



UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

INDIA FAILS FEMALE FOETICIDE TEST



ASIAN CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



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INTRODUCTION

This report chronicles as to how the United Nations Human Rights Council considered the issue of female foeticide in India under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of India's human rights record during the third cycle of the UPR held in May 2017.

In its National report, the Government of India raised the issue and that stated, *“Although the overall sex ratio has increased by 7 points to reach 940 in Census 2011 as against 933 in Census 2001, the child sex ratio (0–6 years) has shown a sharp decline from 927 females per thousand males in 2001 to 919 females per 1,000 males in 2011. As a result, the Government has intensified its efforts to effectively implement the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994. The Prime Minister’s Beti Bachao Beti Padao campaign was launched in 2014 with the objective of improving the sex ratio and combating female foeticide.”*

In its compilation of the information contained in the reports of the UN treaty bodies, UN special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents relating to India the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) also covered the issue. The compilation stated,

“The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women expressed concern at the persistence of harmful traditional practices, such as the high number of dowry deaths, so-called “honour killings”, sex-selective abortion, sati, devadasi and women accused of witchcraft.

The Special Rapporteur noted that customary practices in the family and community pointed to a pattern whereby parents preferred to have sons over daughters. She indicated that research had revealed the declining ratio of girls to boys, and the continuing prevalence of sex-selection practices in some states, despite specific legislation to address the problem.

The country team welcomed greater focus on improving gender outcomes. The flagship Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign had been launched in 2015 with the objective of preventing gender-biased sex selection and addressing the imbalance in the gender ratio. Cash incentive schemes to promote education and encourage people to delay marriage had shown varied results and needed to be complemented.”

The Joint Submission of by Asian Centre for Human Rights and others¹ was also covered by the OHCHR in the summary of the Stakeholders and the OHCHR’s summary covered the recommendation of the submission i.e. 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.”

In its advance questions, Czechia asked India which measures has “the Government adopted to prevent and punish traditional harmful practices against women, in particular foeticide, child and forced marriage, marital rape, dowry-related murders and honour killings and to combat discriminatory practices, including the lack of registration and the difficulty in obtaining an identity card, which result in denying women access to essential services?”

Indeed the following two specific recommendations were made at the UPR:

“161.195 Take urgent measures to put an end to harmful traditional practices such as so-called “honour killings”, selective abortion on the basis of the sex of the fetus, sati, devadasi, early and enforced marriage, bringing the perpetrators to justice and guaranteeing assistance for victims (Argentina);

1. 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;

161.196 Implement existing laws on all forms of violence and sexual violence against women and girls, including “honour” crimes, female foeticide and female infanticide; expand the definition of rape and sexual assault to include marital rape; and end harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage (Canada)”.

Regrettably, in its reply India did not accept the recommendations and only “noted” the same.

This once again exposes hollowness of the Government of India’s policy on combating female foeticide in India.

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National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21*

India

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Introduction

1. With one-sixth of the global population, India is the world's largest democracy that is home to a multi-ethnic, multi-religious, multi-linguistic population that has lived together for millennia with an ethos of respect for diversity and plurality. Supported by a rights oriented constitutional framework, a secular polity, and independent judiciary, a range of national and state level commissions that monitor compliance with human rights, a free press, and a vibrant and vocal civil society, India continues its endeavours towards fulfilling its human rights obligations. Recognizing the universality, indivisibility and interrelatedness of all human rights, India places equal emphasis on the civil and political rights and freedoms of its citizens as well as their socio-economic development. Aware that historical factors as well as extant social structures can render certain communities more vulnerable to exclusion, marginalization and human rights violations, India prioritises, through a range of protective and affirmative measures, the attainment of liberty and development for all. In the spirit of leaving no one behind, India follows the motto of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas" (all together and development for all).

I. Process for the preparation of the report

A. Approach

2. This national report has been prepared in compliance with the United Nations Human Rights Council Decision 17/119. This report emphasises measures that the State has undertaken for the protection, promotion and fulfilment of such commitments since the previous round of review. Where possible, the report catalogues the targets, achievements, shortfalls and indices for evaluating the effectiveness of State action. At the same time, India asserts that numeric measurement is not the only criteria for assessing its human rights record. For India, as for any other country, the realization of human rights is a work in progress, and this report documents the steps taken by the country towards this goal.

3. As far as possible, this report has been drafted in line with the informal guidance note issued by the OHCHR dated November 8, 2016. Most of the recommendations accepted by India in the previous review pertained to socio-economic rights which are subject to progressive realization through continuing action. Therefore, instead of classifying recommendations as full, partial or not implemented, this report uses the thematic clusters provided in Annex 2 of the guidance note as the framework for the report. Within each thematic cluster, the report first provides an overview of the recommendations accepted by India in the previous round and voluntary pledges made by India, if any. It then explains the advancements in implementing these recommendations/pledges. Further, under the same thematic heading, the report details any other emerging issue or development that falls within the scope of the theme but was not subject of an accepted recommendation or pledge.

4. The report aims to enable engagement, conversation, and dialogue on how best to proceed towards the shared goal of advancement of human rights, and to this end, highlights the achievements, challenges and constraints present in India's human rights journey.

B. Methodology

5. India believes in using the UPR national report drafting process as an opportunity to receive feedback on its laws and policies for advancing human rights. For this reason, India followed a broad-based consultative process in drafting the national report. The Government of India requested the National Law University, Delhi (NLU, Delhi) to assist with preparing the initial draft of the report. NLU, Delhi organized a series of national level consultations with civil society representatives, national human rights institutions and commissions, and academicians to aid in the identification of issues, achievements, challenges and constraints relating to advancing human rights in India. Government representatives attended all the consultations. They also attended five regional consultations and one National Consultation which were organized by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). A draft of the national report was published online for public comments. In a series of inter-ministerial meetings, the feedback received through this consultative process was relayed back to the relevant Ministries.

II. Implementation of accepted recommendations and voluntary pledges, other developments

A. Cross cutting issues

Inclusive sustainable development

6. At the second review, India committed to continuing its efforts towards socio-economic development and poverty eradication. It agreed to provide more resources for the enjoyment of economic and social rights, and to make efforts towards ensuring that such rights are available to all, especially vulnerable groups like women, children, poor people and minorities. Towards this end, the country also agreed to put in place monitoring mechanisms to ensure that the objectives of its progressive policies are achieved. India has also pledged to continue to foster a culture of transparency, openness and accountability in the functioning of the Government, as enacted in the Right to Information Act.

7. India attaches utmost priority to poverty eradication and achieving an inclusive sustainable development. Its policies and priorities mirror the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.¹

8. India believes that inclusive and equitable development is the key to securing a life of dignity, security, empowerment and freedom for all. For this reason, India has put in place a robust set of socio-economic policies to address the various basic needs of people, including health, education, housing, poverty alleviation, women empowerment, food security, social security measures and the like. Acknowledging the need for sustainable development, and the potential conflict between competitive growth and inclusive growth, India directs its policies towards enabling economic growth consistent with the imperative of ensuring that the benefits of such growth reaches all sections.

9. An example of this commitment is the Stand-Up India Scheme which was launched in 2016 to facilitate bank loans to members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women entrepreneurs for setting up greenfield enterprises in manufacturing, service or trading sectors.

10. The 2005 Right to Information Act has been a flagship legislation to vastly improve government accountability and transparency. The Government is committed to supporting the users of the Act against harassment and injury. In furtherance of this commitment, the Whistleblowers Protection Act was passed in 2014.

11. To aid efforts towards reducing corruption and increasing accountability, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 was enacted. The Act establishes ombudsmen for inquiring into allegations of corruption against public functionaries.
12. To prevent leakages due to corruption, and to ensure the targeted delivery of scheme benefits, India has introduced the Aadhaar Unique Identification Number, which provides single window access to a range of information about beneficiaries and helps in identification of beneficiaries through the use of biometric data, with the aim of ensuring that benefits and subsidies reach the right person. To further institutionalize the project, the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 was passed by Parliament. As of date, 1.08 billion Aadhaar cards have been issued.
13. A key plank of India's development agenda, as well as of its push towards good governance and the creation of a knowledge society is the "Digital India" programme. Launched on 1st July 2015, the programme has the vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society through increased connectivity, increased access to knowledge, delivery of services, and e-governance through digital means.

Climate change and environment

14. India is committed to continuing its efforts in relation to its environmental policies. India has articulated its belief in ethical and people centric approach to climate change through the concept of "Climate Justice". The Supreme Court of India has also recognized the right to clean environment as part of an individual's right to life guaranteed by the Constitution of India.²
15. India has taken a lead to push for strong domestic climate action for a more sustainable development pathway. India is striving to provide access to modern and clean energy sources to all its people.
16. India has prioritized renewable energy technology and has launched an ambitious domestic effort to achieve 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030³.
17. India facilitated the entry into force of the Paris Agreement by ratifying it in October 2016, and thereby renewing its commitment to achieve its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).
18. In addition to the bold and ambitious domestic action, India pushed for the acceptance of the principles of historical responsibility, equity, and Common But Differentiated Responsibility (CBDR) to defend the interests of the people in developing countries.
19. India played a constructive role at the Kigali meeting in October 2016 to amend the Montreal Protocol to include HFCs in its ambit.
20. Dedicated policies have been launched to sensitize citizens on developing city-forests and to promote climate-smart green cities.⁴ India has been enthused by the growth in forest cover from 21.05% in 2011 to 21.34% at present, and will endeavour to increase it further.
21. Water resources conservation is a priority for the Government. Concerned about the continuing pollution of water bodies and depletion of ground water, innovative schemes have been launched to provide better irrigation facilities⁵ and conservation of wetlands,⁶ existing water bodies, and their respective ecosystems.⁷ The Model Groundwater Bill, circulated to states by the Central Government, has so far been adopted by 15 states.⁸
22. India has launched initiatives to ensure cleaner air in its cities.⁹ A National Air Quality Index has also been launched by the Government for citizens' awareness regarding

air quality in their vicinity. India remains concerned about the quality of air, and is committed to taking all necessary measures to address this issue. The Supreme Court of India and the National Green Tribunal are also monitoring the issue.

23. In recognition of its commitment to sustainable development, India is working towards moving to cleaner sources of energy for its developmental activities. Continuous efforts are being made to provide affordable and clean energy including through targeted schemes¹⁰ and separate budgetary allocations.¹¹ India has been focusing on renewable energy technology including nuclear energy.

24. In compliance with its obligations under the UNFCCC, India launched the Climate Change Action Programme, 2014 which aims to create and strengthen the scientific and analytical capacity for assessment of climate change and provide a framework for implementation of the National & State Action Plans on Climate Change. India has already submitted two national communications to UNFCCC providing details of its compliance with the Convention.

25. Recognizing that implementation of environmental related norms requires improvement, India continues to work towards their effective enforcement.

Human rights and counter-terrorism

1. Training security personnel on human rights

26. India committed to continue and intensify its efforts towards training and orientation of security and other law enforcement officers towards human rights.

27. India remains committed to instilling human rights values in its security personnel. Indian Security forces receive training in human rights as well as in humane methods of security enforcement through programmes developed by the NHRC through training programmes at police academies, army training institutes, and other such agencies.

28. India remains committed to work with other countries to finalise the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

2. Other issues

29. Concerns have been raised with regard to Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) however, AFSPA is applied only to disturbed areas where the ordinary law and order machinery is deemed insufficient to deal with exigent circumstances like insurgency. Whether or not AFSPA should be repealed or the provision for sanctions should continue, is a matter of on-going and vibrant political debate in the country. While on the one hand in 2015 one state withdrew the application of AFSPA to that state, in another the judiciary has asked the Government to consider imposing AFSPA in parts of that state.¹² A Government appointed committee recommended that there should be no sanction requirement for prosecutions of security personnel for sexual offences.

30. The Supreme Court of India has upheld the constitutionality of AFSPA and has laid down strict guidelines for exercise of powers under AFSPA.¹³ Recently, the Court held that use of excessive force or retaliatory force by the armed forces of the Union is not permissible in the course of the discharge of their duty under the Act, and that AFSPA does not allow blanket immunity to perpetrators of unjustified deaths or offences.¹⁴

31. There is a view that provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, which allow the state to detain a person without charge for up to 180 days and limit the power of Courts to grant bail in pending cases, could be misused.¹⁵ These provisions have been enacted in order to deal with the exigent threat of terror and insurgency. Recognizing

that state response to these threats cannot violate human rights standards, India is committed to invoking these powers only in exceptional circumstances.

B. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of the person

1. Torture

32. India committed to ratify the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

33. India remains committed to ratifying the Convention. The Law Commission of India is examining the changes required to domestic law prior to ratification. The Government has requested the Law Commission to examine and give a comprehensive report covering all aspects of criminal law so that comprehensive amendments can be made in Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedures (CrPC) and Indian Evidence Act, etc. In the meantime, acts of torture remain punishable under various provisions of the Indian Penal Code.¹⁶ The higher judiciary also serves as a bulwark against such violations.

2. Enforced disappearances

34. India pledged to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances.

35. India is a signatory to the Convention and is concerned with enforced disappearances. To address this issue, India is cooperating with the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances by reporting facts of cases from time to time. To protect against disappearances from police custody, the NHRC has also issued extensive guidelines on arrest to supplement guidelines issued by the Supreme Court in this regard. Through its training programmes, the NHRC continues to educate police and security personnel to prevent such violations.

3. Right against arbitrary arrest and detention

36. To strengthen the constitutional guarantee against arbitrary arrest and detention, and in order to limit the abuse of the arrest power, the Supreme Court issued guidelines in 2014 directing police officials not to arrest persons for offences carrying sentences of seven years or less, except in exceptional circumstances, and directed judicial magistrates to ensure compliance with arrest norms.¹⁷

37. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) regularly monitors complaints of illegal arrest and detention. Between 2012 and 2016, NHRC registered 2,361 cases of illegal arrest, of which 1,075 were disposed of in this time period. NHRC issued directions in 82 cases and compensation in 22 cases. 5,370 cases of unlawful detention were registered by NHRC in this time period, of which 2,297 were disposed of. NHRC issued directions in 198 cases and recommended monetary relief in 46 cases. In both instances a bulk of the cases were transferred to State Human Rights Commissions.

4. Extra judicial killings

38. India remains cognizant of the human rights implications of extra-judicial killings, and has taken measures towards ensuring accountability for such violations. The Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions recognized in his report on India that there has been a general drop in unlawful killings in the last few years. NHRC has in place a robust monitoring mechanism for cases of extrajudicial executions. In 2014,

the Supreme Court of India issued extensive guidelines for effective and independent investigation of such deaths, including mandatory registration of first information reports in cases of encounter deaths, magisterial inquiry into the case, investigation either by the Crime Investigation Department or another independent agency, and prohibiting out-of-turn promotions or gallantry awards for police officers involved in such killings until the genuineness of the encounter is determined.¹⁸ The judiciary also monitors investigation in specific instances, as for example in the *Extra Judicial Execution Victim Families Association* case, where the Court held that every death caused by armed forces in a disturbed area shall be enquired into by NHRC and CID.¹⁹

5. *Death penalty*

39. Indian law requires that the death penalty should be imposed only in the “rarest of rare cases.”²⁰ Only where the crime committed is so heinous as to ‘shock the conscience of society’. In 2015, the Law Commission of India reported that the rarest of rare doctrine does not provide a clear, consistent, and non-arbitrary standard for determining who should be given the death sentence. The Commission recommended the eventual abolition of the death penalty for all crimes, and as a first step for all crimes except terror and waging war. The Report of the Law Commission of India is under consideration by the Government.

40. Three terrorists were awarded death sentence in India between 2012 and 2015. Subsequent to fair trial under rule of law, all three were convicted of terror related offences that had resulted in loss of lives of innocent people and threatened peace and security of the nation.

41. Cognizant of concerns that long periods of incarceration on death row pending a decision on clemency amounts to torture, the Supreme Court has held that such delay is a ground for commuting the death sentence. The Court has also laid down various guidelines for greater procedural safeguards for persons under sentence of death.²¹

Administration of justice and access to justice

42. India agreed to further promote equal access to justice for all, committed to working towards reducing backlog and delays in the administration of cases in courts, and providing more legal aid to the poor and marginalized.

43. To address judicial delays and backlogs, the Law Commission of India has studied and made recommendations on institutional changes to facilitate timely justice.²² This report is under active consideration by the Government and the Supreme Court of India. The Government of India is also coordinating with the judiciary to explore other avenues for addressing this concern. One such effort is through the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms which has been launched with the specific aim of reducing delays and arrears in the judicial system. Through its effort, the sanctioned strength of judicial officers increased from 17,715 at the end of 2012 to 21,320 as of June 2016.

44. Access to justice remains a priority for India. Legal Services Authorities across the country provide legal aid to marginalized and vulnerable communities. Between 2012–13 and 2016–17 (up to September, 2016), 6.12 million eligible persons including women, children, persons in custody, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and backward classes, have been provided free legal aid. Recently, legal aid has been extended to persons under sentence of death, to enable them to make effective representations for clemency.²³ The Supreme Court has issued directions to legal services authorities for maintaining the quality of legal aid provided by them.²⁴ In addition, newly set up One-Stop Crisis Centres provide survivors of sexual violence with legal aid.

45. The Government of India has partnered with UNDP to facilitate access to justice for marginalized communities.²⁵

46. To address the special legal needs of children, the National Legal Services Authority has formulated the NALSA (Child Friendly Legal Services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015.²⁶
47. NALSA has also introduced the NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 to provide legal aid and other assistance to mentally ill and mentally disabled persons in their interface with the legal system.
48. India has taken various steps to provide timely justice to persons accused of crime. The Government issued a directive to all state governments to implement Section 436A, Criminal Procedure Code to reduce overcrowding of prisons. It also recommended the constitution of under-trial review committees in every district to periodically assess cases of under-trial prisoners with a view to their early release from incarceration.
49. In order to ensure that conditions of incarceration in prisons across India are consistent with protecting the human rights and dignity of prisoners, regarding foods, clothing, sanitation and health, the Government approved a new Model Prison Manual 2016, which includes gender-specific health measures for women, gender sensitization of the prison staff, provisions for children of women prisoners, and the like. The Manual also provides for inspection of prisons and specifies the rights of prisoners sentenced to death. The Supreme Court has also taken cognizance of conditions of incarceration, and has directed prison officials to ensure that the prisoners live with basic human dignity regarding food, clothing, sanitation, and health.²⁷

Fundamental freedoms and participation in public and political life

1. Freedom of speech and expression

50. India accepted a recommendation to ensure safe working environment for journalists.
51. India recognizes the centrality of free speech and expression to its constitutional order. At the same time, in order to protect the country's pluralistic character, its multi-ethnic and multi-religious social fabric, as well as to promote social harmony, a range of laws prohibit speech that has harmful social consequences.²⁸ Some of these laws, like those criminalizing defamation and sedition, have been upheld by the Supreme Court, which has found them compliant with the right to free speech.²⁹ The Supreme Court of India did strike down Section 66A of the Information Technology Act for being overbroad and impermissibly impacting the right to free speech and expression.³⁰
52. The Press Council of India (PCI) works towards ensuring safety of journalists. It ensures that the freedom of the press is preserved and protected. It has set up a sub-committee and has submitted a report on this issue to the Government, which is currently under consideration. The PCI has issued letter in 2016 to all states/union territories to provide data of cases filed on the issues of threats/attacks/killings of journalists along with the current status of the cases. The Government has also taken cognizance of the need for gender specific measures for the protection of women journalists.

2. Human rights on the internet

53. India recognizes the importance of extending free speech guarantees to activities on the internet. At the same time, recognizing the potential for misuse of the internet for inciting violence, spreading rumours and hatred or committing other illegal activities, In order to prevent arbitrary use of this power to block content on the internet, the Supreme Court of India has put in place various adequate procedural safeguards such as the right to appeal a blocking decision, and the requirement for reasons in writing for issuing a blocking order.³¹

3. *Right to privacy and surveillance*

54. Government of India has decided to set up the Centralized Monitoring System to automate the process of Lawful Interception & Monitoring of telecommunications. It is likely to be completely operationalized in 2017.

55. India believes that its surveillance programme furthers its national security interests, and that safeguards in the law, including safe transmission of content, requirement for authorization from senior officials, and the existence of a Review Committee to oversee such authorizations, are sufficient to address concerns regarding privacy and freedom of speech. However, in recognition of the potential of such a system to impinge on the freedom of speech, the Government is in the process of legislating on right to privacy.

4. *Human rights defenders*

56. India is committed to ensuring a safe working environment for people engaged in promoting and protection of human rights. The NHRC also treats the protection of Human Rights Defenders as a priority issue and has set up a platform for reporting rights violations and providing them compensation.

57. At the same time, India believes that the activities of the human rights defenders should be in conformity with the legal framework of the land and the rights guaranteed by our Constitution.

