

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



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

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Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Ashok Gehlot

Legal Litracy and Awareness Programme

- For the awareness of the human rights in public at large, Justice Jain has wrote about 31 booklets of various legal issues. Out of these booklets 18 booklets have been published by the R.S.H.R.C. Many other organizations, District Legal Aid Authorities, Departments, Schools, Colleges etc. has also published some booklets like Women, Children, Dalits, Arrest, HIV/AIDS, Human Rights etc. by the permission of the Commission. They have distributed these booklets in 70000 in numbers.
- Some of these booklets are available on Commission's website www.rshrc.nic.in and justicenagendrakjain.com. English translation of Some booklets are also available on a German website herenow4u.de.
- The books are:

31 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 :
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website : rshrc.nic.in, herenow4u.de <http://justicenagendrakjain.com>

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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.



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

Human Trafficking



Under the guidance of Hon'ble Mr.
Justice N.K. Jain.

(Former Chief justice of Madras and
Karnataka
High Court)
Chariperson, RSHRC

Prepared by:-
Mrudul Dadhich
(1st Semester
Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law,
Patiala.)

persons of commodity?

which do you see?

human trafficking symposium

Modern Day Slavery
in the Heartland

HUMAN TRAFFICKING: WHAT IS IT?

- Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery.
- Victims of trafficking exploited for commercial sex or labor purposes.
- Traffickers use force, fraud or coercion to achieve exploitation.
- Sexual, Labour, forced Marriage, OrganTransplant, Camel Jockey

United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, Protocol on Trafficking:
"...the purchasing, transfer, harbouring or receiving of persons by threatening, use of force, fraud, abuse of power or position for the purpose of exploitation..."



Human Trafficking: What Is It?



- **Sex Trafficking:** Commercial sex act induced by force, fraud or coercion, or in which person performing the act is under age 18.
 - Victims can be found working in massage parlors, brothels, strip clubs, escort services

- **Labor Trafficking:** Using force, fraud or coercion to recruit, harbor, transport, obtain or employ a person for labor or services in involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery
 - Victims can be found in domestic situations as nannies or maids, sweatshop factories, janitorial jobs, construction sites, farm work, restaurants, panhandling

*Crime of trafficking occurs with the exploitation of the victim.
The physical movement of the victim is not a requisite.*

Who Are Victims of Human Trafficking?



- Approximately 800,000 to 900,000 victims annually trafficked across international borders worldwide; between 18,000 and 20,000 victims trafficked out of India annually.
- More than half of victims trafficked out of India are children; victims are probably more women than men.
- Victims can be trafficked out of India to anywhere in the world. Victims have been sent to among other places, Africa, Asia, India, Latin America, Eastern Europe, Russia and Canada.
- Many victims do not speak English and are unable to communicate with service providers, police, or others who might be able to help them.
- Within India both citizens and non-citizens fall prey to traffickers.



HELP ABOLISH

HUMAN SLAVERY



Mindset of Trafficking Victims



Frequently Victims :

- Do not speak English and are unfamiliar with Indian culture.
- Distrust outsiders, especially law enforcement – fear of deportation.
- Do not self-identify as victims; often blame themselves for predicaments.
- Although many victims have been beaten and/or raped, current situation may still be better than where they came from.
- May be unaware of rights or may have been intentionally misinformed about rights in this country.
- Fear for safety of families in their home countries, who are often threatened by traffickers

How Are Victims Trafficked?

Force, fraud and coercion are methods used by traffickers to press victims into lives of servitude, abuse

- *Force*: Rape, beatings, confinement,
- *Fraud*: Includes false and deceptive offers of employment, marriage, better life.
- *Coercion*: Threats of serious harm to, or physical restraint of, any person; any scheme, plan or pattern intended to cause victims to believe that failure to perform an act would result in restraint against them; or the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.



