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

Under the guidance of

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Justice N.K. Jain
(Former Chief Justice
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With best Compliments
RSHRC

RAJASTHAN STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION STUDENT

Project by Law

JAIPUR
RAJASTHAN STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Under the guidance of Hon’ble Mr. Justice N.K. Jain.
(Former Chief justice of Madras and Karnataka High Court)
Chariperson, RSHRC

Prepared by:-Internship students of various law university and colleges.
RAJASTHAN STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

The State Government of Rajasthan issued a Notification on January 18, 1999 for the constitution of the State Commission having one full time Chairperson and 4 Members in accordance with the provisions of The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The Commission was fully constituted by appointment of the Chairperson along with the Members and became functional from March 2000. The main mandate of the State Commission is to function as a watch dog for human rights in the State. Under the 1993 Act, human rights are defined in Section 2 (d) and are those justiciable rights which can be enforced in a court of law in India.

The Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission is reconstituted on 6th July 2005. One of the leading State Commissions in the country. In a short span of about four years it has achieved many milestones in its mission for the protection and promotion of Human Rights.
ISSUES IN HUMAN RIGHTS

- RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE
- CORRUPTION AS VIOLATOR OF HUMAN RIGHTS
- RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE AS CENTER STAGE TO DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
The Commission shall perform all or any of the following functions, namely:

(a) inquire, suo moto or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on his behalf (or on a direction or order of any Court), into complaint of

- (i) violation of human rights or abetment thereof; or
- (ii) negligence in the prevention of such violation, by a public servant;

(b) intervene in any proceeding involving any allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court with the approval of such court
(c) to visit, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, any jail or other institution under the control of the State Government, where persons are detained or lodged for purposes of treatment, reformation or protection, for the study of the living conditions of the inmates thereof and make recommendations thereon to the Government;

(d) review the safeguards provided by or under the Constitution or any law for the time being in force for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation;

(e) review the factors, including acts of terrorism that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend appropriate remedial
NEED FOR HUMAN RIGHT COMMISSION

- To develop fully the human personality and the sense its dignity.
- To develop attitudes and behaviour to promote respect for the rights of others.
- To ensure genuine gender equality and equal opportunities for women in all spheres.
- To promote understanding and tolerance among diverse national, ethnic, religious, linguistic and other groups.
- To strengthen respect for rights of a human being and fundamental freedom.
- To empower people to participate actively in the life of a free society.
- To promote democracy, development, social justice and communal harmony among citizens.
About Justice N.K. Jain

- Born on 20.10.1942 at Alwar S/o Late Justice J.P. Jain. He pursued his LLB from Jodhpur University, Rajasthan.

- An accomplished sportsman during school and college days and recipient of best sportsman award from Rajasthan University.

- Justice Jain has been the State Badminton Champion and has represented the State at Nationals and International levels for 14 years 1955-1968, and in 1977.
He has been the former Chief Justice of Madras and Karnataka High Court for 5 years. Before taking charge as Hon’ble Chairperson of Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission on 16th July 2005, he had been discharged his duties as Lokayukta & Chairperson of Himachal Pradesh Human Rights Commission in Shimla.

He has been the member of bar council of Rajasthan for 19 years, till elevated.

He has also been the member of Bar Council India and Bar Council Trust, NLS Bangalore.

Justice Jain has created a lot of awareness about Human Rights with great proficiency and tireless efforts.

Regarding awareness of human rights and many other legal issues, Justice Jain has written many booklets in Hindi as well as English. Some of these booklets are also available on Commission’s Website- www.rshrc.nic.in, a German Website herenow4u.de. Some books are also available on his own website: justicenasgendrakjain.com

Simultaneously, Justice Jain is also creating awareness of the duties mentioned in Article 51-A and made a Performa of these duties in simple language. About 100 educational institutions are taking pledge of these duties at the time of morning prayer. Many N.G.Os are also trying their best for the same awareness, with the inspiration from Justice Jain.

He had also been Member with two Chief Justice in the Committee constituted by Chief Justice of India to examine the recommendations of Arrears Committee Report 1989-1990 (Justice Malimath Committee Report) and First National Judicial Pay Commission (Justice K. Jagannath Shetty Commission) Report.

He was Chairman of Advisory Board and then Presiding Officer of the Tribunal Under the Criminal Law Amendment Act from 03-03-1998 to 08-01-1999.

Executive Chairman of Tamilnadu State Legal Service Authority and patron-in-chief and also of Karnataka State Legal Authority.

Attendent Chief Justice Conference of chief justice of different countries at colombo.
Hon’ble Chairperson and Members of Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission are:

From 06-07-2005

Justice N K Jain, Chairperson

Members

Justice Jagat Singh

Shri D.S. Meena

Shri Pukhraj Seervi

Hon’ble Chief Minister Shri Ashok Gehlot
For the awareness of the human rights in public at large, Justice Jain has wrote about 31 booklets of various legal issues. Out of these booklets 18 booklets have been published by the R.S.H.R.C. Many other organizations, District Legal Aid Authorities, Departments, Schools, Colleges etc. has also published some booklets like Women, Children, Dalits, Arrest, HIV/AIDS, Human Rights etc. by the permission of the Commission. They have distributed these booklets in 70000 in numbers.