5. *Freedom of religion*

58. India committed to strengthening its efforts to guarantee freedom of religion to all.

59. Recognizing the importance of religious freedom for the safe and secure enjoyment of human rights and life with dignity for all, India remains committed to protecting its secular, multi-ethnic, multi-religious, pluralistic character, and combating instances of religious intolerance, violence and discrimination. The government is duty bound to ensure that there is complete freedom of faith and that everyone has the undeniable right to retain or adopt the religion of his or her choice without coercion. India views anti-conversion laws as important safeguards against coercion and inducement to convert or reconvert from one religion to another in a multi-religious society.

60. To strengthen its response for aiding victims of communal violence, the Government has enhanced compensation to victims of communal violence from Rs. 300,000 to Rs. 500,000. This is in addition to directions from courts, especially the Supreme Court, on rehabilitation packages and other responses for aiding victims of communal violence.

61. The Government of India has issued Communal Harmony Guidelines which lay down Standard Operating Procedures to deal with communal violence.

Combating all forms of human trafficking

62. India committed to reinforcing and accelerating its efforts towards combating human trafficking by implementing monitoring mechanisms to stop trafficking; and towards protecting and rehabilitating victims of trafficking.

63. Through amendments to its criminal laws, India now provides stringent punishment for trafficking.³²

64. The Government of India has set up 330 Anti Human Trafficking Units in collaboration with UNODC, to provide an effective and coordinated law enforcement response to trafficking. To strengthen implementation of anti-trafficking laws, various training programmes for law enforcement officials as well as judges are conducted routinely.³³ The Supreme Court of India is also seized of the matter, and has directed state

governments to create standard operating procedures for responding to trafficking, particularly of children.³⁴

65. India has entered into collaborations with neighbouring countries such as with Bangladesh, for bilateral cooperation for prevention of human trafficking between the countries.

66. In recognition of the special vulnerability of children to trafficking and related violations, the Government of India has launched operations to rescue missing children. Through Operation Smile and Operation Muskaan, over 28,000 children were rescued in 2015–2016 alone. The Khoya Paaya scheme enables citizen participation in tracking missing children.

67. Recognizing that a law enforcement response is only a partial step towards addressing the multiple human rights violations that a trafficked person suffers, India has also put in place various schemes for rehabilitation of survivors of trafficking.³⁵ Apart from the general schemes that seek to empower vulnerable persons who are most likely to be trafficked, India has put in place various schemes that provide measures tailored to the specific needs of trafficked persons through providing them legal services, shelter and counselling, amongst others.

68. To comprehensively address issues relating to human trafficking, the Government is in advanced consultations with stakeholders on a new Anti-Human Trafficking Bill.

69. India has also been working towards effective implementation of laws prohibiting and abolishing the system of bonded labour. The NHRC has a specific mandate in this regard. To ameliorate the conditions of persons engaged in bonded labour, the Government of India recently revised the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers. India is also working on strengthening social protections for such persons.

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to social security

70. India agreed to continue its efforts and action in the promotion of social security and labour policy. It also agreed to further continue its efforts to spread the model of rural growth in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

71. The Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) Scheme and the Employees State Insurance (ESI) Scheme continue to be the two major social security schemes for the organized sector. The Prime Minister has launched the 2nd Generation Reforms of the ESI Corporation for better coverage and implementation of the scheme. The EPF Scheme is calibrated regularly with a continuous expansion of benefits, including enhancements of the wage ceiling.

72. Since persons employed in the unorganized sector are most vulnerable to destitution in the absence of social security, this sector has been a priority area for India. The Government of India has launched and strengthened various schemes, most of them under the umbrella of the Unorganized Workers (Social Security) Act, 2008.³⁶ Under the flagship National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), five schemes provide monetary and other assistance to the elderly, persons below the poverty line, widows and persons with disabilities.³⁷ Allocation of funds for the NSAP has increased from Rs. 84.47 billion in 2012–13 to Rs. 106.35 billion (approx.) in 2015. As of date, approximately Rs. 432.95 billion has been allocated for this project, and has reached approximately 144 million beneficiaries. Also, the Pradhan Mantri Atal Pension Yojana was launched in 2015 and is aimed primarily at the unorganized sector, though it is open to all citizens between the ages 18 and 40.³⁸

73. In order to ameliorate vulnerabilities due to ill health, under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, smart card based cashless health insurance cover is provided to families below the poverty line, as well as to various categories of workers in the unorganized sector.³⁹

74. The Government has launched several schemes to provide insurance protection to all citizens at a nominal sum. The Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna for accident insurance, and the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna for life insurance are two flagship insurance schemes of this nature. The Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana provides life insurance cover to those living below or marginally above the poverty line.⁴⁰

75. The Government remains committed to better implementation of all these schemes in order to progressively provide a stronger social security net to its citizens.

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

76. India committed to promoting the right to equal opportunity for work and at work.

77. India is in the process of consolidating existing labour laws into four codes⁴¹ to ensure transparency and consistency across the board. Amendments are pending in Parliament to bring the existing Factories Act in line with technological advances and the fast-changing global economy. The aim is to achieve occupational safety, prevention of health hazards and diseases, regulatory compliance and transparency in inspection, and encouragement of labour-intensive enterprises.

78. The Government has overhauled the mechanism for evaluating compliance with labour laws. Through a Unified Labour Web Portal (Shram Suvidha Portal) employers now have to file returns detailing their compliance with labour laws. The Government believes the move from an inspection based mechanism to a self-reporting mechanism will streamline compliance with labour laws, and targeted inspection based on objective criteria will better protect rights of employees consistent with the developmental goals of the country.

79. While the Government is cognizant of demands for ratification of ILO Conventions 87 and 98 and recognises that this issue is critical, certain outstanding issues remain, particularly those relating to the scope of rights to be granted to government employees. India is in discussion with ILO as well as other member countries with similar legal norms to resolve these issues.

80. India's flagship employment programme MGNREGA, an entitlement based law covering the entire country. India is making active efforts to address leakages and resources availability problems. Allocation for the MGNREGA has consistently increased each year. The Government is enthused that women availed 57% of the 1.4 billion person days of work pursued under this Act. Apart from the MGNREGA, employment generation through cooperative training programmes has been extremely encouraging.⁴²

81. After guaranteeing employment, as the next step, the Prime Minister has called upon the nation to transform India into the "Skill Capital" of the world through the "Skill India Initiative."⁴³ The youth are the main beneficiaries of the Skill India Initiative campaign. For the marginalised section, the Government launched the Seekho aur Kamao scheme in 2013. The Government of India has recently launched the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana which has imparted skills to 19 million youth so far. Through this and other schemes, the Government facilitates generation of, and access to, employment opportunities.⁴⁴ Through the National Urban Livelihood Mission, the Government enables economically vulnerable communities to organize themselves into Self Help Groups and to contribute to their skill development to facilitate salaried- or self-employment. Skills training under this mission has been imparted to 1.4 million beneficiaries in 2012–2015.⁴⁵

Economic empowerment of women

82. India has taken various steps to promote equal participation by women in the workforce, to ensure a safe and dignified work environment, and to facilitate overall socio-economic empowerment of women. The Factories Act is being amended to remove discriminatory provisions, and to require employers to provide greater facilities for women employees.⁴⁶ In a radical move, India has decided to open combat roles to women in all sections of the military, at par with men.

83. To address low Labour Force Participation Rate and Worker Population Ratio of women as compared to men, India has introduced schemes and programmes to overcome the economic, social, and cultural barriers that hinder women's equal participation in the workforce.⁴⁷ For example, the National Rural Livelihoods Mission focuses on generating employment and empowerment opportunities for rural women through Self-Help Groups, and through support for women in agriculture.⁴⁸

84. Schemes have also been put in place to empower women through skills training, educating them about available schemes, and through facilitating women's financial inclusion.⁴⁹ For example, to enable access to credit and thereby to income generating opportunities, the Nari Arthik Sashaktikaran Yojana (NASY) provides loans at 4% per annum to women.

85. Recognizing that women bear a large share of familial care giving responsibilities, which often limits their ability to participate equally in the workforce, the Government is committed to facilitating restructuring of workspaces to make them more sensitive to women's social circumstances.⁵⁰ The Government has proposed providing extended maternity leave, crèche facilities and day care centers, flexible working hours and safe and dignified work environments to facilitate women's equal access to employment opportunities.⁵¹

86. Women and other disadvantaged groups form the bulk of domestic workers who belong to the unorganized sector, and are often subject to violence, abuse, and discrimination. Currently, the protection of rights and welfare of domestic workers is the prerogative of each State. However, the Government of India is in discussions with civil society organizations on a proposed national law for the protection, welfare and social security of domestic workers.⁵²

Right to an adequate standard of living

1. Poverty eradication

87. India committed to strengthen its poverty alleviation strategies and provide better living conditions for its citizens, including through consolidating programmes and socio-economic measures essential to achieve poverty reduction and social exclusion. In pursuing these policies, India undertook to pay special attention to its rural population, women and children.

88. Poverty eradication is a key element of India's developmental goals. As of 2012, 21% of India's population is under the poverty line. India is intensifying its efforts to align its policies with SDGs by focusing on education, health, gender, skills and employment, energy and infrastructure development, etc.

89. India has put in place a range of schemes and services that empower marginalised communities to overcome poverty, such as Direct Benefit Transfers, and entitlement based schemes that guarantee employment, mobilize the rural poor and caters to occupational aspirations of the rural youth.⁵³ To circumvent corruption and to ensure that the subsidies and benefits reach citizens directly, the Government has been issuing AADHAR cards.

2. Adequate food

90. India agreed to promote food security, support efforts to raise the standard of nutrition, and specifically to adopt the bill on food security and strengthen the Public Distribution System.

91. India has taken steps to eliminate all forms of malnutrition, by increasing food productivity. To achieve this goal, the National Food Security Act, 2013 aims to provide food and nutritional security to up to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population through improvement in the Public Distribution System. The Act also makes provisions to meet the nutritional requirements of pregnant women, malnourished children, and homeless and destitute persons. This law has now been implemented throughout the country. The National Nutrition Mission, launched in 2014, supplements the law and, in particular, aims to prevent and reduce maternal and child under-nutrition. To ensure better access to food subsidy, the Government is moving towards the digitization of ration cards. The Act also has a strong gender component, in keeping with India's support for gender mainstreaming in food security programmes. The Act provides that the eldest adult woman in a household be designated the head of the household for the purpose of issuing ration cards under the Act.

92. India has put in place the National Intellectual Property Policy, 2016, in recognition of the importance of a public interest oriented approach to intellectual property for enhancing access to healthcare, food security and environmental protection, as well as other sectors of vital socio-economic importance.

93. India continues its efforts to ensure effective implementation of the Mid-day Meal scheme in schools. The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), which was introduced to ensure better nutrition, health, and overall development of children aged 0–6 years and nutritional and health support to pregnant and lactating mothers, has now been expanded to an additional 200 districts. This scheme has benefitted approximately a 100 million persons of which 18.9 million are pregnant and lactating mothers and the remaining are children under the age of 6. The 12th five year plan aims at strengthening the existing ICDS.⁵⁴

3. Sanitation and safe drinking water

94. India committed to accelerating sanitation coverage and increase access to safe and sustainable drinking water in rural areas.

95. Consistent with the SDGs on sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, India has pledged to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and to end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations, by 2030.

96. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Campaign) is a nationwide programme launched in 2014 that aims to facilitate community-led and collective behavioural change in practices of sanitation.⁵⁵ One of the goals of the programme is to achieve an Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2019. To this end the Government is providing monetary incentives for building individual household latrines as well as for construction of community toilets.⁵⁶ The success of the campaign is reflected in that the sanitation coverage in rural areas was 38.76% in 2012–13, which has increased to 55.33% as of September, 2016.⁵⁷

97. In 2013, new guidelines were framed under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme for improving its implementation. India has met the target for halving the number of households without drinking water supply in rural areas.

98. Under the Swachh Vidyalaya Campaign the Government has built separate toilets for boys and girls in every government school.⁵⁸

99. Manual scavenging continues to persist in various part of the country. In order to abolish undignified and unsafe practice, India has enacted the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.⁵⁹

Housing and land

100. To achieve the SDG of Sustainable Cities and Communities, the Government has launched various measures such as the SMART Cities programme for establishing sustainable model cities;⁶⁰ the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation to provide amenities for improving the quality of life of the urban poor and marginalized; the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Aawas Yojana and Housing for All Mission 2022 to provide better housing facilities; and the Rajiv Aawas Yojna to integrate slums into the formal housing system and to generate affordable housing for the urban poor.⁶¹ In addition, the National Urban Livelihood Mission provides permanent shelters for the urban homeless. In rural areas, the MNREGA now includes within its ambit the construction of houses.

101. To ensure inclusive access to housing, the Government also provides preferential allotment in housing facilities under various schemes to marginalized communities such as minorities.⁶²

102. To ensure protection of rights of homeless persons, under directions of the Supreme Court the process of physical verification of available shelters for urban homeless persons in each State/UT is underway. The verification process will also check whether the shelters comply with the operational guidelines for the Scheme of Shelters for Urban Homeless under the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM).⁶³

103. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 was passed by Parliament to provide a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition. The Act also aims to bring about an improvement in the post-acquisition social and economic status of the affected persons.

104. Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act as amended in 2012, 44,27,613 claims have been filed and 17,46,338 titles have been distributed as of May, 2016. A total of 3,863,025 claims have been disposed of, which is 87.25% of the total claims received.⁶⁴

Right to health

105. India committed to strengthening and further supporting initiatives towards guaranteeing the right to health. In particular, India agreed to take steps towards improving access to health, especially access to maternal health and access to adequate obstetric delivery services and sexual and reproductive health services, including safe abortion and gender-sensitive comprehensive contraceptive services. It agreed to take further steps towards reducing maternal and child mortality. India also committed to taking effective measures to fully implement the National Rural Health Mission.

106. In pursuance of its constitutional obligations as well as the SDGs, India aims to “ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.” Internationally, India has promoted Yoga as a system of holistic approaches to health and well-being. India’s efforts have been warmly welcomed by the international community by adopting the resolution for celebrating the International Day of Yoga on June 21 every year in the General Assembly in 2014. Within the country, the National Urban Health Mission was launched in 2013 as a sub-mission of the overarching National Health Mission with the National Rural Health

Mission as the other sub-mission. Specific policies provide targeted resources to aid efforts to combat diseases prevalent in India.⁶⁵ India is encouraged in its efforts by its successes. The country met its target of 50% reduction in tuberculosis prevalence and resultant mortality. India received polio-free certification in March 2014. In 2013, the WHO found that India has more than halved the number of malaria cases since 2000 from 2 million to 882,000. In February 2016, India launched the National Framework for Malaria Elimination (NFME) 2016-2030 which outlines India's strategy for elimination of the disease by 2030.

107. The Mental Health Policy was launched in 2014 to provide universal access to mental health care by enhancing the understanding of mental health and strengthening leadership in the mental health sector at all levels.⁶⁶

108. Schemes like The Janani Suraksha Yojana provides institutional delivery services to pregnant women who fall below the poverty line, so as to reduce maternal and infant mortality. While monetary assistance to beneficiaries has been streamlined through direct bank transfers, delay in opening bank accounts due to poor banking services has posed difficulties in implementation in some states.⁶⁷ India is encouraged in its efforts by the decline in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) from 58/1000 live births in 2004–05 to 40/1000 live births in 2013. The Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) as per SRS 2013 is 28/1000 live births while the Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is 49/1000 live births. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) of India for 2011–13 is 167/100,000 live births as compared to 178 for 2010–12.

109. India has also moved to a new strategic approach, the RMNCH+A (Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health) in 2013, to focus its attention on all the life stages including adolescents for targeted health interventions.⁶⁸ The National Policy on Children, 2013 also aims at providing equitable access to comprehensive, and essential, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care, of the highest standard, for all children before, during and after birth, and throughout the period of their growth and development. In December, 2016 the Prime Minister has announced a scheme to provide pregnant women who undergo institutional delivery and vaccination of their children, a financial aid of Rs. 6,000.

110. Recognizing the need for awareness building as a key element in health related interventions, India launched programmes such as the Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakaram (RKSK) in 2014, which includes the imparting of health education through community based interventions, and the Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene among adolescent girls in rural areas. Further, the fourth phase of the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP-IV) was launched in February 2014 which supports the training and capacity building of staff in STI/RTI Clinics (Suraksha clinics), provision of counsellors, availability of free colour-coded standardized STI/RTI drug kits, and the like. Recognizing that Men Having Sex with Men (MSMs) are a High Risk Group for HIV/AIDS, and that due to social and legal stigma such persons may not have adequate access to health services, the National AIDS Control Organization has implemented various schemes to reach out to sexual minorities.⁶⁹ India's contribution of 80% of the world's antiretroviral drugs to combat HIV/AIDS is well recognised.

111. Although the overall sex ratio has increased by 7 points to reach 940 in Census 2011 as against 933 in Census 2001, the child sex ratio (0–6 years) has shown a sharp decline from 927 females per thousand males in 2001 to 919 females per 1,000 males in 2011. As a result, the Government has intensified its efforts to effectively implement the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994. The Prime Minister's Beti Bachao Beti Padoos campaign was launched in 2014 with the objective of improving the sex ratio and combating female foeticide.

112. In line with the SDG to ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all, at all ages, the Government has taken the initiative of starting the National Initiative on Care for Elderly, under which special attention is given to geriatric care.⁷⁰

113. Through the National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly which is currently implemented in 100 districts of 21 states, India seeks to provide easy access to preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services for the elderly.

Right to education

114. India agreed to further promote children's right to education, especially through the continued implementation of a non-discriminatory and inclusive policy to guarantee quality education to all children. India agreed to reinforce its efforts in providing free and compulsory primary education, and to work towards the smooth implementation of the 2010 Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act. With universalisation of primary education and achievement of gender parity, the Education for all programmes (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) is now moving into the second phase with its focus on affordable and quality secondary education. India also agreed to continue with action to include human rights education in school curricula.

115. Education is a fundamental pillar of development in any country. India therefore prioritises inclusive and quality education for all. In pursuance of this, there was a 4.9 per cent increase in the education budget in 2016.

116. Recognizing the need for equitable access to quality education for all sections of the society, India has initiated various measures to raise the literacy standards of excluded and marginalized groups and facilitate their access to education. Government scholarships for schooling and higher education targeted at women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other backward classes seek to improve their access to education.⁷¹ Additional scholarships have been introduced for persons with disabilities at all levels of education, including for studies abroad.⁷²

117. Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat, a sub-programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, has been initiated to improve the quality of primary education.⁷³

118. Various schemes and measures promote higher education for marginalized groups, and facilitate their access to advanced educational opportunities. Scholarships like the Swami Vivekananda Single Girl Child Scholarship for Research in Social Sciences and PRAGATI (Providing Assistance for Girls' Advancement in Technical Education Initiative) work towards these goals. The Government has initiated a scheme called UDAAN, to increase the enrolment of women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities in professional education, especially in science and mathematics.⁷⁴ Special scholarship schemes have been launched to facilitate access to quality higher education for students from the North Eastern states.

119. To address demands from marginalised sections, the Government has constituted a committee to advise the Government on matters relating to the educational needs and issues faced by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. Universities have also been directed to establish equal opportunity cells to facilitate responsiveness to the needs of disadvantaged groups.

120. India has been prioritizing ICT enabled enhancement of learning opportunities to facilitate access to the highest quality educational resources.⁷⁵

121. India is working towards a policy for meeting the educational needs of children between 0-6 years. The National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy of 2013 permits universal and equitable access for all children in a decentralized manner and ensuring a continuum of ECCE in a life cycle approach.⁷⁶

122. The national curriculum for school education of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has included human rights education component in social science subject. Teachers training programmes has also been prepared under the guidance of NHRC.

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

123. India committed to continuing its efforts and initiatives for eradicating violence and discrimination against women, and for the equality and empowerment of women. Towards this end, India agreed to continue incorporating gender perspectives in its programmes and development plans. India specifically committed to improving measures for preventing violence against women, including sexual violence. India agreed to continue promoting the rights of women in their choice of marriage, and to address the skewed sex ratio, including through more stringent enforcement of the prohibition on pre-natal sex selection.

124. India is undertaking a range of measures to improve the condition of women in the country.⁷⁷ To enable the integration of gender perspectives into policy formulation and implementation, and to ensure that women's concerns are given equal weightage in developmental agendas, the Government of India remains committed to its Gender Budgeting Scheme. So far, 56 Ministries/Departments have confirmed setting up this monitoring mechanism.

125. Various forms of violence like acid attacks, stalking, public stripping, voyeurism, etc, have now been incorporated into the penal code as distinct offences.⁷⁸ Schemes for compensating and rehabilitating victims and survivors of various forms of violence have been put in place by the state governments.⁷⁹ Women's helplines provide immediate and holistic response to those facing violence, including through urgent intervention, as well as facilitating access to health services, counselling and legal aid.

