CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION
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1.1-INTRODUCTION:-

Human right is freedom those are related to life, liberty, security & other guarantees to which peoples as human has right. They are simply understand as related claim and entitlement against society and states have equal by all person simply by virtue of the fact that they are human being.

In India human right is more complicate and largest issue in country. It is a largest diversity the status of develops country as secular, democratic and sovereign country in Indian constitution provides various fundamental rights. These are related to freedom of speech, religion and so many others.

According to the report of 2010 on human right watch state of India had problems on human rights significant. They found out lack of responsibility for security impunity and forces insulting policies include. Extra judicial killing and torture is a major problem. According 2011 United Nation Special report on the situation of human right, express concern that he found human right worker and their family members who have been killed ill-treated, disappeared, tortured, threatened, arrested detained arbitrarily, charged, falsely and other surveillance by their legitimate work in upholding fundamental freedom and human rights.

Under Indian constitution not mention the word press provides for human rights. Freedom of expression and speech under article 19(1)(a) this right related to restrictions. The freedom can be restated for many regions like sovereignty and integrity of India, friendly relations with other countries the security of state, public Order, preserving morality, preserving decency relation to contempt of courts, defamation and incitement to an offence. Laws such as related to official secrets Act and prevention of terrorism Act have been use to limit for press freedom. The POTA act rested the freedom of life. The POTA act would be detained for six months to the persons but if police were require to bring charges on allegations terrorism offenses POTA act was made in 2004 but it was replaced by amendment to UAPA. The Official secrets act 1923 is total abolish after information act 2005. The Supreme Court of India and the High court of the state some time find them selves helpless when in practice the question of execution of these rights arise.
The Supreme Court itself invoking the power of contempt of the court sending guilty behind bar and imposing fine and forced to get the violation human rights controlled. If this is the situation with the apex court what other courts in India might have been facing is a serious question of consideration for the legislation and the society and find immediate solution for the problem.

Ladies in Shekhawati face heap social difficulties that obstruct social advancement, investigators say. Biased family codes, absence of training, and social marks of disgrace are just a couple of samples. Uplifted media consideration given to such disparities has raised weight on the administration to change the institutional treatment of ladies, as well as raise the level of dialog on the bigger issue of ladies' rights in a quickly modernizing society.

The Indian constitution denies segregation on the premise of sex and cast, however the position of ladies stays unequal, as per a United Nations report. Ladies in India have long been liable to dug in social inclinations that sustain the esteeming of children over little girls, who are frequently seen as a financial weight to families that apprehension high shares and wedding expenses, specialists say.

Sex-specific premature births have happened at amazing rates in India in spite of a 1996 boycott on screening for such purposes: analysts say up to six hundred thousand female babies are prematurely ended in India consistently, or 2.2 percent of the yearly conception rate. This has tipped the sexual orientation degree so drastically that in 2011, there were 914 young ladies for each one thousand young men among youngsters up to six years of age the most imbalanced sex proportion since India's freedom in 1947.

Human rights and crucial opportunity permit us to create and utilize our insight, our guiltiest and to satisfied you physically, spiritually & any other needs, human right is some time called fundamental right or basic right or natural right. Fundamental right or basic right, they are the right which could not be taken away without any legislative authority, but these are often mentioning in the constitution. As natural right they are look as belongs to men & woman equally.

All these are described as common right for they are right which are applied for all men and woman equally, just equal as to common laws in England. The
common laws were the body of rule and custom which unlike local custom. The Governored whole countries. Up to when human right is not applied by any legislative authority. It is very important for the natural right. Any civilized state or body of united nation must recognize it as well as adopt it. They can not be changed or amended by any state. The legal duty of them to protect human rights including legal duty to respect them.

Human rights occupy a significant position in the story of united nation. Their place in the original concept of the united nation is underlined in the charter and there are as seven references in the preamble.

1-Among purposes of the united nation.

2-Among the responsibilities of the general assembly.

3-Among the objectives of international economic cooperation.

4-Among the functions of the ECOSOC.

5- Among the objective of the trusteeship system and so on.

The united nations preamble begins with the word we the peoples of the united nation those words are neither superfluous nor have crept in the permeable incidentally the farmers have given meaning to these words in numerous provision relating human rights, elimination of colonialism, no self governing territories, economic and social cooperation ect. In this contest the word the people of the united nation are very purposeful further preamble related or reaffirms confidence in key human right in the pride of individuals for the lawful privileges of man and ladies.

The motivation behind united country is to keep up universal peace and security. It is a standout amongst the most obligations of the general get together to launch studies make recommendalipes with the end goal of keep up and advancing global participation. In the social, social, financial, instructive and wellbeing field and helping the acknowledgment of individual right & basic rights for all with no separation as to race, sexual, religious and so on. The sanction of the united country has connected on the social and monetary gathering to make proposal with the end goal of advancing admiration and recognition of human rights and essential opportunity for all. The sanction connected on the financial gathering the obligations
to setup commission in social and monetary division for the advancing of human rights and other commission as may be needed for the execution of duties.

Rajasthan is the first state to have dispatched in 1984 in 6 regions, the Women Development Programmer for the improvement of ladies. At that point keeping in view the positive consequences of the assessment of this developer, it was reached out to the entire of the state. This in itself is an extraordinary software engineer. This software engineer points not just at giving administrations and offices to ladies as idle recipients, additionally to engage them financially and socially by bestowing them learning, training and preparing keeping in mind the end goal to bring them to the standard of advancement. Under the principle methodology of this arrangement, this software engineer accommodates the dynamic cooperation of deliberate establishments. At the state and region level Idea is chosen as a rumored deliberate organization. IDARA gives specialized, scholastic and asset offices.

Numerous divisions have distinctive arrangements going for enhancing the state of ladies straightforwardly and in a roundabout way. Ladies Development Programmer guarantees the relationship of ladies with all these arrangements. For this they are to be familiar with all the improvement meets expectations and to be connected with the advancement handle to get most extreme advantages. Because of constrained assets the software engineer has its breaking points it can't be denied-that Women Development Programmer assumed a vital part in making them mindful of their particular fields, altering their way to deal with social equity bestowing them the advantages of improvement works and issuing them a feeling of initiative. In this regard, the state government has taken two more essential choices under which the Rajasthan State Women Commission has been constituted and 30% booking for ladies has been accommodated in government- administrations.

Maybe because of all these endeavors, ladies of shekhawati locale in Rajasthan are willing to approach in all fields. It is evident from the experience of executing the different developer of ladies advancement that if a proper domain is made, ladies can undoubtedly be connected with the standard of improvement. We anticipate the day when the ladies of Shekhawati locale in Rajasthan won't be set at the base end of the human advancement step. The State Policy for ladies would like to make an empowering situation, where ladies' battle for balance and social equity will
be upheld and advanced by the Government at all levels. The arrangement tries to give rules to fitting enactment and impartial asset assignment. This archive is an arrangement of the Government, as well as a stage to support and advance Women's battle for fairness and social equity in the public arena. This will ideally trigger wide level headed discussion and activity in the public eye among associations and establishments, trusts, welfare bodies and others.

Ladies are not an undifferentiated and homogeneous class. Ladies and young ladies from diverse social and financial gatherings have distinctive issues. It has been generally acknowledged that Shekhawati locale in Rajasthan needs to give careful consideration to young lady youngsters and juvenile young ladies. Given the predominant social and monetary circumstance, the quantity of ladies in troublesome circumstances is expanding. Handicaps-physical and mental -influence men and ladies in distinctive ways. Correspondingly, viciousness, social clash and constrained relocation influence men and ladies in an unexpected way.

