Under the guidance of

Chairperson, Justice N.K. Jain
(Former Chief Justice
High Court of Madras & Karnataka)

With best Compliments
RSHRC
Under the guidance of Hon’ble Mr. Justice N.K. Jain.
(Former Chief Justice of Madras and Karnataka High Court)
Chariperson, RSHRC

Prepared by:-
Internship students of various law university and colleges.
Human Rights Commission is an autonomous body to protect and promote basic rights of citizens. Its primary aim is to help every deprived person to acquire equal status in society.

By the Parliamentary act there is National Human Rights Commission at New Delhi and each state has State Human Rights Commission. This commission has power equivalent to a civil court. It has equivalent power to hear the plea of sufferer and give recommendation to concerned department to work on it. Its recommendation has a high stake and non-performance on its recommendation can lead to questioning in the Legislative Assembly. Otherwise the government has to give reason for not compliance. The commission or the other party can file writ petition in the High Court.
The State Government of Rajasthan issued a Notification on January 18, 1999 for the constitution of the State Commission having one full time Chairperson and 4 Members in accordance with the provisions of The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The Commission was fully constituted by appointment of the Chairperson along with the Members and became functional from March 2000. The main mandate of the State Commission is to function as a watch dog for human rights in the State. Under the 1993 Act, human rights are defined in Section 2 (d) and are those justiciable rights which can be enforced in a court of law in India.

The Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission is reconstituted on 6th July 2005. One of the leading State Commissions in the country. In a short span of about four years it has achieved many milestones in its mission for the protection and promotion of Human Rights.
PRIMARY CATEGORIES OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- Civil Rights
- Political Rights
- Economic Rights
- Social Rights
- Cultural Rights
ISSUES IN HUMAN RIGHTS

- RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE
- CORRUPTION AS VIOLATOR OF HUMAN RIGHTS
- RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE AS CENTER STAGE TO DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
The Commission shall perform all or any of the following functions, namely:-

(a) inquire, suo motto or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on his behalf (or on a direction or order of any Court), into complaint of
   - (i) violation of human rights or abetment thereof; or
   - (ii) negligence in the prevention of such violation, by a public servant;

(b) intervene in any proceeding involving any allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court with the approval of such court.
(c) to visit, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, any jail or other institution under the control of the State Government, where persons are detained or lodged for purposes of treatment, reformation or protection, for the study of the living conditions of the inmates thereof and make recommendations thereon to the Government;

(d) review the safeguards provided by or under the Constitution or any law for the time being in force for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation;

(e) review the factors, including acts of terrorism that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend appropriate remedial
NEED FOR HUMAN RIGHT COMMISSION

- To develop fully the human personality and the sense of its dignity.
- To develop attitudes and behaviour to promote respect for the rights of others.
- To ensure genuine gender equality and equal opportunities for women in all spheres.
- To promote understanding and tolerance among diverse national, ethnic, religious, linguistic and other groups.
- To strengthen respect for rights of a human being and fundamental freedom.
- To empower people to participate actively in the life of a free society.
- To promote democracy, development, social justice and communal harmony among citizens.
About Justice N.K. Jain

- Born on 20.10.1942 at Alwar S/o Late Justice J.P. Jain. He pursued his LLB from Jodhpur University, Rajasthan.

- An accomplished sportsman during school and college days and recipient of best sportsman award from Rajasthan University.

- Justice Jain has been the State Badminton Champion and has represented the State at Nationals and International levels for 14 years 1955-1968, and in 1977.
He has been the former Chief Justice of Madras and Karnataka High Court for 5 years. Before taking charge as Hon’ble Chairperson of Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission on 16th July 2005, he had been discharged his duties as Lokayukta & Chairperson of Himachal Pradesh Human Rights Commission in Shimla.

He has been the member of bar council of Rajasthan for 19 years, till elevated.

He has also been the member of Bar Council India and Bar Council Trust, NLS Bangalore.

Justice Jain has created a lot of awareness about Human Rights with great proficiency and tireless efforts.

Regarding awareness of human rights and many other legal issues, Justice Jain has written many booklets in Hindi as well as English. Some of these booklets are also available on Commission’s Website- www.rshrc.nic.in, a German Website herenow4u.de. Some books are also available on his own website: justicenasgendrakjain.com

Simultaneously, Justice Jain is also creating awareness of the duties mentioned in Article 51-A and made a Performa of these duties in simple language. About 100 educational institutions are taking pledge of these duties at the time of morning prayer. Many N.G.Os are also trying their best for the same awareness, with the inspiration from Justice Jain.

He had also been Member with two Chief Justice in the Committee constituted by Chief Justice of India to examine the recommendations of Arrears Committee Report 1989-1990 (Justice Malimath Committee Report) and First National Judicial Pay Commission (Justice K. Jagannath Shetty Commission) Report.

He was Chairman of Advisory Board and then Presiding Officer of the Tribunal Under the Criminal Law Amendment Act from 03-03-1998 to 08-01-1999.

Executive Chairman of Tamilnadu State Legal Service Authority and patron-in-chief and also of Karnataka State Legal Authority.

Attendent Chief Justice Conference of chief justice of different countries at colombo.
Hon’ble Chairperson and Members Of Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission are:

From 06-07-2005

Justice N K Jain, Chairperson

Members

Justice Jagat Singh

Shri D.S. Meena

Shri Pukhraj Seervi

Hon’ble Chief Minister Shri Ashok Gehlot
These books are kept in the Libraries of different schools and colleges for awareness of students as well as the teaching and ministerial staff. Some books are even kept in the UN-Congress Library at New Delhi.

Teachers of various school are interacting with the students on these issues in zero hours.

