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.
RAJASTHAN STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

- 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 moto 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 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.
Cont.

- 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.
Legal Awareness Programmes

- 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. सन्यासा/समलेखना (हिंदी व अंग्रेजी में)  www.herenow4u.de (Eng.)
2. भारतीय संस्कृति में आह्सा व मानव अधिकार (हिंदी व अंग्रेजी में)
3. अनुदेब व मानवाधिकार
4. खेल, खिलाड़ी व खेल भावना
5. बालकों के अधिकार। (पुन: प्रकाशित)
6. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार दिवस 10 दिसम्बर। (पुन: प्रकाशित)
7. एच.आई.वी. पंडुस एवं मानवाधिकार। (पुन: प्रकाशित)
8. मानवाधिकार और जैन धर्म। (हिंदी व अंग्रेजी में)
9. आयोग की कार्यविधि, शक्तियों एवं परिवारों की निरस्तातम प्रक्रिया।
10. आयोग द्वारा जारी दिशा-निर्देश एवं अन्य गतिविधियाँ।
11. भारतीय संविधान की अनुच्छेद-21 ‘प्राण और वैविध्य स्वतंत्रता का संरक्षण’।
12. महिलाओं के अधिकार- संबंधित अधिनियमों की संक्षिप्त जानकारी। (पुन: प्रकाशित, पुन: प्रकाशित 2008)
13. दलितों के अधिकार। (पुन: प्रकाशित)
14. मानव अधिकार और राज्य की जनोपयोगी योजनाएं।
15. गिरफ्तारी (ARREST) (पुन: प्रकाशित)
16. विधायक स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना।
17. जेल, कारावास से संबंधित प्रावधान व गतिविधियाँ।
18. आयोग के महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्यकलाप दिशा-निर्देश एवं अन्य गतिविधियाँ 2007
19. आयोग के महत्वपूर्ण कार्यकलाप दिशा-निर्देश एवं अन्य गतिविधियाँ (पुन: 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.
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. Vidyasthali 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

मानवविधाकार आयोग की पहल पर शिक्षा विभाग से आदेश जारी
जयपुर, 19 जुलाई (कास.)

छात्र जीवन से ही नगरिकों को मूल अधिकारों के साथ मूल कर्तव्यों की पालना की घुट्टी पिलाई जाएगी। शिक्षा विभाग ने सभी शिक्षा संस्थाओं में छात्रों को संबंधित कर्तव्यों की पालना का संकल्प दिलवाया कर आदेश दिया है।

राज्य मानवविधाकार आयोग ने नगरिकों को मूल कर्तव्यों की पालना का संकल्प दिलवाया कर आदेश दिया है।

राज्य शिक्षा विभाग ने आयोग ने छात्रों को भारतीय चरित्र निर्माण संस्थान नई दिल्ली द्वारा निकाली जा रही गीता संदेश यात्रा सौंपवार को भरतपुर स्थित सेवार कारागार पहुंची। संस्थान द्वारा कारागार में बंदियों को मानव अधिकार रक्षा का संकल्प कराया गया।

कारागार में पहुंची गीता संदेश यात्रा के उपरांत एक कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। उसमें संस्थान के संस्थापक राज्य कॉलंगी गोव्स्मारी, सचिव श्रीधर साहू, भरतपुर के अधिवक्ता सरदार महेंद्र सिंह मांगो, उमेश सर्मा, जेलर श्रीराम सर्मा द्वारा कारागार शैक्षणिक रचना की घोषणा की गई।

राज्य सरकार ने अपने नागरिकों को मूल कर्तव्यों की पालना का संकल्प दिलवाया कर आदेश दिया है।

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जेल में बंदियों ने लिया रक्षा का संकल्प

