Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Twenty-seventh session
1–12 May 2017

Summary of Stakeholders’ submissions on India*


I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 72 stakeholders’ submissions to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. NHRC-India reported on the implementation of all accepted recommendations. Additionally, it recommended ratification of ICPPED and submission of overdue treaty reports, including to the Human Rights Committee.

3. The Bill introduced in Parliament in 2010 to enable ratification of the Convention against Torture lapsed in May 2014, with the Government viewing existing provisions with slight amendments in the Penal Code as sufficient to address torture.

4. Regarding same-sex relations, although the Delhi court had decriminalized same-sex relations, it was overturned at the Apex court, which is again seized of the matter.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.
5. On older persons, it was reported that the elderly faced problems of financial security/personal safety, abuse and even abandonment.

6. Concerning freedom of religion and protecting religious minorities, communal violence rose 17 percent in 2015, with 751 incidents recorded across the country as against 644 in 2014. Prevention of Communal Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill 2013 is yet to become law. There is a need for federal and state governments to be more vigilant.

7. Regarding the safety of journalists, incidents of violence against journalists have been reported.

8. The legal system continues to be dysfunctional with inordinate delays in both criminal and civil litigation. While the paucity of Judges/Magistrates has often been cited as a prime reason for delays, there appears to be no appetite for reforms in court processes and appointment procedures of Judges and the re-engineering of an archaic system created during colonial rule. Functioning of legal aid authorities at all levels needs to improve to reach the poor/marginalized who suffer long periods of incarceration as undertrials due to inadequate legal assistance in a ponderously slow legal system.

9. Despite the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 and its section 370 and 370A covering trafficking, trafficking continues with less than effective Anti-trafficking units. Rehabilitation, counselling and services like legal aid are inadequate. Government has been implementing Upwala scheme for prevention, rescue and rehabilitation of trafficking victims with the help of NGOs. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act needs to be repealed.

10. Regarding economic and social rights, the agrarian crisis and inadequate Government safety net have driven poor farmers into debt traps resulting in large number of suicides. Funding to a major rural poverty alleviation and employment (MGNREGS) programme has remained static compared to previous years. MGNREGS has provided households with about 50 rather than 100 days employment and many studies pointed to weaknesses like wage payment delays and non-payment of unemployment allowance. Despite measures taken to improve social security, 93 percent of the workforce is in the unorganized sector without social security or a safety net. India enhanced maternity benefits for working women from 12 to 26 weeks.

11. Regarding the right to food, 34 states/union-territories have progressed towards implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013. Efforts have been made towards strengthening of the public distribution system in accordance with the Act. Identification of beneficiaries is a problem as States use different methodologies leading to confusion and food insecurity.

12. Concerning water and sanitation, despite a national cleanliness mission, open defecation is rampant and quality water is a problem.

13. Regarding health, the Government’s share of healthcare expenditure is 1.4 percent of GDP. Health emergencies often push families into poverty. Regarding integrating gender perspective into budgets, there are potential repercussions on maternal and child health and nutrition services with higher budgetary responsibilities shifting from central government to the states.

14. Concerning women and children’s health, despite nutrition and vitamin provision programmes for pregnant and nursing mothers, the maternal mortality rate remains high at 167 against a target of 109 by 2015. Despite a recent emphasis on reproductive health under the rural health missions there are close to 46,500 maternal deaths each year and 8% of maternal deaths are attributed to unsafe abortions. The infant mortality rate has fallen but remains high for such states as Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.
15. Regarding the skewed sex ratio and prohibition of sex selection, the 2011 census indicates a ratio of 914 girls against the 927 recorded in 2001. The Government initiated the *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (Save the girl, Educate the girl) campaign to arrest this trend which appears to be yielding positive results.

16. Regarding education, the draft new education policy does not mention human rights education. The 2009 Right to Education Act is being implemented in 25 out of 29 states. Gaps persist in basic infrastructure in schools. Learning outcomes in both government and private schools indicate a dismal picture. Affirmative action in education has resulted in delayed marriages.

17. Concerning recommendations on free choice of marriage and measures to dissuade child marriage, the “Prohibition of Interference with the Freedom of Matrimonial Alliances Bill” to prevent honour killings was supported by several states. However, Government has not proceeded, even with this Bill, which steers clear of suggesting Penal Code amendments for defining honour killings and proposing appropriate punishment. The Bill does not propose amendment to the Special Marriage Act to remove the 30-day waiting period for registering a marriage. India does not have a law on compulsory registration of marriages. Hence, child marriage and forced marriage go on with impunity. Child marriage continues due to ineffective implementation of the law, traditional customs and practices and the absence of a survey to arrive at a baseline to make a meaningful impact in eliminating child marriage.

18. On violence against women and children, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 redefined rape and incorporated additional provisions on violence against women along with stringent punishments yet violence against women continue. In 2014 there were 337,922 cases against women of which 36,735 were of rape. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act, 2012 (POCSO); and Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Act 2013 have been enacted. While the legal regime stands strengthened, allegations of sexual offences against minors have not shown signs of abatement.

19. The amended Juvenile Justice Act 2015 allegedly allows children between 16-18 years to be tried as adults.

20. Regarding recommendations on protection of children, including rehabilitation of child labourers, the National Child Labour Project is continuing across 270 endemic districts in 20 states. However, rehabilitation of released children from labour is highly unsatisfactory with many children returning to work, as their household lacks alternative livelihoods. Despite child protection services and schemes, a large number of children continue to lead lives on streets and without families. Persistent problems regarding children’s homes, street children and out of school children require urgent attention.

21. Concerning persons with disabilities, legislation has not been effectively implemented and accessibility and equal opportunity for persons with disabilities is still far from happening. The share of children with disabilities outside of school is high as is illiteracy.

22. Regarding scheduled castes and tribes (SC/ST) and minorities, national data shows that in 2014 47,064 crimes were committed against Scheduled Castes and 11,451 against Scheduled Tribes. Insufficient efforts were made to review related legislation resulting in the non-fructification of the 2015 amendment to the Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989.

23. Regarding new developments, sporadic instances of violence concerning the eating of beef have been reported in different parts of India. The fringe of the right-wing Hindutva Brigade is alleged to be behind such incidents.

24. Reporting that the turmoil in Jammu and Kashmir is in the spotlight, NHRC-India stated that the use of pellets is controversial and has taken up a case on the matter.
III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies

25. JS27 noted that India had not implemented nearly 20 accepted first and second cycle recommendations for the ratification of CAT and reiterated that recommendation. 18 submissions reiterated about 20 noted recommendations to ratify other treaties to which India is not yet a party.

26. Regarding international cooperation recommendations, JS14 indicated that India last submitted a report to the Human Rights Committee in 1995 and reiterated the requested visit by the Special Rapporteur on Torture, pending since 1993. PVCHR urged India to immediately implement the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women following her 2013 mission.

27. JS25 reported that an inclusive civil society consultation for the preparation of UPR remains an illusion. According to JS11, the Government of India has a long record of persecution of human rights defenders. Mr. Khurram Parvez from Jammu and Kashmir was prevented by the Government from travelling to Geneva to attend the 33rd session of the Human Rights Council.

28. KIIR recommended that the Government allow unhindered access to an OHCHR fact–finding mission to Jammu and Kashmir and unrestricted access to ICRC, MSF and UNMOGIP.

B. National human rights framework

29. HRW recommended that India enact the pending Prevention of Torture Bill, after ensuring it conforms to the Convention against Torture and does not include any provisions that would grant officials effective immunity.