Some of these booklets are available on Commission’s website www.rshrc.nic.in and justicenagendrakjain.com. English translation of Some booklets are also available on a German website herenow4u.de.

The books are:
31 booklet have been written by Justice Nagendra Jain (Chairperson RSHRC, Jaipur) on different legal and important issues

- www.hererenow4u.de (Eng.)
- www.rshrc.nic.in
- Advantage to Litigant Public by Brihat Lok Adalat.
- Alternative Dispute Resolution, Conciliation & Mediation (ADR).
- Institutional Arbitration Intellectual & Information Technology (IPR & IT).
- Cyber Law.
- Copy-right Law.
- e-governance and Court Automation.
- Article-14 Right to Equality.
- Gender Justice in Employment & in Profession, Empowerment of Women.
- Law of Precedent, Reference to Art. 141.
- Directive Principal of State Policies.
- Public Interest Litigations & others.
The Commission under the guidance of the Hon’ble Chairperson is making the common people aware about the duties mentioned in Art. 51(A) of the Constitution.

Justice N.K Jain has made the Performa of these duties and distributed. So many institutions have reprinted and distributed in public to create awareness as many people are not aware of their duties.

He is motivating students of various schools, colleges and other institutions. Students of these institutions are reciting the oath of article 51(A) of Constitution of India under the guidance of R.S.H.R.C.
Reciting the Pledge — fundamental duties mentioned in Article 51-A, Constitution of India

"We are proud to be Indian"

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India:

(a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
(b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals, which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
(c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
(d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
(e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
(f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
(g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;
(h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
(i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
(j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement.

"BE AWARE OF YOUR RIGHTS AND DISCHARGE DUTY WITH DEVOTION ."
Chairperson: Justice N.K. Jain  (Former Chief Justice - Madras and Karnataka High Court)

For Legal awareness and in Public Interest published by:
Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission, Jaipur

website: rshrc.nic.in, hereonw4u.de    http://justicenagendrakjain.com

 Courtesy: Rajasthan State Co-operative Press Ltd., Jaipur
Phone: 0141-2751417, 2751352
Reciting the Pledge - Fundamental duties mentioned in Article 51-A, Constitution of India
"We are proud to be an Indian"

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India:
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sos building secretariat jaipur. www.rshrc.nic.in / www.herenow4u.de
Students reciting the oath of section 51(A) of Constitution of India under the guidelines of RSHRC.

In addition to that in legal literacy and awareness program, chairman motivated students and even general public to recite the pledge as mentioned in article 51(A) of Constitution of India. It is good sign that so many schools have started taking prayer as per instructions of different concerned authorities as per the request of the commission. Some of them are as follows:-
STUDENTS OF BIYANI GIRLS' COLLEGE, JAIPUR TAKING OATH OF SECTION 51(A) OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA UNDER THE GUIDELINES OF RSHRC.
Students of some institutions reciting the oath of section 51(A) of Constitution of India under the guidelines of RSHRC.
Students reciting the pledge.
Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission

"BEWARE OF YOUR RIGHTS AND DISCHARGE DUTY WITH DEVOTION"

Chairperson : Justice N.K. Jain
RAJASTHAN STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION
JAIPUR

Project on
CANCER

Under the guidance of Hon’ble
Mr. Justice N.K. Jain.
(Former Chief Justice of Madras and
Karnataka High Court)
Chairperson, RSHRC

Prepared by:-
RUPENDRA SINGH
SANDEEP SINGH
(Student of BVP, NEW LAW COLLEGE
Pune, Maharashtra.)
Humans have, no doubt, battled cancer throughout their existence. One of the first written descriptions of cancer/cancer treatment is found in an Egyptian papyrus dating from around 3000 B.C. The following section provides a timeline of some key events in the history of cancer from 3000 B.C. to the present. The timeline also offers a brief description for each event. To put these events into perspective, common historical world events are included in the timeline.
WHAT IS IT?

- Cancer is characterised by an abnormal, uncontrolled growth that may destroy and invade adjacent healthy body tissues or elsewhere in the body (secondary spread - secondary deposits secondaries - metastases).

- As cancer started with uncontrollable increasing of cells. Cells increase in such way that it form a TUMOR. Cancer live as a parasite in the human body. This parasite use nutritious element of human body and destroy the human. It must be noted that every swelling and tumor is not a cancer. These swelling and tumors can be cured by using medicines. Ratio of cancer patient is 1 out of 8.

- Presently cancer has a 2nd place just after heart disease. In India 8 to 10 lakh people suffered from cancer.

- It is a dangerous disease because it can be curable only in the primary stages. In India as well in Rajasthan the facilities for the treatment are increasing day to day. Researches are going to find better modes of treatment.
CAUSES OF CANCER...

- The vast majority of cancers are sporadic. There is no clear cause why one person gets cancer and another does not. Cancer develops over time when certain normal genes start mutating. Such cells multiply rapidly and become malignant. These gene mutations occur due to a complex mix of factors related to lifestyle, heredity and environment.

