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# 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 70 stakeholders' submissions[1] for 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. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the outcome of the previous review.[2]

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

2. The National Human Rights Commission, India (NHRC) stated that there was no anti-conversion law in India, and that everyone was free to profess and propagate the religion of their choice. Inter-communal violence was dealt with by law enforcement agencies.[3]

3. NHRC stated that measures to check trafficking should involve a more effective and integrated approach.[4]

4. NHRC stated that the Government should continue to monitor the registration of births and deaths through local bodies in rural areas.[5]

5. NHRC stated that the Government needed to more effectively ensure the right to food to vulnerable sections of the population.[6]

6. NHRC stated that efforts must be made by the authorities to work along with civil society organisations to identify school dropouts and gaps in learning.[7]

7. NHRC stated sensitisation programmes needed to be held repeatedly to promote gender equality.[8]

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

8. NHRC stated that the law regarding sexual harassment at the workplace needed to be enforced more strictly by the authorities.[9]

9. NHRC stated that effective training was required to identify and redress crimes against women and children in the field of cyberspace.[10]

10. NHRC stated that child marriages based on illegal custom took place clandestinely. Government agencies needed to work in tandem to sensitize and implement the extant laws to prevent child marriages.[11]

11. NHRC stated that efforts should be made to spread information to older persons on the medical and other welfare schemes.[12]

12. NHRC stated that the Government needed to ensure effective implementation of and sensitisation on the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019.[13]

# III. Information provided by other stakeholders

## A. Scope of international obligations[14] and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

13. Stakeholders recommended that the Government ratify the CAT, the ICPPED, the ICRMW, ICCPR-OP1, ICCPR-OP2, OP-ICESCR, OP-CEDAW, OP-CAT, OP-CRC-IC, and the OP-CRPD.[15]

14. Stakeholders recommended that the Government ratify conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO), including the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97), the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143), the Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181), the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), and the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190).[16]

15. JS2 stated that the Government had not yet ratified the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) and the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) of the ILO.[17]

16. International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) recommended that the Government become a party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.[18]

17. JS5 recommended that the Government ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, 1961 and the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, 1954.[19]

18. Human Rights Watch (HRW) recommended that the Government ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and implement the statute in national legislation.[20]

19. The Kashmir Institute of International Relations (KIIR) recommended that the Government accede to the 1977 Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions.[21]

20. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) called upon the Government to take immediate steps to sign, ratify or accede to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, as a matter of international urgency.[22]

21. Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW) recommended that the Government issue a standing invitation to all UN Special Procedures.[23]

22. JS1 recommended that the Government respond positively to all requests for visits to the country by special rapporteurs.[24]

## B. National human rights framework

### 1. Constitutional and legislative framework

23. The National Campaign against Torture (NCAT) recommended that the Government enact a national anti-torture law.[25]

24. JS35 recommended that the Government adopt legislation to criminalize hate speech and prevent communal violence.[26]

25. JS4 stated that there was a need for a rigorous anti-discrimination law and policies.[27]

26. JS23 recommended that the Government enact a national law to recognise and protect human rights defenders in compliance with the UN declaration on human rights defenders and other international standards.[28]

### 2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

27. JS44 recommended that the Government institute a transparent procedure for the selection of the chairperson and members of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in accordance with international standards and consider appointing members from civil society with credible track records for those positions.[29]

28. Quill Foundation (QFI) recommended that the Government amend the statute of the NHRC to empower it to investigate human rights violations by law enforcement agencies and prison authorities and make its findings and recommendations for prosecution legally binding.[30]

29. JS18 recommended that the Government create an Equal Opportunity Commission to monitor the situation of discrimination against Dalits in all arenas, including employment.[31]

## C. Promotion and protection of human rights

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

*Equality and non-discrimination*

30. The European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ) stated that despite its abolishment, the caste system was in practice still very much prevalent, especially in rural areas and states that had anti-conversion laws.[32]

31. JS35 stated that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were economically deprived and socially marginalized, and lacked resources, access to education, employment and other income-generating opportunities.[33]

32. JS30 recommended that the Government remove all religious references to the application of the Presidential Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950 to allow all Dalits, irrespective of religion, to benefit from affirmative action.[34]

*Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture*

33. ICJ recommended that the Government immediately declare a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty for all crimes and in all circumstances, and commute all death sentences.[35]

34. JS17 stated that the security forces and police in India had been engaging in extrajudicial killings or fake encounter killings, and that the culture of extrajudicial killings was normalised in the country. Ambiguities and gaps in investigation procedures had translated into impunity for killings.[36]

35. JS36 stated that the reporting period had been marked by disproportionate use of force by law enforcement agencies. Prosecution of police officers for human rights violations amounting to criminal offences had rarely materialized.[37]

36. JS36 stated that custodial torture and violence remained an entrenched and routine law-enforcement strategy across India. In only a few cases registered against police officers for torture or custodial deaths had the police been held accountable and convicted for murder.[38]

37. JS44 stated that Dalit communities were subjected to violent search and seizure operations, falsified charges, caste based verbal abuse and humiliation, severe beatings, inhuman torture, forced bribery for their release and sexual abuse following arrest.[39]

38. JS11 stated that many Adivasi/Tribal women in the custody of the police or other authorities were raped or sexually abused.[40]

39. JS32 stated that the use of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act made it virtually impossible to obtain bail, leaving individuals incarcerated for extended periods of time with no legal recourse.[41]

40. JS44 stated that prison conditions had worsened during the pandemic due to poor prison monitoring.[42]

41. Amnesty International (AI) stated that two-thirds of the prison population was in pre-trial detention, with Dalits, Adivasis and Muslims being disproportionately represented.[43]

*Human rights and counter-terrorism*

42. JS25 stated that during the UPR cycle, there had been a rampant misuse of counter-terrorism legislation to persecute human rights defenders, journalists and persons critical of the Government, such as the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, the National Security Act and the Jammu & Kashmir Public Safety Act.[44]

43. JS16 recommended that the Government conduct a comprehensive review of terrorism and preventive detention laws, to bring them in conformity with international standards.[45]

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

44. HRW stated that security forces were shielded from accountability by Indian laws and recommended that the Government repeal the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act and the National Security Act.[46]

