

# एनएचआरसी ने डिब्बा बंद खाद्य पदार्थों की मांगी जानकारी

कार्यालय संवाददाता, लखनऊ

**अमृत विचार:** राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ( एनएचआरसी ) ने डिब्बाबंद खाद्य पदार्थों में अधिक मात्रा में नमक, चीनी और संतृप्त वसा की वजह से सेहत पर पड़ने वाले दुष्प्रभाव पर चिंता जताते हुए भारतीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक प्राधिकरण (एफएसएसएआई) से जानकारी मांगी है ताकि उपभोक्ताओं को आसानी से स्वस्थ विकल्प मिल सके।

मानवाधिकार जन निगरानी समिति की श्रुति नागवंशी और सावित्री बाई फुले महिला पंचायत की शिरीन

शबाना खान द्वारा दायर याचिका के संबंध में एनएचआरसी ने जवाब तलब किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में अभिषेक प्रताप ने बताया कि डिब्बा बंद खाद्य पदार्थ स्वास्थ्य के प्रति हानिकारक हैं या नहीं इसकी जांच नहीं की जा रही है। डिब्बा बंद खाने की वजह से लीवर, ब्लड प्रेशर, शुगर और मोटापे की समस्या तेजी से बढ़ रही है। 22-22 साल के युवा हार्ट अटैक से मर रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि इस मुद्दे पर कानून बनाने की जरूरत है ताकि अपने मुनाफे के लिए कोई किसी के स्वास्थ्य के साथ न खेल सके।

## NHRC notice to FSSAI regarding health concern caused by packaged food

**STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE**

LUCKNOW, 24 NOVEMBER

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on Friday noted with concern the health harm caused by packaged food high in salt, sugar and saturated fats.

Terming it a matter "infringing on the Right to Life and Right to Health" of the people, it summoned a response from the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) on its choice of front-of-pack labels displaying information that should help consumers easily make healthier choices.

The summons comes in response to a complaint filed on September 14, 2021 by Shruti Nagvanshi and Shirin Shabana Khan on the behalf of Peoples' Vigilance Committee on Human Rights (PVCHR) and Savitri Bai Phule Mahila Panchayat of Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

Addressing a press conference here, Nagvanshi said, "Indians are facing a sharp rise in premature deaths and morbidity due to NCDs (non communicable diseases) such as diabetes, obesity, cancer and cardiovascular disease. These diseases are impacting the youth and children, sometimes with alarming occurrences even as early as 5 years of age. One of the primary causes of this crisis is consumption of packaged food products which contain high levels of sugar, salt, or fats.

"... Consumers have the right to know what is in their food. A clear warning on the front-of-pack (FOPL) is the only way to save our children and people of this country from a catastrophic health consequence. While FSSAI has introduced a draft regulation and proposed a certain type of FOPL, it is not what is best for the people. We must have clear warning and not mislead people with a star based rating system," she said.

## **India's First Supreme Court Woman Judge Fatima Beevi No More**

<https://indiawest.com/indias-first-supreme-court-woman-judge-fatima-beevi-no-more/>

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM, (IANS) – India's first woman judge of the Supreme Court Fathima Beevi breathed her last at a private hospital at Kollam on November 23. She was 96 years old and was ailing for a while.

Beevi, who lived at her home in Pathanamthitta after retirement, has several firsts to her name.

Apart from being the first woman judge of the apex court, she was the first Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission and the first Muslim female Governor of India (Tamil Nadu).

Beevi enrolled herself as an advocate in 1950 and began her career in the lower judiciary in Kerala.

Beevi was appointed a Munsiff in the Kerala Sub-ordinate Judicial Services in May 1958. She was promoted to Sub-ordinate Judge in 1968, as the Chief Judicial Magistrate in 1972, and as District and Sessions Judge in 1974.

Beevi was further appointed a Judicial Member of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal in January 1980 before being elevated to the High Court as a Judge on August 4, 1983.

Beevi became a permanent Judge of the High Court on May 14, 1984. She retired as a Judge of the High Court on April 29, 1989, but was further elevated to the Supreme Court as a Judge on October 6, 1989, where she retired on April 29, 1992.

Beevi later went on to become the Governor of Tamil Nadu on January 25, 1997, and she quit in 2001 following a decision of the Union Government recommending to the President to recall her.

## Prime Minister condoles demise of Justice M. Fathima Beevi

<https://observervoice.com/prime-minister-condoles-demise-of-justice-m-fathima-beevi-41937/>

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has expressed deep grief over demise of Justice M. Fathima Beevi.