- A risk factor is anything that increases a person's chance of developing cancer. Different cancers have different risk factors. Use of tobacco, certain diets, alcohol, exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation, and to a lesser extent, exposure to cancer causing agents (carcinogens) in the environment and the workplace are some of the potential catalysts of cancer. It is important to remember, however, that these factors increase a person’s risk but do not always "cause" the disease.
SOME MAIN CAUSES AREAS FOLLOWS:

1. Radiation:
   High levels of radiation like those from radiation therapies and x-rays (repeated exposure) can damage normal cells and increase the risk of developing leukemia, as well as cancers of the breast, thyroid, lung, stomach and other organs.

2. Ultraviolet (UV) Radiation:
   UV radiation from the sun are directly linked to melanoma and other forms of skin cancer. These harmful rays of the sun cause premature aging and damage the skin. Artificial sources of UV radiation, such as sun lamps and tanning booths, also increase the risk of skin cancer. Many of the 1.3 million skin cancers diagnosed in the year 2000 could have been prevented by protection from the sun's rays.

3. Viruses:
   Some viruses, including hepatitis B and C, human papillomaviruses (HPV), and the Epstein Barr virus, which causes infectious mononucleosis, have been associated with increased cancer risk.

4. Chemicals:
   Long term exposure to chemicals such as pesticides, uranium, nickel, asbestos, radon and benzene can increase the risk of cancer. Such carcinogens may act alone or in combination with another carcinogen, such as cigarette smoke, to increase the risk of cancer and other lung diseases.
5. Tobacco:
Cigarette smoking and regular exposure to tobacco smoke greatly increase lung cancer. Cigarette smokers are more likely to develop several other types of cancer like those of the mouth, larynx, esophagus, pancreas, bladder, kidney and cervix. Smoking may also increase the likelihood of developing cancers of the stomach, liver, prostate, colon and rectum. The use of other tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, are linked to cancers of the mouth, tongue and throat.

6. Alcohol:
Heavy drinkers face an increased risk of cancers of the mouth, throat, esophagus, larynx and liver. Some studies suggest that even moderate drinking may slightly increase the risk of breast cancer. All cancers caused by cigarette smoking and heavy use of alcohol could be prevented completely. The American Cancer Society (ACS) estimated that in the year 2000 about 171,000 cancer deaths were expected to be caused by tobacco use, and about 19,000 cancer deaths were to be related to excessive alcohol use, frequently in combination with tobacco use.

7. Diet:
High-fat, high cholesterol diets are proven risk factors for several types of cancer such as those of the colon, uterus and prostate. Obesity may be linked to breast cancer among older women as well as to cancers of the prostate, pancreas, uterus, colon and ovary. Many cancers that are related to dietary factors could be prevented.
8. Hereditary Risk Factors:

Twenty percent of cancers are hereditary. This means that the abnormal gene responsible for causing cancer is passed from parent to child, posing a greater risk for that type of cancer in all descendants of the family. However, just because someone has a cancer-causing gene doesn't mean they will automatically get cancer. If hereditary cancer is suspected, family members should consider genetic counseling and testing to determine their risk. If diagnosed in the early stages, such cancers are most responsive to treatment.

Signs of hereditary cancer include:

Genetics:
A theory exists with some scientific support, that certain smokers have a higher risk of smoking-induced lung cancer than others because of their genetic make-up.

Ethnic Groups:
Some cancers are more common among certain ethnic groups.

Family History:
Many cancers are associated with having a family history of that cancer. Breast, ovarian, prostate and colon are some of these cancers.
COMMON SITES OF CANCER

COMMON SITES AND TYPES OF CANCER

[Diagram showing common sites and types of cancer]
CANCER PATIENTS IN A GLANCE
TYPES OF CANCER...

1. Cancer of the Bladder. This is a slow growing cancer, and responds well to treatment. Tobacco and chronic irritation are prime causes. House Painters, hair dressers, truck drivers, textile workers and printers are at a risk due to the chemicals they are constantly in touch. Blood in urine and painful passing of urine are symptoms to beware.

2. Breast Cancer. Women who have menstruated early, with late or no pregnancies, late menopause, who have not breast fed their babies, are particularly at risk. If there is a family history of cancer - your mother, sister, massy or nana - please treat it as an early warning sign. Learn and practice Breast Self Examination, and have Mammograms as recommended by your gynecologist. Evaluate diet too, too much of fat in your diet is a certain culprit. Selenium found in the soft bones of the fish, as well as whole grain protect against breast cancer. Exercise on regular basis.
3. **Cervical Cancer.** The most common of women's cancer in India. This is a slow growing cancer that can easily be detected by a Pap smear. Not all Dysphasia become cancerous, women who menstruate early, marry early, with many sex partners, many children and poor anti natal care, as well as poor genital hygiene are likely to get this cancer. Intake of vitamin A and C and B float are good as preventives. Intake of tobacco increases the chances of getting this cancer by 50%

4. **Colorectal Cancer.** This is linked to high fat and low fiber diet. It is a rich mans' disease, and prevalent in the richer countries. Diarrhea, pain in the abdomen, lower back or bladder, or a change in bowel habits are symptoms of this cancer.

