Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	**420**
Land:	Indien
Kilde:	UN General Assembly
Titel:	Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on India
Udgivet:	27. februar 2017
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	12. oktober 2022

United Nations A/HRC/WG.6/27/IND/3

General Assembly

Distr.: General
27 February 2017

Original: English

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

Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on India*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

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[1] 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.[2] Additionally, it recommended[3] ratification of ICPPED and submission of overdue treaty reports, including to the Human Rights Committee.[4]

3. The Bill introduced in Parliament in 2010 to enable ratification of the Convention against Torture[5] lapsed in May 2014, with the Government viewing existing provisions with slight amendments in the Penal Code as sufficient to address torture.[6]

4. Regarding same-sex relations,[7] although the Delhi court had decriminalized same-sex relations, it was overturned at the Apex court, which is again seized of the matter.[8]

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

GE.17-01938(E)
1701938

5. On older persons,[9] it was reported that the elderly faced problems of financial security/personal safety, abuse and even abandonment.[10]

6. Concerning freedom of religion[11] and protecting religious minorities,[12] 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.[13] There is a need for federal and state governments to be more vigilant.[14]

7. Regarding the safety of journalists,[15] incidents of violence against journalists have been reported.[16]

8. The legal system[17] 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.[18]

9. Despite the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 and its section 370 and 370A covering trafficking,[19] trafficking continues with less than effective Anti-trafficking units.[20] Rehabilitation, counselling and services like legal aid are inadequate. Government has been implementing *Ujwala* scheme for prevention, rescue and rehabilitation of trafficking victims with the help of NGOs.[21] Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act needs to be repealed.[22]

10. Regarding economic and social rights,[23] the agrarian crisis and inadequate Government safety net have driven poor farmers into debt traps resulting in large number of suicides.[24] Funding to a major rural poverty alleviation and employment (MGNREGS) programme has remained static compared to previous years.[25] 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.[26] Despite measures taken to improve social security, 93 percent of the workforce is in the unorganized sector without social security or a safety net.[27] India enhanced maternity benefits for working women from 12 to 26 weeks.[28]

11. Regarding the right to food,[29] 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.[30]

12. Concerning water and sanitation,[31] despite a national cleanliness mission, open defecation is rampant and quality water is a problem.[32]

13. Regarding health,[33] the Government's share of healthcare expenditure is 1.4 percent of GDP. Health emergencies often push families into poverty.[34] Regarding integrating gender perspective into budgets,[35] there are potential repercussions on maternal and child health and nutrition services with higher budgetary responsibilities shifting from central government to the states.[36]

14. Concerning women and children's health,[37] 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.[38] 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.[39] The infant mortality rate has fallen but remains high for such states as Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Odisha and Utter Pradesh.[40]

15. Regarding the skewed sex ratio and prohibition of sex selection,[41] the 2011 census indicates a ratio of 914 girls against the 927 recorded in 2001.[42] The Government initiated the *Beti Bachao Beti Padao* (Save the girl, Educate the girl) campaign to arrest this trend which appears to be yielding positive results.[43]

16. Regarding education,[44] the draft new education policy does not mention human rights education.[45] The 2009 Right to Education Act is being implemented in 25 out of 29 states.[46] Gaps persist in basic infrastructure in schools. Learning outcomes in both government and private schools indicate a dismal picture.[47] Affirmative action in education has resulted in delayed marriages.[48]

17. Concerning recommendations on free choice of marriage and measures to dissuade child marriage,[49] 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.[50] 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.[51]

18. On violence against women and children,[52] 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.[53]

19. The amended Juvenile Justice Act 2015 allegedly allows children between 16-18 years to be tried as adults.[54]

20. Regarding recommendations on protection of children, including rehabilitation of child labourers,[55] 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.[56] Despite child protection services and schemes, a large number of children continue to lead lives on streets and without families.[57] Persistent problems regarding children's homes, street children and out of school children require urgent attention.[58]

21. Concerning persons with disabilities,[59] 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.[60]

22. Regarding scheduled castes and tribes (SC/ST) and minorities,[61] 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.[62]

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.[63]

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.[64]

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations[65] and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[66]

25. JS27 noted that India had not implemented nearly 20 accepted first and second cycle recommendations[67] for the ratification of CAT and reiterated that recommendation.[68] 18 submissions reiterated about 20 noted recommendations[69] to ratify other treaties to which India is not yet a party.[70]