The Prime Minister's Office posted on X;

“Saddened by the passing away of Justice M. Fathima Beevi. A true trailblazer, her remarkable journey broke several barriers and greatly inspired women. Her contribution to the legal field will be cherished. Condolences to her family and friends. May her soul rest in peace: PM @narendramodi”

Saddened by the passing away of Justice M. Fathima Beevi. A true trailblazer, her remarkable journey broke several barriers and greatly inspired women. Her contribution to the legal field will be cherished. Condolences to her family and friends. May her soul rest in peace: PM...

— PMO India (@PMOIndia) November 24, 2023

M. Fathima Beevi (30 April 1927 – 23 November 2023) was an Indian judge who was a justice of the Supreme Court of India. Appointed to the apex Court in 1989, she became the first female judge to be a part of the Supreme Court of India, and the first Muslim woman to be appointed to any of the higher judiciaries in the country. On her retirement from the court, she served as a member of the National Human Rights Commission and later as the Governor of the Indian state of Tamil Nadu from 1997 to 2001. In 2023, she was honored with Kerala Prabha Award, the second-highest honor given by the Government of Kerala.

# महाराष्ट्र के बुलढाणा में बच्ची से दुष्कर्म, नाबालिग हिरासत में

वैभव न्यूज ■ मुंबई

महाराष्ट्र के बुलढाणा के एक गांव में एक नाबालिग लड़के ने द्वाई वर्षीय बच्ची के साथ कथित तौर पर दुष्कर्म किया। पुलिस ने शुक्रवार को यह जानकारी दी। एक अधिकारी ने बताया कि बोरखेड़ी पुलिस थाने के अंतर्गत आने वाले तरवाड़ी गांव में बृहस्पतिवार दोपहर हुई इस घटना को लेकर 17 वर्षीय लड़के को पुलिस ने हिरासत में ले लिया है। बच्ची अपनी दादी के साथ घर के बाहर खेल रही थी तभी पड़ोस में रहने वाला लड़का उसके पास आया और बच्ची को चिप्स तथा चॉकलेट दिलाने के लिए

पास की दुकान पर ले जाने की इजाजत मांगी। दादी ने लड़के को बच्ची को अपने साथ ले जाने की अनुमति दे दी। लड़का रास्ते में बच्ची को एक सुनसान कमरे में ले गया और उसके साथ दुष्कर्म कर भाग गया। उन्होंने बताया कि जब बच्ची शाम तक घर वापस नहीं पहुंची तो उसके परिजनों ने लड़के को मोबाइल फोन पर कॉल किया और बच्ची की तलाश में निकल पड़े। तभी परिजनों को एक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र से फोन आया कि बच्ची के साथ दुष्कर्म किया गया है और वह एक कमरे में बेहोश मिली थी। अधिकारी ने बताया कि कुछ स्थानीय लोग उसे स्वास्थ्य केंद्र ले गए थे।

## **Justice Fathima Beevi, first woman judge of the Supreme Court, passes away at 96**

<https://samacharcentral.com/justice-fathima-beevi-first-woman-judge-of-the-supreme-court-passes-away-at-96/>

Thiruvananthapuram, Chennai: First woman judge of the Supreme Court, Justice M Fathima Beevi, passed away in Kerala's Kollam on Thursday. She was 96.

She served as SC judge from 1989 to 1992. She was also considered as the first woman from Muslim community to become a high-ranking judicial officer. She also served as Tamil Nadu Governor from 1997 to 2001 and National Human Rights Commission member from 1993 to 1997.

Beevi was under treatment at a hospital in Kollam where she died this noon. Funeral will be held at her native place Pathanamthitta on Friday.

Born in Pathanamthitta district, she did her higher studies at the University College and Government Law College in Thiruvananthapuram. She enrolled as a lawyer in 1950 and started career as a judicial officer as munsiff in 1958. She became a High Court judge in 1983.

Beevi, who had an eventful four-year tenure as Tamil Nadu Governor from 1997 to 2001, was recalled in July 2001 by the then A B Vajpayee-led government. Her most controversial decision was to administer the oath of office to J Jayalalithaa as chief minister in May 2001 despite her conviction in TANSI land acquisition case by a special court.

Beevi was appointed as Tamil Nadu Governor by the United Front government in which the ruling DMK was an integral part. Though then Chief Minister M Karunanidhi had hailed Beevi's appointment as the first woman governor of Tamil Nadu, the two fell out after the DMK lost power in the state in 2001.