30. KSAG and other submissions urged immediate revocation of impunity laws, such as the AFSPA.

31. Regarding recommendations from the first and second cycle, JS14 noted that India has nine national and over 180 state human rights institutions (N/SHRIs). These institutions face systematic impediments in matters related to patterns of appointments, composition, pluralism, transparency, mandate and powers which affect their effective functioning. JS6 pointed out that India did not support the recommendation to implement the 2011 international observations on ensuring high standards and independence of NHRC-India. JS6 commented in detail on those observations, including the non-publication of annual reports for the past four years; and non-use of Commission powers under Section 12 to review laws, particularly an analysis pertaining to the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA); with FCRA registrations of around 30,000 organisations being reviewed for renewal this year. JS6 and JS14 made recommendations.

32. JS40 recommended ensuring the effective implementation of UPR recommendations through the establishment of a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up as a permanent governmental mechanism to liaise with relevant ministries and consult with civil society, NHRI s and all relevant stakeholders. OHR recommended that India report on the SDGs when reporting for the UPR.

33. Regarding recommendations on human rights education and training, JS20 referred to government training programmes on women and child rights to law enforcement.
and GOODGroup recommended that India create a national action plan for human rights education that it be created in partnership with students, teachers, college and university faculty and administrators prior to the midterm review.89

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination90

34. Regarding noted recommendations on birth registration,91 JS17 reported that universal birth registration should have been achieved by 2010.92

35. JS22 reiterated recommendations93 for an anti-discrimination law tackling all types of discrimination; and enforceable against private enterprises and transnational actors, especially in relation to education, housing and employment.94

36. Referring to the SDGs, aiming at leaving no one behind, JS43 pointed to the precarious situation of “invisible” children, especially from nomadic and denotified tribe communities.95 JS33 highlighted that these communities were notified as criminal during colonial times and the recommendations of the 2008 National Commission for Nomadic and Denotified Communities were not implemented.96 Linking stereotyping and violence, JS19 reported that after 6 decades of political independence in India, the Kuruvan community is subjected to torture by the Tamil Nadu police in the name of convicting "habitual offenders".97 JS14 recommended repeal of the 1952 Habitual Offenders Act.98

37. HRW reported on a new law to end the degrading and inhuman practice of “manual scavenging”,99 which, JS40 highlighted, particularly affects women from lower castes.100 HRW pointed to the proposed amendments to the SC/ST Atrocities Act.101 JS19 noted that, despite protections, atrocities against Dalit communities persist. In 2014, 2333 registered rapes of SC women –an average of 6 per day were reported.102 AI recommended holding police officials accountable for failing to properly register and investigate complaints of caste-based discrimination and violence.103

38. Noting the re-criminalization of homosexuality in 2013, JS21 highlighted abuses against LGBTI persons since India’s second cycle review in 2012.104 JS18 recommended that India repeal Section 377 of the Penal Code.105

39. HRW reported that the Supreme Court recently recognized transgender individuals as a third gender and ordered a review of its earlier judgement that upheld a discriminatory colonial-era law criminalizing homosexuality.106 Nevertheless, JS21 noted that there has been little effort to give effect to one of the decision’s key holdings—that transgender persons must be given legal recognition for the self-identified gender.107 ICJ recommended engaging in meaningful public consultation with members of the transgender community, with a view to substantially revising the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016, to bring it in line with the Court’s decision and international human rights law.108

Development, environment and business and human rights109

40. JS37 referred to more than 20 progressive policy initiatives and measures to implement the 17 SDGs.110 Concerned that vulnerable groups are unaware of such measures, JS40 recommended111 designing and implementing programmes that monitor the progress of government initiatives.112
41. Reporting on its business and human rights research in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha, AI recommended requiring public and private mining companies to, inter alia, carry out human rights impact assessments as part of due diligence processes. JS44 reported on the Odisha Industrial Security Force Act enacted in 2012 to provide an armed force for industrial undertakings.

42. JS16 highlighted that India ratified the Paris Agreement on climate change in October 2016. Regarding the implementation of SDGs relating to the environment, JS37 recommended: introducing a complete point-to-point segregation of waste programme, while ensuring that rag-pickers are recognised as workers with rights and dignity; and banning all destructive mining, dumping of untreated wastes in rivers and oceans and deforestation.

43. JS1 reported that the implementation of environmental laws is weak due to poor enforcement mechanisms and inadequate accountability and redress opportunities.

2. Civil and Political Rights

Right to life, liberty and security of the person

44. HRW reported that India noted all recommendations on abolishing the death penalty; and that Indian courts have recognized that the death penalty has been imposed disproportionately and in a discriminatory manner against disadvantaged groups. See also comments by JS23. AI recommended restricting the imposition of the death penalty to the “most serious crimes”, as a first step towards full abolition. LC specifically recommended repealing the 1985 Act that provides for death penalty for repeat drug offenders.

45. JS14 noted that there were many grave complaints against security forces from conflict areas, particularly Jammu and Kashmir, the north-eastern states and central Indian states, of rape and sexual assaults, enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests and detention and torture. Complaints of torture and extrajudicial killings have emerged from other regions. Prosecution of police officers and state agents is immensely difficult due to in-built protections in law. HRW stated that security and public officials continue to enjoy effective impunity for serious human rights abuses. JS14 reiterated the recommendations that India repeal AFSPA and other security laws.

46. PVCHR, JS11 and JS1 reported on the alleged widespread use of torture. AI reported that two-thirds of India’s prison population are pre-trial detainees, with Dalits, Adivasis and Muslims being disproportionately represented. JS14 stated that police and prison systems continue to function under laws enacted in the 1800s. HRW recommended that India implement police reform as recommended by the Supreme Court, including the establishment of a complaint mechanism to address police abuse, with JS27 recommending implementation of the Model Police Bill 2015. JS14 recommended that Boards of Visitors are constituted in all jails across states in compliance with the 2011 MHA advisory and remove undue restrictions on access to prisons from the 2015 MHA advisory and ensure legal aid clinics in every prison.

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

47. JS11 reported that India’s judiciary suffers from a lack of resources. 10 or more years of delay in adjudication is hence the norm. JS11 alleged that, like the judiciary, prosecutors are deeply corrupt and demand bribes for opposing or not opposing bail
applications, to undertake trials and to present evidence in court. There has not been a single study undertaken by the government to assess the efficiency of the prosecutorial office and its accountability.  

48. Regarding a recommendation on access to justice, AI reported that inadequate provisions of legal aid continue to contribute to excessive pre-trial detention.  

49. JS45 reported that, despite confirmation by the Jammu and Kashmir State Human Rights Commission (defunct since June 2014), and the offer of assistance by the European Parliament in 2008, India has refused to act regarding 7000 reported unmarked graves.  

50. SAHRDC recommended that a mandatory right to compensation must be established for the victims of State imposed abuse.  

51. CRIN reported that the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015 reintroduced life imprisonment as a possible sentence, for children who commit serious offences while they are aged 16 or older, across all states and union territories with the exception of Jammu and Kashmir.  

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life  

52. About eight submissions, including CSW, JC, JS4, JS15, JS24, JS27 and JS28 reported a worsening situation of freedom of religion since the 2012 review. Reference was made to the victims of communal violence in Odisha, particularly Christians still awaiting justice and to the large-scale targeted violence against Muslims in Uttar Pradesh in 2013. JS14 reiterated the recommendation that India enact the Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2013.  

53. Several submissions, including JS32 noted the grave insecurities of religious minorities from anti-conversion laws, “Ghar-wapsis” (where converts from Hinduism are forcibly converted back to Hinduism), and the harsher beef ban law enacted after 2014. Several submissions reported on training by armed militias of right-wing organisations accentuating threats to religious minorities.  

54. Concerning the recommendation on safety of journalists, JS31 reported that the period under review has seen a rise in attacks on dissent and press freedom with 21 cases of persecution of writers and journalists recorded in 2015 and 26 cases between January-June 2016; and that the growing prominence of nationalist rhetoric prompted a rise in attacks on dissent and press freedom by right-wing and vigilante groups. ICJ reported that the State has used a variety of means, including bringing criminal charges of “sedition” and “defamation” against human rights defenders, NGOs, journalists and others.  