126. India remains committed to combating sexual violence against women and children. In the aftermath of a tragic gang rape in New Delhi in December 2012, the Government of India set up the Justice J. S. Verma Committee to suggest measures for addressing violence against women. Based on the recommendations of this Committee, various law reforms were introduced. Laws relating to sexual violence were comprehensively reviewed and overhauled to recognize the multiple forms and sites of sexual violence. New procedures and evidentiary requirements were also put in place to aid swift and successful prosecutions.

127. India also enacted a new law to deal with sexual violence against children of all genders.⁸⁰ This law provides for stringent punishment, special courts, as well as procedural measures to protect the child during investigation and trial.

128. India has enacted a law requiring employers to provide effective redressal to women complaining of sexual harassment, and to take other measures for fostering a gender sensitive, safe working place for women.⁸¹ In addition, sexual harassment has been made a distinct criminal offence.⁸²

129. Apart from legislative reforms, the Government has put in place various schemes to strengthen the safety and security of women in the country.⁸³ The Nirbhaya Fund is one such example. India has also been launching one stop centres to provide single point access to women affected by violence and to provide them medical and police assistance, psycho-social support, legal aid and counselling, and temporary shelter.⁸⁴ The Government has recently proposed a National Policy for Women which supports a holistic approach to addressing violence against women.

130. India is building a gender-responsive and sensitized police force through training programmes, performance appraisal, and by encouraging 33% reservations for women in the police force.

Children

131. India agreed to continue its efforts to protect children from exploitation including sexual exploitation, to protect their fundamental rights, dissuade child marriage, continue efforts at rehabilitation of child labourers, prohibit corporal punishment of children, and overall give children the opportunity and assistance to grow up in an environment of freedom and dignity.

132. With over 450 million children, India is home to the largest child population in the world. The National Policy for Children, 2013 places issues relating to children within a rights based approach and recognizes children as individuals with rights and responsibilities appropriate to their age and level of maturity.⁸⁵ The National Early Childhood Care and Education Policy, 2013, seeks to ensure a sound foundation for survival, growth, and development of children. Both policies require that children should be protected from all forms of harm and exploitation, and should be provided with a caring and enabling environment. To this end, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) criminalizes corporal punishment.

133. The JJ Act, 2015 has overhauled the system of administration of justice in relation to children in need of care and protection, as well as children in conflict with the law. The Act has introduced new penalties for the exploitation and abuse of children, as well as measures to prevent their exposure to drugs and intoxicants. While previously, persons below the age of 18 were tried as juveniles for all offences, under the 2015 Act, persons in the 16-18 age group can be tried as adults for heinous crimes. Although this change has been criticised for not recognizing the special circumstances of children in the 16-18 age group, the Government believes that this move is necessary in light of incidents of heinous crimes being committed by persons in that age group.

134. India is encouraged by the reduction in rates of child marriage. India remains committed to working towards the elimination of this harmful practice, through enforcement of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act as well as through awareness raising.

135. India has recently enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016.⁸⁶ In order to align the child labour policy with the Right to Education Act, the new law prohibits child labour below the age of 14 except after-school work in family enterprises, and permit labour in the age group 14-18 only in non-hazardous industries.

136. The National Child Labour Policy (NCLP) is being implemented in 270 districts of the country to enable rehabilitation of children who have been withdrawn from work. Each district has special schools/training centres which provide bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care, and recreation, amongst other facilities. The ultimate aim of the programme is to prepare children for integration into the formal education system.⁸⁷

Persons with disabilities

137. India committed to ensuring better protection for persons with disabilities, and to prioritizing efforts to ensure equal access to education for children with disabilities.

138. 2.21% of the Indian population is disabled. India recognizes the need to take special measures to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy the full range of human rights and fundamental freedoms, live a life of dignity, free from violence, harassment and

discrimination, want and marginalization. As the first signatory to the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled, India recognizes the importance of creating an enabling legal and policy environment for making resources, amenities and facilities accessible to persons with disabilities. To this end, India launched the Accessible India Campaign, for achieving universal accessibility, barrier free environments, and a supportive ecosystem for persons with disabilities.⁸⁸ The campaign aims to fulfil India's commitments under the Incheon Strategy, as well as facilitate access to rights under the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities to which India is a party. Through amendment to its copyright law, India has facilitated availability of knowledge resources in an accessible format. The National Policy on Universal Electronic Accessibility facilitates equal and unhindered access to electronics and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) products and services by persons with disabilities.

139. In December, 2016, the Indian Parliament passed a new law on the rights of persons with disabilities. This law aims to facilitate greater access to public spaces, education, employment, and healthcare, and the integration and protection of rights, particularly of persons with mental illness or disability. The Act increases the number of recognised disabilities from 7 to 21, including disability due to acid attacks, thalassemia, haemophilia, muscular dystrophy, learning disabilities and Parkinson's.

140. Recognizing the need for measures targeted at extending the benefit of developmental gains to persons with disabilities, India has also put in place a number of schemes aimed at providing them with better access to education, vocational training, financial assistance, shelter, and overall care and development.⁸⁹ To ensure greater access to benefits under these laws and schemes, India is implementing a Unique Identity Card for persons with disabilities.

Older persons

141. India committed to ensure better protection for the elderly.

142. 10% of India's population comprises senior citizens. Recognising that elderly persons face various vulnerabilities due to their age, and consistent with our commitment to the Madrid Plan of Action, we have taken numerous steps to ensure a life of dignity for the elderly. Policies and schemes including the National Policy on Older Persons, 1999, the National Programme for Health Care of Elderly, pension schemes and legal assistance programmes, are being implemented by the Government of India in collaboration with other partners for ensuring that the elderly not only live longer but also lead a secure, dignified and productive life. By revising the Integrated Programme for Older Persons, the Government has provided assistance to various local bodies and NGOs to secure the basic needs of the elderly, productive ageing, intergenerational bonding and awareness building. India is also in the process of revising its National Policy on Older Persons taking into account changing demographic pattern, socio-economic needs, social value system and advancement in the field of science and technology over the last decade. In December, 2016, Prime Minister has announced a new scheme for Senior Citizens guaranteeing 8% interest on fixed deposit of up to Rs. 7.5 lakh with 10 years lock in and monthly payment.

Sexual orientation and gender identity

143. India agreed to study the possibility of eliminating any criminalisation of same sex relations.

144. Section 377, Indian Penal Code, criminalizes homosexuality. In 2009, the Delhi High Court declared this section to be unconstitutional.⁹⁰ This decision was reversed by the Supreme Court of India in 2013.⁹¹ However, the Supreme Court in February 2016 agreed to

another hearing on the matter, which is now *subjudice*.⁹² In a related judicial development, in 2014, the Supreme Court recognized that sexual orientation and gender identity are integral to a person's personality and are "basic aspects of self-determination, dignity and freedom."⁹³ The Court stated that discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation violates India's constitutional guarantee of equality.⁹⁴

145. In 2014, the Supreme Court of India recognized that discrimination, violence and prejudice based upon a person's gender identity, as well as the non-recognition of transgendered persons in law, violates India's constitutional commitments to equality, liberty and life with dignity.⁹⁵ The Court directed the state to include transgendered persons within the categories eligible for various affirmative action schemes. In 2016, the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016 was introduced in the Lok Sabha. This Bill seeks to protect transgendered persons from violence and discrimination. It also provides for equal opportunities in education, employment and residence. Simultaneously, the Government is working on an Umbrella Scheme for the Welfare of Transgender Persons. India has also taken various steps to make state practices and public spaces safe and inclusive for transgendered persons.⁹⁶

Minorities

146. The Government has undertaken a range of measures pertaining to minority education, skill development, access to credit, infrastructural and social development of regions with high concentration of minority populations, affirmative action measures, etc.⁹⁷ The Government earmarks 15% of its outlay on various schemes and programmes for socio-economic empowerment, for minorities. *Khidmat*, a toll-free helpline increases access to information on schemes for minorities.

147. The National and State Commissions for Minorities continue to monitor complaints from minority communities regarding issues of discrimination and disadvantage faced by them.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

148. India has put in place a robust affirmative action programme to secure substantive equality for all. Affirmative action in education and public employment, along with electoral reservations seek to ensure that access to public resources is not confined to any particular group. Recognizing that in the changed economic scenario, private employment is a key source of economic wellbeing, the Government of India has been working with industry associations to voluntarily extend affirmative action in the private sector. As a result of these efforts, many companies have adopted a voluntary code of conduct and are providing persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with scholarships and vocational training to enhance their employability.⁹⁸

149. India has amended the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 to expand the forms of caste based atrocities recognized under that law and has been notified with effect from 26 January, 2016. The amended Act has also introduced a new chapter on the rights of victims and witnesses. Through the creation of Exclusive Special Courts and Exclusive Special Prosecutors for offences under the Act, India seeks to provide timely and effective response to such atrocities.

150. State governments have also taken various steps to prevent and punish atrocities against scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, including through establishing special crime cells, identifying sensitive areas, and setting up state and district level vigilance and monitoring committees. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also monitors cases of atrocities.

E. Coordination with the UN, NHRIs and other stakeholders

151. India committed to continue its cooperation with the UN and other International Organizations, including through sharing good experiences and practices with other countries and extending support in efforts to combat human rights violations. India also agreed to continue its cooperation with Special Procedures and accept requests for visits from Special Rapporteurs. India has pledged to help other countries with capacity building to promote the work of the Human Rights Council.

152. India agreed to further its coordination with national human rights institutions as well as well civil society organizations, and to continue involving civil society in the UPR process.

153. India believes that progress towards realizing its human rights obligations requires constant dialogue, engagement and coordination with various stakeholders, and in particular with other national authorities and human rights institutions. The NHRC serves as the nodal point for such coordination through the Statutory Full Commission comprising the chairs of all national level human rights commissions and institutions.

154. Recognizing that a vibrant civil society keeps the Government accountable for its commitments, and provides crucial feedback for drafting effective policy responses for advancing human rights, India routinely publishes proposed acts, schemes and policies for public comment and discussion, and has done the same with the draft of its National Report for UPR III. The National Policy on Children is an example of a policy drafted through such a wide-spread consultative process.

155. As a proud member of the United Nations, India remains committed to cooperating with international organizations as well as other countries individually in a spirit of reciprocity and comity, to raise the standards of human rights within the country and across the world. India has in place a standing invitation to UN Special Procedures mandate holders to visit the country at a mutually convenient time. Ten mandate holders have visited India since 2000 including the visit by Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context in 2016. Further, another two SRs visits are being scheduled for 2017–18.

Notes

- ¹ India played an important part in the inter-governmental negotiations towards the finalisation of the 2030 Agenda that seeks to realise human rights for all and to leave no one behind.
- ² *Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v. Union of India*, AIR 1986 SC 2715.
- ³ India plans to install 100 GW solar energy out of a total of 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022.
- ⁴ Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management Planning Authority Portal E-Green Watch (An online web portal which seeks to collect and present information to monitor and track how well CAMPA funds are achieving their ends); School Nursery Yojana (aims to bring students closer to nature and increase forest cover by planting trees for a sustainable future); NagarvanUdyanYojana (aims to create and develop at least one city forest in each city); National Afforestation Programme; National Green India Mission (approved as a centrally sponsored scheme in 2015); National Green India Mission and MNREGA Convergence Guidelines 2015 and National Green India Mission and CAMPA Convergence Guidelines 2015 (aim to increase coordination between the rural sector and environment to increase forest cover in an integrated development approach).
- ⁵ National Water Use Efficiency Improvement Support Programme, Guidelines for Improving Use Efficiency in Irrigation Domestic and Industrial Sectors (2014), Under Pradhan MantriKrishiSinchayeeYojana (2015) (aims to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation and expand the cultivatable area to improve water use efficiency and reduce scarcity).
- ⁶ National Action Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-Systems (2013).
- ⁷ Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission – NamamiGange (2014); Ganga Management Plan (2015); Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (2012); Guidelines for Continuation of Scheme on Repairs; Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (2013); Guidelines for Implementation for R & D Programme (2013), Jal KrantiAbhiyan (aims to consolidate water conservation and management efforts in the country through grassroot level, Panchayati Raj participation, awareness drives on conservation, security and management of water, and providing Suraj Cards for information on water requirements of various crops).
- ⁸ An additional 16 states have initiated procedures for the enactment of the model bill.
- ⁹ The Delhi State Government has launched the Odd-Even vehicles scheme to ration vehicle usage and thereby reduce vehicular pollution. Delhi also now provides a real-time assessment of ambient air quality.
- ¹⁰ Perform, Achieve and Trade Scheme (aims to achieve enhanced energy enhancement through trading of energy saving certificates based on reduced carbon emissions); National Smart Grid Mission; Energy Conservation Rules 2012; National Energy Efficient Agriculture Pumps Programme; National Energy Efficient Fan Programme; National Policy for Bio-Fuels (2015); Renewable Energy Global Investment Promotion Meet and Expo; Scheme for Ultra Mega Solar Parks and Solar Projects; Mission Innovation (A global initiative which aims to reinvigorate and accelerate global clean energy innovation with the objective to make clean energy widely affordable, create green jobs).
- ¹¹ National Clean Energy Fund.
- ¹² *The Registrar General, HC of Meghalaya v. State of Meghalaya*; WP (C) No. 127 of 2015 (Meghalaya High Court).
- ¹³ *Naga Peoples' Movement of Human Rights v. Union of India*, (1998) 2 SCC 109.
- ¹⁴ *Extra Judicial Execution Victim Families Association (EEVFAM) v. Union of India*, 2016, Supreme Court of India.
- ¹⁵ Section 43D, Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Similar provisions are found, for example, in the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 in Sections 36A, 42 and the Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act, 1999 in Section 21.
- ¹⁶ Such as those pertaining to voluntarily causing grievous hurt, or causing grievous hurt to extract a confession, etc.
- ¹⁷ *Armesh Kumar v. State of Bihar* AIR 2014 SC 2756.
- ¹⁸ *PUCL v. State of Maharashtra* (2014).
- ¹⁹ *Extra Judicial Execution Victim Families Association v. Union of India*, W.P. (Cr.) 129 of 2012 (Supreme Court of India, 2016).
- ²⁰ *Bachan Singh v. Union of India*, AIR 1980 SC 898.
- ²¹ *Shatrughan Chauhan v. Union of India*, (2014) 3 SCC 1, 241.
- ²² Law Commission of India (Report No. 245: Arrears and Backlog: Creating additional judicial (wo)

- manpower) [7 July 2014].
- ²³ Shatrughan Chauhan v. Union of India, (2014) 3 SCC 1.
- ²⁴ In Re: Inhuman Conditions in 1382 Prisons AIR 2016 SC 993.
- ²⁵ As part of this collaboration, legal aid clinics have been set up and paralegal volunteers have been trained to provide legal aid. Legal awareness campaigns are also planned as part of this project across the country.
- ²⁶ This scheme aims to provide meaningful, effective, and age-appropriate legal assistance to children in need of care and protection as well as children in conflict with the law, and to strengthen institutional care, counselling and support services to them.
- ²⁷ In Re: Inhuman Conditions in 1382 Prisons AIR 2016 SC 993.
- ²⁸ Sections 124A, 153A, 153B, 295A, 505, Indian Penal Code 1860; Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, 1973; Section 5, Official Secrets Act, 1923; Sections 67, 67A, 67B, Information Technology Act, 2000.
- ²⁹ Subramniam Swamy v. Union of India, W.P. (Criminal) No. 184 of 2014, which upheld criminalization of defamation.
- ³⁰ Shreya Singhal v. Union of India (2013) 12 SCC 73.
- ³¹ Shreya Singhal v. Union of India (2013) 12 SCC 73.
- ³² §§ 370 an 370A, Indian Penal Code 2013. These amendments expand the definition of trafficking and related exploitation, in line with India's obligations under the Palermo Protocol.
- ³³ Specifically, the Training of Trainers (ToTs) programme for law enforcement agencies and Judicial Colloquiums for judges and magistrates.
- ³⁴ Bachpan Bachao Andolan v. Union of India (2014) 16 SCC 616.
- ³⁵ Amongst others, National Legal Services Authority's NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme 2015 is meant to provide legal services to address concerns of victims of trafficking; Swadhar Greh Scheme seeks to provide temporary accommodation to women in difficult circumstances. Through the Ujjwala Scheme, a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking and commercial exploitation, the Government has created capacity to rehabilitate above 8000 women and children. This is in addition to the capacity created by State/Provincial Governments. Annually about 10,000 women availed the facility during the last 2 years.
- ³⁶ The following schemes are listed under the Act:
1. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
 2. National Family Benefit Scheme
 3. Janani Suraksha Yojana
 4. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
 5. Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
 6. National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension
 7. Janshree Bima Yojana and Aam Admi Bima Yojana
 8. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
- ³⁷ Started in 1995, the NSAP comprises five schemes, namely –
1. The Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNAOPS), wherein assistance is provided to persons aged 60 years or above and belonging to a Below Poverty Line (BPL) family;
 2. The National Family Benefit Scheme, wherein upon the death of the primary breadwinner aged 18-59 years, the BPL household is entitled to compensation amount;
 3. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), wherein BPL widows aged 40-79 years receive pension benefits;
 4. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), wherein BPL persons with severe or multiple disabilities and aged 18-79 years receive pension benefits.
 5. Annapurna Scheme, wherein the old-aged beneficiary is entitled to 10 kg free food grains per month.
- ³⁸ Contributors to this scheme will be eligible for pension on a monthly basis after a certain period of contributions.
- ³⁹ Over 37.1 million smart cards had been issued under this scheme as of 30th April 2014. The programme targets covering 70 million households by 2017.
- ⁴⁰ The Scheme covered 45.4 million beneficiaries by the start of 2014–15.
- ⁴¹ Dealing respectively with Wages, Industrial Relations, Social Security and Welfare, and Safety and

Working Conditions.

- ⁴² National Council for Cooperative Training and the National Centre for Cooperative Education. The Council conducts training programmes as per the needs of cooperative sector. Through such training, participants are equipped with the necessary knowledge, skills and aptitude required to manage the cooperative enterprises. 26934 persons have been the beneficiaries of these training programmes in the year 2016–17 (up to September 2016).
- ⁴³ So far over 20 million youth have been trained under this programme.
- ⁴⁴ Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana i.e. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (covering 864,768 beneficiaries under the 12th 5 Year Plan (up to September, 2016); The Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); National Skill Development Fund (NSDF); Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojna (set up with the objective of providing additional wage employment in all rural areas and thereby provide food security and improving nutritional levels. A secondary objective is to create a durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructural developments in rural areas. Between 2012 and 2016, Rs. 1,693.5 billion was spent on this scheme and benefited around 350 million persons).
- ⁴⁵ Many such schemes affirmatively target excluded communities for financial inclusion, promotion of entrepreneurship, and for facilitating other avenues of income generations.
- ⁴⁶ S. 66, S. 22, S. 47 of the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2014.
- ⁴⁷ Women Cooperative Education Field Projects. Under this, the National Cooperative Union of India has catalyzed the formation of 270 SHGs with 2501 members. Further, 10098 women availed benefits through several income generating activities. In 2016-17 (up to September, 2016) 3831 events were conducted for 44941 participants under this programme).
- ⁴⁸ The mission has covered 32.4 million rural poor households and mobilized around 2.64 million Self Help Groups, since its inception. That India has the largest women self-help group network, and that 80% of micro-credit loans are utilized by women, reflects the success of these schemes.
- ⁴⁹ Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) Scheme; National Mission For Empowerment of Women. At its 52nd meeting in 2014, the Governing Body of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh set a target of assisting ten lakh women over the next three years.
- ⁵⁰ Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers. There are 23,923 creches as of January, 2015.
- ⁵¹ Draft National Policy for Women, 2016.
- ⁵² Further, the National Skill Development Corporation has set up the Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council in early 2016 to ensure better employment prospects for domestic workers through skills development.
- ⁵³ Direct Benefit Transfer; Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act, 2005 (MNREGA) (In the financial year 2015-16, the Government had made a budgetary provision of Rs 346.99 billion for MGNREGA and in the financial year 2016-17, Rs 385 billion has been allocated for the same. Up to 18th February, 2015, 38 million households have been provided employment. The share of SCs, STs and Women is 22.6 per cent, 16.8 per cent and 55.1 percent respectively. The share of women in total person-days generated is well above the stipulation of 1/3 as per the Act. Now, at least 60 per cent of the work in terms of the cost in the district will be taken up for the activities related to development of land, water and trees). India has set aside funds amounting to Rs. 2.05 billion for Self Help Groups under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission, which was utilized to enter 32,573 villages, in 2013-14. *See also*, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana – Skill Development for Inclusive Growth.
- ⁵⁴ In 2012, India launched the ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) with the assistance of the World Bank to improve the implementation of ICDS. The Kishori Shakti Yojana years has also been started under ICDS to improve the nutritional status of adolescent girls between the age of 11–18.
- ⁵⁵ For this purpose, the Government has organized awareness campaigns, advertisements and mass cleanliness drives in both rural and urban areas.
- ⁵⁶ As on 30 September, 2016 a total of 90,006 villages and 27 districts of the country have been declared ODF.
- ⁵⁷ 241.51 lakh Individual household latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed from 2.10.2014 to 30.9.2016 under SBM(G). In addition, 15.30 lakh IHHLs have been constructed under MGNREGS since 2.10.2014. 90,006 villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 30.9.2016.