Myths Associated with Human Trafficking



Myth #1:

All Emigrants Smuggled Outside India go Willingly

- Victims of human trafficking are coerced or fraudulently induced into trafficking while smuggling cases include those who freely and knowingly consent.
- Victims of human trafficking are continuously exploited for labor or commercial sex, while the act of smuggling ends when the migrants arrive at the intended destination.
- Movement from place to place is not a requisite to the crime of trafficking. For example, victims can be trafficked even if they are not transported from country to country. In contrast, human smuggling involves the illegal transport of persons across international borders.

Myths Associated with Human Trafficking

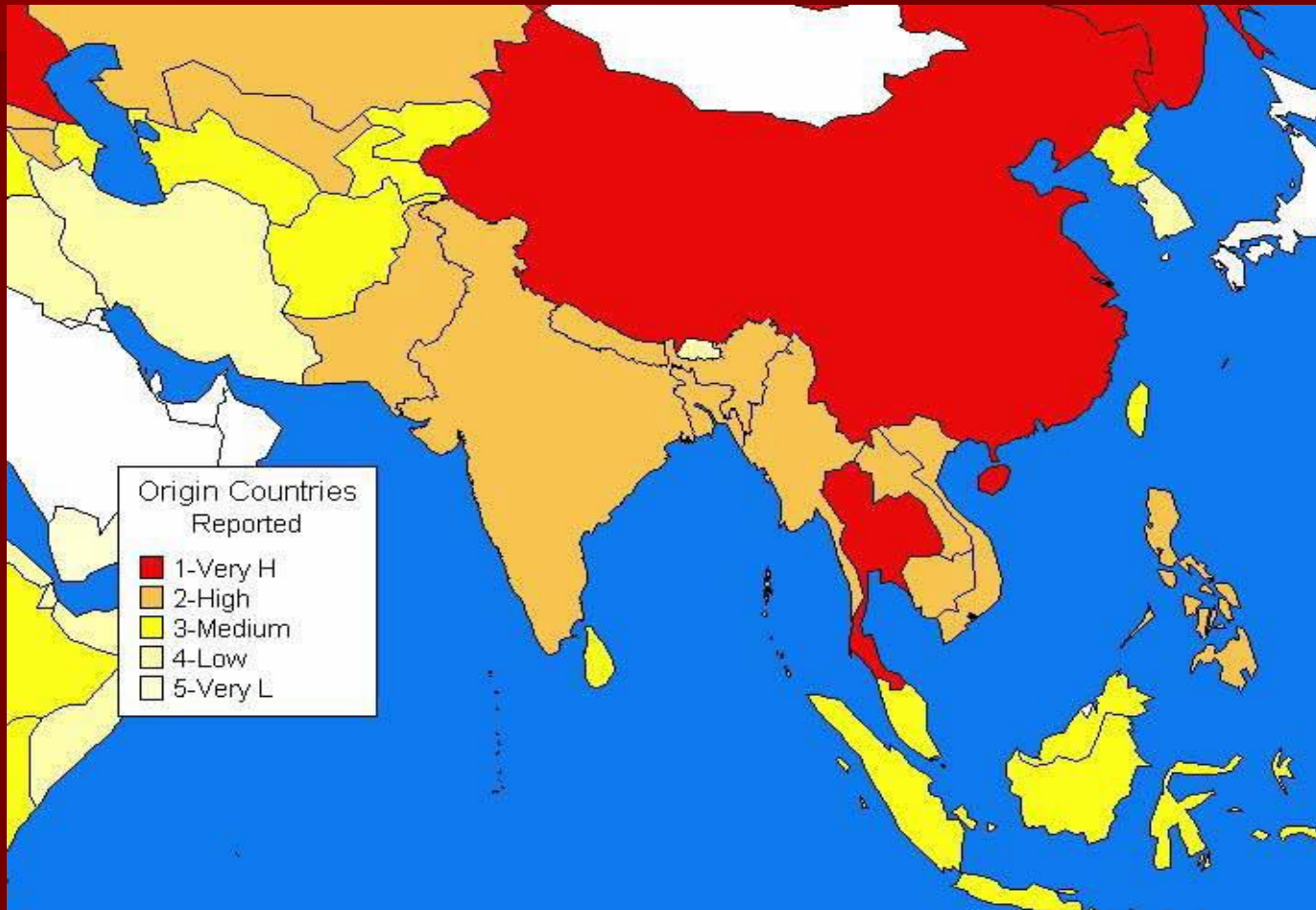


Myth #2:

