**Summary & Conclusion:-**

In modern time the main problem in the country related to child and women. Now the question comes in mind that who is child. In Indian there are so many laws and legislation relating to the children. But if we speak all over than those are below the age of 14 years, they include or count as a child.

It is the true position that the state of children not like a sorry as painted. According to the report that is submitted to united nation session on children in year 2002 in new yark city. This report shows all development of 395million children. That report shows actual condition of India.

In India poverty is main optical in the development because due to poverty peoples are not sent to their children not get proper education. In rural area many people face so many problems. They send their children for doing some work than at list they get food.

In India mostly people illiterate so they can not define and identify that what is good and what is bad. The value of education also so away from them. By this they never force their children for going to school.

Now a day the government provides so many plaices for the education and other social welfare. The article 19(1) in the Indian constitution provides the right to education. by this article every citizen have right to get education. The state also doing many work related to it under article 39(a) the legislation bound the state that every children those are below the age of fourteen years get free education and up to five class get free food. The state also provides study material also in the government schools. The state provides scholarship to those children get good marks.

Education is necessary for the human life freely and with human dignity without education the human lives as animals. It tall us status and provide us development to mind and improve our thinking. In the so many statuses the people make discrimination on the basis of sex, race, etc. The difference in mail and female, that ways parent not sent to their girl in school for the studies.

In shekhawati rural area school not run in proper way so many employer or teacher belong to that particular areas than they are provide more concentration on
their house and that way child suffer lose for that make a special legislation and provide them punish or either cheek regularly and their performance. Another child labour major problem for the children. Mostly, children doing work for getting food and shelter without any ways. In India make the law related to child labour as on human traffic. The child doing work in harrows place, mines crackers industries etc. it is protect by the Indian constitution under article 23. Every year so many children kidnappers for immoral purpose and for the doing industrial work. No one know that were going that children. The human traffic in India takes dangerous shop and government is failing to stop all these activities.

In the thesis focus the position of women in India and what situation they have in the shekhawati region say as than. In Rajasthan the women situation is not so strong. Because today also we have fait and give more importance to make dominate society so people give more important to male child and girls egnora many people cause the girl child death in the mothers worm. So if we the ratio then per one thousand we have some more than nine hundred three is many difference. The people not provide proper education to girls

Those educations provide by the state government that is only compulsory and free education is basis education. In shekhawati technology education not provide so many people face poverty and not understand the purpose of education properly. Now a days the government doing a work save the girl childe.

The Indian constitution also provides so many provisions for the education. If the government not making rules and not provide right of education than it reach beyond the large number of peoples those are illiterate.

In this thesis basically provide the focus on the human rights and position related to child and women in particular area that is Shakhawati under this three district came charu, Jhunjhunu, and sikar.

The term human is a rational being. By virtue of their become human being. He get certain rights that is generally known as human rights. The person gets this right by birth and some get after ward.
Such right is essential for all people. By these rights they are treat equality get the life and liberty and live with human dignity. These are many kinds of human rights. They are interdependent and indivisible. They have not precisely different kinds of human rights. All right are equally important and vested in all human beings. But under the universal declaration on human rights there is not make or divide categories of human rights. The united nation makes clear that human right is divided in the two parts or kind. One is social and other is political and civil rights.

Any person those are member of state of united nation who feel the victim of the violation of human rights than he can send his petition to the united nation that is doing worke on human rights through the secretary general of the united nation.

The human commission on social, economic and social council established in 1946. it is established six fundamental commission for the welfare of the peoples and doing work in different fields.

The right related to life, liberty and security of person have important and significant sole and place in the various human right tools instrument. The all international convention deals with these basic rights. The term life and liberty have very wide meaning and get protection according to racial group and children.

