

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

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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 :
Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission, Jaipur**

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

Courtesy : Rajasthan State Co-operative Press Ltd., Jaipur

Phone : 0141-2751417, 2751352

Reciting the Pledge - Fundamental duties mentioned in
Article 51 - A, Constitution of India
"We are proud to be an Indian"

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RAJASTHAN STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION
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

LEGAL AWARENESS AGAINST RAGGING



Justice N.K. Jain
Chairperson
RSHRC Jaipur



Ashish Tiwari
First Semester
RGNUL Patiala

INTRODUCTION

■ Meaning of Ragging

➤ Meaning of Ragging in Educational Institutions

Ragging is a form of abuse on newcomers to educational institutions in Australia, Britain, India, Sri Lanka and in many other commonwealth countries. It is similar to the American form known as "Hazing", but is commonly much more severe.

➤ General Definition

A traditional and systematic human rights abuse practiced by seniors upon freshers.

➤ Legal Definition

“Ragging” means the doing of any act which causes, or is likely to cause any physical, psychological or physiological harm of apprehension or shame or embarrassment to a student, and includes-

(a) teasing or abusing of playing practical joke on, or causing hurt to any student.

(b) asking any student to do any act ,or perform any thing which he/she would not, in the ordinary course, be willing to do or perform.

■ History of Ragging

- Started in its mild form in the 8th century A.D. during the Olympics in Greece.
- Later the armed forces of several countries started practicing this ritual.
- During the 18th century several students organisations were formed in the Europe and the US and started practicing this with the new entrants in their community in its mild form.
- During the world war I ragging underwent a massive transformation. Students who returned from war and rejoined college brought with them the techniques of severe form of ragging practiced in army camps.
- Gradually in the 20th century ragging related violence started to escalate in the west.

- Soon it became a tool to take out revenge between the Blacks and White.
- First ragging related death occurred in 1873 in Cornell University in the US.
- Ragging came to India during the British Empire and was practiced mainly in the army and English public schools.
- Till the early 70's it remained in its mild form. From 1980 onwards media played a vital role in influencing ragging in India and it gradually became brutal in its form.
- Rapid mushrooming of private engineering and medical colleges during the 90's made ragging more rampant and severe. South India became the hub of this activity.
- In 1997 Tamilnadu became the state to bring a legislation against ragging.

FORMS OF RAGGING

Some of the most popular forms of ragging in colleges are :

- Dress Code Ragging
- Formal Introduction
- Verbal Torture
- Sexual Abuse
- Playing the Fool
- Hostel Ragging
- Drug Abuse

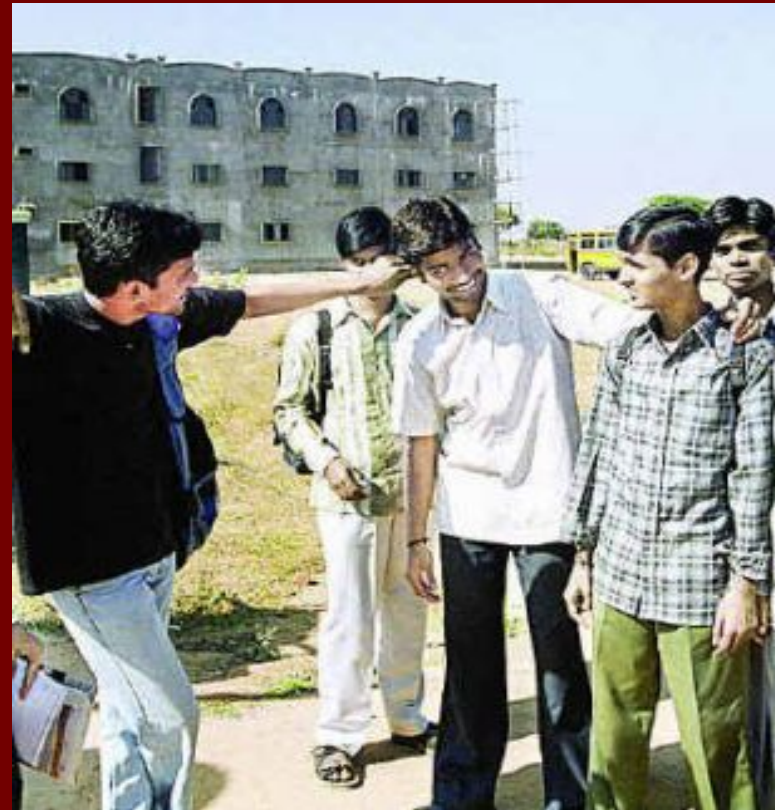




UNDERSTANDING THE PSYCHE OF A RAGGER

It is to be understood that ragging is not merely a socio-legal problem, it has a certain psychological basis too. Just as every crime has a motive, there are some possible reasons that initiate ragging :