- Also 27 districts have been declared ODF.
- ⁵⁸ 226,000 toilets for boys and 191, 000 toilets for girls have been constructed from 15.8.2014 to 15.8.2015 under the Swachh Vidyalaya Campaign.
- ⁵⁹ This law prohibits the employment of persons as manual scavengers, the manual cleaning of sewers and septic tanks without protective equipment, and the construction of insanitary latrines.
- ⁶⁰ The Smart City Mission was launched on 25 June 2015. Since the launch of the Mission and till September, 2016, total Rs. 47.01 billion has been allocated by Government of India under Smart Cities Mission. So far, 60 cities (20 cities in Round 1 in January, 2016, 13 cities in fast track round in May, 2016 and 27 cities in Round 2 in September, 2016) have been selected for development as Smart Cities under the Mission. Since the launch of the Mission and till date, Rs. 45.72 billion has been released to States/UTs under Smart Cities Mission.
- ⁶¹ Pradhan Mantri Gramin Aawas Yojana, 2016. The Government proposes to improve the standards of living conditions by providing pucca houses to all rural poor by 2022 and the Ministry of Rural Development has launched schemes to provide assistance to landless poor, and is offering grants to construct houses in hilly areas and plain areas, wherein 15.92 lakh houses out of the targeted 24.81 lakh houses were constructed in the year 2013-14. As of date, Rs. 150 billion has been allocated under this scheme, benefiting over 13.35 million beneficiaries between 2012 and 2016; Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. The Rajiv Rinn Yojana scheme; Rajiv Awas Yojana Scheme.
- ⁶² 15% of financial and physical targets under National Urban Livelihoods Mission are earmarked to benefit people below the poverty line from minority communities. Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)/Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM, 15% of the Central allocation is to be earmarked for the Minority communities. States/UTs were requested to give priority to the cities/slums predominantly inhabited by minority communities (i.e. where the minority population is 25% or more).
- ⁶³ E. R. Kumar & Others Vs Union of India & Others, WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) No. 572 of 2003 dated 11/11/2016 (Supreme Court of India).
- ⁶⁴ The decision making power in relation to land acquisition affecting areas covered under the Act vests with the local self-government bodies.
- ⁶⁵ National Road Map for Kala-Azar Elimination, August 2014.
- ⁶⁶ The National Mental Health Programme consists of various district level and tertiary/central level activities in the country. Support has been provided to establish 18 centres of excellence in the field of Mental Health and to strengthen/establish 39 post graduate training departments in mental health specialities. Additionally, the National Mental Health Programme supports activities in 339 districts.
- ⁶⁷ To further its commitment to improving maternal and child health, the Government has increased allocation under the scheme from Rs. 16.06 billion in 2011-12 to Rs. 17.62 billion in 2013-14.
- ⁶⁸ See also, Universal Immunization Programme, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram Essential and Emergency Obstetric Care, Navjat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram, Special Newborn Care Units, Newborn Stabilisation Units, Newborn Care Corners, Home Based Newborn Care, Kangaroo Mother Care, establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres. The Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram (RBSK) was launched in 2013 to provide strategic interventions and identification of deficiencies, diseases and development delays in children. In furtherance of the Global Every Newborn Action Plan (ENAP), the India Newborn Action Plan has been launched to take forward the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health. Mission Indradhanush, launched in 2015, seeks to immunize children against seven life-threatening but vaccine preventable diseases.
- ⁶⁹ Targeted Interventions (TI) have been made by NACO through schemes which involve providing care and counselling through support group meetings where discussions on issues like sexual identity, dealing with harassment and substance abuse, amongst others. A Link Worker Scheme has been introduced in rural areas around a community-centred model which will help build the area's capacity of HIV/AIDS prevention through building awareness, creating a demand for access to health services and reaching out to High Risk Groups.
- ⁷⁰ Central assistance is also being provided to support the Free Drugs and Diagnostics Service Initiative, 2015 and to strengthen ambulatory services, human resources, community participation, primary health care services, family welfare centres, redevelopment of hospitals and dispensaries.
- ⁷¹ Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students studying in classes IX and X.
- ⁷² http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/upload_document/NOS-sudents-disabilities.pdf

- ⁷³ For access to resources that facilitate a quality education, the National E-library has been set up with more than 1.5 million titles.
- ⁷⁴ See also, National Fellowship for OBCs; New scheme of Interest Subsidy on educational loan for Overseas studies for OBC students; Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for the DNT students; Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls; Dr. Ambedkar's Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme has been launched for Economically Backward Classes for OBCs.
- ⁷⁵ Initiatives like E-Paathshala and SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) facilitate this goal.
- ⁷⁶ The Law Commission of India recently submitted a report on "Early Childhood Development and Legal Entitlements" which is under consideration by the Government.
- ⁷⁷ To enable greater participation by women in the highest decision making bodies, the Women's Reservation Bill, which aims to introduce 33% reservations in Parliament, was introduced and is currently pending in Parliament.
- ⁷⁸ See §§ 326A, 326B, 354A, 354B and so on, Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013.
- ⁷⁹ National Human Rights Commission, Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation of Victims of Rape, 2005 and Scheme for Relief & Rehabilitation of Offences (by Acids) on Women and Children 2009.
- ⁸⁰ Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act).
- ⁸¹ Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, Redressal) Act, 2013.
- ⁸² § 354A, Indian Penal Code 2013.
- ⁸³ Amongst others, the Integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) is a platform which supports a Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Taking which will receive a distress call and dispatch a Global Positioning System (GPS) fitted Police vehicle to the spot of violence. Further, 150 units of Investigating Units on Crime Against Women (IUCAW) have been set up in different States/Union Territories to create a dedicated investigative capacity to fast track investigation.
- ⁸⁴ The Ministry of Women and Child Development formulated the scheme of Setting up One Stop Centre (OSC) to support women affected by violence which is being implemented since 1st April 2015. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged that One Stop Centres would be set up across the country in phased manner. In the first phase, funds were released to 33 States/UTs. Further, 150 additional centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17 which have been approved for 20 States/UTs. So far 20 centres have become operational.
- ⁸⁵ The objective of the Policy is to enable greater protection, participation and education of children in addition to improving their health and development.
- ⁸⁶ The law stems from the recognition that children constitute a large segment of the Indian population, and that the future social, economic and political development of the country depends on their wellbeing. India is committed to protecting the rights of children, to prevent exploitation in all forms and to create a better world for the next generation.
- ⁸⁷ The number of children mainstreamed into formal education under this scheme increased from 72,976 in 2012-13 to 116,957 in 2014-15. While the expenditure on NCLP has been significantly reduced in recent years, there has been a simultaneous increase in allocation of funds for various education related welfare schemes targeting vulnerable and marginalized communities. This realignment of funds ensures targeted delivery of scheme benefits to such communities.
- ⁸⁸ Accessible India Campaign: Creation of Accessible Environment for Persons with Disabilities (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities & Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India). India has launched the National Action Plan for Skill Development for 2.5 million persons with disabilities by 2022. Model Building Byelaws have been revised in March 2016 which contain separate provisions for persons with disabilities, older persons and children. These rules are applicable to all buildings and facilities used by the public. India joined a group of countries in voicing our support for inclusion of the needs of persons with disabilities in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. As a member of the Asia Pacific Group, India recently hosted Working Group Sessions on Asia Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities constituted under the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (UNESCAP) for implementation of the Incheon Strategy- Make the Right Real for Persons with Disabilities.
- ⁸⁹ Construction of Colleges for the Deaf in Five Regions of the Country; Research on Disability Related Technology, Products, and Issues; Central Sector Scheme of "Support for

Establishment/Modernization/Capacity Augmentation of Braille Presses”; Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships for Students with Disabilities; Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Providing Scholarships to Students with Disabilities to Pursue Programmes; Provision of Travelling Allowance for an Attendant/Escort Accompanying a Government Servant with Disabilities on travel during tour/training; National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities for Studying Abroad; Aids/devices for Leprosy-Affected Persons; Aids/devices for visually-impaired persons; National Fellowship Scheme for Persons with Disabilities for pursuing M.Phil/Ph.D. courses; Scheme of Financial Assistance for Skill Training of Persons with Disabilities; Scheme of Setting up of State Spinal Injury Centres.

⁹⁰ Naz Foundation v. Government of NCT160 DLT 277.

⁹¹ Suresh Kumar Koushal and Anr. v. Naz Foundation and Anr. (2014) 1 SCC 1.

⁹² Naz Foundation Trust v. Suresh Kumar Koushal 2016 (2) SCALE 553.

⁹³ National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India (2014) 5 SCC 438, 20.

⁹⁴ *Id* at 55.

⁹⁵ National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India (2014) 5 SCC 438.

⁹⁶ *For example*, some states like West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have instituted Transgender Development Boards, which have taken steps to introduce transgender-friendly washrooms in universities, supply transgender persons with health insurance and ration cards, and devise transgender-specific pension schemes. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment recently took cognizance of bonded labour practices specific to transgender communities and reached out to help them.

⁹⁷ Implementation of Sachar Committee Recommendations (Status Report as on 31st March, 2015).

⁹⁸ 935 member companies of the Confederation of India Industry have adopted the Voluntary Code of Conduct. 260,174 candidates from SC/ST community have been trained in vocational skills; 128,362 students from SC/ST community have been provided scholarships and 106 entrepreneurship development training programmes have been held. 478 member companies of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry have adopted the Voluntary Code of Conduct. They awarded 2,493 scholarships to SC/ST students and trained 261,750 persons belonging to these communities. In addition to this, 38,380 students belonging to the SC/ST communities have been provided free education. 1,038 member companies of the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India have adopted the Voluntary Code of Conduct. 35,956 candidates have been trained under the Skill Development Programme and 3,387 students belonging to SC/ST communities have been provided scholarships to study in premier institutions. 3,830 students have received entrepreneurship development programmes.

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Compilation 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 compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies^{1,2}

2. The United Nations country team indicated that the recommendations contained in the previous reviews³ regarding the ratification of several international instruments had not been implemented.⁴ Such recommendations were reiterated by treaty bodies,⁵ and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions also recommended that India consider ratifying Protocols I and II additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.⁶

3. The Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context recommended that India submit its report to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; that the recommendation made to it in the previous universal periodic review relating to housing, living conditions and poverty be implemented; and that it use the universal periodic review to commit to implementing the recommendations made to it in the report of the Special Rapporteur.⁷

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4. The country team highlighted the standing invitation by India and that three mandate holders had completed their visits during the reporting period. Another 15 other special procedure mandate holders had requested a visit, of which two had been accepted.⁸
5. In 2016, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) expressed deep regret at, inter alia, the failure of authorities to grant the Human Rights Office access to India-administered Jammu and Kashmir, given the grave concerns about recent allegations of serious human rights violations, including on the excessive use of force.⁹
6. India had contributed annually to OHCHR since 2012.¹⁰

III. National human rights framework¹¹

7. The Special Rapporteur on executions indicated that the situation regarding the use of force in India had been exacerbated by what in effect though not in law could constitute emergency measures. The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, enacted in 1958, had regulated instances of the use of special powers by the armed forces in “disturbed areas” of the country (as declared by governors).¹² The Act had provided wide-ranging powers to the armed forces in respect of using lethal force in various instances but had failed to provide safeguards in case of excessive use of such powers.¹³ In his follow-up report, the Special Rapporteur recalled that the Supreme Court had upheld the constitutionality of the Act and had provided several conditions on the use of the special powers conferred on the armed forces by the Act. The Government in its comments had strenuously opposed that part of the report.¹⁴ He also noted that a commission appointed by the Supreme Court had stated that it was time to progressively de-notify areas of the State under the Act.¹⁵
8. The Special Rapporteur indicated that India should repeal or at least radically amend the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act and the Jammu and Kashmir Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, with the aim of ensuring that the legislation regarding the use of force by the armed forces provided for the respect of the principles of proportionality and necessity in all instances, as stipulated under international law. He also indicated that it should remove all legal barriers for the criminal prosecution of members of the armed forces.¹⁶ He recommended that, while waiting for the necessary repeal or amendment of the Act, India ensure that the status of “disturbed area” was subjected to regular review and that a justified decision was made on its further extension. He noted information received that the states of the North-East and Jammu and Kashmir regions continued to be declared “disturbed areas” without any deliberation, justification or reference to the scale of insurgency in the respective areas.¹⁷ The country team reported that the Act had been withdrawn from Tripura in 2015, but continued to be in operation in Jammu and Kashmir and parts of the North-East. It also reported that recommendations for the repeal of the Act had been reiterated by the Justice Verma Committee and Justice Hegde Commission.¹⁸
9. The Special Rapporteur indicated that India should swiftly enact the Prevention of Torture Bill and ensure its compliance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.¹⁹ According to the country team, the Government had finalized an amended draft of an anti-torture bill that was expected to be soon placed before Parliament.²⁰
10. The Special Rapporteur on executions noted that the record of the National Human Rights Commission had included important steps in protecting the right to life, but observed that the Commission’s effective functioning had been partially hampered by its mandate.²¹ Regarding the functioning of state human rights commissions, he found they inspired little confidence, owing to their lack of independence from the authorities, their limited resources and consequently their limited effectiveness.²² He indicated that no steps

had been taken to: amend section 19 of the Protection of Human Rights Act to provide the Commission with the express authorization to investigate members of the armed forces for alleged human rights violations;²³ put in place the legal basis to enable the extension of the period of one year under which the Commission could consider cases;²⁴ and review the independence and functioning of state human rights commissions to ensure compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).²⁵ The country team reported that, in a recent judgment, the Supreme Court had drawn attention to the lack of resources available to the Commission and the need to strengthen its enforcement value.²⁶

11. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences referred to reported failures of the thematic National Commission for Women, including by finding that no particular religious group had been targeted during the 2002 Gujarat massacre; by consistently justifying sexual assault on women as a result of “provocative dressing”; and by denying reports of sexual violence by security forces, including in regions governed by the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Acts.²⁷

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

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Equality and non-discrimination²⁸

12. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women reported that the lack of registration and the difficulty in obtaining an identity card had impeded women’s participation, including their access to essential services.²⁹ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was particularly concerned at bureaucratic obstacles and financial barriers preventing women from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes from registering births and obtaining birth certificates for their children.³⁰ The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) indicated that the new *Aadhaar* biometric identification card, issued by the authorities, was required in order to gain access to services, including education.³¹ The country team explained the intentions of the Government to integrate the social protection system and target cash transfers through the *Jan Dhan Yojana* programme to facilitate financial inclusion, resulting in the creation of 250 million bank accounts; the *Aadhaar* card, which was held by about 1 billion Indians and which linked to their bank accounts; and mobile telephone applications linking the *Aadhaar* card to its owner’s bank account (approximately 1 billion Indians had mobile telephones).³²

13. In 2016, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues highlighted that, according to official data, Dalits (referred to as “scheduled castes”) constituted more than 201 million people. The figure did not include Dalits who had converted or were born and raised within non-Hindu religious communities, such as the Dalit Muslim and Christian communities.³³ She also reported on the discrimination, exclusion, dehumanization, stigmatization and violence suffered by scheduled castes.³⁴ The country team pointed out that, according to the National Crime Records Bureau, 47,064 cases of crimes against Dalits had been registered in 2014, up from 39,408 in 2013. Furthermore, according to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, the highest number of registered cases of crimes against scheduled castes in the period 2013-2015 had been in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar.³⁵ The Special Rapporteur on executions noted with concern that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act of 1989 had not incorporated Dalit

Muslims and Christians into the definition of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, and recommended that the legislation be reviewed to extend the definition.³⁶

14. The Special Rapporteur on minority issues explained that manual scavenging constituted a caste-designated occupation that was mainly imposed upon Dalits, particularly Dalit women, who represented 95 per cent of manual scavengers. Despite the passing of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act in 2013, the practice reportedly persisted, institutionalized through State practice, with local governments and municipalities employing manual scavengers.³⁷ The country team referred to reports that as few as 13 per cent of women had benefited under the manual scavengers rehabilitation scheme.³⁸

15. In 2016, the Special Rapporteur on housing expressed concern at the legacy of India regarding discrimination against scheduled castes and tribes and so-called “backward” classes, and against women, particularly single and widowed women, and various religious minorities. She noted that the majority of homeless people or those residing in slums with the worst housing conditions were members of those and other vulnerable groups.³⁹ The country team reported that 54.71 per cent of scheduled caste households were landless in 2013. It referred to information from the post-Sachar Evaluation Committee on the poor living conditions of Muslims in urban areas and the lack of basic services in settlements with high Muslim populations in urban and rural areas.⁴⁰ The Special Rapporteur recommended that India enact legislation to curb all forms of de facto housing discrimination against any individual or group, especially religious or ethnic minorities, women, scheduled castes or scheduled tribes, internal migrants or manual scavengers.⁴¹

16. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women noted that sex workers were exposed to a range of abuse. Many sex workers were forcibly detained and rehabilitated and faced a consistent lack of legal protection. Many faced challenges in gaining access to essential health services, including for treatment for HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases.⁴² She recommended that India review the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956, which criminalized sex work.⁴³

17. The country team reported on a 2014 landmark judgment of the Supreme Court affirming the equal rights of transgender persons and that, in 2014, the same Court had overturned a 2009 judgment by the Delhi High Court that had decriminalized consensual same-sex relationships between adults.⁴⁴ Referring to a recommendation,⁴⁵ the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urged India to make efforts towards eliminating the criminalization of same-sex relations.⁴⁶ The Special Rapporteur on violence against women recommended that India repeal section 377 of the Penal Code.⁴⁷

2. Development, the environment, and business and human rights⁴⁸

18. The country team welcomed the “whole-of-Government” approach to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.⁴⁹

19. While commending the commitment of India to addressing climate change, the country team referred to concerns at the relaxation of norms for environmental impact assessments and application procedures under the Forest Conservation Act.⁵⁰

20. Concerned about the forced displacement of a large number of children and their families and the loss of their ancestral lands owing to manufacturing operations, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that India: establish and implement regulations to ensure that the business sector complied with international and national human rights, labour, environment and other standards; and require that companies undertake assessments of, consultations in relation to and full public disclosure of the environmental, health-related and human rights impacts of their business activities, and reveal their plans to address such impacts.⁵¹

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person⁵²

21. In 2014, two special procedures mandate holders welcomed a decision by the Supreme Court to commute to life imprisonment the death sentences of 15 individuals and to introduce guidelines safeguarding the rights of people on death row.⁵³ The Special Rapporteur on executions invited India to consider implementing as a priority the recommendation to review legislation to provide that the death penalty could only be imposed for the most serious crimes.⁵⁴

22. The Special Rapporteur took note of reports regarding deaths resulting from the excessive use of force by security officers with little adherence to the principles of proportionality and necessity as defined under international human rights law standards.⁵⁵ He noted that section 46 of the Criminal Procedure Code authorized law enforcement officials to use “all means necessary” to perform an arrest that was forcibly resisted, and recommended that India review the Code and legislation in all states regarding use of force, including the exceptional use of lethal force, by all security officers to ensure compliance with international human rights law principles.⁵⁶ He regretted that section 46 had not been reviewed or amended.⁵⁷

23. The Special Rapporteur also took note of reports of “fake encounters”, whereby suspected criminals or persons alleged to be terrorists or insurgents had been fatally shot by security officers.⁵⁸ He indicated that justice for victims, accountability and punishment of the perpetrators was essential and that specific attention should be given to: challenging the general culture of impunity; eliminating the practice of “fake encounters”; and ensuring that swift, decisive action, with concrete outcomes, was taken in cases of large-scale killings.⁵⁹

24. The Special Rapporteur took note of reports of cases of deaths while in custody and recommended that autopsies be carried out in conformity with international standards and that the families of victims be given full and easy access to autopsy reports, death certificates and other relevant documentation.⁶⁰ The Special Rapporteur on violence against women indicated that violence against women in custodial settings remained a concern.⁶¹

25. Deeply concerned about the reported high level of violence against women in conflict-affected regions, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women called upon India to: review promptly the continued application of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act and related protocols; amend and/or repeal the Act and protocols in order for sexual violence against women perpetrated by members of the armed forces to be brought under the purview of ordinary criminal law; to enable prosecution in all pending cases; and enforce a code of conduct for members of the armed forces to effectively respect women’s rights.⁶²

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law⁶³

26. The Special Rapporteur on executions indicated that delays in judicial proceedings constituted one of the most serious challenges that India faced and had clear implications for accountability.⁶⁴ He recommended that India consider launching a process of reflection on the need to reform its judiciary, with the aim of reducing the length of judicial proceedings and strengthening the independent functioning of the judiciary.⁶⁵