The part 3rd of the Indian constitution connected and deals with various fundamental rights. The article 21 deals with the life and liberty. It is says that no one person deprived from his life and liberty without any procedure prescribed by law or legislature the international conference for human right, some jurist and author point out that without fully realize of social, economic and cultural right the enforcement of political and civil rights are not possible here needs to become aware about these facts. On the basis of general obligation under taken by the member state of the united nation and it is ensure the high standard of living, economic conditions, social progress and full employment etc. The human right commission prevents the discrimination and gives the protection of minor section and commission related to status of women.

In Indian constitution provide so many provisions related to protection and improve the position of the women in the society. There may be provided special provision in part 3rd and 4th of the Indian constitution, those are providing the special benefit to the women. The directive principles are the personification of the rule made
for special engineering and ideas for social orders that connect popularly aspiration and expectation of the persons.

The directive principle imposes on the crate to perform their act properly and in positive way. India is a welfare state it is take primitive action for the welfare of the peoples and sewing and protecting effectively from social, political, economic etc. because all are basic unit necessary for the development of nation.

The National Human Rights Commission is a premier Authority dedicated towards protection of human rights in a country, which has a varied culture, stratified society and numerous problems overlooking them. The National Commission has dined note worthy service in protecting human rights which lacks human rights culture. The majority of our people especially those who are staying in rural areas are still not aware of their rights even after independence of more than Sixty-three years. A country which has shown great tolerance towards administrative irregularities not knowing whether for their inherent nature, high rate of illiteracy, poverty or any other cause or combination of it needs such as an institution as National and State Human Rights Commissions which are dedicated completely towards protection of human rights. The independent and autonomous nature of the Human Rights Commission is the most important aspect to build confidence in the people towards impartial working.

In Indian constitution provide many human rights but in shekhawati no one aware about his rights and duties properly because lack of law education. Even this education or chapter is not yet include in school, that’s why society is not aware about it.

The existing educational system is not sufficient because there is major different between Government and private schools and in college lack of technique education. The another major factor related to child labour in backward classes many child doing work only for food and shelter and doing work in dangerous place and more then stipulated time. The existing law related to child labour are not sufficient. The government can make different policies for child to provide necessary thinks, so we can reduce child labour.

In shekhawati region present time women’s position are not so good and there is no technical education and safety of women is another big factor in working place as well as in social environment also not safe for women there is need to make some
strong laws related to women’s and take action according to that it is only possible to reduce corruption and every one perform his duty honestly.

This thesis also focuses on the different between male and female child. In shekhawati provide more importance to mail child.Throughout the present research study of “Human Rights, Position of Women and Child in Shekhawati, Region” we have seen and witnessed what would have been the final statutory provisions/documents for the complete elimination of all forms of atrocities against women and child in custody. If the said statutes/documents for the protection, safety and security of human rights of people in prison were interpreted and applied in accordance with the procedures established by law i.e. equality before the law and the equal protection of the law a really healthy society would have emerged.

The authorities concerned which include, police, para – military, military army, judiciary, NGOs, custodian, officers, government agencies, care homes and other detaining authorities authorized to arrest, detain and interrogate against any offence committed, deliberately act ultra virus the procedure established by law in protection of human rights of people in jail. This behaviour even when the statutes / documents are existing for security or safety of people in jail by people who are suppose to protect them, prompted the researcher to come up with the said findings.

The statutes/documents for human right’s safety security and protection of people in custody against atrocities inflicted are there and through the research study we have witnessed, at the same time the authorities concerned for implementing the statutes i.e. interpret and apply on ground are very much present and it has been proved by the research study. Inspite of the existence still the atrocities are on the widespread and in grievous form and the present study has proved it from the available literature. Because of the circumstances we have found ourselves, the present research has concluded by encouraging more and more research scholars interested to research in the field related to this one and come up with idea for the solutions of the problems and secondly for the implementation of suggestions from this research and many more conducted earlier and more to come, the scholar of the present study has requested the following people or group of people to contribute in their capacity for the elimination of all forms of atrocities against women in custody. The persons or groups include sociologists, carpenters, mechanics, parish priests, biologist’s journalists, social workers, writers, teachers, ethicists, artists, doctors,
lawyers, scientists, lecturers, nurses, editors, engineers, photographers, professors, cooks, administrators, accountants, seekeepers, musicians, chaplains, actors, poets, spiritual directors, film makers, composers, brothers, aid workers, theologians, liturgists, canon lawyers, activists. Cinematographers, refugee advocates, anthropologists, infirmarians (old age homes) prison chaplains, psychologists. Police, judiciary, governments machineries, international, national and local bodies under UN and finally royal citizens aedaring to the constitutional duties to the nation in relation to the protection and total elimination of all forms of atrocities against women in custody in India in the state of Rajasthan.