45. JS13 recommended that the Government investigate all allegations of human rights violations during counterterrorism operations, including of "fake encounter" killings and other extrajudicial executions, and prosecute those found responsible regardless of position.[47]

46. JS44 recommended that the Government institute an effective mechanism of redress for victims of violations by security forces, tasked to conduct independent investigations and prosecutions in civilian courts.[48]

47. JS36 stated that mob violence or lynching by Hindu nationalist vigilante groups targeting minorities continued during the reporting period. Police were either complicit in the killings and the cover-up, or stalled investigations and ignored procedures. The police routinely filed complaints against the victims, their families, and witnesses.[49]

48. AI recommended that the Government hold accountable public officials who advocate religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility, or violence.[50]

49. JS29 stated that lawyers were the subject of physical attacks in connection to their professional activities. Such acts were often perpetrated against human rights lawyers from poor, marginalised and migrant backgrounds, or lawyers who represented these groups.[51]

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

50. HRW stated that people who protested or criticized the Government were frequently labeled "anti-national" and the authorities targeted them by bringing politically motivated criminal cases under the broadly worded counterterrorism law, the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, sedition law, or by alleging financial fraud or irregularities.[52]

51. AI stated that human rights defenders continued to face death threats, intimidation, harassment, and attacks by state and non-state actors with impunity. Human rights activists were regularly harassed with politically motivated charges and journalists were forced to work in unsafe working conditions.[53]

52. JS20 was alarmed by the continued judicial harassment of human rights defenders and journalists and the use of repressive security laws to keep them detained as well as restrictions on and excessive use of force against protesters.[54]

53. JS18 stated that human rights defenders advocating against caste-based discrimination and violence against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were at ongoing risk of attack, and were increasingly the targets of online hate campaigns.[55]

54. AI stated that independent media outlets, journalists and human rights activists were threatened and intimidated through the misuse of over-broad financial laws and censorship of dissenting reportage.[56]

55. JS14 stated that efforts by the Government to criminalise dissent and censor information included shutting down the internet, preventing journalists from entering protest sites, filing criminal charges against journalists that criticise the Government, and issuing broad advisory directives to social media companies to block critical content.[57]

56. AI stated that peaceful protesters had been charged with offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act and the Indian Penal Code, including for sedition, hurting religious sentiments, and hate speech. Protesters had also been met with excessive force from the police and violence by non-state actors.[58]

57. JS31 stated that the Government routinely used Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1973 to declare a curfew and prevent peaceful public gatherings, restrict protests, and stifle people's movements.[59]

58. AI stated that the Government continued to misuse the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act to silence NGOs. Since the last UPR, the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act license of 6,683 NGOs had been cancelled.[60]

59. JS20 recommended that the Government provide civil society members, human rights defenders and journalists with a safe and secure environment in which to carry out their work, conduct impartial, thorough, and effective investigations into all cases of attack, harassment and intimidation against them, and bring perpetrators to justice.[61]

60. HRW recommended that the Government amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act to conform to international standards and repeal the colonial-era sedition law.[62]

61. AI recommended that the Government immediately and unconditionally release all persons detained solely for peacefully exercising their rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, or association, and drop all charges against them.[63]

62. JS22 recommended that the Government guarantee freedom of expression in academic institutions to ensure free and uninhibited academic research, discussion and publication.[64]

63. ICJ recommended that the Government repeal the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act.[65]

64. JS3 recommended that the Government guarantee the full enjoyment of the right to freedom of religion and belief, including by strengthening measures aimed at protecting persons belonging to religious minorities from violence and persecution.[66]

65. HRW recommended that the Government repeal directives that ban the hijab, and ensure that schools and universities are inclusive spaces, and safeguard girls' and women's right to freedom of religion and expression.[67]

*Right to privacy*

66. JS14 stated that methods of targeted surveillance had been increasingly used by the Government to target journalists, politicians and human rights defenders, including through the use of Pegasus spyware.[68]

67. JS21 stated that police authorities routinely subjected protesters and organisers of peaceful public assemblies to surveillance, including through facial recognition technology.[69]

68. Privacy International (PI) was concerned about the increasing use of facial recognition technologies in schools in India, in particular surrounding data protection issues and the right to freedom of expression.[70]

69. HRW recommended that the Government revise the draft bill on data protection to ensure it is in line with international standards on safeguarding the right to privacy of users and other human rights and is accompanied by surveillance reform.[71]

*Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons*

70. JS18 stated that multiple studies had found that Dalits in India had a significantly increased risk of slipping into forced and bonded labour and child labour.[72]

71. JS9 stated that widespread poverty amongst Adivasi communities forced Adivasi women and girls to migrate in search of work, often becoming bonded labourers. Adivasi women were also vulnerable to trafficking.[73]

72. JS1 recommended that the Government provide safe and speedy justice to victims of child-trafficking and domestic violence.[74]

*Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work*

73. JS6 stated that strong caste-based occupations still continued.[75]

74. ActionAid Association (India) (AAA) stated that an estimated 90% of the workforce in the country was in the informal sector.[76]

75. JS35 recommended that the Government enact a comprehensive law for unorganized workers.[77]

76. JS19 stated that the link between manual scavenging and the caste system needed to be acknowledged to make any meaningful reform in that respect.[78]

77. JS18 recommended that the Government formulate and implement time-bound plans for the complete eradication of manual scavenging, alongside the strict implementation of the Eradication of Manual Scavenging Act.[79]

78. JS42 recommended that the Government adopt the definitions of domestic work and domestic workers as per the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the ILO.[80]

79. JS44 recommended that the Government recognise domestic workers, part and full time, and include them in the four Labour Codes in order to ensure that labour rights and social security benefits are granted to them.[81]

80. JS40 stated that industrial accidents were common given the weak protections of the Occupational Safety, Health And Working Conditions Code and the low inspection and reporting rate.[82]

81. JS40 recommended that the Government ensure that effective labour inspections are conducted in all workplaces, including the informal economy and in all Special Economic Zones.[83]

82. JS40 recommended that the Government ensure that labour inspectors have full powers to undertake routine and unannounced visits and to initiate legal proceedings.[84]