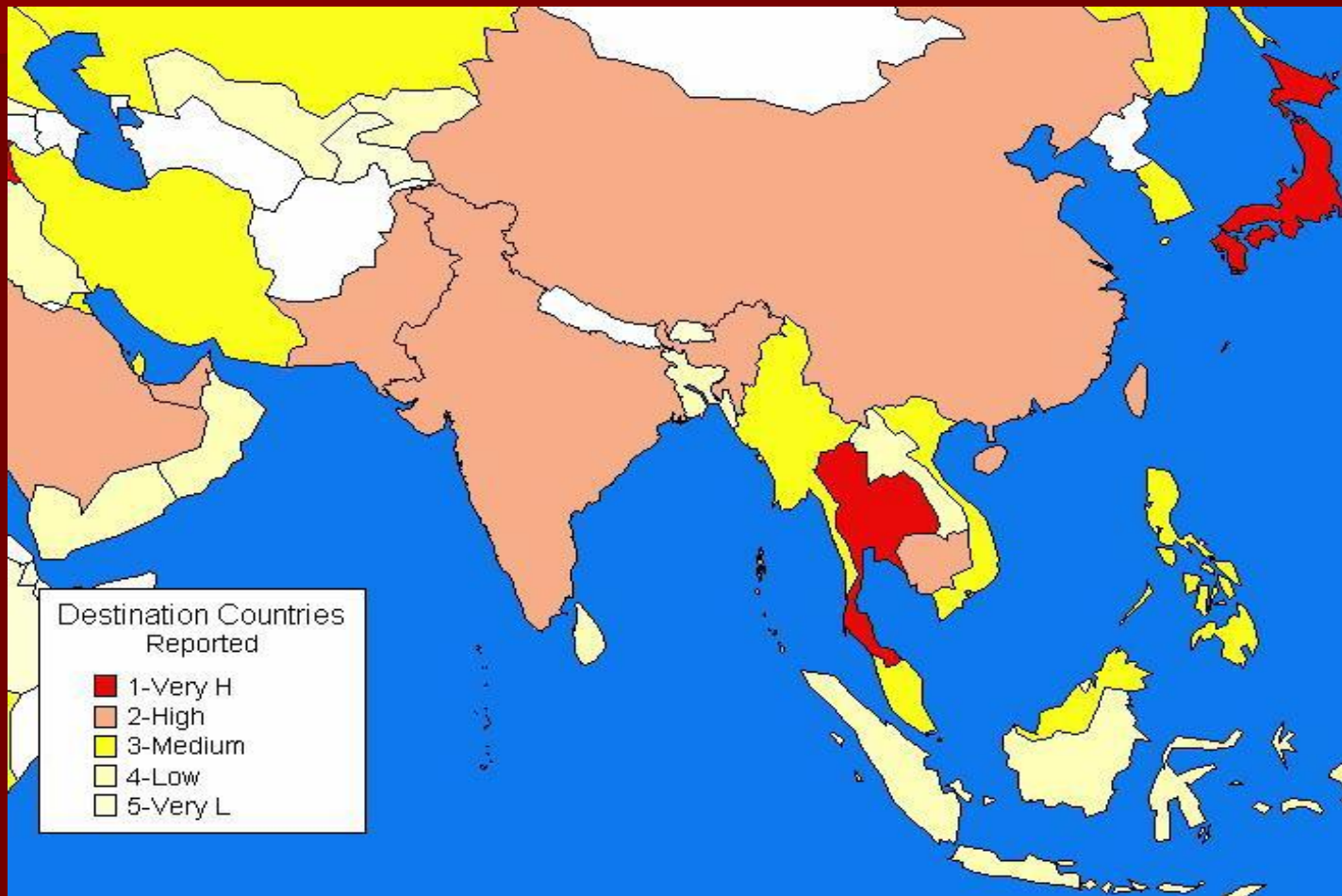
All Participants Involved in Human Trafficking Are Criminals