Formal education was not considered necessary till the first quarter of the 20th century in Rajasthan. Generally, women received religion-based education, and they were expected to imbibe the qualities of traditional Hindu virtuous women-figures such as Sita, Sati, and Savitri. Men received formal education, but even among them, it was not pursued with real earnestness. Such lack of serious regard for education, and non-realization of formal education, affected their attitudes towards the women of the family. Consequently, no ideological change could be brought about regarding women’s education.

By the second quarter of the 20th century, the value of education was realized. A considerable number of men had received, or were receiving, education at the Mayo College. As the men were receiving schooling in India’s best institutions, they began to desire educated companions, too, and thus encouraged women pursue further studies. It was also felt that with some education, the women would be better equipped to cope with the changed situation arising out of the British influences and foreign tours. There was an emphasis on English education, as the present Rajmata Krishna Kumari of Jodhpur expressed, ‘My husband used to encourage me to learn Guajarati, to have English lessons and not to be so shy.’ The ladies and the girls were given English lessons so that they could speak English fluently and without any inhibition.

Many of the women accompanied their husbands and fathers abroad. They went from the orthodox atmosphere at home, to a relatively modern one abroad. In this way, they were introduced to the western way of life. In summers, they also visited and stayed at hill stations where most of the British ladies spent their summers.
These foreign-returned and English-educated ladies felt the difference between the two settings. It certainly brought a change of attitude in them. As Shobha Kanwar Baiji, the granddaughter of Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh of Jodhpur expresses, ‘I had an Italian governess, because of my younger brother’s health and we were in Switzerland for seven years, where I learnt French and Italian and a little German. I think can claim that I was the first girl in Rajasthan, of our family and status who had an education. The bitterest fight I had was when I found that even though I had an education, still I was being brought back to this, which was for me literally an imprisonment. I remember my thoughts in those days were – if only I could lead suffragette movement over here. But the women would have been the last people to have followed me.’

This reflects the changing attitudes of the ladies who travelled abroad and realized the contrasts of the two civilizations – the open western outlook, and the limitations of the purdah culture back home. This section of the society was partially responsible for the change in the attitudes of the next generations, for they emphasized educations, a broad outlook, and secular traits.

‘With the growing section of the modern educated, particularly the foreign educated, a new breeze began to blow through this tradition-clad society. Lifestyles were changing and the reoriented patterns of living generated their own compulsions. The initiative here as in other communities came at the start from men but soon was supported by women. Even some of the elder women, sensitive to the new stirring, began to have doubts on the finiteness of their own existence. They desired to provide their daughters with the opportunities that had been denied to them, like formal education.

This highlights the process of attitudinal change. The rise in marriageable age provided time and opportunity to young girls to continue their study. Consequently, girls were able to pursue higher levels of education compared to the older generations. Education up to graduation has become a standard requirement for the settlement of matrimony. Also, English and convent school background was – and still is – largely desired by the boys and their families. Thus it has now become obligatory for the parents to provide education to their daughters up to graduation. Consequently, most
of the third and younger-generation respondents are graduates. This provides a vivid illustration of the changing attitudes of the society.

The international convention on the child's rights they prescribed a setoff standard for the other by the adhered by the all states for the interest of the children. This is also make emphasis on the social reintegration for the child victims by the reasoning process without restoring process of judicial. Where ha the reenact the expedient the existing law relating to juvenile to bearing in the mind. Here the requirement to change the mind related to juvenile victim. So they do not repeat that act again in future. The international labour organization is instrumental process of eradicate the child labour. Make self the children from exploitation mainly the international origination point out five points for the child prohibited act make safe from exploitation etc.

