

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: justicenasingdrakjain.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

10



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 justicenagendrarakjain.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"

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India :

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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 - नदराय 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

FEMALE FOETICIDE



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

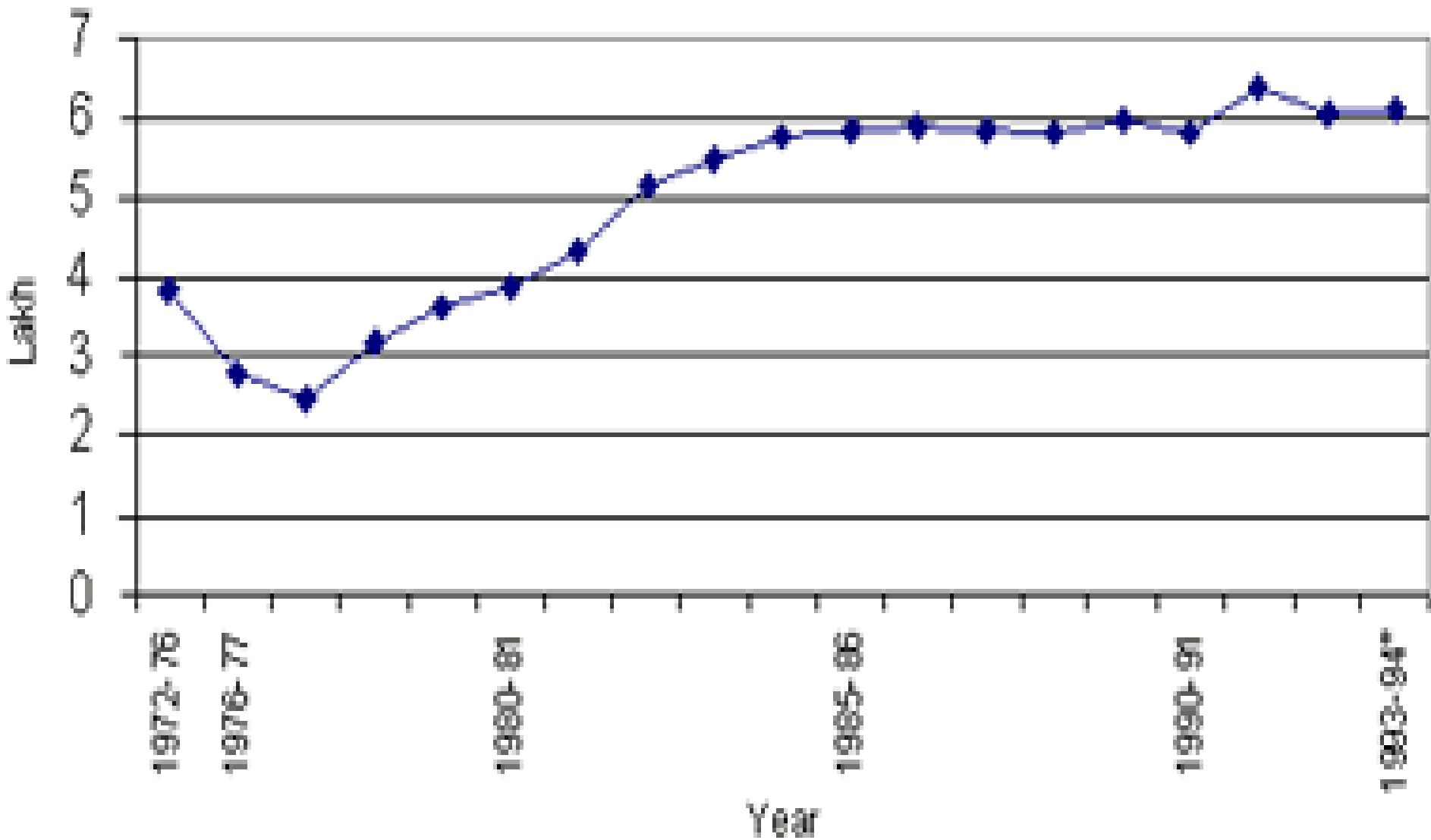
- **Poverty and deprivation**
- **Participation in decision making processes**
- **Access to justice**
- **Discriminatory personal laws**
- **Violence by both state and non-state actors**
- **Declining Sex ratios**
- **Lack of social security**



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.

Figure-13

MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCIES



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.

गर्भसमापन कराने के लिए किसकी अनुमति?



चिकित्सीय गर्भसमापन कानून के अर्जित गर्भसमापन कराने के लिए केवल महिला की अनुमति आवश्यक है

- गर्भसमापन कराने के लिए महिला स्वयं से यदि, परिवार, माता या अन्य की सलाह से सकती है, परन्तु कानूनी रूप से इनमें से किसी की अनुमति आवश्यक नहीं है
- गर्भसमापन कराना महिला का स्वयं का फैसला है, अतः कामगारों में केवल महिला को इस्तेमाल करना या अंतुष्ट करना होता है

केवल दो परिस्थितियों में गर्भसमापन कराने के लिए अधिकतम की अनुमति आवश्यक है

- यदि गर्भवती मासिक है, अर्थात् उसकी उम्र 24 वर्ष से कम है
- यदि गर्भवती मासिक रोग से ग्रस्त है (जिन की कुछ परिस्थितियों में प्रसव की संभावना है)

अधिक जानकारी के लिए चिकित्सीय महामन्त्र (अंतरिम) स्वास्थ्य व परिवार (2002 न 2000) देखें

सुर्मा इस महिला से महिला

112, बंगला, नया दिल्ली, भारत, 110002

सुर्मा 2014-2015 International Development Agency

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.