26. Regarding international cooperation recommendations,[71] JS14 indicated that India last submitted a report to the Human Rights Committee in 1995 and reiterated the requested visit[72] by the Special Rapporteur on Torture, pending since 1993.[73] PVCHR urged India to immediately implement the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women following her 2013 mission.[74]

27. JS25 reported that an inclusive civil society consultation for the preparation of UPR remains an illusion.[75] 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.[76]

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.[77]

B. National human rights framework[78]

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.[79]

30. KSAG and other submissions urged immediate revocation of impunity laws, such as the AFSPA.[80]

31. Regarding recommendations from the first and second cycle,[81] 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.[82] 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.[83] JS6 and JS14 made recommendations.[84]

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, NHRIs and all relevant stakeholders.[85] OHR recommended that India report on the SDGs when reporting for the UPR.[86]

33. Regarding recommendations on human rights education and training,[87] JS20 referred to government training programmes on women and child rights to law enforcement.[88] JS20

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-discrimination[90]

34. Regarding noted recommendations on birth registration,[91] JS17 reported that universal birth registration should have been achieved by 2010.[92]

35. JS22 reiterated recommendations[93] 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 rights[109]

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 recommended[111] 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.[113] JS44 reported on the Odisha Industrial Security Force Act enacted in 2012 to provide an armed force for industrial undertakings.[114]

42. JS16 highlighted that India ratified the Paris Agreement on climate change in October 2016.[115] 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.[116]

43. JS1 reported that the implementation of environmental laws is weak due to poor enforcement mechanisms and inadequate accountability and redress opportunities.[117]

2. Civil and Political Rights

Right to life, liberty and security of the person[118]

44. HRW reported that India noted all recommendations[119] 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.[120] See also comments by JS23.[121] AI recommended restricting the imposition of the death penalty to the "most serious crimes", as a first step towards full abolition.[122] LC specifically recommended repealing the 1985 Act that provides for death penalty for repeat drug offenders.[123]

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.[124] HRW stated that security and public officials continue to enjoy effective impunity for serious human rights abuses.[125] JS14 reiterated the recommendations[126] that India repeal AFSPA and other security laws.[127] Pointing to gaps in the criminal code, JS22 indicated that there should be no prior sanction required to prosecute public servants of rape in Jammu and Kashmir.[128] APDP reiterated the recommendation for ratifying ICPPED.[129]

46. PVCHR, JS11 and JS1 reported on the alleged widespread use of torture.[130] AI reported that two-thirds of India's prison population are pre-trial detainees, with Dalits, Adivasis and Muslims being disproportionately represented.[131] JS14 stated that police and prison systems continue to function under laws enacted in the 1800s.[132] 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.[133] 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.[134]

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[135]

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.[136]

48. Regarding a recommendation on access to justice,[137] AI reported that inadequate provisions of legal aid continue to contribute to excessive pre-trial detention.[138]

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.[139]

50. SAHRDC recommended that a mandatory right to compensation must be established for the victims of State imposed abuse.[140]

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.[141]

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[142]

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.[143] Reference was made to the victims of communal violence in Odisha, particularly Christians still awaiting justice[144] and to the large-scale targeted violence against Muslims in Uttar Pradesh in 2013.[145] JS14 reiterated the recommendation that India enact the Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2013.[146]

53. Several submissions, including JS32 noted the grave insecurities of religious minorities from anti-conversion laws,[147] "Ghar-wapsis" (where converts from Hinduism are forcibly converted back to Hinduism),[148] and the harsher beef ban law enacted after 2014.[149] Several submissions reported on training by armed militias of right-wing organisations accentuating threats to religious minorities.[150]

54. Concerning the recommendation on safety of journalists,[151] 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.[152] 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.[153]

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.[154]

56. Regarding recommendations on protecting human rights defenders,[155] 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.[156] 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".[157] 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.[158]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery[159]

57. JS30 described the various forms of slavery, including the widespread abuse of women domestic workers,[160] with JS34 highlighting the vicious cycle of inter-state trafficked migration of labour called "dadan".[161] 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.[162]

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.[163] JS34 recommended delinking rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers with punishment of offenders, in consultation with NHRC-India and other stakeholders.[164]

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.[165]

