Projects by Law Students

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) inquire, suo 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 hereon4u.de. Some books are also available on his own website: justicenagendrakjain.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.

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

From 06-07-2005

Justice N K Jain,
Chairperson

Members

Justice Jagat Singh

Shri D.S.Meena

Shri Pukhraj Seervi

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

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

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

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

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

1. सम्पादक / सम्पादक (हिंदी व अंग्रेजी में) www.herenow4u.de (Eng.)
2. भारतीय संस्कृति में अहिंसा व मानव अधिकार (हिंदी व अंग्रेजी में)
3. अनुमोदन व मानवाधिकार
4. खेल, खिलाड़ी व खेल भावना
5. बालकों के अधिकार। (पुं: प्रकाशित)
6. अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार दिवस 10 दिसम्बर। (पुं: प्रकाशित)
7. एच.आई.वी. एड्स एवं मानवाधिकार। (पुं: प्रकाशित)
8. मानवाधिकार और जैन धर्म। (हिंदी व अंग्रेजी में)
9. आयोग की कार्यविधि, शक्तियों एवं परिवाड़ों की निर्दिष्ट 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। (पुं: प्रकाशित, पुन: प्रकाशित 2008)
13. विलितों के अधिकार। (पुं: प्रकाशित)
14. मानव अधिकार और राज्य की जनोपयोगी योजनाएं।
15. गिरफ्तारी (ARREST) (पुं: प्रकाशित)
16. निर्देश निदेश। स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना।
17. बैल, कारावास से संबंधित प्रावधान एवं गतिविधियाँ।
18. आयोग के महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्यकलाप दिशा-निर्देश एवं अन्य गतिविधियाँ 2007
19. आयोग के महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्यकलाप दिशा-निदेश 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. Principal 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.
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…
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. जांगिड।
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.
बंदियों ने लिया मानव अधिकार रक्षा का व्रत

भरतपुर: भारतीय चरित्र निर्माण संस्थान नई दिल्ली द्वारा निकाली जा रही गीता संदेश यात्रा सोमवार को भरतपुर स्थित सेवर 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 रामकृष्ण गोस्वामी, सचिव श्रीचंद्र साहू, भरतपुर के अधिवक्ता सरदार महेंद्र सिंह मंगो, उमेश शर्मा, जेल श्रीयस्म शर्मा द्वारा कैदियों को चरित्र निर्माण सहित गीता के उपदेशों के बारे में विस्तार से जानकारी दी गयी।

इस अवसर पर कैद भवन सिंह, कांता प्रसाद शर्मा, तेजवीर गुर्जर, मुख्यार्थ सिंह, मानवीर, सीताराम सहित अन्य बंदियों द्वारा संस्थान के संस्थापक रामकृष्ण गोस्वामी से परमात्मा, आत्मा, जन्म, मूल्य, कर्म के संबंध में प्रश्न पूछे गये। इस दौरान जेल परिसर में गिरज यहां-जहां की जय व श्री कृष्ण गोविन्द हरे मुरारी बोल गूंजते रहे।
जेल में बंदियों ने लिया रक्षा का संकल्प