About legal aid committees, NGO’s / Educational Institutions above 45, and some Newspapers have re-printed/Published these booklets as intimated and about 70,000 booklets titled on women, child rights, dalits, arrest, human rights and HIV have been published and distributed free of cost among the general public to create awareness.
For the awareness of the human rights in public at large, Justice Jain has wrote about 31 booklets of various legal issues. Out of these booklets 18 booklets have been published by the R.S.H.R.C. Many other organizations, District Legal Aid Authorities, Departments, Schools, Colleges etc. has also published some booklets like Women, Children, Dalits, Arrest, HIV/AIDS, Human Rights etc. by the permission of the Commission. They have distributed these booklets in 70000 in numbers.

Some of these booklets are available on Commission’s website www.rshrc.nic.in and justicenagendrakjain.com. English translation of Some booklets are also available on a German website herenow4u.de.

The books are:
31 booklet have been written by Justice Nagendra Jain (Chairperson RSHRC, Jaipur) on different legal and important issues

1. सन्नाटा/सलंकेखना (हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी में) www.herenow4u.de (Eng.)
2. भारतीय संस्कृति में अहिंसा व मानव अधिकार (हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी में)
3. अनुभव व मानवाधिकार
4. खेल, खिलाड़ी व खेल भावना
5. बालकों के अधिकार। (पुनः प्रकाशित)
6. अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार दिवस 10 दिसंबर। (पुनः प्रकाशित)
7. एच.आई.वी. पेड्स एवं मानवाधिकार। (पुनः प्रकाशित)
8. मानवाधिकार और जैन धर्म। (हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी में)
9. आयोग की कार्यवाहिकता, राशियाँ एवं परिवारों की निरस्तरण प्रक्रिया।
10. आयोग द्वारा जारी दिशा-निर्देश एवं अन्य गतिविधियाँ।
11. भारतीय संविधान की अनुच्छेद-21 'प्राण और दैहिक स्वरूप का संरक्षण'।
12. महिलाओं के अधिकार- संबंधित अधिनियमों की संक्षिप्त जानकारी। (पुनः प्रकाशित, पुनः प्रकाशित 2008)
13. दलिलों के अधिकार। (पुनः प्रकाशित)
14. मानव अधिकार और राज्य की जनोपयोगी योजनाएँ।
15. गिरफ्तारी (ARREST) (पुनः प्रकाशित)
16. विधायक स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना।
17. जेल, कारावास से संबंधित प्राप्तव्य व गतिविधियाँ।
18. आयोग के महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम दिशा-निर्देश एवं अन्य गतिविधियाँ 2007
19. आयोग के महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम दिशा-निर्देश एवं अन्य गतिविधियाँ (पुनः प्रकाशित-2008)
20. Judicial Values & Ethics for Judicial Officers. www.rshrc.nic.in
22. Alternative Dispute Resolution, Conciliation & Mediation (ADR).
23. Institutional Arbitration Intellectual & Information Technology (IPR & IT).
25. Copy-right Law.
26. e-governance and Court Automation.
27. Article-14 Right to Equality.
29. Law of Precedent, Reference to Art. 141.
31. Public Interest Litigations & others.
Fundamental Duties Art 51-A

- The Commission under the guidance of the Hon’ble Chairperson is making the common people aware about the duties mentioned in Art. 51(A) of the Constitution.

- Justice N.K Jain has made the Performa of these duties and distributed. So many institutions have reprinted and distributed in public to create awareness as many people are not aware of their duties.

- He is motivating students of various schools, colleges and other institutions. Students of these institutions are reciting the oath of article 51(A) of Constitution of India under the guidance of R.S.H.R.C.
Reciting the Pledge — fundamental duties mentioned in Article 51-A, Constitution of India

"We are proud to be Indian"

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India:

(a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
(b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals, which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
(c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
(d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
(e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
(f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
(g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;
(h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
(i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
(j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement.

"BE AWARE OF YOUR RIGHTS AND DISCHARGE DUTY WITH DEVOTION ."
Chairperson: Justice N.K. Jain (Former Chief Justice - Madras and Karnataka High Court)
2. HEDCON.
6. Bhartiya Chritra Nirman Sansthan, (NGO in tihar jail.)
7. Vidhya Trust, jaipur.
8. J.P.J. financial services, raja park, jaipur.
9. Prayas ,Center for special education and vocation training.
10. Shree Digamder Jain Nasia Udayalal Ji Trust, Jaipur.
11. PAHAL Peoples Trust, Jaipur
12. Director, Tagore group of Education, Jaipur.
13. Principal, D.A.V. Centenary School, Jaipur.
16. Principalm Central Academy , Jaipur.
17. Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Jaipur.
18. District & Sessions Court, Rajsamand.
20. President, Lions Club, Jaipur (District 323 E-1 Club no.026309)
21. Bhagwan Mahaveer Cancer Hospital and Research Center, Jaipur.
22. Modi Institute of Technology and Science, Laxmangurh.
24. Director, Biyani Girls College, Jaipur.
26. Principal, Subodh Public School, Jaipur.
28. Surbhi Export, Laxminarayan mandir, Gurunanak Pura, Jaipur.
29. District Chairman, Rajasthan Pensioner Society, Jaipur.
30. Lokshikshak Patrika Prakshan, Jaipur
32. Koshish Sansthan, Jaipur
33. ZUNETECH CONSULTING PVT.LTD, DELHI/BANGLORE
34. Vimukti sansthan/vimukti girls school, Jaipur
35. Jaipur theosophical lodge.
36. President Lions Club (District 323 E-1 Club No. 026309) & Jaina Printers, Jaipur
37. Rajasthan Rajya Shakari Mudranalaya Limited, Jaipur
38. Bharatvirshya Digamber Jain Tirthshatra committee Mumbai, Rajasthan Anchal.
39. Vidyasthal Group of Institutions Jaipur
40. Cosmic Yoga Combine, Kanti Nagar, Station Road, Jaipur
41. Jaipur Diabetes & Research Centre, Near Ridhi-Sidhi, Gopalpura Bypass, Jaipur
42. Vinayak Farma, D-74, Ghiya Marg, Banipark, Jaipur
43. Smt. Lalita Devi, Ramchandra Kasliwal Trust, Jaipur
44. District Jaipur Badminton Association, Jaipur
45. Helpage (India), Jaipur
46. Rajasthan polytechnic college, Ratangarh (churu) & Sambal Seva Sansthan, Jaipur
47. Dr. B. Lal Clinical Laboratory, Jaipur
48. Vashali Hitkari Sangthan, Jaipur
49. Secretary, Himachal Human Rights Commission, Shimla
50. Rajdhani Hospital and Rajdhani Hotel, Jaipur

And Many More…
Students reciting the oath of section 51(A) of Constitution of India under the guidelines of RSHRC.