- Peer Pressure
- Satisfaction of Sadistic Pleasures
- Ragging gives a Sense of Authority
- Ragging can be Means of Retaliation
- Ragging Makes a Fashion Statement



EFFECTS OF RAGGING

- Physical injury through beating, hitting by objects or by forcing to perform dangerous tasks.
- Sexual abuse by forced stripping, masturbation, forced unnatural sex etc.
- Psychological trauma generated because of intense fear.
- Forceful initiation to alcoholism, smoking and drugs.
- Leads to mob mentality & violent mindset.
- Dropping out from college.
- Human Rights abuse.
- Group Violence
- Deaths



MYTHS AND FACTS

➤ **Myth** : Ragging makes a student bold and prepares us for the difficult circumstances in life. It makes us strong.

Fact : Boldness as instilled by ragging is a weak acceptance of fate by victims. It teaches us how to be exploited and mutely, non resistively accept it.

➤ **Myth** : Ragging helps in breaking the ice between the seniors and freshers. It helps in their interaction and developing friendship between them.

Fact : Ragging is an archaic method of interaction with several harmful effects. Today with advance psychological science there are many other healthy ways of interaction which are more effective and without any human rights abuse.

- **Myth** : Ragging generates a feeling of unity and oneness.
Fact : Ragging divides the students on the lines of caste, region, class etc. It sets mob mentality in the students.
- **Myth** : Severe ragging is not prevalent any more.
Fact : Severe ragging is widely prevalent in most of the college hostels. There have been more than 25 deaths due to ragging in last 7 years. The problem is not yet been solved, it is just hidden.
- **Myth** : After the ban on ragging colleges have geared up against it.
Fact : Many colleges now try their best to keep the incident under the cover to save themselves from embarrassment and the reputation of the college.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

❑ Hard Approach

- More accountability of the college staff in case of any ragging incident.
- Surprise checks by the hostel warden especially during the nights.
- System of ragging complaint to be made friendlier and safer for the freshers. Faculty members to stay in close contact with the freshers and instill in them a sense of confidence.

❑ Soft Approach

- Second year students must be sensitized about the evils of ragging and the various myths about it.

- Promote alternative methods of interaction eg. dramas, short trips, community work, adventures sports, gathering in the presence of hostel warden, dance, competitions, name game and various other activities devised by psycho-synthesis and human behaviour experts.
- Introduce the concept of sub-group mentorship, with few chosen seniors responsible for the well being of different groups of freshers.
- Create a massive nationwide awareness about ragging.
- In an event of severe ragging, victim must be given an option to change the college.
- Funding for intensive research on ragging.
- Efforts to be made to make ragging a social evil, by highlighting its ill-effects and thus establish a public opinion against it.

DETERRENT MEASURES

As per directives, punishments for ragging must be deterrent and may include the following :

- Cancellation of admission.
- Suspension from attending class.
- Withdrawing of scholarship / fellowship and other benefits.
- Debarring from appearing in any test / examination or other evaluation process.
- Suspension / expulsion from the hostel.
- Rustication for periods ragging from 1 to 4 semesters.
- Expulsion from the institution and consequent debarring from admission to any other institution.
- Endorse the migration / transfer certificates with the remarks and punishment awarded to the person on account of ragging.