5. **Oesophagal Cancer.** Tobacco and alcohol predispose you to this cancer. Also pickled foods and too much spice. Symptoms are trouble in swallowing, choking, pain and spasms in the throat. Vitamin A and C are recommended as retardants.
6. Cancer In the Eyes. It can be of several types. Intense exposure to U/V rays of the sun may cause it. Light eyed persons are at greater risk of melanoma.

7. Kidney Cancer. It affects most men than women. Blood in the urine, backache, fullness or lumps in the upper abdomen, loss of appetite, are signs of Renal Cell Cancer. Renal pelvic cancers affect people over age of 60 years. Battery makers, electroplaters, and rubber workers are at particular risk. Tobacco, cadmium, high protein and saccharine are prime suspects.

8. Laryngeal Cancers. Hoarseness and discomfort in the throat are symptoms to look out for. Tobacco, alcohol, asbestos and nickel are suspected causes.
1) A PERSISTENT SORE especially if it is in the mouth, on the lip or on tongue. Long standing sores due to smoking, sharp edge of teeth, or dental plates that do not fit, can develop into cancer if not taken care of. Common 'Cold Sore' disappears after a few days - Cancer does not. If any such sore persists more than a few days, see your doctor.

(2) LUMPS OF MASSES, which appear where none were present previously, should arouse suspicion of cancer. This is especially true in the case of women and is the most readily cured if treated early.
CONTINUE...

3) UNEXPLAINED OR ABNORMAL BLEEDING FROM ANY BODY OPENING should be quickly investigated by a physician. Coughing up or vomiting blood, passing blood in the urine and rectal bleeding are common symptoms of cancer. In women the first sign of cancer of the uterus is often a bloody discharge occurring between menstrual periods or after menopause.

4) PERSISTENT INDIGESTION OR CHANGE IN BOWEL HABITS, while usually due to other causes, are often caused in the intestinal tract and should be reported.

5) PERSISTENT HOARSENESS OR COUGH of abnormal duration deserve a careful examination by your doctor. Cancer of the larynx (voice box) or respiratory passages or lung may be the cause.

6) UNEXPLAINED LOSS OF WEIGHT may be due to many things but may also be due to hidden cancer.
CANCER AMONG YOUGTHS

- More than 5 million children in India are addicted to guthka, a smokeless tobacco product that is a key driver behind the country’s soaring oral cancer rates.
- While few states have banned this product, clever tobacco companies have found ways around the guthka ban and still providing this deadly product to children throughout India.
- Smoking and Drinking now a days become a fashion and signal of class superiority.
- Because of depression and brain drain many students and youths are adopted these product.
- Youths do not know that it leads to them cancer, and heart disease.
CANCER AMONG ILLITERATES...

- Out of an estimated 1.3 billion smokers worldwide, 84 per cent lived in developing and transitional economic countries. A study done in 1997 showed that the highest rate of smoking was among the illiterate people.

- "Majority of oral cancer patients were from lower socio economic strata. This could be due to their high tobacco and alcohol consumption."

- Ignorance, poor access to health care, fear, anxiety, refusal of treatment and follow up are some among them. Majority of patients come for treatment in terminal stages of the disease.
HOW TO SAVE FROM CANCER?

- DO NOT SMOKING.
- LESSING FAT.
- LIMITED USE OF ALCOHAL.
- LIMITED USE OF JUNK FOOD AND TEENED FOOD.
- DON’T CHEW TOBACCO.
PRECAUTIONS IN FOOD TO PROTECT CANCER

- WEIGHT MUST BE CONTROL.
- EAT FRESH VEGETABLES.
- FRUITS MUST BE USE.
- NEUTRITIOUS FOOD FULL OF VITAMIN MUST BE USE.
- NOT TO EAT JUNK FOOD.
WHAT TO DO THAT CANCER DOES NOT CAUSES

- FRUITS MUST BE USED.
- EAT FRESH AND GREEN VAGETABLES.
- VITAMIN ‘A’ MUST BE INCLUDED IN FOOD.
- VITAMIN ‘C’ SHOULD BE USED.
- DO NOT INCREASE WEIGHT.
- CONSULT TO DOCTOR AT FIRST SYMPTOMS OF CANCER.
WHAT NOT TO DO....

- PAN, SUPARI, PANMASALA, GUTHAKA, TOBACO SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN IN ANY FORM.
- DO NOT TAKE ALCHOHAL.
- DON’T BE FATTY.
- DO NOT USE PICKLE, SALT AND SPICES IN EXCESS.
- DON’T USE PACKED FOOD.
- DO NOT USE OIL AND FAT IN EXCESS.
CANCER IN RAJASTHAN

- Solve any problem It is necessary to know its size at grass root level. in Rajasthan there is not a registry so lot of problem occurs.

- In national cancer registry project, cancer in Rajasthan is largely found in three district AJMER, JAIPUR, and BIKANER.