In addition to that in legal literacy and awareness program, chairman motivated students and even general public to recite the pledge as mentioned in article 51(A) of Constitution of India. It is good sign that so many schools have started taking prayer as per instructions of different concerned authorities as per the request of the commission. Some of them are as follows:-
बियानी गर्ल्स कॉलेज विद्याधर नगर, जयपुर में राजस्थान राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग के निर्देश पर छात्राओं को भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 51ए का संकल्प दिलाते कॉलेज के वाइज प्रिंसीपल पी.सी. जांगिड़।
Students of some institutions reciting the Oath as per Article 51(A) of Constitution of India under the guidelines of RSHRC.
Students reciting the pledge.
छात्रों को पिलाई जाएगी मूल कर्तव्यों की घुट्टी

मानवविश्वास का आयोग पहल पर सिविल सरकार से आदेश जारी
जयपुर, 19 जुलाई (कास.)

छात्र जीवन से ही नागरिकों को मूल अधिकारों के साथ मूल कर्तव्यों की पालन की घुट्टी पिलाई जाएगी। प्रशिक्षण विभाग ने सभी शिक्षण संस्थाओं में छात्रों को सार्वजनिक कर्तव्यों के पालन का संकल्प दिलाए जा रहा है।

राज्य मानवविश्वास का आयोग ने नागरिकों को मूल कर्तव्यों की पालन का संकल्प दिलाने के लिए एक प्रारंभिक तौर पर कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया जा रहा है, जिसके प्रति आधिकारिक जानकारी यह है कि इस प्रकार की संस्थान में छात्रों को सार्वजनिक कर्तव्यों का पालन करना महत्वपूर्ण है।

भारत में नागरिकों की मूल कर्तव्यों का पालन करना महत्वपूर्ण है।

बंदियों ने लिया मानव अधिकार रक्षा का व्रत

भारतीय चरित्र निर्माण संस्थान नई दिल्ली ह्या निकाली जा रही गीता संदेश यात्रा सोमवार को भारतपुर स्थित सेवार कार्यागर पहुंची। संस्थान द्वारा कार्यागर में बंदियों को मानव अधिकार रक्षा का संकल्प कराया गया।

कार्यागर में पहुंची गीता संदेश यात्रा के उपरांत एक कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। उसमें संस्थान के संस्थापक गोविंदेश्वरी, श्री ब्रजेंद्र साह, भारतपुर के अधिवक्ता सरदार महेंद्र सिंह मागो, उमेश शास्त्री, जेलर श्रीराम शास्त्री द्वारा कैदियों को चरित्र निर्माण सहित गीता के उपदेशों के बारे में विस्तार से जानकारी दी गयी।

इस अवसर पर कैदी भगवान सिंह, कांता प्रसाद साह, तेजवीर गुरूर, मुख्तार सिंह, मानवीर, सोताराम सहित अन्य बंदियों द्वारा संस्थान के संस्थापक गोविंदेश्वरी से परमात्मा, आत्मा, जन्म, मृत्यु, कर्म के संबंध में प्रस्तुति यहूदी गयी। इस दौरान जेल परिसर में गिरिजा महाराज की जय व श्री कृष्ण गोविंद हरे मुरारी बोल गूंजते रहे।
जेल में बंदियों ने लिया रक्षा का संकल्प