83. JS40 stated that the Government had engaged in systematic violations of workers' freedom of association and labour rights with new laws restricting workers' rights to strike. Striking workers were routinely arrested by law enforcement and were subject to layoffs and dismissals by employers.[85]

*Right to social security*

84. HRW recommended that the Government create adequate safeguards, including meaningful, non-biometric alternatives, to ensure that an Aadhaar registration requirement

did not prevent poor and marginalized people from getting essential services that were constitutionally guaranteed, such as food and health care.[86]

85. JS44 recommended that the Government immediately de-link the transfer of welfare benefits to the poor from the Aadhaar system.[87]

86. JS18 recommended that the Government adopt the Unorganized Workers Social Security Bill without any further delay.[88]

*Right to an adequate standard of living*

87. JS39 stated that poverty and exclusion lied at the centre of caste discrimination in India.[89]

88. JS6 stated Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims fared worst in terms of economic conditions. In urban centres, Dalit Christians were engaged in descent-based work. In rural areas, they remained landless and largely dependent on the dominant caste community for their livelihood.[90]

89. JS8 stated that the Scheduled Tribes, or Adivasi, were socially and economically marginalised. About 90% lived in rural areas without access to basic facilities.[91]

90. JS37 stated that farmers were still struggling to get institutional credit and were debt-trapped. It stated that in 2020 there had been 10,677 suicides in the farming sector.[92]

91. JS19 stated that Scheduled Castes directly suffered from landlessness and homelessness due to the violence and discrimination historically perpetuated against them.[93]

92. JS18 stated that Dalit settlements were mostly located on peripheries without adequate access to basic services.[94]

93. AI stated that thousands of people, particularly Adivasi communities, remained at risk of being forcibly evicted from their homes and lands to give way to large industrial projects.[95]

94. JS44 stated that forced evictions and demolitions of homes of the poor had continued unabated during the COVID-19 pandemic and that almost 16 million people were currently threatened with the risk of displacement.[96]

95. JS5 stated that Muslims were forcefully evicted from settlements using protection of national parks or illegal encroachment of government lands as a justification, which rendered them homeless and destitute.[97]

96. JS44 recommended that the Government impose an immediate national moratorium on arbitrary forced evictions for any reason, invest adequately in affordable housing, and take steps to reduce homelessness by 2030.[98]

97. JS44 stated that one billion persons lived with physical water scarcity and many lacked toilets. Only 44 per cent of the population had access to piped water.[99]

*Right to health*

98. JS44 stated that a lack of adequate budgetary allocation had resulted in deficits in health care infrastructure, excessive out-of-pocket costs, lack of human resources, accountability, legislative oversight, and effective health care policy.[100]

99. JS44 recommended that the Government enact a National Health Rights Act that guarantees access to primary health care.[101]

100. JS44 recommended that the Government urgently address the discrimination and structural marginalisation faced by vulnerable groups in accessing health care.[102]

101. AI stated that misinformation that Muslims were spreading Covid-19 had resulted in health care services denied to them.[103]

102. JS2 stated that about 88% of the construction workers and daily labourers did not have the Government supported health insurance, the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana cards for persons living below the poverty-line and employer supported health insurance.[104]

103. JS18 stated that Scheduled Castes remained excluded from critical health determinants resulting in high levels of morbidity, mortality, and undernutrition. They also utilized relatively less preventive and curative services and received poor quality of services.[105]

104. JS11 stated that maternal death rates were higher among Adivasi and Tribal women.[106]

105. JS1 recommended that the Government make mental health and well-being education and counsellors mandatory in all schools.[107]

106. JS1recommended that the Government extend the provision of mid-day meals to students of classes 9-12, including on school holidays.[108]

107. JS10 recommended that the Government ensure available, acceptable, accessible and quality healthcare services to sex workers.[109]

108. JS24 recommended that the Government facilitate accessible, affordable, acceptable, and quality abortion within the public health system.[110]

*Right to education*

109. JS33 stated that there was a lack of stringent implementation of the Fundamental Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act throughout the nation.[111]

110. JS43 recommended that the Government ensure free, compulsory and quality education to all children of 18 years and younger.[112]

111. JS18 recommended that the Government take immediate action to make school environments free from discrimination.[113]

112. JS44 stated that the closure of 1.5 million schools due to the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdowns in 2020 had impacted 247 million children enrolled in schools. It stated that prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, 6 million children were already out of school.[114]

113. JS33 recommended that the Government implement monitoring mechanisms to measure school enrolment rate for vulnerable children.[115]

114. JS33 stated that a lack of adequate educational infrastructures and basic facilities such as toilets, libraries, boundary walls, as well as lack of drinking water and midday meals for children, especially in the most remote areas, remained obstacles to better quality education.[116]

115. JS6 stated that Dalit Christian children were not adequately admitted in Christian schools and institutions of higher education.[117]

116. JS43 recommended that the Government ensure special care and attention by teachers to students with learning difficulties.[118]

117. JS43 recommended that the Government ensure free and timely school transport facilities for children in rural areas.[119]

*Cultural rights*

118. JS26 recommended that the Government recognize and protect the social, cultural, religious and spiritual values and practices of Adivasi peoples, in particular when development projects were planned.[120]

*Development, the environment, and business and human rights*

119. AI recommended that the Government require public and private mining companies to identify, prevent and mitigate any adverse impact on human rights, including by carrying out human rights impact assessments as part of due diligence processes.[121]

120. JS11 stated that there had been an upsurge in infrastructure development, particularly large hydropower projects, mega-dams, gas and oil pipelines, mining and roads, resulting in the displacement of indigenous peoples from their land and territories.[122]

121. JS35 stated that national economic development projects deprived coastal communities in Tamil Nadu of their economic, social and cultural rights, including dispossession of adequate housing and land, leading to homelessness, migration and a lack of social security for workers.[123]

## 2. Rights of specific persons or groups

*Women*

122. AI stated that discrimination and violence against women and girls were pervasive. Stigma and discrimination from police officials deterred women from reporting gender-based violence.[124]

123. JS19 stated that a significant proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes women consistently faced verbal abuse, physical assault, sexual harassment and assault, domestic violence and rape, sexual exploitation, forced prostitution, kidnapping and abduction, forced incarceration and medical negligence.[125]

