RAJASTHAN STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, JAIPUR

Project by Law Student

Under the guidance of

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

With best Compliments
RSHRC
Prepared by:- Internship students of various law university and colleges.

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

- (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.
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
Legal Litracy and Awareness Programme

- 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 booklets have been written by Justice Nagendra Jain (Chairperson RSHRC, Jaipur) on different legal and important issues

1. सन्मान/सालेखना (हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी में) www.herenow4u.de (Eng.)
2. भारतीय संस्कृति में अहिंसा व मानव अधिकार (हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी में)
3. अनुप्रवत व मानवाधिकार
4. खेल, खिलाड़ी व खेल भावना
5. बालकों के अधिकार। (पुनः प्रकाशित)
6. अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार दिवस 10 दिसम्बर। (पुनः प्रकाशित)
7. एच.आई.वी. पहुंच एवं मानवाधिकार। (पुनः प्रकाशित)
8. मानवाधिकार और जैन धर्म। (हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी में)
9. आयोग की कार्यविधि, शक्तियाँ एवं परिवारों की निरस्तात्त्व प्रक्रिया।
10. आयोग द्वारा जारी दिशा-निर्देश एवं अन्य गतिविधियाँ।
11. भारतीय संविधान की अनुच्छेद-21 'प्राण और देहिक स्वतंत्रता का संरक्षण'।
12. महिलाओं के अधिकार- संबंधित अधिनियमों की संक्षिप्त जानकारी। (पुनः प्रकाशित, पुनः प्रकाशित 2008)
13. दलितों के अधिकार। (पुनः प्रकाशित)
14. मानव अधिकार और राज्य की जनोपयोगी योजनाएं।
15. गिरफ्तारी (ARREST) (पुनः 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 महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्यकलाप 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)

For Legal awareness and in Public Interest published by:
Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission, Jaipur

website: rshrc.nic.in  herenow4u.de  http://justicenagendrakjain.com

Courtesy: Rajasthan State Co-operative Press Ltd., Jaipur
Phone: 0141-2751417, 2751352
Reciting the Pledge - Fundamental duties mentioned in Article 51-A, Constitution of India
"We are proud to be an Indian"

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sos building secretariat jaipur. www.rshrc.nic.in / www.hereno4u.de
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:-
STUDENTS OF BIYANI GIRLS' COLLEGE, JAIPUR TAKING OATH OF SECTION 51(A) OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA UNDER THE GUIDELINES OF RSHRC.
Students of some institutions reciting the oath of section 51(A) of Constitution of India under the guidelines of RSHRC.
Students reciting the pledge.
Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission

“BEWARE OF YOUR RIGHTS AND DISCHARGE DUTY WITH DEVOTION”
Chairperson : Justice N.K. Jain
With kind inspiration from Hon’ble Mr. Justice Nagendra Kumar Jain.  
(Former Chief justice of Madras and Karnataka High Court) 
Chairperson - R.S.H.R.C

Aishwarya Sharma, RMLNLU (UP) 
B.A. L.L.B. (Hons.) 2nd year 
E-Mail Id- aish.rk91@gmail.com
FEMALE FOETICIDE IN INDIA
'How sad, many girls missing from our country are found buried in some graveyard....
Broad Issues of Concern for Women in India – A background

- Poverty and deprivation
- Participation in decision making processes
- Access to justice
- Discriminatory personal laws
- Violence by both state and non-state actors
- Declining Sex ratios
- Lack of social security
India is growing dynamically in every field. Today, the boom in economy, innovative technologies and improved infrastructure has become nation’s pride. The country has witnessed advancements in all fields but bias against a girl child is still prevailing in the country. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) up to 50 million girls and women are missing from India's population. In most countries in the world, there are approximately 105 female births for every 100 males. In India, there are less than 93 women for every 100 men in the population. The accepted reason for such a disparity is the practice of female infanticide in India.
MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCIES

Year

Source: - Department of Family Welfare
As per India’s abortion laws only qualified doctors, under stipulated conditions, can perform abortion on a woman in an approved clinic. The Indian abortion laws fall under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, which was enacted by the Indian Parliament in the year 1971. The MTP Act came into effect from April 1, 1972 and was once amended in 1975. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act clearly states the conditions under which a pregnancy can be ended or aborted, the persons who are qualified to conduct the abortion and the place of implementation.
Giving or taking prenatal tests, including ultrasound scanning, solely to determine the sex of the fetus was criminalized by Indian law in 1994. In 2002, the penalties were stiffened: up to three years in jail and a Rs.10,000 fine for the first offense and five years imprisonment and Rs. 50,000 for the second.

According to the Consortium on National Consensus for Medical Abortion in India, every year an average of about 11 million abortions take place annually and around 20,000 women die every year due to abortion related complications. Most abortion-related maternal deaths are attributable to illegal abortions. In the following table Number of abortions reported includes legal reported induced abortions.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of abortions reported</td>
<td>24300</td>
<td>214197</td>
<td>388405</td>
<td>583704</td>
<td>581215</td>
<td>570914</td>
<td>723142</td>
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Population First initiative

unchaahi
Crying For Love

CONGRATULATIONS 232 Families
has been get benefitted
till today since Feb, 03

WANT
DESIRED CHILD

BY SCIENTIFIC PROVED
RESEARCH METHOD
POST YOUR & YOUR WIFE'S
BIODATA WITH ACCURATE
DATE OF BIRTH TO:
Starex Info Service, P.Box-221
FARIDABAD-121002. Or Mail at:
starexinfoservice@yahoo.co.in

* MONEY BACK GUARANTEE
# 9891046555. (Opportunity Knocks Only Once)
The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, was enacted and brought into operation from 1st January, 1996, in order to check female feticide. Rules have also been framed under the Act. The Act prohibits determination and disclosure of the sex of fetus. It also prohibits any advertisements relating to pre-natal determination of sex and prescribes punishment for its contravention. The person who contravenes the provisions of this Act is punishable with imprisonment and fine.
Son preference affects women in many countries, particularly in Asia. Its consequences can be anything from foetal or female infanticide to neglect of the girl child over her brother in terms of such essential needs as nutrition, basic health care and education.

According to reports from India, genetic testing for sex selection has become a booming business, especially in the country's northern regions. Indian gender-detection clinics drew protests from women's groups after the appearance of advertisements suggesting that it was better to spend $38 now to terminate a female foetus than $3,800 later on her dowry.

A study of amniocentesis procedures conducted in a large Bombay hospital found that 95.5 per cent of foetuses identified as female were aborted, compared with a far smaller percentage of male foetuses.

Human Right Commissions all over in India is working to restrain female foeticide and has taken various steps in this regard. Restraining this evil also comes under Article 51A of the Constitution of India, which states fundamental duties for all citizens.
Female Foeticide

is one of the crime

...In public interest...
Dreamz foundation of India

Abortion

Gifts
NATIONAL GIRL CHILD DAY

24 JANUARY
Statics states that:

1. nearly 10 million female fetuses have been aborted in the country over the past two decades.

2. the United Nations has reported that India’s female ratio between 0-6 years age group has fallen to 896 females per 1,000 males, the lowest ever in a decade for the world’s second most populous nation.

3. about three-fourths of the women in the suburban area know about the sex determination test, and female foeticide is favoured both in rural and urban areas.

4. of the 12 million girls born in India, one million do not see their first birthday.

5. seven thousand fewer girls are born in India each day than the global average would suggest.
It is a deeply ingrained patriarchal attitude to which even the medical profession and the women, who in spite of being the victims, unthinkingly subscribe.

The only long-term solution is to change attitudes. Conventionally girls are seen as burdens, as huge dowries have to be paid for their weddings and even if they do earn income, it adds only to the capacities of the family into which they marry.