Year	1972	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Number of abortions reported	24300	214197	388405	583704	581215	570914	723142

लिंग परीक्षण लिंग चयन

A
Population First
initiative



unchaahi
CRYING FOR LOVE



एक कानूनी पहल



प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल



WANT  **DESIRED CHILD** Congrats! 232 Families has been get benefitted till today since Feb. 03

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

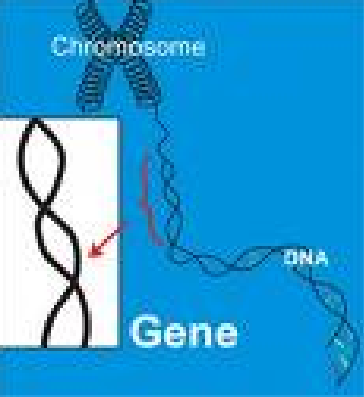
***OUR TECHNIQUE RELAXES U IN THE FOLLOWING WAY!**

- No Need Of Prenatal Test.
- No Need Of Abortion.
- No Medicine No Black Art.
- No Side Effect.
- No Stress No Tension.

***Our Other Packages Are:**

- Pregnancy Diet (All Transfers)
- Controlling Overweight.
- How To Look After Baby From
- Very First Day In Many More...

***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*



Gifts





**NATIONAL GIRL CHILD
DAY**

24 JANUARY

Statics states that:

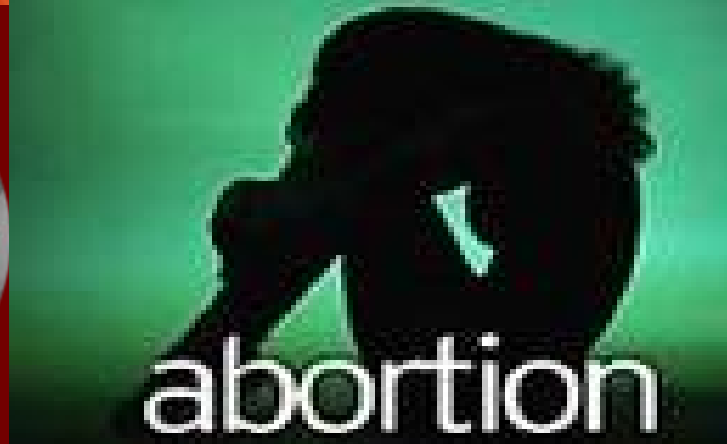
- 1. nearly 10 million female fetuses have been aborted in the country over the past two decades.**
- 2. the United Nations has reported that India's female ratio between 0-6 years age group has fallen to 896 females per 1,000 males, the lowest ever in a decade for the world's second most populous nation .**
- 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