The former Supreme Court judge invited Jayalalithaa to form the government after AIADMK MLAs elected her as the legislature party leader in May 2021 despite her not contesting the assembly elections. Jayalalithaa's nomination papers from four constituencies were rejected by returning officers on the count that she was awarded three-year jail term in TANSI cases.

Despite objections raised from several quarters, Beevi invited Jayalalithaa to form the government, earning the DMK's wrath which demanded her resignation. Within a few months, the BJP recalled Beevi after calling her report on the midnight arrest of M

Karunanidhi by the new AIADMK government “unacceptable” as she failed to write an “independent one” from the state administration.

Beevi suffered a major embarrassment when the Supreme Court in September 2001 struck down Jayalalithaa’s appointment saying she stood disqualified. Jayalalithaa stepped down immediately and O Panneerselvam replaced her the same evening.

Beevi had also rejected mercy petitions of four convicts in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case, while she reduced the death sentence awarded to Nalini Murugan to life.

Tamil Nadu Governor R N Ravi and Chief Minister M K Stalin, Kerala Governor Arif Mohammed Khan and Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan and other political leaders condoled Beevi’s death.

## Her legal prowess shone in judgments

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kochi/her-legal-prowess-shone-in-judgments/articleshow/105460708.cms>

Kochi: From being the first woman munsif magistrate through the services examination in Kerala in 1958 to the first woman judge in the Supreme Court in 1989, Justice Fathima Beevi had many firsts to her name.

This is a rarity in itself as there are very few who have gone on to become SC judges from the post of munsif.

“It reflects on her academic brilliance that she has been able to pass all these recruitments through the service exams. Many reach the high court but it is very difficult to cross the next hurdle of reaching the Supreme Court. It is a long journey. More than 50% become judges from the bar, so the competition is very tough. It reflects her legal acumen and her deep knowledge of the law,” said K C Sunny, former vice-chancellor, National University of Advanced Legal Studies.

He said that her judgments were just and fair and there have not been any criticism related to her judgments.

Justice (Rt) J B Koshy recalled his early years as advocate when he used to argue in her court.

“She was very forceful in her judgments and very impartial in her interactions. There was no other consideration before her when it came to implementation of law,” he said.

“When I took over as the chairman of Kerala state human rights commission, I called on her at her home in Pathanamthitta. As she had served as a member of the national human rights commission, she gave me some interesting points to keep in mind. She was a person who was very humane and sympathetic to human rights which was very important while being part of the HRC. She was widely respected among the advocate community,” Justice Koshy said.

Veteran law journalist G Shaheed said that she maintained her stature as a judge all through her life.

“Many of her judgments were in the criminal court. Before her appointment as Kerala HC judge, her legal prowess was known in some of her judgments as judicial member of the income tax appellate tribunal. Those judgments made a strong impact on the tax laws in those days,” he said.

We also published the following articles recently



Fathima Beevi, first woman judge of Supreme Court, passes away Justice Fathima Beevi, the first woman judge in Supreme Court, passed away at a hospital in Kollam. A gold medallist from Government Law College in Thiruvananthapuram, Beevi started practising as a lawyer at the Kollam district court in 1950. She was appointed as a high court judge in 1984 and as a judge in Supreme Court in 1989. Beevi was also appointed as Tamil Nadu governor in 1997, but her tenure was marred by controversies.105454935

Justice Fathima Beevi, first woman judge in SC, dies Justice Fathima Beevi, the first woman judge in the Supreme Court and former governor of Tamil Nadu, passed away at a private hospital in Kollam. She was born in Pathanamthitta and graduated from Government Women's College, Thiruvananthapuram. Beevi started her career as a lawyer in Kollam district court and later became a high court judge. She was appointed as a judge in the Supreme Court in 1989. After her retirement, Beevi served as the Tamil Nadu governor. Her tenure was marked by controversies, including the appointment of J Jayalalithaa as chief minister.105458813

Katrina Kaif believes her work is her identity, says she has been 'fortunate' in her career Katrina Kaif completes 20 years in the industry and has delivered hits like Partner, Maine Pyaar Kyun Kiya, Namaste London, Tiger franchise, Mere Brother Ki Dulhan, Zindagi Na Milegi Dobara. She feels fortunate and is a driven person who is constantly pushing herself. Despite being obsessed with her work, she reminds herself to appreciate what she has. Her work is her identity and she started working at 17. She will be seen in Merry Christmas with Vijay Sethupathi, directed by Sriram Raghavan, which will now release in January.105434124

# 'Sugar, preservatives in packed food reason for obesity in children'

**LUCKNOW:** High levels of sugar, preservatives and salt in packed food items were causing health issues, including obesity, in children, said Lenin Raghuvanshi, the founder of People's Vigilance Committee on Human Rights (PVCHR), in a press conference here on Friday. PVCHR is an NGO that "works to ensure basic rights for marginalised groups in the society".

"Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are the primary cause of morbidity and mortality in India, exacerbated by elevated levels of salt, fat, and sugar in packaged foods, posing substantial risk factors for obesity and NCDs," said Raghuvanshi, who has started a campaign for clarity of ingredients on packed food items, including juice, chips, and other eatables/consumables.

"The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has undertaken substantial measures in response to a complaint filed in September 2021. Recognising the gravity of the issue concerning the Right to Life and Right to Health, the NHRC sent a notice to the Secretary, Ministry of Health, Govt. of India, demanding a report," said Shruti Raghuvanshi and Shirin Shabana Khan, other office-bearers of PVCHR.

"High level of preservative used in packed food is another reason why children are becoming obese. Even juice sold as natural contain glucose, that gives immediate energy but in long run cause health issues," said Prof NS Verma, HoD physiology at the King George's Medical University.

## **Justice Fathima Beevi: A legal pioneer who shattered stereotypes**

<https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/kerala/2023/nov/24/justice-fathima-beevi-a-legal-pioneer-who-shattered-stereotypes-2635653.html>

<https://currentaffairs.adda247.com/indias-first-woman-supreme-court-judge-justice-fathima-beevi-passes-away/>

The eldest daughter of Meera Sahib and Khadeeja Beevi, Fathima was born in Pathanamthitta in 1927.

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM: “My father had a dream, and I simply lived it,” she said once. But it was not easy to live up to her father’s dream. Born in an era when patriarchy was more deep-rooted, it was not a simple task. It was sheer determination that helped Fathima fight all odds and become the first woman judge of the Supreme Court in 1989. Justice Fathima Beevi, 96, who passed away on Thursday, was the embodiment of female empowerment.

A no-nonsense woman, Fathima always wore a white saree with different coloured zari borders. She never wore a hijab, but instead drew the loose end of her saree demurely over the head. Fathima was always quizzed about remaining single throughout her life. To this, she maintained that she never felt like having a ‘better half’ and never had any regrets.

The eldest daughter of Meera Sahib and Khadeeja Beevi, Fathima was born in Pathanamthitta in 1927. She had five sisters and two brothers. Meera Sahib ensured that his children got into not just any career, but those that would give solace to people and are deeply rooted in compassion and justice.

At a time when girls, especially those belonging to the Muslim community, were not allowed to study beyond a point, Meera Sahib encouraged his daughters to break the glass ceiling.

After winning a gold medal in BSc chemistry from University College Thiruvananthapuram, Fathima was keen on pursuing her master’s. But her father was determined that she should not end up an academician. Despite staging a ‘satyagraha’, Fathima reluctantly joined Thiruvananthapuram Law College.

For Fathima, the most memorable day in her life was when she enrolled into the Bar Council, on November 14, 1950. It turned out to be much sweeter for a modest Muslim girl as she was declared topper in the Bar Council exam. She was the first female to accomplish the honour.

In 1958, Fathima Beevi joined the judiciary as a Munsif in Thrissur. Later, she served a couple of terms as Munsif, District Judge and Chief Judicial Magistrate in Kottayam and Thiruvananthapuram.

It was during her tenure as District Judge in 1980 that she was appointed a judicial member of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal in Ernakulam. In 1983, she became a High Court judge. In 1989, she was named the first woman judge of the Supreme Court.

Though it was a challenging stint, Fathima Beevi recalled that she never felt discriminated against. In her three-year term, she served with two CJIs — Justice E S Venkataramaiah and Justice M H Kania.

Stood up to Union govt when she was TN governor

After retirement, she was appointed as the first woman member of the National Human Rights Commission. Another notch in her long career was her appointment as the Governor of Tamil Nadu. This posting brought with it great happiness and trauma for her. It was during this tenure that she made headlines by rejecting the mercy petitions of four convicts in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case.

Towards the fag end of her gubernatorial posting, she attracted the wrath of the Union government.

She had administered the oath of office to J Jayalalithaa after AIADMK secured a majority in the 2001 assembly elections, a move that stirred controversy.

She had also given a clean chit to the government over the law and order situation. This did not go down well with the then-Vajpayee government at the Centre. Caught in the eye of a storm, she stepped down. Despite breaking the glass ceiling, Justice Fathima Beevi was always a tad bit disappointed about one thing – that not many women had followed in her footsteps.