Certain studies have postulated that a woman, whether educated or uneducated, rich or poor, is not conscious of her own identity, which is as essential for progress as a man’s. She is unable to recognize her role in resolving her problems because of the prevalence of systems like dowry, women’s underemployment, exploitation in the society etc. Thus, banning of these tests is the need of the hour but is not the final solution to the problem. In the long run, social prejudices against women have to be overcome by improving her overall status in society. And to make it a reality, women themselves would have to take a first step out from their shells into the realm where they themselves treat the girl child equally important as a male child. Only then, a girl child would find more and more acceptance in the Indian homes.
Fatal Abortions 1920-1929

- Doctor: 45.65%
- Unknown: 29.71%
- Other Medical: 20.29%
- Lay Abortionist: 0.72%
- Self: 1.45%
Sex determination tests take toll on sex ratio.

Hindustan Times (New Delhi, India) | September 4, 2008 |

Sep. 4--NEW DELHI -- Regulate the sale of ultrasound machines: that's the new war cry of activists against the rampant female foeticide and falling sex ratio in the city. Ranjana Kumari, director of Centre for Social Research, has even appealed to the Health Minister to place checks on the sale of ultrasound machines that are widely used for pre-natal sex determination,
Consequences:

1. Women's health: There are women who have to undergo numerous abortions in hopes of getting a son at the risk of not being able to conceive again. They have even higher chances of being abused and abandoned by their husbands and families once they cannot conceive and haven't even produced a son. Some women don't have the financial means to consult qualified physicians, so they settle for quacks who are available in plenty, and thus endanger their health immensely. There are reports of these quacks prescribing testosterone to women who want a male child resulting in increase in cases of cancer among women and the birth of eunuchs. In addition to that, emotional and mental strain that a woman goes through is not considered important at all. She is left alone to suffer.

2. Women being trafficked: Stories of women being bought from the poor regions of the country for men who can't find themselves brides in the affluent parts affected by adverse sex-ratio are already making news. There are also news of women being bought and abandoned or sent to another man once they have produced a son. Long distance brides are being bought from a completely different culture and are forced to adjust to their new homes with new culture, new language, and far away from their families.
3. Women being abused and sexually exploited: Although it is invariably happening already, incidences of young girls (children) as well as older women being raped and forced into polygamy are to see a leap in numbers if the current trends of mass extinction of the female gender continues at the same pace.
4. Suicide rates in women will increase. Their psychological health will suffer. Their physical health will suffer. In short, the female gender is doomed if we don't do anything about fixing the problem we have at hand.

5. Violence amongst men: With a lack of proper family institution at home, men are bound to resort to aggressive means to expend their energy when they are not busy making money or beating women they bought because they couldn't give them sons in the first go.
Cures:

1. Education, education, and education geared towards women empowerment

2. Financial lures for families who are below a certain income level

3. Awareness of extreme consequences of an evil like Female Genocide through media intervention.
By providing education to women, we can help them for curving such social problems.
By putting ban on such problems, we can help in women empowerment.
Women related Legislations

- Protection
- Relevant provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973;
- Special provisions under IPC,
- The Legal Practitioners (Women) Act, 1923,
Women related Legislations

- Social
- Family Courts Act, 1984
- The Indian Succession Act, 1925
- The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971
- The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929
- The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (& amended in 2005)
- The Indian Divorce Act, 1969
Constitution of India also provides the legal framework for integration and implementation of measures promoting and protecting human rights of women.

- **Directive principles**
  
  Article 42- State to ensure the provision for just and humane condition of work and maternity relief.