Self 1.45%

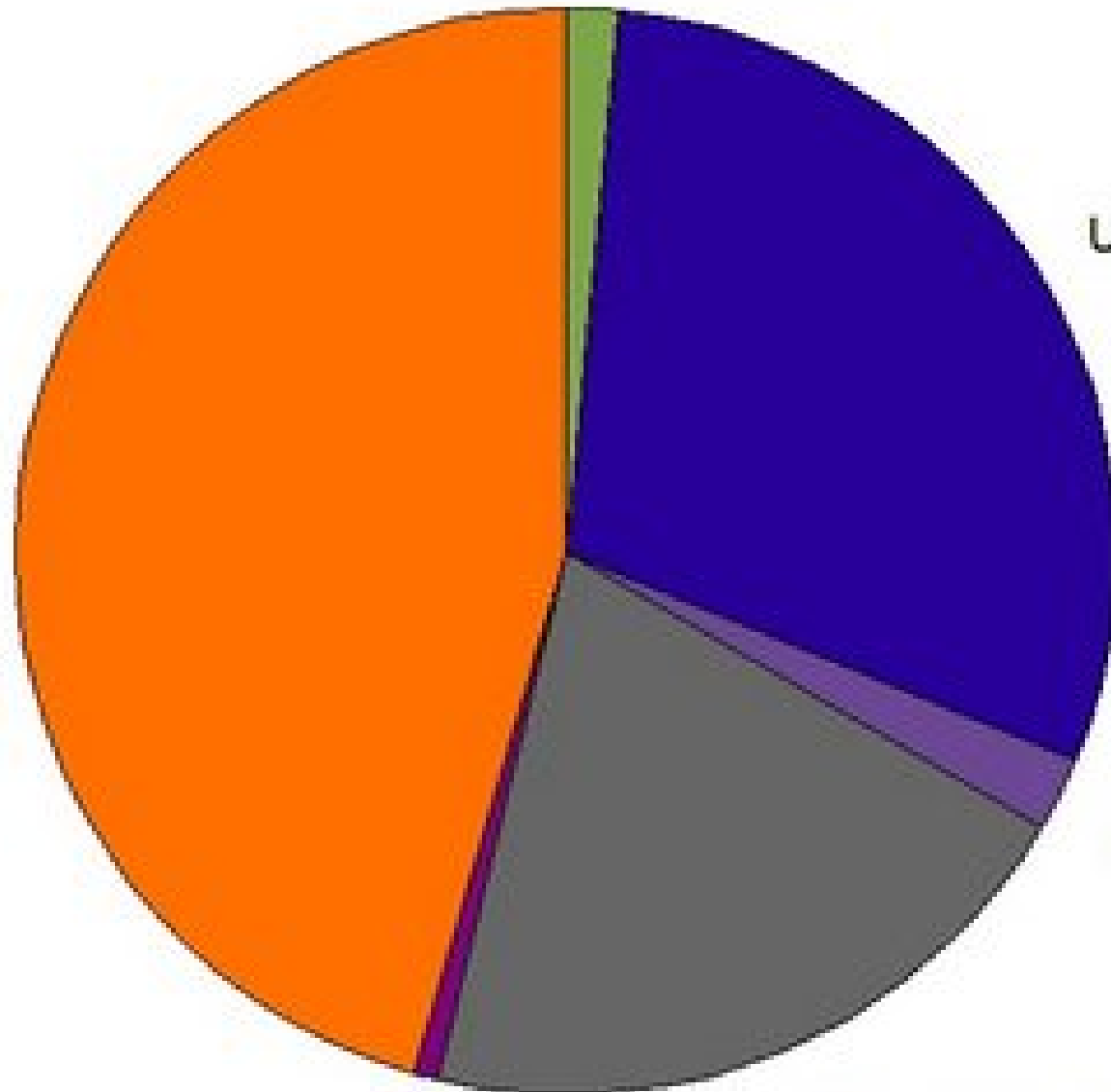
Unknown 29.71%

Amateur 2.17%

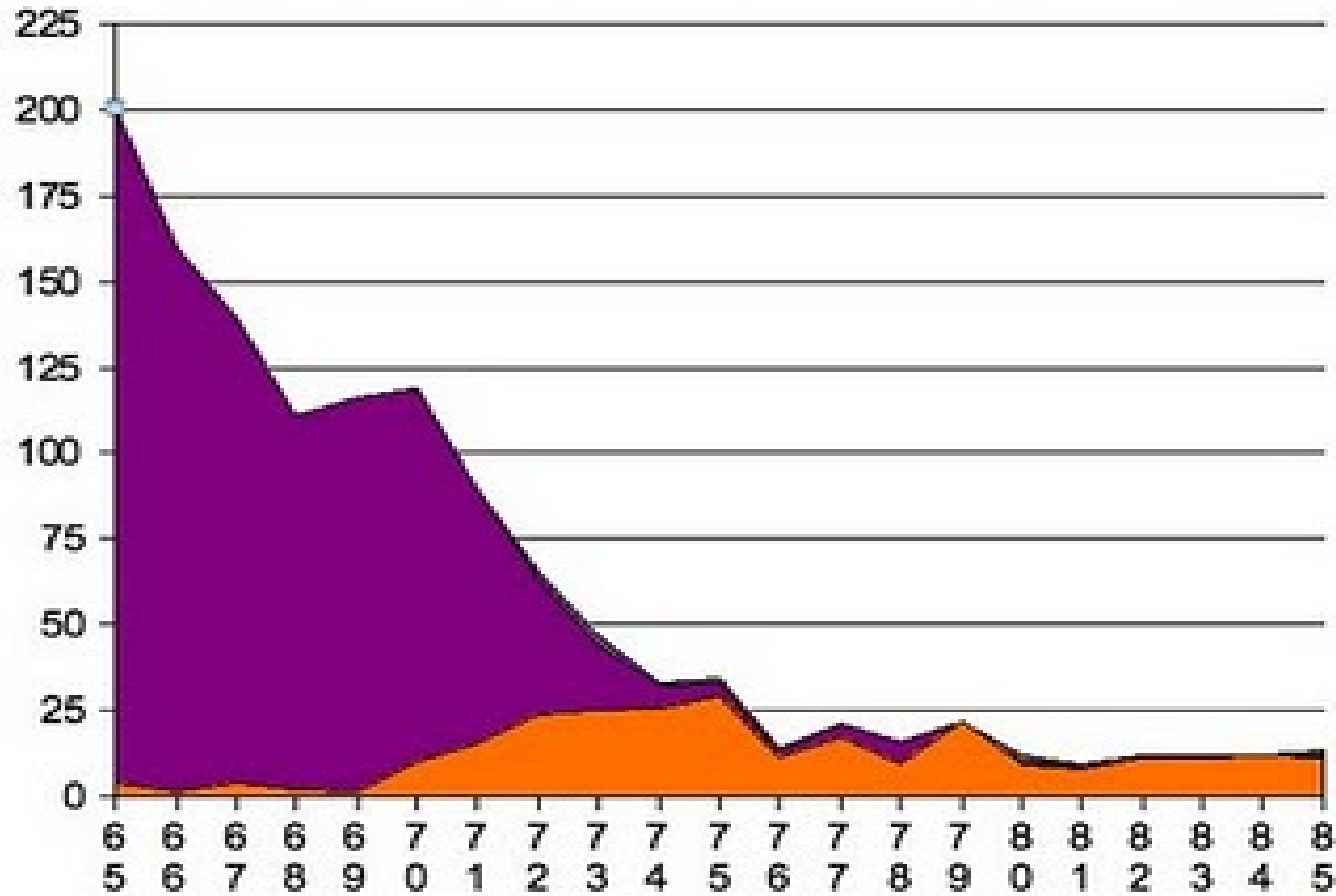
Other Medical 20.29%

Lay Abortionist 0.72%

Doctor 45.65%



Abortion Deaths 1965-1985



ILLEGAL ABORTION

... disease of society

*An international
conference tackles an
explosive problem
involving more than
1 million women
each year.*

by Isadore Rubin, B.A., M.S. in Ed.