27. The Special Rapporteur was concerned that section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code required prior sanction from the government concerned before cognizance could be taken of any offence by a public servant for criminal prosecution, effectively rendering a public servant immune from criminal prosecution.⁶⁶ He recommended that such legal barriers for the prosecution of public servants be removed and that section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code be reviewed.⁶⁷ He welcomed that an explanation had been added

to the Code to clarify that no prior sanction was necessary for the prosecution of public servants accused of sexual offences, but indicated that for all other crimes the prior sanction provision continued to be a major hurdle for victims in securing remedies.⁶⁸

28. The Special Rapporteur reported that the fight against impunity faced challenges at various stages of the accountability process. He noted numerous allegations that, when reporting a crime, including those related to killings or death threats, security forces often refused to register a first information report. Additionally, Dalits, the representatives of lower castes, tribes and poorer communities and women were particularly exposed to difficulties in registering such reports. Individuals who wished to report violations by security officers faced similar challenges.⁶⁹ He recommended that the authorities put in place an independent mechanism to monitor the registration of first information reports and that they punish those law enforcement officials who refused to register them.⁷⁰

29. The country team indicated that the new Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2015 allowed juveniles aged 16-18 years to be prosecuted as adults.⁷¹

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life⁷²

30. The Special Rapporteur on executions noted that numerous reports concerning major incidents of communal violence had indicated an often wilful failure by State forces to protect citizens.⁷³ He also noted information that communal violence was often planned in order to target members of a particular group or acquire its property.⁷⁴

31. The country team indicated that incidents of religious minorities being targeted during riots, such as in Muzzafarnagar, particularly prior to elections, needed to be addressed. It also noted that the Prime Minister had condemned incidents of violence stemming from allegations of cow slaughter as attempts to “poison social harmony”.⁷⁵

32. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) reported that it had recorded 24 killings of journalists. It urged the Government to continue to investigate such cases and to report voluntarily to UNESCO on judicial follow-up measures.⁷⁶

33. The country team reported that several incidents at universities in 2016 had triggered debate on the application of penal provisions relating to “hate speech”, “sedition” and the use of section 144 of the Penal Code to prohibit the rights to assemble and to protest. The assassinations of well-known rationalists had added to the concerns about the reduced space for free speech and expression.⁷⁷

34. UNESCO made recommendations, including that India decriminalize defamation and place it within a civil code that was in accordance with international standards,⁷⁸ and that it review section 22 (4) of the Right to Information Act 2005 in order to remove unnecessary restrictions for requests related to human rights violations.⁷⁹

35. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urged India to remove restrictions on the work of human rights defenders, not to place them under surveillance and to ensure that women in the north-eastern states participated in peace negotiations and in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.⁸⁰ The Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association expressed concern at the restrictions imposed on human rights organizations and reminded India of its obligation to ensure that all members of civil society, including human rights defenders, were able to carry out their legitimate work in freedom and in a safe and enabling environment without fear of threats or acts of intimidation, harassment or assassination of any sort.⁸¹

36. In that regard, in 2016, the Special Rapporteur and several other special procedure mandate holders called upon India to repeal the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act,

which had been increasingly used to obstruct civil society's access to foreign funding, and had failed to comply with international human rights norms and standards. The experts noted that many civil society organizations depended on being accredited under the Act in order to receive foreign funding. However, the broad and vague terms contained in the Act, such as "political nature", "economic interest of the State" or "public interest", did not conform to its prescribed aim, and were not proportionate responses to the purported goal of the restriction.⁸²

37. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women reiterated the recommendation that India enact the Women's Reservations Bill to reserve at least 33 per cent of the seats in the state and central legislative bodies for women candidates.⁸³

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery⁸⁴

38. While acknowledging the measures adopted, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women remained concerned at the alarming persistence of internal and cross-border trafficking, the lack of protection and services available to women and girls who were victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation and the lack of efforts to address the root causes.⁸⁵ Concerning recommendations on trafficking,⁸⁶ UNHCR referred to the draft trafficking of persons (prevention, protection and rehabilitation) bill 2016, which proposed, inter alia, the creation of a special agency to investigate such crimes, as well as special courts and public prosecutors to expedite the prosecution of those found guilty and to hold perpetrators and traffickers accountable.⁸⁷

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to an adequate standard of living⁸⁸

39. The Special Rapporteur on housing observed the stark contrast in India between extreme poverty and deprivation on the one hand and extreme wealth on the other hand, and that the gap between them was growing steadily and visibly.⁸⁹ The country team referred to the recommendation from the Task Force on Elimination of Poverty in India that a separate committee be constituted to identify those people living below the poverty line.⁹⁰

40. The country team identified the urgent need to establish a social protection floor, and to recognize equal pay for work of equal value and women's unpaid care and domestic work.⁹¹

41. The country team reported on the National Food Security Act 2013, which provided for subsidized food grains and nutritional support to be given to pregnant and nursing women and children, including through the integrated child development services. It indicated that an efficient and functioning public distribution system was essential, and that the Government was focusing on reforms so that pilferage and inefficiency in the system could be removed.⁹²

42. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned by the low number of people with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene and the widespread practice of open defecation and its negative impact on health, specifically child deaths from diarrhoea.⁹³ The country team reported the government target to make India free from open defecation by 2019, despite the fact that it was still a reality for 564 million people. It indicated that reducing the high bacteriological contamination of water sources, especially in rural areas, was a critical challenge.⁹⁴

43. The Special Rapporteur on housing noted that India had the largest number of urban poor and landless people in the world. She praised the "Housing for All" scheme and stated that the important steps taken could result in the realization of the right to adequate housing

for hundreds of millions of vulnerable people. She recommended that the central Government and state governments deal with homelessness as an urgent priority, with a view to eliminating it by 2030, in keeping with target 11.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals, and that the structural causes of homelessness in urban and rural India be identified, including in relation to access to land and housing, affordability and the lack of specific measures in favour of people without an income.⁹⁵

2. Right to health⁹⁶

44. The country team welcomed the draft national health policy (2016) aimed at doubling government expenditure on health to 2.5 per cent of gross domestic product by 2020, and the new health insurance scheme for families living below the poverty line. However, it indicated that the public sector only provided about 30 per cent of all health services, and that vast inequalities persisted in gaining access to health services across different regions and social groups, while high out-of-pocket expenditure on health care had pushed about 63 million people into poverty.⁹⁷

45. The country team took note of the “Delhi Declaration”, signed by 20 countries in 2015, which called for accelerated progress towards ending preventable child and maternal deaths.⁹⁸ Treaty bodies commented on the high rates of neonatal mortality and maternal mortality.⁹⁹ The Committee on the Rights of the Child reported that the high levels of stunting, acute malnutrition and underweight children were closely linked to maternal undernutrition, anaemia and inadequate feeding practices. It recommended that India ensure the effective implementation of the National Food Security Act 2013 and promote breastfeeding and micronutrient interventions for mothers.¹⁰⁰

46. In 2015, several special procedure mandate holders reported on the practice of coerced, unsafe and unethical female sterilization in Government-sponsored sterilization camps. In November 2014, sterilizations performed in Chhattisgarh had resulted in the deaths of 13 women and critical injuries to many others. Similar incidents had occurred since then, notably in Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh.¹⁰¹ The country team highlighted the fact that a judgment by the Supreme Court to put an end to sterilization camps was an opportunity to bring about far-reaching changes in the quality of contraceptive services.¹⁰²

47. The country team referred to the 2014 launch of the National Adolescent Health Strategy and noted that its implementation needed to be strengthened.¹⁰³ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that sexual and reproductive health education be made part of the mandatory school curriculum and be aimed at adolescent girls and boys; and that measures be taken to raise awareness of and foster responsible parenthood and sexual behaviour, with particular focus on boys and men.¹⁰⁴

3. Right to education¹⁰⁵

48. The country team indicated that, at 3.9 per cent of gross domestic product, the amount that India spent on education was the lowest among all the BRICS countries (Brazil, Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa), and that the quality of education in rural areas was an issue.¹⁰⁶ Estimates by the United Nations suggested that 17.8 million children — including 34 per cent of children with disabilities — did not attend school. Dalit, Adivasi and Muslim children and those from female-headed households were particularly vulnerable to educational exclusion. As at 2014, a total of 244,000 schools did not have toilet facilities.¹⁰⁷

49. The country team referred to the *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (“Save the Girl, Educate the Girl”) campaign to create a momentum towards ensuring the education and participation of the girl child, and the *Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan* (“Clean School

Campaign”) launched in 2014.¹⁰⁸ It indicated that more impetus was required to increase girls’ secondary education.¹⁰⁹

50. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women expressed its concern about the low retention and completion rates of girls at the secondary level due to early marriage, harmful practices and poverty, especially in rural areas. It reiterated its previous concluding observations and called upon India to: allocate increased resources; ensure that schools were girl-friendly, within a reasonable distance of communities and had supplies of potable water and separate hygienic toilets for girls; and address safety issues for girls in and out of school, including through the use of escorts to schools for girls in unsafe areas and the effective investigation and prosecution of acts of corporal punishment, harassment or gender-based violence against girls at school.¹¹⁰

51. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was seriously concerned about attacks on school facilities by non-State armed groups and the occupation of schools by security forces. It urged India to prohibit the occupation of schools by security forces and to rehabilitate and repair damaged schools.¹¹¹

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women¹¹²

52. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women expressed concern at the persistence of harmful traditional practices, such as the high number of dowry deaths, so-called “honour killings”, sex-selective abortion, *sati*, *devadasi* and women accused of witchcraft.¹¹³ The Special Rapporteur on violence against women noted that widows were often denied and dispossessed of property, and that social exclusion had led some to engage in sex work and their children to perform hazardous labour or beg on the streets.¹¹⁴

53. The Special Rapporteur noted that customary practices in the family and community pointed to a pattern whereby parents preferred to have sons over daughters. She indicated that research had revealed the declining ratio of girls to boys, and the continuing prevalence of sex-selection practices in some states, despite specific legislation to address the problem.¹¹⁵ The country team welcomed greater focus on improving gender outcomes. The flagship *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* campaign had been launched in 2015 with the objective of preventing gender-biased sex selection and addressing the imbalance in the gender ratio. Cash incentive schemes to promote education and encourage people to delay marriage had shown varied results and needed to be complemented.¹¹⁶

54. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women noted that early marriages continued to endanger girls’ lives.¹¹⁷ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women also expressed concern about the high prevalence of early and forced marriage. It reiterated its recommendations¹¹⁸ that India withdraw its declarations regarding the Convention and that it review the application of the Special Marriage Act to remove procedural barriers regarding the application for permission to marry and the registration of marriages.¹¹⁹

55. The Special Rapporteur indicated that violence against women had become a priority political issue following the brutal gang rape and tragic death of a young student in New Delhi in 2012. As a consequence, the Verma Committee had been established by the Government to review existing normative gaps.¹²⁰ Regarding the partial implementation of a noted recommendation,¹²¹ the Rapporteur reported on the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, which: recognized acid attacks as a new criminal offence; provided for penalties for sexual harassment, assault against or use of criminal force on a woman with the intent to disrobe, voyeurism and stalking; introduced the crime of trafficking; and criminalized rape

and gang rape.¹²² UNHCR reported that, in accordance with the Act, the police would also be penalized for failing to register first information reports.¹²³

56. The country team reported that marital rape continued to be outside the ambit of criminal law. It indicated that section 357-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure had introduced the concept of reparations in criminal cases, and that all states in India had established victim compensation schemes, although their scope and implementation varied. It noted that the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013 had been enacted. The country team reiterated the recommendations for the criminalization of marital rape and “honour crimes”.¹²⁴

57. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women reported that the lack of implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was a concern. The attitudes and prejudices of many village leaders in *Khap Panchayats* (local councils), who acted as informal judicial officers, often led to a pre-arranged settlement between families, thus failing to provide effective redress for victims.¹²⁵ The Rapporteur recommended that India implement in full and throughout the country the ban by the Supreme Court on *Khap Panchayats*.¹²⁶

58. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urged India to establish one-stop crisis centres to provide women and girls who were victims of violence and rape with free and immediate access to medical attention, psychological counselling, legal aid, shelter and other support services.¹²⁷

2. Children¹²⁸

59. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that India increase social budget allocations, establish a budgeting process with a child-rights perspective and take all measures necessary to prevent and combat corruption.¹²⁹

60. The country team pointed to the fact that the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012, adopted since the previous review, had increased the age of consent to 18 years.¹³⁰ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urged India to: ensure that the Act was implemented without exception; void all child marriages automatically; and ensure that the Act applied also to child brides.¹³¹

61. The Committee on the Rights of the Child noted that one in three rape victims in India was a child.¹³² The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the retention in the Penal Code of an exemption from punishment when a rape was committed by the victim’s husband if the wife was over 15 years of age.¹³³ The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged India to ensure that all forms of sexual abuse of girls under 18 years of age, including marital rape, were fully criminalized.¹³⁴

62. Several treaty bodies encouraged India to raise awareness about the prohibition on child marriage and its spectrum of harms, including reproductive health issues, maternal and infant mortality and violence.¹³⁵ The country team indicated that, in 2013, the Government had proposed a national strategy on the elimination of child marriage and an action plan to implement it. However, the measures were pending finalization.¹³⁶

63. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that India establish a national database of all cases of violence against children, and explicitly prohibit all forms of corporal punishment of children under 18 years of age in all settings.¹³⁷

64. The country team referred to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act 2016, which set at 14 years the general minimum age for employment and raised to 18 years the legal age at which people could engage in hazardous work. Areas of concern included the exception granted to family enterprises, which could increase

impunity and child labour, and the substantial reduction in the list of professions considered to be hazardous.¹³⁸

65. Additional issues raised by the Committee on the Rights of the Child included the sale of children through surrogacy and adoption and the recruitment or use of children by non-State armed groups.¹³⁹

3. Persons with disabilities¹⁴⁰

66. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urged India to enact the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 without delay and include in it a specific section to protect women and girls with intellectual disabilities from forced sterilization, and to repeal laws so as to prohibit disability-based detention of women, including involuntary hospitalization and forced institutionalization.¹⁴¹ The country team noted that the Bill was pending with Parliament and supported the undertaking of a comprehensive legislative gap analysis to enable the alignment of legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It stressed that efforts were required regarding the issuance of disability certificates in order to gain access to entitlements, as only 49.5 per cent of people with disabilities in 2015 had been issued with such a certificate.¹⁴²

4. Minorities and indigenous peoples¹⁴³

67. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women called upon India to adopt an integrated policy to enhance the living conditions of women and girls who had survived the Gujarat riots, and to intensify witness protection and security measures.¹⁴⁴

68. In 2012, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations reported that the national tribal policy was under consideration and requested information on the progress made for its development and adoption, including in collaboration and consultation with tribal groups and their representatives.¹⁴⁵

5. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers¹⁴⁶

69. Although the recommendation made in the previous review cycle¹⁴⁷ to accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness had not been supported, UNHCR hoped that India could reconsider its position on the matter.¹⁴⁸

70. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees recommended that refugees be issued with *Aadhaar* identification cards to enable them to have access to services on an equal footing to nationals.¹⁴⁹

6. Stateless persons¹⁵⁰

71. UNHCR reported, inter alia, that a group of Sri Lankan refugees, the Hill Tamils, were stateless or at risk of becoming stateless.¹⁵¹

Notes

- ¹ Tables on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for India will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/INSession27.aspx.
- ² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.1-138.30, 138.32, 138.36-138.38, 138.63-138.70, 138.95, 138.101, 138.112-138.113, 138.121 and 138.128.
- ³ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.1 (Spain), 138.3 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), 138.4 (United States of America), 138.5 (Iraq), 138.6 (Republic of Korea), 138.7 (Italy), 138.8 (Maldives), 138.10 (Uruguay), 138.12 (Australia), 138.13 (Austria), 138.14 (Slovakia), 138.15 (Botswana), 138.16 (Brazil), 138.17 (Czech Republic), 138.18 (Portugal), 138.19 (Brazil), 138.21 (Czech Republic), 138.23 (Republic of Korea), 138.24 (France), 138.26 (Ghana), 138.28 (Sweden), 138.29 (Indonesia), 138.30 (Slovakia), 138.32 (Switzerland), 138.36 (Timor-Leste), 138.37 (Timor-Leste), 138.38 (Costa Rica), 138.95 (France), 138.101 (Portugal), 138.112 (Ireland), 138.128 (Hungary); and A/HRC/8/26 and Add.1, paras. 86.1 (United Kingdom, France, Mexico, Nigeria, Italy, Switzerland and Sweden), 86.6 (Brazil), 86.7 (Brazil, Sweden), 86.9 (Netherlands) and 86.12 (Nigeria).
- ⁴ See country team submission for the universal periodic review of India, para. 5.
- ⁵ See CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, paras. 42 and 47, and CRC/C/IND/CO/3-4, para. 89.
- ⁶ See A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, para. 98.
- ⁷ See A/HRC/34/51/Add.1, para. 85 (o).
- ⁸ See country team submission, para. 13.
- ⁹ See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20382&LangID=E.
- ¹⁰ OHCHR, "Donor profiles", in *OHCHR Report 2015*, p. 108.
- ¹¹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.3-138.4, 138.6, 138.12, 138.24, 138.32-138.36, 138.44-138.45, 138.54-138.60, 138.63-138.64, 138.71, 138.75 and 138.133.
- ¹² See A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, para. 21. See also A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, para. 15, and A/HRC/23/47/Add.7, para. 1.
- ¹³ See A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, paras. 21-22. See also A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, paras. 15-16, and A/HRC/23/47/Add.7, para. 1.
- ¹⁴ See A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, para. 16. See also A/HRC/23/47/Add.7, para. 1.
- ¹⁵ See A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, para. 18. See also A/HRC/23/47/Add.7.
- ¹⁶ See A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, para. 100.
- ¹⁷ See A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, para. 19. See also A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, para. 101, and A/HRC/23/47/Add.7.
- ¹⁸ See country team submission, para. 42.
- ¹⁹ See A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, para. 99.
- ²⁰ See country team submission, para. 5.
- ²¹ See A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, paras. 88-89. See also A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, paras. 56-58.
- ²² See A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, para. 90. See also A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, para. 123, and A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, para. 59.
- ²³ See A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, para. 120, and A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, para. 57.
- ²⁴ See A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, para. 121, and A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, para. 58.
- ²⁵ See A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, para. 123, and A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, para. 59.
- ²⁶ See country team submission, para. 11.
- ²⁷ See A/HRC/26/38/Add.1, para. 58. See also para. 78 (n).
- ²⁸ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.43, 138.47, 138.53, 138.65, 138.68, 138.71-138.73, 138.75, 138.87, 138.89-138.90, 138.118, 138.131-138.132, 138.162-138.163 and 138.167. See also A/HRC/8/26, paras. 86.5 and 86.13.
- ²⁹ See A/HRC/26/38/Add.1, para. 34.
- ³⁰ See CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, para. 34.
- ³¹ UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Morocco, pp. 2 and 7.
- ³² See country team submission, para. 88.
- ³³ See A/HRC/31/56, para. 33.
- ³⁴ *Ibid.*, paras. 22, 29-30, 50, 59, 62, 80, 82, 85 and 93. See also A/HRC/21/42, para. 22, and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=19861&LangID=E.