## **Justice M Fathima Beevi: Embodiment of empowerment**

<https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/kerala/2023/nov/24/justice-m-fathima-beevi-embodiment-of-empowerment-2635660.html>

She was the first woman judge of the Supreme Court in the country. The first woman from the Muslim community to hold the position of governor

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM: Justice M Fathima Beevi, a pioneering figure in the country's judicial history and the first woman judge of the Supreme Court, passed away in Kollam on Thursday. She was 96. She was admitted to the Travancore Medicity Hospital in Kollam following pulmonary issues. She was later diagnosed with pneumonia and breathed her last on Thursday at 11.45 am, the hospital authorities said.

Born in Pathanamthitta in 1927, Justice Beevi embarked on her educational journey at St Joseph's Convent School. She earned a BSc degree in chemistry from the University of Kerala and pursued law at the Government Law College in Thiruvananthapuram.

Her illustrious legal career began in 1950, when she was enrolled as a lawyer. Starting in the lower judiciary, she ascended the ranks, serving as a munsiff in the Kerala Subordinate Judicial Services in May 1958, subordinate judge in 1968, chief judicial magistrate in 1972, and the district and sessions judge in 1974.

In January 1980, she assumed the role of judicial member of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, paving the way for her elevation to the High Court as a judge on August 4, 1983. She became a permanent judge of the High Court on May 14, 1984, and retired on April 29, 1989.

She was appointed as a judge in the Supreme Court on October 6, 1989. She retired from the Apex Court on April 29, 1992.

In 1997, Justice Beevi took charge as the Governor of Tamil Nadu, becoming the first woman from the Muslim community to hold the position.

Justice Fathima Beevi's contributions extended beyond the judiciary; she served as the chairperson of the Kerala Commission for Backward Classes and was a member of the National Human Rights Commission.

The mortal remains of Justice M Fathima Beevi were shifted to Pathanamthitta, with the funeral slated to take place on Friday at 2pm at the Town Juma Masjid.

Justice Fathima Beevi's sense of confidence and conviction in her decisions was apparent during her tenure as the Governor of Tamil Nadu when she chose to stand by

what she felt was right. Her life reminds us that the limitations that society imposes based on traditional social constructs is after all a farce that ought to be simply discarded. As she once remarked in an interview, she truly did 'open the door'.

## **NHRC sends notice over death of a mother-child**

The National Human Rights Commission, NHRC, India has taken suo moto cognisance of a media report that a 23-year-old woman and her nine months baby were electrocuted when they stepped on a live electricity wire lying unattended on the footpath near Hope Farm in the Kadugodi area in Bengaluru on November 19. Reportedly, by the time people rushed to help the victims, they were charred to death.

The Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretary and the DG of Police, Karnataka calling for a detailed report.

## मानवाधिकार आयोग का पैकेज्ड खाद्य पदार्थों पर अलर्ट लेबल लगाने का निर्देश

लखनऊ। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने उच्च नमक, चीनी और संतृप्त वसा वाले डिब्बाबंद खाद्य पदार्थों से होने वाले स्वास्थ्य के नुकसान पर चिंता व्यक्त की है। अस्वास्थ्यकर पैकेज्ड खाद्य पदार्थों की याचिका पर मानवाधिकार आयोग ने संज्ञान लेते हुए एफएसएसएआई को आदेश जारी किया है।

आयोग से 14 सितंबर 2021 को वाराणसी जिले की रहने वाली मानवाधिकार जन निगरानी समिति व सावित्री बाई फुले महिला पंचायत की सुश्री श्रुति नागवंशी और शिरीन शबाना खान ने अनुरोध किया था कि उसे स्पष्ट चेतावनी देनी चाहिए। साथ ही स्टार आधारित रेटिंग प्रणाली से लोगों को गुमराह नहीं करना चाहिए। इसे एक दुर्लभ अवसर बताते हुए मानवाधिकार जन निगरानी के डॉ. लेनिन रघुवंशी ने कहा की एनएचआरसी ने इस मामले की गंभीरता को देखते हुए इसकी सुनवाई फुल कमीशन में निर्णय लिया। निर्णय में आयोग ने कहा कि सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के हित में एफएसएसएआई के लिए स्टार रेटिंग के विचार को त्यागना उचित होगा। आयोग ने पैकेज्ड खाद्य पदार्थों पर अलर्ट या चेतावनी लेबल की लगाने का निर्देश दिया।

यहां बताना जरूरी है कि पिछले दो वर्षों से अधिक

समय से पीपल नेटवर्क के लोगों की मांग है कि बच्चों के स्वस्थ भोजन और स्वास्थ्य जीवन के अधिकार की रक्षा करने की जरूरत है। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षण है। इस पर एफएसएसएआई इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