- In these three state cancer patient rate is more than minimum national cancer that is 36.2 on every 100000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bikaner</td>
<td>52.9/1lakh</td>
<td>48.0/1lakh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>40.0/1lakh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>43.2/1lakh</td>
<td>38.3/1lakh</td>
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RIGHT OF CANCER PATIENT...

- It is a right of a cancer patient that he should get respect, importance, honour and attention whether he belongs to any caste, sex, race, culture, age.

- He should get respect and honour and his all physical, mental, manual necessities should get proper attention.

- Patient should get proper information about his cancer and he should be involved in all the discussions, that are took place in the discussion of specialists and other medical advisers.

- He should be given all the information with complete explanation and he should also be told about all the profits, losses and risks of those treatment.
  
  Before any clinical trial his consent should be taken.
He should get suggestion of any other experienced doctor, can refused the treatment and can use admirable medical science but in any case he do not lose the medical facilities, which he continuously gets.

Patients should get proper look after without any discrimination.

He should get new appointment, promotion and he should not be declined on the basis of his disease or the assumption of its increasing.

He should get help to understand his disease and to compromise with it and to get the information. His family members and his friends should also get these facilities.
CANCER AND TOBACCO

- Tobacco smoke also contributes to a number of cancers.

- Smoking causes around one in five deaths from heart disease.

- One in two lifetime smokers will die from their habit. Half of these deaths will occur in middle age.

- The mixture of nicotine and carbon monoxide in each cigarette you smoke temporarily increases your heart rate and blood pressure, straining your heart and blood.

- Lung cancer from smoking is caused by the tar in tobacco smoke. Men who smoke are ten times more likely to die from lung cancer than non-smokers.

- Changing to low-tar cigarettes does not help because smokers usually take deeper puffs and hold the smoke in for longer, dragging the tar deeper into their lungs.
CIGARETTE SMOKE CONTAINS
4000 POISONS

- AMMONIA
  used in floor cleaners

- ARSENIC
  white ant poison

- CARBON MONOXIDE
  dangerous gas in car exhaust

- HYDROGEN CYANIDE
  poisonous gas used in gas chambers

- NAPHTHALENE
  mothballs are made of this

- NICOTINE
  used to kill insects

- TAR
  sticky substance used to surface roads

- RADIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS
  used in nuclear weapons
MODES OF TREATMENT

HOLISTIC CANCER CURES
It's unpredictable, it's uncanny. It may be lurking within a body and the body wouldn't know. Many a minor ache, quietly ignored and quickly discarded in the past, may be the begetter.

ALTERNATIVE CANCER TREATMENTS
To mainstream doctors, cancer is a localized disease, to be treated in a localized manner. By cutting out the tumor, irradiating it, or flooding the body with toxic (and often carcinogenic) drugs.

CHEMICAL THERAPIES
These are some of the therapies which should be approached with caution and discussed with your doctor, because they may be harmful in some circumstances.
TRADITIONAL AND ALTERNATIVE CANCER CURES

The cause and the cure of all disease is born with the body itself. This is what therapist of yore have based their remedies on—long before the advent of conventional medicine we no today.

HERBAL CANCER TREATMENT

Many herbs (including astragals, dong quai, echinacea, and Asian ginseng) supposedly "boost" the immune system and so shore up the body against future or existing cancer.

OTHER TRADITIONAL CANCER TREATMENTS

Homeopathy

Homeopathy was discovered by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann—a German Physician in 1790. During one of his experiments he noticed that after ingesting the juice of bark of China it can be cure.

PHYSICAL THERAPIES

The connection between emotional stress and cancer survival can be explained by recent findings in psychoneuroimmunology. Its research suggests that the persistence of cancer cells depends in part

NATURAL CANCER TREATMENT

Some of these therapies are available in cancer treatment centers or hospices, though not part of conventional support.
CONTINUE...

- RADIO THERAPY
- CEMO THERAPY
- RADIATION THERAPY
- BRACHY THERAPY
- YOGA
- ACCUPUNCTURE
KOSHISH, a breast cancer support group, composed of volunteers drawn from breast cancer survivors, social workers and health professionals, is dedicated to serve women who are suffering from breast cancer. The society was formed with 15 volunteers under President ship of Late Dr. (Mrs.) Kanti Raizadey in 1997.

Mahaveer Cancer Hospital April 15th, 1992 - The idea of establishing a Cancer Hospital was floated by Late Shri Vidya Vinod Kala a Cancer patient, a great visionary and a known philanthropist of Jaipur, on the auspicious occasion of Mahavir Jayanti. That idea was instantly and very kindly accepted by Hon'ble Sh. Bhairon Singh Ji Shekhawat who was Chief Minister of Rajasthan with a promise to allot a piece of land for the Hospital.
1. In complaint no.7/17/1516- Complainant was suffering from cancer and facing problem in the treatment with this regard, the head of Radio Therapy Dept. Mahaveer Cancer Hospital and Research Center assured the commission to provide all essential facilities of treatment to complainant.