- **Fundamental duties**
  
  Article 51v (A) (e)- fundamental duty on every citizen to renounce the practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

- **Gender Budgeting**
  
  In 2004, detailed guidelines on Gender Budgeting and Gender Mainstreaming have been circulated to all Departments and Ministries in the Government of India and to the State Governments for gender specific expenditure.
Sex Determination and Abortions

Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act

It requires the following bodies to undertake publicity efforts and allows for the filing of compliance reports on a regular basis:

- Policy Making Bodies at the Centre and State
- Implementing Authorities at State, District and sub-district levels
- Advisory Bodies at State, District and sub-district levels

Medical Termination of Pregnancies Act 1971

Prescribes guidelines and procedures to the medical fraternity with regard to abortion.
Commissions set up under statutory provisions to provide better protection for rights of women

National Commission for Women under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990

- Powers to review constitutional and legal safeguards for women
- Recommend remedial legislative measures
- Take suo motu notice of matters relating to deprivation of rights, non-implementation of laws enacted, non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at ensuring welfare of women and take up such cases with appropriate authorities.
- Advise the government on all policy matters affecting women

National Human Rights Commission under Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

- inquire suo motu, or on petition by victim, or on behalf of a victim regarding violation of human rights by public servants.
- intervene in any proceedings alleging violation of human rights.
- make recommendations for implementation of international treaties and instruments.
Usage of technology and skill in promoting discriminatory practices, particularly in cases of female foeticide.

Despite legislations on sex selective practices, use of technology in conducting pre-natal sex selection continue to support female foeticide. Lack of enforcement of the legislations coupled with inadequate recognition of equal rights of women serve in continuance of such sex discriminatory practices.
Rights and duties always come together. Generally this is seen that today every person talks of his rights but no one is concern about his duties. So in this regard Hon’ble chairperson of Rajasthan Human Right Commission has made up a photocopy of fundamental duties, which are mentioned under Article 51 A and has sent this copy to different institutions, departments and organizations. According to Hon’ble chairperson by this oath for fundamental duties, together with good disciplines, people will develop human values and morality and people will be concerned about their duties as well, together with their rights.
Directions issued by the Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission

For restraining ‘female foeticide’, in the complaint no. 04/17/257 order has been issued to Medical and Health Department, Rajasthan on date 16 may, 2006, with the expectation that on such matters, proper legal action must be taken against offenders. The commission be informed about all these actions.
Conclusion

Generally the word ‘Human Rights’ confers as the rights which are given by birth but as human right also condemns female feticide, so it confers that these rights are given before birth as well. Girl child are killed in want of son, but now we need to change our mentality to curb this problem. We all are proud citizens of India. India, country where girls are worshipped as goddess, how can we kill our god?

The need of hour is to realize our responsibilities and give a halt to this evil crime. we should use all possible measures to curb the brutal and undesirable practice of mass killing girls. A determined drive can initiate a spark to light the lamp and show the world that we all are part of the great Mother India.

We must understand that these girl child, which are killed in want of a son can support their families same as sons do, these Girls are the pride of the nation and of the whole world, so we should work for their protection and help them empowering. Girls have proved them in each and every Sector, so at least they must be given a chance to take birth and prove their selves.
राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग, नई दिल्ली एवं हरिशचन्द्र भाग्युर लोक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, जयपुर के सहयोग से राजस्थान राज्य मानव अधिकार आयोग द्वारा आयोजित ट्रेनिंग ग्रोग्राम

— दिनांक— 20.11.2009 को Gender Sesitization under Human Rights विषय पर आयोजित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में 12 फेक्टरी मेम्बर्स/ रिसोर्स पर्सन्स— महामात्मा राज्यपाल की अन्तिम मुख्य सचिव श्रीमती मीनाक्षी हूजा, जयपुर रेंज प्रथम के महानिरीक्षक (पुलिस) श्री बी.एल.सोनी, प्रो. लाकुमारी जैन, प्रो. जी.एस.कारपुरा, एमिटी यूनिवर्सिटी के डा. राजमल डूंगावत, जगनाथ यूनिवर्सिटी के डा. हमेशा तिवारी एवं पहल पीपुल्स ट्रस्ट की मैंड्र प्रेरणा सिंह व आयोग के माननीय अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्यों तथा आई0जी (पुलिस) ने 58 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षित किया। कार्यक्रम में आयोग द्वारा विभिन्न विषयों पर तैयार सी0डी0 भी प्रस्तुत की गई।