भारतपुर, 25 अगस्त। श्रीकृष्ण जन्माष्टमी पर 12 दिवसीय गीता संदेश यात्रा के अंतर्गत संयुक्त सेवा केंद्रीय कारागार भरतपुर में बंदियों ने मानव अधिकार रक्षा हेतु अपराध मुक्त समाज निर्माण का संकल्प लिया। भारतीय चरित्र निर्माण संस्थान दिल्ली के तत्त्वाचार्य में बिरला मंदिर दिशा से प्रारंभ हुई यात्रा आज तीसरे दिन भरतपुर कारागार में पहुंची तो बंदियों ने बोल गिराया महाराज की जय से जेल की दीवारों को गुंजा दिया। संस्थान के संस्थापक सर्वकालिक गोस्वामी ने भगवान श्रीकृष्ण के विषाणु रूप दर्शन के तत्त्वाचार्य से बंदियों से अपील की अपराधी की संभावना और मानव अधिकारों की रक्षा के महायज्ञ में आह्वान देकर ही आप बंधन से मुक्त होने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। श्रीचन्द साहू राष्ट्रीय सचिव भारतीय चरित्र निर्माण संस्थान ने कल महाराज को कारागार में बंदियों द्वारा पूछे गए प्रश्नों को संदर्भित करते हुए कहा कि गीता ज्ञान ही मानव जीवन की सफलता का यज्ञ है जिसके बिना परिवार और समाज की सुरक्षा संभव ही नहीं है। समाज सेवी एवं अधिवक्ता सरदार महेंद्र सिंह मगर ने अपने विचार रखते हुए कहा कि ज्ञान ही भगवान है अज्ञान ही शैतान है इसलिये शैतान से मुक्त हेतु गीता ज्ञान की परम आवश्यकता है। सरदार तारा सिंह ने विश्वसता श्रीकृष्ण की तत्स्वीर पर दुपारी नहानकर और पुष्प अर्पित करके कहा कि भरतपुर कारागार बन्दी उठार और राष्ट्र कल्याण का अनुभव अभियान है। देवेन्द्र गिल ने बंदियों की गीता की पूर्तके भेंट की और जेल से बाहर काफ़क्स करने की अपील भारतीय चरित्र निर्माण संस्थान से की। अधिवक्ता उमेश शर्मा ने भारतीय चरित्र निर्माण संस्था की पूर्त भूमि पर प्रकाश दालते हुए कहा कि सन 2003 से ही संस्थान भरतपुर जेल में अपराध मुक्त समाज निर्माण अभियान में सुरक्षा करने के कर्म किए साथ में नागरिक संवाद निश्चित मानना चाहता है एवं कहा कि जेल सुधार और मानव अधिकार रक्षा का यह अहिंसित अभियान है भरतपुर कारागार प्रशासन का संस्थान को पूर्ण सहयोग सदैव मिलता रहेगा। बंदी भगवान सिंह गिल्हर, कान्ता प्रसाद शर्मा, नेतृवीर गुजर, परिवार पुड्डथियर, सौत्राम एवं अन्य बंदियों ने परमाल, जयमुदुर करम और लक्ष्मण कर्म के संबंध में अनेक प्रश्न पूछे जिनका समाधान रामकृष्ण गोस्वामी जी द्वारा श्रीमदभगवती गीता में संदर्भित करते हुए किया गया। राजस्थान मानवाधिकार आयोग के माननीय अध्यक्ष एवं एकता जैन ने सुझाव दिया कि भारतीय संवाद में अनुशंद 51 ए के वर्तित देश के नागरिक के मूल कर्तव्य का संकल्प कराए। उसी के अनुसार संस्थान ने जेलिंग संकल्प पत्र प्रसारित किया और बंदियों ने संकल्प लिया।
**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 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.”

- Deepak Vora
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.