2. In complaint no.7/17/2260- Radiation and Isotop board, Mumbai inform the commission that they have provided 144 RMM Cobalt-60 to J.L.N hospital Ajmer and SMS Jaipur will got 150 RMM Cobalt-60 in July.

3. In complaint no.7/17/2260- Commission asked to SMS Hospital Jaipur, “What is the facility for the treatment of the cancer patients at the time of not working of machinery ?” “Can these patients refer to Mahaveer Cancer Hospital, Jaipur for the treatment ?” and Commission also asked to the chairman of Mahaveer Cancer Hospital, If the patient were refer from SMS Hospital, can they provide free or concession treatment.
4. **परिवाद संख्या— 07/17/1516 में परिवादिया के कैंसर पीड़ित होने और इलाज में हो रही परेशानियों के सन्दर्भ में विभागाध्यक्ष, रेडियोथेरॉपी विभाग भगवान महावीर कैंसर अस्पताल एवं रिसर्च सेंटर द्वारा आयोग को परिवादिया के इलाज की समुचित सुविधा व सहयोग देने का आश्वासन दिया गया।**

5. **परिवाद संख्या— 07/17/2260 में सोर्स के अभाव में कैंसर मरीजों के इलाज के सम्बन्ध में विकिरण एवं आइसोटोप प्रौद्योगिकी बोर्ड, मुम्बई ने आयोग को अवगत कराया कि उनके द्वारा जे.एल.एन. अस्पताल, अजमेर को 144 **RMM** कोबाल्ट—60 की आपूर्ति दे दी गई है और सवाई मानसिंह अस्पताल, जयपुर को 150 **RMM** कोबाल्ट—60 की आपूर्ति जुलाई तक कर दी जायेगी।
6. परिवाद संख्या— 07/17/1516 में एक गरीब कैंसर पीड़ित महिला के मामले में देरी से जवाब पेश करने पर शासन सचिव, चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य विभाग की असंवेदनशीलता बताते हुए हिदायत दी गई कि ऐसे मामलों में कागजी कार्यवाही में विलम्ब न हो और जलदी से जलदी पीडित को उचित स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था दिलवाई जाये।
7. परिवाद संख्या—07/17/2260: सोर्स के अभाव में सवाई मानसिंह अस्पताल में एक मशीन के संचालित नहीं रहने की स्थिति में कैंसर पीड़ितों के इलाज व असुविधा के मद्देनजर अधीक्षक, एस.एम.एस. अस्पताल से यह जानकारी चाही कि इन परिस्थितियों में कैंसर पीड़ितों के इलाज की क्या व्यवस्था है ? और क्या ऐसे मरीजों को भगवान महावीर कैंसर अस्पताल, जयपुर में इलाज के लिए रेफर किया जा सकता है? साथ ही, चैयरपर्सन, भगवान महावीर कैंसर अस्पताल से भी पूछा गया कि यदि एस.एम.एस. चिकित्सालय से ऐसे मरीजों को रेफर किया जाता है, तो क्या उन्हें मुफ्त/रियायती दरों पर चिकित्सा सुविधा मुहैया कराई जा सकती है?
Positive Role of Media in awareness programme. for Implementing the Direction of the commission and some Paper Cuttings
स्तन कैसर के प्रति जागरूकता जरूरी
शुरुआत में पता चला जाए तो इलाज संभव

कैसर उपचार की सुविधाओं में ‘रोग’ की खोजबीन

मानवाधिकार आयोग ने प्रमुख स्वास्थ्य सचिव से जवाब मांगा
जयपुर, 13 जुलाई (कास.)

राजस्थान मानवाधिकार आयोग ने प्रेमी रूप से रोग उपचार के लिए आवरण के स्वास्थ्य सत्ता को सूचना दी है। सूचना को अनुसार बताया गया कि रोगी की स्वास्थ्य सत्ता की सूचना दी जानी चाहिए।

आयोग ने पूछा है...

- जिन जों के कैसर की लापरवाही की लापरवाही है वो जो अटूना, जो भूत का रोग है?
- एलिजियर्स, एक्सेस, ओरिजिनल व बालोनी की सुविधाएं कराने के लिए?
- कैसर गोल बादल के लिए कॉलेज-60 शरीर का एटी, जो इसके लिए सूचना की कराने के लिए?
- ब्रेकी वाली शरीर की चुटकी वाली कराने के लिए?

विकिपीडिया एवं आइसोटोप प्राप्ती बोर्ड ने राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग को बताया

पत्रिका की शिखर पर प्रश्नावली
राजस्थान विशेषता में केंद्र ने सरकार को सूचना से प्रस्तावना की।

आयोग ने जांच की चिंता
राजस्थान मानवाधिकार आयोग ने कहा कि अगर उसकी सेवा पर वारदात सुविधाएं की बहुत जरूरत रहने तो राज्य सरकार को सूचना प्रदान की जाए।
स्तन कैंसर के प्रति जागरूकता जरूरी

