

**SUBJECT PAPER: THEORY AND PRACTICE OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

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**UNIT IV**

**UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (UNHRC)**

The United Nations Human Rights Council is a United Nations body whose mission is to promote and protect human rights around the world. The UNHRC has 47 members elected for staggered three-year terms on a regional group basis. The headquarters of UNHRC is in Geneva,

Created by the General Assembly in March 2006 as the principal United Nations entity dealing with human rights, the Human Rights Council comprises 47 elected Member States.

The Council is made up of 47 United Nations Member States which are elected by the UN General Assembly. The Human Rights Council replaced the former United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

The CHR was consistently plagued with accusations that it was a bad “jury” because its members frequently had abhorrent human rights records. To remedy this problem, in 2006 a reform eliminated the CHR and replaced it with a new body with modified membership rules known as the Human Rights Council (HRC).

Whereas the Human Rights Council (since June 2006) and the Commission on Human Rights (before that date) are UN political bodies: composed of states, established by a UN General Assembly resolution and the UN Charter, and discussing the entire range of human rights concerns; the Human Rights Committee is a UN expert ...

**HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL**

The United Nations Human Rights Council is a United Nations body whose mission is to promote and protect human rights around the world. The UNHRC has 47 members elected for staggered three-year terms on a regional group basis. The headquarters of UNHRC is in Geneva,

The Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe and for addressing situations of human rights violations and make recommendations on them.

Today, 13 October, the UN General Assembly elected Bolivia, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, France, Gabon, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Senegal, Ukraine, United Kingdom and Uzbekistan to the Human Rights Council (HRC) for the 2021-2023 term.

General Assembly established the Human Rights Council in 2006 to replace the Commission on Human Rights, which was criticized for its ineffectiveness in addressing human rights abuses and for the number of widely perceived human rights abusers that served as its members.

### **NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION**

The National Human Rights Commission of India is a Statutory public body constituted on 12 October 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance of 28 September 1993. It was given a statutory basis by the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

Proactively or reactively inquire into violations of human rights by government of India or negligence of such violation by a public servant. the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation.

It has the power to interfere in any judicial proceedings involving any allegation of violation of human rights. ... It has the powers of a civil court and can grant interim relief. It also has the authority to recommend payment of compensation or damages.

N HRC is a unique institution because it is one of the few National Human Rights Institutes (NHRIs) in the world whose Chairperson is the former Chief Justice of the country. The world looks at NHRC of India as a role model in promoting and monitoring effective implementation of promotion and protection of human rights.

### **STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION**

State Human Rights Commissions (SHRC) in India. ... The SHRC's are empowered to perform all those functions which have been entrusted to the NHRC.

(SHRC) has been set up in 26 States so far.

SHRC is a statutory body constituted under Protection of Human Rights Act 1993. It consists of a Chairperson and 2 other members. The Chairperson and Members shall be appointed by the Governor by warrant under his hand and seal.

### **DISTRICT HUMAN RIGHTS COURTS**

Sessions Court of the district concerned is considered as the Human Rights Court. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 a Sessions Judge cannot take cognizance of the offence. He can only try the cases committed to him by the magistrate under Section 193 of the Cr. P.C

Section 31 of the Act provides the State government to specify and appoint a special public prosecutor in that court.

The Human Rights Act 1993 is aimed at giving all people equal opportunities and preventing unfair treatment on the basis of irrelevant personal characteristics. The Human Rights Act covers discrimination on the grounds of: sex. marital status.