<table>
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<th>Sr. no.</th>
<th>Title of projects</th>
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<th>Student’s Name</th>
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## Various Projects done by internship Students during April 09 to June 09:

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<td>Arrest</td>
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<td>Compiled by</td>
<td>398/399-400</td>
<td>Anand, Pradeep</td>
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<td>Thanks to one and all</td>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary RSHRC</td>
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**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
THE FORCE THAT ENVIRONS OR SURROUNDS BY WHICH LIVING FORMS ARE INFLUENCED AND MODIFIED IN THEIR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENT POLLUTION

THE PRESENCE OF SUBSTANCES AND CONDITIONS THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF PEOPLE WITHIN A COMMUNITY
WATER POLLUTION

CONTAMINATION OF WATER RESOURCES BY HARMFUL WASTES
ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE IS SOMETHING WHICH IS ANNOYING, DISTRACTING, OR PHYSICALLY HARMFUL. NOISE POLLUTION GENERALLY REFERS TO UNWANTED SOUND PRODUCED BY HUMAN ACTIVITIES.
AIR POLLUTION OCCURS WHEN THE AIR CONTAINS GASES, DUST, FUMES OR ODOURS IN HARMFUL AMOUNTS. THAT IS, AMOUNTS WHICH COULD BE HARMFUL TO THE HEALTH OR COMFORT OF HUMANS AND ANIMALS OR WHICH COULD CAUSE DAMAGE TO PLANTS AND MATERIALS.
Worst 5 Indian power companies in terms of total emission of CO₂

- NTPC LTD.
- Maharastra State Power Gen Co.
- Gujrat Urja Vikas Nigam
- Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut
- Andhra Pradesh Power Gen Corp.
The hundreds of youngsters of Apeejay School at Kolkata, ranging from age five to 18 have an anti pollution mask as their daily school uniform. The anti-pollution mask has been made a part of the uniform from this academic session by Apeejay School in a bid to safeguard the health of its students and boost attendance. Principal and Administrator of school Ms. Reeta Chatterjee said that they realised that a lot of students had health problems that kept them away from school. Watery eyes, blocked noses or breathing problems, it all stems from pollution and they realised that something should be done in this matter.
SOIL POLLUTION

SOIL POLLUTION IS CAUSED BY THE PRESENCE OF MAN-MADE CHEMICALS OR OTHER ALTERATION IN THE NATURAL SOIL ENVIRONMENT
SAY NO TO PLASTIC BAGS

Our planet is becoming increasingly contaminated by Plastic pollution and by our unnecessary use of plastic carry bags. Every year, around 500 billion (500,000,000,000) plastic bags are used worldwide. So many that over one million bags are being used every minute. India's plastics consumption is one of the highest in the world.
ILL EFFECTS OF PLASTIC BAGS

- Animals and sea creatures are hurt and killed every day by discarded plastic bags. Plastic clogs their intestines and leads to slow starvation. Others become entangled in plastic bags and drown. Hundreds of cows die every year when they choke on plastic bags while trying to eat vegetable waste stuffed in the garbage.

- Given India's poor garbage collection facilities, tons of plastic bags litter the roads, preventing rainwater from seeping into the ground. They clog up gutters and drains causing water and sewage to overflow and become the breeding grounds of germs and bacteria that cause diseases.
CONTINUE...

- Every year our seas become home to more and more bags that find their way there through our sewers and waterways.
- Besides choking drains, plastics are highly toxics. When burned they release cancer-causing gases. The cheap bags contain chemicals such as cadmium- or lead-based chemicals that are harmful to health. These chemicals enter in the food chain and cause many lethal diseases.
- Plastic bags are difficult and costly to recycle and most end up on landfill sites where they take around 300 years to degrade. They break down into tiny toxic particles that contaminate the fertility of soil.
ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

- Several Indian states such as Maharashtra, Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, West Bengal etc. banned their use.
- The Environment Ministry has banned manufacture and use of plastics carry bags less than 8 inches X 12 inches in size 20 micron in width.
- The Environment Ministry has also asked State Governments to register all plastics manufacturing unit, so that these can be regulated.
- The Rajasthan Government, has put a ban to use plastic bags for food stuffs in Rajasthan. However, the implementation of the order has been tardy, evident from the large number of polythene bags strewn in every major town and city.
STEPS TO BE TAKEN

- Firstly we should completely decline the use of poly bags and spread awareness regarding the ill effects of plastic bags.