- Often times, persons identified/encountered in criminal investigations are assumed to be criminals (willing participants of the crime), not victims.
- Victims are often arrested under the assumption they are criminals or illegal immigrants willingly smuggled into the United States.
- As I mentioned earlier, it's important as law enforcement officers that you look beneath the surface of those you encounter or arrest. Doing so might reveal you're actually dealing with victims of human trafficking.

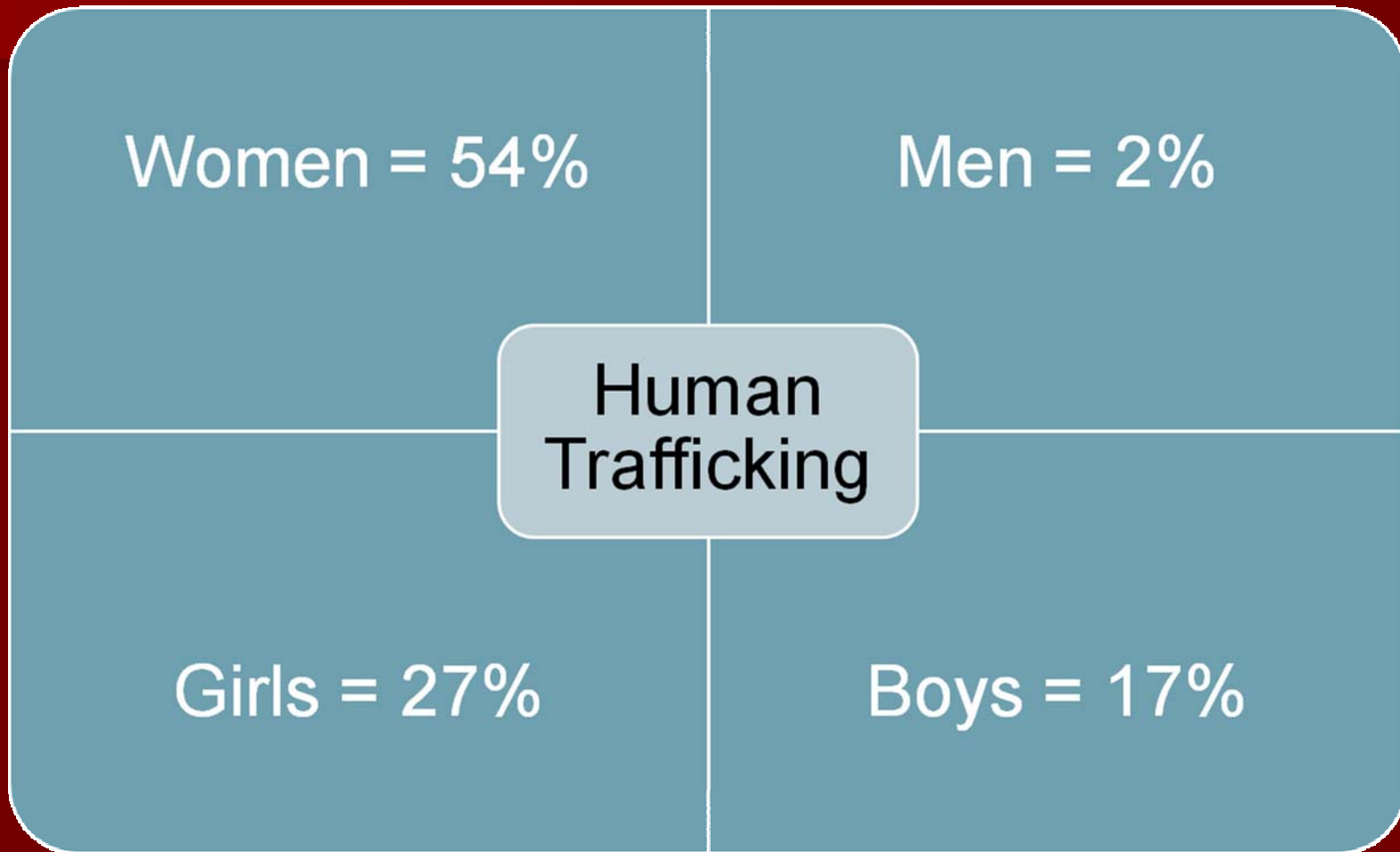
Main Origins in South Asia



Main Destinations in South Asia



Breakdown of affected Population



Type of
Exploitation

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graph LR; A[Type of Exploitation] --- B[Labor = 23%]; A --- C[Sexual = 77%];
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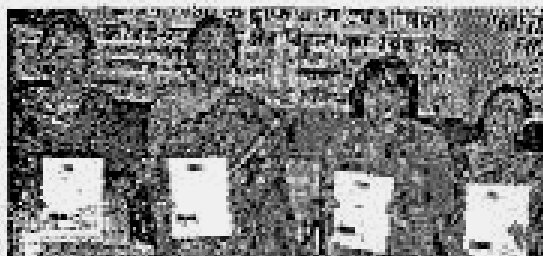
Labor =
23%

Sexual =
77%

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में बढ़ा बालिकाओं का व्यापार

● बालिकाओं की ट्रैफिकिंग और शोषण पर कार्यशाला

घटना (दि.प्र.) मुंबई के सीमावर्ती इलाके कोशी महानंद क्षेत्र में लड़कियों को ट्रैफिकिंग व एक खतरनाक स्थिति में पहुंच चुकी है। इस इलाके के 58 गांवों में