124. JS9 stated that long delays in investigation and trial of rape cases had a serious impact on access to justice for survivors of sexual violence.[126]

125. JS9 recommended that the Government provide immediate, holistic and gender sensitive support to victims and survivors of sexual violence from marginalised communities.[127]

126. AAA stated that women remained drastically underrepresented in the workforce, in particular after the pandemic.[128]

127. AAA stated that gender wage equality mandated by the Code on Wages needed to be ensured in all sectors of the economy.[129]

128. ADF International stated that a significant obstacle to the elimination of the scourge of sex-selective abortion in India was the widespread practice of dowry payments.[130]

129. JS44 recommended that the Government expedite comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services for women across ages.[131]

130. JS7 stated that the Government had failed to take action or even acknowledge the existence of female genital mutilation/cutting within the country.[132]

131. JS35 recommended that the Government adopt legislation to address honour killings based on caste, class and gender.[133]

132. JS39 recommended that the Government establish concrete benchmarks for the advancement of Dalit women in society.[134]

*Children*

133. The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children (GPEVAC) recommended that the Government enact a law to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children, however light, in every setting of their lives, and repeal section 89 of the Penal Code 1860 (in Jammu and Kashmir the Ranbir Penal Code), as a matter of urgency.[135]

134. Udayan Care (UC) recommended that the Government adopt a comprehensive policy on alternative care, and that it promote foster care, including group foster care.[136]

135. JS18 stated that the Child Labour Abolition Act did not envisage the complete elimination of child labour and did not cover all children aged up to 18 years. Many employers escaped penal provisions under the guise of children engaging in family activities.[137]

136. JS40 recommended that the Government take effective measures to identify and combat child labour through strengthening the capacity and reach of the labour inspectors and District Nodal Officers to areas where child labour is more prevalent.[138]

137. JS1 recommended that the Government prohibit all forms of child labour up to the age of 18.[139]

138. JS44 stated that birth registration was not universal in India.[140]

139. JS33 recommended that the Government enforce measures to ensure that girls had access to free, quality education as the most effective strategy to empower them and eradicate early marriages, especially in remote rural areas.[141]

140. JS43 recommended that the Government develop the proper infrastructure for the wellbeing and growth of orphan children.[142]

*Persons with disabilities*

141. HRW recommended that the Government create and implement a national de-institutionalization policy with a time-bound action plan, based on the values of equality, independence, and inclusion for persons with disabilities, and shift progressively to voluntary community-based mental health and independent living services.[143]

142. HRW recommended that the Government fully implement laws and policies to protect rights in cases of sexual violence against women and girls with disabilities.[144]

143. HRW recommended that the Government implement the existing ban on shackling.[145]

144. JS1 stated that just 61% of children with disabilities between the age of 5 and 19 attended an educational institution.[146]

145. JS44 stated that children with disabilities continued to be excluded from basic services.[147]

146. JS44 recommended that the Government bring domestic laws in line with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.[148]

*Indigenous peoples and minorities*

147. CSW was concerned by the ongoing impact of discriminatory legislation and targeted attacks of minority communities, particularly Muslims, Christians, Adivasis and Dalits, exacerbated by religious intolerance spread by state and non-state actors who acted with impunity.[149]

148. AI stated that under the governance of the Bharatiya Janata Party, hate crimes against Muslims and other minorities had surged. Despite calls to record hate crimes at a national level, the annual crime statistics published by the Government did not include them.[150]

149. HRW recommended that the Government fully prosecute those responsible for inciting discrimination, hostility or violence and for attacking religious minorities, including government supporters and party leaders.[151]

150. JS45 stated that there was a deep-rooted anti-minority bias among the police force.[152]

151. JS30 recommended that the Government create avenues for greater minority representation in the police force, civil service, justice institutions, and elected bodies.[153]

152. CSW stated that Muslims were often subjected to hate speech with incitement to violence.[154]

153. HRW stated that states in India used laws against cow slaughter to prosecute Muslim cattle traders, as BJP-affiliated groups attacked Muslims and Dalits on rumours that they had killed or traded cows for beef. Police often stalled prosecutions of the attackers, while several BJP politicians had publicly justified the attacks.[155]

154. QFI stated that out of all religious minority groups, Muslims faced the most severe violations pertaining to dispositions, discrimination, incarceration, hate, and the withdrawal of citizenship rights.[156]

155. CSW was concerned by the ongoing violations experienced by Christians in India, including false accusations and arrests, forced conversion to Hinduism, hate campaigns, assault, murder, illegal occupation of churches, forced displacement, public humiliation, disruption of religious gatherings, and vandalism of Christian homes, churches and other church-owned properties.[157]

156. HRW stated that at least 10 states in India forbade forced religious conversion, but in fact misused the laws to target Christians, particularly from Dalit or Adivasi communities. They were also used to harass and arrest Muslim men in relationships with Hindu women.[158]

157. JS30 recommended that the Government advise the states to repeal anti-conversion laws or modify them to comply with international human rights standards.[159]

158. The Islamic Human Rights Commission (IHRC) recommended that the Government suspend the National Register of Citizens in Assam, free all who have been detained under its provisions and immediately halt all efforts to draw up an all-India National Register of Citizens.[160]

159. AI recommended that the Government amend existing legislation to provide for the duty to consult Adivasis to obtain their free, prior and informed consent in all decisions that affect them.[161]

160. JS28 recommended that the Government drop all politically motivated charges against human rights defenders supporting Adivasi communities and immediately release those arrested.[162]

*Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons*

161. JS44 stated that sexual minorities faced discrimination, harassment, and violence in all spheres of life, compounded by intersecting identities such as caste class and religion.[163]

162. JS4 stated that there was a lack of sensitisation and respect of, and education on gender non-conforming/non-binary and non-heterosexual identities, which had caused bullying and violence in schools.[164]

163. JS4 stated that trans persons, especially poorer trans women, were vulnerable to police violence.[165]

164. KrantiKali (KK) recommended that the Government take concrete steps to conduct gender sensitization programs in schools for faculty, administrators and students.[166]

*Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers*

165. JS44 stated that refugees were governed by the Foreigners Act 1946, which was a deportation-oriented law that did not take into account their need for protection and placed them at risk of refoulement. Due to this, refugees were unable to access basic services such as schooling, healthcare, and livelihoods and risked human rights violations including arrest, detention and trafficking.[167]

166. JS48 stated that there had been multiple reports of long-term detention of refugee children in juvenile detention centres. Legal aid was rarely available.[168]

167. The South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre (SAHRDC) recommended that the Government enact a domestic refugee law, applied with due process, and allowing for individual determination for all claims for asylum.[169]

168. JS35 recommended that the Government let the UNHCR operate in full strength in all refugee camps, and that it be allowed to act independently without any interference.[170]

*Internally displaced persons*

169. JS44 stated that development-induced displacement from major infrastructure projects made up the largest share of internal displacement in India. Dams, mines, and industrial development had led to the internal displacement of 21 million people.[171]

*Stateless persons*

170. HRW stated that the Citizenship Amendment Act, coupled with the Government's push for a nationwide citizenship verification process through a National Population Register and a proposed National Register of Citizens, aimed at identifying "illegal migrants," had heightened fears that millions of Indian Muslims could be stripped of their citizenship rights and disenfranchised.[172]

171. ICJ recommended that the Government amend the Citizenship Amendment Act to guarantee that there was no discrimination based on national origin or religion in access to citizenship.[173]

172. JS38 recommended that the Government ensure that the treatment of stateless persons, including those in immigration detention, fully complied with its international obligations.[174]

### 3. Specific regions or territories

173. KIIR stated that Jammu & Kashmir remained a blind side in the universal periodic review.[175]

174. KIIR stated that under the Public Safety Act, Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act and the Armed Forces Special Power Act, Indian armed forces and police were continuously committing grave human rights abuses in Jammu & Kashmir with impunity.[176]

175. HRW stated that Kashmiris were facing repression after the Government had revoked the state's special constitutional status, with many detained. The Government regularly shut down the internet in the region. There were growing restrictions on media, a number of journalists and human rights defenders had been arrested on spurious terrorism charges, and authorities regularly harassed critics, including through the use of counterterrorism raids.[177]

*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. (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with "A" status)

*Civil society*

*Individual submissions:*

| | |
|---|---|
| AAA | ActionAid Association (India), Delhi (India); |
| ADF International | ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland); |
| AI | Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom); |
| CDFI | Chakma Development Foundation of India, New Delhi (India); |
| CB | Civic-Bangalore, Bengaluru (India); |
| CSW | Christian Solidarity Worldwide, New Malden (United Kingdom); |
| ECLJ | European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France); |
| GPEVAC | Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, New York (United States of America); |
| FIAN | FIAN International, Geneva (Switzerland); |
| HRW | Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland); |
| ICAN | International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland); |
| ICJ | International Commission of Jurists, Geneva (Switzerland); |
| IHRC | Islamic Human Rights Commission, London (United Kingdom); |
| KIIR | Kashmir Institute of International Relations, Islamabad (Pakistan); |
| KK | KrantiKali, Noida (India); |
| NCAT | National Campaign Against Torture, New Delhi (India); |
| PI | Privacy International, London (United Kingdom); |
| QFI | Quill Foundation, New Delhi (India); |
| SAHRDC | South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre, New Delhi (India); |
| SAR | Scholars At Risk, New York (United States of America); |
| UC | Udayan Care, Delhi (India). |

*Joint submissions:*

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| JS1 | **Joint submission 1 submitted by:** Edmund Rice International, Geneva (Switzerland); PRATYek, New Delhi (India); |
| JS2 | **Joint submission 2 submitted by**: Salesian Social Forum, Chennai (India); |

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| JS3 | **Joint submission 3 submitted by**: Jubilee Campaign, Fairfax (United States of America); Indian American Muslim Council, Washington, D.C. (United States of America); Justice For All, Chicago (United States of America); Federation of Indian American Christian Organizations of North America, Washington D.C. (United States of America), Hindus for Human Rights (United States of America); International Christian Concern, Washington, D.C. (United States of America); |
| JS4 | **Joint submission 4 submitted by**: Mariwala Health Initiative, Mumbai (India); Church's Auxiliary for Social Action, New Delhi (India); |
| JS5 | **Joint submission 5 submitted by**: South Asia Forum for Freedom of Religion or Belief, Mumbai (India); Bharatiya Muslim Mahila Andolan; Centre for Study of Society and Secularism; The Integrated Rural Development of Weaker Sections in India; WeSpeakOut; Forum for Harmony and Humanity; Ecumenical Council for Drought Action and Water Management; Centre for the Sustainable use of Natural and Social Resources, Bhubaneswar; Citizens for Justice and Peace; OIKOTREE Global Forum; Centre for Human Rights, Justice and Peace; Act now for Harmony and Democracy, New Delhi; The Milli Gazette; Platform For Social Justice; Prerana Kala Manch, Varanasi; United Christian Forum; Samanvaya; Afkar India Foundation; Christian Institute for the Study of Religion and Society; Darshan; Buniyaad; World Council of Churches; Democratic Right Forum; Jagrook Mahila Sanstha Parcham; Association for Democratic Socialism; The Lutheran World Federation; National Dalit Christian Watch; Institute for Social Democracy; Orissa Development Action Forum; |
| JS6 | **Joint submission 6 submitted by**: National Dalit Christian Watch, New Delhi (India); Dalit Commission, Jesuit Chennai Province; Tamil Nadu Bishops' Council, Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; National Dalit Movement for Justice; United Front for Dalit Christian Rights; Catholic Archdiocese of Pondicherry – Cuddalore; Alternative Front for Dalit Liberation, Alternative Front for Adivasi Liberation; Dalit Christian Federation, Karnataka; Tamil Nadu Dalit Christian Collation; Alternative Front for Dalit Christian Liberation; DBSU AP; CBCI Office for Scheduled castes and Backward Classes; South Asia Forum for Freedom of Religion or Belief; Pragat Padavidhar Sangaatna, Pune; |
| JS7 | **Joint submission 7 submitted by**: WeSpeakOut, Mumbai (India); Equality Now, London (United Kingdom); Sahiyo; South Asia Forum for Freedom of Religion or Belief, Geneva (Switzerland); Institute of Islamic Studies, Mumbai (India); YP Foundation, New Delhi (India); |
| JS8 | **Joint submission 8 submitted by**: Indigenous Rights Advocacy Center, New Delhi (India); Indigenous Peoples Rights International, Baguio City (Philippines); |
| JS9 | **Joint submission 9 submitted by**: Equality Now, Nairobi (Kenya); National Council of Women Leaders; Dalit Human Rights Defenders Network; Adivasi Women's Network; Swabhiman Society; Bihar Legal Network; the Eastern Action Socio-Economic Development Trust (the EAST); Dalit Women Collective; Manavi Hakk, Punkh Freedom to Fly; Parvatiya Mahila Adhikar Manch; |
| JS10 | **Joint submission 10 submitted by**: CREA, New Delhi (India); Sexual Rights Initiative, Geneva (Switzerland); |
| JS11 | **Joint submission 11 submitted by**: Cultural Survival, |