60. Regarding recommendations addressing trafficking,[166] JS17 stated that inclusion of Section 370 in the Indian Penal Code expanded the definition of human trafficking in keeping with the Palermo Protocol.[167] 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.[168]

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.[169] Internet-D-P recommended passing a law providing strong protections of the right to privacy.[170] JS35 recommended adopting and enforcing a comprehensive data protection legal framework that meets international standards.[171]

3. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[172]

62. JS22 recommended that India ensure frontline workers for social justice programmes have secure employment and minimum wages with social security.[173]

Right to an adequate standard of living[174]

63. Concerning the implementation of India's commitment to address socio-economic inequities between the rich and poor,[175] 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.[176]

64. Despite accepting two recommendations to promote food security and strengthen the Public Distribution System system,[177] 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.[178]

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.[179] Regarding housing recommendations,[180] 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.[181] Several submissions reported on violations of housing and land rights.[182] Concerning SDG11,[183] JS16 recommended that 'smart cities' do not promote evictions/segregation/forced relocation.[184] 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.[185]

Right to health[186]

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.[187] LC reported on an urgent need for a rights-based approach to tackling Hepatitis C virus and tuberculosis.[188]

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.[189] JS36 recommended implementation of the Supreme Court's orders, including discontinuing sterilization camps within three years.[190]

68. JS26 and CREA pointed to the importance of implementing health recommendations[191] or SDG3[192] for young people.[193] 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.[194]

Right to education[195]

69. JS22 and JS39[196] analysed the implementation of recommendations on education[197] 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.[198] JS17 noted that India has not yet endorsed the "Safe School Declaration" and JS2 called for the Declaration to be respected.[199] 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.[200] CCL-NLSIU recommended that India extend the scope of RTE Act from pre-primary to 18 years.[201]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women[202]

70. Regarding recommendations on skewed sex-ratio,[203] 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.[204]

71. JS1 noted that poverty and food insecurity are intrinsically linked and women and girls tend to be more undernourished.[205] JS42 recommended ensuring women's access to nutritious food, particularly during adolescence, pregnancy and post-partum period.[206]

72. JS3 expressed concern that, increasingly, local governance bodies are barring women from using mobile phones and internet in rural areas.[207]

73. JS33 recommended reforming muslim personal law through abolition of "triple" divorce and polygamy.[208]

74. AI stated that over 327,000 crimes of violence against women, including over 34,000 cases of rape, were reported in 2015.[209] 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.[210] 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.[211]

Children[212]

75. JS17 recommended the development of national standards consistent with the CRC on public budgeting for children's rights.[213]

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;[214] 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.[215] JS12 reported that 73.76% of the sanctioned funds for *Beti Bachao Beti Padao* remained unutilized by 11 states during 2014-2015.[216]

77. Regarding recommendations on child labour,[217] 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.[218]

78. JS40 recommended full implementation of the law against corporal punishment.[219]

Persons with disabilities[220]

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.[221] 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.[222]

Minorities and indigenous people[223]

80. JS29 referred to the important work of the Xaxa Committee on the status of Scheduled Tribes and its 2014 report's recommendations.[224] JS33 recommended that India enact the Scheduled/Caste and Scheduled/Tribe Sub-Plan Bill safeguarding budgets.[225] JS29 called for such plans and policies to be developed in line with India's SDG commitments.[226]

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.[227] Several submissions, including JS7, JS13, CS and ZIF reported on one or more issues of: Governors neglecting their constitutional duties[228] and the violation of Constitutional Schedules protecting tribal lands;[229] the violation of forest dwellers' rights through forest compensation actions and the commercial takeover of forests;[230] lack of consent requirements for land acquisition for Coal India's mines under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act;[231] and displacement from dam construction.[232] JS14 recommended ensuring effective implementation of protective legislation, the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) and Forest Rights Act.[233] JS29 reiterated the recommendation for ratification of ILO Convention 169, and called for the adoption of a national tribal policy in line with it.[234]

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.[235] JS25 and JS2 called on the Government to seek a political solution to ongoing armed conflict particularly in Manipur.[236]

Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[237]

83. JS41recommended the closure of special camps in Tamil Nadu for Sri Lankan Tamil refugees.[238]

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.[239] 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.[240]

5. Specific regions or territories

85. Several submissions reported on the situation in Jammu and Kashmir,[241] 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.[242] 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.[243]