भरतपुर, 25 अगस्त। श्रीकृष्ण जन्माष्टमी पर 12 दिवसीय गीता संदेश यात्रा के अन्तगत सेवार केंद्रीय कारागार भरतपुर में बंदियों ने मानव अधिकार रक्षा हेतु अपराध मुक्त समाज निर्माण का संकल्प लिया। भारतीय चरित्र निर्माण संस्थान दिल्ली के तत्त्वावधान में बिहार भंडार दिखी से प्रारंभ हुई यात्रा आज तीसरे दिन भरतपुर कारागार में पहुंची तो बंदियों ने बोल गिराए महाराज की जय से जेल की दीवारों को गुंजा दिया। संस्थान के संस्थापक रामकृष्ण गोस्वामी ने भगवान श्रीकृष्ण के विराट रूप दर्शन के तत्त्वावधान से बंदियों से अर्पण की अपराधों की रोकथाम और मानव अधिकारों की रक्षा के महायज्ञ में आह्वान देकर ही आप बंधन से मुक्त होने का सीमांत प्राय प्रसंग कर सकते हैं। श्रीचन्द साहू राष्ट्रीय सचिव भारतीय चरित्र निर्माण संस्थान ने कल मधुरा को कारागार में बंदियों द्वारा पूछे गए प्रश्नों को संदर्भित करते हुए कहा कि गीता ज्ञान ही मानव जीवन की सकलता का चित्रण है इसके बिना परिवह और समाज की सुरक्षा संभव ही नहीं है। समाज रंजी में अधिवक्ता सरदार महेंद्र सिंह मगोर ने अपने विचार रखते हुए कहा कि जन महायज्ञ है ज्ञान ही भगवान है। अज्ञान ही शैतान है इसलिए शैतान से मुक्त हो गीता ज्ञान की परम आवश्यकता है। सरदार तारा सिंह ने विश्वस्त्र श्रीकृष्ण की तत्त्विक पर दुपट्टा पहनाकर और पुष्प अर्पण करके कहा कि भरतपुर कारागार बन्दी उठार और राष्ट्र कल्याण का अनुभभ अभियान है। देवेंद्र मित्र भरतपुर कारागार में बंदियों की गीता की पूजा के मेंट कुछ और जेल से हाई कार्यक्रम करने की अपील भारतीय चरित्र निर्माण संस्थान से की। अधिवक्ता उमेश शर्मा भरतपुर जेल में अपराध मुक्त समाज निर्माण अभियान में जुटा है। कारागार में जेलर श्रीराम शर्मा ने कृष्णा जन्माष्टमी पर गीता के कर्म विज्ञान में संदेश से मानव कल्याण निकटतिस समाधान बताते हुए कहा कि जेल सुधार और मानव अधिकार रक्षा का यह अद्वितीय अभियान है भरतपुर कारागार प्रशासन का संस्थान के पूर्ण सहयोग सदृष्टि मिलता रहेगा। बंदी भगवान सिंह गिरीश, कांता प्रसाद शर्मा, तेजवीर गुजर, फ़ैडित मुक्तियार, सोताराम एवं अन्य बंदियों ने परमात्मा, जम्मू- मुद्रिय कस्ट और फ़ल के संबंध में अनेक प्रश्न पूछे जिनका समाधान रामकृष्ण गोस्वामी जी द्वारा श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता गीता में संदर्भित करते हुए किया गया। राजस्थान मानवाधिकार आयोग के माननीय अध्यक्ष एनक जेल ने युज़ाव दिया कि भारतीय संविधान में अनुसंधान 51 ए में वर्णित देश के नागरिक के मूल कर्तव्य का संकल्प कराए। उसी के अनुसार संस्थान ने लोगों संपर्क पत्र प्रदान किया और बंदियों ने संकल्प लिया।
अधिकारों के साथ-साथ कर्त्तव्य भी निम्नांक

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार दिवस

बात उन में ही समाजीय सरदारों की शक्तिशाली अधिकारों के बारे में जल्दी आ रही है।

जागरूकता की जश्नें

अभियंता नियुक्त

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News Reporting

Human Rights and duties

Protection of Human Rights of all is possible only when everybody has a sense of duty towards this. "We celebrate the International Human Rights Day on December 10 every year, but it is a pity that even today not many know about the day's importance," State Human Rights Commission chairman Justice NK Jain said.

Speaking to HT Jaipur Live, he said that not only the elite section, but people from urban and rural areas including youth, need to be involved in the awareness drive, so that a larger section of the society could be benefited, he said.

Awareness does not come merely by understanding human rights. For this, "we need to understand the meaning of dignity of life. We have to be alert for protecting all sections of the society, the poor, Dalits, women, children and the deprived. Along with awareness we need to be sensitive. The Human Rights Commission is concerned on all such issues. Apart from grievances addressed to the office, the Commission takes cognizance on the matters being reported in newspapers. It is not confined to any police, court or an individual."
Out of 22 law students of different Univ./Law college, 13 students have made Power Point Project and other have submitted reports on Internship with commission on different respective subjects including Human Rights Commission and Activities.

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### Various Projects done by internship Students during April 09 to June 09:

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Compiled by: Trishal Jeet Singh  
Anand, Pradeep  
Secretary RSHRC

Under the guidance of Hon’ble Mr. Justice N.K. Jain.  
(Former Chief justice of Madras and Karnataka High Court)  
Chairperson of RSHRC, SSO building Secretariat, Jaipur
RAJASTHAN STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION
JAIPUR

Project
on
Fundamental
Duties Art. 51-A

Under the guidance of
Hon’ble Mr. Justice N.K. Jain.
(Former Chief justice of Madras and Karnataka High Court)
And
Chariperson, RSHRC, Jaipur

Prepared by:-
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GANDHIJI wrote a letter to JULIEN HUXLEY in 1947 talking about rights and duties:

“I learned from my illiterate but wise mother that all rights to be deserved and preserved came from duty well done. Thus, the very right to live accuses to us when we do the duty of citizenship of the world. For this one fundamental statement, perhaps it is easy enough to define duties of an and woman and co-relate every rights to some corresponding duty be is first preformed------”
“It has always been a mystery to me how men can feel themselves honoured by humiliation of their fellow beings.”

“There is a higher court than the court of justice and that is the court of consciousness. It supersedes all other courts.”

**MAHATMA GANDHI**

“The essence of all morality is this: to believe that every human being is of infinite importance, and therefore that no consideration of expediency can justify the oppression of one by another. But to believe this it is necessary to believe in God.”

**R.H. TAWNEY**
GANDHIJI WROTE A LETTER TO JULIEN HUXLEY IN 1947 TALKING ABOUT RIGHTS AND DUTIES:

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R.H. TAWNEY
“Equality and Human Rights; everybody’s business”

Humber Mental Health Teaching NHS Trust is developing a Single Equality and Human Rights Scheme. If you would like to be involved or have any comments to make please email: equality@humber.nhs.uk

More information is available on our website: www.humber.nhs.uk

- A person who cares for values and tradition, can only safeguard the Indian Constitution. There will always be a need for such legislation, so long as the people are not filled with the feeling of patriotism and nationalism. It is the duty of every citizen of India.

- Every citizen should have the freedom to hoist National Flag at his residence in the dignified manner. Schools, college, homes may be allowed to hoist National Flag. It will promote the feeling of patriotism.

- It is strange that national flag is being disrespected by the cricketers when they win the match. They do not even care after winning where the flag is placed after their win. This should be strictly taken care off. Then, we also see people making coloured tatoos of National Flag on their faces and wherever possible which is not right. By this way they are actually disregarding the National Flag.

