

A project on
Misuse of women law

Collage: Rajasthan university
Dep. of law fyc



Submitted to: Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. k. jain
Submitted by: Deepika verma

RAJASTHAN STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, JAIPUR
Projects by Law Students



Under the guidance of

Chairperson ,
Justice N.K. Jain
(Former Chief Justice
High Court of Madras & Karnataka)

With best Compliments
RSHRC

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RAJASTHAN STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION



Under the guidance of Hon'ble Mr.
Justice N.K. Jain,
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and Karnataka
High Court)
Chairperson, RSHRC

SECRETARIAT

Prepared by:- Internship students of
various law university and colleges.

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HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

- Human Rights Commission is an autonomous body to protect and promote basic rights of citizens. Its primary aim is to help every deprived person to acquire equal status in society.
- By the Parliamentary act there is National Human Rights Commission at New Delhi and each state has State Human Rights Commission. This commission has power equivalent to a civil court. It has equivalent power to hear the plea of sufferer and give recommendation to concerned department to work on it. Its recommendation has a high stake and non performance on its recommendation can lead to questioning in the Legislative Assembly. Otherwise the government has to give reason for not compliance. The commission or the other party can file writ petition in the High Court.

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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



Misuse of women law

On the face of it, the law appears to be a blessing for people in abusive or violent relationships. However, a careful analysis reveals that, under the ploy of “women and children welfare”, this law is yet another misguided attempt to enact legislation to grant women legal supremacy over men and to create a society where men are deprived of their rights.

- There are three fundamental problems with this law –
 - a) it is overwhelmingly gender biased in favor of women, b) the potential for misuse is astounding and c) the definition of domestic violence is too expansive.
- The DV act singles out men as perpetrators of domestic violence and assumes that only women are victims. As per this law, only a woman can file a complaint against her male partner. A man, who is a victim of domestic violence, has no rights under this law.

- The fact is that it has been comprehensively proven in numerous studies that women are no less abusive as men in intimate relationships. Giving such sweeping legal powers to women while withholding protection to male victims is tantamount to systematic legal victimization of men. In the western world, the domestic violence laws are gender neutral and provide protection to the victims, both men and women. The fact that the Indian version explicitly prohibits any male victim to seek relief under this law defies all logic and is beyond comprehension.

- The second significant flaw in this law is that it lends itself to such easy misuse that women will find it hard to resist the temptation to “teach a lesson” to their male relatives and will file frivolous and false cases. A similar trend is already being observed in the case of anti-dowry law (498a), which is being misused to such an extent that the Supreme Court has termed it “Legal Terrorism”. To illustrate how easy it is to misuse the DV law, consider the scenarios below. [She means wife/female live-in partner and he means husband/male live-in partner] .

- a) If she demands any amount of money from him, for any reason whatsoever, he is legally bound to pay that amount in full, failing which he can be imprisoned. Under the pretext of preventing economic abuse of women, this law legalizes the extortion of money by women. Interestingly, if he asks for money from her, he can be jailed for that as well. Furthermore, he is responsible for paying the rent if the couple resides in a shared rented accommodation .

- b) As per the law, she retains the right to the residence. This is a very convenient means of getting control of the house regardless of whether she has any legal right on the property. Moreover, if he is booked under DV, he is responsible for paying the rent as well, even though he may not be allowed to live in the house or he might even be in jail.
- c) If she decides not to cook and wishes to eat out in a restaurant everyday, he cannot afford not to oblige, lest he invites the DV provision for “not providing food”, for which he could be jailed.

- d) If she has an affair and he tries to prevent her from meeting her lover, he could be punished under the DV act, as he is preventing her from meeting someone.
- e) He can be booked under the DV act if she feels that she has been insulted. Insult is a relative term, which is totally left to her discretion. Interestingly, if she insults and abuses him verbally or even physically, he does not have any legal recourse in this law .

- These are just some of the ways in which women can exploit men in a legally permitted manner. The fact that the complaint by a woman will be treated, prima facie, as “true and genuine” opens up a whole new realm of possibilities where innocent men will be accused and implicated in false cases, just because they refuse to give in to her unreasonable demands.

- Most people readily agree that the law will be misused. Their counter arguments generally are

a) The number of miuses will be very low OR every law is misused – The objective of any law should be to punish the guilty and protect the innocent. The persecution of innocents cannot be justified in any circumstances. As is the case with 498 A, this law will be heavily misused in urban India.