ट्रैफिकिंग के 204 मामले सामने आए हैं जिनमें 173 बालिकाओं से जुड़े थे। इन इलाकों की आम जन लड़कियों का व्यापार इसलिए होता है क्योंकि लोग जानते हैं कि कम उन लड़कियों से बोन संबंध बनाने से एड्स का खतरा नहीं होगा।

साल व्यापार के सभी मकसदों को समझते हुए इसका व्यापक रोक लगाने की जरूरत है। स्थानीय ए.एन. डिकरा समाज आध्यक्ष संस्थान में भूमिका विकास द्वारा आयोजित बालिकाओं की ट्रैफिकिंग और शोषण विषयक कार्यशाला में यशदाओं की गई आम राय उभरी। संस्था के निदेशक अरुण कुमार ने पिछले दिनों कोशी महानंद क्षेत्र में बाल व्यापार पर किये गए सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित अपनी रिपोर्ट

मुख्यमंत्र लोकार्पण के मौके पर उपस्थित प्रतिनिधि रची। कार्यशाला को संयोजित करते हुए दिल्ली से आई कैम्पेन एग्जक्यूटिव आइडकॉ ट्रैफिकिंग व लै संदेश ईशाक्षी ने कई उदाहरणों के साथ कहा कि बाल व्यापार के मामले में हमारे पास कानून की कमी है। महिला विकास निगम की निदेशक सुनेंद्र सिन्हा ने भूमिका विकास की रिपोर्ट पर बालिकाओं की सुरक्षा पर चिंता जताई। कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता डा. भूपेन्द्र कदवणी ने की। ज्ञात सखा प्रमुख सनात सिन्हा ने कहा कि उन्होंने कोशी क्षेत्र में अध्ययन किया है उस इलाकों की गरीब लड़कियों को बेसव्यवृति के बाद पारलौ और साधारणों को निर्दोष बचत करनी पड़ी है। कार्यक्रम का संचालन शिवनारायण ने किया।