Perceiving the significance of distinguishing and posting gatherings that need extraordinary consideration, this strategy is focused on connecting with ladies and young ladies in all gatherings, groups, locales and age bunches and in troublesome circumstances. The present social set up, a few ladies themselves are segregated and underestimated. They get to be defenseless and are frequently subject to embarrassing treatment. Widows, divorcees, betrayed ladies, unmarried ladies, childless ladies every one of them are seen as a weight on the family and society. A considerable lot of them are thrown away or compelled to work for extend periods of time just to guarantee some sanctuary and nourishment. Misuse of such ladies has been recorded ever. As a result of expanding social weight and destitution, such ladies bear an unequal weight of neediness. This is regularly alluded to as feminization of neediness, where the base end of the social and financial stepping stool has generally ladies.

They are social thrown offs, and regardless of the possibility that they do live with their families, their situation is hopeless. Physically disabled ladies frequently wind up as unpaid specialists at home. Loss of sight, hearing, discourse and versatility power ladies and young ladies to the base end of the social step. The Government perceives the significance of making open doors for their training and method for
work. It additionally perceives that group based associations, NGOs, and charitable establishments have a critical part to play.

The predicament of ladies bound to mental foundations has been highlighted every now and then by the media. While a considerable lot of them may be experiencing emotional sickness, a vast number are said to have been sent there by their families on the guise of frenzy. When they are conceded in such establishments, numerous families are unwilling to take them back regardless of the fact that they are cured. The Government is focused on investigating ways and intends to restore them.

Since the mid 1950s the Government has assumed a vital part in giving bolster structures and steady laws as an instrument of governmental policy regarding minorities in society. On account of ladies, the significance of giving youngster consideration focuses to working ladies, convenience for rustic teachers and ANMs has been perceived. Most as of late, procurements of can offices in schools, instructive establishments, work spots and open spots has been recognized as a vital bolster administration.

The Integrated Child Development Programmer was imagined as a town based establishment that would give preschool offices and supplementary nourishment for kids underneath 6 years. It was additionally considered as a country youngster consideration focus. Thus, advancement of working ladies' inns has been on the plan of the Social Welfare Department. While the above mediations have been imperative, the Government perceives a great deal all the more needs to be done to give social bolster administrations to poor ladies. Three wide territories have been distinguished for backing and activity, to be specific

Procurement of younger nurture all living up to expectations ladies in country and urban zones. This is of discriminating significance to transient laborers, wage-workers included in development work, specialists in the casual part and in town where ladies need to leave their kids for a long time to go to farming work. The Government is focused on drafting important tenets and regulations to make it compulsory for the private division to give kid care offices in an association/work place. The likelihood of surrounding guidelines or sub-rules for utilizing least recommended number of persons (men and ladies). Presenting required welfare
commitment towards these kid consideration bolster focuses will likewise be investigated.

Provision of can offices in schools, instructive foundations, and open spots and in provincial and urban settlements. This is critical for the general wellbeing and prosperity of ladies. Latrine offices in instructive foundations are an important venture to guarantee maintenance and customary participation. Actualize existing country sanitation developer, develop them, and grow new software engineer for procurement of toilets in rustic ranges.

Encourage and backing non-legislative associations to build and run working ladies' lodgings, schools, modern and job situated instructive and preparing establishments.

- Initiate developer and plans to support non-government associations, generous establishments and ladies' gatherings to set up short- - stay homes for casualties of savagery, misuse and residential clash.

- Encourage and bolster civil and open bodies, private establishments and non- legislative associations to secure toilets for ladies in urban slums and open spots.

- Promote the utilization of non-customary vitality and vitality sparing technologist o diminish the drudgery of ladies and young ladies and advance a smoke free cooking environment;

- Encourage and backing non-administrative associations to run preparing software engineer for dowagers and single and forsook ladies; with a perspective to help them procure a business with nobility;

- Encourage and backing non-administrative associations to create plans for restoration of under-trial and sentenced ladies;

In perspective of the exceptional land, social, financial and social circumstances berating in the state, extraordinary software engineer at state, area, subdivision, town panchayat and family level need to be actualized. The impact of expanding populace on weaker monetary framework and on the lives of the populace
of Rajasthan is not past comprehension. Baby and younger death rate in Rajasthan is outstandingly high, which is an extraordinary reason for uneasiness. Unexpected labor is the primary driver of the passings of more than 50% of neonates. This all relies on upon ladies' status, absence of education, destitution, non-accessibility of consideration amid pregnancy, early marriage and pregnancy at an early age, absence of access to human services benefits previously, then after the fact conveyance, the level and utility of these focuses, and the administrations gave by the accessible medical caretaker at the time of conveyance. In addition, newborn children bite the dust of intense respiratory disease. Diarrhea among pneumonia, contaminations in the umbilical line and so forth lack of healthy sustenance, awkward and unpredictable immunization and ignoring female kids by the family and the fundamental driver of newborn child mortality. Despite the fact that without real proof, it is hard to demonstrate the commonness of such practices, yet the disregard of young lady in examination to kid reservation sustenance, wellbeing and support, is broadly recognized.

Opportune therapeutic consideration is hard to get for young ladies when contrasted with young men. The health awareness needs of ladies outside the conceptive age gatherings, is basically non-existent. The need of enhance.

In India Child Rights: -

India is also part of United Nation, United Nation declared the right on children that is right of the children 1959. It is adopted as National policy on child 1974. This National policy related to the constitutional provision for the services to Child for both before and after the Child birth and insure their growth physical, social and mental development. The Indian Government make many provisions for the Children to full fill their basics needs. The government says that if we make children good then nation automatically developed.

Child Rights:-

Rights for the children are defining as basics rights for the children to covering multiple needs and issue. India also supports it on 11December, 1992. now the question come in the mind that what is the child right? if we speak in technically language child right imply fundamental freedom and natural right of all human
beings, all these rights apply to every child without any discrimination. The necessary
that all children should have the same rights and get the equal opportunity to enjoy an
adequate standard of living in 1924 the process started by nations when the Geneva
declaration on the child rights were adopt. United nation band on the processes in
year 1959 that is adopted and again declared for the child right. In 1979 celebrated as
the child international year. On 20 November, 1989 the process reached to the general
assembly. It came in force on second September 1990 after receiving the necessary
rectification. In 1992 India acceded to it. Convetion provides under article 1 that all
persons are not attempt the age of 18 year are to be treated as child. The definition of
child is givin different under various labour law, the juvenile justice and the children
education. Few rights are provide following in India.

1-Right to Expression:-

According to Indian constitution every child has right to freely express himself
in any way and any where as he likes. Most of the children exploited by their parents
and elders because they don’t allowed expressing himself.

2-Right to Education –

In India more then fifty percent children below age six to eighteen not go to
School class 3rd to 5th dropout rate increasing alarmingly, boys near about 52% and
girls near about 59%.In Indian constitution mention that state shall provide basic and
compulsory and necessary educations for each children those are below the fourteen
year age. The convention under article 28 provides for child education. The
convention recognized universally, compulsory and free primary education as a
matter of right for the children. The primary education is adopted as a fundamental
rights for the children that is provide by article 21 of our constitution of India
provides by article 21. The children entitled to have such education by which may be
a civilized Indian citizen. The Delhi High Court given decision that the school
children should not be given physical punishment as per given under article 19 of the
united nation conventions for child right. One another case decided by Supreme
courts has issued detailed directions to curb member of menace of ragging. In India
making so many positive policies, India not achieve gender parties either in primary
or secondary education according to 2005. The enrollment of girls, India is slightly
ahead of Pakistan. In sharp competition a significant improvement in the field of education, specially those right which are making for education.

