himself and his son studied at the Vidyalaya, and that he had, for several decades, remained associated with the Mission.

Personal Experience and the Need for Humanity

Reflecting on his own childhood and his son's time at the school, he recalled that past housemasters were teachers who taught discipline and morality as well as subjects like English and chemistry. He remarked that while those teachers did discipline students physically, they would also take them to the canteen in the evening. He emphasised that the specific role of a caretaker – whether housemaster, monk or office staff – was secondary to the crucial need for humanity and a parental perspective, both of which were currently lacking.

To illustrate this administrative indifference, Swapan recounted a Parents' Day when he arrived to find his son's ears bleeding, an injury the school had failed to inform him about. He explained that the previous day, under school directives for a trip to Kamarpukur Jayrambati, students had been ordered to bathe beforehand so they would remain fresh during the journey. His son followed the order, caught a severe cold, and subsequently suffered from bleeding ears, an issue the housemaster ignored entirely.

Loss of Activities and Critique of Routine Changes

Swapan observed that while hostel life could be viewed as a beautiful and scientific system, many traditional community activities had since disappeared from the institution. He recalled how the senior section used to spend months rehearsing plays, celebrating Bhavan Day, and organising student bands. Turning to the daily schedule, he urged the administration to exercise caution when altering routines, so as not to harm the students, who were the primary stakeholders. He criticised the authorities for rigidly altering a time-tested routine perhaps solely to accommodate the commuting schedules of outside teachers. He also flagged a current rumour that junior-section students would be brought to the senior section for classes and then sent back, condemning the plan as irrational and asserting that it was being discussed merely to protect the interests of a limited group within the school. He strongly opposed this proposal from all sides, calling it a failure to manage the situation efficiently.

22. Proceedings were interrupted by Soumyajit Basak, 1998 batch, who stated that the observations of the earlier speaker were not contextual and amounted merely to a commemoration of past days, and that the meeting should instead focus on hearing from the affected batches. Anirban Bagchi opposed the objection and assured the House that there was no conflict between Soumyajit's view and the conduct of the meeting.

23. The House then opened the floor to ONLINE speakers to share their views in the current context, after which the remaining enlisted speakers present at the venue would continue their deliberations.

24. Prataya Das (Diptangshu's batch) was the first online speaker. He asked about the presence of school authority representatives at the meeting, questioning who the authority was.

[Anirban Bagchi, the meeting coordinator, clarified the scope and intention of the meeting, stating that it would not be appropriate to invite a school authority representative, as he did not have the standing to do so. He noted that the NRVP and the school administration were two independent bodies, each operating within the limits set by its own rule book, and reiterated that the objective of the meeting was to collect, collate and present the joint view of the NRVP in this matter to the competent authority, and not to undertake the administrative reform of the school itself. When Prataya continued to press the point, Indradeep Bhattacharyya again explained that this was strictly an NRVP meeting, that only NRVP members – online and offline – were present, and that questions relevant to the current agenda would be answered as far as possible. Priyankur, from the online audience, intervened at this point and seconded the statements of Indradeep and Anirban.]

25. Soumya Banerjee spoke next.

Lack of Protocol and Media Skepticism

He stated that, after consulting several of his batchmates, particularly doctors, he believed there was no correct protocol in place to handle such an abnormal situation. He opined that the discussions circulating on social media were baseless, and argued that a lack of adequate awareness was the primary cause of the ongoing conflict. Expressing frustration that the true gravity of the situation was not being fully understood, Soumya cast doubt on the various unverified statements in circulation. He suggested that everyone await the official post-mortem report, asserting that its analysis would provide a far more accurate foundation for building a framework to avoid similar occurrences in future.

26. Shivaji Basu Ray, secretary, NRVP, shared his concern regarding an advertisement circulated by the Mission authority a few months earlier, inviting applications from qualified medical practitioners to join as consultant physician at Arogya Bhavan. He informed the House that not a single application had been received, and that the Mission was struggling to find a doctor willing to work flexible shifts, particularly night shifts. Sovan Sikdar wished to respond at this point, but was assured by Anirban of an opportunity to express his views in due course.