- b) If she is happy, then why will she file a complaint – Ah ! So, the man exists at the mercy of the woman. If the wife wants to kick out old parents from home or wants to pursue an affair and should the man dare to object, she can get him incarcerated with alacrity. Any law that forcefully subjects a section of a society to conduct as per the pleasure of another section is deemed oppressive and should be vehemently opposed.

- c) There are other provisions to deal with the misuse of this law – The fact is that there are other legal provisions to deal with domestic violence as well. If a strict law is made for a specific purpose, then the provisions for dealing with its misuse should be in the law itself.

- The third major flaw in this law is that it provides an all-encompassing definition of domestic violence and some terms (insults, name calling) are extremely subjective. The radical feminists claim that 70% of women in India face domestic violence which comes as no surprise as even an insult is considered domestic violence. Interestingly, they are mum on how many indian men suffer domestic violence using the same criteria.

- This law strikes at the very foundation of marriage by promoting intolerance and litigation for petty domestic disputes. It is universally recognized that from time to time differences arise in a marriage and sometimes people, both men and women, behave in hurtful ways towards each other. Most people, though, are able to work them out and lead a more or less happy life with their loved one.

- However, this law makes it very easy to escalate the domestic problems in daily life to such a level that it eventually leads to a breakdown in marriage. Once a man has been accused of domestic violence for a something relatively minor (insult), while he might have been subjected to the same treatment from her, he will perpetually feel threatened by his partner and that is the beginning of the end. This law will lead to more divorces, broken homes and the children will pay the ultimate price by getting deprived of a pleasant childhood.

- There are degrees of domestic violence and not all conflicts in a relationship can be termed as domestic violence. This law trivializes the issue of domestic violence by including minor differences in its realm and by explicitly denying protection to half of the population.
- The law in its current form is grossly inadequate to tackle the problem of domestic violence. It imposes a lot of responsibility on men, without giving them rights.

- On the other hand, it gives lots of rights to women without requiring them to be responsible. At the very minimum, it should be made gender neutral, offering protection to both men and women. Also, provisions for stringent punishments need to be incorporated into the law to prevent misuse. Moreover, the law needs to be made more practical by differentiating between various degrees of conflicts and by unambiguously defining what constitutes domestic violence.

- The fact is domestic violence is a serious problem and a neutral and unprejudiced law is needed to protect the genuine victims of domestic violence, irrespective of gender. The perpetrators of domestic violence need to be appropriately punished and dealt with. At the same time, protection cannot be withheld from real victims for any reason whatsoever, least of all their gender. One can be certain that there is something sinister about a law, when it intimidates and instills fear in innocent people. When a person who has not committed any crime, begins to fear punishment under the provisions of a law, it is not a law anymore – it is state sponsored terrorism.

- Innocent families are being victimized. the misuse of women protection laws. Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code was passed to protect women against marital cruelty and dowry harassment. This allows the arrest of the husband and his relatives solely on the basis of allegations made by the wife, without any evidence and investigation. Section 498A, being non-bailable, allows punishing the accused by imprisonment even before the guilt is established. Unfortunately, it is increasingly being misused by women to settle scores with their in-laws and husband. Innocent families have been imprisoned only on the basis of the wife's allegations.

■ ShilpaRane

Several authorities have noted that almost 98 per cent of cases filed under Section 498A are based on false accusations. We underwent emotional trauma y family and I have been at the receiving end of women protection laws. My brother's wife wanted to divorce him. To make the divorce process easier, she filed a harassment case against us under Section 498 A of the IPC. We always treated her with respect and it came as a shock. This completely shattered my brother and plunged him into depression. She didn't even spare a thought about the one-year-old child she has with my brother. My family had to go through a lot of mental and emotional trauma. We had to run from pillar to post to prove our innocence. It's been three years now and she has not produced any evidence to substantiate her claims. She has realized that her case is weak and wants to reconcile with us now. But the case is in our favour and we are waiting for the court's verdict.

■ ManjuBharghav

How can they arrest without proof? Section 498 A of the Indian Penal Code needs to be revised. Such laws will only be misused by women for personal gain. Which couple does not fight? We should encourage couples to sort out their difference mutually. Dragging each other to court and implicating family members will only lead to a complete breakdown of the social fabric of our society. My family and I went through a harrowing time after a relative registered a complaint against us under the draconian 498A of the Indian Penal Code. In case of an accident or murder, law requires proof before action can be initiated against the accused. So why does the law allow innocent families to suffer merely on the basis of a false complaint. There's an urgent need to look into the misuse of women protection laws.