- These days even before starting of the movie cinema halls play national anthem but if one were to ask a question that how many of us stand still and respect it, the answer will be “a big no”. So this is the way we Indians respecting our national anthem.
THESE DAYS EVEN BEFORE STARTING OF THE MOVIE CINEMA HALLS PLAY NATIONAL ANTHEM BUT IF ONE WERE TO ASK A QUESTION THAT HOW MANY OF US STAND STILL AND RESPECT IT, THE ANSWER WILL BE “A BIG NO”. SO THIS IS THE WAY WE INDIANS RESPECTING OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM.

EVEN IF WE SURVEY AND ASK PEOPLE TO SING A NATIONAL ANTHEM, THEY WILL GET CONFUSE OF WHAT THEY ARE SINGING BECAUSE THEY DO NOT KNOW WHICH ONE IS NATIONAL SONG AND WHICH ONE IS NATIONAL ANTHEM, SOME MAY BE NOT REMEMBERING THE FULL WORDINGS, SOME WILL NOT STAND OR RESPECT IT. SO THIS IS SOMETHING SHAMEFUL AND TO CURB THIS WE SHOULD LEARN OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM BY HEART BECAUSE IT WILL INCREASE THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM IN EVERY INDIAN.
The colour scheme seems to imply a meaning to the national flag of India. The saffron stands for courage, sacrifice and the spirit of renunciation; the white, for purity and truth; the green for faith and fertility. According to History, the design of the National Flag of India was adopted by India's constituent assembly on 22nd July, 1947.

Who designed the Indian flag?

The Indian national flag is said to have been designed by Pingali Venkayya from Machilipatnam in 1916. The tricolour flag had a charkha in the centre and was adopted by the Congress Committee in 1931 at Karachi. In 1947, during an ad hoc meeting of the Constituent Assembly, it was approved as the National Flag of India with the Ashok Chakra instead of the charkha.
(B). TO CHERISH AND FOLLOW THE NOBLE IDEALS, WHICH INSPIRED OUR NATIONAL STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM;

- Some of the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom were to achieve freedom from foreign rule, the people of India have self-government which would establish a society where there will be no exploitation of man by man, no poverty, no disease, no illiteracy.

- The battle of freedom was a long one where thousands of people sacrificed their lives for our freedom.

- Today we should stand right there wherever there is a need. But, people nowadays are not strong enough to struggle for their freedom, even if they are – they may get bounded by some other member of his/her family.

- It becomes our duty to remember the sacrifices made by our forefathers for the cause of the country. But, what is much more important is to remember, imbibe and follow the ideals which pervaded our unique struggle.
Mahatma Gandhi laid stress on the purity of the methods which had to be pursued for attaining our ends. Let us not forget that this teaching has eternal values and was not intended only for the period of stress and struggle but has as much authority and value today as it ever had before.

We have a tendency to blame others for everything that goes wrong and not to introspect and try to see if we have any share in it or not. It is very much easier to scan one’s own actions and motives if one is inclined to do so than to appraise correctly the actions and motives of others all those whose good fortune it may be to work this constitution in future will remember that it was a unique victory which we achieved by the unique method taught to us by the father of the nation.

The implementation of such fundamental duties require aspiration of the citizens rather than enforcement or sanction. Let us launch on this new enterprise of running our independent republic with confidence, with truth and non-violence and above all with heart within and god over head.
(C). TO UPHOLD AND PROTECT THE SOVEREIGNTY, UNITY AND INTEGRITY OF INDIA;

- It is pre-eminent duty of every Indian to protect sovereignty, unity and integrity of India. In a democratic system of governance, sovereignty lies with the people.

- To defend our sovereignty is our own responsibility. If the freedom and unity of a country is jeopardized, the nation ceases to exist and if there is no nation, who lives?

- This clause is essentially addressed to those citizens who belong to the defense forces or responsible for the maintenance of law and order. It can be said that this fundamental duty has been well effectuated.

- One should respect each organ of the society because it’s a kind of home for all of us. It imposes fundamental duty on every citizen of India that he shall not do anything derogatory of upholding or protecting the sovereignty, unity or integrity of India. It may be recalled that the values of sovereignty, unity and integrity
It is pre-eminent duty of every Indian to protect sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
(D). TO DEFEND THE COUNTRY AND RENDER NATIONAL SERVICE WHEN CALLED UPON TO DO SO;

- The need to defend ourselves against external enemies is essential. In modern nation-States, it is considered axiomatic that every citizen is bound to be ready to defend the country against war.
- The present day wars are not fought on the battlefield only nor are they won only by the armed forces. The citizens play a most vital role in a variety of ways. Sometimes, civilians may be required also to take up arms in defense of the country; the citizens are fighting only to defend their own liberty and posterity.
- This Fundamental Duty has not so far been tested as there has been no occasion when the common man was called upon to render national service and to defend the country from any external aggression.
- There are certain people in our country who just do not feel like saying god for our country. People from outside when says anything wrong they just listen to it and let them saying all wrong for other countries.
I may not agree with what you say, but I shall defend to the death your right to say it...

Tag by Paysonat1Dreams
(E). TO PROMOTE HARMONY AND SPIRIT OF COMMON BROTHERHOOD AMONGST ALL THE PEOPLE OF INDIA TRANSCENDING RELIGIOUS, LINGUISTIC, AND REGIONAL OR SECTIONAL DIVERSITIES; TO RENOUNCE PRACTICES DEROGATORY TO THE DIGNITY OF WOMEN;

- India is a country of different castes, languages, religions and many cultural streams but we are one people with one Constitution, one flag and one citizenship. Spirit of brotherhood should come very normally among the citizens of a country like India where the norm has been to consider the entire world as one family.

- This again should come normally to a country where it is an aphorism that Gods reside where women are worshipped. (Yatra Naryastu Pujayante Ramante Tatra Devata).