27. Rudra Sarkar shared his views next.

Allegations of Malpractice and Call for Normalcy

He raised a serious concern regarding a question-paper leak that had occurred a few days before the incident under discussion, alleging that the Headmaster had received financial benefit from favoured students. To resolve the suffocating environment currently prevailing on campus, he requested that the grievances of staff also be addressed. He assured the assembly of full cooperation should the school authority act to resolve the ongoing stalemate, and stressed that they were eagerly awaiting a return to normalcy, requesting the NRVP to take the matter forward towards an effective resolution.

28. Indradeep Bhattacharyya categorically explained that, as per NRVP's working guidelines under its Rules and Regulations, all points discussed would be tabled at the EC meeting, where a resolution would be passed to carry them forward to the competent authority within the provisioned jurisdiction.

29. Rudra Sarkar raised a further question.

Question on the Headmaster's Role and Absence

He questioned why the Headmaster would attend the Annual General Body Meeting (AGBM) if he held no authority within the NRVP. He further argued that, if the Headmaster was indeed a member of the NRVP, his absence from the current meeting needed to be explained.

30. Indradeep Bhattacharyya clarified that, as per the constitution of the NRVP, the school's Chair holds permanent-invitee status within the NRVP, and that it was in that capacity that he had been present at the AGBM. He explained, however, that in the current context the NRVP had considered it necessary to run the meeting in a transparent and unrestricted manner, which could be achieved only by keeping the invitee members outside this particular meeting.

31. Shambo Chatterjee spoke next.

Dialogue, Communication, and Meeting Composition

He expressed the view that the situation could be improved if teachers and wardens sat down with students to hear their concerns, allowing grievances to be resolved more effectively. He suggested minimising the gap in thinking between students and the Ramakrishna Mission by holding video conferences with students, noting that they had mobile phones at their disposal. Shambo thanked the NRVP for arranging the meeting as a positive step towards resolving the current crisis, though he remarked that the discussion might have been more constructive had the affected batch been excluded, to avoid emotional bias.

32. Tamorish Koley began his speech by mentioning that he had learned of the incident from a journalist friend and had addressed his doubts to the best of his ability.

Medical Solutions and Staffing Alternatives

Drawing on his 20 to 22 years of experience as a medical professional across India, he proposed several concrete solutions to improve the campus healthcare system. He asserted that relying on volunteering for comprehensive protocols would not be effective, advocating instead for a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with a reputable hospital. He emphasised the urgent need for dedicated emergency services, upgraded infrastructure at Arogya Bhavan, and continuous medical training and camps. Finally, Tamorish suggested that hiring technical assistants in the medical domain was a more practical solution than trying to secure full-fledged doctors, noting that the entire country was currently experiencing a volatile and unsteady supply of available medical practitioners.

33. Rayan Mondal spoke next, expressing reservations regarding indications of ragging mentioned in some of the earlier statements. He also drew the House's attention to the rustication process currently practised at the school, and requested that the NRVP publicly clarify its position during a live session on social media.

34. Priyankar Bhattacharjee spoke next, aligning his suggestions with those of earlier speakers by calling primarily for the implementation of an effective Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

SOP Implementation and Institutional Management Parity

He raised a critical concern regarding the administration's current approach, questioning why a corporate model was being applied to stadium management while the same level of professional efficiency and standard was not brought to the operations of Arogya Bhavan.

Preserving Legacy and Housemaster Engagement

While acknowledging that organisational change is inevitable, Priyankar emphasised that the community must look closely at these matters to ensure the institution remains true to its historical legacy. He concluded by highlighting a problematic shift in campus culture, observing that current housemasters appeared to view their role merely as a place of employment, reducing what should be a dedicated position to a transactional employer-employee relationship.

35. Sovan Sikdar spoke next, pointing out that offering proper remuneration was essential to securing a full-time, round-the-clock doctor for the school. He concluded by stating that he agreed with all the other points raised by previous speakers.

36. Avranil Mondal shared his thoughts next.

Fear of Retaliation and Administrative Return

He highlighted a genuine concern regarding the potential return of the current Headmaster to office, expressing deep apprehension that those who had spoken out could face retaliatory action for speaking the truth during this crisis, were the Headmaster to be reinstated.