The rights are essential for the protection of life and liberty of person against the over cross or doing trespass of the power. Than we protected him by apply the fundamental rights. The fundamental rights are providing safe environment to the person. It is present basic values cherished by the people of this country. The article 14 to 18 related with equality. These articles says that all or equal before the law there is not make the discrimination on the basis of race cast, sex, religion etc. All are treated after that article 19 to 22 related with freedom of persons and their personality. The article 19 provides freedom of speech and expression. It means we can share and say our view with others.

The fundamental right impose certain duty on the state to enforce these fundamental rights the state has the welfare policy for performing these duties the state provide some positive contents they are made enforceable. The directive principles of state policy provide in Indian constitutions, in part 4th these principles implementing the fundamental rights. The state has keep in mind that these principles related with part 4th of the constitution. the state managed or require to make provisions for compulsory and free education for the children those are below the age of 14 years. Near about more then 51 years this directive principle was not implied. The right to education is a fundamental right under article 21-A added in the constitution by 86th amendment act 2002.
This is provides that the state shall provide compulsory and free education to all children those are have the age six to 14 years. This subject is very vital and important for the country but so far it is not taken seriously or it is neglected. The condition of primary education in villages are very poor we can say that in our country the schools are opened only on papers and it is not insure that there are buildings are properly or not, and the teachers are qualified or not and grounds for the playing for the children are there or not and other facility whether the children should get or not. Apart form this scientific development and industrialization people prefer to migrate to the cities. But the government not bothers about primary schools and the public schools those are run by private management in the cities, for they change or charge the fish beyond the reach of the common man. Poverty in India increased by uncontrolled population is the main region for deprivation of a child from his primary and compulsory education.

The school also instead to for going to search for bread and butter. The child labour is become major problem and challenge for India, even absolutely or totally prohibition of child labour can not be achieved by India. Now it is not such a problem which can not be solved. If we are become actually serious about the child labour and child education, that is free and compulsory education. If even India is not capable immediately for implementation than it has needs long term planning. The girls education in the villages is ignore compare to boys. Mostly families keeping the female children busy in their household affairs and their parents take work from them which is the girls supposed as a home servant. Because they are not permitted for schools.

In India the British rule came and on 15 August, 1947. But this is not the end of the struggle and problem of the Indian peoples. Now the problem start that how we live in depend nation and established a democratize based idea, to live freely, liberty of life and how we provide fustic of the citizen of the country.

Gandhi ji says- that one boy send to you school then only that man become educated. But if you send one girl to school than one family becomes educated. When one family becomes educated then it means the society become an educated them national become education and the devolvement of nation related with the education. Because illiterate mother never understand the problem of family and their solution.
In India this is most unfortunate of education policy not in proper way. The teachers are appointed in villages in their own villages. Than they take more interest in their family matters and house hold at the coast of children’s education. It is responsibility of every person to take part to improve the standard of education. The parents have primary responsibility become that they send their children to school not for doing labour. The right of education is can not be fulfill up to we are not relished that who take or except the responsibility towards the children.

The responsibility of Teacher’s that they provide appropriate learning climate for the children in the physical surrounding and emotional climate in which children are disposed to learn. At the end of the day, schools are locked, teachers go home and police makers return to their lives. It is the parents who know uniquely their needs, joys, pains and abilities. As such it is they how should allow their children to do what is right for them. The student, teacher’s ratio must be prescribed.

If the children lost there childhood and primary and basic education is not imparted the foundation of good citizenship is weakened. The anarchy or lawlessness in the present political system is due to lack of basic and value based education. The human right enforcement mechanism must be geared up to ensure that the children below the age of 14 years are not deprived of their fundamental right to education.