55. While reporting on the 2015 Supreme Court judgement in favour of upholding and advancing the free expression rights of Indian citizens online, Access-Now and JS3 highlighted the increased use of internet shutdowns since 2015.  

56. Regarding recommendations on protecting human rights defenders, JS38 stated that the Government had not fully implemented any of them and no human rights defenders law was passed. JS38 referred to a disturbing new trend of targeting human rights defenders making use of the Right to Information Act. AI referred to media reports in 2014 that a classified document prepared by India’s Intelligence Bureau had described a number of foreign-funded NGOs as “negatively impacting economic development”. About fifteen submissions referred to restrictions affecting civil society, with ICJ reporting that the Government, using the FCRA cancelled the registration of about 4000 groups in 2012 and 10,000 groups in 2015. FCRA had been used to disproportionately target and harass NGOs and activists critical of governmental priorities and policies, including Greenpeace, Lawyers Collective, and Sabrang Trust.
Prohibition of all forms of slavery

57. JS30 described the various forms of slavery, including the widespread abuse of women domestic workers, with JS34 highlighting the vicious cycle of inter-state trafficked migration of labour called “dadan.” JS14 recommended that India ratify ILO Convention 189, and ensure minimum wages, fair work conditions, and protection from all forms of abuse for domestic workers.

58. JS30 highlighted the Government’s introduced Central Sector Scheme for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers, which significantly increases the rehabilitation payment for released bonded labourers. However, released bonded labourers are only able to access the full amount upon a court conviction for bonded labour of the perpetrator, which is problematic. JS34 recommended delinking rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers with punishment of offenders, in consultation with NHRC-India and other stakeholders.

59. JS8 reported that one out of every seven workers in India’s unorganised sector is a tea plantation worker, with more than 50% of these workers being women. Ongoing labour rights violations in the Assam tea industry have perpetuated a cycle of generational servitude and slavery on the tea plantations.

60. Regarding recommendations addressing trafficking, JS17 stated that inclusion of Section 370 in the Indian Penal Code expanded the definition of human trafficking in keeping with the Palermo Protocol. JS18, JS9 and CREA reported on violations and stigma faced by sex workers, with JS18 recommending decriminalization of adult consensual commercial sex work by repealing the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.

Right to privacy

61. Regarding a new development, JS31 understands that a privacy bill is currently being drafted, though there is concern that law enforcement agencies are seeking exemptions placing its scope and effectiveness under question. Internet-D-P recommended passing a law providing strong protections of the right to privacy. JS35 recommended adopting and enforcing a comprehensive data protection legal framework that meets international standards.

3. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

62. JS22 recommended that India ensure frontline workers for social justice programmes have secure employment and minimum wages with social security.

Right to an adequate standard of living

63. Concerning the implementation of India’s commitment to address socio-economic inequities between the rich and poor, JS33 reported that wealth is in the hands of a few, taxation is not in line with growth and social sector spending has seen a decline.

64. Despite accepting two recommendations to promote food security and strengthen the Public Distribution System system, JS14 noted that India tops the world hunger list. JS14 recommended that India ensure conformity of the National Food Security Act, (NFSA) 2013 with India’s human rights obligations and expand NFSA’s ambit.

65. JS16 reported that rural landlessness, agrarian distress, forced migration, and farmer suicides as a result of increased indebtedness and impoverishment are on the rise. Regarding housing recommendations, JS16 reported that India records the world’s largest number of homeless persons, urban and rural poor, and landless households. Despite
commitments to provide “Housing for All” by 2022, India’s paradigm of economic growth promotes homelessness, forced evictions, land grabbing/alienation and displacement. Several submissions reported on violations of housing and land rights. Concerning SDG11, JS16 recommended that ‘smart cities’ do not promote evictions/segregation/forced relocation. JS14 recommended that India promulgate a national right to housing law, which commits to ending homelessness, evictions, segregation and ghettoization; implement progressive laws and ensure policies/schemes adopt the human rights framework; and promulgate a national land reform act, ensuring land to the landless, especially SC/ST and women; and promulgate a right to homestead law.

Right to health

66. JS14 recommended increasing the public health budget to 5% of GDP with substantial investment in primary healthcare; and institutionalize National Health Policy based on principles of Comprehensive Primary Health Care. LC reported on an urgent need for a rights-based approach to tackling Hepatitis C virus and tuberculosis.

67. JS10 reported on contradictions. Most women still do not know that abortion is legal, since the 1971 Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act. However, abortion arising from sex selection is illegal and the Penal Code still criminalizes abortion. Coercive measures such as the two-child norm (by which those with more than two children are excluded from elections, jobs and welfare benefits), continue to operate. Female sterilization accounts for 72% of contraceptive use in India. It is performed under extremely hazardous conditions and leads to human rights violations. JS36 recommended implementation of the Supreme Court’s orders, including discontinuing sterilization camps within three years.

68. JS26 and CREA pointed to the importance of implementing health recommendations or SDG3 for young people. With over 250 million adolescents in India, JS26 called for: reproductive and sexual health education to be provided at all locations for adolescents and young people; strict enforcement of legislation to prevent early marriage; and accessibility of contraceptives to young couples to delay pregnancy.

Right to education

69. JS22 and JS39 analysed the implementation of recommendations on education or SDG4. JS22 reported that resource allocation to education in the last four years has seen a consistent reduction to 0.48% of GDP in 2016. Key features of the Right to Education Act (RTE) have not been implemented, and are being withdrawn, without acknowledging or tackling causes of implementation failure from infrastructure gaps. Affirmative action to secure inclusion of children from marginalized groups into public or private educational institutions has remained unsatisfactory as the policy fails to overcome social and political barriers to inclusion. The resource gap in secondary education deprives adolescents from marginalized communities access and opportunities after primary education (6-14 years), on account of high costs of private education, pushing them into labour markets and unpaid household work. JS17 noted that India has not yet endorsed the “Safe School Declaration” and JS2 called for the Declaration to be respected. JS22 recommended aligning the Bill on national policy on education to the 1986 policy’s principles with JS39 calling for the alignment of national plans with SDG4. CCL-NLSIU recommended that India extend the scope of RTE Act from pre-primary to 18 years.
4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

70. Regarding recommendations on skewed sex-ratio, JS12 reported that India had failed to take effective measures to combat female foeticide since the last UPR. JS12 recommended the launching of pilot schemes on the implementation of the Preconception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act in targeted districts and called for a central nodal agency to combat female foeticide – leading to increased accountability, incentivised schemes for girl child and mandatory birth registration focusing on girl child.

71. JS1 noted that poverty and food insecurity are intrinsically linked and women and girls tend to be more undernourished. JS42 recommended ensuring women’s access to nutritious food, particularly during adolescence, pregnancy and post-partum period.

72. JS3 expressed concern that, increasingly, local governance bodies are barring women from using mobile phones and internet in rural areas.

73. JS33 recommended reforming muslim personal law through abolition of “triple” divorce and polygamy.

74. AI stated that over 327,000 crimes of violence against women, including over 34,000 cases of rape, were reported in 2015. HRW reported that following outrage over a brutal gang rape and murder in Delhi, the Government amended its criminal laws with a view to strengthening the criminal justice response to sexual assault. AI recommended that India introduce laws to specifically prevent and prosecute “honour” killings and prosecute unelected village councils that order or endorse violence against Dalit or Adivasi women.

Children

75. JS17 recommended the development of national standards consistent with the CRC on public budgeting for children’s rights.