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| | Cambridge (United States of America); Jharkhand Indigenous and Tribal Peoples for Action, Ranchi (India); KAT News Channel, Karbi Anglong (India); |
| JS12 | **Joint submission 12 submitted by**: The PACT; Human Touch Foundation, Agaciam (India); Sexual Rights Initiative, Geneva (Switzerland); |
| JS13 | **Joint submission 13 submitted by**: Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis (United States of America); Indian American Muslim Council, Washington, D.C. (United States of America); Foundation The London Story, the Hague (the Netherlands); |
| JS14 | **Joint submission 14 submitted by**: Access Now; Association for Progressive Communications, Johannesburg (South Africa), Internet Freedom Foundation, New Delhi (India); |
| JS15 | **Joint submission 15 submitted by**: Justice for All, Chicago (United States of America); Kashmir Solidarity Council; |
| JS16 | **Joint submission 16 submitted by**: Religious Freedom Collective – India, New Delhi (India); Citizens Against Hate; United Christian Forum; Youth for Human Rights Documentation; |
| JS17 | **Joint submission 17 submitted by**: Foundation The London Story, the Hague (the Netherlands); Indian American Muslim Council, Washington D.C. (United States of America); India Justice Project; International Solidarity for Academic Freedom in India; |
| JS18 | **Joint submission 18 submitted by**: National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights, New Delhi (India); National Coalition for Strengthening PoA Act; |
| JS19 | **Joint submission 19 submitted by**: Social Awareness Society for Youths, Tindivanam (India); Dalit & Adivasi Organisations, Tamil Nadu; |
| JS20 | **Joint submission 20 submitted by**: CIVICUS, Johannesburg (South Africa); Human Rights Defenders' Alert-India; |
| JS21 | **Joint submission 21 submitted by**: Center for the Sustainable Use of Natural and Social Resources; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA), Geneva (Switzerland); |
| JS22 | **Joint submission 22 submitted by**: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA), Geneva (Switzerland); Human Rights Defenders' Alert-India; |
| JS23 | **Joint submission 23 submitted by**: Human Rights Defenders' Alert-India; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA), Geneva (Switzerland); |
| JS24 | **Joint submission 24 submitted by**: Center for Reproductive Rights, New Delhi (India); Centre for Women & Law, National Law School of India University, Bangalore (India); CommonHealth, Vadodara (India); Enfold Proactive Health Trust, Bengaluru (India), Hidden Pockets Collective, Bangalore (India); |
| JS25 | **Joint submission 25 submitted by**: All India Network of NGOs and Individuals Working with National and State Human Rights Institutions (AiNNI); Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA), Geneva (Switzerland); |
| JS26 | **Joint submission 26 submitted by**: Adivasi Koordination in Deutschland, Kassel (Germany); United NGOs Mission of Manipur, Imphal (India); |
| JS27 | **Joint submission 27 submitted by**: Front Line Defenders, Dublin (Ireland); International Federation for Human Rights; World Organisation Against Torture; |

JS28 **Joint submission 28 submitted by**: London Mining Network, London (United Kingdom); India Justice Project;

JS29 **Joint submission 29 submitted by**: Lawyers for Lawyers, Amsterdam (the Netherlands); International Bar Association, London (United Kingdom);

JS30 **Joint submission 30 submitted by**: The World Evangelical Alliance; Open Doors International; Indian American Muslim Council, Washington D.C. (United States of America); Hindus for Human Rights; Justice for All; International Commission for Dalit Rights;

JS31 **Joint submission 31 submitted by**: VIVAT International, New York (United States of America); Edmund Rice International;

JS32 **Joint submission 32 submitted by**: Front Line Defenders, Dublin (Ireland); India Justice Project; India Civil Watch International; International Solidarity for Academic Freedom in India;

JS33 **Joint submission 33 submitted by**: Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice, Veyrier (Switzerland); VIDES International; FMA Provincials Conference of India; National Development Forum – India;

JS34 **Joint submission 34 submitted by**: HAQ: Centre for Child Rights, New Delhi (India);

JS35 **Joint submission 35 submitted by**: Forum for UPR in Tamil Nadu; People's Watch, Madurai (India); Human Rights Defender's Alert – India;

JS36 **Joint submission 36 submitted by**: World Organisation Against Torture, Geneva (Switzerland); Youth for Human Rights Documentation;

JS37 **Joint submission 37 submitted by**: Safe Food Alliance, Chennai (India); Alliance for sustainable and holistic agriculture; Environment and Social Research for Action;

JS38 **Joint submission 38 submitted by**: Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion, Eindhoven (the Netherlands); Nationality for All; Minority Rights Group International;

JS39 **Joint submission 39 submitted by**: International Dalit Solidarity Network, Copenhagen (Denmark); Dalit Solidarity Network Finland; Dalit Solidarity Network Norway; Advocating Rights in South Asia; International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism;

JS40 **Joint submission 40 submitted by**: International Trade Union Confederation, Brussels (Belgium); Indian National Trade Union Congress, New Delhi (India); Hind Mazdoor Sabha, New Delhi (India); Self-Employed Women's Association, Ahmedabad (India); Confederation of Free Trade Unions of India, Patna (India);

JS41 **Joint submission 41 submitted by**: Coastal Action Network, Nagapattinam (India); Forum for UPR in Tamil Nadu; People's Watch; Human Rights Defender's Alert – India;