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	Access Now, New York, United States of America;
ADFInternational	ADF International, Geneva, Switzerland;
AI	Amnesty International, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
APDP	Association of Parents of Disappeared Persons, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, India;
CCL-NLSIU	Centre for Child and the Law, National Law School of India University, New Delhi, India;
CREA	Creating Resources for Empowerment in Action (CREA), New Delhi, India;
CRIN	The Child Rights International Network, London, UK;
CS	Cultural Survival, Cambridge, MA., USA;
CSW	Christian Solidarity Worldwide, New Malden, UK;
EAJCW	European Association of Jehovah's Christian Witnesses, Kraainem, Belgium;
FFF	Four Freedoms Forum, Kaneohe, USA;
GOODGroup	The Good Group, Honolulu, USA;
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva, Switzerland;
ICJ	International Commission of Jurists, Geneva, Switzerland;
INDIGENOUS1893	International Network for Diplomacy Indigenous Governance Engaging in Nonviolence Organizing for Understanding & Self-Determination (INDIGENOUS) Kaneohe, USA;
Internet-D-P	Internet Democracy Project, New Delhi, India;
JUBILEECAMPAIGN	Jubilee Campaign, FAIRFAX, VA, USA;
KIIR	Kashmir Institute of International Relations, Islamabad, Pakistan;
KSAG	Kashmir Scholars Action Group, Cleveland Heights OH, USA;
LC	Lawyers Collective, New Delhi, India;
OHR	Oceania Human Rights Hawaii, Kailua, USA;
PACTI	Programme Against Custodial Torture & Impunity, Kolkata, India;
PHR	Physicians for Human Rights, New York, USA;
PVCHR	Peoples' Vigilance Committee on Human Rights, Varanasi, India;
SAHRDC	South Asian Human Rights Documentation Centre, New Delhi, India;
ZIF	Zo Indigenous Forum, Mizoram, India.

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(ALM), 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	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Civil Society Coalition For Freedom of Religion & Strengthening Pluralism in India on behalf of: 1) National Council of Churches in India; 2) Council of Baptist Churches in North East India; 3) Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church; 4) Chaldean Syrian Church of the East; 5) Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church in Chotanagpur; 6) Mennonite Church in India; 7) Baptist Church of Mizoram; 8) Mennonite Brethren Church; 9) Catholic Bishops' Conference of India Office for Dalits and Backward Classes; 10) Lutheran World Service India Trust; 11) Indian Social Institute, New Delhi; 12) Center for Study of Society and Secularism; 13) Association for Protection of Civil Rights in India; 14) Council for Social Justice & Peace; 15) National Confederation of Human Rights Organization's, Goa; 16) Doon Bible College; 17) Odisha Forum for Social Action; 18) People's Alliance for Democracy and Secularism; 19) National Solidarity Forum; 20) United Religious Organization; 21) Tamil Nadu Christian Council; 22) National Dalit Christian Watch, New Delhi; 23) Student Christian Movement of India; 24) Karnataka Christian Council; 25) Center for Social Justice; 26) Justice and Equity Demand Samiti; 27) All India Secular Forum, Assam Chapter; 28) Char Chapori Sahitya Parishad; 29) Chhattisgarh Nagarik Samyukt Sangarsh Samiti; 30) Presbyterian Church of India; and 31) Union Biblical Seminary, India;
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;