**अस्वास्थ्यकर पैकेज्ड खाद्य पदार्थों की याचिका पर आयोग का संज्ञान, एफएसएसएआई को आदेश जारी**

इसी क्रम में एफएसएसएआई की प्रस्तावित भारत पोषण रेटिंग (आईएनआर) पर टिप्पणी करते हुए डॉ. युवराज सिंह ने कहा कि यह धारणा कि अस्वास्थ्यकर भोजन केवल फल या मेवे मिलाने से स्वस्थ बन सकता है। यह गलत है और इसमें वैज्ञानिक आधार का अभाव है। सितारों का निर्धारण एक जटिल स्कोरिंग प्रणाली पर आधारित है जो फलों

या मेवों को शामिल करने जैसे सकारात्मक कारकों को महत्व देता है। यह 'स्टार रेटिंग' इन उत्पादों के कई हानिकारक प्रभावों को छुपा सकती है और जनता को एक भ्रामक संदेश दे सकती है। मानवाधिकार जननिगरानी समिति की कार्यक्रम निदेशक सुश्री शिरीन शबाना खान ने कहा कि भारत से जिसमें एम्स, आईआईपीएस और डॉ. चंद्रकांत पांडव जैसे कुछ प्रमुख पोषण विशेषज्ञों द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन सहित पर्याप्त साक्षात्कार है कि चेतावनी लेबल सबसे अच्छा काम करते हैं।



## पहली महिला सुप्रीम कोर्ट जज एम. फातिमा बीवी का निधन, मोदी ने किया गहरा दुःख व्यक्त

<https://www.shahtimesnews.com/modi-expressed-deep-grief-over-the-demise-of-the-first-woman-supreme-court-judge-m-fathima-beevi/>

<https://hindi.newsclick.in/Smriti-Shesh-Meaning-of-Fatima-Beevi-being-the-first-woman-judge-of-the-Supreme-Court>

<https://hindicurrentaffairs.adda247.com/india-first-woman-supreme-court-judge-justice-fathima-beevi-passes-away/>

[https://chetnamanch.com/national/justice-fathima-beevi-passes-away-at-96/#google\\_vignette](https://chetnamanch.com/national/justice-fathima-beevi-passes-away-at-96/#google_vignette)

नई दिल्ली । प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट की पहली महिला पूर्व न्यायाधीश न्यायमूर्ति एम. फातिमा बीवी (Judge Fatima Bibi) के निधन पर गहरा दुःख व्यक्त किया है।

प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय ने शुक्रवार को एक्स पर अपने संवेदना संदेश में लिखा, “न्यायमूर्ति एम. फातिमा बीवी के निधन से दुखी हूं। वह एक सच्ची पथप्रदर्शक थीं और उनकी उल्लेखनीय यात्रा ने कई बाधाओं को तोड़ा तथा महिलाओं को बेहद प्रेरित किया। विधिक क्षेत्र में उनके योगदान को हमेशा याद रखा जाएगा। मेरी संवेदनाएं उनके परिवार एवं दोस्तों के साथ हैं। ईश्वर उनकी आत्मा को शांति दे।” प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि सेवानिवृत्त न्यायमूर्ति फातिमा बीवी (30 अप्रैल 1927 – 23 नवंबर 2023) वर्ष 1989 में उच्चतम न्यायालय में न्यायाधीश बनी थीं।

उल्लेखनीय है कि देश की सर्वोच्च न्यायपालिका में काम करने वाली पहली महिला न्यायाधीश फातिमा बीवी (Judge Fatima Bibi) का गुरुवार को केरल में 96 वर्ष की आयु में निधन हुआ था।

जस्टिस फातिमा बीवी (Judge Fatima Bibi) एक ऐसा नाम है जो भारतीय न्यायपालिका के इतिहास में स्वर्णिम अक्षरों में अंकित है फातिमा बीवी को भारत के सुप्रीम कोर्ट की पहली महिला जज होने का गौरव प्राप्त है भारत ही नहीं बल्कि हाई ज्यूडिशरी में एशिया के भीतर फातिमा बीवी पहली महिला जज है।

SADDENED BY THE PASSING AWAY OF JUSTICE M. FATHIMA BEEVI. A TRUE TRAILBLAZER, HER REMARKABLE JOURNEY BROKE SEVERAL BARRIERS AND GREATLY INSPIRED WOMEN. HER CONTRIBUTION TO THE LEGAL FIELD WILL BE CHERISHED. CONDOLENCES TO HER FAMILY AND FRIENDS. MAY HER SOUL REST IN PEACE: PM...