- Penal deduction
- Collective punishments where warranted.
- Display the names and punishments awarded to perpetrators of ragging on the notice board.
- FIR to be lodged by the Head of the Institution within twenty four hours of ragging in the following cases :
 - ✓ Abetment to ragging
 - ✓ Criminal conspiracy to rag
 - ✓ Unlawful assembly and rioting while ragging
 - ✓ Public nuisance created during ragging
 - ✓ Violation of decency and morals through ragging
 - ✓ Injury to body, causing hurt or grievous hurt
 - ✓ Wrongful restraint
 - ✓ Wrongful confinement

- ✓ Extortion
- ✓ Criminal trespass
- ✓ Use of criminal force
- ✓ Criminal intimidation
- ✓ Offences against property
- ✓ Assault as well as sexual offences or unnatural offences
- ✓ Attempts / threat to commit any or all of the above mentioned offences against the victim(s)
- ✓ Physical or psychological humiliation
- ✓ All other offences following from the definition of "Ragging"



Provided that the head of the institution shall forthwith report the occurrence of the incident of the ragging to the District Level Anti Ragging Committee and the Nodal officer of the affiliating University, if the institution is an affiliated institution.

ANTI-RAGGING-LEGISLATION

Despite incidents or ragging being reported from almost all states in India, only few states namely Tamilnadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have enacted legislations to deal with it.

- The Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1995 (Applicable in the state of Tamilnadu)
- The Andhra Pradesh Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1997
- The Kerala Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1998
- The Maharashtra Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1999
- The Prohibition of Ragging in Educational Institutes Act, 2000 (Applicable in the State of West Bengal)

As for other states and union territories in India, ragging is banned but only through circulars and administrative orders.

PREVENTING RAGGING : THE LANDMARK SUPREME COURT GUIDELINES

With regarding becoming a national issue affecting thousands of students across India, The Hon'ble Supreme court of India too could not remain silent and has seriously condemned the issue.

So far there have been three landmark judgements prohibiting ragging. These are :

- Ragging of freshers in Thiruvananthpuram Government Engineering College v. State of Kerala
- Vishva Jagriti Mission through President v. Central Government through Cabinet Secretary

- University of Kerala v. Council Principals Colleges, Kerala and Others

Efforts of Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission in cases of ragging :

- RSHRC guided Maheshveri Public School to follow the guidelines of Supreme Court of India regarding ragging case no. 09/17/193
- RSHRC guided officials in case no. 08/17/2815 regarding NTT students.
- RSHRC said to colleges and universities to make Anti Ragging Cell at college/ university level.

Supreme court guidelines are :

- Anti-ragging movements to be initiated by all colleges and educational institutes.
- Undertakings to be taken both from the freshermen and their parents / guardians.
- Undertakings to be taken from senior students and their parents / guardians too.
- Notices to be issued indicating where to approach for redressal in case of ragging.
- Management, Principals and the teaching staff to have personal interaction with the freshermen.
- Practorial committees to be set up.
- Ragging prone zones to be identified and carefully guarded.
- Failure to prevent ragging to be constructed as an act of negligence.

- Society to be sensitized on the issue of ragging.
- Hostels / accommodations to be carefully guarded.
- Migration certificates to mention whether the student ever indulged in ragging.
- Withdrawal of financial assistance to institutes where ragging incidents are reported.
- Students to first approach their colleges.
- Police not to follow a retributive approach while dealing with ragging culprits.



It's shocking. It's more than ragging: SC

Prabhakar Rao Voruganti | ENS
New Delhi, April 23

THE finding of the Supreme Court appointed sub-committee that there is rampant alcoholism on the campuses is shocking. It is worse than ragging, the Supreme Court observed on Thursday, while expressing its anguish over the collapse of the entire value system.

A Bench comprising Justice Arijit Pasayat and Justice Asok Kumar Ganguly made this remark during the course of an hour-long discussion on the measures to control ragging in the colleges.

When Additional Solicitor General Gopal Subramaniam, appearing as amicus curiae, reminded the Bench of a recent incident in the US where in a gun-wielding school student went on a killing spree remarked: "To have knife-wielding students and da are not far away when they will have guns."

Zero tolerance to ragging was suggested by senior counsel Altaf Ahmed who appeared for the Himachal Pradesh government.

On the question of de-recognising a college because of ragging, senior counsel Harish Salve and Maninder Singh, appearing for the Medical Council of India, told the Bench that MCI indeed is a regulatory body and it can make a regulation for de-recognising the college where ragging occurs, but for a solitary incident of ragging about 200 students may have to suffer.

Gopal Subramaniam told the Bench that anti-ragging committees should be formed in every college. He found fault with the affidavit of the Himachal Pradesh government, saying it does not disclose what initiative it had taken to curb ragging from 2007 to 2009. Absolutely none, he pointed out.