JS9	Joint Submission 9 submitted by SANGRAM, National Network of Sex Workers India endorsed by 80 organizations /individuals, including: 1.National Network of Sex Workers (NNSW), India; 2. Veshya Anyaya Mukti Parishad (VAMP), Sangli, Maharashtra; 3. Sangama, Bangalore, Karnataka; 4. Karnataka Sex Workers Union, (KSWU) Karnataka; 5.Uttara Karnataka Mahila Okkuta, (UKMO) Karnataka; 6. Me and My World, Andhra Pradesh; 7.Vadamalar Federation, Tamil Nadu; 8.Nirangal, Tamil Nadu; 9.Kranti Mahila Sangh, Solapur, Maharashtra; 10.Saheli Sangh, Pune; 11.Kerala Network of Sex Workers (KNSW), Kerala; 12.Muskan, Sangli, Maharashtra; 13.Sampada Grameen Mahila Sanstha (SANGRAM), Maharashtra; 14.Women's Initiatives (WINS), Tirupathi, Andhra Pradesh; 15.South India AIDS Action Project (SIAAP), Tamil Nadu; 16.Centre for Advocacy on Stigma and Marginalisation, Maharashtra;
JS10	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 (NAMHHR), Coalition for Maternal-Neonatal Health and Safe Abortion (CommonHealth), Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (People's Health Movement – India);
JS11	Joint Submission 11 submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region, China and Nervazhi Human Rights Protection Council, Kerala, India;
JS12	Joint Submission 12 submitted by Asian Centre for Human Rights, Plan International -India, Vimochona, Vanishing Girls, Vasavya Mahila Mandali, 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;
JS13	Joint Submission 13 submitted by New Wind Association, Turku, Finland, Emmaus Aurinkotehdas ry, Finland and Global Human Rights Communications, India;
JS14	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;
JS15	Joint Submission 15 submitted by Christian Collective (A National Solidarity of the Indian Christian Community for Peace and Harmony), supported by Franciscans International, VIVAT International, Congregations of St. Joseph, Pax Romana, Sisters of Charity Federation, Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries;
JS16	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

	for Regional and Tribal Development, Banglar Manabadhikar Suraksha Mancha (MASUM), Banyan, Banyan Academy of Leadership in Mental Health, Beghar Adhikar Abhiyan (Homeless Rights Campaign), Beghar Mazdoor Sangharsh Samiti (Homeless Workers' Struggle Committee), Borock People's Human Rights Organization, Business and Community Foundation, Campaign for Housing and Tenurial Rights, Centre for Holistic Development, Centre for Research and Advocacy, Centre for Social Equity and Inclusion, Centre for the Sustainable Use of Natural and Social Resources, Civil Society Forum on Human Rights, Committee for the Right to Housing, Deen Bandhu Samaj Sahyog, Delhi Housing Rights Task Force, Delhi Solidarity Group, Ekta – Women's Resource Centre, Ekta Mahila Manch – Ekta Parishad, Ekta Parishad, Environics Trust, Feminist Learning Partnerships, FIAN India, Ghar Bachao Ghar Banao Andolan, Grameena Mahila Okutta (Rural Women's Collective), Hamara Shahar Mumbai Abhiyan (Our City Mumbai Campaign), Haq: Centre for Child Rights, Human Development and Resource Centre, Human Rights Defenders Alert India, Human Rights Law Network, Human Welfare Voluntary Organisation, Humana People to People, India Alliance for Child Rights, Indian Social Institute Bangalore, Indo-Global Social Service Society, Information and Resource Centre for the Deprived Urban Communities, Initiative for Health and Equity in Society, Janpahal, Janvikas, Kannagi Nagar Pothu Nalla Sangam (Kannagi Nagar Residents Welfare Association), Shahri Adhikar Manch: Begharon Ke Saath (Urban Rights Forum: With the Homeless), Karavali Janaabahivriddhi Vedhike (Karavalli People's Development Forum), Karnataka Working Group for Habitat III, Koshish, Field Action Project on Homelessness and Destitution, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Maarga, Maharashtra Housing Forum, Mahilaye Pragati Ki Ore (Women for Progress), Mapithel Dam Affected Villages Organization, Montfort Social Institute, Nagara Vanchithara Vedike (Forum of Urban Deprived Communities), Nari Uthan Samiti (Women's Empowerment Committee), National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights, National Centre for Advocacy Studies, National Federation of Dalit Land Rights Movements, Navnirmaan Manch, Nazdeek, Nidan, Ondede, Partners for Law in Development, Pehchaan, People's Rights and Social Research Centre, People's Watch, POSCO Pratirodh Sangram Samiti (POSCO Protest Collective), Prakriti, Rural Education for Development Society, Samata Trust, Slum Jagatthu, Slum Janara Sanghatanegala Okkoota (Slum Dwellers' Organizations Forum), Social Need Education and Human Awareness, Society for Promotion of Integrated Development, Tamil Nadu Dalit Women's Forum, Tamil Nadu Women's Forum, Vigyan Foundation, Vimochana Forum for Women's Rights, Women in Governance–Northeast India, Women's Coalition for Change;
JS17	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 – VIDIYAL;

