1	2	3
3.	Preparation of Upgraded Earthquake Hazard Maps	34.57
4.	Seismic Vulnerability Assessment of Building Types in India	72.27
5.	National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (Preparatory Phase)	5.98
6.	M8.7 Shillong 1897 Earthquake Scenario: NE Multi–State Preparedness Campaign Project (Including Sikkim)	455.00
7.	M 8 Mandi Earthquake Scenario: Multi–State Exercise and Awareness Campaign	94.38
Project related to Floods		
1.	Study of Brahmaputra River Erosion and its Control	32.49

Need to strengthen mechanism for protection of human rights

2121. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:
SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:
SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a need to strengthen the mechanism for protection of human rights;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The Constitution of India has provisions and guarantees for safeguarding almost the entire gamut of civil and political rights. Directive Principles of State Policy further require the States to ensure the promotion and protection of social, cultural and economic rights, particularly of the weaker sections of the society, so as to bring about a just and equitable social order, leading to an overall improvement in the quality of life for all section of the society. The civil and criminal laws of the country have also in-built mechanism to safeguard the rights of the individuals and provide special protection to the most vulnerable sections of the society.

Government of India have set up a forum for redressal of human rights violations by constituting the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and provided for

the setting up of State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. In addition, under section 30 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences arising out of violation of human rights, Human Rights Courts have also been set up. For better protection of human rights, efforts are made by the NHRC to sensitize public servants during various seminars, workshops and camp sittings. In discharge of its function under section 12 of the Protection of the Human Rights Act, 1993, the NHRC is also making efforts to spread human rights literacy among various section of society as well as encouraging efforts of NGOs and institutions working in the field of human rights.

The NHRC consist of:

(a) a Chairperson who has been a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court;

(b) one Member who is or has been, a Judge of the Supreme Court;

(c) one Member who is, or has been, the Chief Justice of a High Court;

(d) two Members to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge of, or practical experience in, matters relating to human rights.

As per Section 3(3) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The Chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and National Commission for Women shall be deemed to be Members of the Commission for the purpose of discharge of function specified in clauses (b) to (J) of Section 12 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 and the programmes and project taken up in the discharge of these functions. The Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights is a special invitee in the Statutory Full Commission.

Rise in cases of destruction of property by agitators

2122. KUMARI SELJA:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of destruction of public property by agitators are rising in the country;

(b) if so, the year-wise and State-wise details of incidents of such nature for the last two years;

(c) the losses suffered by the nation due to such incidents during the said period; and