Administrative Accountability and Institutional Awareness

Avranil further raised a pertinent question regarding the accountability of the school's top leadership, questioning how the authorities, including both the Headmaster and the Secretary Maharaj, could claim to be completely unaware of such a severe deterioration in the school environment.

37. Subhankar Ghosh shared observations on administrative efficiency, classifying the recent episode as a small-scale disaster.

Administrative Efficiency and Safety Measures

He recommended implementing a systematic incident-response tool to thoroughly document the entire event for future reference. He also called for equipping all Bhavans with proper firefighting facilities and conducting mandatory mock drills on a quarterly basis.

Medical Infrastructure and Judicial Enquiry

Subhankar agreed with previous speakers on the urgent need to improve Arogya Bhavan, specifically endorsing the stationing of an efficient ambulance on campus. He also welcomed and appreciated the decision to establish an independent enquiry committee led by a former Supreme Court judge.

Institutional Accountability and Legal Compliance

He suggested that the Mission, as a century-old institution, should compile and publish a white paper openly acknowledging its lapses and ensuring future caution based on these learnings. He firmly stated that the organisation must recognise students as the primary stakeholders of the entire establishment, and requested that the NRVP press the school authority to strictly meet all legal and statutory compliance requirements.

38. Somdipta began his speech by raising a concern regarding the current leave-execution process.

Leave Execution and Guardian Coordination

He requested that the school serve leave notices 3 to 5 days in advance, noting that many students travel from remote or distant locations and need adequate time to plan. He further emphasised that even where notices are pre-circulated, the school must ensure that visiting guardians are not forced to return home without meeting the administration owing to the unavailability of school authorities.

Dining Hall Staff Welfare and NRVP Scope

On humanitarian grounds, Somdipta also raised a concern regarding the welfare of the dining hall staff, asking the NRVP to extend its support to them. Indradeep acknowledged his concern for the staff, but expressed doubt about the NRVP's ability to take this specific matter forward, citing the organisation's limited scope in operational staff issues.

39. Supratim shared his view next, advocating for a comprehensive reconfiguration of the school routine to restore extra-curricular activities in full. He emphasised the need to fully reintegrate these activities into students' daily schedules, ensuring they remain a core part of the campus experience.

40. Tirthankar Debnath presented a concise set of recommendations on behalf of his batch.

Medical Advisory Committee and Healthcare Improvements

He proposed the formation of a medical advisory committee to upgrade the school's healthcare facilities, suggesting several eminent doctors for the panel: Prof. Dr. Sugata Dasgupta as a critical-medicine expert, Dr. Prithwiraj for training, Dr. Chatterjee as an SOP consultant, and Dr. Koley.

Trust Building, Heritage, and Legal Caution

He emphasised the need to restore trust between the NRVP and current students, highlighting the importance of balancing legal requirements with the school's spiritual heritage. Noting that the matter was currently sub judice, he advised the NRVP to act cautiously and strictly follow the legal provisions in its rule book.

Alumni-Staff Retreat and Housemaster Recruitment

To facilitate intergenerational dialogue and protect institutional heritage, Tirthankar suggested that the NRVP sponsor and organise a separate retreat for both former and current PGs and housemasters. He further recommended recruiting retired teachers to serve as housemasters within the Bhavans.

Documentation and Institutional Statements

He concluded by thanking the NRVP for its press statement published on July 9, 2026, and expressed the expectation of a similar statement following the current meeting, noting that such documentation would be essential should the organisation participate in future court proceedings as a party to the judicial process.

41. Bhaswar Basu was permitted to present his views from the stage despite not being an enrolled speaker, reflecting the NRVP's inclusive approach to resolving the ongoing situation at the school.

Administrative Inclusivity and Evolving Response Patterns

He contrasted the response of past housemasters – which he described as reactive and restricted – with the school's recent, more proactive and sympathetic approach towards guardians.

Corporate Medical Models and Financial Coverage

To upgrade campus healthcare, Bhaswar suggested adopting a corporate-style model by deploying doctors from a hospital through a formal MoU. While acknowledging that this approach might incur higher costs, he proposed implementing a group medical policy to provide comprehensive health coverage for all residents on campus, including students, staff and school authorities.