Recently a fundamental right to education has been incorporated under article 21-a of the constitution of India vide the constitution act 2002. it make education for 6to 14 years old children a fundamental fights within the meaning of part 3rd of the constitution. Now the right of children to free and compulsory education act 2009 has also been enacted is this regard.

The country is realizing that the wealth of the nation dose not lie in the banks but in its primary schools. Send the children particularly the girl child to the school and build the nation for she is the future of India.

The Indian constitution in part 3rd have long list of fundamental rights. In the modern society the fundamental become essential and needful for all the citizen of the country. Because by these we prated himself. The constitution maker knows very well that without soul and regulation we can’t service the society. So for the people live
property and together happily than these must be we feel need the soul and regulation for the rule and regulation for the service the society.

The fundamental right is very supportive for all these things because these provide us life, liberty and impose get the right than other one bound to perform the duty. If they are not perform properly than become diseased and become the violation of right and duties and we can not service properly.

To protect all these constitution make the fundamental rights and directive principles. The fundamental right provide in part 3rd of the constitution. The directive principles provided in part 4th of the Indian constitution. The part 3rd provide us different right related to life and liberty and those are related to human dignity. These fundamental rights provided article 14 to 35. In these six basic fundamental rights and all other provide us a basic right. The part 4th directive principles provided us from art 36 to 51 in the Indian constitution. This right imposes the state to protect the citizen. The state also has the power to make certainly provision for the children and women’s for the benefit of the peoples.

The fundamental right is considering basic because they are very essential for the individuals for his all over development and maintain his status. The main purpose to behind this chapter of fundamental right to protect the poor people from the higher society and provided equal opportunity for doing work education and in all other fields. In India more than 70% people belong to minority class.

The child is a national as seat. In India child require proper love and affection and care and they also have feel the needs of proper nutrition. But if see the part experience that teal us that children are only subjected or use as a maltreatment in same education and situations. We mostly seen that child treat with cruelty those child rejected by parents due to some up normality and by any other reason. Same children doing work in factory, hotels and other roadside commercial establishment only for his own service. So many children not have proper shelter for his protection.

In India the child exploitation is a result and due to macabre family and in other ward we can say that due to large and illiterate family. The literate person mostly service with property and always ignores the family planning in Rajasthan move than fifty percent children severely under weight. The reason behind it that during the pregnancy time due to poor status women can not get proper nutritional
food that is major adversely affecting the birth of healthy babies. Another face for two
child condition is child labored at domestic level and at industrial level. This problem
taken seriously by the Indian legislation, than it is passing so many act related to child
care and protection. Like child labour act, juvenile justice act etc.

The government of India still making efforts for the improvement the
condition of children. The court gives the order to the government to make wide
survey on the child labour and find out the industrial activities those are hazardous for
the children. No doubt the extend of legislative satisfaction level but enactment
purpose yet not archive because the strength of the child labour is decrease but it is
not eradicated from the root because there are so many social reasons like poverty
lack of education, over population etc. all these obstacles are not successfully
removed. The problem relating to child labour still remaining.

Article 39 of Indian constitution specially require to state for make the ensure
the protection of children and child care under this include so many work like right to
live with human dignity, free from exploitation and ensure the article 21 of the
constitution that is selected life and liberty of the person. The article 39, 41 and 42 of
our constitution it may not possible thought the court to make some statutory
prevision for enactment and ensure his basic rights.

The act is made and amends the law relating to the juvenile justice act. The
children need to more care and have need to protection and develop their character.
The matter in the best interest of children and for their ultimate rehibitation by taking
help of various institute established under this enactment. Even the untied nations
through the general assembly adopted the convention for the child right in 1989.

The child is the future of the nation they need special and extra needs and care.
Because if we want future bright than it is necessary that children mentally and
physically become strong for this. The Indian constitution make so may provision
related to child. According article 15 clause (3) of the constitution, emphasis the state
government to make special provision for the children and article 39 (C) of the
constitution related with tender age group of the children by this article provide
opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy way. The dignity and freedom of
the children protected by the state government. The article 45 of the constitution
makes the provision related to free and compulsory education for all children. By this
The article states that the state has the responsibility to provide free and compulsory education for children below the age of 14 years within ten years. Article 47 of the constitution mandates the state to improve the level of nutrition and standard of living and enhance health. For this, the government prohibits the consumption of certain substances except for medical purposes.

