

National Human Rights Commission

written by iaseexam.com | 26/05/2023

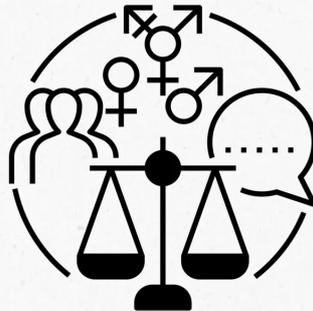
National Human Rights Commission

ABOUT

It is a statutory body established on 12 October 1993 (in conformity with the Paris Principles), under the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA) 1993 [Amended in 2019].

OBJECTIVES

The PHRA characterizes Human rights as the privileges connecting with life, freedom, fairness and poise of the individual ensured by the Constitution or typified in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India.



COMPOSITION

1 member, who is, or has been, a Judge of the SC. 2 member, who is, or has been, the Chief Justice of an HC. 3 Members, out of which at least one shall be a woman to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge or practical experience in matters relating to human rights. 7 ex officio members – NCSC, NCST, NCBC, NCW, National Commission for Minorities, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities.

APPOINTMENT

By the President of India, on the recommendation of a committee consisting of – The PM (Chairperson), The Union Home Minister, The LoP in the Lok Sabha, The LoP in the Rajya Sabha, The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

FUNCTION

- Enquiry into complaints of violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant.
- Studies treaties and international instruments and makes recommendations for their effective implementation to the GoI.
- Review factors that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend appropriate remedial measures.
- Undertake and promote research in the field of human rights.