ILLEGAL abortion in the United States is a "disease of society" affecting possibly as many as 1,200,000 women a year. It presents a problem "as real and urgent as did venereal disease three decades ago."

These major conclusions were offered by thirty-eight of the nation's foremost experts after an international conference on abortion, sponsored by the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. The conference report has been published recently in book form.*

The three-day conference tackled all aspects of the abortion problem—both illegal as well as legal. A high-spot of the sessions was a candid report from a Baltimore

*"Abortion in the United States," Edited by Mary Steichen Calderone, M.D., Hoeber-Harper.

बेटियों का कत्लेआम



लेखिका : अन्वेषा
चित्र : स्वाति
पृष्ठ : 56
मूल्य : 40.00

कोख में ही कब्र भेजने के आधुनिक तकनीकी इंतजामात ने हमें एक स्त्रीविहीन दुनिया की भयावह कल्पना करने को मजबूर कर दिया है जिसमें न कोई नाते रिश्ते रह जायेंगे, न कोई रंग और उत्साह। बेटियाँ ही नहीं बचेंगी (जन्मेंगी) तो सृष्टि कैसे चलेगी? इन्हीं सवालोंने जूझती है यह किताब 'बेटियों का कत्लेआम!'

अन्वेषा राजस्थान में पी.यू.सी.एल. की सक्रिय कार्यकर्ता हैं। फिलहाल राजस्थान में लिंग भेद व कन्या भ्रूण हत्या के खिलाफ आंदोलन में शामिल हैं।

**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,

**Declining sex ratio indicates
second class status for
women**

Special Correspondent

**CHENNAI: "Short-changing
girls is not only a matter of
gender discrimination; it is
bad economics and bad
societal policy," former UN
Secretary-General, Kofi
Annan, once said. As some
of the leading lights of the
Indian judiciary said on
Saturday, the declining sex
ratio in India indicated that
the country still accorded
women second class status.**

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.

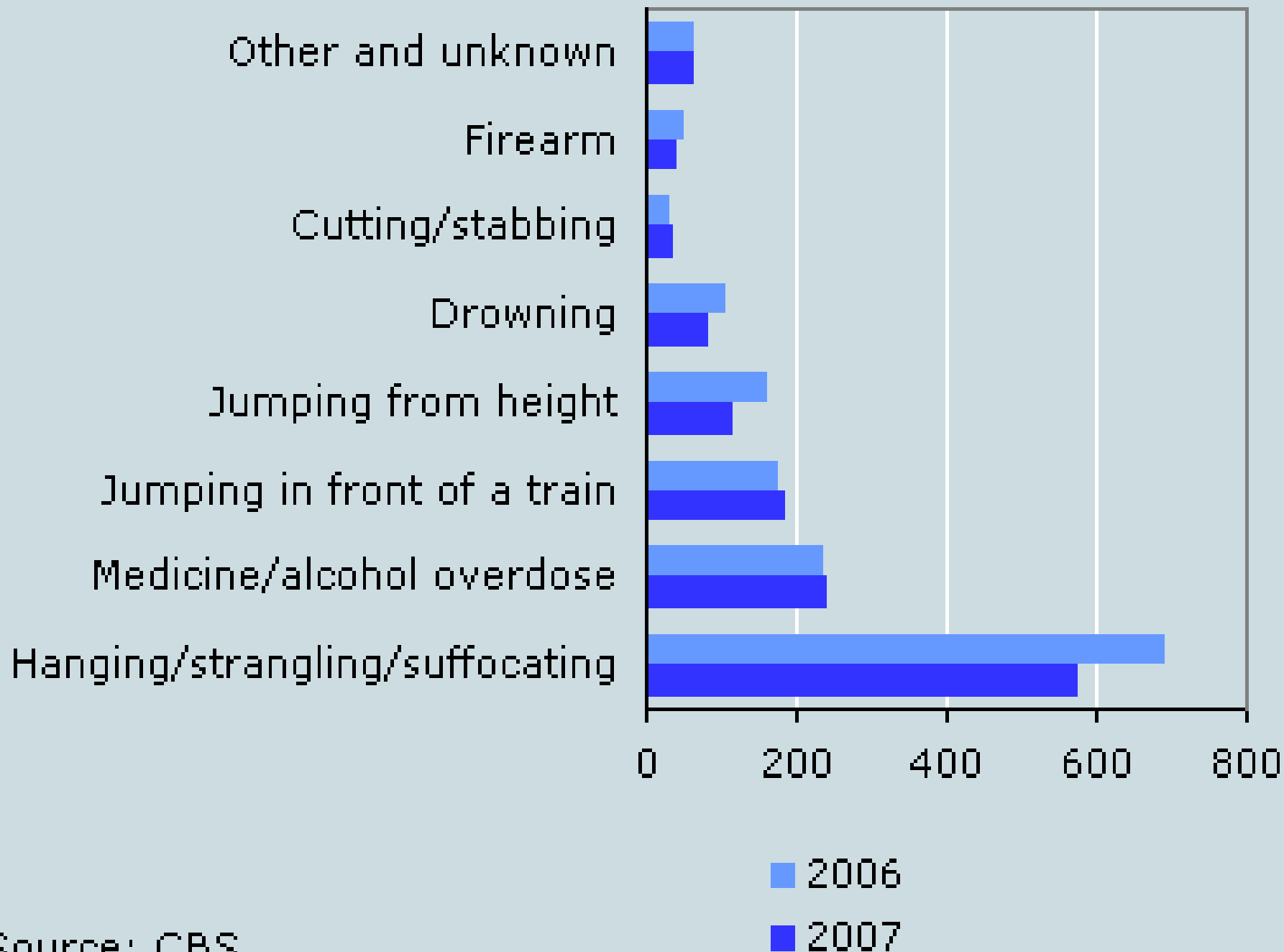
Continue.....