■ Madhavi Pillai. Family counselor and advocate

Lawyers are equally responsible Only Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code allows the arrest of the husband and his male and female relatives, irrespective of their age and health, without any evidence and investigation. I am not against the law. But I do think we need to find ways to stop its misuse by women. If a woman registers a complaint under Section 498A, police are bound to take action. But all complaints are not genuine. Many women misuse the law to harass their in-laws. Recently, a woman approached me. She wanted to file a complaint against her husband under Section 498A because her husband had failed to keep his promises. I turned down her case and advised her to resolve the issue amicably. Now, another lawyer has taken up her case. I think the lawyers too are equally responsible for the misuse of the women protection laws.

■ PR Gokul. Director, Protect Indian Family Foundation

Abusers of the law should be jailed My NGO is creating awareness on the misuse of the Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code. We have already organized about 25 press conferences in cities such as Luck now, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Delhi. This law came into effect to prevent women against domestic violence and harassment for dowry. It is an important law but the practice of arresting people without investigation needs to be changed. Most women misuse the law not only to extract money from their spouses, but also due to career constraints or adjustment problems faced by them after marriage. Misguided advice turns petty quarrels into big fights. I too have been at the receiving end. Earlier, I used to feel very lonely and didn't know whom to approach. According to me, the person who misuses laws should be arrested and put behind bars.

■ Balkrishna Shetty. President, Human Rights and Development Organization

Some complaints are made in anger. The rampant corruption in our system has led to misuse of women protection laws. When an angry wife approaches the police, she is received by lower rank officers. Depending on her husband's financial condition, these officers advise the woman on further course of action. Mostly, women from lower income groups don't file such complaints. It's usually the financially well-off women who register complaints under Section 498A. I think only an officer of the rank of commissioner should look into the matter. In many cases, the wife gets angry and rushes to the police station. A senior officer would listen to her grievances and give her sound advice. It may be possible that the woman took the step in anger and may change her mind later.

■ Anita

Kumar

How many laws are there for men? Many women are using the laws to satiate their greed for money. They use the law to extract money from the husband and in-laws. In fact, the law is being used by women against women. Old mothers and pregnant sisters have been sent to jail on the basis of mere allegations. I am not against the law but I am against its misuse. There are many laws to safeguard the interest of women. How many such laws do we have for men? Even they need legal protection. My brother was implicated by his wife. She registered a complaint against him under Section 498A. Our family went through a very difficult time. I recommend that those who misuse the law should be severely punished. We can't solve marital problems by dragging families to court and sending them to jail.

- A senior officer should investigate We need laws to protect women against marital cruelty and dowry harassment. However, I feel there's need to revise the stringent Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code. At present, the accused is arrested as soon as a case is registered under Section 489A and the investigations are carried out later. Old and ailing parents and relatives of the husband have been jailed. I think it should be made a bailable offence.

- Since the nature of charges is very serious, the matter should be investigated by an officer of the rank of deputy commissioner or commissioner. Many women are using the law against their in-laws and husband to extract revenge. Each one of us is equally responsible for the rampant corruption in our system that allows one to misuse such laws.

Misuse of DOWRY LAW (498A) By women

- This is all about Indian Penal Code 498a, How Indian women harass men with the help of Law. when they are not able to adjust to husband home or with her in laws. or when husband find out her Pre marital / Extra marital Affair, or husband is not doing as she and her family wish and hight of all when she want divorce and money from husband, IPC 498a is right tool to do all this legally.

MISUSE OF LAWS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BY WOMEN

- There are many instances where the main point of discord between the couple was that the wife wanted the husband to leave his parent's home or an old parents and set up a nuclear family. Since the man resisted this move, the wife used 498A as a bargaining device, without success though. In one instance, the young wife being the only daughter of a wealthy businessman, wanted her husband to move in with her parents because his income allowed middle class comforts, not the luxuries she was used to. Since he did not succumb to the pressure of leaving his parents, or if a women having extra-marital affairs, wanted to settle with new partner where the husband and her in-laws resists, that too after having the grown up children, she got both her husband, father and mother in-law arrested and put in jail for several days under 498A. Is it not a misuse of law against our own and that too loved ones? might be the percentage of misuse is less but trust me, many homes and families are badly hit!!

