



“बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ”

JAYOTI VIDYAPEETH WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR

FACULTY OF LAW & GOVERNANCE

Faculty Name : JV'n Pratibha
Program : LLB, 1stSem/1styear
Course Name : Human Rights
Session No. & Name : 2023-2024

Academic Day starts with –

Greeting with saying ‘**Namaste**’ by joining Hands together following by 2-3 Minutes Happy session, Celebrating birthday of any student of respective class and **National Anthem**.

Lecture Starts with - Review of previous Session-

Topic to be discussed today - Today We will discuss about Role of Judiciary

Less on deliverance (ICT, Diagrams & Live Example) - Live Example

PPT (10 Slides)

Diagrams

Introduction & Brief Discussion about the Topic- National Human Rights Commission India.

University Library Reference-

Journal

Online Reference if Any.

Suggestions to secure good marks to answer in exam-

Explain answer with key point answers

Questions to check understanding level of students-What do you mean by National Human Rights Commission India.

Small Discussion about Next Topic- Group Rights

Academic Day ends with-

National song 'Vande Mataram'

The **National Human Rights Commission of India** (abbreviated as **NHRC**) is a [statutory body](#) constituted on 12 October 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance of 28 September 1993.^[1] It was given a statutory basis by the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (PHRA).^[2] The NHRC is responsible for the protection and promotion of [human rights](#), defined by the act as "Rights Relating To Life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the [constitution](#) or embodied in the international covenants and enforceable by [courts](#) in India

National Human Rights Commission, abbreviated as NHRC, is a public body which is constituted for benefiting the citizens of the country. It has been playing vital roles since its establishment on October 12, 1993.

Human Right's means the rights relating and including the right to life, liberty,

equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the constitution or embodied in the International covenants and enforceable by courts in India

NHRC was established after a thorough assessment of needs for establishing such bodies in order to address the human rights related issues and by keeping in consideration the ways and measures to apply for their protection. Thus, the Central Government of India established the National Human Rights Commission of India in the year 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Act which itself was made effective in the same year. NHRC was given a complete statutory basis by The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (TPHRA). NHRC since then is considered as a national human rights institution.

NHRC is one of the important Commission for creating awareness and in promoting the rights which have been given the key importance in the Act.

The National Human Rights Commission or NHRC is a standalone entity of the Government of India with the mission of promoting and protecting human rights. It is a **statutory** body mentioned in the [Constitution of India](#) that was established in 1993 under the ‘Protection of Human Rights Act.’ This act was further amended in 2006

NHRC has its headquarters in New Delhi.

Arun Kumar Mishra

Arun Kumar Mishra is the current chairman of the National Human Rights Commission. He is the former judge of the Supreme Court

Shri Justice Arun Kumar Mishra is the current chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission, and he assumed on June 2, 2021.

NHRC Composition – Members of NHRC

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is composed of a Chairperson

and eight other members.

Those eight members are:

Four full-time members.

Four deemed members

Appointment of NHRC Members

A Selection Committee will recommend the candidates to the President.

The Selection Committee includes:

Prime Minister (Chairman)

Speaker of Lok Sabha

Union Home Minister

Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Leaders of the Opposition in both Houses of the [Parliament](#)

Removal of a Member of the Commission:

Section 5 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, lays down the procedures and ground for the removal of any member of the Commission. Further, the President can remove the Chairperson or any other member if he : Is adjudged an insolvent; or

Engages during his term of office in any other paid employment outside the duties of his office;

Is unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body; or

Is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court; or

Is convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for an offence, which in the opinion of the President involves moral turpitude[1]

Functions & Powers of NHRC

The functions of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) as stated in Section 12 of the Protection of Human Rights Act,1993 includes enquiry into complaints of violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant. The Commission also studies treaties and international instruments on human rights and makes recommendations for their effective implementation to the Government.

NHRC can investigate any complaints related to violations of Human Rights in India either suo-moto or after receiving a petition.

NHRC can interfere in any judicial process that involves any allegation of violation of Human Rights.

It can visit any prison/institute under the control of the state governments to observe the living conditions of inmates. It can further make recommendations based on its observations to the authorities.