3- Right to Information-

Right to Information act 2000 provides every child has right to information by this child known his basis rights and what position they get in the society. But unfortunately most of the people illiterate so they ignore and deprived the children to prevent to access the information about himself and society. By this act we get new communication system and technology to made dramatic changes in the society and way of live also change. They businessman also use computers and store information in the electronic form by this way people also aware of these advantages.

4- Right to Nutrition-

The government provides right to nutrition but after that near about 52% children in India do not get sufficient food and nutrition. If we want to change these conditions we give more attention to improve the process of agriculture system.

5- Right to protection from insult(abuse)-

In India provide right to protection from abuse but if we observe day to day life of people millions of people face this problem in their working place. The child those are below the age of 15 years near about 2million children and near about 40% total population face this problem every year. The women not only face abusing word but they sexually exploited in working place.

6- Right to Health and care-

The child bellow the age of two years in India not fully vaccinating and near about 25% children not getting any form of vaccinating. In India more then 60% children are suffered from anemic and in India 75 in every 1000 children born do not see his first birthday and 96 in every 1000 children do not see his fifth birthday. The child death rate is higher then other people death rate. Convention under article 24 (1) related to health of children. The child has right to get good and standard of health. The special attention must be given to the children for there health. In the convention under article 24(1) provides for child health, it means every children have rights to the highests attainables standard for health. Making by some special provision for children provide special attention give to the child health.
7-Right to protection from neglect-

Every person want to protect himself from neglect, in same way child also get right to lead and well protect from neglect and secure life. Those children doing work under exploitative and wares conditions treated neglected badly and these children do not get wage according to their work. A tyke has the privilege to be shielded himself from abuse, disregard and ill-use at home, and somewhere else.

8- Right to assurance from abuse:-

Right against abuse, preclusion movement people and work, Indian constitution article 23 & 24 shields from misuse. These articles keep the state from forcing essential administration for open reason and state should not make segregation on premise of race, cast, religion and any of them. In India near about 16 million children work in official estimate in study we find that children were send to work without their choice and by compulsion. The recruit playing important role to influence the decision. When we work outside the home the children put an average of twenty hours labour every week. The bonded families and weaker section of the society often sell children to contractors those are promise to provide lucrative job in cities. The children being employed in hotels, brothels and domestic work. Many children run away from there and find his life in streets. Under the convention article 32 (1) provides for child labour protection. This right protect from economic exploitation. The child has right to be protected from work which is hazardous or which is interfere in the education of child or which is harmful for the health, mental, physical, moral, spiritual and social development. It is only possible only when if the parents can afford extra burden for their children, they send to their children to school and not to any kind of work. The child labour only protect when we protect the poverty. The children to do work for survive himself and sometime for their family. In these condition if they do not do any work then they will have to face starvation. The question arise that if we are not give them work then they move in streets in crime, prostitute, and work in even worse condition and for lesser pay. The whole world know the condition of street children. But the question arise that who is responsible for it and why are the children kidnapped? Why is heaver work taken from the children? Why are the children kidnapped for doing work in factories and where they are forced to do work?
9-Right to development-

Kids have the privilege to all types of improvement that is mental and physical. Enthusiastic advancement is satisfied by fitting care and affection for emotionally supportive network, mental improvement through learning and instruction and physical advancement through amusement, sustenance and play. The right to development also provide the full realization of the right of individual to self determination , in which includes , the subject of the relevant fact or provision of the both on the international convents on human rights, existence of their inalienable right to full sovereign over all their natural wealth and resources. The right to development is an undividable human right by virtue of every human being and all persons entitles to contribution to and enjoy economic,cultural and social and political development , in which all human right and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized. The right to development covers all rights like social, civil, political, economic and cultural right all are necessary for full development of people and protect of his dignity. In other wards says that the right to development require careful balance of the interests of the community and of the individuals. A healthy regard for the right of the individual is indispensable for state success of occupation of its right to development.

10-Right to recreation-

Every child has right to participate in any social, political activities for his recreation and take decision according to the situation. Children have rights to spend their time to recreation like entertainment, sports and full fill their hobbies developed. In India many poor children not get sufficient time for there recreation activities.

11- Right to survival-

Right to survival begins before his birth. According to Indian government, a child life begins after twenty weeks of conception. The right to survival is inclusive of the child rights to born and full fill his basic needs that are food, shelter and clothing and the right to live with dignity. Near about 13 millions girls born in country but 4 million girls do not see her 15th birthday. Most of them die due to gender discrimination.

12- Right to Nationality & Name-

According to Indian constitution we get one Nationally. If we want to change nationality then prier permission to related government. Every children have right by
birth to get nationality and name for his identification. The poor children in India are exploited and not treated properly by the community. The convention provide under article 7 close (1) provide for the children right to name he has a right to an honorable name. The appellation of a man effected the development of the character of person.

In India yet also constant debate that what age an individual is statistics to be a youngster. The registration of India considers kids to be any individual underneath the age of 14, as do most government developers. Organically youth is the stage in the middle of early stages and adulthood. As per the UNCRC a youngster means each individual beneath the age of 18 years under the law pertinent to the tyke, dominant part is achieved prior. This meaning of youngster takes into consideration singular nations to focus as per the on tact as far as possible for a kid in their on laws. Be that as it may in India diverse laws characterize contrastingly age breaking points of Childs.

No tyke beneath the age of the seven may be considered criminally in charge of an activity under area 82 of IPC. If there should arise an occurrence of powerlessness or mental incapacity to comprehend the outcomes of the criminal obligation age is 12 years U/S 83 of IPC. At any rate a young lady must be finished 16 years so as to give sexual assent in the event that she is hitched, in which case the endorsed age is not less then 15. with respect to assurance against abducting snatching and related offenses the given age is sixteen for young men and eighteen of young ladies.

Under article 21(a) of the Indian constitution all youngsters between the ages of six year to fourteen years furnished with free and mandatory instruction. Article 45 says that the state ought to give early youth consideration and training to all kids up to six year. Article 51(k) states the folks/watchmen of the youngsters between the age of six and fourteen ought to give them with chances to training.

The tyke labor demonstration 1986 characterizes a youngster as an individual who has not finished fourteen years age and a juvenile is one that has finished fifteen years of the age yet has not finished 18 years age. As indicated by the manufacturing plants act teenagers are permitted to work in production lines the length of they are esteemed restoratively fit yet May not for more than four and half hours a day. The engine transport laborers acts 1961, and The Beady And stogie specialists acts 1966, both characterize a youngster as an individual who has not
finished 14 years of age. The Mines demonstration 1952 is the main work related act that characterizes grown-up as individual who has finished eighteen years old.

The disallowance of kid marriage Act, 2006 states that a male has not came to dominant part until he is twenty-one years old and a female has not came to lion's share until she is eighteen years old. The Indian Majority Act, 1875 was ordered to make a sweeping meaning of a minor for, for example, the gatekeepers and wards demonstration of 1890. Under the Indian greater part act 1875 an individual who has attained age of 18 years. This meaning of a minor likewise remains for both the Hindu minority and guardianship act 1956 and the Hindu reception and upkeep act 1956. Muslim, Christian and Zoroastrian individual law up holds 18 age of the dominant part. The principal adolescent equity act 1986 characterized a kid underneath 16 years old and a young lady beneath 18 years old. The adolescent equity (consideration and security of Children) act 2000 changed the meaning of tyke to any individual who as not go to 18 years old. Since it is the most recent law to be sanctioned identified with kid rights and security, a significant number of the sentiment that the meaning of youngster found in the adolescent equity act 2000 ought to be viewed as the lawful definition for a kid in all matters.

The reason for the UNCRC is to give human rights that ought to be stood to kids. There are four broadly characterizations of these rights. These four groupings cover all common, political, social, monetary and social privileges of each kid.