Protect men from misuse of laws by women

- CHENNAI: This is a stag party with a difference. Men, who accuse their girl friends, wives and fiancées of duping them or foisting cases against them, have come together in Tamil Nadu to put up a collective fight.
- According to the general secretary of Association for Protection of Men, Madhu Sudhanan, more than 1000 members are aged below 25 years and 4000 members are below 40.

- At a meeting on Sunday, attended by over 50 men, there was a talk about rights and laws favouring women. But the association is not to protect men from the misuse of the Domestic Violence Act and Dowry Harassment Act alone but also youngsters falsely accused of eve teasing.
- As one man said: "I was dragged by the police and beaten up in the station. If a girl has a personal enmity, she takes it out by falsely accusing men of eve-teasing. And there is no verification done by the police when it comes to women, they just accept what she says as the sacred truth." Another member of the association said that he was right now on the streets after he registered his family property in the name of his lover, who conveniently duped him after that.

- Madhu Sudan an said that many young men were being cheated by girl friends – they emotionally ditch the man, by marrying men of their parents' choice. But such cheating was never taken as a crime, he said. Most of the association members had been harassed by women – wives, girlfriends, fiancées – or duped.
- But the system is biased towards women, Madhu Sudanan said, and added there are 84 laws for the protection of women's rights, but none for men.

- "Gone are the days when women were exploited. Now, many women misuse the laws meant for their protection. Many young men have been trapped by the laws.
- Many youth ditched by girl friends are unnecessarily harassed by police following false complaints, another association member in his mid-30s, said.

Comments:

- Replace the word in Domestic violence act the men/women to person and husband/wife to spouse, let the punishment equal for all who do the domestic violence, will women organizations will agree, if they think they do not do the domestic violence against men?

■ **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005**— घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम 2005— मुख्य प्रावधानों के अनुसार दोषी व्यक्तियों को तत्संबंधित विधि में सजा मिल सके एवं इसके अलावा पीड़ित महिलाओं को चिकित्सीय सुविधा, और बच्चों के बारे में संरक्षण की सहायता मिल सके। अगर हिंसा की घटना हो चुकी है तो उसके लिए आर्थिक मुआवजा देने का भी प्रावधान है।

■ पीड़ित घरेलू महिला के स्वास्थ्य, सुरक्षा, जीवन तथा अन्य सुख से रहने की इच्छा का हनन होता हो, मारपीट, भावनात्मक प्रताड़ना, आर्थिक प्रताड़ना और नाजायज शारीरिक सम्बन्ध बनाने की कोशिश, गाली या ताने देना भी परिभाषा में समावेश है। उसके किसी रिश्तेदार को उसके विरुद्ध करना भी उसमें शामिल है।

■ उत्पीड़ित महिला के लिए अधिनियम में कई व्यवस्थाएं अधिकारियों एवं न्यायालयों के माध्यम से दी गई हैं। मजिस्ट्रेट के समक्ष प्रार्थना पत्र देकर अन्तिम निषेधात्मक का भी प्रावधान है। मजिस्ट्रेट के निर्णय के बाद सत्र न्यायाधीश में 30 दिन में अपील होती है। धारा- 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 16, 17, 20, 31) इस एक्ट के लागू होने पर इन प्रावधानों का उचित उपयोग महिलाओं के हाथ में है और इनका अनुचित उपयोग होकर वह निर्दोष व्यक्तियों की उत्पीड़न का जरिया न बन जाये, इसकी भी खबरदारी लेने का उत्तरदायित्व भी महिलाओं पर ही है।

स्रोत : महिलाओं के कानूनी अधिकार, की बुकलेट नम्बर 8/2008 से

BOOKS PUBLISHED

- These books are kept in the Libraries of different schools and colleges for awareness of students as well as the teaching and ministerial staff. Some books are even kept in the UN-Congress Library at New Delhi.
- Teachers of various school are interacting with the students on these issues in zero hours.
- About legal aid committees, NGO's / Educational Institutions above 55, and some Newspapers have re-printed/Published these booklets as intimated and about 80,000 booklets titled on women, child rights, dalits, arrest, human rights and HIV have been published and distributed free of cost among the general public to create awareness.

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Legal Awareness Programmes

- 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 80000 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.
- These books are:

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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.

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Article 51-A, Constitution 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.