भरतपुर, 25 अगस्त। श्रीकृष्ण जन्माष्टमी पर 12 दिवसीय गीता संदेश यात्रा के अन्तर्गत संरक्षण केंद्र कारागार भरतपुर में, बंदियों ने मानव अधिकार रक्षा हेतु अपराध मुक्त समाज निर्माण का संकल्प लिया। भारतीय चरित्र निर्माण संस्थान दिल्ली के तत्त्वावधान में दिशा मंदिर दिल्ली से प्रारंभ हुई यात्रा। आज तीसरे दिन भरतपुर कारागार में पहुंची तो बंदियों ने बोल गिरावट महाराज की जय से जेल की दीवारों को गुजा दिया। संस्थान के संस्थापक रामकृष्ण गोस्वामी ने भगवान श्रीकृष्ण के विषाद रूप दर्शन के तत्त्वावधान से बंदियों से अपील की अपराधों की रोकथाम और मानव अधिकारों की रक्षा के महायज्ञ में आहुति देकर ही आप बंधन से मुक्त होने का सीमांत यथास्थाप्त कर सकते हैं। भारतीय साहू राष्ट्रीय सचिव भारतीय चरित्र निर्माण संस्थान ने कल मधुरा की कारागार में बंदियों द्वारा पूछे गए प्रश्नों को संदर्भित करते हुए कहा कि गीता ज्ञान ही मानव जीवन की सफलता का विज्ञान है इसके बिना परीक्षा और समाज की सुरक्षा संभव ही नहीं है। समाज सेवी एवं अधिवक्ता सरदार महेन्द्र सिंह मगो ने अपने विचार रखते हुए कहा कि ज्ञान ही भगवान है अज्ञान ही शैवता है। इसलिए शैवता से मुक्त हेतु गीता ज्ञान की परम आवश्यकता है। सरदार तारा सिंह ने विश्वस्ता श्रीकृष्ण की तस्वीर पर अपने अर्थ रूप करके कहा कि भरतपुर कारागार बनदी उठाए और राष्ट्र कल्याण का अनुभव अभियान है। देवेन्द्र मिश्र ने बंदियों की गीता की पूर्वी भूमि की ओर जेल से बाहर कार्यक्रम करने की अपील भारतीय चरित्र निर्माण संस्थान से की। अधिवक्ता उमेश शर्मा ने भारतीय चरित्र निर्माण संस्था की पूर्ण स्थापना पर प्रकाश दालते हुए कहा कि सन् 2003 से ही संस्थान भरतपुर जेल में अपराध मुक्त समाज निर्माण अभियान में जुटा है। कारागार में जेल का स्वागत शर्मा ने कृष्णा जन्माष्टमी पर गीता के कर्म किया जिसमें संदेश से मानव कल्याण निर्देशन साधन बताते हुए कहा कि जेल सुधार और मानव अधिकार रक्षा का यह अहिंसित अभियान है भरतपुर कारागार प्रशासन का संस्थान को पूर्ण सहयोग सदृश भूमि रहेगा। वन्दी भगवान सिंह गिरीश, कांग्रेस प्रताद शर्मा, तेजवीर गुजरे, प्रदेश पुलिस कांग्रेस, सौदाहर एवं अन्य बंदियों ने परमाला के साथ पुलिस के साथ जिनका संबंध रामकृष्ण गोस्वामी जी द्वारा श्रीमदभगवती गीता में संदर्भित करते हुए किया गया। राजस्थान मानवाधिकार आयोग के माननीय अध्यक्ष एनके जैन ने सुझाव दिया कि भारतीय संविधान में अनुसार 51 ए में वर्तमान देश के नागरिक के मूल कर्तव्य का संकल्प करें या उस के अनुसार संविधान के बिन्दुओं संकल्प पत्र प्रदान दिया और बंदियों ने संकल्प लिया।
अधिकारों के साथ कर्त्तव्य भी निभाएं

मानवाधिकार संख्या तथा रचना है जब हर व्यक्ति अपने अधिकारों के साथ-साथ कर्त्तव्य निर्वहन के लिए भी जागरूक हो। हर वर्ष दस दिसंबर को ‘विश्व मानवाधिकार दिवस’ तो पूरे विश्व में मनाए जाते हैं, लेकिन इसकी जागरूकता के लिए हर युग में तेज रेखा छाया-भाद्री की आय जनन की भी इस्तेमाल की जाती है। जिससे आगे चलकर यह अन्य लोगों की भी मानवाधिकारों के प्रति सक्षम रहे रहें। इसी प्रकार के अंतर्गत दे ने के लिए ‘द गॉट्सकान ओफ स्लूमर राइट्स एक्ट, 1993’ (एक्ट नं. 10 अंग्रेजी 1994) की माया 21 (1) में प्रति शर्तों के अनुसार में, राजस्थान राज्य में 18 जनवरी 1998 में आयोजन का गठन हुआ।