JS42 **Joint submission 42 submitted by**: Montfort Social Institute, Hyderabad (India); Gruhakarmikula Union Telangana State; Domestic Workers Federation Andhra Pradesh; Campaign for Tenurial and Housing Rights;

JS43 Joint submission 43 submitted by: Forum for Promotion of Child Participation Tamilnadu and Puducherry, Theni (India);

JS44 **Joint submission 44 submitted by**: Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative; HAQ: Centre for Child Rights; Housing and Land Rights Network; People's Watch; National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights; Human Rights Alert; Citizens for Justice and Peace; FIAN India; Lawyers Collective;

JS45 **Joint submission 45 submitted by**: Citizens for Justice and

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| | Peace, Mumbai (India); Indian Muslims for Secular Democracy; Police Reforms Watch, Mumbai; Human Rights Defenders' Alert – India; People's Watch (PW), Tamil Nadu; |
| JS46 | **Joint submission 46 submitted by**: Centre for Justice, Law and Society, Sonipat (India); CommonHealth; Hidden Pockets Collective; |
| JS47 | **Joint submission 47 submitted by**: Human Rights Alert, Imphal (India); Centre for Research and Advocacy Manipur; Committee on Human Rights), Manipur; Extrajudicial Execution Victim Families Association, Manipur; Families of the Involuntarily Disappeared's Association Manipur; Human Rights Defender, Manipur; Human Rights Initiative; International Peace and Social Advancement; Just Peace Foundation; Manipur Alliance for Child Rights; Movement for Peoples' Right to Information Manipur; Indigenous Perspective; United Peoples Front; Youth Collective Manipur; |
| JS48 | **Joint submission 48 submitted by**: Global Detention Project, Geneva (Switzerland); World Organisation against Torture, Geneva (Switzerland); Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network, Bangkok (Thailand). |

*National human rights institution:*

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| NHRC | National Human Rights Commission, India*, Delhi (India). |

[2] A/HRC/36/10, A/HRC/36/10/Add.1, and A/HRC/36/2.
[3] NHRC, p. 9.
[4] Ibid., p. 12.
[5] Ibid., p. 11.
[6] Ibid., p. 12.
[7] Ibid., p. 10.
[8] Ibid., p. 7.
[9] Ibid.
[10] Ibid.
[11] Ibid.
[12] Ibid., p. 8.
[13] Ibid., pp. 8-9.
[14] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

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| 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 |

[15] AI, para. 43; HRW, para. 6; ICJ, para. 29; KIIR, pp. 5 and 9; KK, para. 2.3.3; NCAT, p. 2; QFI, para. 8.1; JS1, paras. 47 and 80; JS2, p. 7; JS3, para. 9; JS13, p. 10; JS15, p. 18; JS16, p. 19; JS17, para. 33; JS26, para. 12; JS27, para. 64; JS28, para. 24; JS36, p. 18; JS44, pp. 13 and 31; and JS48, para 3.3.
[16] AI, para. 44; HRW, para. 29; JS2, p. 7; JS11, p. 10; JS18, p. 11; JS26, para. 13; JS28, para. 33; JS40, p. 10; JS42, para. 5.1; JS44, pp. 12 and 25.
[17] JS2, p. 12. See also JS21, para. 5.3; JS39, p. 7; and JS40, p. 10.
[18] ICJ, para. 29. See also JS5, para. 8.3; JS16, p. 13; JS17, para. 33; JS30, p. 6; JS48, para 3.3; JS30, p. 6; JS35, p. 6; JS38, para. 44(i); JS45, para. 9.11; and JS48, para 3.3.
[19] JS5, para. 8.3. See also JS16, p. 13; JS30, p. 6; JS35, p. 6; JS38, para. 44 (i); JS45, para. 9.11; and JS48, para 3.3.
[20] HRW, para. 6. See also KIIR, p. 5.
[21] KIIR, p. 9. See also JS15, p. 18.
[22] ICAN, p. 2.
[23] CSW, para. 37.
[24] JS1, para. 80.
[25] NCAT, p. 2. See also AI, para. 43.
[26] JS35, p. 5
[27] JS4, para. 22. See also CDFI, p. 1.
[28] JS23, para. 7.1. See also JS20, para. 6.2.
[29] JS44, p. 36. See also QFI, para. 8.4; JS25, para. 6.1; and JS17, para. 33.
[30] QFI, para. 8.4.
[31] JS18, para. 4.4.2.
[32] ECLJ, para. 9.
[33] JS35, p. 11. See also JS30, p. 7.
[34] JS30, p. 7. See also JS3, para. 18; JS5, para. 5.2; JS6, p. 10; JS16, para. 30 and p. 13; JS18, para. 1.4.3; JS31, para. 15.1.
[35] ICJ, para. 29. See also AI, para. 46.
[36] JS17, para. 24. See also JS11, p. 3.
[37] JS36, para. 2. See also AI, para. 5.
[38] JS36, paras. 9 and 14. See also AI, para. 6.
[39] JS44, p. 24. See also JS18, para. 1.2.3.
[40] JS11, p. 10.
[41] JS32, para. 75. See also JS20, para. 3.3.
[42] JS44, p. 16. See also JS48, para. 5.13.
[43] AI, para. 23. See also JS28, paras. 56 and 58.
[44] JS25, para. 4.1.1. See also ICJ, para. 3; JS17, para. 19; JS23, para. 7.4; JS26, para. 28.
[45] JS16, p. 18. See also QFI, para. 8.1.
[46] HRW, paras. 4 and 6. See also KIIR, p. 9; SAHRDC, p. 3; JS11, p. 11.
[47] JS13, p. 10. See also ICJ, para. 29.
[48] JS44, p. 15. See also JS47, p. 7.
[49] JS36, para. 30. See also JS30, p. 13.
[50] AI, para. 65. See also AI, para. 63; CSW, paras. 28 and 34; QFI, para. 8.2; SAHRDC, p. 2; JS5, paras. 8.8 and 8.11.
[51] JS29, para. 11.
[52] HRW, para. 14. See also AI, para. 3; JS27, para. 16.
[53] AI, para. 20.
[54] JS20, para. 1.6.
[55] JS18, para. 2.2.1.
[56] AI, para. 15. See also JS14, para. 28; JS30, p. 12.
[57] JS14, para. 5.
[58] AI, para. 16.
[59] JS31, para. 37.
[60] AI, para 19. See also JS3, para. 22; JS20, para. 1.5; JS31, paras. 33-34.
[61] JS20, para. 6.2. See also AI, para. 55; CSW, para. 53.
[62] HRW, para. 18. See also ICJ, para. 29; JS22, para. 10.2.
[63] AI, para. 54. See also HRW, para. 18; ICJ, para. 29; JS27, para. 60-61.
[64] JS22, para. 10.8. See also SAR, para. 12 and pp. 5 and 7.
[65] ICJ, para. 29.
[66] JS3, para. 24. See also SAHRDC, p. 2; JS16, p. 9.
[67] HRW, para. 29.
[68] JS14, para. 47.

