

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

RAJASTHAN STATE HUMAN RIGHTS

COMMISSION

SECRETARIAT



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.

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.

ISSUES IN HUMAN RIGHTS

- RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE
- CORRUPTION AS VIOLATOR OF HUMAN RIGHTS
- RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE AS CENTER STAGE TO DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION

- 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.



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: justicenasingendrakjain.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

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Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Ashok Gehlot

Legal Literacy 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 booklet have been written by Justice Nagendra Jain (Chairperson RSHRC, Jaipur) on different legal and important issues



- BOOKS**
- माननीय न्यायमूर्ति श्री एन.के. जैन, अध्यक्ष, राजस्थान राज्य मानव अधिकार आयोग, (पूर्व न्यायाधिपति मद्रा एवं कर्नाटक उच्च न्यायालय) ने विविध विषयों पर लेख/लघु पुस्तिकाएँ आदि लिखी हैं। जिनका प्रकाशन भी किया गया है। इन लेखों/लघु पुस्तिकाओं में से कुछ निम्न है:—
1. सन्थारा/सल्लेखना (हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी में) www.herenow4u.de (Eng.)
 2. भारतीय संस्कृति में अहिंसा व मानव अधिकार (हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी में)
 3. अणुव्रत व मानवाधिकार
 4. खेल, खिलाड़ी व खेल भावना
 5. बालकों के अधिकार। (पुनः प्रकाशित)
 6. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार दिवस 10 दिसम्बर। (पुनः प्रकाशित)
 7. एच.आई.वी. एड्स एवं मानवाधिकार। (पुनः प्रकाशित)
 8. मानवाधिकार और जैन धर्म। (हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी में)
 9. आयोग की कार्यविधि, शक्तियाँ एवं परिवारों की निरस्तारण प्रक्रिया।
 10. आयोग द्वारा जारी दिशा-निर्देश एवं अन्य गतिविधियाँ।
 11. भारतीय संविधान की अनुच्छेद-21 'प्राण और दैहिक 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 महत्वपूर्ण कार्यकलाप दिशा-निर्देश एवं अन्य गतिविधियाँ 2007
 19. आयोग के महत्वपूर्ण कार्यकलाप दिशा-निर्देश एवं अन्य गतिविधियाँ (पुनः प्रकाशित-2008)
 20. Judicial Values & Ethics for Judicial Officers. www.rshrc.nic.in
 21. Advantage to Litigant Public by Brihat Lok Adalat.
 22. Alternative Dispute Resolution, Conciliation & Mediation (ADR).
 23. Institutional Arbitration Intellectual & Information Technology (IPR & IT).
 24. Cyber Law.
 25. Copy-right Law.
 26. e-governance and Court Automation.
 27. Article-14 Right to Equality.
 28. Gender Justice in Employment & in Profession, Empowerment of Women.
 29. Law of Precedent, Reference to Art. 141.
 30. Directive Principal of State Policies.
 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.herenow4u.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.



राजस्थान राज्य मानव अधिकार आयोग अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार दिवस (10 दिसम्बर)

“अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक रहो-कर्तव्यों के प्रति समर्पित रहो।”
-अध्यक्ष : जस्टिस एन. के. जैन
(पूर्व मुख्य न्यायाधीश - नगराज व कर्नाटक हाईकोर्ट)

Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission

“BEWARE OF YOUR RIGHTS AND DISCHARGE DUTY WITH DEVOTION”

Chairperson : Justice N.K. Jain



RAJASTHAN STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION JAIPUR



PROJECT ON CONDITION OF PEOPLE LIVING IN SLUM AREAS



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



Raunak Dixit, RGNUL, Patiala

B.A. L.L.B. (Hons.) 2nd year

E-Mail Id- rdixit20@gmail.com

WHAT IS SLUM?

- A **slum**, as defined by the United Nations agency UN-HABITAT, is a run-down area of a city characterized by substandard housing and squalor and lacking in tenure security.



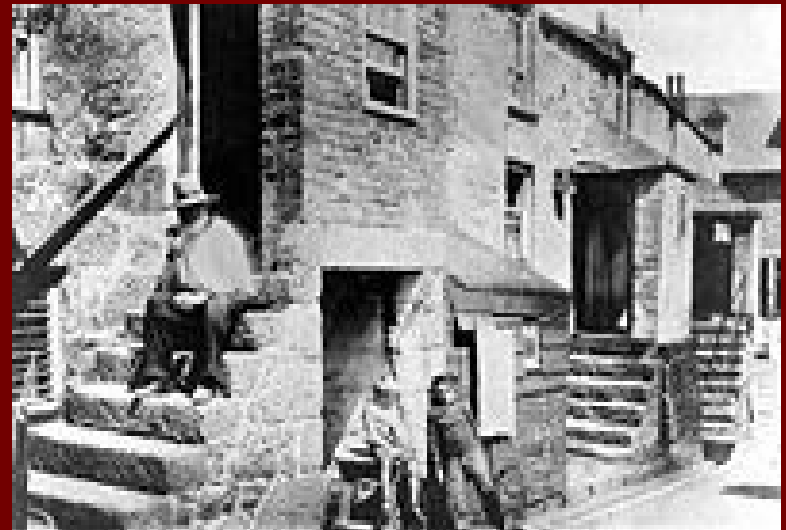
- According to the surveys conducted, the proportion of urban dwellers living in slums decreased from 47 percent to 37 percent in the developing world between 1990 and 2005. However, due to rising population, the number of slum dwellers is rising. One billion people worldwide live in slums and the figure will likely grow to 2 billion by 2030