- It a mandatory to remove prejudices and prejudicial or harmful concepts based on diversity on point of sex. Public opinion, in general, and even the opinion of women themselves, may fluctuate from time to time, and region to
Region, even from individual to individual. The central core of the concept is indignity to women. The passing of the commission of sati (prevention) act, 1987 emphasizes the importance of the duty. Many laws have been passed by the union government and the state governments which punish practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

But today, women is taken as a lower gender of ours society but we can see women is becoming not only teachers or professors but also getting other reputed designations like: IAS, RAS, Judges, Lawyers etc.
ALL HUMAN BEINGS ARE BORN FREE AND EQUAL IN DIGNITY AND RIGHTS. THEY ARE ENDOWED WITH REASON AND CONSCIENCE AND SHOULD ACT TOWARDS ONE ANOTHER IN A SPIRIT OF BROTHERHOOD.
(F). TO VALUE AND PRESERVE THE RICH HERITAGE OF OUR COMPOSITE CULTURE;

- Our cultural heritage is one of the noblest and the richest. Also, it is part of the heritage of the earth. What we have inherited from the past, we must preserve and pass on to the future generations.
- We must hold precious and dear what our fore-fathers have created and their successive generations bequeathed to us as symbols of their artistic excellence. Generations to come always draw inspiration from past history which inspires them to aim at greater heights of excellence.
- This territory has had the honour of being the birthplace of several great religions like Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism. Our past has shown us the path of peace, love, non-violence and truth. As citizens of this country, it is the responsibility of all of us to work for the preservation of this rich heritage and its cultural values and live in love and harmony.
- It is eternal law of life “May good thoughts come to us from the entire universe”. Our nation has a tradition of sheltering the persecuted and the refugees of all religions and all nations of the earth.
- It becomes the ardent duty of every citizen to ensure that these monuments and pieces of art are not in any way damaged, disfigured, scratched or subjected to vandalism or greed of unscrupulous traders.
A rich heritage of our composite culture has been the dedication of the individual and performance of higher law in day-to-day life. It must be recalled that in our culture right from the initial stage of law making, the law consisted of duty and duties only, which could broadly be divided into three aspects – sacrifice; ceremonies; and temporal duties the last one being referred to as dharma sautras.

We can see people writing on the walls of monuments their names and names of people whom they love. They think it’s the only way of expressing love. Though, this activity is wrong and it is spoiling our heritage which we have inherited from our fore-fathers.

Therefore, it becomes the ardent duty of every citizen to ensure that these monuments and pieces of art are not in any way damaged, disfigured, or greed of unscrupulous traders. As we became more civilized, the concept of rights became more important so much so that the rights of the citizens over shadowed the duties of the citizens.
(G). TO PROTECT AND IMPROVE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT INCLUDING FORESTS, LAKES, RIVERS AND WILDLIFE AND TO HAVE COMPASSION FOR LIVING CREATURES;

- The rising air, water and noise pollution and large-scale denudation of forest are causing great harm to all human life on earth. The deforestation in the name of needs of development is causing havoc in the form of natural calamities and imbalances.

- By protecting our forest cover, planting new trees, cleaning rivers, conserving water resources, reforestation of wastelands, hills and mountains and controlling pollution in cities, villages and industrial units, we can save the future of our citizens and of planet earth itself.

- What is needed is a concerted effort at, an awareness campaign and a planned strategy to move forward through voluntary citizen initiatives.

- Governmental steps alone cannot help bring about a pollution-free atmosphere to live now and in the future. Directive principles of state policy also enjoins the state to protect and improve the environment and wildlife, provision given in article 48A.
(H). TO DEVELOP THE SCIENTIFIC TEMPER, HUMANISM AND THE SPIRIT OF INQUIRY AND REFORM;

- One of our great founding father, Jawaharlal Nehru laid great emphasis on the need for Indian citizens developing a scientific temper and a spirit of learning from developments around the world.

- Nehru laid the foundations of the modern industrialised India by building the necessary scientific and technological infrastructures.

- Every citizen has three elements inherent - animality, humanity and divinity. Caution and control are required against falling into animalism. Humanism is outstanding in man’s nature. Every citizen should strive for development or rise towards divinity-qualities higher than human.

- No one can aspire to be divine unless he/she strives in thought, word and deed to be first a human.

- To cause harm in body, reputation or property to others by any word, deed or thought is animality.
To advance in one’s career or in any activity without causing harm to anyone is humanity. To go forward taking along another towards his progress and even pushing another ahead of oneself therefore, computer being regarded as A most vital educational source these days without which every degree of any professional is zero. That is why we can see the difference today that children are learning how to work on computer from grade 3 but earlier people were not getting this kind of education.

These days children is groomed for this since childhood and now even A small one can use the mobile phone too. Science is running at its higher speed so our learning process too.

Now, it is the bounden duty of every citizen to preserve and promote A scientific temper to keep pace with the fast changing world. Also, the constitution says that science and technology must be tempered with A sense of humanism because ultimately the end of all progress is the human being and the quality of life and relationships that is developed.
“I saw my older brother go mad... He would be given food and would throw it on the ground, and mix it with dirt and eat it.

I don’t know what happened to him. We saw so many people killed, bodies sticking out of trenches, and gun shots all around. It was so frightening.

Maybe that made him mad.”
(J). TO STRIVE TOWARDS EXCELLENCE IN ALL SPHERES OF INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE ACTIVITY SO THAT THE NATION CAN RISE TO HIGHER LEVEL OF ENDEAVOR AND ACHIEVEMENT;

- God made man and he made man a social animal. So he should achieve success in every race of life whether its at home, at professional front. This how they can rise the economy and also the nation.

- To rise to higher level of endeavor, one must be an all rounder in all spheres of life. This is how man can step up the ladder of success.

