

मुख्तार अंसारी के शूटर का एनकाउंटर केस, मानवाधिकार आयोग ने यूपी के डीजीपी से छह हफ्ते में मांगा जवाब

एजेंसी | लखनऊ

राजधानी लखनऊ में बीते 9 अगस्त को पूर्वांचल के बाहुबली मुख्तार अंसारी के शॉर्प शूटर राकेश उर्फ हनुमान पांडेय का सरोजिनी नगर थाना क्षेत्र में एनकाउंटर हुआ था। इस एनकाउंटर मामले में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने यूपी डीजीपी से छह हफ्ते के भीतर जवाब तलब किया है। आयोग ने यह कार्रवाई एक्टिविस्ट डॉक्टर नूतन ठाकुर की शिकायत पर की है। एनकाउंटर पर परिवार वालों ने भी सवाल उठाए थे। आयोग ने 23 अक्टूबर 2020 को

सुनवाई की अगली तारीख तय की है। डॉक्टर नूतन ने कहा कि जिस प्रकार से राकेश का एनकाउंटर हुआ, उससे कई सवाल उठ रहे हैं। उसके पिता रिटायर्ड फौजी बालदत्त पांडेय के अनुसार राकेश को पुलिस द्वारा घर से उठा कर एनकाउंटर कर दिया गया। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि राकेश पर ज्यादातर केस खत्म हो गए थे और उस पर इनाम कब घोषित हुआ, इसकी उन लोगों को कोई जानकारी नहीं है। शिकायत के अनुसार एसटीएफ ने सुबह एक लाख के इनामिया होने का दावा किया, जबकि शाम से इसे 50 हजार इनामी बताया गया।

एनएचआरसी ने छह हफ्ते में मांगा जवाब

लखनऊ। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने लखनऊ में हुए राकेश उर्फ हनुमान पाण्डेय के एनकाउंटर मामले में प्रदेश के डीजीपी से छह हफ्ते में जवाब मांगा है। आयोग ने एक सोशल एक्टिविस्ट की शिकायत पर यह आदेश जारी किया है और अगली सुनवाई के लिए 23 अक्टूबर की तिथि तय की है। गत नौ अगस्त को लखनऊ के सरोजनीनगर में एसटीएफ के साथ एनकाउंटर में हनुमान पांडेय की मौत हो गई थी।

शूटर राकेश पांडेय के एनकाउंटर पर एनएचआरसी ने थमाया नोटिस

लखनऊ(एसएनबी)। भाजपा विधायक कृष्णानंद राय की हत्या के आरोपित रहे राकेश पांडेय उर्फ हनुमान पांडेय के एनकाउंटर का मामला राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की चौखट तक पहुंच गया है। आयोग ने इस मामले में डीजीपी को नोटिस देकर छह हफ्ते में जवाब मांगा है। राकेश पांडेय को माफिया से विधायक बने मुख्तार अंसारी का करीबी माना जाता है। माफिया मुन्ना बजरंगी की मौत के बाद वह मुख्तार गैंग का मुख्य शूटर बन गया था। उसे विगत नौ अगस्त को एसटीएफ ने राजधानी में हुई मुठभेड़ में ढेर कर दिया था हालांकि एनकाउंटर की सत्यता को लेकर तमाम सवाल खड़े होने लगे थे।

मुख्तार का था
करीबी, एसटीएफ
ने किया था ढेर

दरअसल आयोग ने यह नोटिस राजधानी की एक एक्टिविस्ट की शिकायत का संज्ञान लेकर भेजा है। आयोग को भेजी शिकायत में उन्होंने कहा कि जिस प्रकार से उसका एनकाउंटर हुआ, उससे कई सवाल उठ रहे हैं। राकेश के पिता रिटायर्ड फौजी बालदत्त पांडेय के अनुसार राकेश को पुलिस ने घर से उठा कर एनकाउंटर कर दिया। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि राकेश पर ज्यादातर केस खत्म हो गए थे और उस पर इनाम कब घोषित हुआ, इसकी उन लोगों को कोई जानकारी नहीं है। प्रयागराज के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र थाने में दर्ज जिस एफआईआर के आधार पर राकेश पर इनाम घोषित करने की बात की जा रही है, उसमें उसका नाम ही नहीं है। वहीं एसटीएफ का दावा है कि उसने राकेश पांडेय की इमोबा का पीछा किया जो पेड़ से टकराकर रुक गई जबकि उसमें खास डेंट तक नहीं आया था।