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 Ardhik 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 (KHRW); Meghalaya Peoples Human Rights Council (MPHRC), Meghalaya, India); Naga Peoples Movement For Human Rights (NPMHR), Nagaland, India; Zo Indigenous Forum (ZIF), Mizoram, India;
JS30	Joint Submission 30 submitted by Anti-Slavery International, London, UK on behalf of Jan Jagriti Kendra (JJK), The National Domestic Workers' Movement (NDWM), Volunteers for Social Justice, 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, (Bhubaneshwar, Odisha, India), NCABL (Odisha), PVCHR (Utter 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;
JS38	Joint Submission 38 submitted by CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg, South Africa; and Human Rights Defenders Alert (HRDA) – India; and supported by Civil Society Forum on Human Rights, Police Reforms Watch, Jharkhand Women's Network, Socio Legal Information Centre, Human Rights Alert, All India Secular Forum, White Lotus Charitable Trust, Citizens for Justice and Peace, People's Action For Rural Awakening, Centre for Human Rights and Development, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Towards Advocacy Network Developmental Action, National Alliance Group for Denotified and Nomadic Tribe, Helpage India – Delhi, National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights, People's Watch, South India Cell For Human Rights Education And Monitoring, Voice of Patient and Centre for Human Rights Studies, O.P.Jindal Global University;
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 Sangsthan, 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,

para. 86.12 (Nigeria).

[4] NHRC-India, paras. 48-49.

[5] 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).

[6] NHRC-India, para. 4.

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

[8] NHRC-India, para. 53.

[9] For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.167 (Senegal).

[10] NHRC-India, para. 46.

[11] For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.125 (Holy See).

[12] For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.79 (Islamic Republic of Iran).

[13] NHRC-India, para. 21.

[14] NHRC-India, para. 33.

[15] For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.127 (Austria).

[16] NHRC-India, para. 51.

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

[18] NHRC-India, paras. 7-8.

[19] 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).

[20] NHRC-India, para. 29.

[21] NHRC-India, para. 30.

[22] NHRC-India, para. 31.

[23] 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).

[24] NHRC-India, para. 36.

[25] NHRC-India, para. 39, see also, para. 34.

[26] NHRC-India, para. 42, see also, para. 34..

[27] NHRC-India, para. 43.

[28] NHRC-India, para. 23.

[29] 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).

[30] NHRC-India, para. 41.

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

[32] NHRC-India, para. 40.

[33] 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).

[34] NHRC-India, para. 37.

[35] 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).

[36] NHRC-India, para. 16. See also, para. 15.

[37] 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).

[38] NHRC-India, para. 10.

[39] NHRC-India, para. 9.

[40] NHRC-India, para. 11.

[41] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.152 (Norway) and 138.155

(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, para. 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:

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

ICPPED International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

[66] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.1-30, 138.32, 138.36-38, 138.63-70, 138.95, 138.101, 138.121, 138.128.

[67] 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), 136.8 (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),

[68] JS27, para. 5 and recommendation, p.10.

[69] 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 (Portugal), 138.112 (Ireland), 138.113 (Norway) and 138.128 (Hungary). See also, A/HRC/8/26, paras. 86.6 (Brazil), 86.7 (Brazil, Sweden)and 86.12 (Nigeria).

[70] 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 ; PHR, recommendations, p.5; FFF, recommendations p.3; ZIF, recommendations (iv) and (x) and JS41, pp. 5-6, section on refugees, recommendations.

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

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

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

[74] PVCHR, page 6.

[75] JS25, para 60.

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

[77] KIIR, VIII.2, See also, KSCCS, recommendation, para. 37.

[78] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras.138.3, 138.6, 138.12, 138.24, 138.32-36, 138.44-45, 138.54-60, 138.63-64, 138.71, 138.75 and 138.133.

[79] HRW, p.2, recommendations.

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

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

[82] JS14, para. 88.

[83] JS6, paras. 2.5.1.1 and 2.3.1.4 and annex.

[84] 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.

[85] JS40, para. 8 a. See also, JS37, para. 105.

[86] OceaniaHumanRights, p.3. See also, FFF, recommendations.

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

[88] JS20, paras. xxxiii and xxxiv.

[89] JS20, para. xxiv and recommendation xxxviii; and GOODGroup, p. 2. See also, CCL-NCS, recommendation, para. 41.