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26. उत्तराखण्ड भाषा शिक्षण परिषदकोसँग, उत्तराखण्ड
27. शिक्षण संकेतन एकेडमी, भारतीय भाषा, उत्तराखण्ड
28. राजधानी भाषा कक्षा कक्षा, उत्तर इन्द्रपुरी, उत्तराखण्ड
29. शिक्षा एवं विज्ञान विभागको, उत्तराखण्ड
30. भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, उत्तराखण्ड, गीतापुर
31. शिक्षण, भारतीय भाषा, उत्तराखण्ड (Journal 3202 E - Club No. 0263309)
32. भारतीय भाषा शिक्षण संस्थानको शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
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65. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
66. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
67. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
68. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
69. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
70. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
71. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
72. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
73. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
74. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
75. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
76. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
77. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
78. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
79. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
80. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
81. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
82. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
83. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
84. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
85. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
86. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
87. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
88. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
89. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
90. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
91. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
92. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
93. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
94. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
95. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
96. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
97. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
98. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
99. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड
100. शिक्षण संकेतन, उत्तराखण्ड

■ न्यायमूर्ति नवीन्द्र कुमार जीन

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E-Mail :
aktimes@gmail.com

अनुपूर। राजस्थान राज्य में मानवविकास आयोग ने राज्य में मानवविकास के संदर्भ में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है और देश के लिए सफल प्रयास करती है। आयोग ने राज्य की आमजनता के साथ-साथ लोकसेवकों की समर्थन भाव से कर्मचारी के निर्वहन के लिए प्रेरित किया है और इसमें काफी हद तक सफलता भी मिली है।

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श्री जीने ने बताया कि महिलाओं के मातृपीठ अधिकतर, बालकों के अधिकतर, दलितों के अधिकतर, गिरफ्तारों, एकजोड़नी एटलर, मागनाधिकार, संसदी प्रजातंत्र, जमाना पुराने अमजान में विवर्तित हो गई हैं, ताकि जमाना पुराने प्रजातंत्र, जमाना पुराने संकेत और योग्यताएं संकेतें। आयोग की ओर से एक वैधानिक दृष्टिकोण श्री प्रकाशित किया जाता है, लिए आतंकवाद और भ्रष्टाचार जैसी समस्याओं के प्रति जागरूक हो और लोगों को जागरूक करें व सामाजिकता स्थापन बनाए रखें। प्रभावशाली तरीके पचा नम, डीपी, नवी और सज्जन्यों की भी सहा करें। स्वयं के सज्जन्यों के प्रति जागरूक हो व निर्णय लेने के लिए तत्पर रहें। धर्म, भाषा, प्रादेशिकता एवं नम विषय के नाम एक-दूसरे के विरोधी नहीं हैं।

को संघर्ष। बताया कि 10 दिसम्बर 1948 को डूंगरवाड़ा रात्रि छोड़ने के कम समय बाद एक से तीस तक के संगी आसुआही को 26 जनवरी 1950 को हमारे संविधान में मान्यता देकर लिया गया था। इस छोड़ने का पत्र के आधार पर मान्याधिकारकों को भी संविधान में शामिल कर लिया गया। हर प्रकार के अधिकार के लिए उत्तरदायक एक वर्तनी भी होता है, जो संविधान की मेरा है। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए 1977 में संविधान के 42वें संशोधन के द्वारा व्यक्ति के मूल अधिकार को आर्द्धक- 51 ए के माध्यम से दोहराया गया है, लेकिन तब तक शक नहीं हो सकता पूर्ण जानकारी नहीं होने से हर व्यक्ति इसकी भावना के अनुसार अपने वर्तनी का निर्वाचन नहीं कर पा रहा है। राज्य मान्याधिकारों आयोग की रिपोर्ट में महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य कर रहा है।

अनुसूद-51 के अनुसार हमारे कर्तव्य है कि हम राष्ट्रीय ध्वज, राष्ट्रगान का सम्मान करें। एकता एवं अखण्डता कायम रखने के लिए आतंकवाद और भ्रष्टाचार जैसी समस्याओं के प्रति जागरूक रहें और लोगों को भी जागरूक करें व सामप्रदायिक संवाद बनाए रखें। प्राकृतिक स्रोतों यथा पर्व, झील, नदी और वन्यजीवों की रक्षा करें। स्वयं के साथ-साथ समाज एवं राष्ट्र के निर्माण एवं सेवा के लिए तत्पर रहें। धर्म, भाषा, प्रारंशिकता एवं वर्ग विभेद के नाम एक-दूसरे के विरोधी नहीं हैं।

■ न्यायमूर्ति सौम्य कुमार शर्मा

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पुलिस महानिदेशक मीणा ने की मानवाधिकार आयोग अध्यक्ष जैन से मुलाकात

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