एनएचआरसी ने छह हफ्ते में मांगा जवाब

राज्य मुख्यालय। राष्ट्रीय

मानवाधिकार आयोग

(एनएचआरसी) ने लखनऊ में हुए

राकेश उर्फ हनुमान पाण्डेय के

एनकाउंटर मामले में प्रदेश के डीजीपी

से छह हफ्ते में जवाब मांगा है।

आयोग ने एक सोशल एक्टिविस्ट की

शिकायत पर यह आदेश जारी किया

है और अगली सुनवाई के लिए 23

अक्टूबर की तिथि तय की है।

एनएचआरसी ने 6 हफ्ते में मांगा जवाब

लखनऊ। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने लखनऊ में हुए राकेश उर्फ हनुमान पाण्डेय के एनकाउंटर मामले में प्रदेश के डीजीपी से छह हफ्ते में जवाब मांगा है। आयोग ने एक सोशल एक्टिविस्ट की शिकायत पर यह आदेश जारी किया है और अगली सुनवाई के लिए 23 अक्टूबर की तिथि तय की है।

Should the age of marriage for women

PARLEY

There is no evidence that tinkering with the age of marriage will benefit women in any way

In his Independence Day speech, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced that the government will soon take a decision on the age of marriage of women. Earlier, a task force had been formed to consider raising the age of marriage from 18 years to 21. Madhu Mehra and Jayna Kothari discuss the issue in a conversation moderated by Jagriti Chandra. Edited excerpts:

Do you agree with the move to increase the age of marriage for women to 21 years?



Madhu Mehra is the Executive Director of Partners for Law in Development India, and co-founder of the National Coalition Advocating for Adolescent Concerns

Madhu Mehra: It is important that girls are not pushed into marriage early; marriage should not be compulsory for them to gain social and economic status. Yet, an increase in the minimum age of marriage to 21 years will be counterproductive. Minimum age of marriage does not mean mandatory age. It only signifies that below that age there could be criminal prosecution under the child marriage law.

Now, to increase the age of marriage to 21 years would mean that girls will have no say in their personal matters until they are 21. In our research at Partners for Law in Development, we looked at 10 years of use of the child marriage law. Overwhelmingly, the law was used by parents against eloping daughters. It has become a tool for parental control and for punishment of boys or men whom girls choose as their husbands. So, most cases that are taken to court are self-arranged marriages. And only one-third of the cases relate to arranged marriages, which are sometimes brought by parents or husbands to dissolve or to nullify marriages that have broken down because of domestic violence, dowry or compatibility issues. So, nowhere is age an issue in people's minds.

An increase in age to 21 years would mean further persecution of girls right up till 21 years. We've seen this in the Supreme Court and the Kerala High Court in the Hadiya case, where an adult woman's decision to marry was challenged by her parents. This is how it plays out in the Indian context.

The elementary right that the child rights convention bestows upon minors – the right to be

heard, the right for their views to be considered – will be denied to girls right up till 21, beyond adulthood.

How does the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006, view underage marriages and how effective has it been on the ground?

MM: The PCMA sets the minimum age of marriage at 18 years for women and at 21 for men. It treats underage marriages as valid, but voidable. It means that an underage marriage is valid as long as the minors involved in the marriage want it to remain valid. The PCMA also treats those underage marriages as void or having no legal validity, where they involve trafficking, enticement, fraud and deceit.