[90] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.43, 138.47, 138.53, 138.65, 138.68, 138.71-73, 138.75, 138.87, 138.89-90, 138.118, 138.131-132, 138.162-163 and 138.167. See also, A/HRC/8/26, paras. 86.5 and 86.13.

[91] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.131 (Mexico) 138.132 (Holy See).

[92] 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] HRW, p.1.
[100] JS40, para. 28.
[101] HRW, p.1.
[102] JS19, 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. 3 and 17-38.
[105] JS18, paras. 37 and 34.
[106] HRW, p.1. See also, CREA, para. 7.1.
[107] JS21, para. 13. See also, CREA, section 7 on lack of a comprehensive legal recognition and protection for transgender people, paras. 7.1-7.3 and recommendations.
[108] ICJ, para. 34 b. See also, CREA, section 7 on lack of a comprehensive legal recognition and protection for transgender people, paras. 7.1-7.3 and recommendations.
[109] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, 138.51, 138.62, 138.77, 138.145 and 138.168.
[110] JS37, paras. 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65.
[111] For relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.75 (Ghana).
[112] JS40, paras. 12 a, 26 c and 32 b.
[113] AI, p. 5 and recommendations, p.8.
[114] JS44, part C on Odisha Industrial Security Force Act, pp. 4-5 and recommendations, p.7.
[115] JS16, p.9, annex 1.
[116] JS37, paras. 42-46 and 67-86.
[117] JS1, para.20. See also, JS44, section A on National Green Tribunal Act, pp.2-3.
[118] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.35, 138.44-45, 138.79, 138.91-138.101 and 138.119-121.
[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] AI, recommendations, p.7.
[123] LC, section on drug offences punishable by death, recommendation 1.
[124] JS14, paras. 25-26 and 39.
[125] HRW, p.1.
[126] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.35 (Switzerland), 138.44 (Slovakia) and 138.45 (France).
[127] JS14, paras. 24-35, recommendations. See also, JS29, paras. 53 and 56, recommendations.
[128] JS22, section on violence against women/children, recommendations, p.6 and endnote 13, and annex.
[129] APDP, recommendation A.
[130] PVCHR, p.2, JS11, paras. 2.17 and 2.19 and JS1, paras. 4-5. See also, JS8, paras. 7 and 60-77.
[131] AI, p.1.
[132] JS14, para. 38. See also, JS11, paras. 2.20-2.21.
[133] HRW, p. 2 and JS27, recommendations, p.11.
[134] JS14, paras. 36-41, recommendations.
[135] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.4, 138.62, 138.117-138.124 and 138.127.
[136] JS11, paras. 2.6, 2.10 and 2.12.
[137] For relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/21/10, para.138.122 (Thailand).