Youngsters' rights are the human right of kids with specific regard for the privileges of uncommon insurance and consideration gave to minors,[1] including their entitlement to relationship with both folks, human way of life and in addition the fundamental requirements for nourishment,-

permitting youngsters the limit for self-governing activity to the requirement of kids being physically, rationally and candidly free from ill-use, however what constitutes misuse is a matter of verbal confrontation. Different definitions incorporate the rights to give a second thought and nurturing.[2]

A youngster means any individual beneath the age of eighteen years, under the law pertinent to the kid, larger part is accomplished earlier.[3] According to Cornell University, a kid is an individual, not a sub individual. The term kid frequently, however does not so much, mean minor, yet can incorporate grown-up kids and additionally grown-up nondependent children.[4] There are no meanings of different terms used to depict youngsters, for example, young people, adolescents, or youth in worldwide law,[5] yet the kids' rights development is viewed as particular from the adolescent rights development. The state government defines under section 29 -1 related to child welfare committee. The state government says that with in a period of one year from the date of juvenile justice commencement after amendment act 2006. the constitute for every districts after by notification in the official gazette, one or more child welfare committees for exercising the power and duties discharging conferred on such committees in relation to child in need of care and protection. The state government provides management of children’s home including the nature of services and standard to be provided by them and the certification of children’s home and reorganization to a voluntary organization may be granted. The state government may appoint inspection committees for the children’s home for the state, a district and city as the case may be purposes may be prescribed with in a period.

Youngsters have two sorts of human rights under worldwide human rights law. Firstly, they have the same crucial general human rights as grown-ups, albeit some human rights, for example, the privilege to wed, are lethargic until they are of age. Secondly, they have extraordinary human rights that are important to secure them

2-Bandman, B. 1999 Child Right to Care, Freedom and Enlightenment Rutledge. p67


4-Child Rights, Cornell University Law School. Retrieved 2/23/08

among their minority.[6] General rights agent in adolescence incorporate the privilege
to security of the individual, to flexibility from brutal, coldblooded, or debasing
treatment, and the privilege to exceptional assurance amid childhood.[7] Particular
human privileges of youngsters incorporate, among different rights, the privilege to
life, the privilege to a name, the privilege to express his perspectives in matters
concerning the tyke, the privilege to opportunity of thought, still, small voice and
religion, the privilege to health awareness, the privilege to insurance from financial
and sexual misuse, and the privilege to education.[8]

The rights of the children, the convention were adopted by the general
assembly on the 30th anniversary of the declaration on the 20 November 1989 which
comes in to force on second September 1990. In this convention totally one hundred
ninety to states parties. It has 54 article and these article divided in to three parts the
article one related to children means every individual below the age of 18 years,
unless the law applicable to the child.

Rights of the child dose not lay down procedure for individual complaints form
children or there representatives. It has merely achieved universal ratification. The act
juvenile prescribed the age for both the sexes as 18 years. In order bring the Indian
law in conformity with the convention, the act also related with various alternates
that are made for children for his reintegration and rehabilitation and provides for
adoption, foster care and sponsorship as one of the mothered adopted for
rehabilitation the abandoned and exploited child. The right of the children are
inalienable and if the state neglects there right is become guilty of lack of humanism.
The Indian constitution related to child labour provide article 24 that no child below
the age of 14 years can not employed in mine or factory and engaged in any other
hard and hazardous work. Kid right is characterized in different ways, including a
wide range of monetary, common, social, political and social rights. Rights have a
tendency to be of two general sorts:

7-International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights, United Nations General Assembly Resolution
8- Convention of the Rights of the Children, G.A. res. 44/25 annex 44 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 49) at
Those bolstering for kids as self-governing persons under the law and those setting a case on society for insurance from damages executed on youngsters in light of their reliance. These have been named as the privilege of strengthening and as the privilege to protection.[12] One Canadian association orders kid directly into three sorts:–

1-Provision:- Children have the privilege to a satisfactory way of life, health awareness, training and administrations, and to play and diversion. These incorporate an adjusted eating routine, a warm bed to rest in, and access to educating.

2-Protection:- Children have the privilege to security from misuse, disregard, abuse and segregation. This incorporates the privilege to safe spots for kids to play; productive youngster raising conduct, and affirmation of the advancing limits of youngsters.

3-Participation:- Children have the privilege to take part in groups and have projects and administrations for themselves. This incorporates kids’ inclusion in libraries and group programs, youth voice exercises, and including youngsters as choice makers.[9]

In a comparable manner, the Child Rights Information Network, or CRIN for short, classifies rights into two groups:[10][11]

1- Social, Economic and social rights, identified with the conditions important to meet essential human needs, for example, nourishment, instruction, health awareness, cover, and beneficial occupation. Included are rights to training, sufficient lodging, water, sustenance, the most noteworthy feasible standard of wellbeing, the privilege to work and rights at work, and also the social privileges of minorities and indigenous people groups. which are sometimes called third generation rights, and including the right to live in safe and healthy environments and that groups of people have the right to political, cultural, and economic development.


2-Environmental, cultural and developmental rights,

The child marriage law is in a new form is a big achievement or improvement but it looks that yet some more amendment are required. As related with the Islamic law, it uncap able girls and boys to freely marry on attaining puberty and raised a legal presumption of puberty for both on attaining the age of 15 years. At the same time it permitted guardians of persons below puberty age to arrange their marriage which would remain begun till they ratified repudiated it on coming age. Called the option of puberty this provision also made part of the dissolution of Muslim marriage act 1939, this act prohibiting it to marriages not will fully consummated and needs the option to be exercised before attained age of 18 years. The constitution of India provides under article 25 that not with standing citizens right to follow there religuas practices the state can introduce measures for social reform and welfare. The amended new law will apply to all Indians irrespective of its imaginary or real conflicts with any other religious law. In leaving no room for any relaxation of its provisions, its seems to be too oblivious social realities.

In the marriage law of many countries needs for provision relating to relaxing age requirement exists in the new Indian law should adequately answer the concerns now being expressed about its unrealized rigidities. The Indian law commission also recommended that child marriages below the age of 18 years should be prohibit and below the age of 16 years marriage can be voided by mutual agreement between the parties in other words, the Indian law commission has recommended that the minimum age for the marriage for both girls and boys should be 18 years. According to 2009 the report of UNICEF more then third child of the worlds brides are from the Indian the living children at an increased risk of exploitation despite the Asian giants growing modernity an economic wealth. Near about 25 million Indian women were married in 2007 by the age of 18 years. In India the children, Pakistan and Nepal may be joined or even married before ten years turned up.

Do to rising literacy levels and ban on the child marriage, religious and traditional practice are keeping alive the custom in India, as well as in Pakistan and Nepal. The child marriage practice at the young age of five to six years goes unabated among the sapera community member residing near Allahabad (shankargarh) of UP. Yet the sapera community promotes the child marriage but they are civilized more
and tolerant when it comes to widow re-marriage. When young women become widow, the communities try to get her remarried preferably with her brother in law. In a revelation shocking near about more then 78 %of cast and community groups in state of MP have been found still child marriages indulge with tradition and custom, poverty, being the main reason for the trend. Such marriage mostly are not being reported from the upwardly mobile social groups, but form those who are at the bottom of the cast ladder where either education has not yet made sufficient inroads or much value is not attached to it. According to a recent study by the delhi based center for social Research, the proportion of people whose cast / community still practices child marriage is 41% in state of Rajasthan. According to the study conducted in to districts in each of the three stats, enforcement of the prohibition of child marriage act 2006 become continues to be a major problem. These data shawls that poverty, economic, compulsions, community practice family tradsion and safety of girl child are become the major cause or reason for the child marriage.