— दिनांक 3 व 4 दिसंबर 2009 को Child Rights and Child Protection विषय पर आयोजित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में 22 फेक्टरी मेम्बर्स/ रिसोर्स पर्सन्स— जस्टिस बी.एस.वे, जस्टिस एस.एन. भार्गव, जस्टिस बाई.आर. मीना, पूर्व राज्यपाल जस्टिस अंशुमान सिंह, जस्टिस कर्णी सिंह शाहीद, राज्य के महाधिवक्ता श्री जी.एस. बाफना, यूनिसेफ की शिखा बडवा, पूर्व अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव श्रीमती अलका काला, प्रमुख शासन सचिव मालोविका पंवार, भागीधर चौधरी, लॉ कॉलेज के डा. एच.एम.एम. मिताल, मनोविकाल्पक डा. ललित बट्टा, ‘प्रथम राजस्थान’ संस्था के विज्ञ सिंह शेखावत, डा. ओ.पी.वर्मा— रिटर्ज जिला न्यायाधीश, मैकडॉम ज्योतिराय राजवंशी, प्रयास संस्था की मैंड्र जतिदर अरोड़ा, दिशा संस्था की मैंड्र रेणू सिंह, श्री जीवराज सिंह—डिप्टी लेबर कमिशनर, आयोग के माननीय अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्यों तथा आई0जी (पुलिस) ने 85 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षित किया। कार्यक्रम में आयोग द्वारा विभिन्न विषयों पर तैयार सी0डी0 भी प्रस्तुत की गई।
राजस्थान राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग, सभी बालक, बिहारी की नागरिक बनाने से अपेक्षा करता है कि भारतीय संविधान में वर्णित मुख्य कर्त्तव्यों "Article 51 A" का संकल्प लें और रोजाना दोहराये।

कृपया नहीं है, मैं भारतीय हूँ और कर्त्तव्य निष्ठा से ....

- संविधान का, राष्ट्रव्यक्ति का एवं राष्ट्रीय का आदर करें।
- राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदरों का पालन करें।
- देश की, भारत की एकत्र-अखण्डता और प्रभुता की एवं वन, झील, नदी और वन्य जीव की रक्षा करें।
- राष्ट्र की सेवा करें।
- स्त्रियों के समान के विशेष प्रत्याशों का एवं धर्म, भाषा, प्रदेश या वर्ग के आधार पर भेदभाव का न्याय करें।
- प्राणी मात्र के प्रति दया भाव करें।
- हिंसा से दूर रहें।
- सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति की संरक्षा करें।
- वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण का, मानववाद का, सुधार की भावना का विकास करें।
- भारत के सभी लोगों में समानता और समान भावृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करें।
- व्यक्तिगत और सामाजिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कृष्ट की ओर बढ़ने का प्रयास करें।

“अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक रहो-कर्त्तव्यों के प्रति समर्पित रहो।” -अध्यक्ष : जस्टिस एन.के. जॉन
(एवं बुद्धि वापसकर्ति - ब्रह्म व ब्रह्मकालिन जीवन)

राजस्थान राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा जनहित 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 benefitted, 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.

‘कर्तव्यों का बोध भी कराते हैं मानवाधिकार’

राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष जेटिस्ट्र है जैन ने कहा, यह संस्कार है कि आयोग एक स्वयंसेवक संस्था है। अधिकारी वर्ण की धारणा है कि यह आयोग इन पर ध्यान दें, जबकि ग्रामीण में आयोग सुशासन में नली रहने को।

उन्होंने बताया कि आयोग को 6 जुलाई 2005 से लेकर अगस्त 2008 तक कर्मचारी 15 वर्ष तक परिवार गिराया जिसें में जीवन रहने को। उन्होंने बताया कि राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग में कोई भी व्यक्ति गांववालों पर समस्त सूचना देने का कार्य करने की भूमिका भेज रखता है।
बाल अधिकारों के तैयार होंगे पैरोकार