76. Contradictions between related laws were highlighted with JS10 reporting that under the POCSO Act 2012, sexual relations with a girl under 18 is considered rape and AI reporting that an exception to Section 375 in the Penal Code does not find a man guilty to having sexual intercourse with his 15-year-old wife. JS12 reported that 73.76% of the sanctioned funds for Beti Bachao Beti Padao remained unutilized by 11 states during 2014-2015.

77. Regarding recommendations on child labour, JS40 and JS17 noted the amended Child Labour Act in 2016 allows children under the age of 14 to work in “family or family enterprises”. Since most family occupations are based on caste with poor families trapped in intergenerational debt bondage, this new law will have adverse effect on the most marginalised and has the potential to increase drop-out rates of children living in rural areas, who are already more disadvantaged in enjoying right to education.

78. JS40 recommended full implementation of the law against corporal punishment.

Persons with disabilities

79. HRW reported that the National Commission for Women took up its first-ever study of the situation of women with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities in government mental health institutions. JS5 recommended that the pending bill on the rights of persons with disabilities be adopted with new sections including on prohibition of sterilization and ending forced institutionalization of women with disabilities.
Minorities and indigenous people

80. JS29 referred to the important work of the Xaxa Committee on the status of Scheduled Tribes and its 2014 report’s recommendations. JS33 recommended that India enact the Scheduled/Caste and Scheduled/Tribe Sub-Plan Bill safeguarding budgets. JS29 called for such plans and policies to be developed in line with India’s SDG commitments.

81. JS1 reported that indigenous peoples are increasingly being evicted from their traditional lands by national and multinational corporations with the support of police and state administrations. Several submissions, including JS7, JS13, CS and ZIF reported on one or more issues of: Governors neglecting their constitutional duties and the violation of Constitutional Schedules protecting tribal lands; the violation of forest dwellers’ rights through forest compensation actions and the commercial takeover of forests; lack of consent requirements for land acquisition for Coal India’s mines under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act; and displacement from dam construction. JS14 recommended ensuring effective implementation of protective legislation, the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) and Forest Rights Act. JS29 reiterated the recommendation for ratification of ILO Convention 169, and called for the adoption of a national tribal policy in line with it.

82. On addressing impunity, JS27 reported that, in 2016, the Supreme Court investigated over 1,500 cases of killings by security forces in Manipur during 1978-2010 and ruled that “the use of excessive force or retaliatory force” was impermissible. JS27 alleged that the Government has yet to implement the Court’s orders. JS25 and JS2 called on the Government to seek a political solution to ongoing armed conflict particularly in Manipur.

Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons

83. JS41 recommended the closure of special camps in Tamil Nadu for Sri Lankan Tamil refugees.

84. JS14 indicated that people living close to international borders, such as the Indo-Bangladeshi border, are subjected to human rights violations by Border Security Forces and face conflict-related displacement. PACTI reported that Parliament in May 2015 adopted the 119th constitutional amendment paving the way for citizenry rights of the “enclave” dwellers at the Indo-Bangladeshi border.

5. Specific regions or territories

85. Several submissions reported on the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, especially the sharp increase in violence in 2016 after Indian security forces killed a suspected militant leader. The state responded to these protests using lethal, excessive and unnecessary force and restricting the freedom of movement, association, and assembly. Over 80 civilians had been killed; and disability caused by the use of pellet guns is widely reported. Reports indicated that security forces attacked ambulances and hospitals. PHR recommended that India immediately halt the use of “pellet guns” for crowd control; properly equip law enforcement with protective gear and training on the use of force and firearms; and ensure access to urgent medical care, protection of medical workers, and non-interference with delivery of medical care.

Notes

1 The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.
Civil society

Individual submissions:

AccessNow
ADF International
Amnesty International
Association of Parents of Disappeared Persons
Centre for Child and the Law
Creating Resources for Empowerment in Action
The Child Rights International Network
Cultural Survival
Creating Resources for Empowerment in Action
Four Freedoms Forum
The Good Group
Human Rights Watch
International Commission of Jurists
International Network for Diplomacy Indigenous Governance
Internet Democracy Project
Jubilee Campaign
Kashmir Institute of International Relations
Kashmir Scholars Action Group
Lawyers Collective
Oceania Human Rights Hawaii
Programme Against Custodial Torture & Impunity
Physicians for Human Rights
Peoples' Vigilance Committee on Human Rights
South Asian Human Rights Documentation Centre
Zo Indigenous Forum

Joint submissions:

JS1

Joint submission 1 submitted by: Eastern Indian Coalition on Human Rights (EICHR), Kolkata, India, on behalf of Banglar Manabadhikar Suraksa Mancha (MASUM), Human Rights Alert, Dalit Foundation, Sramajibi Swasthya Prakalpa Samity, Anti Ethical Forum, Jana Swasthya Samaj, Right to Food Campaign (Bihar), TISS, PVCHR, World Women on Disability, Anti-Eviction Forum (Jharkhand), SPAN (West Bengal), and DISHA;

JS2

Joint submission 2 submitted by: United NGOs Mission Manipur, Manipur, India in cooperation with member Organisations, namely, Council for Anti Poverty Action and Rural Volunteer (CAPARV), Centre for Social Development (CSD), Village Development Organisation (VDO), Social Upliftment & Rural Education (SURE), Abundant Life Ministry(ML), Rural Service Agency (RUSA), Development of Human Potential (DHP), Action for Welfare and Awakening I Rural Environment (AWARE), Rural Education and Action for Change Manipur(REACH-M), United Tribal Development Project (UTDP), Christian Social Development Organisation (CSDO),
Chandel Khubol Social Welfare Arts and Culture Assn. (CKSWACA), Good Samaritan Foundation (GSF), Evangelical Assembly Churches (EAC), Joint Action for Relief and Development Association (JARDA), Rural Aid Services (RAS), Integrated Rural Development Agency (IRDA), Socio Economic Development Organisation (SEDO), Centre for Community, Centre for Rural Development and Educational Organisation (CERDEO), Paomei Development Society Tungjoy (PDST), Zougam Institute for Community & Rural Development (ZICORD), Rural Development Association (RDA), Socio Economic & Environment Development Organisation (SEEDO), Integrated Rural Development Welfare Association (IRDWA) and Tangkhul Theological Association (TTA);

JS3
Joint submission 3, from the coalition on Internet Rights, submitted by: Digital Empowerment Foundation, Internet Democracy Project, Point of View, Nazdeek and Association for Progressive Communications, New Delhi, India;

JS4

JS5
Joint submission 5 submitted by: Women Enabled International, Washington, DC, and input from Women with Disabilities India Network, India;

JS6
Joint Submission 6 submitted by All India Network of NGOs and Individuals working with National and State Human Rights Institutions (AiNNI), Bangkok, Thailand;

JS7
Joint Submission 7 submitted by North East Indigenous Peoples Organisation (NEIPO), India; Zo Indigenous Forum (ZIF); Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights (NPMHR); Karbi Human Rights Watch (KHRW); Meghalaya Peoples Human Rights Council (MPHRC); Indigenous Women’s Forum of Northeast India (IWFNEI); Zomi Human Rights Foundation (ZHRF);

JS8
Joint Submission 8 submitted by International Center for Advocates Against Discrimination (ICAAD) (New York, USA), Nazdeek and PAJHRA (Promotion and Advancement of Justice, Harmony and Rights of Adivasis), India;

Joint Submission 10 submitted on behalf of the Coalition of organizations on sexual and reproductive rights, India by National Alliance on Maternal Health and Human Rights (NAMHR), Coalition for Maternal-Neonatal Health and Safe Abortion (CommonHealth), Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (People’s Health Movement – India).

Joint Submission 11 submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region, China and Nervazhi Human Rights Protection Council, Kerala, India.