सिद्धार्थनगर : एसएसबी जवान के नापाक घड़यंत्र से बचीं मासूम लड़कियां।

मासूम लड़कियों को घटना की गंभीरता का अंदाजा तक नहीं

सहारा न्यूज ब्यूरो

सिद्धार्थनगर, 10 फरवरी। एस एस बी. जवान कुलदीप के साजिश की शिकार हुई ग्राम बगही की चारों लड़कियां नाबालिग हैं, उनकी मासूमियत का अंदाजा इस बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि उन्हें मामले की भयावहता का एहसास जरा भी नहीं है। घटना से संबंधित लड़कियां

लड़कियों ने बताया कि कुलदीप नाम का जवान अक्सर गांव में आता था। वह उन्हें अच्छा काम दिलाने की बातें करता था। चूंकि वे सभी गरीब हैं इसलिए उन्हें यह सब अच्छा लगा और वे बाहर जाने के लिए तैयार हो गईं। घटना के दिन कुलदीप ने उन्हें बढ़नी रेलवे स्टेशन पर बैठा दिया, जहां से एक दूसरा आदमी, जिन्हें वे नहीं जानती हैं, उन्हें ट्रेन पर बिठाकर ले जाने का बहाना बनाया।

पहुंचाया गया, जहां एक पुल बन रहा था। बहुत देर बाद वहां एक दूसरा आदमी पहुंचा, जो लड़कियों को कहीं और चलने को कहा। उनके ना-नुकूर करने पर उसने गुड़िया का हाथ पकड़ लिया। इस पर वे सभी डर गईं और रोने लगीं। रोने की आवाज सुनकर पुल पर काम कर रहे लोग आ गए तो वे लोग भाग लिए। गुड़िया के पिता दिल्ली में ही तार बनाने वाली कंपनी में काम करने से आने वाला था।

Identifying Crime of Human Trafficking

- Immediate concerns for law enforcement:
 - *Identify when crimes of trafficking taking place.*
 - *Identify and distinguish between victims and perpetrators.*
 - *Stop crimes of trafficking in progress.*
 - *Manage victims of trafficking as witnesses.*
 - *Secure evidence of trafficking for prosecutions and trials*

Some Relevant Cases

- Vishal Jeet v. Union of India (1990)
 - Asked Govt. to set up advisory committee to eradicate child prostitution.
 - To evolve schemes to ensure proper care and protection to victim girls and children.

- Prerna v State of Maharashtra (2000)
 - No Magistrate can exercise jurisdiction over any person under 18.
 - The Magistrate must transfer the case to the Juvenile Justice Board if the person is a juvenile in conflict with the law, or to the Child Welfare Committee if he is a child in need of care and protection

Newspaper advertisements

- Exclusive – Massage for total relaxation at your place
26741410/9820442439/9820160885- Alex.
- ELITE Massage Serve Full body massage by elite Decent Foreigners
M/F. Captain: 9821610169.
- 3 & 5 STAR ROYAL GUEST Full range of World Class Beauty
Service by Elite, Decent, Pretty Indian & Foreigner M/F.
STEVE: 9821610169.



Facts and Figures on International Migration

No country of the world remains unaffected by international migration flows. They are all either countries of origin, transit or destination for migrants, or all three simultaneously. Like other flows, whether financial, commercial, or flows of information or ideas, the rising tide of people crossing frontiers is among the most reliable indicators of the intensity of globalization.

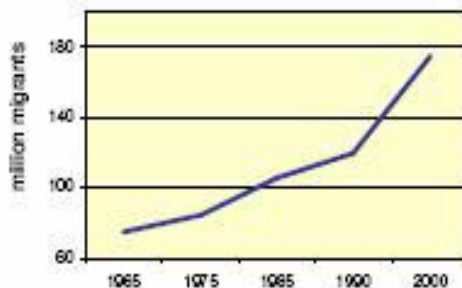
Migration Policy Issues

No. 2, March 2003

- International migrants
- Migrant stocks by world region
- Migrant stocks by country
- Immigration and emigration countries
- Highly skilled workers
- Irregular migration
- Foreign labour force
- Migrant remittances

International migrants

At the start of the 21st century, one out of every 35 persons worldwide is an international migrant. The total number of international migrants is estimated at some 175 million persons (2.9% of the world population). Some 48% of all international migrants are women. Over the last 35 years, the number of international migrants has more than doubled.