The child marriage disturb give impact on a women life cycle according to recent report emphasized or complied by UNICEF, UNEPTA,WHO, and world bank maternal mortality ratio in India is high as 450 deaths per one lack live birth. The national family health survey more then 54% of the brides in state of UP were found in the bellow age of 18 years at the time of marriage. Before a decade, corresponding data in the state of UO stood near about 64% though a lote remain to be done to check the menace of fact these thinks change for the better consolation some thing more the early marriage comes early parenting as well as.

It is not surprise that nine out of every hundred brides are barely twelve when married and the age of fifteen years, when they become mothers mostly with in a year of tying the nuptial knot. We doing another survey according to that survey conducted by non government organization of UP state collaboration health department about a year before, the bride’s average about 46% in India are married before the age of 18 years or before the legal age prescribed for marriage. The recent report of UNICEF state that more then 40%child marriages only in India compare to the world.

The government of India committee constituted that is Guruadswamy in the 1979 that study on the issue of child labour and give suggest measures to tackle it. According to Indian constitutions under article 253 provides that nothing with
standing any things in the outside procurements of this section parliament has give to make law to the entire or any piece of the domain of India for execution of any arrangement understanding or tradition with some other nation or nations or besides this Indian constitution also make certain other provisions directly in relation to women and children. The Indian constitution has providing equality. The equality clause expressly sex, cast race and place of birth and equals ruction of law and guarantees equality before the law of cast, religion sex etc. The Indian constitution has ensured equal status to all not only between women and women, men and men but also between women and mea. It is clear the Indian constitution ensures equal status to female and male children also.

Agreeing article 14, the Indian constitution unmistakably the general guideline of right to fairness and prohibition the state from denying to any individual the equivalent security of law and balance in the eyes of the law. The term equivalent part of the law is of American origin and is a more positive concept. It implies equality of treatment in equal circumstance. The equality before law find a place in almost all the written constitution that guarantee fundamental right both the expression has also been used by the declaration of Human rights. Both the expression, take together, aim at established the equality of the status as has been envisaged by the preamble of the constitution. In the past she was denuded of status but now she has been garneted the same in domestic as well as in matter of property. The under laying principal of article 14 of the Indian’s constitution.

The Indian Supreme court do work like guardian and protector of the fundamental rights it always doing work like a champion to maintain the concept of equality mostly when the law make discrimination against the women. The woman doing work very first year of his work the equality of status becomes first for the court.**

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*The Indian Constitution Article 14, 15, 16
** The Constitution of India by V.N. Shukla 7th edition 1982
If any one violation of article 14 and 15 than court confer the equality of women and after then protect from violations of these principles. The constitution recognizes article 14 for as a class of women the court says that men are different from women as a class. The legislature also removed the disability those are related by passing Hindu succession act 1956.

The Hindu succession act under article 23 defines discrimination against women. This article related to Hindu intestate those are mail and female surviving for there heirs under the class one of the property and schedule include dwelling house, such right related to female heir to claim partition note arise unless and until the hers of mail not choose to divide there respective shares. The provision of Hindu succession act not treats the female hairs which is against the provision of the Indian constitution, article 14, the sex is by chance of birth so according to this discriminated not made between mail and female and the Hindu succession act again support to this view under article 23, in this article modified the interest of Hindu females because by this number of divorce cases increasing day by day. So women’s are choosing to remain unmarried because they think that this is batter option than divorce.

The Indian foreign service also one good example for the discrimination of sex. In this act rule 18 clauses 4 related to seniority, recruitment and promotion, which require permission before marriage and denial right of employment to married woman for panel employ government declared discriminatory by the Supreme Court. The court says that this is violation of article 14, the court again given certain principle of equality of status for the female employees with the male employees. Some disability is attached to hostile discrimination against the women for being sex; this is again violation of article 14 of the Indian constitution. On the fair sex equality says that it applies for the pregnant woman also because these woman’s are not disability but one of the natural consequences of marriage.* It is an essential characteristic if married life. If any one made unreasonable restriction on the basis of pregnancy, that doing violation of article 14 of the constitution of the India.

The commission setup for the status of women. This commission made by social and economic council. The commission established in 1946. when the commission was established it has only 15 members, after that in 1961 it’s become 21. till the year 1991 it has become 45 members. The commission once in a two years meet to the member states of the commission and check the position of women and their progress related with equality throughout the world. The primary responsibility of commission is that to collect the data and make a report on the basis of that data. The data related to social, economic and educational field after that social and economic council decide or promotion of women right. The commission said that women would not make not progress in any field yet they are not shared they decision making power with man.

The commission provides the political rights of women in year 1949. the firstly legal instruments related with women right is exclusively adopted by general assembly in year 1952. the commission also become helpful to reduce discrimination against women the commission make affords for making convention on the nationality of married unmarried women that is adopted by the general assembly in year 1957. The commission focused on so many other issues and topics those are related to woman like the role of women in family planning, education, development and economic right of women.

The Indian constitution, article 14 prohibits the class legislation but permit reasonable classification this classification must be based on the intelligible differential and have a rational nexus with the object provide in the article to achieve by the legislation or act. The view related to object of legislation and classification related to women can be treated as a special laws and class those are made in favor of them. Many provisions have declared valid and within the framework of the Indian constitution, there women have been given special treatment. The court provides so many provisions related to classification those are not permit for the violation of article 14 that is for equality the Indian constitutional provision related to classification is not arbitrary.

The Indian penal code under section 354 related with assault or use of criminal force with intent to outrage modest of any woman is not invalid as being a equal protection clause. The classification made for the benefit or favor of wives and deserted by there husbands is not arbitrary because in Cr. P.C.1973 under section 125 made classification for preventing starvation of wives deserted by their husbands and
given the procedure related to maintenance. The question that like wives man also gets maintenance is irrelevant. It is not inconsistent with the principle of equality. Exclusive reservation of post in railways offices for women alone is violation of article 14 and 16 of Indian constitution. *

Constitution of India under article 15 give more accentuation on the privilege to uniformity which is disallows the state for making victimization any subject on the premise of race, religion, and spot of conception, sex or any of them. These rights are available to an individual being a subject to distributing in matter of privileges and immunities the equality between women and men is prohibited by the Indian constitution. If the state make any kind of discrimination on the basis of religion and sex specifically then the constitution as gone more and empire the state to do more positive act where it is necessary or needed, by giving priority to those treatment those are in favor of women. state can make a special law those are in favor of children and women.

The purpose of to make special laws for children and women is that women’s physical structure and material function places of performance her at the dis advantage for the struggle and subsistence her physical well being become an object for public interest and to take care and preserve the stranger to himself. The article 16 of Indian constitution also related with equality of status. This article provides equality for employment and appointment of any office in any state the right to equality of status is only related to appointment and employed under the state. That is matter of promotion recruitment, termination employment, wages, periodical increments, gratuity, leave, age of superannuation, age etc. but these entire equality envisaged article 16 of Indian constitution that is equality among the equally persons placed, equality among the same class or persons it is not applicable for different persons and classes. Article 16 clause 2 of the constitution given special ground for those individual those are discriminated by matter of opportunity and offices under the state.

*Criminal procedure code 1973, section 125 and 354.
# The constitution of India article 15 and 16
The Indian constitution article 23 provide for prohibition of forced labour and traffic in human being. In same way article 24 related with prohibition of employment of child below the age of 14 years. This article includes both male and female child those are doing work in any mine, factory and engaged in any other harmful and hazardous work. These provisions analyses that how much our constitution related with protecting the interest of children and woman but also main ten the condition of these in totality. The labour in any form including traffic in human beings and beggar is completely or totally prohibited in any condition of this provision has been declared as a offence and it is punishable according to law.*

The state also enacted some provision related to with suppression of immoral or illegal traffic in girls and women act1956.that is amended and now it is non as society related with immoral traffic in girls and women. Now the motive towards from suppression to prevention to these immoral acts. This remedy goes fore a long way with speedly and deep rooted in social sector. Here is another matter or issue become more important for improving the passion of women in India. In India a act also passed related to it, that is indecent representation of women act 1986. if this act applied in true and proper manner then we improve the passion of women and their dignity. The women can enjoy his statues and get high position in the society. The statue and mind are needed to change towards the position of women.