- Some alternatives should be used in place of plastic bags. The alternative to plastic bags are paper bags, jute bags and cloth bags. Paper, Jute and Cloth are eco-friendly. Jute bags are most suitable substitute then paper and cloth, because it is cheaper then cloth and reusable. Though paper bags are cheaper then jute bags but less durable.

- The main reason of plastic bag pollution is that the poly-bag comes free. Shop-keepers blindly hand out polythene carry-bags, even if you buy just a tube of toothpaste or a pencil, little caring that the bag will be in the dustbin after some time. The shopkeepers should include the cost of poly bags in the bill, along with other billed products. People will then finally take some steps to reduce the dependence on polythene and try and reuse them or carry cloth bags.
CONTINUE...

- Waste food stuff should not be bowled in the plastic bags so that animals remain away from them and do not get hurt by them.
- The drainage system should be kept in check and should be clean by time to time to avoid the blockage caused by the plastic bags.
- Coloured plastic bags should not be used as they more hazardous chemicals and organic substances than the ordinary plastic bags.
Besides the assistance of people a number of laws are there to protect the environment.

1. THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ACT, 1986
2. THE AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1981
3. THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974
4. THE NOISE POLLUTION (REGULATION AND CONTROL) RULES, 2000
5. INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860
THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986 contains extensive measures related to environment.

Section 2(a) of this Act defines environment as "environment" includes water, air and land and the inter-relationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organism and property.

Section 2(b) describes environment pollutant as “any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to environment.”

Section 2(c) describes environment pollution. “Environmental pollution means the presence in the environment of any environmental pollutant.”
POWER OF GOVERNMENT

- Section 3 of Environment Protection Act, 1986 provides extensive powers to Central Government to take measures to improve and protect environment.

- It says that the Central Government, shall have the power to take all such measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing controlling and abating environmental pollution.
PENALTY FOR CONTRAVENTION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

- Section 15 of the Act defines penalties for the breach of the provisions of the Act and the rules and directions made under it.

- It says that “whoever fails to comply with or contravenes any of the provisions of this Act, or the rules made or orders or directions issued there under, shall, in respect of each such failure or contravention, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both, and in case the failure or contravention continues, with additional fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day during which such failure or contravention continues after the conviction for the first such failure or contravention”.

- It further says that “if the failure or contravention referred to in sub-section (1) continues beyond a period of one year after the date of conviction, the offender shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years”.

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OFFENCES BY COMPANIES

- Section 16 of the Act provides provision for the liability of private companies regarding environment pollution.

- It says that “where any offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was directly in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly; provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

- It further says that “notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly”.
OFFENCES BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

- Section 17 of this Act contains provisions for the liability of government departments regarding to environment pollution
- It says that “where an offence under this Act has been committed by any Department of Government, the Head of the Department shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly; provided that nothing contained in this section shall render such Head of the Department liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercise all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence”.
- It further states that “notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a Department of Government and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any officer, other than the Head of the Department, such officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly”
This Act especially deals with the provisions regarding the prevention of Air Pollution.

Section 2(a) defines air pollutant as “a means any solid, liquid or gaseous substance [(including noise)] present in the atmosphere in such concentration as may be or tend to be injurious to human beings or other living creatures or plants or property or environment”.

This Act further contains the provisions for central and state board for the prevention of Air Pollution.

It says that the State Government after the consultation of State Board can declare any area as pollution control areas.
Further the Boards are authorised to make an applications to courts not inferior to Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate for restraining person from causing air pollution.

Further as per Section 25 of this Act the Board has the power to obtain information from any person or industry blowing out pollution and for the verification of information the Board or such officer shall have the right to inspect the premises where such industry, control equipment or industrial plant is being carried on or operated.