Joint Submission 12 submitted by Asian Centre for Human Rights, Plan International - India, Vimochona, Vanishing Girls, Vasavya Mahila Mandal, Breakthrough, Manab Adhikar Suraksha Manch, Gramin Evam Nagar Vikas Parishad, India Alliance for Child Rights, Shikshit Rozgar Kendra Prabandhak Samiti, South India Aids Action Programme, WeCan Women’s Coalition Trust, Girls Count, Ma Bhagawati Vikas Sansthan, Control Arms Foundation of India, Aarti for Girls/ Vijay Foundation Trust and Global Village Foundation, New Delhi, India.

Joint Submission 13 submitted by New Wind Association, Turku, Finland, Emmaus Aurinkotehdas ry, Finland and Global Human Rights Communications, India.

Joint Submission 14 submitted by the Working Group on Human Rights in India and the UN (WGHR) - a national coalition of 12 human rights organizations and independent experts from India: Citizens for Justice and Peace, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, FIAN India, HAQ: Centre for Child Rights, Housing and land rights network, Human Rights Alert, India Alliance For Child Rights, Lawyers Collective, Multiple Action Research Group, National Campaign on Dalit Rights, Partners for Law in Development, Peoples’ Watch, and the report was endorsed by 1000 plus organizations and individuals.


Joint Submission 16 submitted by Housing and Land Rights Network India, New Delhi, India, on behalf of 81 supporting organizations: Adarsh Seva Sansthan, Aman Biradari, Amnesty International India, Apne Aap Women Worldwide, Association

Joint Submission 17 submitted by HAQ: Centre for Child Rights, New Delhi, India; and Ankuram, Holistic approach for People’s Empowerment (HOPE), Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN), Jabala Action Research Group, Leher, Mahila Jan Adhikar Samiti (MJAS), Mines, Minerals & People (MM&P), Samata- Assertion for People. NineisMine Campaign, Pratyek, SAKTHI – VIDHYAL;
JS18 Joint Submission 18 submitted by Sexual Rights Initiative, Ottawa, Canada, and Creating Resources for Empowerment and Action (CREA), New Delhi, India;

JS19 Joint submission 19 submitted by the National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR), New Delhi India, with the support of All India Dalit Mahila Adhikar Manch; Dalit Adhik Adhikar Andolan; National Dalit Movement for Justice; National Dalit Watch jointly with two coalitions (a) National Coalition for Strengthening PoA Act and (b) National Coalition on SCP/TsP legislation;

JS20 Joint Submission 20 submitted by Institute of Human Rights Education (IHRE), Madurai, India, with partner organizations Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI), Patna, Bihar; Holistic approach for People's Empowerment (HOPE), Puducherry; Institute of Human Rights Education & Protection, Agartala, Tripura; Institute of Human Rights Education, Bhubaneswar, Odisha; People’s Action for Rural Awakening (PARA), Andhra Pradesh & Telangana; RIGHTS, Trivandrum, Kerala; SAMEEKSHA, Ajmer, Rajasthan; and South India Cell for Human Rights Education and Monitoring (SICHREM), Bangalore, Karnataka, India;

JS21 Joint Submission 21 submitted by Center for Health Law, Ethics and Technology, (CHLET) Haryana, India and India HIV/AIDS Alliance, New Delhi, India;

JS22 Joint Submission 22, submission on the Status of Women’s Rights and Gender Equality: 2012-2016, submitted by Partners for Law in Development on behalf of 183 organizations and individuals, India;

JS23 National Law University, Delhi, India and World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, Montreuil, France;

JS24 Joint Submission 24 submitted by Indian American Muslim Council, Morton Grove, IL, USA, and Citizens for Justice and Peace (India);

JS25 Joint Submission 25 submitted by Civil Society Coalition for Human Rights in Manipur and the UN, Imphal, India, on behalf of Centre for Organisation Research & Education (CORE), Centre for Research and Advocacy Manipur (CRAM), Citizens Concern for Dams and Development (CCDD), Civil Liberties and Human Rights Organisation (CLAHRO), Civil Liberties Protection Forum (CLPF), Committee on Human Rights, Manipur (COHR), Extra-judicial Execution Victim Families’ Association Manipur (EEVFAM), Families of the Involuntarily Disappeared’s Association Manipur (FIDAM), Human Rights Alert (HRA), Human Rights Initiative (HRI), Human Rights Law Network Manipur (HRLN-M), Indigenous Perspective (IP), Just Peace Foundation (JPF), Movement for Peoples’ Right to Information Manipur (M-PRIM), Threatened Indigenous Peoples Society (TIPS), and United Peoples Front (UPF);

JS26 Joint Submission 26, submission on Fulfilling Youth’s Right to nutrition, health including reproductive and sexual health, and development in India, submitted by Centre for Health, Education, Training and Nutrition Awareness, (CHETNA) Gujarat, India and Family Planning Association of India (FPAIndia), Mumbai, India;

JS27 Joint Submission 27 submitted by Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis, USA, Indian American Muslim Council, DC, USA,
Jamia Teachers Solidarity Association, New Delhi, India, Quill Foundation, New Delhi, India;
JS28 Joint Submission 28 submitted by Evangelical Fellowship of India (EFI), New Delhi, India, and endorsed by World Evangelical Alliance, Nagel Institute for the Study of World Christianity, Indian Social Institute - Bangalore, Biblica - The International Bible Society, India Missions Association, United Christian Forum, Oxford Center for Religion and Public Life – South Asia, Alliance Defending Freedom in India, Theological Research and Communications Institute, Indian American Muslim Council, Center for Policy Research;
JS29 Joint Submission 29 submitted by Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, Chiang Mai, Thailand, on behalf of Adivasi Women’s Network (AWN) Jharkhand, India; Borok Peoples Human Rights Organization (BPHRO) Tripura, India; Centre for Research and Advocacy (CRA) Manipur, India; Chhattisgarh Tribal Peoples Forum (CTPF); Indigenous Peoples Forum, Odisha (IPFO); Jharkhand Indigenous and Tribal Peoples for Action (JITPA), Jharkhand, India; Karbi Human Rights Watch (KHWR); Meghalaya Peoples Human Rights Council (MPHRC), Meghalaya, India; Naga Peoples Movement For Human Rights (NPMHR), Nagaland, India; Zo Indigenous Forum (ZIF), Mizoram, India;
JS31 Joint Submission 31 submitted by PEN International, London, UK, and PEN Canada, and the International Human Rights Program at the University of Toronto Faculty of Law (IHRP);
JS32 Joint Submission 32 submitted by National Solidarity Forum, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India, on behalf of 88 supporting organizations/individuals.
JS33 Joint submission 33, submitted by Action Aid India, New Delhi, India on behalf of its NGO partners, State Offices, Knowledge Hubs and Policy Unit;
JS34 Joint submission 34 submitted by the National Coalition for the Abolition of Bonded Labour, (Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India), NCABL (Odisha), PVCHR (Uttar Pradesh), Global Human Rights Communications (Odisha), National integration Council Govt. Of India (Delhi), Odisha Rationalist Society (Odisha), NAVSARJAN (Gujarat), Campaign against Camp Coolie system (Tamilnadu), DASHRA (Bihar), NCDHR (Delhi), Khagapati Kumbhar, Jan Jagaran Dadan Sangh, Bolangir (Odisha), NASC (Tamilnadu), Gabesana Chakra (Odisha), NCAS, (Pune, Maharashtra), Goti Sharmika Surakshya Manch, (Odisha), Dadan Goti Shramik Surakshya Manch,(Odisha), Palli Alok Pathagara, (Odisha), PARDA, (Odisha), Debadutta Club, (Odisha), KARTABYA, (Odisha), Dadan Goti Shramik Surakshya Manch, (Odisha), Tribal Research and Training Centre, (Chaibasha, Jharkhand), Sangram Mallick, ALVM, (Odisha), CSFHR, (Odisha), India Media Centre, (Odisha), INSAF, (Odisha), HRD Alert, (Odisha), CSNR, (Odisha), ASHA, (Jharkhand), Agami Odisha, (Odisha), GCAP, (New Delhi), Odisha Peace Builders Forum, Odisha, India;
JS35 Joint Submission 35, submitted by Privacy International, London, UK and the Centre for Internet and Society India, India;
JS36 Joint Submission 36 submitted by Center for Reproductive Rights, New York, USA, and Human Rights Law Network, India;
JS37 Joint Submission 37 submitted by Edmund Rice International and Franciscans International, Geneva, Switzerland;
JS39 Joint Submission 39 submitted by National Coalition for Education in India (NCE-India), World Vision, RTE Forum, PCCSS, AIPTF, NCE, All India Federation of Teachers Organizations (AIFTO), All India Secondary Teacher’s Federation (AISTF); Unorganised Labour Union, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh; Bal Kalyan avam Shodh Sangsth, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh;
JS40 Joint Submission 40 submitted by IIMA - Instituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice and VIDES International - International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, Veyrier, Switzerland;
JS41 Joint Submission 41 submitted by the Coalition of Tamil Nadu Civil Society Groups, Tirunelveli, India, based on contributions from over 50 civil society groups, community based organizations and grassroots movements from Tamil Nadu;
JS42 Joint Submission 42, submission on Every Woman’s Right to Continuum of Quality and Respectful Maternal Care in India, submitted by SuMa Rajasthan White Ribbon Alliance for Safe Motherhood, Gujarat, India;
JS43 Joint Submission 43 submitted by India Alliance For Child Rights, New Delhi, India on behalf of the National NGO Child Rights Coalition (NNCRC);
JS44 Joint Submission submitted by Global Human Rights Communications, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India with endorsement from Indian Community Activist Network (ICAN), Bangalore, Karnataka; Karbi Human Rights Watch, Assam; Naga Women Union; North East India Centre for Indigenous Culture and Development Studies (NEICICDS); Peace Core Team Manipur (PCTM); Prafulla Kumar Dhal, The Analytics, Bhubaneswar; Rajasthan Majdoor Kishan Union, Udaipur, Rajasthan; New Wind Association, Finland;
JS45 Joint Submission 45 submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society (JKCSS) and Association of Parents of Disappeared Persons (APDP), Srinagar, India.