The picture make clear towards the women, his position become an effective to being indecent derogatory to women it is injure the public moral and morality. The parliament also enacting some rules and statute that is properly probity by the act. If any person violates the provision of this act he shall be punished with imprisonment term up to two year and give fine up to thousand. The punishment provided to a subsequent violator is harsh and the minimum imprisonment that is not less than six month and it may extent more up to five years with the fine that is not less than ten thousand and it may be extend up to one lack.#

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*The Indian constitution, article 23 and 24

#The indecent representation of women act 1986 section 2
The procedure related to minor girl for the purpose of prostitution, letting and selling to hire a minor girl and busing again or obtaining possession of a minor girl for the same immoral purpose and for criminal act. The criminal action take against conveying penalty up to ten years and according to Indian penal code under section 372 and 373 impose both fine and imprison. Below the age of 14 years is employment of children is properly strictly prohibited by the Indian constitution according to it no males and females below the age of 14 years can not employ in any mine and factory or establishment in any dangerous work or activity.* The provision related to helth and dignity and interest of young female and male and these rights provide under article 39 of the constitution. The mandate rule of state arrangement that is appreciated the obligation of state to guarantee the wellbeing and quality of men, ladies and both sorts of specialists.

The young period of kids are not get to be ill-use just by if folks give more consideration and additional weight identified with financial then it is gotten to be anything but difficult to enhance the state of youngsters. It is turned into the essential obligation of the state to guarantee the position of youngsters and give for consideration and chance to grow in a solid way and enhance the state of the opportunity and identified with poise the youthful childhood are protected against moral and material exploitation the existing legislator related to labour, take care of there health and safety of children both female or male.

The children below the age of fifteen years is totally prohibited to work in any occupation related with goods by mail, transportation of passengers by railway or any other work that is comes under any prohibited act, according to the employment children act 1938 under section 3. the rights those are given in theory is not sufficient it require to give more attention to make these rights more strong, well organized body and effective execute policy of government as prescribed by the Indian constitution. That will be implement part of the new system should be applied. # The judiciary turn has helped in a true sense than the process of equalization between women and man become complete.

*Article of daipayan halder on prisoners of gender published in the pioneer date-April 30,2003 page 6

#Employment of child act 1938 section 3
It is an entrant truth that the human right co-existed with the birth of human life on this planet. Human right lay in the foundation of the human values and social and cultural development of human being.

Human civilization pertains to the fact that man denounces selfish attitudes and proceeds to respect the interests and sentiments of his fellow being for the overall development and welfare of the self and the society at large. This leads us to religiously binding canon ‘you do your duty to the best of your ability and capability.

Human right is the bestowments of nature to man like air heat and water of the sun since the birth of the mother earth. They are so vital that no one can lead a dignified life in the absence of any of them. The fundamental intent inherent in the concepts of human rights is that ‘what one expects from other must be followed by him self for others’. The well pronounced edge of the Jews love the stranger for ye were stingers in the land of Egypt make the concept of human rights universal truth.

The history records that during the process of development of society in vity states of Greece in Rome and in many other nation, human being were discriminated. King and the coteries of the king were conferred with divine right and there was a class which was totally deprived of human rights. Magna Carat in England was the first charter of liberties. Then bill of rights of U.K. recognized some more right and liberty to common man. The scourge of the two word wars and the appalling atrocities of the Nazis against the jews and again other races during the second world war led to a universal movement for the protection of human life and its living with dignity on this plant which result into the universal declaration of human right in 1948.

Universal declaration of human right passed by UN in 1948 was to serve as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations. The horrors of word war and countless atrocities in the 20 century have led people to realized that the only way to protect human right is by setting an international standard to which all counties agree. In 1945 many international agreements have been signed to protect the rights of oppressed people around the world.

American president Eleanor Roosevelt chair of the UN commission on human right was the person most responsible for getting the declaration approved.

The framer of the universal declaration of human right affirmed in the preamble itself their faith in fundamental human right in the dignity and worth of
human person and in the equality of men and women because they behold that recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable right of all members of the human family is the foundation of the freedom justice and peace in the world.

The universal declaration of human right consists of the preamble and thirty articles incorporation general rights like all human being are born free and equal in dignity and right every one is entitled to all the right and freedom without distinction of any kind such as race, sex, language, colors, religion birth and other status civil, economic, social, political right and cultural right.

The universal declaration of human rights was conceived as a statement of objectives to be achieved by the governments. Later on the international convenient on civil and political right 1966 and international convenes on economic and cultural rights 1966 elaborated the objected and right set forth in the declaration. In the course of last sixty years the decelerations has been recognized by most of the members of the United Nations as laying down rules binding upon them.

The first international conference on human right held on April 22 to 13 may 1968 to celebrate the 20 anniversary of the universal declaration of human rights and to evaluate the effectiveness of the methods used by the united nation in the filed of human rights was also to chalk out the measure to be adopted in future for the successful implementation of human right. Its proclamation that human right and fundamental freedom are indivisible and the enjoyment of social, economic, and cultural rights is necessary for the full realization on human rights held on 14june to 25 June 1993.

During our freedom movement bal gangadhar tilak had strongly and assertively proclaimed that freedom is my birth right. This slog provide benchmark for our independence in 1947,and after independence we lastly, adopted in part 3 and 4th of our constitution all the salient features and objectives of the universal declaration states and many other states in the world are still struggling for achieving these birth rights.

The supreme court of India has also put seal of approval to the provisions enshrined in part 3 as natural and nameable rights in a plethora of cases.
The Vienna conference on human right 1993 had recommended that every state out to provide an effective frame work of machinery or institutions of human rights. In pursuance of this recommendation. India has also established national commission of human right to redress human right grievances. The commission was established under the ordinance promulgated by the president which later on passed by the parliament as the protection of human rights act and came into force on 10 January 1994 and in view of section 21-1 of the ruction of human right act 1994 states also established human right commission to deal with matter enumerated in list 2\textsuperscript{nd} and 3\textsuperscript{rd} of the seventh schedule of the constitution.

Human right commission at the centre and states have done commendable job in the portion of human right. No doubt some ambiguities and impediments concerning their competence and autonomy are these. But they can be removed hopefully without delay and the governments will adopt the attitude of due observance of the provisions enacted in the protection of human rights.

The human right commission of the state of Rajasthan established under this act is an autonomous body. Although human right commission is not a civil court to determine rights nor an appellate court to appreciate evidence. But it has its own IG protection it can investigate matters and if the government fails to establish investigation the commission can direct the state for the same.

The commission can also take assistance from NGOs but NGOs are niter affiliated bodies or sister concerns of the commission. Some of the NGOs are working for the betterment of public. But most of them misuse their power and the commissions are vigilantly taking actions against them as well.

The human right commissions are directory and recommender bodies their directions and recommendations are not at all mandatory bodies their direction and recommendations are not at all mandatory.

But the concerning authority has no option but to follow the recommendations or the corrections given by the commissions. Contrary to to the authority concerned is bound to give reason as to why she is not following them in the parliament of assembly and then it is up to the parliament or the state assembly concerned to see that the recommendations or order of the commission are to be executed or not. The
commission does not posses execution power. However it can pursue court for it and the authority concerned can also file writ petition against the commission.