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.





Source: CBS

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,
- The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994.

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.

Work done by Rajasthan State Human Right Commission in this regard

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 माथुर लोक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, जयपुर के सहयोग से राजस्थान राज्य मानव अधिकार आयोग द्वारा आयोजित ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम

— दिनांक— 20.11.2009 को **Gender Sensitization under Human Rights** विषय पर आयोजित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में 12 फेकल्टी मेम्बर्स/ रिसोर्स पर्सन्स— महामहिम राज्यपाल की अति0 मुख्य सचिव श्रीमती मीनाक्षी हूजा, जयपुर रेंज प्रथम के महानिरीक्षक (पुलिस) श्री बी.एल.सोनी, प्रो. लाडकुमारी जैन, प्रो0 जी.एस.करकरा, एमिटी यूनिवर्सिटी के डा0 राजमल डूंगावत, जगन्नाथ यूनिवर्सिटी के डा0 महेन्द्र तिवाडी एवं पहल पीपुल्स ट्रस्ट की मैडम प्रेरणा सिंह व आयोग के माननीय अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्यगण तथा आई0जी (पुलिस) ने 58 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षित किया। कार्यक्रम में आयोग द्वारा विभिन्न विषयों पर तैयार सी0डी0 भी प्रदर्शित की गई।

— दिनांक 3 व 4 दिसम्बर 2009 को **Child Rights and Child Protection** विषय पर आयोजित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में 22 फेकल्टी मेम्बर्स/ रिसोर्स पर्सन्स— जस्टिस वी.एस.दवे, जस्टिस एस.एन. भार्गव, जस्टिस वाई.आर. मीणा, पूर्व राज्यपाल जस्टिस अंशुमान सिंह, जस्टिस करणी सिंह राठौड, राज्य के महाधिवक्ता श्री जी.एस. बाफना, यूनिसेफ की शिखा बधवा, पूर्व अति0 मुख्य सचिव श्रीमती अल्का काला, प्रमुख शासन सचिव मालोविका पंवार, भागीरथ चौधरी, लॉ कॉलेज के डा0 एच0एम0 मित्तल, मनोचिकित्सक डा0 ललित बत्रा, 'प्रथम राजस्थान' संस्था के विजय सिंह शेखावत, डा0 ओ.पी.शर्मा— रिटा0 जिला न्यायाधीश, मैडम ज्योत्सना राजवंशी, प्रयास संस्था की मैडम जतिन्दर अरोडा, दिशा संस्था की मैडम रेणू सिंह, श्री जीवराज सिंह—डिप्टी लेबर कमिश्नर, आयोग के माननीय अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्यगण तथा आई0जी (पुलिस) ने 85 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षित किया। कार्यक्रम में आयोग द्वारा विभिन्न विषयों पर तैयार सी0डी0 भी प्रदर्शित की गई।

राजस्थान राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग, सभी बालक, विद्यार्थी व नागरिक बन्धुओं से अपेक्षा करता है कि भारतीय संविधान में वर्णित मुख्य कर्तव्यों "Article 51 A" का संकल्प लें और रोजाना दोहरायें।

मुझे गर्व है, मैं भारतीय हूँ और कर्तव्य निष्ठा से

में

- ▶ संविधान का, राष्ट्रध्वज का एवं राष्ट्रगान का आदर करूँगा।
- ▶ राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों का पालन करूँगा।
- ▶ देश की, भारत की एकता-अखण्डता और प्रभुता की एवं वन, झील, नदी और वन्य जीव की रक्षा करूँगा।
- ▶ राष्ट्र की सेवा करूँगा।
- ▶ स्त्रियों के सम्मान के विरुद्ध प्रथाओं का एवं धर्म, भाषा, प्रदेश या वर्ग के आधार पर भेदभाव का त्याग करूँगा।
- ▶ प्राणी मात्र के प्रति दयाभाव रखूँगा।
- ▶ हिंसा से दूर रहूँगा।
- ▶ सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति की संरक्षा करूँगा।
- ▶ वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण का, मानववाद का, सुधार की भावना का विकास करूँगा।
- ▶ भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करूँगा।
- ▶ व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का प्रयास करूँगा।

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

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 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 pro-

tecting 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 जस्टिस जैन ने कहा, यह संस्कार है

अजमेर, 18 सितंबर (कास)। अधिकार ही नहीं, मानवाधिकार कर्तव्यों का बोध भी कराता है। यह वे संस्कार हैं जिससे व्यक्ति समाज में सुरक्षित रहते हुए अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन करता है। यह कहना है राजस्थान मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष जस्टिस एन.के. जैन का। गुरुवार को अजमेर में उन्होंने नवद्वयोक्ति से बातचीत की।