जागरूकता सिर्फ मानवाधिकार क्षेत्र है, यह समझने से ही नहीं आएगी, उसके लिए हरे मानव के गर्वमानियों जीवन की सुनिश्चितता को समझना होगा। समय लोग अपने अधिकार व मानवाधिकारों के हतन को रोकने में सक्षम हैं, परंतु हर वर्ष ध्वनियों, दलित, उद्धृत, कमजोर, वर्गों एवं महिलाओं के संघर्ष की बात भी ध्यान में रखनी होगी और हमें अग्रसंवाद अर्थात् आज्ञातक के साथ-साथ संवेदनशील भी बनाना होगा, ताकि यदि कहाँ भी भिड़ी क्रियाओं के साथ कई दुर्घटनायें हैं, तो हम बड़ी संख्या उसकी मदद करें न कि सीधी आगे चलें। जहाँ तक मानवाधिकार अर्थात् भाव, रिश्तों के अन्तर्गत अदालतों के अन्दर धर्म और माती-पिता भी आयुक्त रूप से लेनेकर है। साथ ही यह सभी मानवाधिकार के लिए कार्यरत निजी स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के साथ मिलकर मानवाधिकार दर्शन के कर्तव्य और अधिकारों के साथ साथ सामाजिक सुधारों एवं अभियांत्रिकियों के सकारात्मक सौंदर्य दिन का प्रवास भी कर रहा है। मानवाधिकार अर्थात् ध्वनि, किंतु यो ध्वनि मतियों के खाते में सिंचित नहीं हुआ है, यह जिस तरह के अधिकारों का हतन हो सकता है उसके मामले में राटिःक्षति मंत्र व सुनिश्चित दिन्युक्ति दिया जाता है। जिन आदेशों की पालना नहीं दे उनके बाद में सरकार की निवारणमया में कारण बनता होता है।

- न्यायमूर्ति एक. के. जैन
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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. no.</th>
<th>Title of projects</th>
<th>Slide No</th>
<th>Student’s Name</th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>About Commission and activities</td>
<td>01-28</td>
<td>Consolidated Index</td>
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<td>29-30</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Women Rights</td>
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<td>Ritushree</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Cancer</td>
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<td>Child Labour</td>
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<td>HIV AIDS</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Dalit</td>
<td>180-216</td>
<td>Chandraveer</td>
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## Various Projects done by internship Students during April 09 to June 09:

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<th>Sr. no.</th>
<th>Title of project</th>
<th>Slide No.</th>
<th>Student’s Name</th>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Arrest</td>
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<td>361-397 / 398</td>
<td>Trishal Jeet Singh Anand, Pradeep</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thanks to one and all</td>
<td>399-400</td>
<td>Secretary RSHRC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Project on Women’s Right

RAJASTHAN STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION
JAIPUR

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

Ritushree Khandelwal
B.A. L.L.B. (Hons.) 1st year
Jaipur National University, Jaipur
Mob- 9413340548
E-Mail Id- ritushree2007@gmail.com
Women's Rights - "Trapped by Inequality"
Throughout history women had fewer legal rights and opportunities. In the 20th century women's in most nations won the right to vote and increased their educational and job opportunities. They fought than men. Wifehood and motherhood were regarded as women’s most significant professions. for and accomplished a revaluation of traditional views of their role in society.
The traditional roles:

- House wife
- Mother
- Limited / No education
- No political influence
Women enjoyed a respectable position in the early Vedic society. They had freedom to choose husbands. The wife was the mistress of the house. They participated in public meetings. They were treated equally.