The amicus curiae suggested having full-time wardens in all the hostels to avoid ragging incidents. Right now, mostly we have part-time wardens who visit the hostels twice a week. As an interim and ad hoc measure, full time wardens should be appointed, he said.

At this juncture, Justice Ganguly said that much more shocking than ragging is the finding that there exists rampant alcoholism on the campuses. "How about having a nominated officer of the State government who will be responsible for such incidents?" asked Justice Pasayat.

To this, Gopal Subramaniam said "Your Lordships may consider appointment of an independent administrator for a term of two years and a police detachment."

Justice Pasayat said even the Secretary of Higher Education of each state government can be made responsible. But, in a case where there are 10 medical colleges, the Secretary of Higher Education may have a tough job on hand and it may be difficult, Justice Pasayat felt.

"If all the measures are properly nented, there ld be a revival of nate of scholarip. In this regard, would suggest an AS officer who would undertake with missionary zeal the work for one year," Gopal Subramaniam said.

Among other measures suggested by the amicus curiae are to make the SHO or the Superintendent of Police responsible for ensuring that no incidents of ragging take place.

Anti-ragging data base should be built up. Affidavits can be filed by students and their parents with their home addresses and telephone numbers on the web site itself, he said. And state governments should amend their anti-ragging laws, Subramaniam suggested.

A three-member board of psychiatrists should be constituted in each college to counsel the students, the Gopal Subramaniam said.

At this stage the Bench remarked that these things result when either parental control is in excess or when there is total lack of it.

The court reserved its order on framing of further guidelines to curb ragging incidents and asked the amicus curiae and the counsel for Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh to study the report of the sub-committee and come out with more suggestions.



ILLUSTRATION: P.K. JOB

संभाजसेवी एके जैन और मानव अधिकार

ज जस्टिस एन.के. जैन साहब इन दिनों में राजस्थान राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष पद पर सुशोभित हैं। आप पूर्व में मुख्य न्यायाधीशपति मद्रास व कर्नाटक होई कोर्ट रह चुके हैं। आपने राज्य की आम जनता के नाम अपनी अपील में आह्वान किया है "अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक रहो कर्तव्यों के प्रति समर्पित रहो।"

एन.के.जैन मानवीय संवेदनाओं से अभिभूत हैं आपके स्वभाव में विनयशीलता सर्वोच्च स्तर पर है। वस्तुतः शिक्षा का लक्ष्य भी यही है कि व्यक्ति का आचरण विनयशील हो। विद्या का भी मूल मंत्र है "विद्या ददाति विनयम्।"

समाज में न्याय का शासन हो। सामाजिक न्याय के प्रति हम क्रियाशील बनें। शोषण से मुक्ति के लिए न्याय से अच्छा कोई मार्ग नहीं हो सकता है। न्याय को जीवन में ढालने के लिए परम पवित्र पुस्तक "संविधान" को स्वयं करना चाहिए। आयोग के अध्यक्ष जस्टिस जैन साहब ने भारतीय संविधान का आर्टिकल 51 ए के संकल्प को रोजाना दोहराने का आह्वान किया है। राजस्थान राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग- सभी बालक, विद्यार्थी व नागरिक बन्धु से अपेक्षा करता है कि संविधान में वर्णित मुख्य कर्तव्यों का पालन करें।

आयोग द्वारा प्रकाशित व प्रसारित एक हैडबिल में भी निम्नलिखित नागरिक प्रतिज्ञा का उल्लेख किया गया है:-

- "मुझे गर्व है, मैं भारतीय हूँ और कर्तव्य निष्ठा से... मैं
- संविधान का, राष्ट्र-ध्वज का एवं राष्ट्र-गान का आदर करूंगा।
- राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों का पालन करूंगा।
- देश की, भारत की एकता-अखण्डता और प्रभुता की एवं वन, झील, नदी और वन्य जीव

- की रक्षा करूंगा।
- राष्ट्र की सेवा करूंगा।
- स्त्रियों के समान के विरुद्ध प्रथाओं का धर्म, भाषा, प्रदेश या वर्ग के आधार पर भेदभाव का त्याग करूंगा।
- प्राणि मात्र के प्रति दया भाव रखूंगा।
- हिंसा से दूर रहूंगा।



- सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति की संरक्षा करूंगा।
- वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण का, मानववाद का, सुधार की भावना का विकास करूंगा।
- भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भावत्व की भावना का निर्माण करूंगा।
- व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने को प्रयास करूंगा।
- वैसे तो एन.के.जैन जैसे व्यक्ति को जैन कॉम्युनिटी की-सीमा में आबद्ध नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि वे तो एक संस्था स्वरूप हैं और

सम्पूर्ण मानवता के प्रति समर्पित है। वे मानव अधिकारों की व्याख्या करते हैं तो हर मानव को हर क्षेत्र में शोषण व उल्टोडुन से मुक्त देखा चाहते हैं। यही वजह है कि वे बालकों व विद्यार्थियों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं। वे महिलाओं के लिए सम्मान का जीवन जीने के लिए उनके मानवीय व मूलभूत अधिकारों को फलीभूत होता देखा चाहते हैं। वे महिला वर्ग को अनेक कुरीतियों से बचाना चाहते हैं, वहाँ उन्हें पुरुष समकक्ष आदर व विकास के अवसर प्रदान करना चाहते हैं।

एन.के.जैन जैसे संवेदनशील, कर्तव्यनिष्ठ, देशप्रेमी व मानवतावादी व्यक्ति ही हर दिन मानव अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए संघर्षशील रहते हैं। जस्टिस जैन राजस्थान की आम जनता व आम आदमी के संरक्षण के लिए, समान अवसरों को मुहैया कराने के लिए, प्रेरणास्रोत बने हुए हैं। वस्तुतः अखिल भारतीय जैन कॉम्युनिटी एवं एन आर आई जैन कॉम्युनिटी को इसी बात का गर्व है कि उनके समाज की उर्वरा भूमि में ऐसे कल्याणकारी बोज का बीजारोपण हुआ और जिनेन्द्र भगवान की कृपा से मानव समूह का संरक्षण व पोषण हो पाया। श्री एन के जैन का व्यक्तित्व व प्रतिभा में अनेक विशिष्ट गुण होने से वह संस्कृत स्वरूप ग्रहण कर चुका है। आपकी मिलनसारिता, सहयोगवृत्ति, लेखन अभिवृत्ति, नियमित जीवन शैली, अहिंसा प्रियता ने जयपुर के नागरिक समाज पर अमिट छाप अंकित की है। इसीलिए हमारा जयपुर समाज भी आपके लिए गौरव अनुभव करता है और भगवान जिनेन्द्र से आपकी चिरायु व खुशहाली की कामना करता है। सारांशतः वर्तमान में मानव अधिकारों पर होने वाले अतिक्रमणों से मानव अधिकारों का संरक्षण करना है और स्वतंत्रत भारत के नागरिकों को उनके महत्वपूर्ण कर्तव्यों के प्रति जागरूकता बनाना है। ऐसा हमारा अभिमत है। सद्भावनाओं सहित-

-एम.एल.धौकरिया

CONCLUSION

Ragging is a problem of the students and by the students and therefore the solution to it also lies with the students. With ragging becoming rampant in colleges it is about time that the student community awakens its conscience to this inhuman practice before more and more innocent students become victims of it and before more and more educational institutes are degraded by it.

Ragging

MUST BE STOPPED

Prison
like torture

NO
SCIENTIFIC
REASON

make us
friend not
victim

AWAY

ANNOS

if you
are
stable

It is
not legal

social
awareness

Pluck talk to
Un dent slap us


There are ways
to stop
ragging

Seniors
are
to blame

PHO
this is
not
cult

aman

A tale of ragging

A man with long white hair and a beard, wearing glasses and a light blue jacket, holds a large white sign with red, hand-painted text. The text on the sign reads "HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ALL" in three lines. In the background, another person is partially visible, holding a sign with the words "Trea", "Stop", and "Hu".

HUMAN
RIGHTS
FOR ALL

Trea

Stop

Hu

Showing Human Rights Awareness



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://justicenagendrarakjain.com>

Courtesy : Rajasthan State Co-operative Press Ltd., Jaipur

Phone : 0141-2751417, 2751352



<http://justicenagendrakjain.com>

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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.