A valuable provision in the PCMA is that it allows the minor party to repudiate the marriage or to have it nullified right up till two years of attaining majority. This allows girls who elope with their partners to demand that their marriages are protected. This right should never be taken away.

There is also a provision for in-juncting an underage marriage from happening, which allows social workers flexibility in negotiating with the families involved and in getting the help of the district administration, child protection agencies, as well as the police. They usually do not use the law to formally prosecute as the repercussions at the village level are very severe for those who interfere. We saw this with Bhanwari Devi who was gang-raped for stopping a child marriage.

Even if the law declares a child marriage void, in the eyes of the community, arranged marriages will have social validity. There are huge financial penalties, which go into lakhs of rupees depending on which caste and *biradri* you come from, for breaking a marriage which the law does not address or provide protection against. So the legal force of the PCMA and its flexibility, rather than prosecutions, enable social workers to prevent marriages.

One argument for raising the age of marriage for women to 21 years is that it will make the



marriage age equal for both men and women. Do you welcome that?

Jayna Kothari: I agree that the age of marriage should be uniform for men and women, but I don't welcome the move to increase it to 21. Human rights activists, women's groups and child rights activists demand that the age of marriage should be equal for boys and girls. Under the previous 1929 law, the Child Marriage Restraint Act, there was a thinking that girls mature earlier than boys and therefore should have a lower age of marriage. That is a very outdated perception.

The Law Commission Report of 2008, on reforming family law, recommended a uniform age of marriage for boys and girls at 18 years and not 21. The National Human Rights Commission in 2018 recommended that there should be a uniform age of marriage for boys and girls. Laws such as the Indian Majority Act, 1875 grant the right to vote, and to enter into contracts, for those who attain the age of 18. And they are equal for men and women. Even the Supreme Court, in the *Independent Thought* case, when it looked at child marriage, said that it's accepted universally that a child is someone who's under the age of 18, and that should be the age of marriage. If we look at our international commitments, the CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women) Committee also recommends 18 as the age of marriage. If we're looking at law reform, we should not have these different ages for marriage.

At the current age of marriage for women and men, we find that implementation of the child marriage law is very hard. So there is no basis to increase it to 21. If the concern is



Jayna Kothari is the Executive Director of the Centre for Law and Policy Research and Senior Advocate at the Supreme Court



Scan the QR code to listen to the full interview online

JAYNA KOT

that the
cies or
among
rent wa
More
marria
sely. B
years'
riage t
marria
which
20, but
23. At
young
the wh
riage.

**Do you
of equi**

MM: H
ity is m
to enha
a theor
age of
have e
age wil

In In
pergan
older, r
higher
bring t
18, it is
desirab
be 15 o
let's no
because
ticular

As fa
of mar
believe
girls an
But
equalit
then an

1,300km on scooter from J'khand to MP for pregnant wife's exam

P.Naveen@timesgroup.com

Bhopal: Let's go, she said. And they did.

Battling floods, torrential downpour and rain-battered roads, a couple from Jharkhand drove 1,300km on scooter, the pregnant wife sitting pillion, so that she could appear for her second-year exam for a diploma in elementary education in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

With one raincoat to share, Dasrath and Soni Manjhi set off from Jharkhand's Gantatola village on August 28. Soni is seven months pregnant, and Dasrath was unwilling to risk travelling such a long distance by scooter — that too in peak monsoon — but she was determined not to miss a year.

"I am a non-matric school dropout. She has completed her first year. I want her to build her career, follow her dream. She will become a teacher once she completes the course, and we can give a better future to the one who will come into our life in two months," Dasrath said.

"I can face any situation with the support of my husband," said the braveheart mother-to-be. They have been married for nine months.

Dasrath, 37, works with a catering firm. "Trains aren't running, and taxis asked for



AGAINST ALL ODDS: Dasrath and Soni Manjhi

₹25,000 to ₹30,000. We couldn't afford it. This exam was important for her, so we decided to go by road," Dasrath told TOI over phone on Thursday while Soni wrote her exam at Padma College in Gwalior. The centre was allotted to her at random.