National human rights institution(s):
NHRC-India National Human Rights Commission India, New Delhi, India.
2 NHRC-India, main submission and Annex 1.
3 A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.70 (Lao People’s Democratic Republic). See also, A/HRC/8/26,
For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.1, (Spain), 138.3 (United Kingdom), 138.4 (United States of America), 138.5 (Iraq), 138.6 (Republic of Korea), 138.7 (Italy), 138.8 (Maldives), 138.12 (Australia), 138.13 (Austria), 138.15 (Botswana), 138.16 (Brazil), 138.17 (Czech Republic), 138.18 (Portugal), 138.28 (Sweden), 138.29 (Indonesia), 138.32 (Switzerland) and 138. 36 (Timor-Leste). See also, A/HRC/8/26, para. 86.1 (United Kingdom, France, Mexico, Nigeria, Italy, Switzerland and Sweden).

NHRC-India, para. 4.

For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.89 (Argentina).

NHRC-India, para. 51.

For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.122 (Thailand).

NHRC-India, paras. 7-8.

For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.107 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 138.108 (Ukraine) and 138.111 (Holy See).

NHRC-India, para. 29.

NHRC-India, para. 30.

NHRC-India, para. 31.

For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.51 (Greece), 138.74 (Botswana), 138.78 (Holy See), 138.129 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 138.134 (Chad), 138.135 (Malaysia), 138.140 (South Africa), 138.141 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), 138.142 (Kuwait), 138.143 (Myanmar), 138.144 (Singapore) and 138.145 (Cuba).

NHRC-India, para. 36.

NHRC-India, para. 39, see also, para. 34.

NHRC-India, para. 42, see also, para. 34.

NHRC-India, para. 43.

NHRC-India, para. 23.

For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.136 (Saudi Arabia) and 138.168 (Islamic Republic of Iran). See also, 139.148 (United Arab Emirates).

NHRC-India, para. 41.

For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para.138.139 (Myanmar). See also, 138.148 (United Arab Emirates).

NHRC-India, para. 40.

For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.130 (Viet Nam), 138.135 (Malaysia), 138.146 (Saudi Arabia), 138.148 (United Arab Emirates), 138.156 (Honduras), 138.157 (Cuba), 138.158 (Senegal) and 138.168 (Islamic Republic of Iran).

NHRC-India, para. 37.

For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.82 (Morocco). See also, paras. 138.64 (Norway), 138.76 (Nepal), 138.77 (Qatar), 138.80 (Kuwait), 138.81 (Bahrain), 138.83 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), 138.84 (Trinidad and Tobago) and 138.86 (Egypt).

NHRC-India, para. 16. See also, para. 15.

For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.2 (Sweden), 138.148 (United Arab Emirates), 138.150 (Austria), 138.151 (Egypt), 138.152 (Norway), 138.153 (Finland) and 138.155 (Liechtenstein). See also, A/HRC/8/26, para. 86.11 (Mexico).

NHRC-India, para. 10.

NHRC-India, para. 9.

NHRC-India, para. 11.

For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.152 (Norway) and 138.155 para. 86.12 (Nigeria).
(Liechtenstein).

42 NHRC-India, para. 13.
43 NHRC-India, para. 14.
44 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.52 (Indonesia), 138.55 (Sri Lanka), 138.157 (Cuba), 138.158 (Senegal), 138.160 (Greece), 138.161 (Slovakia), 138.162 (Ecuador), 138.165 (Qatar), 138.166 (Australia) and 138.104 (Liechtenstein).
45 NHRC-India, para. 50.
46 NHRC-India, para. 18. See also, NHRC-India, para. 38.
47 NHRC-India, para. 28.
48 NHRC-India, para. 18.
49 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.87 (Holy See) and 138.102 (Switzerland).
50 NHRC-India, para. 12.
51 NHRC-India, para. 26.
52 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.39 (Algeria), 138.79 (Islamic Republic of Iran) and 138.106 (Mexico).
53 NHRC-India, para. 20.
54 NHRC-India, para. 20.
55 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.103 (Bahrain) and 138.114 (Angola).
56 NHRC-India, para. 24.
57 NHRC-India, para. 25.
58 NHRC-India, para. 35.
59 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.166 (Australia) and 138.167 (Senegal).
60 NHRC-India, para. 46. See also, para. 45.
61 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.75 (Ghana), 138.87 (Holy See) and 138.125 (Holy See).
62 NHRC-India, para. 17.
63 NHRC-India, para. 56.
64 NHRC-India, para. 55.
65 The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICERD</td>
<td>International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICESCR</td>
<td>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP-ICESCR</td>
<td>Optional Protocol to ICESCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICCPR</td>
<td>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICCPR-OP 1</td>
<td>Optional Protocol to ICCPR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICCPR-OP 2</td>
<td>Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDAW</td>
<td>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP-CEDAW</td>
<td>Optional Protocol to CEDAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAT</td>
<td>Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP-CAT</td>
<td>Optional Protocol to CAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>Convention on the Rights of the Child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP-CRC-AC</td>
<td>Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP-CRC-SC</td>
<td>Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP-CRC-IC</td>
<td>Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRMW</td>
<td>International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRPD</td>
<td>Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP-CRPD</td>
<td>Optional Protocol to CRPD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ICPPED International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.