जयपुर, 29 नवम्बर (कारवां)। राज्य में बाल अधिकारों के प्रति व्यवहार एवं उनके संरक्षण के लिए प्रशिक्षक तैयार किए जा रहे। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग व राज्य मानवाधिकार की ओर से इसके लिए यहाँ हरिशंदर माथुर जयपुर लोक प्रशासन संस्थान में बुधवार सुबह दस बजे तीन दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू होगा।

कार्यक्रम में बाल अधिकार व उनके संरक्षण से सुबह 14 फरवरी का तक तीन सत्र रखे गए हैं। कार्यक्रम का आयोजन जयपुर लोक प्रशासन संस्थान में किया जाएगा।

बच्चों के अधिकार पर कार्यशाला कल से

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग और हरिशंदर माथुर लोक प्रशासन संस्थान के संयुक्त तत्कालीन में से दो 4 दिसंबर तक बच्चों के अधिकार एवं उनके संरक्षण विषय पर प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला का आयोजन होगा। एचसीएम रीपा (ओटीएस) में आयोजित कार्यशाला में बच्चों के अधिकारी, संरक्षण एवं सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ उनके शारीरिक एवं मानसिक शोषण, बालश्रम, लिंगबद्ध जैसे मुद्दों पर चर्चा की जाएगी। कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति एन.के. जैन कराएंगे। कार्यक्रम के अतिथि न्यायमूर्ति वी.एस. दे और संस्थान निदेशक डॉ. संजीव शर्मा होंगे।

नए संकाय

लैंगिक संवेदनशीलता के लिए तैयार होंगे प्रशिक्षक

प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आज

कार्यक्रम लगातार जयपुर, 19 नवम्बर। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग के सहयोग से लैंगिक संवेदनशीलता के प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रशिक्षक तैयार करेगा, इसके लिए शुक्रवार सुबह दस बजे तक हरिशंदर माथुर लोक प्रशासन संस्थान के विश्राम परिसर में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम रखा गया है।

कार्यक्रम का आयोजन राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग अध्यक्ष एन.के. जैन करें, समापन समारोह में मुख्य चर्चा अधिकार लैंगिक संवेदनशीलता की होगी। कार्यक्रम में विभिन्न तत्कालीन और स्वयंसेवक संस्थाओं के करीब 40 प्रतिनिधियाँ भाग लेंगी। कार्यक्रम में आयोजित इन समारोह की आयोजना, महिला अधिकार समन्वयी संवेदनशील विभाग तथा प्रवाहण, महिलाओं से संबद्ध महत्वपूर्ण मामलों में, महिला संकेतकारियों के स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं की भूमिका पर चर्चा होगी। प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों होंगे।
Human rights seminar: Be gender sensitive, police told

Jaipur: Be human was the message that was sent out at the day-long seminar organised by the Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission on Friday. Discussing ‘Training of Trainers Programme’ on gender sensitisation under human rights, panelists and participants emphasised on the need of sensitisation in matters concerning human rights.

They discussed the general and present state of women in the state and how cases and issues related to them are being dealt with. To set the ball rolling, Justice N K Jain, chairman of State Human Rights Commission, raised the issue of the present state of women and the problems they face every day.

“The big hurdles she faces are ego, illiteracy and poverty. In a male-dominated society, to match or balance the male ego is a daunting task. Couple it with illiteracy and poverty and the situation becomes grave,” he said.

Issues like international covenants, constitutional and legal provisions relating to women rights; case studies of importance; role of NGOs in women empowerment were also discussed.

Senior IPS B L Soni spoke about gender sensitisation in police and discussed their objectives at length. He said over the years the types of cases involving women have changed a lot and that the cops also have to act accordingly.

“Earlier there were property or dowry cases, now you have incidents of sexual harassment, pornographic crimes etc. With changing scenario the attitude of those dealing with the cases must undergo a paradigm shift. We make an effort to ensure that the victim is not looked down at but dealt with sympathy and care. Also, we attempt to have early disposal of cases to make the process of getting them quick justice,” said Soni.