[69] JS21, para. 2.7. See also AI, para. 30.
[70] PI, paras. 11, 14-15 and 24.
[71] HRW, para. 25.
[72] JS18, para. 1.2.2.
[73] JS9, para. 13.
[74] JS1, para. 44.
[75] JS6, p. 2.
[76] AAA, para. 1. See also JS40, p. 3.
[77] JS35, p. 21.
[78] JS19, p. 18.
[79] JS18, para. 4.4.3. See also AAA, para. 9; JS39, p. 6.
[80] JS42, para. 5.1.
[81] JS44, p. 12. See also AAA, para. 20; JS11, p. 10; JS42, para. 4.4 and 4.13
[82] JS40, p. 9. See also JS2, p. 10.
[83] JS40, p. 11.
[84] Ibid.
[85] Ibid., p. 3.
[86] HRW, para. 25. See also JS2, p. 6.
[87] JS44, p. 4.
[88] JS18, p. 11.
[89] JS39, p. 4.
[90] JS6, p. 2.
[91] JS8, para. 1.
[92] JS37, p. 4.
[93] JS19, p. 19.
[94] JS18, para. 4.2.5.
[95] AI, para. 37.
[96] JS44, p. 2.
[97] JS5, para. 5.5.
[98] JS44, p. 3. See also AAA, para. 6.
[99] JS44, p. 5. See also JS1, para. 10.
[100] JS44, p. 6.
[101] Ibid., p. 7.
[102] Ibid.
[103] AI, para. 27.
[104] JS2, p. 10.
[105] JS18, para 4.2.6.
[106] JS11, p. 10.
[107] JS1, para. 19.
[108] Ibid., para. 23.
[109] JS10, p. 19.
[110] JS24, para. 15 (b). See also JS12, para. 12; JS46, para. 7.
[111] JS33, para. 12.
[112] JS43, p. 2.
[113] JS18, para. 5.1.1.
[114] JS44, p. 8. See also HRW, para. 30; PI, para. 6; JS33, para. 19.
[115] JS33, para. 26 (h). See also CB, para. 5, 7 and 11.
[116] JS33, para. 22. See also JS1, para. 10.
[117] JS6, para. 5.5.4.4.
[118] JS43, p. 2.
[119] Ibid., p. 3.
[120] JS26, para. 23 (c). See also JS28, para. 46.
[121] AI, para. 71. See also JS26, paras. 53 and 59 (h).
[122] JS11, p. 7. See also FIAN International, paras. 2, 3 and 8; JS26, para. 50.
[123] JS35, p. 7. See also AAA, para. 13; JS41, p. 4.
[124] AI para, 40. See also JS9, para. 10.
[125] JS19, p. 10. See also AI, para. 24; JS9, para. 7; JS39, p. 7.
[126] JS9, para. 22.
[127] Ibid., para. 41.
[128] AAA, para. 14.
[129] Ibid., para. 17.
[130] ADF International, para. 24.

131 JS44, p. 18.
132 JS7, para. 14.
133 JS35, p. 10.
134 JS39, p. 2.
135 GPEVAC, p. 2.
136 UC, p. 2.
137 JS18, para. 4.3.
138 JS40, p. 10. See also JS34, p. 5; JS44, p. 21.
139 JS1, para. 38.
140 JS44, p. 21.
141 JS33, para. 38 (c).
142 JS43, p. 2.
143 HRW, para. 38.
144 Ibid.
145 Ibid.
146 JS1, para. 40.
147 JS44, p. 27.
148 Ibid.
149 CSW, paras. 11 and 15. See also JS3, para. 14. See also JS5, paras. 1.3 and 4.3; JS16, para. 33.
150 AI, para. 31. See also JS45, para. 4.1.
151 HRW, para. 12. See also CSW, para. 32; KK, para. 4.2; JS3, para. 25; JS45, para. 9.16.
152 JS45, para. 1.6.
153 JS30, p. 13.
154 CSW, para. 17.
155 HRW, para. 10. See also JS30, p. 7.
156 QFI, para. 1.3.
157 CSW, para. 20. See also JS6, p. 2 and para. 5.3.3.
158 HRW, para. 9. See also JS6, para. 5.2.1; JS16, para. 5.
159 JS30, p. 6. See also ECLJ, para. 26.
160 IHRC, p. 7. See also JS30, p. 6.
161 AI, para. 69. See also JS11, p. 1; JS28, para. 31.
162 JS28, para. 64.
163 JS44, p. 19. See also KK, para. 3.2; JS4, para. 19.
164 JS4, para. 16.
165 Ibid., para. 45.
166 KK, para. 5.2.2.
167 JS44, pp. 29-30. See also JS48, para. 2.5.
168 JS48, paras. 5.8-5.9, 5.12 and 5.18.
169 SAHRDC, p. 5. See also AAA, paras. 32-33; NCAT, p. 2; JS35, p. 6.
170 JS35, p. 6.
171 JS44, p. 30.
172 HRW, para. 8. See also QFI, para. 2.2; JS11, p. 9; JS38, para. 12.
173 ICJ, para. 29. See also JS16, p. 13.
174 JS38, para. 44 (c).
175 KIIR, p. 5.
176 Ibid., p. 4.
177 HRW, para. 17. See also AI, para. 15; KIIR, p. 7; JS15, pp. 3-4 and 13; JS27, para. 22.