



BENEVOLENT IAS ACADEMY

1626 – A, Sri Vinayaga Complex,
Hope College, Peelamedu (PO),
Coimbatore – 641 004.

Cell: +91-9787731607, 9787701067.

Web: www.benevolentacademy.com, E-Mail: benevolentacademy@gmail.com

TODAY'S IMPORTANT CURRENT AFFAIRS

UPSC PRELIMS

Date: 17.09.2025

Source: The Hindu

TODAY'S DROPS OF NEWS:

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>IN NEWS</u>
POLITY	At UNHRC India condemns violation of Qatar's sovereignty.
ECONOMY	---
GEOGRAPHY	---
HISTORY AND ART & CULTURE	---
ENVIRONMENT	---
SCIENCE & TECH	---
MISCELLANEOUS	---

POLITY

In news: At UNHRC India condemns violation of Qatar's sovereignty.

Constitutional Body:

In the context of India, a Constitutional Body refers to an institution or authority that derives its powers and responsibilities directly from the Constitution of India. The Constitution either directly establishes these entities or mandates their creation, outlining their composition, powers, functions, and duties. These bodies are

explicitly mentioned in the Constitution, making them a fundamental part of the country's governance and administrative structure. A Constitutional Body of India is also entrusted with performing specific functions to uphold democratic governance and ensure the effective implementation of constitutional mandates.

A non-constitutional body:

A non-constitutional body (or non-statutory body) is a body created by an executive resolution or an act passed by the Parliament, rather than by an amendment to the Constitution of India. Examples include the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), and NITI Aayog.

National Human Rights Commission:

- The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is a vital institution tasked with safeguarding human rights and ensuring the protection of individuals' lives, liberty, equality, and dignity. It investigates human rights violations and works to promote awareness and reform through recommendations to the government.
- The NHRC acts as a watchdog, intervening in cases of injustice and advocating for marginalized groups, ensuring constitutional rights are upheld.
- the Constitution of India and are also reflected in international covenants, like the Paris Principles on Human Rights.

Human Rights: Section 2(1)(d) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 defines human rights as the rights concerning an individual's life, liberty, equality, and dignity, which are protected by the Constitution or outlined in international treaties and can be enforced in Indian courts.

NHRC Composition:

- The National Human Rights Commission is a multi-member body. It consists of a chairperson and five members, each bringing a wealth of experience and expertise to the commission. The composition is as follows:
- Full-Time Members: The chairperson should be either a retired Chief Justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court.
- Members include a sitting or retired judge of the Supreme Court, a sitting or retired Chief Justice of a High Court, and three individuals (with at least one being a woman) who possess knowledge or practical experience in human rights.

- Seven Ex-officio Members: In addition to these full-time members, the commission includes seven ex-officio members, comprising the chairpersons of various national commissions, including:
- The National Commission for Minorities
- The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs)
- The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (STs)
- The National Commission for Women
- The National Commission for Backward Classes (BCs)
- The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
- The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities.

NHRC Appointment:

- The appointment of the chairperson and members of the NHRC is carried out by the President of India based on the recommendations of a six-member committee. This committee is headed by the Prime Minister and includes the following members:
- Speaker of the Lok Sabha,
- Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha,
- Leaders of the Opposition in both Houses of Parliament, and
- Union Home Minister.
- Additionally, the appointment of a sitting judge of the Supreme Court or a sitting Chief Justice of a High Court requires prior consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

NHRC Tenure and Conditions of Service:

The chairperson and members of the NHRC serve for a term of three years or until they reach the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier. They are eligible for reappointment following the completion of their term. However, once their tenure concludes, neither the chairperson nor the members are permitted to seek further employment with the Central or State governments.

MENTOR

Mr. V. GOKULA KRISHNAN

ACADEMIC ADVISOR

Mrs. D. Rajakali Thomas