उन्होंने बताया कि आयोग को 6 जुलाई 2005 से लेकर अगस्त 2008 तक करीब 15 हजार परिवाद मिले हैं। इनमें से 14 हजार परिवादों का निस्तारण किया गया है। एक सितंबर 2008 तक आयोग के पास एक हजार परिवाद लंबित हैं, जिन पर कार्यवाही

की जा रही है। उन्होंने बताया कि आयोग एक स्वायत्तशासी संस्था है।



अधिकारी वर्ग की धारणा है कि यह आयोग उन पर थोपा गया है, जबकि वास्तव में आयोग सुशासन में उनकी मदद कर रहा है। अधिकारी वर्ग की यह धारणा धीरे धीरे बदल रही है और सभी विभाग अपेक्षित सहयोग दे रहे हैं। जैन ने बताया कि राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग में कोई भी व्यक्ति सादे कागज पर समस्त सूचनाएं अंकित करके शिकायत भेज सकता है।

मानवाधिकार के नाम पर पैसों की वसूली

राज्य मानव अधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष जस्टिस एन.के. जैन ने लोगों को सचेत किया है कि वे प्रदेश में मानव अधिकार के समानान्तर नाम से खुले गैर सरकारी संगठनों से सतर्क रहें। आयोग के पास कई शिकायतें आई हैं कि यह गैर सरकारी संगठन मानवाधिकार के नाम पर लोगों से पैसा लेकर शिकायत कर रहे हैं। प्रदेश में ऐसी 250 संस्थाओं को चिन्हित किया गया है। इन संस्थाओं के खिलाफ आयोग पुलिस कार्यवाही करने जा रहा है। जैन ने बताया कि प्रदेश में कुछ ही संगठन मानवाधिकार के क्षेत्र में जनहित के काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन अधिकांश गैर सरकारी संगठन पैसे लेकर आयोग को शिकायत कर रहे हैं।

बाल अधिकारों के तैयार होंगे पैरोकार

जयपुर, 29 नवम्बर (का.सं.)। राज्य में बाल अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूकता एवं उनके संरक्षण के लिए प्रशिक्षक तैयार किए जाएंगे। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग व राज्य मानवाधिकार की ओर से इसके लिए यहां हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर राज्य लोक प्रशासन संस्थान में बुधवार सुबह दस बजे तीन दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू होगी।

कार्यक्रम में बाल अधिकार व उनके संरक्षण से जुड़े 14 पहलुओं पर तकनीकी सत्र रखे गए हैं। कार्यक्रम का शुभारम्भ राज्य

मानवाधिकार आयोग अध्यक्ष एन.के. जैन करेंगे। कार्यक्रम के दौरान उच्च न्यायालय न्यायाधीश के.एस. राठौड़, पूर्व न्यायाधीश एस.एन. भार्गव व वाई.आर. मीणा व वी.एस. दवे, महाधिवक्ता जी.एस. बापना, यूनिसेफ प्रतिनिधि शिखा बाधवा, सामाजिक न्याय व अधिकारिता विभाग की प्रमुख सचिव मालोविका पंवार व आईपीएस अधिकारी टी.एल. मीणा सहित कई वरिष्ठ अधिकारी विभिन्न पहलुओं पर चर्चा करेंगे। समापन समारोह को वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी अलका काला संबोधित करेंगी।

बच्चों के प्रति उचित व्यवहार जरूरी

जयपुर। राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग, नई दिल्ली और हरीशचंद्र माथुर लोक प्रशासन संस्थान, जयपुर के सहयोग से राजस्थान राज्य मानव अधिकार आयोग की ओर से 'बच्चों के अधिकार एवं उनके संरक्षण' विषय पर आयोजित दो दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण शिविर शुक्रवार को संपन्न हुई। प्रशिक्षण शिविर के आखिरी दिन पहले सेशन में राजस्थान हाई कोर्ट के जस्टिस करणी सिंह ने बच्चों से जुड़े विभिन्न कानूनी प्रावधानों पर चर्चा की। उन्होंने कहा कि बच्चों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षण की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है और प्रत्येक बच्चों को उनका हक मिले इसके लिए सरकार को इस दिशा में उचित कदम उठाना चाहिए।

■ नए संकाय

लैंगिक संवेदनशीलता के लिए तैयार होंगे प्रशिक्षक

प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आज

कार्यालय संवाददाता

जयपुर, 19 नवम्बर। राज्य मानव अधिकार आयोग राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग के सहयोग से लैंगिक संवेदनशीलता के प्रसार के लिए प्रशिक्षक तैयार करेगा, इसके लिए शुक्रवार सुबह दस बजे से यहां हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर लोक प्रशासन संस्थान के विश्रान्ति परिसर में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम रखा गया है।

कार्यक्रम का शुभारम्भ राज्य मानव अधिकार आयोग अध्यक्ष एन.के. जैन करेंगे, समापन समारोह में मुख्य वक्ता अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव मीनाक्षी हूजा होंगी। कार्यक्रम में विभिन्न शिक्षण संस्थानों व स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के करीब 40 प्रतिनिधि भाग लेंगे। कार्यक्रम में नीतियों में लैंगिक संवेदनशीलता की आवश्यकता, महिला अधिकार सम्बन्धी संवैधानिक व विधिक प्रावधान, महिलाओं से सम्बन्धित महत्वपूर्ण मामले, महिला सशक्तीकरण में स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं की भूमिका पर चर्चा होगी। प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में वक्ता विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के प्रतिनिधि होंगे।