They reached Gwalior on August 30 and word trickled out on Wednesday night.

"I have been flooded with calls since this morning. One call was apparently from the chief minister's office. I was told that the MP government will help us with a return flight to Delhi and further transportation to our village in Jharkhand. They will send our scooter by railway parcel. That is more than we can ask for. We are overwhelmed," said Dasrath.

Full report on www.toi.in

मानवाधिकार आयोग की वजह से बहुत तरह के शोषण पर लगा विराम : डॉ मांझी

भास्कर न्यूज | कथारा

केबी कॉलेज बेरमो में राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना के तत्वाधान में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की ओर से मानवाधिकार पर संगोष्ठी का आयोजन किया गया। कॉलेज के प्राचार्य डॉ. एके मांझी ने मानवाधिकार की महत्ता पर अपनी बात रखी और कहा कि आज मानवाधिकार की वजह से ही बहुत सारे शोषण पर विराम लगा है। इस अधिकार का सही रूप से उपयोग किया जाए, तो राष्ट्र का विकास किया जाता है। इस कार्यक्रम में डॉ. आर पाल, प्रो. एलएन नारायण, प्रो. अनिल सिन्हा, प्रो. पीपी कुशवाहा उपस्थित थे। कार्यक्रम का संचालन एनएसएस



संगोष्ठी में उपस्थित लोग।

के कार्यक्रम पदाधिकारी प्रो. अमित कुमार रवि कर रहे थे। मौके पर कर्मचारी संघ के रविंद्र कुमार दास, दुर्गा पासवान, सदन राम, मो. साजिद, विमल कुमार, एससी झा, रवि कुमार

यदुवंद्र आदि उपस्थित थे। मौके पर कुमारी पल्लवी, दिनेश कुमार यादव, कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने वाले विद्यार्थियों में गुलाम जिलानी, इरफान, पिटू नायक आदि थे।

Man sells off son; wife moves NHRC

POST NEWS NETWORK

Bhubaneswar, Sept 3: A man has sold off his baby son for just Rs 50,000. Shocking, but this has happened. It happened in the state capital a few months back and has come to the light only recently.

The accused did not want to have a baby and asked his wife to undergo abortion. However, the wife went ahead with her pregnancy and gave birth to a baby boy. Since the husband did not want a baby at that particular juncture, he decided to sell the baby for Rs 50,000.

The matter came to the fore when the distraught mother knocked the doors of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). She had approached the police initially, but did not get any help from them, she said.

As per the complaint, the woman,



a resident of Ranpur area in Nayagarh fell in love with Tapan Palai of Nayagarh town. In 2018, they eloped to Bangalore and got married in a temple there.

Last year, the couple returned to Odisha. However, Tapan asked his wife to stay with her parents and went back to his native village. He used to frequently drop into his in-laws place to meet his wife.

In the meantime, his wife con-

The matter came to the fore when the distraught mother knocked the doors of National Human Rights Commission

When confronted, Tapan told the woman that he had sold their son for Rs 50,000 to settle the nursing home dues

ceived. When Tapan came to know about this development, he gave her some medicines to terminate the pregnancy. But it did not work.

The couple moved to a rented house in Salia Sahi. The woman delivered a baby boy at a nursing home in Jaydev Vihar area, March 26.

A few days later, the woman did not find her son even after searching for him everywhere. When she confronted Tapan she came to know

that her son had been sold off. Tapan told her that he had sold their son for Rs 50,000 to settle the nursing home dues. He even warned her against disclosing the matter to anyone, not even to his parents and threatened to kill her, if she does so.

Then he simply disappeared and also did not call her back in spite of numerous messages from the woman.

The woman then lodged an FIR with the Nayapalli police station about her missing son as well as husband. But that did not yield any result. She even met the DCP, but to no avail.