The term "child" is not specifically defined in the constitution or any other general clause. It cannot be said to be identical with the term "minor". In general, the age for majority in India is fixed under the Indian majority act, where it is 18 years in normal circumstances, and if special circumstances arise, it can extend up to 21 years.

In the Shekhawati region, primary education is weak because government schools are not receiving proper management from the teachers. Currently, parents understand the importance, so they move to private schools, mainly because government schools do not provide sufficient attention, and another reason is the language in government schools. Education in Hindi is provided, but private schools emphasize English and Hindi more. English has become an important language in today's life due to its international status. It is essential for survival anywhere inside or outside the country.

The government provides various facilities for education like mid-day-meals to food up to primary section. After that, all students up to English standard get free books without paying any fees. Girls get free education up to 12th standard, and backward class students get scholarships from the government for further study. But this is not sufficient for education.

If we actually want to improve the structure and study pattern, it is necessary for the government to give more importance to English and change the study pattern. Paying more attention to the primary or basic structure is essential.

In Shekhawati, three districts—Sikar, Jhunjhunu, and Churu—have experienced improvement in the study condition in the last four years due to increased participation and awareness among people about the study. However, the study is not proceeding in the right way, as it is only paper education, not practical education, and technology education.

Today's every aspect is becoming technological, and it is essential to understand the importance of science and the role of science, as the importance of science is increasing day by day.
The shakhawati due to illiteracy and not get proper education that the become reason of child marriage. Here the people doing in minor age there children’s marriage it is also increase the strength of dowry death and any other crime those are related to it. Some person believing in superstitition and they also give more importance the male than the girls so they do not provide the proper education to the girl child and some one causing death in the mother worm. So the awareness is become more important all these things only possible to get proper education and create awareness among the proper.

The shekhawati people mostly depend on the agriculture so they give importance that work and involve there childe also have the childe labour also highly take place and option his space. Every year so many children kidnapped but no body knows where they are going and want they do.

Even government also unable to find out this. The women also not get well and good position in the society. The thanking of the person not change so every day we listen so many cases related to sexual harassment and other crime related to women. The society is male dominated society so they do not want to permit the lady to become in depend and become strong. For improving this condition we have need to do hard work and change the government also provided the facility and make some special institutes and university there the girls take training to protect him self and face the entire problem without suffering.

The Indian constitution provide so many fundamentals rights only needs is this much they can apply properly and the public sector perform his duty honestly. This duty primarily imposes on the state to take care the entire citizen and provide them sufficient protection.

The term legal right generally identified and defined that it is protect and recognized the legal rights and justice. These rights are also known as the supreme rights. These rights are not suspended against and without any constitutional provisions. These rights are valid and its also protected by the statutory law. The legal right related with state and society and even the judicial system of our country. If any one dis obey and violate its than it will be punished by the legal authority and make enforceable by the law.
The legal rights get full credit for provide the civilized society and free
development of its. The persons also get some rights and duties towaeds the society.
If one persons perform the duty than other automatically get the right.

These rights related by laws and granted by the laws provisions. By the legal
right state also have some important duties if any one violate than it is punished by the
law in my thesis are provide more attention on human rights those are given and
provide to the individuals and the position of childe and women in shekhawati region.
If we see the some collected information those gats from various mens than yet also
so many filed have needs lote of improvement in the Shekhawati areas.

Even we talked about the education than it is a formal education but not so
much usefull in our professional life and the main fact is the thinking of the people
also very back ward and narrow. The rural people yet also think that the female is the
proude of our house so how we sand them outside from the house for doing work.