बच्चों के अधिकार पर कार्यशाला कल से

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग और हरीशचंद्र माथुर लोक प्रशासन संस्थान के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में 2 से 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 अधिकारों, संरक्षण एवं सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ उनके शारीरिक एवं मानसिक शोषण, बालश्रम, लिंगभेद जैसे मुद्दों पर चर्चा की जाएगी। कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति एन.के. जैन करेंगे। कार्यक्रम के अतिथि न्यायमूर्ति वी.एस. दवे और संस्थान निदेशक डॉ. संजीव शर्मा होंगे।

T.T.1 21.11.09

Human rights seminar: Be gender sensitive, police told

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

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, consti-

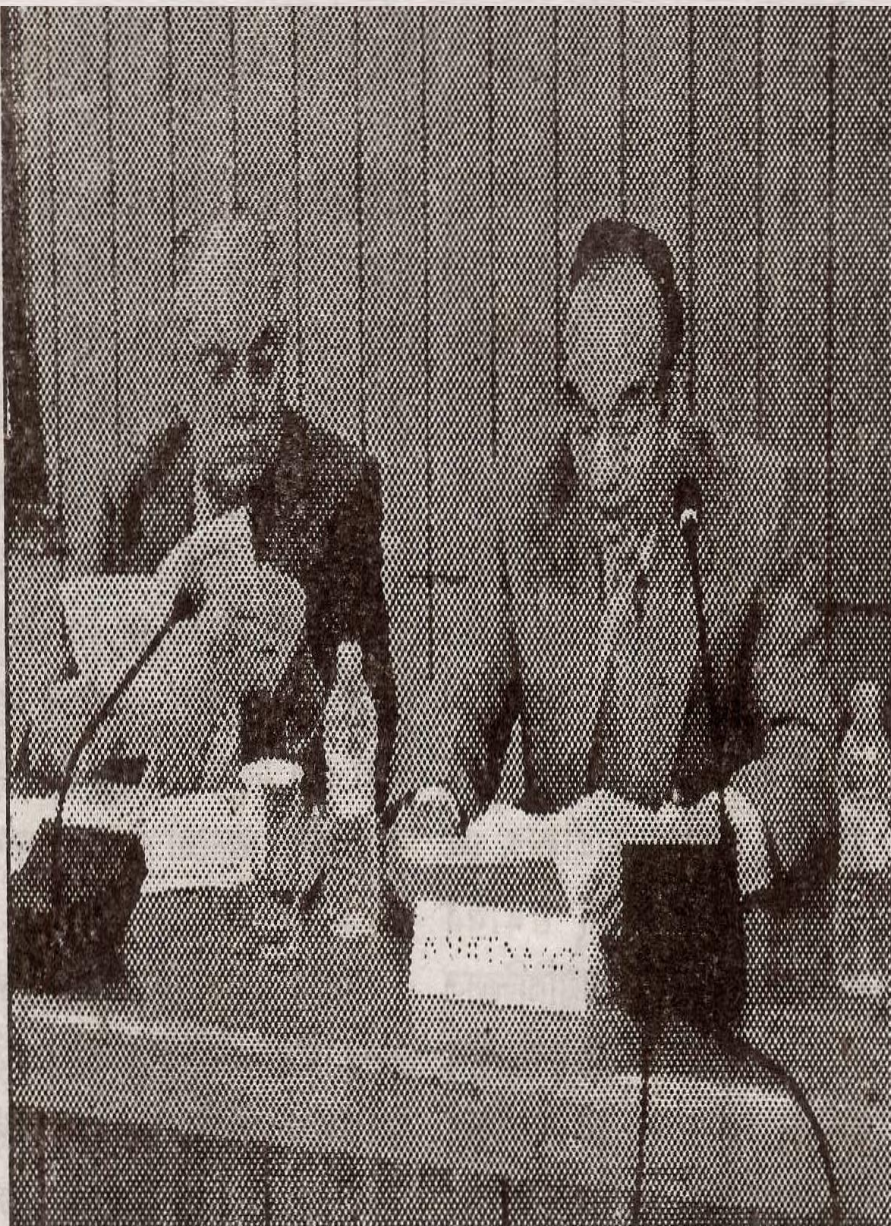
tutional and legal provisions relating to women rights; case studies of importance; role of NGOs in women empowerment were also discussed.

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.

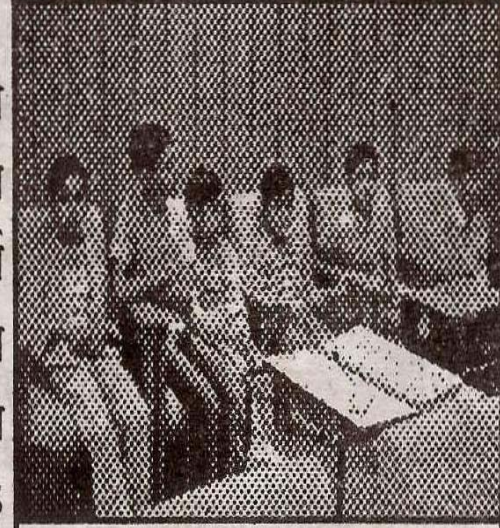
He cited the example of Mahila Salah Suraksha Kendra in Gandhi Nagar here that has been established by cops along with an NGO. It deals with speedy disposal of cases involving women.