- If man is sitting ideal and is not having any work or is not willing to work than not his/her family strive but also the nation if this kind of people increases in number.

- This is hampering our economy if more of population is unemployed or is not willing to do anything or sitting ideal.
Reciting the Pledge - Fundamental duties mentioned in Article 51-A, Constitution of India

"We are proud to be an Indian."

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India:

(a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
(b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
(c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
(d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
(e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities, to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
(f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
(g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures;
(h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
(i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
(j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement.

for legal awareness and in public interest published by -
RAJASTHAN STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION
sos building secretariat jaipur. www.rahrc.nic.in / www.hensenon4u.de
Students of BIYANI GIRLS’ COLLEGE, JAIPUR taking oath of section 51(A) of Constitution of India under the guidelines of RSHRC.
Student of some institutions reciting the oath of section 51 (A)
Showing Human Rights Awareness
EFFECTS BY THE COMMISSION

- The Honourable chairperson of the State Human Rights Commission has been constantly taking an active part in various social awareness programmes. He has written about 31 booklets on various legal and general issues and 18 booklets have been published by R.S.H.R.C. These booklets are available on Commission’s website and justicenagendarakjain.com. Some booklets are also available on a German website herenow4u.de. These booklets have been kept in many libraries of schools, colleges, institutions, departments and even in UN library of Congress at New Delhi. Many teachers of different schools are interacting with students in zero hour for the awareness of their rights. That apart a number of educational institutions have published some of these booklets in about 70,000 in number and been distributed among the public at large for awareness, as per information given by Secretary of the Commission.

- Justice Jain is also motivating people for the recitation of the pledge mentioned in the article 51A of the constitution. About 100 educational institutions are working for the recitation of this pledge and many NGO’s are also working for this mission with their own work.

- The list of 31 booklets and Performa of article 51A are attached: 60
राजस्थान राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग, सभी बालक, बिदाेथी व नागरिक बन्धुओं से अपेक्षा करता है कि भारतीय संविधान में वर्गित मुख्य कर्तव्यों "Article 51 A" का संकल्प लें और रोजाना दोहरायें।

मुझे नर्त हूँ, मैं भारतीय हूँ और कर्तव्य निष्ठा से ....

- संविधान का, राष्ट्रध्वज का एवं राष्ट्रगान का आदर करेंगा।
- राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदेशों का पालन करेंगा।
- देश की, भारत की एकता-अर्थव्यवस्था और प्रभुता की एवं वन, झील, नदी और वन्य जीव की रक्षा करेंगा।
- राष्ट्र की सेवा करेंगा।
- स्त्रियों के समान के विरुद्ध प्रतिकूल कारण का एवं धर्म, भाषा, प्रदेश या वर्ग के आधार पर भेदभाव का त्याग करेंगा।
- प्राणी मात्र के प्रति दयाभाव रखेंगा।

“अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक रहें-कर्तव्यों के प्रति समर्पित रहो।” —अध्यक्ष : जस्तिराज एन.के. जैन
(पूर्व मुख्य मानवाधिकारिक - महाराष्ट्र व वर्णालक हाईकोर्ट)

राजस्थान राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा जनसहित में प्रसारित

website: rshrc.nic.in, herenow4u.de

सौजन्य से:
राजस्थान राज्य सहकारी मुद्रणालय लिमिटेड, जयपुर
फोन: 2751417, 2751352
Human Rights come with a sense of duty, says Justice Jain

HT Correspondent

PROTECTION OF Human Rights of all is possible only when everybody has a sense of duty towards this. “We celebrate the International Human Rights Day on December 10 every year, but it is a pity that even today not many know about the day’s importance,” State Human Rights Commission chairman Justice NK Jain said.

Speaking to HT Jaipur Live, he said that not only the elite section, but people from urban and rural areas including youth, need to be involved in the awareness drive, so that a larger section of the society could be benefited, he said.

Awareness does not come merely by understanding human rights. For this, “we need to understand the meaning of dignity of life. We have to be alert for protecting all sections of the society, the poor, Dalits, women, children and the deprived. Along with awareness we need to be sensitive.

The Human Rights Commission is concerned on all such issues. Apart from grievances addressed to the office, the Commission takes cognizance on the matters being reported in newspapers. It is not confined to any police, court or an individual. Anybody, whose rights are being violated, will be given an opportunity and appropriate guidelines are issued.

“It is unfortunate that 61 years after independence people have not understood the human rights. Poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, social evils and superstitions are still prevalent. In such a scenario, some people are misusing the freedom and we have to struggle for the human rights of all,” he said.

‘कर्तव्य का बोध भी कराते हैं मानवाधिकार’

राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष जस्ता जैन ने कहा, यह संस्कार है
कैसर उपचार की सुविधाओं में ‘रोग’ की खोजबीन

मानवाधिकार आयोग ने प्रमुख स्वास्थ्य सचिव से जवाब मांगा

जयपुर, 13 जुलाई (कास.)

राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग ने प्रदेश में कैसर रोग उपचार के लिए अनुमोदन दिया और स्वास्थ्य सचिव से सुविधाओं की सुधार की अनुशंसा की। सोसीं की सुधार के लिए राज्य सरकार ने उपचार केंद्रों की सुविधाओं की वृद्धि की।

मंदिर कैसर रोग के उपचार के लिए सुविधाओं की सुधार के लिए मंदिर राज्य सरकार ने उपचार केंद्रों की सुविधाओं की वृद्धि की। सोसीं की सुधार के लिए राज्य सरकार ने उपचार केंद्रों की सुविधाओं की वृद्धि की।

आयोग ने राज्य के प्रमुख स्वास्थ्य सचिव से कैसर पीड़ितों को कैसर रोग के लिए सुविधाओं की वृद्धि की।
ढाई दर्जन सिफारिशें फाइलों में