The human right commission of the state of Rajasthan is to protect and promote the human right of the people of the state and for directing and recommending to the state government for good governance. Good governance guide by the principles or accountability is commitment to the portion and promotion of human rights.

Human rights are conferred to each and every human being without distinction or discrimination of any sort. But in practice number of sector of society like marginalized people, weaker section schedule caste and tribes, female, children and other exploited people like bonded labour etc. are yet to get benefit of the human rights conferred and enshrined in the constitution of India. Actually most of the people do not brother for human right of other and ironically about 55% to 65% of the population of the state is yet not aware of human right. It actually needs human rights education and total overhauling of mental make up besides proper management of the problems of the marginalized restituted and deprived people.

Universal declaration of human rights 1948 and our constitutional law of India will only be true to their worth when we succeed exploitation minus society where every own is conscious for the right of other and liabilities of the self.

Delay is the greatest hurdle sabotaging the efficiency and objects of the commission for which, the commission was provided in the human right portion act 1993. Delay in complaining, entertaining, implementing, investigation and the main hurdle in this regard. One may get several examples where due to the delay the relief which was provided became useless.

The study of the above factors and other prevalent condition reveals that for the purpose of making the national human rights commission more effective a separate investigation, enquiry and trial procedure should be enacted with detailed rules and regulations and it own separate independent machinery to investigation, enquire, decide and enforce. The Supreme Court also some time found helpless when it is participate in the execution of these rights. In the developing country face the problem in serious sense in present time that is violation of human rights.
Right are claims of a person over the other fellow begins, over the society and over the government. All of us want to live happy without fear and without being subjected to degraded treatment. For this we except other to behave in such a way that dose not harm ware hurt us, equally our action should not also harm or hurt other. A right is possible when you make a crime that is equally possible for others. If just we claim something is does not become our right. It has recognized by the society we live in. rights acquire meaning only in society.

Every society makes cretin rules to regulate our conduct. They till us what is right and what is wrong? We the society recognized claim is written into the law than they become law and acquired real force.

Right are necessary for the human life and maintain the rule and regulation in the country every person has right.

In India, like most other democracies in the world. These rights are mention in the world. These rights are mention in the constitution. Some rights which are fundamental to our life and given a special status. They are called fundamental rights. The preamble of constitution securing for its entire citizen equally liberty and justice. Fundamental right put this promise into effect. They are on important basic feature of Indian constitution. We already know that our constitution provide six fundamental rights.

The constitution says that the government shall not deny to any person in India equality before the law. It means that the laws apply in the same manner to all, regardless of a person’s status. This is called the rule of law. Rule of law the fundamental of any democracy. It means that no person above the law. There cannot be any distinction between a political leader, government official and an ordinary citizen. No person can legally claim any special treatment or privileges just become hear. She happens to on important person.

Freedom mains absence of constructs. We want to live in society but want to be free. We want to do things in the way we want to do them.
Right to equality and liberty granted, it means that every citizen has a right not to be exploited. Yet the constitution makers thought it was necessary to write down cretin clear profession to prevent exploitation of the weaker section of the society.

The constitutions mention three specific evils and declare these illegal. Firstly-traffic in human beings it means selling and buying of human right, usually woman for immoral purpose. The secondly- our constitution also prohibits forced labour or beggar in any form. Beggar is a practice to sender service to the master or free of charge. When this practice taken place on a life long basis, it is called the practice of bonded labour.

Last and finally the constitution also prohibits child labour. No one can endplay a child below or mine or in any halation we work. The latest annual survey conducted by the national sample survey organization found.

The discussion on the human right education a clear understanding of human right is described the concept of human right through very old got the impetus only after the adoption of the U.N.C. in 1945 and the universal declaration human right in 1948.the concept of natural law and right of men which was not universally understood to include the right of woman.

It is general give and opinion that human being everyone. demand the realization of diverse value to ensure their individual and collective well being. It is general give and opinion that these demands are often painful frustrate by socially as well as natural forces result in exposition oppression persecution and other form of deprived.

The meaning of human right was confined to narrow bound of mere freedom arbitrary governments. The human right were described as those minimum right which very individual must have against the state or other public authority by virtue his being a member of the human family irrespective of any other consideration.*

A nation can claim to be developed when all its citizens specially children whether girls or boys irrespective of caste, creed, region or religion are well educated. Therefore, education cannot be selective in nature and should not aim to cater to the interest of only males who dominate the society or one particular community or only
to those who are economically rich. Post independence a lot of attention has been
given on the qualitative and quantitative expansion of education. Government has
achieved a reasonable success towards quantitative expansion but quality of teaching
and learning is still very poor. Quantitative expansion varies a lot from state to state
and locality to locality and the progress is more for the male members of the society
due to various reasons. Thus, there is an urgent need to invest in women education as
count as well as a strategy to protect the educational rights of girls/women. Educated women
will be able to participate and influence the families, communities and thus in turn the
economy and the government. The long-term benefits of educating girls are:

**Enhanced Economic Development:-**

Many years of examination give considerable confirmation of the connection
between the development of essential training and financial improvement – and young
ladies’ instruction has a considerably more positive and beneficial impact.

As the essential enrolment rate for young ladies builds, so likewise the GDP
every capita. Nations that neglect to raise the instruction level of ladies to the same as
that of men expand the expense of their improvement endeavors and pay for the
disappointment with slower development and diminished pay. In the meantime,
financial improvement, and the higher wage every family will help in persuading
hesitant folks to swear off the brisk monetary profit of their girl's work, and rather
send them to class delivering long haul advantages for a nation's economy.

**Training for the Next Generation:-**

On the off chance that informed young ladies get to be moms they are
considerably more liable to send their kids to class, consequently going on and
increasing advantages for themselves and society in a positive intergenerational
impact. As dissected by UNICEF offspring of taught ladies go to class and the best
possible educating of kids advantage them fiscally. This late study goes down
research that follows the route in which education and dialect aptitudes picked up by
young ladies at school not just result in enhanced wellbeing results for themselves and
their youngsters additionally inevitably for their grandchildren too.

**The Multiplier Effect:-**
Training has an effect on zones past learning, and broadens a positive impact in all the ranges of a youngster's life. Case in point, kids who go to class stay healthy; they know how to protect themselves against diseases.

Girls’ education protects them from the risk of HIV/AIDS. These benefits pass on from one generation to another and thus their coming generations are less helpless against misuse and roughness; and since young ladies are more inclined to endure these ambushes, training is particularly essential to their insurance and conveys its impact past the classroom.

**Healthier Families:-**

One advantage to society of teaching young ladies is a more prominent harmony between family size and family assets. At the point when a general public guarantees that moms are instructed, kids will be healthier and less will bite the dust. Offspring of more instructed ladies have a tendency to be better sustained and get wiped out less frequently. The impact of a mother's instruction on her youngster's wellbeing and nourishment is significant to the point that every additional year of maternal training lessens the rate of ethical quality for kids less than 5 years old between 5 percent and 10 percent, as indicated by a survey of broad proof from the creating scene.

**Less Maternal Deaths:-**

Ladies who have been to class are more averse to pass on amid labor. The impact of educating in lessening the quantity of births implies that for each 1000 ladies each extra year of instruction will keep 2 maternal passings. Examination has demonstrated that maternal mortality is likewise diminished by better information about medicinal services practices, utilization of wellbeing administrations amid pregnancy and conception, enhanced nourishment and expanding the dividing between births; all components that are encouraged by being an informed. But in spite of knowing the above mentioned benefits of educating a girl child our country is far behind in achieving the 100% rate of girls’ education. In my research work I have made an attempt to study the social, cultural, religious hurdles faced by women/girls in the path of their educational progress. The main emphasis of my research is to highlight the changes in the society which have contributed in bringing about a change in the attitude to people, families, society, etc. towards educating their women.
The region of my study is Rajasthan because Rajasthan is very important and a rich state historically, culturally and traditionally. It is one of the important revenue generating state via its tourism industry. Women of Rajasthan are known for their beauty as well as bravery right from Rani Padmini to Maharani Gayatri Devi. At the same time women of Rajasthan are also known for the hardships in their life due to the most conservative structure of the Hindu society and the customs and the rigidity.