The condition is very poor of the families because in maxim house only one
member earned in the family and other 5 to 6 and more than that other member of the
family depend on that person.

So than how we reduse and become free from the poverty. The poverty is only
reduse when each adult member of the family earned for his livelihood and do work
according to the income source. But now a days western culture and the morden
secience technology increase in daily used day by day. All of we want to use these
laxerious life style and follow others and make the comparison with other and neglect
his actual circumstances and position.

The marriage sermonizes also become very costly because we give more
importance to showing others if we want to pesce full and actual development in the
society than we stop all these activities and change the internal fillings of the persons
than only possible to achive these things the another major fact is responsible in the
Shekhawati that society provide more and at most priority to male gender. By this we
unnecessarily increase the population because if we are not get maile childe than
whom servive the family name in future.

In this thesis we discuses about human rights and what is the position
of women and child in the constitution provide so many rights. The term right means
we get some protection by the law if any one violated that act and that act enforce by
the law and legislative authority. In our constitution fundamental right provided by part III of the constitution by this various rights are provide to individuals for his safety and self development. The essential right in that is right to life. If a person have life any than he or she enjoy other rights. Without life we cannot this about these other rights. Here I discuss so many rights like right to life, liberty, dignity and integrity etc. these fundamental rights given in article 14 and 35 after that provided some directive principles for the state policy.

These principles are work only for the benefit of individuals. Through these principles the legislature or any other senior authority impose some duties on the state for the welfare of the peoples and protect their rights also.

The right and duties both move in parleys. If one person perform his duty then other person get rights to do something. The fundamental rights represent the basic values cherished by the people of this country. Because these rights are essential and necessary for the attainment by the individual or his full moral intellectual and spiritual development and status. The article 14 provided equality before law no one can not deprive from the justice due to discrimination based on race, cast, sex and so many other region related to these without any provision prescribed by the law and legislation.

The article 15 and article 16 both related with the equal opportunity for education and government service without any discrimination except the provision made by the parliament and laws. The article 17 related with untouchables, it means any persons decimate by his cast, sex, colors etc. In ancient time it happened but in modern time reduces this due to provision prescribed in the law. But yet we are not fully free from it, yet now also it is in practice in the rural areas of the country.

In this thesis we discuss about the position of children and women in shekhawati. The position of these to not so good in the shekhawati region. If we see the back data of it than we can speak that general the women see with discrimination and even treat them as second position in the society because here it make trade that the society is male base society and the women perform according to the will of male. The women not treated properly at home. In the modern society they improve his position and get some rights and improve his position in the society.

Now a days the literate parents also took part in the girls save and make them educated but the condition in working place the face lot of problems. The child labours also one major problem because so many children yet also involve in the
labour and they do not get proper food, shelter and education etc. The child is future of our nation so we need to provide more attention on these and make some good policies related to children and women.

In the thesis we discuss about the rights provided for the persons through the constitutional provisions and after that make so many amendment in that provisions time to time for the developments and provides more benefit to the persons and citizens of our country. The mainly these rights capet in part third of the Indian constitution and by this part provide so many articles for the protection of the persons rights. If any one violated these rights than how and where we applied for this each and every detail and information provide by the constitution of our country. If we talk about the length and large than in the whole world the Indian constitution have largest constitution and all the facts in that provide in written form. In these we talk about part fourth of our constitution that is related with the directive principles those are provides for the states and some provision related to their duties and rights.

That duties and rights how the state perform his duties towards the citizens and protected them from all other external unsafe activities and doing work for their welfare. The fundamentals right provided in article 14 to 35 and after that article 36 to 51 related with the directive principles for state policies both are essential for the development of the society and nation.

The article 15 protected the minorities for getting good education and provide reservation and kota in the government services also. So they can also equally enjoy their life and liberty with human dignities. India is a secular state here so many religions adopted by the members and doing worship according to their own convenience without the interference of others religion.

This is shows the beauty of our country and the right to religions also include under the fundamental rights and we all are free to get education also related to our particular religions and established there on institutions for it.

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