— PMO India (@PMOIndia) November 24, 2023

देश के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की न्यायाधीश बनने वाली पहली भारतीय महिला थीं। वो उच्च न्यायपालिका में पहली मुस्लिम महिला और एशियाई देशों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की न्यायाधीश बनने वाली भी पहली महिला थीं।

फातिमा बीबी (Fatima Bibi) का जन्म 30 अप्रैल, 1927 को त्रावणकोर (वर्तमान में भारतीय राज्य केरल) के पठानमथिट्टा में खदीजा बीबी और सरकारी कर्मचारी मीरा साहिब के घर हुआ था फातिमा छह बहनों और दो भाईयों में सबसे बड़ी थीं

व्हाट्सएप पर शाह टाइम्स चैनल को फॉलो करें

उन्होंने 1943 में कैथोलिक हाईस्कूल, पठानमथिट्टा से अपनी स्कूली शिक्षा पूरी की वो अपनी उच्च शिक्षा के लिए त्रिवेंद्रम चली गईं, जहां छह साल तक रहीं। इसके बाद बी.एस.सी. यूनिवर्सिटी कॉलेज, तिरुवनंतपुरम से करके गवर्नमेंट लॉ कॉलेज, तिरुवनंतपुरम से कानून की पढ़ाई के लिए अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन करावाया।

पहले वो विज्ञान की पढ़ाई करना चाहती थी, लेकिन उनके पिता जस्टिस अन्ना चांडी (भारत की पहली महिला न्यायाधीश और उच्च न्यायालय की न्यायाधीश बनने वाली भारत की पहली महिला) की सफलता से प्रेरित थे ये उनके घर के पास काम कर रही थीं इसलिए उन्होंने अपनी बेटी फातिमा बीबी को भी साइंस की जगह कानून की पढ़ाई करने के लिए उत्साहित किया।

## शाह टाइम्स स्टोरीज़

एम. फातिमा बीबी (Fatima Bibi) का नाम उन चुनिंदा महिलाओं में लिया जाता है जिन्होंने पुरुष प्रधान न्यायतंत्र में महिलाओं के लिए रास्ता बनाया है। फातिमा बीबी को 1989 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज नियुक्त किया गया। साल 1950 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट की स्थापना होने के बाद देश को पहली महिला जज मिलने में 39 साल लग गए थे। इससे पहले वह साल 1983 में केरल हाई कोर्ट में जज के पद पर नियुक्त की गई थीं। वहां उन्होंने 6 साल यानी 1989 तक अपनी सेवा दी।

हाई कोर्ट के जज के पद से रिटायर होने के महज 6 महीने बाद ही उन्हें 1989 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट (Supreme Court) का जज नियुक्त किया गया। यह इतिहास में एक सुनहरा पल था क्योंकि किसी महिला को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय (Supreme Court) तक पहुंचने में लगभग 39 बरस लग गए। उन्हें 3 अक्टूबर 1993 को राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की भी सदस्य बनाया गया। उनका पूरा नाम मीरा साहिब फातिमा बीबी है। फातिमा जी 1997 से 2001 तक तमिलनाडू की राज्यपाल भी रह चुकी हैं।

## Why Justice Fathima Beevi will be remembered as an icon of women's empowerment

<https://www.indiatoday.in/india-today-insight/story/why-justice-fathima-beevi-will-be-remembered-as-an-icon-of-womens-empowerment-2467210-2023-11-24>

The first woman judge of the Supreme Court and former Tamil Nadu governor passed away at the age of 96

Justice Fathima Beevi, the first woman judge of the Supreme Court, who passed away in Kollam on November 23 at the age of 96, was a torchbearer of women's empowerment and gender justice in India, inspiring many young women to take up the legal profession.

Beevi hailed from the remote Pathanamthitta district of Kerala. Born in 1927 to a lower middle class Muslim family, she made her legal career with sheer brilliance, breaking the proverbial glass ceiling. She also served as the governor of Tamil Nadu from 1997 to 2001. Before that, she was a member of the National Human Rights Commission and chairperson of the Kerala Commission for Backward Classes.

Beevi was the eldest of eight children of Annaveetil Meera Sahib and Khadeeja Beevi. Her father, a Kerala government employee, broke societal taboos of the time and struggled hard to provide education to his six daughters.

After graduating in chemistry, Beevi was persuaded by her father to study law. Annaveetil Sahib himself was inspired by the life of Anna Chandy, the first woman judicial officer of the erstwhile Travancore state.