नगर प्रतिनिधि
जयपुर, 14 दिसंबर। महिलाएं अब भी स्तन कैंसर को लेकर संबंधित रहनी हैं। इस रोग के हो जाने पर जाँच की बजाय वे इन्हीं छुपाती हैं। स्तन कैंसर के इलाज के बारे में लोगों में जागरूकता बढ़ाई जाए। ये विचार रेखावर वह वक्ताओं ने कोशिश संस्था की ओर से आयोजित सेमिनार में प्रकट किए।

राज्य मानवविधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सेमिनार के मुख्य अधिकारी एन.जे. जैन ने कहा कि कैंसर जैसी बीमायों के लिए शारीरिक के अक्षम भावनात्मक और सामाजिक कारण जिम्मेदार हैं। कैंसर के इलाज में आज प्रगति हुई है। उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि मानव अधिकारियों की रक्षा करते हुए परिवारों को बेहतर से बेहतर इलाज मुहैया कराए।

शुरूआत में पता चल जाए तो इलाज संभव

संस्था की तरह गरीब परिवारों के इलाज के लिए समाज के अन्य संस्थाओं को आगे आना चाहिए। इस अवसर पर एसएमएस के रेडियोलॉजी के पूर्व विभागाधिकारी डॉ. पी.एन. पवार ने कहा कि यदि शुरूआत में ही स्तन कैंसर का पता चल जाए तो 95 प्रतिशत तक इसका पुरा इलाज संभव है। अब जोधपुर के जरिए इलाज की कोई पड़ता आ रही है। इस अवसर पर कोशिश संस्था की अध्यक्ष श्री कपूर ने कहा कि स्तन कैंसर के बारे में महिलाओं को तथ्यात्मक जानकारी देने की आवश्यकता में आई है। कोशिश संस्था को सेमिनार के होने पर विदेश न हों, विकास को दिखाता अपना इलाज करवाएं। कोशिश संस्था की ओर से हर संभव मदद की जाएगी। सेमिनार की विशेष रेडियोलॉजिस्ट डॉ. डी.पी. अग्रवाल, एसएमएस के रेडियोलॉजी के विभागाधिकारी डॉ. डी.पी. सिंह ने भी सम्बोधित किया। अंत में संस्था को सचिव कमल पंजाहिया ने आर्थिक अंतिमित्व का स्वागत किया।
कैंसर की वास्तविकता को पहचाना
कैंसर जागरूकता दिवस

जयपुर, 7 नवम्बर (कार्य)। भारत सरकार कैंसर चिकित्सालय में "राष्ट्रीय कैंसर जागरूकता दिवस" के अवसर पर शिकारी को भारतीय कैंसर सोसाइटी, राजस्थान कैंसर सोसाइटी व कैंसर केयर के सहयोग से चिकित्सालय परिसर में कैंसर जागरूकता प्रदर्शनी विभिन्न प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से कैंसर से बचने एवं जनकारी संबंधी वक्तव्य, स्तोलों एवं कैंसर के दुष्प्रभाव के वास्तविक विवरण द्वारा आयोजित की गई। प्रदर्शनी का उद्घाटन मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष जरीस नगेन्द्रकुमार जैन ने किया। इस अवसर पर निष्कुल स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण एवं परामर्श शिविर का आयोजन भी किया गया। शिविर में एयू व्यक्तियों की कैंसर विवेकों के द्वारा जांच कर निष्कुल परीक्षण दिया गया और एनिमेशन्स के माध्यम से लोगों का मजाक कर जनकारी देते हुए इससे बचने के उपाय भी बनाएं। हृद. लालमोहन शर्मा ने बताया कि कैंसर पर वालाज नहीं है।

इसका उपयोग तभी सही है जब इसका प्रारंभिक अवसर में निदान हो जाए। प्रदर्शनी में विभिन्न स्कूलों एवं कॉलेज के छात्र-छात्राओं के साथ बड़ी संख्या में आयोजन किया। जनमानस के के द्वारा जनकारी प्राप्त की। जरीस जैन ने प्रदर्शनी के संदर्भ में एनिमेशन आदि में गहरी रूप पर दिखाई तथा जनमानस को उत्साहित करने के अभियान रखने तथा समय से जांच करने की सलाह दी।

जननीगृहीत कार्यक्रम: महात्मा ज्योति राय फूले निधि की ओर से अंबेडकर संगठन जन जागरूकता कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। इस अवसर पर विविध के अंदर निरीक्षण पंचायत ने कहा कि आर्यसेन एवं पुरुष के कैंसर से पीड़ित है। इतने प्रारंभिक अवसर में सुनाई गई। यदि आर्यसेन एवं पुरुष के रनानी अभिभावक की कैंसर के कारण निकट तत्त्व तथा पता नहीं हो जाता है तो उनके बचने की निधि में की गई जाती है। जन-जागरूकता कार्यक्रम में छात्र-छात्राओं ने कैंसर एक ऐसी अंधेरा, नहीं होने दे जीवन में सवेरा, छोटी से छोटी दर्दरिशत गाय की नजर आंदोलन ना करें, कैंसर का निदान सकारात्मक सोच और उचित देखभाल, गांव शहर की वहीं अभिभावक कैंसर का जल्द के निदान, जनता को जरूर है कैंसर को भगाना है, भूप्रमाण कैंसर का कारण है जसे रोगियों लिखी तक्षियों और पालक लेकर आम जनता में कैंसर के कारणों और उसके बचने के बारे में जागरूकता संदेश प्रसारित किया।
जिला स्तर पर कैसे होगी कैसर जांच?