तीन दिवसीय बाल अधिकार कार्यशाला का आयोजन



(लवली शर्मा)

जयपुर। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग एवं राजस्थान राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग के तत्वावधान में वूमैन एण्ड चाइल्ड रिसोर्स सेन्टर द्वारा राजधानी के ओटीएस में बाल अधिकारों पर तीन दिवसीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। यह कार्यशाला 3-5 दिसम्बर 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।



अपने अधिकारों के बारे में विभिन्न विचारों को उत्सुकता से सुनते हुए गैर सरकारी संस्थान के मासूम बच्चे।

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 वी.एस. दवे और जगत सिंह ने शिरकत की व अपने विचार व्यक्त किये।

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 आमजनता के साथ-साथ लोकसेवकों को समर्पित भाव से कर्तव्यों के निर्वहन 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 समानांतर कोर्ट या सरकार नहीं है, बल्कि लोकसेवकों से केवल अपना कार्य निष्ठा एवं संवेदनशीलता के साथ करने की अपेक्षा करता है। उन्होंने बताया कि आयोग शिकायतों की सुनवाई की प्रक्रिया में संबंधित विभाग से वस्तुस्थिति की जानकारी लेकर शिकायतों का निस्तारण करता है और समय-समय पर अधिकारियों से विचार विमर्श भी किया जाता है।

जैन ने बताया कि यदि देश का प्रत्येक 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 छोड़ी गई मुहिम का अनुसरण करते हुए कई स्कूलों में अनुच्छेद-51 में निहित भावों की पालना करने का संकल्प प्रार्थना के समय प्रतिदिन दोहराया जा रहा है। इसके

अलावा आयोग की अपील पर विभिन्न शिक्षण संस्थाओं, धार्मिक संस्थाओं, जयपुर नगर निगम तथा स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं ने भी

इस मुहिम से जुड़कर लोगों को अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति जागरूक करने का प्रयास किया है।

मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने बताया कि करीब 62 संस्थाओं ने अनुच्छेद-51 के प्रारूप के 20 हजार से ज्यादा केलेण्डर और करीब 80 हजार पैम्पलेट्स छपवाकर राज्यभर में कार्यक्रमों के दौरान बंटवाए हैं। इस प्रचार-प्रसार से लोगों में अपने कर्तव्यों के निर्वहन के प्रति जागरूकता पैदा हुई है।

उन्होंने बताया कि हर किसी को कानून की सम्पूर्ण जानकारी होना संभव नहीं है, इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए आयोग की ओर से विविध कानूनी विषयों पर लेख और बुकलेट्स प्रकाशित की गई हैं। इनमें से कुछ को पुनः प्रकाशित करवाया गया है। इसके अलावा कुछ बुकलेट्स को आयोग की अनुमति से राज्य के विभिन्न जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों, विभिन्न संस्थाओं, स्कूलों एवं अन्य व्यक्तियों ने अपने प्रियजनों की याद में पुनः प्रकाशित करवाया है।

श्री जैन ने बताया कि महिलाओं के कानूनी अधिकार, बालकों के अधिकार, दलितों के अधिकार, गिरफ्तारी, एचआईवी एड्स, मानवाधिकार, संबंधी करीब 70 हजार पुस्तकें आमजन में वितरित की गई हैं, ताकि वे अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक हो सकें और शोषण से बच सकें। आयोग की ओर से एक त्रैमासिक न्यूजलेटर भी प्रकाशित किया जाता है,

जिसमें आयोग की गतिविधियों सहित सभी नवीन जानकारियां शामिल की जाती हैं।

उन्होंने बताया कि 10 दिसम्बर 1948 को संयुक्त राष्ट्र घोषणा के क्रम संख्या-एक से तीस तक के सभी अनुच्छेदों को 26 जनवरी 1950 को हमारे संविधान में समाविष्ट कर लिया गया था। इस घोषणा पत्र के आधार पर मानवाधिकारों को भी संविधान में शामिल कर लिया गया। हर प्रकार के अधिकार के लिए उसके अनुरूप एक कर्तव्य भी होता है, जो संविधान की मंशा है। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए 1977 में संविधान के 42वें संशोधन के द्वारा व्यक्ति के मूल कर्तव्यों को आर्टिकल-51 ए के माध्यम से जोड़ा गया है, लेकिन तीन दशक बाद भी इसकी पूर्ण जानकारी नहीं होने से हर व्यक्ति इसकी भावना के अनुरूप अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन नहीं कर पा रहा है। राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग इसी दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कर रहा है।

अनुच्छेद-51 के अनुसार हमारे कर्तव्य हैं कि हम राष्ट्रीय ध्वज, राष्ट्रगान का सम्मान करें। एकता व अखंडता कायम रखने के लिए आतंकवाद और भ्रष्टाचार जैसी समस्याओं के प्रति जागरूक रहें और लोगों को जागरूक करें व साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव बनाए रखें। प्राकृतिक स्रोतों यथा वन, झील, नदी और वन्यजीवों की रक्षा करें। स्वयं के साथ-साथ समाज एवं राष्ट्र के निर्माण एवं सेवा के लिए तत्पर रहें। धर्म, भाषा, प्रादेशिकता एवं वर्ग विभेद के नाम एक-दूसरे के विरोधी नहीं बनें।

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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- 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 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



Thank you
R. S. H. R. C.