Eventually, the woman moved the NHRC. She sought action against the IIC of Nayapalli police station who did not register her case. She also in her complaint has demanded a compensation of Rs 7,00,000 from Tapan and his family.

Cong plans to move NHRC over inedible PDS foodgrain

Suchandana.Gupta@timesgroup.com

Bhopal: State Congress on Thursday said it will register a complaint with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) regarding the inedible food grain distribution through public distribution system (PDS) in tribal areas during the Covid lockdown.

In a press conference by AICC media convener Abhay Dubey and state PCC vice-president Bhupendra Gupta, Congress also demanded a high-level probe to fix responsibility for the substandard food grain.

The revelation about the rations, "suitable only for goats and sheep", was made through a letter from the Union consumer affairs ministry dated August 21.

While ruling BJP claimed that the grains were acquired during the 15-month Kamal Nath government in the state, Congress said that the substandard rice distributed is not grown in Madhya Pradesh. Dubey said, "BJP's allegation does not target the erstwhile Congress government, it humiliates the toil and hard work of farmers of this state. Do farmers of MP give this kind of rice for acquisition to the government?"

Dubey also alleged that the grains were exchanged from the warehouses. "Today or tomorrow, it will get revealed that a nexus of certain big grain merchants from a neighbouring state, some big mill owners, senior officials of this state and senior BJP leaders have a nexus. I say with full responsibility that the grains were exchanged."

Congress maintained that genetically if the grains, especially rice is tested, then it would be revealed that this variety does not

MPHRC seeks report from state govt within 30 days

Bhopal: The Madhya Pradesh Human Rights Commission (MPHRC) on Thursday took cognisance of the incident wherein poultry-grade rice was distributed from the government ration shops to beneficiaries in Balaghat and Mandla districts. It called for a report from the principal secretary (food and civil supplies), within one month. It enquired about the number of shops from where the rice was distributed and how many people got the inedible foodgrain. **TNN**

grow in MP. "It is a shameful incident of extreme corruption when the last man in our society, the poor tribal, is being given inedible rations fit for consumption of animals," Dubey added.

Gupta argued that the letter from the consumer affairs ministry states that gunny bags in which the rice was stored were stamped and dated three years ago. "If the seal on the rice bags are dated three years ago, how can BJP claim it was procured during Congress rule? The rice must have been procured by the previous BJP government because three years ago there was no Congress government in the state," he said.

"The Shivraj Singh Chouhan government should state when this rice was procured," Gupta added.

Dubey further pointed out that the government procures paddy from farmers and not rice.

एनएचआरसी ने जवाब मांगा

लखनऊ। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने लखनऊ में हुए राकेश उर्फ हनुमान पाण्डेय के एनकाउंटर मामले में प्रदेश के डीजीपी से छह हफ्ते में जवाब मांगा है।

आयोग ने एक सोशल एक्टिविस्ट की शिकायत पर यह आदेश जारी किया है और अगली सुनवाई के लिए 23 अक्टूबर की तिथि तय की है।

गत नौ अगस्त को लखनऊ के सरोजनीनगर में एसटीएफ के साथ एनकाउंटर में हनुमान पाण्डेय की मौत हो गई थी। एक्टिविस्ट डॉ. नूतन ठाकुर ने आयोग को भेजी गई शिकायत में एनकाउंटर की सत्यता को संदिग्ध बताया था। शिकायत में कहा गया था कि जिस प्रकार से एनकाउंटर हुआ, उससे कई सवाल उठ रहे हैं।

मृतक के पिता और रिटायर फौजी बालदत्त पाण्डेय के अनुसार पुलिस उनके बेटे को घर से उठाकर ले गई थी। उनका यह भी कहना था कि बेटे पर दर्ज ज्यादातर केस खत्म हो गए थे और उन लोगों को इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि बेटे पर इनाम कब घोषित हुआ था?