There was a decline in the status and dignity of women during the Later Vedic period. Women were subordinated. Submissiveness was considered as an ideal virtue of a wife. Women were not allowed to participate in public affairs. They could not own property. Child marriage was not prevented. Women degradation started from the later Vedic period.
Women in India have always been topics of concern. The family and society at large consider women as second class citizens. Though we respect and preach them in the name of Durga, Saraswati, Parvati and Kali, we also abuse her in the form of Child-marriage, Female infanticide, Sati and many more. In India, the families are always ‘Patriarchal’ i.e. male dominated. Women were never given any Rights of liberty and equality. They were always treated as Inferior as an item or showpiece in the house. The condition of women was so bad that if she gave birth to a girl child she was treated in a humiliated manner. The boy child was seen as ‘kul-ka-deepak’ (taking the family name ahead in generations). Women were not only refrained from being educated but also not allowed to step out of the house. They were asked to eat after their husbands have eaten.
The condition of Women in society was deteriorated more during the medieval period. At this point of time child-marriage, sati, female infanticide was practiced largely. The Muslim seclusion in India introduced the ‘pardha Pratha’ system by and large on Muslim women. The Rajput women of Rajasthan who are known to place a high premium on honour practiced ‘jauhar’. Jauhar refers to the practice of the voluntary immolation of all the wives and daughters of defeated warriors, in order to avoid capture and consequent molestation by the enemy. Polygamy i.e. husband marrying more than once was practiced by most Hindu Kshatriyas. At this time, girls were married at an early age say 5-6 years. Purdah was practiced among muslim women i.e. to cover their heads fully with a ‘veil’.
In the modern times, Indian women are given liberties and rights such as freedom of expression and equality, as well as right to get education. But still today, we are fighting for crisis such as dowry, female infanticide, domestic violence, etc. Women today are educated but illiterate in terms of knowing their rights properly.

Dowry has been one of the main reasons for female infanticides in India. The level of Domestic violence is also high in India. Husbands beat their wives in a drunken state to get rid of their frustration. Domestic violence is also prevalent because of `dowry`.

In many rural families, girls and women face nutritional discrimination within the family, and are anemic and malnourished.
Women in the 21st Century are thought to have:

- Freedom of Speech
- Freedom from Fear
- Freedom to Vote
- Freedom from Torture
- Freedom of Choice
- Freedom from Enslavement
- Freedom of Religion
Unfortunately...

Many women are still unknown of their BASIC rights

Yes, in the 21st Century
It is important to note:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- All humans are born free and equal in dignity and rights
- Men and women are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
- Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
- Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and protection against unemployment.
- Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
- Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
- Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free; at least in the elementary and fundamental stages Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
- Everyone has the right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
- Abuse violence and discrimination against women are widely tolerated

- The issues with women’s rights are still being ignored and remain as a ‘social epidemic’.

- Many governments turn a blind eye towards the increasing problems with the discrimination and violence against women

- Abused victims of rape, unfair treatments in the workplace, domestic violence etc., have got no one to turn to
Women specific Legislations

- Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- The Maternity Benefit Act 1961
- The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
Women related Legislations

Various laws covering various spheres.

**Economic**
- Factories Act 1948,
- Minimum Wages Act 1948,
- Equal Remuneration Act 1976,
- The Employees’ State Insurance Act, 1948,
- The Plantation Labour Act, 1951,
- The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976
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
Holistic approach to Empowerment

- Health & Nut.
- Water & San.
- Political Participation
- Asset base
- Marketing
- Credit
- Technology
- Skills
- Education
Objective – Advancement, development and empowerment, elimination of discrimination

Themes and issues – Judicial legal system, economic empowerment, social empowerment (health, education, science and technology, drinking water and sanitation, protection from violence)
The need of the hour is to implement the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Also the mindset of the people needs to change.

With the changing world the thoughts have to be changed. There can be no development with the old and rigid thoughts. People should behave in the same manner as they expect from others.

People should take pledge to abide by the duties. Only when each and every citizen discharges his/her duties properly, others' rights will be protected.
Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission

"BEWARE OF YOUR RIGHTS AND DISCHARGE DUTY WITH DEVOTION"

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

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

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

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

Anand Singh Rajpurohit,
Pradeep Goyal, Jaipur
“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