सरकार नहीं सुन रही मानवाधिकार आयोग की
शैलेन्द्र अग्रवाल

जयपुर, 21 जून। मामला चाहे चिकित्सकों के बारे में जाने का समय तय करने का ही या मानवाधिकार आयोग की शरण लेने वालों को पुलिस प्रतापन से बचाने अथवा एसएसी-एसटी बच्चों की 20 साल पहले तय छात्रवृत्ति बढ़ाने का, करीब ढाई दर्जन ऐसे विषयों पर राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग की सिफारिशें सरकारी फाइलों में बंद है।

नालों की समय पर स्थान व भिखारियों के पुनर्वास की आयोग की सिफारिशें पर भी सरकार मुख्यमंत्री के निर्देशों के बाद चेताती है। संचालन जैसे बड़े कार्यालयों के बाहर एवं अन्य जनवाद ज्योति के आयोग पैशाबन की सुविधा मुंहा करने की सिफारिश भी पूरी होने का इंतजार कर रहे हैं। मानवाधिकार आयोग की करीब ढाई दर्जन लिखित सिफारिशें में से अनेक तो देख से दो साल पुरानी है, शेष में से भी अधिकतर पर एक साल से अधिक समय से शासन की नींव नहीं खुली है। बिना मानवता कॉलेज चलने व ग्रामीण किसी रोगियों को आर्थिक सहायता के अभाव में मामले भी हाल ही आए हैं।

‘जिस तरह मुख्यमंत्री के वित्त का आरेख रक्षा, उससे आयोग की सिफारिशें पूरी होने की आसान है। जरूरत हुई तो सरकार को बचे हुए मामले से अपना करार जाएगा।’

- एन.के. जैन, अरुणाचल, राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग
राजस्थान में नई कार्य संस्कृति पैदा करने व राष्ट्रीय भावना जगाने के लिए अनूठी पहल
रोज़ बोलेंगे- गर्व है, मैं भारतीय हूँ

स्कूली विद्यार्थियों पढ़ने मानवाधिकार का पाठ।

राजस्थान में सरकार ने दिया मानवाधिकारों का प्रति चेतना का जागरूक
सीबीएसई ने सीलेबस तैयार कर लिया है।

अर्जुक गुप्ता, सदस्य, अधिशासी परिषद, सीबीएसई
पहल रंग लाएगी

दलदल भावना उत्पन्न करने के महत्व से राजस्थान प्रदेश के सार्वजनिक सेवक़ों को पहल युवाओं की पायलट युवकों की पостоя आई। ये मानते हैं कि अपनी तुलना हो तो यहीं, पहल न एक विजय उसका अक्सर ऊर्फ होगा। संकल्प एक प्रतिष्ठा के रूप में बार-बार मेला आयोजन वे बैठक रंग लाएगी।

सिटी सिटीटर | अभिज्ञ

राजस्थान सार्वजनिक सेवक़े को हम साथ से कि प्रदेश के करीब अच्छा प्रतियोगी उद्योग और व्यवसायिक और वित्तपोषण को अच्छा रूप से बनाए रखना का मतलब करना होगा, युवकों को अच्छी तरह से देखने की भी है। यहाँ आने वाले हरों के लिए पढ़ाते भी बुझा या। कुछ देर तक जाने के बाद उसको आगे तक कि अपने पाल हैं, बुझाए जाने अधिक सा हटना है कि देख होने से इस समय महीना कोई फिर भी होगा। यह भी नहीं कि जुड़वां जो हर नमुना बने से भी सामस्य होगा है, खाने से पहली हृदय नहीं है।

सार्वजनिक की तस्वीर का सहायक बनाने है, राजस्थान सार्वजनिक की हर देश साथ लाए जाने की जरूरत सही मानते हैं बौखलाई या नेतृत्व को हैं। उन्हें राजस्थान मानना चाहिए जो अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों में भी जान जानने। आसपास देखने वाले ने राय में प्रेम के मौलिक विज्ञान के जो अत्यधिक परिवार में भी जान जानना।

एक शायरा की तस्वीर का रंग, रंगारंग प्रदर्शन का बनाना है, राजस्थान सार्वजनिक को हर देश साथ लाए जाने की जरूरत सही मानते हैं। दर्शकों के आदर अनुसार में रंगारंग को बनाने का मतलब करना होगा। यह ता भी मानना चाहिए कि रंगारंग के तस्वीरों का साथ देखने वालों ने रंगारंग में रंगारंग को बनाने की जरूरत है। इसका अनुकूल रंग, इसके साथ चलने वालों ने रंगारंग में रंगारंग को बनाने की जरूरत है।

एक तस्वीर की तस्वीर का रंगारंग प्रदर्शन का बनाना है, राजस्थान सार्वजनिक को हर देश साथ लाए जाने की जरूरत सही मानते हैं। दर्शकों के आदर अनुसार में रंगारंग को बनाने का मतलब करना होगा। यह ता भी मानना चाहिए कि रंगारंग के तस्वीरों का साथ देखने वालों ने रंगारंग में रंगारंग को बनाने की जरूरत है।
Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission

“BEWARE OF YOUR RIGHTS AND DISCHARGE DUTY WITH DEVOTION”

Chairperson : Justice N.K. Jain
The students of different law university and colleges have prepared their respective projects during their internship under Rajasthan State Human Rights commission, Jaipur.

They prepared their projects as per the material from different booklet of the commission and the martial obtain from different other sources.

We have tried to compile, edited, all the projects in one consolidated project.

The same can be exhibited in School/Colleges/University and other places under legal literacy and awareness programme to the general public to know about human rights, as per direction of the chairperson of the commission.

Anand Singh Rajpurohit,
Pradeep Goyal, Jaipur
For Kind attention and Patient watching thanks on behalf of the commission

Secretary RSHRC Jaipur
“The destiny of human rights is in the hands of all our citizens in all our communities.”

Eleanor Roosevelt