The Board also has the power to take samples of emitted air from an industry.
PENALTIES UNDER THE ACT

Section 37 of this Act provides penalties for the contravention for the provisions of the Act. It says that whoever fails to comply with the provisions made under the Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year and six months but which may extend to six years and with fine, and in case the failure continues, with an additional fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day during which such failure continues after the conviction for the first such failure.

It further says that if the failure continues beyond a period of one year after the date of conviction, the offender shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than two years but which may extend to seven years and with fine.
This Act deals with the provisions regarding water pollution.

Section 2 (e) of this Act defines water pollution as such contamination of water or such alteration of the physical, chemical or biological properties of water or such discharge of any sewage or trade effluent or of any other liquid, gaseous or solid substance into water (whether directly or indirectly) as may, or is likely to, create a nuisance or render such water harmful or injurious to public health or safety, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural or other legitimate uses, or to the life and health of animals or plants or of aquatic organisers.

This Act also contains the provisions for central and state board for the prevention of Water Pollution as the Air Pollution Act, but it also has the provisions of joint board.
CONTINUE....

- The Act says that the State Government after the consultation of State Board can declare any area as water pollution, prevention and control areas.
- State Board or any officer empowered by it in that behalf, may make surveys of any area and test and keep records of the flow or volume and other characteristics of any stream or well in such area.
- Any person empowered by a State Board shall have a right at any reasonable time to enter any place for the purpose of performing any of the functions of the Board entrusted to him or for the purpose of examining any plant, record, register, document or any other material object or for conducting a search of any place in which he has reason to believe that an offence under this Act or the rules made there under has been or is being or is about to be committed.
Section 41 of this Act provides penalties for the contravention for the provisions of the Act. It says that whoever fails to comply with the direction given under this Act shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or both to six years and with fine.

If the failure continues beyond a period of one year.

after the date of conviction, the offender shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than two years but which may extend to seven years and with fine.
Besides the provisions under the Environment Act, 1986 Noise Pollution Rules, 2000 also deals with the provisions regarding the prevention of noise pollution.

It says that the State Government shall categorize the areas into industrial, commercial, residential or silence areas/zones for the purpose of implementation of noise standards for different areas.

It further says that all development authorities, local bodies and other concerned authorities while planning developmental activity or carrying out functions relating to town and country planning shall take into consideration all aspects of noise pollution as a parameter of quality of life to avoid noise nuisance.

An area comprising not less than 100 meters around hospitals, educational institutions and courts may be declared as silence area/zone for the purpose of these rules.
It says that a loud speaker or a public address system shall not be used except after obtaining written permission from the authority.

A loud speaker or a public address system shall not be used at night (between 10.00 pm to 6.00 am) except in closed premises for communication within e.g. auditoria, conference rooms, community halls and banquet halls.

The State Government may subject to such terms and conditions as are necessary to reduce noise pollution permit use of loud speakers or public address systems during night hours (between 10.00 p.m. to 12.00 midnight) on or during any cultural or religious festive occasion of a limited duration not exceeding fifteen days in all during a calendar year.
POWER TO PROHIBIT

If the authority is satisfied from the report of an officer in charge of a police station or other information received by him that it is necessary to do so in order to prevent annoyance, disturbance, discomfort or injury or risk of annoyance, to the public or to any person who dwell or occupy property on the vicinity, he may, by a written order issue such directions as he may consider necessary to any person for preventing, prohibiting, controlling or regulating:--

(a) the incidence or continuance in or upon any premises of any vocal or instrumental music or sounds caused by playing, beating, blowing or use in any manner whatsoever of any instrument including loudspeakers, public address systems, appliance or apparatus or contrivance which is capable of producing or re-producing sound, or

(b) the carrying on in or upon, any premises of any trade, avocation or operation or process resulting in or attended with noise.
Before the introduction the Environment Protection Act, 1986 certain provisions were already there in the Indian Penal Code, 1860

Section 277 of IPC defines the penalties for distorting the water resources. It says that “Whoever voluntarily corrupts or fouls the water of any public spring or reservoir, so as to render it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both”.