Beevi completed her law degree from the Government Law College Thiruvananthapuram in 1949 and cleared the All India Bar Examination with gold medal. She enrolled as a lawyer in 1950. In the initial days, as a junior lawyer, she specialised in criminal law, becoming a munsiff in 1958 and a district judge in 1974.

Beevi was appointed judicial member of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal and elevated to the high court as a judge in August 1983. In 1989, she was elevated to the Supreme Court as a judge, from where she retired in 1992.

She was appointed Tamil Nadu governor in January 1997. In 2001, the Union government demanded her resignation, apparently for giving a clean chit to the state government on the law and order situation. Later, the Supreme Court criticised Beevi for appointing Jayalalithaa as Tamil Nadu chief minister when she was not elected to the legislative assembly.

Recently, the Kerala government felicitated Beevi with the Kerala Prabha Award, the state's second highest honour. Paying homage, chief minister Pinarayi Vijayan remembered Beevi as a remarkable person who dedicated her life to the legal profession and was an icon of women's empowerment in Kerala. "Her life is an inspiration for Kerala society and women in particular," Vijayan noted in his condolence message.

Dr Sebastian Paul, a constitutional expert and former Lok Sabha MP, said Beevi was a "role model for women", while retired Supreme Court judge K.T. Thomas, a family friend, called her a nature lover and one of the finest human beings. "Fathima Beevi was bold and had a microscopic eye in legal matters," Justice Thomas told INDIA TODAY.

## Police tell gram panchayats to crack down on illegal hoardings

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/aurangabad/police-crack-down-illegal-hoardings-chhatrapati-sambhajinagar/articleshow/105460745.cms>

Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar: The rural police, in order to address the menace of illegal hoardings cropping up during the ongoing reservation-related friction, have started writing to the gram panchayats and municipal councils, asking them to follow the high court directives on installation of billboards.

Superintendent of police Maneesh Kalwaniya, while talking to TOI, said, "We have written a letter to zilla parishad CEO and district collector for following the banner and flexes-related norms as per the high court directives."

On being asked about incidents where miscreants targeted Maratha as well as OBC-related banners, Kalwaniya said, "We have out limitation. We cannot register an FIR when the targetted banner is illegal."

Another senior police officer said, "Most of the banners and flexes are put up by the politicians and their workers due to which the gram panchayats and the civic bodies do not want to act against them and get into their bad books."

Earlier, the Aurangabad bench of the Bombay high court had even directed to initiate action against people whose names and photos are displayed on illegal banners.

While in the latest situation, the principal bench of the Bombay high court on Wednesday directed municipal corporations and municipal councils in the state to inform about action taken including criminal action, against those who installed illegal banners and hoardings.

The Bombay high court observed: "The authorities concerned have failed to take appropriate steps under the Maharashtra Prevention of Defacement of Property Act, 1995.

As a result of this, illegal banners and hoardings start mushrooming."Chief justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyay and justice Arif Doctor, said, "We are unable to appreciate such a situation."

We also published the following articles recently

Impose fines on political hoardings like illegal parking: PIL in Bombay high courtA public interest litigation filed by a city doctor suggests adopting the system used for fining illegal parking to curb illegal banners and hoardings by political parties. The proposed

system involves citizens and police taking photos of banners and uploading them to a website or app, automatically creating and sending a challan to the local head office of the political party. The petitioner seeks uniform guidelines and strict penalties for defaulters, similar to the Motor Vehicles Act. The defaulting party president should have 15 days to object to the challan, and no candidate with unpaid fines should be allowed to contest elections.105364196

Islamabad High Court declares Imran's jail trial in cipher case illegalThe Islamabad High Court nullified the government's order for a jail trial of former Prime Minister Imran Khan in a cipher case related to leaking state secrets. Imran Khan, leader of the Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf party, was arrested in the Toshakhana corruption case. The court declared the notifications for Imran's jail trial to be without lawful authority and no legal effect. The case against Imran and Shah Mehmood Qureshi was filed by the previous government to keep top PTI politicians out of electoral politics.105395401

'Why no action taken?' Madras high court asks Tamil Nadu government on 2018 Tuticorin police firingThe Madras high court questions the Tamil Nadu government for not taking action against officials involved in the Tuticorin police firing. The court refers to the findings and recommendations of the Justice Aruna Jagadeesan Commission and asks why only one official has been charged by the CBI. The bench directs the authorities to explain the delay by December 11. Human rights activist Henri Tiphagne has filed a plea seeking re-investigation by NHRC into the incident. The state government has initiated disciplinary action against the then district collector N Venkatesh.105302629