IT'S EFFECT ON SOCIETY

- Due to improper conditions e.g. improper sanitation, dumping grounds this causes a lot of pollution.
- Due to improper medical facilities and lack of awareness there is always a threat of spread of communicable diseases.
- Slum causes damage to our surroundings and harms the beauty of nature.



- Increasing slum areas has a direct impact on a country's economy because it gives negative impression to the neighbour countries.
- Slum is a ground for all illegal activities like market for drugs ,weapons etc.



RIGHTS VOILATED OF PEOPLE LIVING IN SLUM AREAS

- In slum people are not getting what they deserve, what they have been provided by their govt. they are deprived of each and every right which is their for common people in a country.
- They are exploited by the builders and sometimes by the govt. itself on the ground of providing residential facilities.
- Childrens living in slum areas are deprived of education which is the right of every children.



- They are deprived of basic living facilities such as proper sanitation , schools, electricity, medication facilities etc.
- They are deprived of their right of constitutional remedies which is their in our fundamental rights.
- These are just few examples which is visible to all but if you will go to these people you will find things which you can't even imagine they are living their life in hell.



CONDITION OF PEOPLE LIVING IN SLUM AREAS

- They are commonly seen as "breeding grounds" for social problems such as crime, drug addiction, alcoholism.
- The lack of services such as routine garbage collection allows rubbish to accumulate in huge quantities.
- In many slums, especially in poor countries, many live in very narrow alleys that do not allow vehicles (like ambulances and fire trucks) to pass..

- they exhibit high rates of disease due to unsanitary conditions, malnutrition, and lack of basic health care.



- informal settlements often face the brunt of natural and man-made disasters, such as landslides, as well as earthquakes and tropical storms. Fires are often a serious problems

DUTIES OF GOVERNMENT

- Govt. should fulfil the basic necessities of people living in slum areas by like medical facilities, education, proper sanitation etc.
- govt. should start projects related to providing better housing conditions to the people living in slums instead of jhopadis they should be facilitated with proper houses.



DUTIES OF GENERAL PUBLIC

- People should associate with NGO's and other organizations working for welfare of needies.
- Other things just put yourself on their place and think what you expect from general public.



LACK OF FACILITIES

- Slums are usually characterized by urban decay, high rates of poverty, and unemployment.
- Due to lack of resources & poverty slum faces social problems such as crime, drug addiction, alcoholism, high rates of mental illness, and suicide.
- they exhibit high rates of disease due to unsanitary conditions, malnutrition, and lack of basic health care.

- The lack of services such as routine garbage collection allows rubbish to accumulate in huge quantities.
- The lack of infrastructure is caused by the informal nature of settlement and no planning for the poor by government officials.
- Due to lack of employment opportunities many slum dwellers employ themselves in the informal economy. This can include street vending, drug dealing, domestic work, and prostitution.

ROLE OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

- Private organizations are playing vital role in the development of people living in slum areas they are providing them better sanitation facilities, education, medical facilities etc. private organizations are powerful enough to change the face of society but for this it is also necessary for people like us to support them and help them for the betterment of the society instead of blaming govt. we should get involve with these organizations and should work for the development of our country.

WAYS TO IMPROVE/ REMEDIES

- The one and the most important mantra for the development of society is to unite, we have to work together in order to improve the conditions of people living in slum areas in order to alarm the govt. we have to do something which effective by which govt. should listen us if we decide to work for the welfare of these people govt. will automatically work because the people in system is from us only. We need to give a world wide call because those who are suffering are none other then our brothers and sisters and they need our help.

- I am giving call for humanity in a hope that we will work for the development of better and safe world, they need us and we need them too. Work for them and make them smile.



PICTURE GALLERY



*To slight a single human being,
Is to slight those divine powers and thus not
to harm that being but with them the whole
world.*

- Mahatma Gandhi.



Reciting the Pledge — fundamental duties mentioned in Article 51-A, Constitution of India

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www.autherstream.com



NICE



www.nhrc.nic.in

www.unicef.co.in

www.rshrc.nic.in

- 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 material 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, Elderly Person's and Female Feticide 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

Thank You