For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.1 (Spain), 138.3 (United Kingdom), 138.4 (United States of America), 138.5 (Iraq), 138.6 (Republic of Korea), 138.7 (Italy), 138.8 (Maldives), 138.12 (Australia), 138.13 (Austria), 136.15 (Botswana), 138.16 (Brazil), 138.17 (Czech Republic), 138.18 (Portugal), 138.24 (France), 138.28 (Sweden), 138.29 (Indonesia), 138.32 (Switzerland) and 138.36 (Timor-Leste). See also, A/HRC/8/26, para. 86.1 (United Kingdom, France, Mexico, Nigeria, Italy Switzerland, Sweden), JS27, para. 5 and recommendation, p.10.

For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.1 (Spain), 138.5 (Iraq), 138.10 (Uruguay), 138.13 (Austria), 136.14 (Slovakia), 138.18 (Portugal), 138.19 (Brazil), 138.21 (Czech Republic), 138.23 (Republic of Korea), 138.24 (France), 138.25 (Ghana), 138.26 (Ghana), 138.28 (Sweden), 138.30 (Slovakia), 138.37 (Timor-Leste), 138.38 (Costa Rica), 138.95 (France), 138.101 (Uruguay), 138.133 (Holy See) and 138.128 (Hungary). See also, A/HRC/8/26, paras. 86.6 (Brazil), 86.7 (Brazil, Sweden) and 86.12 (Nigeria).

JS45, recommendation 40; AI, recommendations, p.7; HRW, recommendations, p.2 and p.6; ICJ, recommendation, para. 34 (j); JS1, recommendations, paras. 2.3, 2.4, 5.1, 12.3, 28.2 and 31.1; JS14, recommendations pages 8, 10 12 and 15; JS8, recommendation, para. 74; JS2, recommendation, para.36.8; JS30, recommendations, pp.10-11; CCL-NLSIU, recommendation 48; Cultural Survival, recommendation 1; JS25, recommendation, Section G, para. (n), see also paras 24 and 43; JS29, recommendations, para. 6; PACTI, recommendation 6; KIIR, section IV; HRW, recommendations, paras. 86.6 (Brazil), 86.7 (Brazil, Sweden) and JS41, pp. 5-6, section on refugees, recommendations.

For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.66 (Belgium). See also, A/HRC/21/10, para. 69.

For relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.69 (Hungary).

JS14, paras. 91-94 and recommendations. See also, JS2, para. 36, recommendations 4, 5 and 8.

PVCHR, page 6.

JS25, para 60.

JS11, para. 1.2. See also, JS38, para. 3.8 and APDP, para. 21.

KIIR, VIII.2. See also, KSCCS, recommendation, para. 37.


HRW, p.2, recommendations.

KSA, recommendations, para. 11.3. See also, PACTI, recommendation 4; JS22, recommendation 6, section on conflict; JS29, para. 56, recommendations; PHR, recommendation, p.5/6.

For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.56 (United Kingdom). See also, A/HRC/8/26, recommendation para. 86.3 (Ghana).

JS14, para. 88.

JS6, paras. 2.5.1.1 and 1.2.3.1.4 and annex.

JS6, recommendations, paras. 3.1.1-3.1.15, 3.2.1-3.2.10 and 3.3.1-3.3.2; and JS14, paras 88-90 and recommendations.

JS40, para. 8 a. See also, JS37, para. 105.

OceaniaHumanRights, p.3. See also, FFF, recommendations.

For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.55 (Sri Lanka), 138.59 (Malaysia) and 138.60 (Iraq).

JS20, paras. xxxiii and xxxiv.

JS20, paras. xxxiv and recommendation xxxviii; and GOODGroup, p. 2. See also, CCL-NCS, recommendation, para. 41.


For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.131 (Mexico) 138.132 (Holy See).
JS17, p.3.
93 For relevant recommendations see CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, paras.8-9 and A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.53 (Ireland).
94 JS22, section on anti-discrimination, equal opportunity and empowerment, recommendation 1, p.2 and annex. See also, JS24, recommendation 3, p.10.
95 JS43, paras. 35-38 and recommendation 1.
96 JS33, section VII on Denotified communities.
97 JS19, p. 5 and annex.
98 JS14, paras. 76-77 and recommendations and JS44, p.4, section B and p.7, section I, recommendations.
99 See also, JS22, section on anti-discrimination, equal opportunity and empowerment, recommendation 1, p.2 and annex.
100 JS21, paras. 3 and 17-38.
101 JS18, paras. 37 and 34.
102 JS21, section IV on women’s rights, p.11 and annex.
103 AI, recommendations, section on caste-based discrimination and violence, p.7.
104 JS21, paras. 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65.
105 JS37, paras. 3 and 17-38.
106 JS37, paras. 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65.
107 JS37, paras. 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65.
108 JS40, paras. 12 a, 26 c and 32 b.
109 JS40, paras. 12 a, 26 c and 32 b.
110 JS37, paras. 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65.
111 JS37, paras. 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65.
112 JS16, para.20. See also, JS44, section A on National Green Tribunal Act, pp.2-3.
113 JS16, p.9, annex 1.
114 JS37, paras. 42-46 and 67-86.
115 JS1, para.20. See also, JS44, section A on National Green Tribunal Act, pp.2-3.
116 JS1, para.20. See also, JS44, section A on National Green Tribunal Act, pp.2-3.
118 AI, p.5 and recommendations, p.8.
119 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.91 (Ireland), 138.92 (Slovakia), 138.93 (Spain), 138.94 (Chile), 138.95 (France), 138.96 (Belgium), 138.97 (Italy), 138.98 (Switzerland), 138.99 (Argentina), 138.100 (Norway) and 138.101 (Portugal).
120 HRW, p.6.
121 JS23, pp.1-5.
122 LC, section on drug offences punishable by death, recommendation 1.
123 JS14, paras. 25-26 and 39.
124 HRW, p.1.
125 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.35 (Switzerland), 138.44 (Slovakia) and 138.45 (France).
126 JS14, paras. 24-35, recommendations. See also, JS29, paras. 53 and 56, recommendations.
127 JS22, section on violence against women/children, recommendations, p.6 and endnote 13, and annex.
128 APDP, recommendation A.
129 PVCHR, p.2, JS11, paras. 2.17 and 2.19 and JS1, paras. 4-5. See also, JS8, paras. 7 and 60-77.
130 AI, p.1.
131 JS14, para. 38. See also, JS11, paras. 2.20-2.21.
132 HRW, p.2 and JS27, recommendations, p.11.
133 JS14, paras. 36-41, recommendations.
135 JS11, paras. 2.6, 2.10 and 2.12.
136 For relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/21/10, para.138.122 (Thailand).
For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.51, 138.74, 138.130, 138.134, 158.

JS22, section 2 on gender architecture and budgeting, p.4, recommendation 3.

See JS35, paras. 5 and annex; JS24, paras. 11 and JS14 para. 75 and recommendations.

AI, paras. 8 and 12.

SAHRDC, paras. 14-15 and annex. See also, JS24, paras. 137.51, 138.74, 138.130, 138.134, paras. 1 and JS32, section 3. See also, HRW, paras. 8-22.

For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.51, 138.78 (Holy See), 138.107 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 138.108 (Ukraine) and 138.111 (Holy See).

For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.107 (Austria).

For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.5, 138.10, 138.26, 138.28, 138.40, 138.67 (Spain), 138.68 (Norway) and 138.72, paras. 28-30; HRW, paras. 28-30; ZIF, p.9; JS6, paras. 2.3.1.3, 2.3.1.4 and 3.2.7; JS13, paras. 138.42 (Czech Republic), 138.43 (Czech Republic), paras. 11-14; JS27, paras. 25-26; JS28, paras. 15-17; JS29, paras. 29 and 31; JS32, section 2, paras. 2.1, 2.7, 2.9 and 2.15; JS38, paras. 2.3-2.7; JS44, p.5; and JS20, section 3.1.4, para. (xxiii).