- ³⁵ See country team submission, para. 39.
- ³⁶ See A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, paras. 80 and 104. See also A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, para. 48.
- ³⁷ See A/HRC/31/56, para. 72.
- ³⁸ See country team submission, para. 38.
- ³⁹ See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=19861&LangID=E. See also A/HRC/34/51/Add.1, paras. 62-73.
- ⁴⁰ See country team submission, para. 84.
- ⁴¹ See A/HRC/34/51/Add.1, para. 85 (g).
- ⁴² See A/HRC/26/38/Add.1, para. 20.
- ⁴³ *Ibid.*, para. 78 (e).
- ⁴⁴ See country team submission paras. 26 and 28.
- ⁴⁵ For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.89 (Argentina).
- ⁴⁶ See CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, para. 11 (i).
- ⁴⁷ See A/HRC/26/38/Add.1, para. 78 (d).
- ⁴⁸ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.51 and 138.168.
- ⁴⁹ See country team submission, para. 90. See also para. 87.
- ⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 92.
- ⁵¹ See CRC/C/IND/CO/3-4, paras. 29-30.
- ⁵² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.44, 138.79, 138.91-138.101 and 138.119-138.121.
- ⁵³ See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14205&LangID=E.
- ⁵⁴ See A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, para. 25. See also A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, paras. 106-107, and country team submission, para. 6.
- ⁵⁵ See A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, para. 8. See also A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, para. 10.
- ⁵⁶ See A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, para. 102. See also A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, para. 11.
- ⁵⁷ See A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, para. 11.
- ⁵⁸ See A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, para. 13. See also A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, para. 13.
- ⁵⁹ See A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, para. 94.
- ⁶⁰ See A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, paras. 20 and 22. See also A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, paras. 29-33 and 117.
- ⁶¹ See A/HRC/26/38/Add.1, para. 24.
- ⁶² See CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, para. 13 (a)-(b) and (d).
- ⁶³ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.4, 138.62, 138.117-138.124 and 138.127.
- ⁶⁴ See A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, para. 67.
- ⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 125. See also A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, para. 44.
- ⁶⁶ See A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, para. 39. See also A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, para. 69.
- ⁶⁷ See A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, para. 103.
- ⁶⁸ See A/HRC/29/37/Add.1, para. 39.
- ⁶⁹ See A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, para. 65.
- ⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 110, and A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, para. 14 and appendix. See also A/HRC/31/56, para. 62, A/HRC/26/38/Add.1, paras. 63-65, and CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, paras. 10-11.
- ⁷¹ See country team submission, para. 22.
- ⁷² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.37, 138.42-138.43, 138.48-138.50, 138.63, 138.67-138.68, 138.72, 138.79, 138.118, 138.121, 138.123-138.127, 138.131 and 138.169.
- ⁷³ See A/HRC/29/37/Add.3, para. 28. See also A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, paras. 43-44.
- ⁷⁴ See A/HRC/23/47/Add.1, para. 45.
- ⁷⁵ See country team submission, para. 35.
- ⁷⁶ See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Morocco, paras. 100 and 106.
- ⁷⁷ See country team submission, paras. 52-53.
- ⁷⁸ See UNESCO submission, para. 105.
- ⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 108.
- ⁸⁰ See CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, para. 13 (g) and (h).
- ⁸¹ See A/HRC/32/36/Add.3, paras. 297-300.
- ⁸² See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20112&LangID=E. For a detailed analysis of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, see www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/FAssociation/InfoNoteIndia.pdf, and

- www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20112&LangID=E#sthash.U8K3lbN3.dpuf.
- ⁸³ See CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, para. 25. See also country team submission, paras. 19-21 and annex.
- ⁸⁴ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.5, 138.10, 138.26, 138.28, 138.40, 138.107-138.115 and 138.128.
- ⁸⁵ See CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, para. 22. See also country team submission, paras. 19-21 and annex.
- ⁸⁶ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.108 (Ukraine) and A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.109 (Belarus).
- ⁸⁷ UNHCR submission, p. 5.
- ⁸⁸ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.51, 138.74, 138.130, 138.134-138.145 and 138.148.
- ⁸⁹ See A/HRC/34/51/Add.1, para. 5.
- ⁹⁰ See country team submission, para. 86.
- ⁹¹ *Ibid.*, para. 20.
- ⁹² *Ibid.*, para. 81-82.
- ⁹³ See CRC/C/IND/CO/3-4, para. 63 (g).
- ⁹⁴ See country team submission, paras. 83 and 85.
- ⁹⁵ See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=19861&LangID=E and A/HRC/34/51/Add.1, paras. 7 and 85 (b) (i).
- ⁹⁶ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.54, 138.130, 138.135, 138.146-138.159 and 138.168.
- ⁹⁷ See country team submission, paras. 71-72 and 78.
- ⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 76.
- ⁹⁹ See CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, para. 30, and CRC/C/IND/CO/3-4, para. 63.
- ¹⁰⁰ See CRC/C/IND/CO/3-4, paras. 63-64.
- ¹⁰¹ See A/HRC/30/27, case No. IND 3/2015, and A/HRC/31/79, case No. IND 14/2015.
- ¹⁰² See country team submission, para. 80.
- ¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, para. 75.
- ¹⁰⁴ See CRC/C/IND/CO/3-4, para. 66.
- ¹⁰⁵ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.52, 138.54-138.55, 138.104, 138.115, 138.157-138.158 and 138.160-138.166.
- ¹⁰⁶ See country team submission, paras. 69 and 70.
- ¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, paras. 66 and 68.
- ¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, paras. 64-70.
- ¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 19, 65 and 68.
- ¹¹⁰ See CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, paras. 26-27.
- ¹¹¹ See CRC/C/IND/CO/3-4, paras. 73-74.
- ¹¹² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.2, 138.19, 138.21-138.23, 138.31, 138.37-138.38, 138.41-138.42, 138.54, 138.64, 138.68, 138.71-138.72, 138.74-138.77, 138.79-138.88, 138.102, 138.105-138.106, 138.109, 138.130, 138.144 and 138.150-138.155. See also A/HRC/8/26/Add.1, paras. 86.6, 86.11, 86.13 and 86.17.
- ¹¹³ See CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, para. 20. See also A/HRC/26/38/Add.1, para. 22.
- ¹¹⁴ See A/HRC/26/38/Add.1, para. 21.
- ¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 11.
- ¹¹⁶ See country team submission, paras. 15-16 and 56.
- ¹¹⁷ See A/HRC/26/38/Add.1, para. 13.
- ¹¹⁸ See also A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.2 (Sweden), 138.22 (Finland), 138.23 (Republic of Korea) and 138.31 (Slovenia) and A/HRC/8/26, para. 86.17.
- ¹¹⁹ See CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, paras. 38-41. See also A/HRC/26/38/Add.1, para. 78 (b).
- ¹²⁰ See A/HRC/26/38/Add.1, para. 49.
- ¹²¹ For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.41 (Canada).
- ¹²² See A/HRC/26/38/Add.1, para. 49. See also UNHCR submission, pp. 2-3.
- ¹²³ UNHCR submission, pp. 2-3.
- ¹²⁴ See country team submission, para. 17 and annex. See also CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, para. 11 (c), CEDAW/C/IND/CO/3, para. 23, and A/HRC/26/38/Add.1, para. 78 (c).
- ¹²⁵ See A/HRC/26/38/Add.1, paras. 59 and 63. See also para. 33.

- ¹²⁶ Ibid., para. 79 (a) and (i).
- ¹²⁷ See CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, para. 11 (f).
- ¹²⁸ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.10, 138.26, 138.28, 138.39-138.41, 138.46, 138.52, 138.61, 138.68, 138.75-138.76, 138.79, 138.85, 138.88, 138.102-138.106, 138.109, 138.112-138.116, 138.128, 138.130-138.133, 138.140, 138.144, 138.150-138.152, 138.160 and 138.162-138.166. See also A/HRC/8/26, para. 86.11.
- ¹²⁹ See CRC/C/IND/CO/3-4, para. 18 (a), (b)-(d).
- ¹³⁰ See country team submission, para. 22.
- ¹³¹ See CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, para. 39 (b)-(c).
- ¹³² See CRC/C/IND/CO/3-4, para. 49 (b).
- ¹³³ See CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, para. 10 (b).
- ¹³⁴ See CRC/C/IND/CO/3-4, para. 50 (a).
- ¹³⁵ Ibid., paras. 51-52, 63 and 65-66 and CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, paras. 10-11, 30 and 39.
- ¹³⁶ See country team submission, para. 57.
- ¹³⁷ See CRC/C/IND/CO/3-4, paras. 48 (a) and 50 (c).
- ¹³⁸ See country team submission, para. 23.
- ¹³⁹ See CRC/C/IND/CO/3-4, paras. 57-58, CRC/C/OPSC/IND/CO/1, paras. 23-24 and CRC/C/OPAC/IND/CO/1, paras. 40-41. See also A/70/836, paras. 184-186.
- ¹⁴⁰ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.164 and 138.166-138.167.
- ¹⁴¹ See CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, para. 37 (a).
- ¹⁴² See country team submission, paras. 30 and 33 and annex.
- ¹⁴³ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.5, 138.26, 138.43, 138.47, 138.68, 138.71-138.73, 138.75, 138.87, 138.118, 138.125 and 138.131.
- ¹⁴⁴ See CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, para. 13 (f).
- ¹⁴⁵ See www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_174843.pdf.
- ¹⁴⁶ For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.25.
- ¹⁴⁷ Ibid., para. 138.25 (Ghana).
- ¹⁴⁸ UNHCR submission, pp. 3-4.
- ¹⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 7.
- ¹⁵⁰ For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.25.
- ¹⁵¹ UNHCR submission, p. 2.

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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 72 stakeholders' submissions¹ 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 recommended³ 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 Torture⁵ 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

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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 religion¹¹ 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 system¹⁷ 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 Uttar 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 Pado* (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 Offences 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 obligations⁶⁵ and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies⁶⁶

25. JS27 noted that India had not implemented nearly 20 accepted first and second cycle recommendations⁶⁷ for the ratification of CAT and reiterated that recommendation.⁶⁸ 18 submissions reiterated about 20 noted recommendations⁶⁹ 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 visit⁷² 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 framework⁷⁸

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Development, environment and business and human rights*¹⁰⁹

40. JS37 referred to more than 20 progressive policy initiatives and measures to

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 recommendations¹¹⁹ 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 recommendations¹²⁶ 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 immunity and the rule of law*¹³⁵

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 life¹⁴²

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 justice¹⁴⁴ 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

*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

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 recommendations¹⁹¹ or SDG3¹⁹² 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 JS39¹⁹⁶ analysed the implementation of recommendations on education¹⁹⁷ 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),

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 Pado* 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

*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 duties²²⁸ 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. JS41 recommended 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

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AccessNow	Access Now, New York, United States of America;
ADFIInternational	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 Manabdhikar 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 Manabdhikar 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 Janaabahivridhi 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;

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;

JS17

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- 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,

- JS28 Jamia Teachers Solidarity Association, New Delhi, India, Quill Foundation, New Delhi, India;
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, (Bhubaneswar, 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;

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- 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 - Istituto 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;

- 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, 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.

JOINT SUBMISSION ON ELIMINATING FEMALE FOETICIDE IN INDIA¹

1. Executive Summary & recommendations

India is infamous for female foeticide and female infanticide, the crudest forms of gender based violence. The reasons are known: *“son preference and the belief that it is only the son who can perform the last rites, that lineage and inheritance runs through the male line, sons will look after parents in old age, men are the bread winners, exorbitant dowry demand is another reason for female foeticide/infanticide”*.² The *‘Family Law of Usage and Customs of ‘Gentile Hindus’ of Goa’* under the Goa Civil Code allows “simultaneous polygamy” by a Hindu man to marry a second wife, among others, if the first wife does not have a male child till the age of 30.³ Even though women’s intestate as well as ancestral property rights are safeguarded under their personal laws, in practice women do not get any legal hold on parents, ancestral or matrimonial property.

During examination of India’s human rights records under the Universal Periodic Review in May 2012, Canada (138.41), Norway (138.152) and Liechtenstein made specific recommendations on female foeticide.⁴ The Government of India had accepted the recommendations of Norway to “effectively balance the skewed ratio among children, including by combating female foeticide”.⁵

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1. Adopted at the National Consultation on Submission to the UN’s UPR on the issue of female foeticide organised by Asian Centre for Human Rights in New Delhi on 15 September 2016.
 2. Statement of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare in Rajya Sabha on 11 February 2014, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=103437>
 3. Study cites Goan law to show tilt to sons, The Telegraph, 16 November 2013, http://www.telegraphindia.com/1131116/jsp/nation/story_17575819.jsp#.V66zdph96M8
 4. Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, India, A/HRC/21/10 dated 9 July 2012
 5. Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, India Addendum: Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review, A/HRC/21/10 dated 17 September 2012

This joint submission of the civil society shows that India has failed to take effective measures to combat female foeticide since the UPR in 2012. There is no improvement in the implementation of the Preconception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 (PCPNDT Act) despite numerous directions of the Supreme Court of India. The various schemes of the Government of India and the State Governments providing incentives for reducing gender imbalance in child sex ratio, preventing female foeticide as well as infanticide and providing social and economic security to the girl child are mainly targets those Below Poverty Line (BPL) i.e. 21.9% of India's population in 2011-12⁶. These schemes effectively leave out those Above Poverty Line (APL) i.e. 79.1% of India's population who can afford sex selection. The outreach to the BPL under these schemes is extremely low as stated this submission, in Uttarakhand only 4.97% of the BPL families had been covered under the Nanda Devi Kanya Yojana from 2009 to 2014.

The Government of India launched "*Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*" (BBBP, Save girl child, Educate girl child) in 2014 and the Prime Minister Mr Narendra Modi has been at the forefront in the implementation of the programme. It is a matter of concern that for the financial year 2014-15, out of Rs. 13,37,49,000 about Rs. 9,86,58,000 i.e. 73.76% of the sanctioned funds remained unutilized by 11 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam during 2014-2015.⁷

The falling child sex ratio is instructive. The problem lies in poor effective implementation of the PC&PNDT Act and lack of serious initiative incentivizing retention of the girl child.

The civil society organizations therefore urge the member States of the United Nations to make the following recommendations to the Government of India on eliminating female foeticide in India:

6. Press Note on Poverty, Planning Commission, July 2013 http://planningcommission.nic.in/news/pre_pov2307.pdf
7. See Sanction Orders 2014-15 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/main.htm>

- Ensure effective implementation of the PC&PNDT Act in letter and spirit including through launching of pilot schemes on the implementation of the Act in the targeted districts;
- Establish a Central nodal agency to combat female foeticide under the joint collaboration of Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare by bringing (i) Increased accountability of the Appropriate Authorities of the PC&PNDT Act currently under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, (ii) incentivized schemes for retention of the girl child across all economic class currently under the Ministry of Women and Child Development and (iii) Mandatory birth registration with a concentrated focus on girls currently under Ministry of Home Affairs under the administrative control of the nodal agency for effective combating of falling CSR;
- Use of Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) by Registrar General of India should be taken annually instead of the CSR calculated every decade by RGI to identify districts having lowest child sex ratio and undertake effective implementation of the PC&PNDT act; and
- Government of India should either incorporate/strengthen in the Beti Bachao Beti Padoos Program or launch a specific scheme to provide financial assistance to families to retain/survival of the girl child irrespective of income of the parents and make the scheme attractive enough for retention/survival of the girl child.

2. The scale of female foeticide

Table 1: Fact sheet on female foeticide in India

Number of missing girls due to sex selection during 1991-2011	25,49,3,480 i.e. 25.49 million
Number of missing girls due to sex selection per year	12,74,674 i.e. 12.74 million

Number of cases registered under the Preconception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 (PCPNDT Act) from 1994-2014	2,021
Number of cases registered under the PCPNDT Act per year	101
Number of conviction secured under the PCPNDT Act from 1994-2014	206
Ratio of cases registered against missing girls	1 (one) case approximately per 12,614 missing girls due to sex selection
Number of conviction under the PCPNDT Act	1 conviction per 123,755 missing girls due to sex selection or sex determination
Number of States/Union territories which had not registered a single case under the PCPNDT Act since 1994	14 ¹
Number of States/Union territories which had not secured as single conviction under the PC&PNDT Act since 1994	23 ²
Percentage of unutilized funds of the Government of India's flagship programme <i>Beti Bachao Beti Padao</i> (Save the Girl, Educate the Girl) scheme launched during 2014-2015	Rs. 9,86,58,000 out of Rs. 13,37,49,000 i.e. 73.76%
Percentage of Below Poverty Line population in India	As per Suresh Tendulkar Committee estimates, 21.9% Indians were BPL in 2011-12 ³
Coverage of BPL families under the <i>Nanda Devi Kanya Yojana</i> for retention of the girl child from 2009-2014 in State of Uttarakhand	4.97% availed schemes of the BPL families
Percentage of population i.e. Above Poverty Line families excluded from schemes for retention of the girl child	79.1%

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation of the Government of India in its report, "*CHILDREN IN INDIA 2012 - A Statistical Appraisal*" of September 2012 stated that faster decline of sex ratio "*led to missing of nearly 3 million girl children compared to 2 million missing boy children in 2011,*

compared to 2001⁸. This is based on the fact that children population of 0-6 years was 78.83 million in 2001 and it declined to 75.84 million in 2011.⁹

This statement of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation does not take into account the fact that decadal growth of population from 1.028 billion in 2001 to 1.21 billion in 2011¹⁰ would have also resulted birth of more girls from 2001 to 2011 in actual terms. Further, census is conducted every 10 years. While calculating the CSR, the census only includes children of 0-6 years age group and excludes those in 07-10 years age group. Therefore, it does not reflect the actual number of missing girls during the decade.

As per the 2011 census report, total child population in the age group of 0-6 years was 7,58,37,152 females against 8,29,52,135 males during 2001 to 2011.¹¹ Based on the World Health Organisation's (WHO) estimate of natural sex ratio of 105 males for every 100 females¹², for 8,29,52,135 males, there would have been around 7,90,02,033 females in the age group of 0-6 years instead of 7,58,37,152 girls. This means the total number of missing girls were 3,16,4,881 i.e. 7,90,02,033 females ideally to be born in the age group of 0-6 years minus 7,58,37,152 actually born in the age group of 0-6 years which is about 5,27,480 girls per age group. As the census is conducted every 10 years, it is indispensable to take into account those in the age group of 7-10 years to find out the exact number of missing girls in a decade. If a total of 3,16,4,881 girls in the age group of 0-6 years or 5,27,480 girls per age group went missing, another 21,09,920 girls in the age group of 7-10 years (5,27,480 girls per age group x 4 years) also went missing. This implies that a total of 52,74,801 girls altogether went missing during 2001 and 2011 from 0-10 years.

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8. CHILDREN IN INDIA 2012 - A Statistical Appraisal, Ministry of statistics and Programme Implementation Government of India available at http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/children_in_india_2012.pdf
 9. CHILDREN IN INDIA 2012 - A Statistical Appraisal, Ministry of statistics and Programme Implementation Government of India available at http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/children_in_india_2012.pdf
 10. Census data of 2001 & 2011 available at: <http://censusindia.gov.in/>
 11. Census 2011, <http://censusindia.gov.in/>
 12. Health situation and trend assessment: Sex Ratio, WHO
http://www.searo.who.int/entity/health_situation_trends/data/chi/sex-ratio/en/
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Similarly, as per 2001 census, there were a total of 78,820,411 females in 0-6 years age group against 84,999,203 males.¹³ Based on the WHO's estimate of natural sex ratio of 105 males for every 100 females¹⁴, there would have been 8,09,51,622 girls in 2001 census instead of 78,820,411 girls. This means the total number of missing girls were 1,21,31,211 (8,09,51,622 - 7,88,20,411) in the age group of 0-6 or average of 20,21,869 girls missing per age group during 1991 to 2001. Taking into account those in the age group of 7-10 years, another 80,87,476 (20,21,869 x 4) also went missing during 1991 to 2001. This implies that a total of 2,02,18,687 girls were missing altogether during 1991 and 2001 in the age group of 0-10 years.

Therefore, total number of girls missing as a result of sex selection during 1991 to 2011 was 25,49,3,480 or 1,27,4674 girls every year.

3. Further declining sex ratio of children

The CSR is all set to fall further from 919 as per 2011 census.¹⁵ According to Sample Registration System *Statistical Report-2013*¹⁶, the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) in the age group 0-4 for the country for the period 2011-2013 (3-years average) was estimated at 909. If under-five mortality rate of 48 deaths per 1,000 births in India¹⁷ is taken into account, the child sex ratio during 2011-2013 will be about 886¹⁸ girls per thousand boys which is drastic fall from CSR of 919 during 2011 census.

13. http://censusindia.gov.in/Census_Data_2001/India_at_glance/broad.aspx

14. Health situation and trend assessment: Sex Ratio, WHO
http://www.searo.who.int/entity/health_situation_trends/data/chi/sex-ratio/en/

15. See the Statement of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, then Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare in a written reply to the Rajya Sabha on 11.02.2014 <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=103437>

16. The SRS Statistical Report 2013 of the Census of India, Government of India is available at http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/SRS_Reports_2013.html

17. 20% of world's under-5 deaths occur in India, The Times of India, 9 September 2015 available at <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/20-of-worlds-under-5-deaths-occur-in-India/articleshow/48878224.cms>

18. As per WHO estimate of natural sex ratio of 105 males for every 100 females, for 48 death, the number of male death will be 25 and the number of female will be 23

Table 2: Comparison of Sex Ratio at Birth and Child Sex Ratio

State	SRB (2011-2013) ⁴	CSR of 0-6 years (2011) ⁵
Haryana	864	834
Punjab	867	846
Uttar Pradesh	878	902
Delhi	887	871
Rajasthan	893	888
Jammu and Kashmir	902	862
Maharashtra	902	894
Gujarat	911	890
Bihar	911	
Jharkhand	913	
Andhra Pradesh	916	
Assam	920	
Madhya Pradesh	920	918
Tamil Nadu	927	
Himachal Pradesh	943	909
West Bengal	943	

4. Status of the Government measures to combat falling CSR

Female infanticide is a criminal offence under Section 315¹⁹ and Section 316²⁰ of the Indian Penal Code (IPC). The Government of India further

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19. Section 315. Act done with intent to prevent child being born alive or to cause it to die after birth, "Whoever before the birth of any child does any act with the intention of thereby preventing that child from being born alive or causing it to die after its birth, and does by such act prevent that child from being born alive, or causes it to die after its birth, shall, if such act be not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the mother, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, or with fine, or with both.
20. Section 316. Causing death of quick unborn child by act amounting to culpable homicide, "Whoever does any act under such circumstances, that if he thereby caused death he would be guilty of culpable homicide, and does by such act cause the death of a quick unborn child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine."

enacted the Preconception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 (PCPNDT Act)²¹ to prohibit and regulate the use of diagnostics techniques for sex determinations leading to sex selective elimination of female foetus. The Government of India and various State Governments further launched specific schemes to reduce gender imbalance in child sex ratio, prevent female foeticide and provide social and economic security to the girl child.