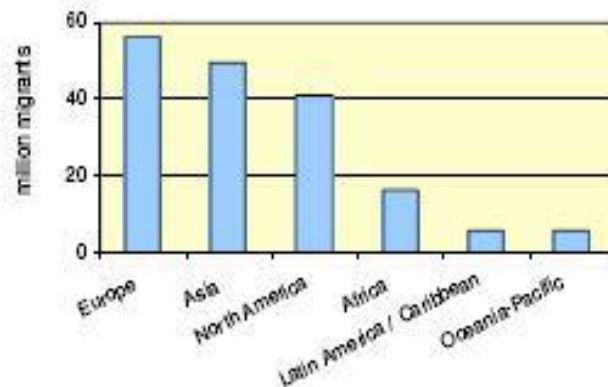


Migrant stocks by country

The United States (35 million) and the Russian Federation (13.3 million) top the list of the 15 countries with the largest international migrant stocks in 2000. This list includes countries from all world regions: Germany (7.3 million), Ukraine (6.9 million), France (6.3 million), India (6.3 million), Canada (5.8 million), Saudi Arabia (5.3 million), Australia (4.7 million), Pakistan (4.2 million), United Kingdom (4.0 million), Kazakhstan (3.0 million), Côte d'Ivoire (2.3 million), Iran (2.3 million), Israel (2.3 million).

Migrant stocks by world region

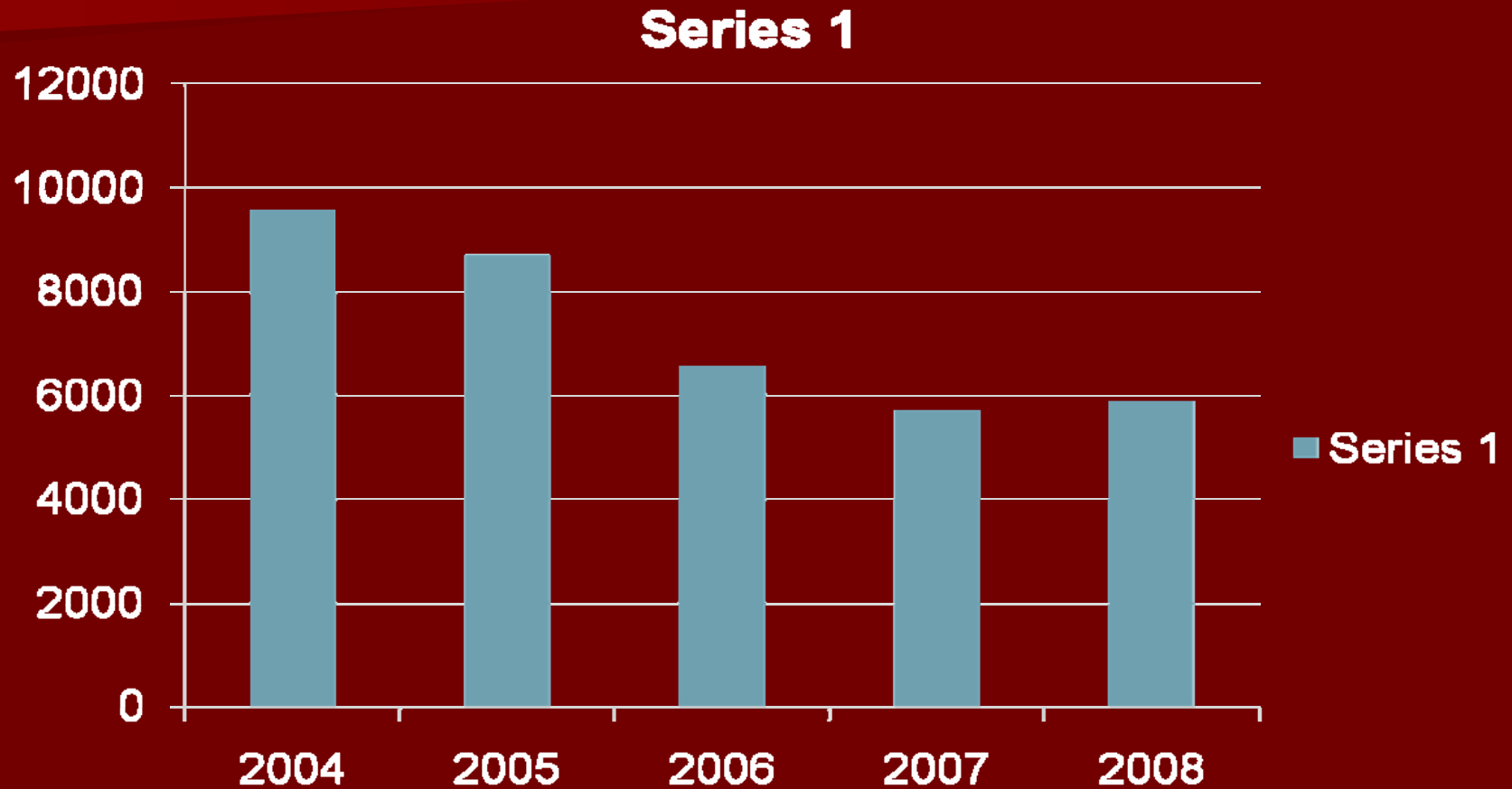
In total numbers, Europe (56.1 million), Asia (49.7 million) and North America (40.8 million) are the regions with the largest migrant stocks in 2000. The African migrant stock amounts to 16.2 million persons, representing 2.1% of the total population. The migrant stock in Latin America and the Caribbean totals 5.9 million people, representing 1.1% of the population. Oceania-Pacific topped the list of world regions with the largest proportion of migrants as compared to the total population (19.1%), followed by North America (13%), and Europe (7.7%).