मानवाधिकार आयोग ने प्रमुख विकित्सा सचिव से मांगा जवाब जयपुर, 19 मई (का.सं.)। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने प्रमुख विकित्सा सचिव से जिला स्तर पर कैसर जांच केंद्रों की स्थापना के आदेश की पालना के बारे में जानकारी मांगी है। साथ ही, विकित्सा मंत्री से कैसर रोगियों की सहृदयता के लिए समस्त प्राथमिक विकित्सा केंद्रों की दिशा-निर्देश देने की सिफारिश की है। आयोग ने कैसर जांच व उपचार के बारे में अब तक की आदेशों की जानकारी भी चिन्ता करने की भिड़वाई है।

मानवाधिकार आयोग अध्यक्ष एन.के. जैन ने कैसर जांच सुचियाओं को कमी की गम्भीरता से लिया है। आयोग ने तीन मोके मिलने के बावजूद कैसर जांच सम्बंधी खराब परीक्षण के बारे में सवाई मानसिंह अस्पताल अध्यक्ष का जवाब नहीं मिलाने पर नाराज जांहर की है। उन्होंने प्रमुख विकित्सा सचिव से पूछा कि जिन जिलों में मेडिकल कॉलेज नहीं हैं, वहां कैसर जांच कैसे की जा रही है और एक साल में कितने कैसर रोगियों का पता लगाया गया। साथ ही, यह भी बताने की कहां कि सलामपुर में कितने कैसर रोगियों को जिला मुख्यालयों से उपचार के लिए सवाई मानसिंह अस्पताल रॉयट किया गया।
कोशिश संस्था ने मनाया स्थापना दिवस

स्थान कैसर पीड़ितों के लिए काम कर रही संस्था ‘कोशिश’ का 11वां स्थापना दिवस समारोह शिवाय को ‘स्वार्थमनसिक अस्तित्व के जयपुर मेडिकल एक्सपोज़ेशन सभागार में मनाया गया। इस अवसर पर गत नवम्बर में आयोजित ‘स्थन कैसर के विरुद्ध रणा’ पोस्टर प्रतियोगिता के विजेताओं को पुरस्कृत किया गया। समारोह के मुख्य अध्यक्ष राजस्थान मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष एन.के.ए.जैन थे। डॉ. डी.पी. आयवाल ने अध्यक्षता की। समारोह में ‘स्थन कैसर तथा एल.एल. अनुपव’ शॉर्टक से लिखित पुस्तक का विमोचन भी किया गया।

बेस्ट कैसर का इलाज सभव

दस्ते जयपुर. कैसर पर जागरूकता कार्यक्रम चलाने वाली संस्था कोशिश का 11वां स्थापना दिवस समारोह संविदा को जेएमए पाससंग्रहालय में मनाया गया। मुख्य अध्यक्ष राजस्थान मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष पूर्व न्यायाधीश एन.के.ए.जैन थे। जैन ने कहा कि बेस्ट कैसर का इलाज आधुनिक तकनीक से संभव है। समारोह में आयकर आयुक्त पुष्पला जैन, संस्था अध्यक्ष शाहीन कपूर, सचिव कमल पाणगिया, डॉ. डी.पी. विष्णुवर्मा और हार्यालुक्का आदि उपस्थित रहे। इस अवसर पर ‘अनुभव एवं प्रयास’ नामक पुस्तक विमोचन भी किया गया, तथा पिछले महीने में हुई पारंपरिक प्रतियोगिता में सर्वश्रेष्ठ रहे प्रतिभागियों को प्रमाण पत्र दे दिया पुरस्कृत किया।
JEEVAN BHAR GUTHKA KHAYA
JAB HUA CANCER TO SAMAJH AYA
AB BHAGVAN K PAS HUN AYA
TUM NA GUTHKA KHANA MERE BHAYA..
Reciting the Pledge — fundamental duties mentioned in Article 51-A, Constitution of India

"We are proud to be Indian"

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India:

(a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
(b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals, which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
(c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
(d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
(e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
(f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
(g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;
(h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
(i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
(j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement.

"BE AWARE OF YOUR RIGHTS AND DISCHARGE DUTY WITH DEVOTION ."
Chairperson : Justice N.K. Jain (Former Chief Justice - Madras and Karnataka High Court)

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We have compile, edited all the projects in one consolidated project.

The same could be exhibited in School/Colleges/University and other places under legal literacy and awareness programme to the general public to know about human rights and duties, as per direction of the chairperson of the commission. However project on Cancer, Elderlay Person’s and Female Forticide and others are placed.

Anand Singh Rajpurohit, Pradeep Goyal, Jaipur
“The destiny of human rights is in the hands of all our citizens in all our communities.”

Eleanor Roosevelt
For Kind attention and Patient watching thanks on behalf of the commission
Secretary RSHRC Jaipur