Further Section 278 of IPC imposes liability upon a person who makes the environment noxious. It says that “Whoever voluntarily vitiates the atmosphere in any place so as to make it noxious to the health of persons in general dwelling or carrying on business in the neighborhood or passing along a public way, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees”.

More over Section 284, 286 and 287 restrict the use of poisonous substance, explosive substance and any machinery in an unusual manner which is dangerous to human life.
प्रयावरण दिवस के मेरे 21 संकल्प

आज हमारा प्रयावरण कैसा है? हम इसको लेकर कितने गंभीर और जिम्मेदार हैं? असल में हम प्रयावरण दिवस इस बात को सोचने और आने सकारात्मक व्यवहार में लाने का संकल्प दिखा है माना जाना चाहिए। आखिर हम भी इसी प्रयावरण का हिस्सा हैं। यह हमारे अस्तित्व और भविष्य से जुड़ा अहम मसला है। तो क्या आज यह हर नागरिक के लिए यह चिंतामनी का दिन नहीं है कि हम किसके लिए जमा कर रहा हूं? जैसे मैं यह संकल्प लूट कितना दे तो आज में प्रयावरण की बैठत्री के लिए एक पौधा लगाऊँगा। इसी तरह के 21 संकल्प हैं, जो आप भी ले सकते आज ते सकते हैं।

1. मैं कार पूल के लिए पहले करूँगा, जरा में आप से कार की सीड़ को 55 से 60 किमी कम करूँगा।
2. मैं ध्यान प्रदूषण से लोगों को बताने की कोशिश करूँगा। इसके लिए मैं छात्र बनाने वाले बच्चों में बिना बजाऊँगा।
3. मैं विज्ञान में काम करने के लिए रोटोर ड्रायर का इस्तेमाल करूँगा।
4. मैं पानी की खपत को कम करने के लिए टाइटर ड्रायर का एक बोतल निकाल लूंगा।
5. मैं लैपटॉप को कम सेवन कराने के लिए उसका पानी देंगे।
6. मैं घर में एकडंत बाबूर का लागू करूँगा।
7. मैं फूड सिस्टम से ज्यादा हरेक हिस्सा सिस्टम पर किजियों की खपत को प्रतिशत ज्यादा होती है।
8. मैं वाहिनी में काछड़ों की साफ्टी करूँगा।
9. मैं फ्लैट प्लास्टिक बैग के जाने पर पेपर बैग का ही इस्तेमाल करूँगा।
10. मैं ऑफिस में कार्य का दुर्लभ नहीं करूँगा।
11. मैं और कार्मिकों को गर्म रखने के लिए सही उंचाई का ही प्रयोग करूँगा।
12. मैं उर्जा लगाऊँगा।
13. मैं कृषि क्षेत्र में प्रयोग नहीं करूँगा।
14. मैं कृषि खाद का प्रयोग नहीं करूँगा।
15. मैं कॉलंगों, हवा, जल और वेंटिलेशन का प्रयोग नहीं करूँगा।
16. मैं डिस्पोज़ैंट उत्पादों को खरीदने से परेशान करूँगा।
17. मैं विज्ञान से ज्यादा पढ़ने की कोशिश करूँगा।
18. मैं नागरिकों को सही उपकरण का इस्तेमाल करूँगा।
19. मैं कार को पार्क के लिए नहीं घोंघा।
20. मैं बॉक्स में कार्य करने के लिए सध्याचार का ही इस्तेमाल करूँगा।
21. मैं कार को ढोक रखने के लिए कुल बाबूर का दूरस्थ का इस्तेमाल करूँगा।

Courtesy Nishith Jain
ENVIRONMENT IS PRECIOUS
TRY TO SAVE IT