4.1 The failure of the laws criminalizing female foeticide and infanticide

i. Female foeticide

Facilitating son preference is a booming business in India despite the same being criminalized under the “Preconception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994” (PC&PNDT Act).

On 5 July 2016, the Supreme Court reprimanded online search engines Microsoft, Google and Yahoo of violating the PC&PNDT Act by hosting advertisements pertaining to pre-natal sex determination and directed the Government of India to remove them at the earliest with help from technical experts.²² On 9 September 2016, Google, Microsoft and Yahoo assured the Supreme Court to block sites and advertisements offering kits to determine the foetus’ gender and facilitate female foeticide.²³

The advertisement of Google and others show the failure of the “Preconception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994” (PCPNDT Act)²⁴ which was enacted to prohibit and regulate the

21. See Chapter 19 ‘Gender Issues’, Annual Report 2014-15, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, <http://www.mohfw.nic.in/WriteReadData/l892s/56321456698774563.pdf>

22. See SC slams Microsoft, Google, Yahoo for hosting sex determination Advts violating PNDT Act, Live Law, 5 July 2016, and http://sci.nic.in/FileServer/2016-07-05_1467718758.pdf

23. Google, other search engines to block content aiding female foeticide, SC told, The Tribune, 19 September 2016
<http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/nation/google-other-search-engines-to-block-content-aiding-female-foeticide-sc-told/297629.html>

24. See Chapter 19 ‘Gender Issues’, Annual Report 2014-15, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, <http://www.mohfw.nic.in/WriteReadData/l892s/56321456698774563.pdf>

use of diagnostics techniques for sex determinations leading to sex selective elimination of female foetus. As per the statement of the Government of India made before the parliament on 27.02.2015, since the PC&PNDT Act came into force in 1994 in September 2014, the number of registered Ultra Sound centres, Genetic Counseling Centre/Genetic Clinic/Genetic Laboratory etc registered under the PC&PNDT Act were 50,743; the number of pending court and police cases were 2,021; the number of convictions secured were 206; the number of suspension/ cancellation of medical licenses were 98; and the number of machines seized/sealed were 1,716.²⁵

If about 25,49,3,480 girls approximately went missing as a consequence of sex selective abortion in 20 years from 1991 to 2011 and 2,021 court cases were filed from 1994 to 2014 under the PC&PNDT Act as per the Government of India, it implies that only 1 (one) court case was filed approximately for 12,614 cases of sex selective abortions. As conviction was secured only in 206 cases in 20 years, it implies that only 1 (one) conviction was secured per 123,755 cases of sex selective abortions. This abysmal failure in the implementation of the PC&PNDT Act is evident despite numerous directions of the Supreme Court in *CEHAT and Others v. Union of India*,²⁶ *Voluntary Health Association of Punjab vs. Union of India & Ors*²⁷ and numerous judgments of the High Courts.

Further, as of September 2014, 14 States/UTs i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry²⁸ had not filed a single case under the PC&PNDT Act since 1994 despite all these States having districts

25. See Annexure III as referred to reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 799 answered on 27.02.2015 Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare, J. P. Nadda, <http://164.100.47.132/LssNew/psearch/QResult16.aspx?qref=12203>

26. Writ Petition (civil) 301 of 2000, *CEHAT and Others v. Union of India*

27. *Voluntary Health Association of Punjab vs. Union of India & Ors (2013) 4 SCC 1*

28. See Annexure III as referred to reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 799 answered on 27.02.2015 Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare, J. P. Nadda, <http://164.100.47.132/LssNew/psearch/QResult16.aspx?qref=12203>

targeted under the *Beti Bachao Beti Pado*, the flagship programme launched by the Prime Minister of India to arrest the falling CSR. Further, during the same period, no conviction was secured in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal and Union Territories of Chandigarh.²⁹

ii. Female infanticide

As stated, female infanticide is criminalized under Section 315 and Section 316 of the IPC. As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, female infanticide has been showing increasing trend from 2012 with the exception in 2015: with 81 cases in 2012, 82 cases in 2013, 121 cases in 2014 and 91 cases in 2015.³⁰ Among the States, Madhya Pradesh topped with 537 cases followed by Uttar Pradesh with 395 and Maharashtra with 286.³¹

That India registered 2,266 cases for female infanticide³² and 2,021 cases under the PC&PNDT Act³³ during 1994-2014 exposes poor -implementation of the PC&PNDT Act as the sex determination leading to sex selective abortions in violations of the PC&PNDT Act are far more widespread than female infanticide.

4.2 The poor implementation of the schemes incentivizing retention of girl child

The Government of India and the State Governments have launched various schemes providing incentives for reducing gender imbalance in child sex ratio, preventing female foeticide as well as infanticide and providing social

29. See Annexure III as referred to reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 799 answered on 27.02.2015 Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare, J. P. Nadda, <http://164.100.47.132/LssNew/psearch/QResult16.aspx?qref=12203>

30. Crime in India report series 1994 to 2015, National Crime Records Bureau, available at: <http://ncrb.gov.in/>

31. Statewise data for two years 1998 and 2000 is not available and hence not included in the total in States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh

32. Crime in India report series 1994 to 2015, National Crime Records Bureau, available at: <http://ncrb.gov.in/>

33. Reply of the Union Health Minister J P Nadda to UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 799 ANSWERED on 7.02.2015 before Lok Sabha

and economic security to the girl child. All the schemes have little impact as it mainly targets those Below Poverty Line (BPL) i.e. 21.9% of India’s population in 2011-12 as per Suresh Tendulkar Committee established by the Government of India.³⁴ It is clear that those Above Poverty Line (APL) i.e. 79.1% of India’s population are either excluded from the programmes or the incentives provided is not attractive enough. The census reports of India have shown that those above poverty line resort to sex determination and pre natal sex selection more than those below the poverty line, and the urban areas having more APL families had consistently shown lower CSR than the rural areas having more BPL families as given below:

Table 3: Status of child sex ration in urban and rural areas from 1991 to 2011:³⁵

	1991	2001	2011
India	945	927	918
Rural	948	934	923
Urban	935	906	905

The assessment conducted by Asian Centre for Human Rights exposes/found poor implementation of the schemes by various governments.

i. Haryana³⁶

The sex ratio in Haryana has fallen so low that men are unable to find brides. According to a media report, around 13.5% of Haryana’s young men between the age group of 25 and 29 were unmarried in 2010, primarily due to lack of brides.³⁷ Unmarried men in Jind district (which had 871 females per 1,000

34. Press Note on Poverty, Planning Commission, July 2013 http://planningcommission.nic.in/news/pre_pov2307.pdf

35. Missing... Mapping the Adverse Child Sex Ratio in India...2014, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/missing.pdf>

36. For details please see, “The State of Female Foeticide in Haryana”, Asian Centre for Human Rights, July 2016, available at <http://www.stopfemaleinfanticide.org/files/Haryana.pdf>

37. Give bride, Get vote, say Jind Villagers, The Sunday Guardian, 5 April 2014, <http://www.sunday-guardian.com/news/give-bride-get-vote-say-jind-villagers>

males) have even formed “*Jind Kunwara Union*” (Jind Bachelors Union) and demanded “brides” in lieu of their votes ahead of the Parliamentary elections of 2014.³⁸ As a result, women including minor girls are being bought and trafficked from other states of India, including North Eastern states like Assam and Tripura to be brides for men in Haryana.³⁹ Out of 100 critical gender gap districts selected to be targeted under the “*Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*” (Save girl child, Educate girl child) programme, highest number of districts are from Haryana (12).⁴⁰

Yet, the implementation of the *Ladli Scheme*, the main programme to retain the girl child in Haryana evokes little confidence. The financial incentive of Rs 5,000/- per year for five years is too less to encourage even poor families to give birth to more girl children and prevent female foeticide and female infanticide. The *Ladli Scheme* is too restrictive and does not promote retention of the girl child. The scheme does not cover a single girl child in the family while more than two girl children in a single family is a disqualification under the Scheme. More strangely, in case of death of either of the girl child, the enrollment as a beneficiary under the Group Scheme Ladli-Life Insurance Corporation of India is cancelled with immediate effect.

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India and Accountant General of Haryana found irregularities of Rs 194 million in the implementation of the Ladli scheme in four districts of Jind, Karnal, Hisar and Rewari alone during May-June 2014 and for period of August 2009 to April 2013 respectively.

ii. Himachal Pradesh⁴¹

The State Government of Himachal Pradesh launched the *Beti Hai Anmol*

38. Bachelors demand brides for votes in Haryana election - paper, Reuters, 25 September 2014, <http://in.reuters.com/article/foundation-india-women-brides-idINKCNOHK1RG20140925>

39. ‘Brides’ from Assam sold for Rs 50,000 in Hisar, The Times of India, 9 May 2013, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/guwahati/Brides-from-Assam-sold-for-Rs-50000-in-Hisar/articleshow/19962962.cms>

40. Naveen Kumar, “Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao (Save the Girl Child and Educate Her) (A Geographical Analysis of Child Sex Ratio of Haryana), Global Journal for Research and Analysis, Volume-4, Issue-6, June-2015, http://www.worldwidejournals.com/gra/file.php?val=June_2015_1435727412__141.pdf

41. For details, please see, The State of Female Infanticide in Himachal Pradesh, Asian Centre for Human Rights, June 2016 available at <http://www.stopfemaleinfanticide.org/files/HimachalPradesh.pdf>

Yojana, the flagship scheme to combat female foeticide. However, the State government provides a meager Rs. 5,100 in fixed deposit as post birth benefit to Below Poverty Line parents having up to two girl children in the family and the beneficiary girl child is expected to get Rs. 23,585 after 18 years at the current interest rate of 9%.

The amount is too meager to be an incentive even for the BPL families for retention of girl child. The *Beti Hai Anmol Yojana* excludes those above the poverty line, middle class and upper class who have been found to resort to abortion of the female fetuses. Further, dowry being the primary cause of female foeticide, the scheme does not provide any assistance for marriage to the beneficiary girls.

The coverage of the *Beti Hai Anmol Yojana* is also extremely limited. The Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) of India in its report on Social, General and Economic Sectors (Non-Public Sector Undertakings) for the year ending on 31 March 2014 noted that against 18,222 beneficiaries identified during 2011-14 under post-birth grant, only 13,332 beneficiaries were covered while 4,890 beneficiaries comprising 27% remained deprived of the intended benefits. The CAG stated that the failure to cover all the identified beneficiaries due to lack of funds was not convincing as the funds were sanctioned.⁴² However, as per information provided by the Himachal Pradesh Government under the Right to Information Act to the Asian Centre for Human Rights (ACHR), only 5,930 beneficiaries were given post birth assistance under the *Beti Hai Anmol Yojana* from 2009-2010 to 2014-2015.

Moreover, the Utilization Certificates provided by the Child Development Project Officers of Himachal Pradesh for the *Beti Hai Anmol Yojana* are without date, signature and stamp of the concerned officer and raise serious doubts as to whether benefits are actually reaching to the beneficiaries.

42. Report of Audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India on Social, General and Economic Sectors (Non-Public Sector Undertakings) for the year ended 31 March 2014 on Report No.3/2014 of the Government of Himachal Pradesh; Available at: http://www.saiindia.gov.in/english/home/Our_Products/Audit_Report/Government_Wise/state_audit/recent_reports/Himachal_Pradesh/2014/Report_3/Report_3.html

iii. Uttarakhand⁴³

Uttarakhand launched the *Nanda Devi Kanya Yojana* (NDKY) in 2009 and renamed it as *Hamari Beti Hamara Abhiman* (HBHA)⁴⁴ in 2014 to reduce gender imbalance in child sex ratio, prevent female foeticide and provide social and economic security to the girl child.⁴⁵ The scheme itself is designed not to have any impact.

The NDKY is extended only to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families while the Above Poverty Line (APL) families who use and can afford sex selection are completely left out. Even for the BPL families, the NDKY covered only 4.97% of the BPL families. As per the BPL survey conducted by the Government of Uttarakhand during 2011-2012, there were a total of 6,19,718 BPL families⁴⁶ but as per the Uttarakhand government's own admission, in 5 years from 01.01.2009 to 31.12.2015, only 30,830 girls or 4.97% were given benefits under the NDKY.⁴⁷ As per 2011 census, a total of 2,50,803 females in the age group of 0–2 years or an average of 83,601 girls are born annually in Uttarakhand.⁴⁸ If only 30,830 beneficiaries were extended benefits under the NDKY from 01.01.2009 to 31.12.2015, it implies that 6,166 girls were given benefits annually against the birth of 83,601 girls i.e. 7.37% of the girls born annually.

All except one Utilisation Certificate of the NDFY submitted by the District Program Officer), Almora have no date, reference number and official stamp. In the absence of all these, authenticity of the UCs is highly doubtful. There are serious doubts whether the benefits under the scheme are reaching to actual beneficiaries.

43. For details, please see "The State of Female Foeticide in Uttarakhand", Asian Centre for Human Rights, August 2016 available at <http://www.stopfemaleinfanticide.org/files/Uttarakhand.pdf>

44. Available at: <http://www.jagran.com/uttarakhand/dehradun-city-11110267.html>

45. Letter dated 27 May 2009 written by Secretary, Department of Women Empowerment and Child Development, to Director, ICDS, Uttarakhand Government received under RTI Act, 2005

46. Government of Uttarakhand BPL Survey 2002 which was revised during 2011-2012; available at: http://ukrd.uk.gov.in/files/BPL-_2002_Revised_2011-12.pdf

47. Nanda Devi Kanya Yojana misses targets, The Tribune, 26 March 2015, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/uttarakhand/nanda-devi-kanya-dhan-yojana-misses-targets/58477.html>

48. C-13 SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS BY RESIDENCE AND SEX; Available at: <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/C-13.html>

iv. *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* Scheme

Alarmed by the sharp decline in Child Sex Ratio in the age group of 0-6 years, the Government of India launched “*Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*” (BBBP, Save girl child, Educate girl child) in 2014. About 100 low sex ratio districts covering all States and UTs were selected for (i) prevention of gender biased sex selective elimination, (ii) ensuring survival & protection of the girl child, and (iii) ensuring education and participation of the girl child. Another 61 districts with low CSR were included on 5 January 2016, totaling 161 districts.⁴⁹ The BBBP initiative funded by the Central government has two major components namely (i) Mass Communication Campaign and (ii) Multi-sectoral action in the selected districts with adverse CSR, covering all States and UTs.

However, the implementation of the BBBP scheme observed remains extremely poor. During 2014-15, the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India released a total of Rs. 13,37,49,000 to 17 States/UTs under BBBP scheme. Out of the total, as much as Rs. 9,86,58,000 i.e. 73.76% of the sanctioned funds remained unutilized by 11 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam during 2014-2015.⁵⁰ It is clear that BBBP is not implemented beyond Television channels or radio stations even though the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India revalidated the unutilized amount to these States/UTs for the next financial year i.e. 2015-16.

49. See <http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/Expansion%20BBBP%20for%20website.pdf>

50. See Sanction Orders 2014-15 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/main.htm>

Table 4: Status of unutilized funds under the Beti Bachao, Beti Padao scheme in 2014-2015

States	Amount released (in Rs.)	Amount utilised	% of amount unutilized
Andhra Pradesh ⁶	36,34,000	Nil	100%
Bihar ⁷	36,34,000	Nil	100%
Odisha ⁸	18,14,000	Nil	100%
Assam ⁹	36,34,000	Nil	100%
Manipur ¹⁰	18,14,000	Nil	100%
Maharashtra ¹¹	1,58,73,000	Nil	100%
Uttarakhand ¹²	21,15,000	Nil	100%
Haryana ¹³	2,23,00,000	36,89,000	83.5%
Himachal Pradesh ¹⁴	36,34,000	Nil	100%
Maharashtra ¹⁵	1,58,73,000	Nil	100%
Punjab ¹⁶	2,50,97,000	Nil	100%
Uttar Pradesh ¹⁷	1,87,98,000	Nil	100%

5. Conclusion

Table 5: Trend of declining Child Sex Ratio in India (1951 to 2011)⁵¹

Year	CSR (0-6 years)	Decadal change
1951	983	
1961	976	-7
1971	964	-12
1981	962	-2
1991	945	-17
2001	927	-18
2011	919	-9

51. Census of India publications, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, available at <http://iasir.net/AJRHASSpapers/AJRHASS14-203.pdf> and 2011 census <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=103437>

The use of technology to detect sex of the foetuses started in late 1970s, picked up by 1980s and the movement against sex selective abortion started in Maharashtra by mid 1980s and the PNDT Act was enacted in 1994 and came into force from 1996.

The highest fall in the CSR was recorded from 1981 to 1991 (17 points) and 1991-2001 (18 points) confirm beyond any reasonable doubt about the misuse of technology for sex selective abortion. Once the PC&PNDT Act was made a bit more stringent in 2002, it appears to have had some deterrent effect and the CSR from 2001 to 2011 fell only by 9 points. Indeed, without the PC&PNDT Act, sex ratio at birth and child sex ratio in India would have further drastically reduced.

The need for implementation of the recommendations made above cannot be emphasized enough. [Ends]

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ADVANCE QUESTIONS TO INDIA (THIRD BATCH)

Germany

- How does the Indian government assess the effects of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act on its vibrant civil society, which we consider a trait of India's democracy?
- Are there concrete measures planned to react to an increased number of reports of human rights defenders suffering from harassment and intimidation, in some cases through government actors?
- Does India foresee any steps to ratify any further human rights conventions, especially the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as pledged in the last UPR session?
- How does India plan to strengthen its co-operation with the UN Special Procedures? Are there any plans to accept visits from the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances and the Special Rapporteurs on torture, rights of Indigenous Peoples, and rights to freedom of assembly and association?
- Which measures will be taken to ensure that marginalized groups – including Dalits/ scheduled tribes, religious and ethnic minorities, and women – benefit from programs targeted at improving access to adequate housing, and water and sanitation?

ADVANCE QUESTIONS TO INDIA (SECOND BATCH)

Belgium

- Belgium welcomes India's announcement that it will ratify ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for admission to employment and work and No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour. The Government of India signed the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 1997 and committed to ratify this Convention at its previous UPR. What is the state of play of the ratification process of these international legal instruments?
- Does the Government of India intend to respond positively to the outstanding requests of Special Rapporteurs to visit the country?
- Is the Government of India taking measures to ensure that all state-level police personnel establish standard operating protocols, in line with international standards, for registering and investigating cases of violence against women, and that officials who fail to properly register crimes involving violence against women are held accountable ?
- Which follow-up will the Government of India give to the recommendations of the CEDAW-committee, in particular those regarding violence against women and women, peace and security?

Czechia

- What steps have been taken since the last UPR regarding the ratification of the CAT and OP-CAT? Does the Government consider accession to the OP-CEDAW?
- Which measures has the Government adopted to prevent and punish traditional harmful practices against women, in particular foeticide,

child and forced marriage, marital rape, dowry-related murders and honour killings and to combat discriminatory practices, including the lack of registration and the difficulty in obtaining an identity card, which result in denying women access to essential services?

- What measures have been adopted to step up the fight against caste-based violence and discrimination, including deeply-rooted caste-based prejudice?
- Which legislative measures has India adopted to ensure safe and enabling environment for the work of human rights defenders, free from intimidation, harassment or violence? Does the Government consider repealing the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act which restricts foreign financial assistance? Could you provide more details about the recent increased number of Internet shutdowns?
- Does the Government intend to follow the recommendations of the Law Commission of India and consider the possibility of abolishing or declaring a moratorium on the death penalty?

Mexico

- What legislative, civil and criminal measures have been taken to provide the appropriate protection to women, and children that are victims of sexual abuse?
- What measures have been put in place to ensure birth registration on a universal basis, particularly for persons living in extreme poverty, belonging to religious minorities or in remote areas?
- What legislative and policy measures have been taken to ensure universal, compulsory and free education, specially those aimed at eradicating discrimination, particularly discrimination that affects girls, marginal groups and persons with disabilities? What measures have been taken to transition from segregated education for children with disabilities into inclusive education in accordance with the CRPD?

Netherlands

- How are religious minorities' rights to Freedom of Religion and Belief protected under the various anti-conversion laws that are practice in seven states? To what degree has their rights situation improved since the last UPR?
- What measures are the Indian authorities taking in order to ensure swift and independent investigations into attacks against journalists and in tackling the issue of impunity? Moreover, how can the relevant work of the 'Press Council of India' be facilitated?
- How does the Indian Government foresee to improve the qualitative and quantitative capacity of the judiciary to safeguard access to justice?