JS30 paras. 2-4 and 27-35.

JS34, paras. 5-6.

JS14, paras. 46-49 and recommendations.

JS30, para. 22.

JS34, recommendations, paras. 33 (ii).

JS8, paras. 26.

For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.40 (Canada), 138.107 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 138.108 (Ukraine) and 138.111 (Holy See).

JS17, section 5 on child trafficking, p.9. See also, JS30, paras. 43 and section V, recommendations on the proposed trafficking law.

JS18, paras. 1-33 and recommendations, paras. 34 and 37; JS9, paras. 1, 3, 8, 10-31 and recommendations paras 32-34; and CREA, paras. 6.1-6.2 and recommendations 1-3. See also, JS30, para. 43 and section V recommendations on the proposed trafficking law.

JS31, para. 70.

For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.51 (Greece), 138.78 (Holy See), 138.129 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 138.135 (Malaysia), 138.142 (Kuwait).

JS22, section 2 on gender architecture and budgeting, p.4, recommendation 3.

For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.134 (Chad) and A/HRC/8/26, para. 86.10 (Algeria).

JS33, p.17, conclusion and JS14, paras. 3-6.

For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.136 (Saudi Arabia) and 138.168 (Islamic Republic of Iran).

JS14, paras. 15-17 and recommendations. See also, JS42, p.7, recommendation 8; and CCL-NLSIU, recommendation para. 56.

JS16, annex, page 20.

A/HRC/23/10, para. 138.137 (Algeria) and A/HRC/8/26, para. 86.18 (Tunisia).

JS16, paras. 1, 3 and 5.

JS16, para. 3; JS14, para. 12 and also paras. 7-1 and 13-14 and recommendations; JS9, paras. 20-21 and 29 and annex; JS8, paras. 41-59; JS18, para. 33; AI, p.5; HRW, p.3; ZIF, p.7; JS13, paras. 8, 14-17; JS25, paras. 27, 51, 53, 55 and 60; JS29, paras. 24, 32, 38, 40, 44, 53-54; JS33, section I on housing, pp.3-4 and section VI on Indigenous Community People (Tribe), pp.10-11. See also, JS1, recommendation 18.3; JS7, section 4, pp.6-7; JS18, para. 33; JS19, p. 14 and p.17, recommendation 4; JS22, section 8 on labour and livelihoods, recommendation 4, p. 17; JS24, p.10, recommendation 3; JS28, para. 23; JS30, paras. 8 and 17; JS34, paras. 7, 10 and 14; JS38, paras. 5.3, 3.7 and 3.5.

JS37, paras.65 and JS16, para 77 recommendations.

JS16, para. 28, recommendations.

JS14, paras. 7-14 and recommendations and JS16, recommendations, para.16.

For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.54, 138.130, 138.135, 138.146-159 and 138.168.

JS14, section on right to health, recommendations.

LC, p.2, section on Urgent need for rights-based response to HCV and TB.

JS10, paras. 14, 16, 19, 21-22 and annexes.

JS36, para. 19 and recommendation 3.

For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 paras. 138.150 (Austria), 138.151 (Egypt), 138.152 (Norway) and 138.153 (Finland).

JS26, introduction. See also, JS42, introduction, p. 2 and JS37, paras 25 and 26, recommendations.

JS26, p.2 and CREA, paras. 5.1-5.3 and recommendations.

JS26, p.3 and p.7, recommendation 6. See also, CREA, paras. 5.1-5.3 and recommendations.


For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.52 (Indonesia), 138.55 (Sri Lanka), 138.135 (Malaysia), 138.157 (Cuba), 138.158 (Senegal), 138.160 (Greece), 138.161 (Slovakia), 138.162 (Ecuador), 138.165 (Qatar) and 138.166 (Australia); and A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.115 (Ireland), 138.149 (Slovenia), 138.163 (Japan) and 138.164 (Mexico).

JS22, section 7 on education, pp.13-15. See also, JS39, recommendations 1-5.

JS17, section 7 on right to education, pp.13-15 and JS22, para. 36, recommendation 3.

JS22, section 7 on education, p.15, recommendation 2 and JS39, recommendation 1.

CCL-NLSIU, p.4, recommendation 43. See also, JS22, section on education, pp.13-15; JS17, section 7, pp.12-13; JS37, pp.4-5; and JS14, paras. 20-23 and recommendations.


For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.152 (Norway) and A/HRC/21/10/Add.1, page 6 and A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.41 (Canada). See also A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.55 (Liechtenstein).

JS12, Executive Summary.

JS1, para. 17.

JS42, p.7, recommendation 9. See also, JS42, p. 5 and p.7, recommendations, 2, 4, 8 and 11; and JS33, section II on health, recommendation 3.

JS3, paras. 12, 51-52 and 77. See also, Internet-D-P, paras. 39 and 42.
208 JS33, section IX on condition of minorities, recommendations.
209 AI, p.5 and p.1.
210 HRW, p.1 and pp.5-6.
211 AI, recommendations, p.8, section on violence against women. See also, HRW, pp.5-6.
213 JS17, p. 18. See also, JS14, para. 57 and recommendations.
214 JS10, para. 25. See also JS17, p.9.
215 AI, p.5 and recommendation, p.8.
216 JS12, Executive Summary.
217 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10, and Add.1, para. 138.114 and A/HRC/21/10, 138.40 (Canada), 138.46 (Germany), 138.112 (Ireland), 138.113 (Norway), 138.115 (Ireland) and 138.128 (Hungary).
218 JS40 para. 17, pp.4-5 and JS17, section on child labour, pp.3-5. See also JS17, section on children in mining areas, pp.15-16.
219 JS40, paras. 24-25 and recommendation, para. 26 part h.
220 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.164 and 138.166-167.
221 HRW, p.1.
222 JS5, para. 35, recommendations under general and violence against women sections, pp 10-11. See also CREA, section 4, paras. 4.1-4.6 and recommendations.
224 JS29, para. 8.
225 JS33, pp.10-11, section VI on indigenous community people (tribals), recommendation 4.
226 JS29, para. 14, recommendation. See also, JS29, para. 9.
227 JS1, para. 19.
228 JS14, para. 67.
229 JS29, paras. 8-16. See also, JS7, pp.6-7
230 JS13, paras. 39-41 and see also paras. 3, 6, 9, 14, 16, 21, 22, 24, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36 and 38; and JS29, paras. 34 and 36
231 CS, p.6, section C on Violations of Free, Prior and Informed Consent by Extractive Industries; and JS29, paras. 44-49.
232 JS14, paras. 66-69, JS29, paras. 39-43, ZIF, p. 7, JS7, section 4 on land alienation, JS2, para. 34.
233 JS14, paras. 66-69 and recommendations. See also, JS29, paras. 12-13, 15-16 and 34; CS, p.5, Section C on Violations of Free, Prior and Informed Consent by Extractive Industries and p.8 recommendation 2; and JS1, paras. 19 and 21.1 and recommendations, paras. 14.2 and 14.5.
234 JS29, para. 6. See also, INDIGENOUS1893, recommendation 1.
235 JS27, para. 30. See also, HRW, p. 1 and JS25, para.40.
236 JS25, Section G, recommendation a) and JS2, para. 36, recommendations 7 and 6.
237 For relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.25.
238 JS41, pp.5-6, section on refugees, recommendations.
239 JS14, para. 32. See also, PACTI, pp.1-8, including recommendations.
241 KSAG, KIIR, PHR, APDP, JS45, ICJ, para. 27, AI, p.6 and HRW, p.3.
242 JS45, paras 5-12, APDP, pp. 5-8 PHR, pp.2-4 and ICJ, para 27.
243 PHR, pp. 5-6, section on recommendations.