He cited the example of Mahila Salah Suraksha Kendra in Gandhi Nagar here that has been established by cops along with an NGO. It deals with speedy disposal of cases involving women.
तीन दिवसीय बाल अधिकार कार्यशाला का आयोजन

जयपुर। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग एवं राजस्थान राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग के तत्त्वावधान में बूमैन एप्स चाइल्ड रिसोर्स सेंटर द्वारा राजधानी के ओटीएस में बाल अधिकारों पर तीन दिवसीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। यह कार्यशाला 3-5 दिसंबर तक चलेगी। जिसमें राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग सहित कई बड़े सरकारी, गैर सरकारी संगठनों ने हिस्सा लिया और बाल अधिकारों के प्रति लोगों को जागरूक बनाने के संदर्भ में अपने-अपने विचार रखें।

तीन दिवसीय कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता राजस्थान राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष पूर्व जस्टिस एन.के. जैन ने की। इस प्रयोगशाला में करीब 20 गैर सरकारी संगठनों के साथ पूर्व न्यायमूर्ति दी.एस. देवी और जगत सिंह ने शिक्षक की व अपने विचार व्यक्त किये।
रौनक टाइम्स, दैनिक

मानवाधिकारों के संरक्षण में राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग ने निभाई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका

जयपुर। राजस्थान राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग ने राज्य में मानवाधिकारों के संरक्षण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है और इसके लिए सतत प्रयासरत है। आयोग ने राज्य की आयुक्तता के साथ-साथ लोकसेवकों को समर्पित भाव से कर्मचारी के निर्वासन के लिए प्रेरित किया है और इसमें काफी हद तक सफलता भी मिली है।

राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष श्री एन.के. जैन ने बताया कि यह आयोग कोई समानार्थ को या सरकार नहीं है, बल्कि लोकसेवकों से केवल अपना कार्य, नियंत्रण एवं संबंधी शिक्षा के साथ करने की अपेक्षा करता है। उन्होंने बताया कि आयोग शिक्षकों की सुनाइदार प्रक्रिया में सहभाग विवरण में सुचारू विचारधारा की जानकारी लेकर शिक्षकों का निर्देशन करता है और समय-समय पर अधिकारियों से निचार विचारों भी किया जाता है।

जैन ने बताया कि यदि देश का प्रमुख नागरिक अनुच्छेद-51 ए में निहित भावों को समझे और उन्हें जीवन में पूरी ईमानदारी और संकल्प के साथ उतारे तो मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा स्वतः ही हो जाएगी। उन्होंने बताया कि आयोग की ओर से छेड़खानी के बहुत से मुहिम का अनुसरण किया जा रहा है।

भारत में समाज एवं राजनीतिक संदर्भ में मानवाधिकारों के स्वतंत्र होने में आयोग का अहम भूमिका है। इसी दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कर रहा है।

श्री जैन ने बताया कि महत्वाकांक्षी के अधिकार, बालकों के अधिकार, निरस्त्र समुदाय, एचआईवी एवं चिकित्सिक फॉर्मेलिटी, मानवाधिकार, संबंधी करब्रॉस पुरस्कारों के मुताबिक भी प्रतिक्रिया की गई है, जिससे आयोग की ओर से एक सैन्यसेवा न्यूजलेटर भी प्रकाशित किया जाता है।
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)

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

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

The same could be exhibited in School/Colleges/University and other places under legal literacy and awareness programme to the general public to know about human rights and duties, as per direction of the chairperson of the commission. However project on Cancer, Elderlay Person’s and Female Forticide and others are placed.

Anand Singh Rajpurohit, Pradeep Goyal, Jaipur
“The destiny of human rights is in the hands of all our citizens in all our communities.”

Eleanor Roosevelt
For Kind attention and Patient watching thanks on behalf of the commission
Secretary RSHRC Jaipur