Immigration and emigration countries

While all of the 10 major emigration countries between 1970 and 1995 were to be found in the developing world, not all of the 10 major immigration countries were developed countries. Over this period, the leading net immigration countries were the United States (16.7 million immigrants), the Russian Federation (4.1 million), Saudi Arabia (3.4 million) and India (3.3 million). Mexico (6.0 million emigrants), Bangladesh (4.1 million), and Afghanistan (4.1 million) were the main emigration countries.

Cases Registered under ITPA







Victims of Trafficking and Their Needs

There are four general areas of victim needs:

- *Immediate assistance*
 - Housing, food, medical, safety and security, language interpretation and legal services
- *Mental health assistance*
 - Counseling
- *Income assistance*
 - Cash, living assistance
- *Legal status*
 - T visa, immigration, certification

Communicating with Victims of Human Trafficking

- Fear of deportation 
 - Does not Identify as Victim 
 - Distrust of law enforcement 
 - Unaware of rights 
- The TVPA authorizes special visas and other forms of immigration relief to certain trafficking victims.
 - You are a victim, not a criminal. What is happening to you is wrong.
 - We can help get you what you need. We can protect you. You can trust us.
 - You have rights. You have the right to live without being abused.

Identifying Victims of Trafficking

Key Questions for Victims of Trafficking:

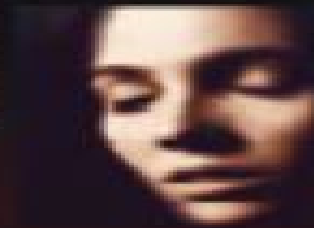
- How did you get here?
- Where do you live, eat and sleep?
- Do you owe someone money?
- Is someone keeping your legal/travel documents?
- Were you threatened if you tried to leave?
- Has your family been threatened?
- Were you ever physically abused?
- Were you ever forced to stay in one place?
- Who are you afraid of?





Cooperazione Svizzera

Campagna contro Hunger and Disease 2005



STOP!
Human
Trafficking

You and I can ...

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. M. J.