Commercialisation Concerns and Guardian Counselling

He noted that the commercialisation of the campus troubled him deeply, citing the leasing of the campus mango trees as a practice that particularly concerned him. Finally, he recommended organising regular, time-bound dialogue sessions between guardians and the monks, arguing that such sessions would allow guardians to clear their doubts, boost morale, and help prevent a damaging "media trial" atmosphere in future.

42. Ali Akbar spoke next, drawing the House's attention to the chronological timeline of the incident, to better understand the gaps in the administration's response.

Timeline Analysis and Commemoration

To honour the memory of Diptangshu, he suggested establishing a memorial scholarship, trophy or prize in his name.

Enquiry Transparency and Campus Atmosphere

To ensure the transparency, authenticity and overall acceptability of the independent enquiry committee's findings, Ali proposed including two alumni representatives on the panel. He also noted that, while an element of fear would likely persist in the hostel for some time, the school must concurrently work to restore a sense of happiness among the students.

Presidential Clarification on Timeline Awareness

At this point, NRVP President Sarad Mirani objected to some assumptions being made, clarifying that neither he nor the students had been aware of Diptangshu's fate until late in the evening of the fateful day.

43. Satchidananda Chaudhury, the senior-most speaker at the meeting, expressed deep concern.

Institutional Vision and the Dynamic of Fear

He stated that he felt frightened by the discussion and believed the current crisis was merely the tip of the iceberg. He reminded the House that the Mission follows a standard structure in which the Trustees and Managing Committee make all operational decisions for the institution. He noted that Swami Lokeshwarananda Ji Maharaj had founded the school on two core principles: "Man-Making Education" and "Total Education."

Root Causes and a Return to Core Principles

Satchidananda pointed out that he felt the true root cause of the current institutional deviation was an underlying attitude across different individuals, ultimately driven by fear. Reflecting on his own time at the school, he shared that students then could never fully understand why they feared the Headmaster; Baro Maharaj had explained that those who experience fear must look within to

understand its cause, as no one else can resolve it for them. To bridge the widening gap and avoid a worse situation in future, Satchidananda concluded by urging a collective return to the Mission's foundational principles.

44. Aritra Sarkar, the final speaker of the meeting, expressed deep disappointment with the tenor of the discussion.

Forum Polarisation and Social Media Rumours

He observed a distinct polarisation, with two separate groups having segregated themselves and dismissed each other's views as irrelevant. He made a humble submission to break down age-based barriers among NRVP members. Aritra noted that senior students closely followed social media, where widespread rumours were creating considerable confusion, and explicitly clarified as entirely false the claim that Diptangshu had spent his final moments watching a football World Cup match.

Accountability for Medical Delay and Staff Conduct

Defending the students, Aritra stated that their response had been appreciable, as it was the students who showed immediate, proactive initiative in reporting the incident to the authorities. Conversely, he registered a strong protest against the casual approach of the PGs and housemasters, who had delayed critical medical attention by four hours. He also expressed a profound sense of helplessness regarding a severe institutional lapse, revealing that students had lost their privacy in communicating with their own families owing to corrupt monetary demands made by PGs and housemasters.

Family Tragedy and Academic Accountability

Aritra challenged the House to consider the irreplaceable loss from the perspective of the victim's family, noting that Diptangshu had lost his mother while in Class VIII, leaving behind only his father and sister. He further questioned the justification for humiliating guardians over poor academic results, arguing that since guardians visit students for only three hours once every fifteen days, the school administration – not the parents – should be held accountable for low scores.

NRVP Effectiveness and Infrastructure Demands

Questioning the ultimate effectiveness of the NRVP, Aritra pointed out the painful contradiction that an organisation with global presence and influence lacks even a minimum say with the school authority, asserting that this institutional leverage must be built in future. To address the current crisis, he suggested introducing professional counsellors to help affected individuals overcome mental trauma, and noted that finding competent teachers remained a major challenge. He pointed out that basic first-aid facilities were entirely unavailable in the Bhavans, and strictly demanded that CCTV footage be made available for the ongoing independent enquiry. He concluded with an urgent appeal to the House never to forget these systemic gaps.

45. The House extended a vote of thanks to the participants and the coordinators for the successful conduct of the meeting, on a positive note, and expressed confidence in the future of the NRVP.

46. Meeting ended.