[138] AI, p.1.
[139] JS45, paras. 8 and 12.
[140] SAHRDC, paras. 14-15 and annex. See also, JS24, p.9, point 11 and JS14 para. 75 and recommendations.
[141] CRIN, paras. 1.4 and 4, pp.2-3.
[142] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.37, 138.42-43, 138.48-50, 138.63, 138.67-68, 138.72, 138.79, 138.118, 138.121, 138.123-127 and 138.169.
[143] JC, para. 4; CSW, para. 10; JS4, paras. 2.1-2.3; JS15, paras. 8-10; JS24, p.1; JS27, para.1; JS28, p.4, para. 1; and JS32, section 3. See also, HRW, p.4; EAJCW, paras. 8-22.
[144] CSW, paras. 10-11; JS4, para. 3.2 and annex; JS15, paras. 26 and 32; JS27, para. 10; JS28, paras. 31-32 and annex; and JS32, para. 2.16.
[145] CSW, paras. 10-11; JS4, para. 3.3 and annex; JS24 para 2; JS27, para. 11; JS28, pp.5-6, paras. 5-6; and JS32, para.3.1. See also, AI, p.4.
[146] JS14, paras.73-75 and recommendations. See also, AI, p.4 and p.8.
[147] JS32, para. 2.12, p.10 and p.13. See also, ADFInternational, paras 21 and 23; CSW, para.22; JS4, paras. 7.1 and 8.1; JS15, paras. 29-32; JS24, p. 4 and p.9; JS27, para. 24; JS28, p.9; and JS14, paras. 73-75.
[148] JS32, pp.9-10 and endnote 23 and CSW, para. 18. See also, JS4 para. 5.3; JS15, paras. 33-37 and recommendations; JS24, pp.3-4; and JS14, paras. 73-75.
[149] JS32, p. 3, p.9 and p.12; JS24, pp.3-7; JS4, para. 5.3; JS15, paras. 23-25 and recommendations; JS27, para. 8 and recommendations, p.10; JS28, p 7 and p.17; and JS14, paras. 73-75.
[150] JS32, p.11, para. 2.14; JS24 para. 5 p.8 and p.10; and JS14, para. 74.
[151] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.127 (Austria).
[152] JS31, paras. 51 and 54.
[153] ICJ para.28. See also, ICJ, para. 29.
[154] Access-Now, paras. 2 and 8-11 and JS3, para. 49.
[155] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.43 (Czech Republic), 138.67 (Spain), 138.68 (Norway) and 138.121 (Iraq).
[156] JS38, paras. 3.1, 3.2, 3.7 and 7.1 and annex. See also JS33, section on human rights defenders.
[157] AI, p.4. See also, CSW, para. 25; and JS25, paras. 13-14.
[158] ICJ paras.28-29. See also, AI, pp.3-4, recommendation, p.7; CSW, paras. 28-30; HRW, p.3; ZIF, p.9; JS6, paras. 2.3.1.3, 2.3.1.4 and 3.2.7; JS13, para. 28; JS14, para. 79 and recommendations; JS25, paras. 11-14 ; JS27, paras. 25-26; JS28, para. 15; 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).
[159] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.5, 138.10, 138.26, 138.28, 138.40, 138.107-115, 138.128.
[160] JS30 paras. 2-4 and 27-35. 5
[161] JS34, paras. 5-6.
[162] JS14, paras 46-49 and recommendations.
[163] JS30, para. 22.
[164] JS34, recommendations, para. 33 (ii),
[165] JS8, para. 26.
[166] 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).
[167] JS17, section 5 on child trafficking, p.9. See also, JS30, para. 43 and section V, recommendations on the proposed trafficking law.
[168] 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.
[169] JS31, para 70.
[170] Internet-D-P, p.7, recommendations in section B on Right to privacy, point 35.
[171] JS35, p. 14, para. 48, recommendations.
[172] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.51 (Greece), 138.78 (Holy See), 138.129 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 138.135 (Malaysia), 138.142 (Kuwait).
[173] JS22, section 2 on gender architecture and budgeting, p.4, recommendation 3.
[174] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.51, 138.74, 138.130, 138.134-138.145

and 138.148.

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

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

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

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

[179] JS16, annex, page 20.

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

[181] JS16, paras. 1, 3 and 5.

[182] 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 (Tribal), 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.

[183] JS37, para.65 and JS16, para 77 recommendations.

[184] JS16, para. 28, recommendations.

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

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

[187] JS14, section on right to health, recommendations.

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

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

[190] JS36, para. 19 and recommendation 3.

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

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

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

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

[195] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.52, 138.54-55, 138.104, 138.115, 138.135, 138.149, 138.157-158 and 138.160-166.

[196] JS22, section on education, pp.13-15 and JS39, pp.2-15.

[197] 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).

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

[199] JS17, section 7 on right to education, pp.13-15 and JS2, para. 36, recommendation 3.

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

[201] 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.

[202] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.2, 138.19, 138.21-23, 138.31, 138.37-38, 138.41-42, 138.54, 138.64, 138.68, 138.71-72, 138.74-77, 138.79-88, 138.102, 138.105-106, 138.109 138.130, 138.144, 138.150-155. See also, A/HRC/8/26/Add.1, paras. 86.6, 86.11, 86.13 and 86.17.

[203] 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).

[204] JS12, Executive Summary.

[205] JS1, para. 17.

[206] 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.

[207] 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.
[212] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.10, 138.26, 138.28, 138.39-41, 138.46, 138.52, 138.61, 138.68, 138.75-76, 138.79, 138.85, 138.88, 138.102-106, 138.109, 138.112-116, 138.128, 138.130-133, 138.140, 138.144, 138.150-152, 138.160, 138.162-166. See also, A/HRC/8/26, para. 86.11.
[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.
[223] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.5, 138.26, 138.43, 138.47, 138.68, 138.71-73, 138.75, 138.87, 138.118, 138.125 and 138.131.
[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.
[240] PACTI, executive summary, and pp.1-8.
[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.