Rajasthan’s Hindu society has been the most conservative of structures, as far as the social scenario is concerned. The norms and traditions governing the society were so strict that they could not be violated or overstepped by women. There was particular emphasis on women’s adherence to the social customs and traditions, which shaped their behavior and guided them at every step. This structure remained very rigid and refused to let any liberal influence penetrate, till the end of the nineteenth century. The social customs, traditions and institutions attracted the attention of British officers. Customs like sati, child marriage, marriage and death expenses, female infanticide, etc. were widely prevalent in the society. Many British officers took an active interest in seeking remedies to cure such ills.

Factors such as age old customs and traditions like prudes, traditional forms of education, marriage, joint family etc. were inimical to the positive influences that were striving to enter this structure. However, the society maintained its conservatism and refused to respond to the positive influences which were theoretically operating in all the other sections of society at large.

Despite such negative factors, today we see the State of Rajasthan emerging on an equal footing with the other States of India. The main purpose of my work is to highlight the traditional social institutions governing women and society. Post independence new outlook of the society affected by the change.

My study of the literature of the authors who have worked on the women studies, women empowerment, gender discrimination, women education and the government documents to get an insight of the topic. This review of literature helped me a lot in understanding the subject deeply. Thus, I have tried to cover the entire study in my ‘Review of Literature’.

Contains description of the various underlying customs and traditions prevailing in the society and affecting the women in turn. It deals with the various aspects of gender discrimination and its effects on the educational system specifically.
I have tried to focus on the social and traditional customs imposed on women and hampering her educational progress and this low rate of education is encouraging these customs. Therefore, it can be said that customs and the low rate of education are affecting each other vice versa. Education can open the society’s attitude towards women and open attitude will increase the rate of education.

I have discussed the nature and the form of women education in the three periods of History, i.e., Ancient, Medieval and Modern. The high status of women in the Vedic period, its degeneration in the later Vedic period, various restrictions that came into force and the women was confined into the four walls. Different acts passed by the British and the political, social and reform movements of the reformers in favors of women education and her development.

The post independence development in the society due to the steps taken by the Government. The steps taken by the State government to improve the rate of literacy among women and the growth in turn has been shown due to these steps. The condition of daviit women and education as well as public private partnership has also been discussed.

The United nation published its report in 1980. according to that report women near about half of the world population and nearly two third worker house and collect and service one tenth world income and less than one hundred percent of worlds property owns.

The Indian constitution provides certain provision related to women. In the constitutional make some special provision for the development and treat well by the society and every step of the life of women.

The Indian constitution preamble is the key. In it not make discrimination between man and women but treat than alike. The constitution maker know very well about the gender base discrimination. The Indian history also the suppression of women is old and long that is emphasis and responsible for making general and special provision regarding the status and development of the women. Some provision make for the woman only, they provide them special benefit for women.

There is no doubt that in the Indian constitution under the preamble includes various objects like equality before law. Equal status and opportunity for all the citizens. This object of the preamble to insists the view to provide equal status to women and men in status to woman and men in the term of the opportunity.

The part 3rd of the Indian constitution deals or related with the crucial rights.
The procurement related in article 12 to 35, those are material for all the natives with no segregation of sex, race, cast and so forth and certain procurement how ensure the privilege of ladies.

As per article 15(3) of our established the segregation on the premise of race, sex,, religion and spot of conception should not precluded or keep the state to make any unique procurement for youngsters and ladies. By the constitution provided some special power to state, that state make special laws for the children and women. But that laws not violate the article 15 of our constitution prohibited the discrimination based on gender or sex and article 15(3) provide and permit the state to positively make the discrimination in the favor of women related to their economic, social, political and other reasonable condition and party accord them.

Under article 15(3) of our constitution make special provision for the women and children. This article empowered to state that make special legislation regarding women and children. The court also always approved the validity of such special legislation. This special legislation related to women and children even we see in the criminal law also. The Indian constitution guarantee all the rights to women those are given to men.

In our constitutional part 4th related with directive principles. The constitution of India provided some provisions and policies to the state. According to the Indian constitution the order standards of the state approaches mirrored the administration of the state on the grounds that India is a welfare state. This strategy gave equivalent right to work and equivalent pay for equivalent work, dignified livelihood and adequate means of decade for both man and woman all these are grante by the state policy. The constitutional part 4th relating to articles 38,39 99a,d,e, 42,44 and 45 all these articles deaths or connected with the development and welfare of woman and children.

The sexual harassment of women especially the working women at the working place by their mail counter parts is one most evil in the modern society. In our country or Indian no one who is capable to control these avis of the sexual to control these avis of the sexual harassment of working women.

Under the sexual harassment include such unwanted or unwelcome sexually determined or torture behavior that may be directly and indirectly and implication that may be sexual colour remark, plays, contract and advance etc. all over treat as a sexual harassment.
The domestic violation is also a common problem with the women. All of us it is know very well that problem related to domestic violence the women martyr become the subject to it. In India majority of such victim do not seek legal remedies. These are so many reasons behind these problems because they are uneducated or educational backward and do not have proper familiarity with the legal procedure and not have faith in legal system.

Now the question comes in mind that what type of violence come under domestic violation. The domestic violation take place in varieties under the Indian law there is no particular definition provide for the domestic violation.

The term domestic violation against women it means any conduct as article which is means any be physically, emotionally, mentally etc. all these types are not perform by the stranger person.

1.2. Research Methodology:-

This thesis focuses concept of the human rights and position of women and child in shekhawati region. 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.
1.3 Hypothesis:-
H(1)- What are the concept of Human Right?
H(2)- The Existing provision related to child education are sufficient or not.
H(3)- The Existing provision related to child labour are sufficient.
H(4)- The Existing provision related to child labour are not sufficient.
H(5)- The Existing provision related to technical education are sufficient or not.
H(5)- The Existing provision related to womans safety in working place are sufficient.
H(5)- The Existing provision related to womans safety in working place are not sufficient.
H(6)- The Existing provision related to dowary are sufficient.
H(7)- The Existing provision related to dowary are not sufficient.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-
In the present study an attempt has been made to identify the social and educational status of women and children’s in shekhawati region.

1- To find out causes related to child labour and their wages.
2- To find out causes related to compulsory education from six to fourteen years child and about their basic needs.
3- To find out the social status of women in shekhawati region.
4- To find out causes of difference in male and female ratio in shekhawati region.
5- To find out womens sexual harassment in shekhawati region.

1.5 Statement of the problem:-
In some families, girls did not allowed to go to school or in some countries the route to school is not safety -then this diminish the school enrollment rate- or women’s don’t have a liberty to take their own decision. A woman can decide by her own to not work but if this is decided by others; or if a family chief decides to not pay the health fees of some members of family or if a person can not have an access to go to justice for search his/her own rights;

1.6 Secondary Sources Reviewed for the Study of Women and child Education in shekhawati region (Rajasthan)
Secondary data will be collected from Law Books, journals, Newspapers State and Central Government Notifications and Circulars, Research papers, Central and State Acts, Judgments of Supreme Court including various High Courts, District Courts and Tribunals Judgment and Ngo’s.