Norway

- Concern is regularly voiced on human rights violations committed in areas under martial law. Will India consider repealing the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Acts?
- The UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders has highlighted the need for specific attention to defenders working on minority rights in India, including Dalits and Adivasis, Right to Information-activists and journalists, women defenders and defenders working on rights of women and children. She recommended the establishment of a comprehensive protection programme for human rights defenders and witnesses at central and state level. What steps have the Government of India taken to follow up on the report of the Special Rapporteur?
- We note that India is carrying a substantial backlog on mandatory reporting to the human rights Treaty Bodies. How will India bring its obligations to the UN Treaty Bodies up to date?
- Concern has been raised about the status of religious minorities and prevalence of communal violence incidents in India. What can the

Government do to safeguard religious freedom and to protect against discrimination and violence against religious minorities?

Spain

- Does the Indian government intend to repeal section 377 of the Penal Code in the wake of the 2014 landmark judgment of the Supreme Court affirming the equal rights of transgender persons?
- What effective measures have been proven effective in fighting against human trafficking in India?
- Could India give further information about the first outcome of the 2016 law on the rights of persons with disabilities?

ADVANCE QUESTIONS TO INDIA (FIRST BATCH)

Slovenia

- Please provide information on envisaged or implemented monitoring mechanisms that oversee the implementation of laws dealing with sexual violence against women and children.
- We welcome India's efforts to combat human trafficking, especially its commitment to better protect children and the implementation of training programmes for law enforcement officials and judges. Please provide further information on bilateral cooperation for prevention of human trafficking between countries, in particular the results thereof.

Sweden

- What measures are being taken by the Government of India to ratify the ILO Conventions no. 138 and 182 concerning child labour?
- Same-sex sexual relations are prohibited by the Indian Penal Code. Civil society organizations have reported discrimination of LGBT persons. What measures is the Government of India taking to ensure full equality before the law of all individuals regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity?
- Safeguarding a woman's right to exercise informed consent in making reproductive health decisions is fundamental to protecting her sexual and reproductive health and rights. Women have the right to access safe, effective, affordable and acceptable contraceptive methods of their choice. Echoing the requests made by several U.N. special procedures in their 2015 communication to India, what steps is the Government of India taking to prevent coercive, unsafe, and abusive sterilization and create greater accountability for these practices, including to ensure

free and full consent prior to conducting the procedure and compliance with international and national standards?

Switzerland

- How does the Government of India ensure that anyone who faces the death penalty has access to a legal counsel of the defendant's choice during the entire trial?
- While the process to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment is under way, has the Government of India already implemented measures in order to adapt its national legislation accordingly?
- The Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. What steps are being taken by the Government of India to hold accountable public and police officials found complicit in shielding criminals involved in intimidating and unleashing violence against minorities and those who advocate religious hatred?
- Will the Government of India be willing to repeal its reservations regarding articles 5 (a) and 16 (1) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women? If not, how does the Government of India ensure that these reservations do not impede the effective economic empowerment of women?
- Indian Courts recognize the right to water and to sanitation as legally enforceable human rights. What steps are being taken by the Government of India to implement them at the national level?

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

- What steps is the government of India taking to improve prison conditions in order to ensure the rights and dignity of all those deprived of their liberty?

- What other steps could the government of India take to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to minority groups, as enshrined in India's constitution?
- What steps is the government of India taking to ensure swift adoption of the Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence Bill?

United Nations

A/HRC/36/10



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Universal periodic review

**Report of the Working Group on the Universal
Periodic Review***

India

* The annex is being issued without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-seventh session from 1 to 12 May 2017. The review of India was held at the 8th meeting, on 4 May 2017. The delegation of India was headed by the Attorney General, Mukul Rohatgi. At its 14th meeting, held on 9 May 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on India.

2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of India: Latvia, the Philippines and South Africa.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of India:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/IND/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/IND/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/IND/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to India through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of India stated that India remained convinced of the effectiveness of the universal periodic review process, and reiterated its commitment to meaningful engagement with international organizations and other States in a spirit of reciprocity, with a common desire for a better world. India continued with its endeavours towards observance of human rights. When drafting its national report, India had followed a broad-based consultative approach involving various stakeholders.

6. For India, poverty eradication and achieving inclusive sustainable development were utmost priorities. In that regard, major initiatives had been undertaken, including Smart Cities, Make in India, Celebrate the Girl Child and Enable her Education, Bank Accounts for All, and Startup India, which mirrored the targets of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals for achieving the 2030 Agenda.

7. An important plank of the country's development agenda, as well as of its push towards good governance and the creation of a knowledge society, had reportedly been the Digital India programme, which aimed at transforming India into a digitally empowered society.

8. The coverage of the Aadhaar Unique Identification Number had been widened to prevent leakages and to ensure targeted delivery of scheme benefits. To further institutionalize the project, the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 had been enacted. Over a billion Aadhaar cards had reportedly been issued to date.

9. India had taken various steps to eliminate all forms of malnutrition, including child malnutrition, notably through the adoption of the National Food Security Act, 2013 and the

expansion of the coverage of the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme for better nutrition, health and overall development for children under the age of 6.

10. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was the flagship employment programme in India. It was an entitlement-based scheme covering the entire country; women had been the beneficiaries of nearly 60 per cent of the total work days created under the Scheme. Young people were the main beneficiaries of the Skill India Initiative.

11. India had prioritized inclusive and quality education for all by supporting various programmes and policies to universalize educational opportunities, with special emphasis on the girl child.

12. India had been making efforts to evaluate the level of compliance with labour laws through a unified labour and employment web portal, through which employers were required to file returns giving details of their compliance with labour laws. In addition, a law had been enacted requiring employers to provide effective redress to women who had been victims of sexual harassment.

13. In all its policies, India had sought to ensure inclusive development and the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups. To that end, the National Policy for Children 2013 had put in place a rights-based policy framework to address children's needs.

14. India was deeply committed to reinforcing and accelerating efforts to combat human trafficking. In that context, the Government was in advanced consultations with stakeholders on an anti-human trafficking bill to comprehensively address issues relating to human trafficking.

15. In April 2014, the Supreme Court had handed down a landmark judgment directing the Government to declare transgender persons as pertaining to a "third gender" and to include them in the category of an "Other Backward Class", which would entitle them to affirmative action benefits. The Court had also reinforced the point that they should have all rights under the law.

16. India had made significant progress in addressing the special needs of persons with disabilities through the Accessible India Campaign, and by overhauling the legislative framework on the rights of persons with disabilities and the rights of persons with mental health issues.

17. India had also amended its laws to provide more stringent punishment for atrocities against persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In addition, a range of policy measures had been adopted to address issues of social exclusion, deprivation and disadvantage that such groups might face.

18. India had remained alert to the problem of global warming and the need to factor in environmental sustainability in its development policies. For instance, the Government had articulated its belief in taking an ethical and people-centred approach to climate change by espousing the principles of climate justice.

19. The delegation also referred to the country's constitutional framework for the protection of civil liberties and its commitment to safeguarding fundamental rights and fulfilling the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution.

20. The independent judiciary, the autonomous human rights commissions at both the national and State levels, the media and civil society all ensured that the authorities remained respectful of constitutional and human rights norms.

21. The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act had been applied only to disturbed areas to deal with exigent circumstances like terrorism. The Supreme Court had upheld the constitutionality of the Act and laid down strict guidelines, including that the armed forces could not use excessive force under the Act.

22. India was committed to ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. In that context, the Government had requested the Law Commission of India to prepare a comprehensive report covering all aspects of criminal law so that the necessary amendments could be made in the Penal Code,

the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Evidence Act, prior to carrying out the ratification process.

23. Concerning extrajudicial executions, the Supreme Court issued extensive guidelines for effective and independent investigations, and the judiciary monitored investigations in specific cases.

24. In order to address the large backlog of cases that often resulted in delays in their closure, the Law Commission's recommendations on institutional changes to facilitate timely justice were being considered by the Government and the Supreme Court.

25. Safeguarding the rights of minorities formed an essential core of the polity of India, and the State made no distinction between a citizen's caste, creed, colour or religion.

26. The delegation stressed that the right to free speech and expression were at the core of the Indian Constitution and that people were conscious of their political freedoms and exercised their choices at every opportunity.

B. Interactive dialogue

27. During the interactive dialogue, 103 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

28. Germany welcomed efforts to address poverty, including the issue of corruption, but was concerned about the social hardship endured by marginalized groups and about restrictions on civil society.

29. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended India for its efforts aiming to combat trafficking and poverty, promote the economic empowerment of women and provide social assistance to older persons, widows and persons with disabilities.

30. Greece welcomed efforts aiming at poverty eradication, creating an inclusive knowledge society and improving equal access to justice for all.

31. Guatemala was concerned about reports of discrimination against scheduled castes, women and religious minorities.

32. The Holy See made several recommendations.

33. Ghana urged India to finalize its ratification of the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol thereto.

34. Iceland commended India for the steps it had taken to combat violence against women, but regretted that violence persisted and women faced barriers to accessing justice.

35. Indonesia supported the efforts to provide continuous training for law enforcement officers and to raise their awareness of the need to respect human rights while performing their tasks.

36. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed the allocation of increased resources for the enjoyment of economic and social rights.

37. Iraq commended the increase in health expenditure and the health insurance plans for families living under the poverty line.

38. Spain welcomed the debate on the need to combat child labour and child marriage.

39. Israel commended India for enacting the 2005 Right to Information Act, launching the Digital India programme and setting up anti-human trafficking units.

40. Italy commended efforts towards socioeconomic development and poverty eradication, and steps taken to favour access to justice and fight human trafficking.

41. Japan welcomed the commitment of India to reforming its legal system with a view to protecting and promoting the rights of women and girls.

42. Kazakhstan highlighted the policies India had adopted to address health, education, housing, poverty alleviation, food and social security.
43. Kenya commended India for its continued efforts to increase the protection and promotion of human rights.
44. Kyrgyzstan backed the efforts of India, inter alia, to empower women and eradicate discrimination against them.
45. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended India for its socioeconomic policies to address people's needs.
46. Latvia encouraged India to continue its efforts to improve the protection of women against violence, particularly in rural areas, and to enhance women's political participation.
47. Lebanon commended the policies to promote freedom of expression and religion, strategies for poverty alleviation and the efforts to fight against human trafficking.
48. Libya commended the harmonization of development policies with the Sustainable Development Goals to make progress in the health and education sectors.
49. Liechtenstein made recommendations.
50. Lithuania commended India for reforming the Penal Code regarding the crimes of rape and sexual assault.
51. Madagascar welcomed progress regarding the promotion of food and health security and the willingness to intensify human rights training for security officials.
52. Malaysia viewed positively various development programmes to assist citizens to pursue upward socioeconomic mobility, such as the Stand-Up India scheme.
53. Maldives commended India for its continuous efforts to make education accessible to all children under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act.
54. Mauritius lauded India for its efforts and actions aiming at poverty alleviation, food security, access to safe water, education, health and housing rights.
55. Mexico acknowledged the progress India had made since the previous cycle, particularly its cooperation with special procedures and its efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.
56. Montenegro noted positive steps regarding the use of capital punishment, such as the Supreme Court decision to commute 15 death sentences to life imprisonment.
57. Mozambique commended India for the strides made towards socioeconomic development and poverty eradication.
58. Myanmar applauded India for its legislative, institutional and policy initiatives to promote and protect human rights and achieve socioeconomic development.
59. Namibia applauded the efforts of India to implement the recommendations from its previous review and its standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders.
60. Nepal commended the measures aimed at improving the welfare of the marginalized population and the socioeconomic policies addressing people's basic needs.
61. The Netherlands welcomed the steps taken to protect the rights of women and to enhance compensation to victims of communal violence.
62. Norway commended India for adopting the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act and ratifying the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) of the International Labour Organization (ILO), as had been recommended during the previous review.
63. The delegation of India stated that many specific laws existed to address violence against women and to bring perpetrators to justice, such as the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. The draft National Policy for Women aimed at further strengthening the entire architecture to address violence against women.

64. India did not discriminate against girls in terms of the right to education. Girls were actively encouraged to attend school and great emphasis was put on girls' enrolment. There had been encouraging results in terms of girls' retention in school, and the dropout rate for girls in middle school and beyond had fallen.
65. In addition to the anti-human trafficking bill, India had ratified several international human rights instruments pertaining to human trafficking.
66. The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act prohibited acceptance and utilization of foreign contributions or foreign hospitality for any activities detrimental to the national interest. Any violation of the Act was a cognizable offence.
67. In addition to the commitment of India to ratifying the Convention against Torture, there were sufficient provisions in the domestic legal framework that prohibited torture, and the Supreme Court had laid down specific rules and guidelines that the police must follow when making arrests.
68. India was a secular country and every citizen had the right to practice and promote his or her religion peacefully. The Ministry of Minority Affairs, the National Human Rights Commission and the National Commission for Minorities investigated cases related to discrimination, including religious discrimination.
69. The Government had introduced the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016, which provided for, inter alia, non-discrimination against transgender persons and the formation of a national council for transgender persons.
70. Consensual sexual acts conducted in private by adults of the same sex, which were criminalized under section 377 of the Penal Code, had been decriminalized by a High Court judgment. The judgment had later been overturned by the Supreme Court. However, the Supreme Court had agreed to re-examine the issue.
71. The Government's guidelines on communal harmony established the preventive and administrative measures to be taken to maintain communal harmony and the standard operating procedures to deal with situations of communal violence.
72. Oman appreciated the measures to improve the situation of women and persons with disabilities and the National Initiative on Care for the Elderly.
73. Pakistan made recommendations.
74. Peru highlighted the adhesion of India to the principles of climate justice and the progress made against serious diseases.
75. The Philippines lauded the efforts to eradicate poverty and to prioritize renewable energy for cleaner air in cities.
76. Portugal noted the amendment to criminalize rape and gang rape, while regretting that marital rape fell outside the scope of the amendment.
77. Qatar appreciated the efforts to implement the previous review recommendations regarding sustainable development, which had had a positive impact on the enjoyment of human rights.
78. The Republic of Korea welcomed the "Save the Girl, Educate the Girl" campaign and efforts to eradicate poverty.
79. The Russian Federation welcomed, inter alia, the establishment of human rights training for law enforcement officers.
80. Rwanda encouraged India to enhance its efforts to combat racial discrimination and discriminatory practices against women.
81. Saudi Arabia commended the positive achievements made in the field of human rights and the efforts to implement accepted recommendations.
82. Senegal commended India for its government-wide approach to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals and its Housing for All programme.

83. Sierra Leone was concerned about incidents of sexual violence against women and urged India to intensify its efforts to address them.
84. Singapore commended India for its success in halving the number of rural households without a drinking water supply.
85. Slovakia recognized actions taken by India to completely ban the employment of children under the age of 14.
86. Slovenia expressed concern about the negative consequences of the relaxation of the standards for environmental impact assessments.
87. South Africa welcomed the provision of the smart card-based cashless health insurance cover to families in poverty and workers in the informal sector.
88. Ireland urged India to review the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act and pay special attention to human rights defenders working on minority and children's rights.
89. The State of Palestine commended India for its commitment to addressing climate change by pushing for strong domestic climate action for a more sustainable development pathway.
90. The Sudan appreciated the recent legislative and institutional developments, especially the enactment of the anti-corruption law in 2013.
91. Sweden wished India every success in promoting an inclusive society where everyone's rights were equally respected.
92. Switzerland expressed concern about the increasing restrictions imposed on independent civil society actors, including those belonging to religious minorities.
93. Thailand welcomed the enactment of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act and the implementation of the National Child Labour Policy and the Accessible India Campaign.
94. Timor-Leste noted with appreciation the 2014 Supreme Court decision to commute to life imprisonment the death sentences of 15 individuals.
95. Turkey encouraged India to strengthen the mandate of the National Human Rights Commission to allow it to address a greater variety of human rights issues.
96. Uganda commended India for attaching utmost priority to poverty eradication and achieving inclusive sustainable development.
97. Ukraine encouraged India to reconsider pending requests from OHCHR and a number of special procedure mandate holders.
98. The United Arab Emirates appreciated the fact that the Indian courts had considered the right to a clean environment to be a human right.
99. The United Kingdom requested that India provide an update on the steps taken to address the remaining challenges concerning women's and girls' rights.
100. The United States of America noted the lack of transparency and uneven application of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, which impeded the work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
101. The delegation of India stated that the Government aimed to reserve one third of the seats in the lower house of Parliament and the state legislative assemblies for women. There were currently 1.4 million directly elected women representatives. Women's digital literacy and financial inclusion were at the top of the Government's agenda.
102. India was committed to ensuring better health and well-being for its entire population through its National Health Policy. Improvements in institutional deliveries had reached 79 per cent in 2015-2016, from 29 per cent in 1992-1993. The infant mortality rate had dropped from 57 per 1,000 live births in 2005-2006 to 41 per 1,000 live births in 2015-2016.

103. The Law Commission of India had not recommended the criminalization of marital rape in 2000. After a commission had handed down an opinion favouring that course of action, the Government had requested the Law Commission to deliberate upon the subject during its comprehensive review of the criminal justice system.

104. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 had been amended with effect from January 2016, providing for the establishment of special courts for the speedy trial of cases.

105. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 had been enacted in December 2016 and brought into force in April 2017. It contained special provisions on the rights of women with disabilities and on inclusive education for children with disabilities. The Accessible India Campaign had been launched in order to create a barrier-free environment for persons with disabilities.

106. The Government had launched the Swacha Bharat Mission in order to accelerate efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage, improve cleanliness and eliminate open defecation by 2019. Similarly, the Government was implementing the National Rural Drinking Water Programme and the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation to ensure water supply to households in rural and urban areas.

107. Referring to the current security situation in Jammu and Kashmir and the high number of casualties sustained by Indian security forces, the delegation stressed the zero-tolerance policy on terrorism and the active, constructive role played by several stakeholders in that region.

108. The death penalty was exercised in the “rarest of rare” cases, when the crime committed was so heinous that it shocked the conscience of society. Furthermore, Indian law provided for all requisite procedural safeguards, for suspension of the death penalty for pregnant women, and for prohibition of executions of persons with mental or intellectual disabilities and juvenile offenders.

109. Uruguay welcomed the draft law for the protection, well-being and social security of domestic workers.

110. Uzbekistan appreciated the efforts of India to eradicate poverty and protect vulnerable groups in society.

111. Honduras noted the advances in poverty reduction, but was concerned about the high incidence of violence against children, especially girls.

112. Viet Nam commended India for its achievements in, inter alia, access for all to quality education, eradicating poverty and protecting vulnerable groups.

113. Yemen commended the efforts to realize development and eradicate poverty, which were reflected in sustainable development plans and the poverty alleviation strategies.

114. Zambia noted with satisfaction the efforts of India in, inter alia, poverty eradication and achieving inclusive sustainable development.

115. Zimbabwe noted the socioeconomic policies of India to address people’s basic needs.

116. Algeria welcomed the launch of the Digital India programme, aiming, inter alia, at increasing connectivity and access to knowledge.

117. Angola raised concerns about increased cases of violence and sexual harassment against women, and of child labour.

118. Argentina welcomed the inauguration of the Stand-Up India scheme.

119. Australia was concerned that certain legislative instruments, including the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, might overly restrict the activities of civil society.

120. Bahrain appreciated the efforts made in the area of economic and social rights and noted challenges faced by women and children.

121. Bangladesh praised India for its socioeconomic development, including its measures for poverty eradication, improving nutrition, removing the urban-rural divide and addressing the sanitation and safe drinking water needs of its people.

122. Belarus welcomed the cooperation of India with international human rights mechanisms, including recent visits by Special Rapporteurs.

123. Belgium, while welcoming efforts to address violence and discrimination against women, stated that further progress could be achieved in that area.

124. Bhutan appreciated measures such as the Stand-Up India scheme, reforms to reduce delays in the judicial system and the steps taken to enhance the equality and empowerment of women.

125. The Plurinational State of Bolivia highlighted policies to improve living conditions in rural areas, especially with regard to water and sanitation.

126. Botswana noted that the socioeconomic development agenda of India was aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and welcomed the focus on poverty eradication.

127. Brazil welcomed the commitment of India to poverty eradication and its initiatives in the field of health.

128. Brunei Darussalam noted that the Constitution of India guaranteed an individual's right to a clean environment.

129. Bulgaria noted the importance of the National Human Rights Commission and called for the extension of its mandate.

130. The delegation of India stated that the Government had mapped out all the central ministries, national missions and centrally supported development programmes regarding each specific Sustainable Development Goal, and national consultations on all the goals had been held, with broad participation of various stakeholders.

131. In order to address the agrarian crisis, India planned to develop a sense of income security by aiming for optimal utilization of water resources, conservation of soil fertility with balanced use of fertilizers and provision of connectivity between farms and markets.

132. The Government was committed to ensuring a safe working environment for all, including those engaged in promoting and protecting human rights, while stressing that human rights defenders' activities should comply with the domestic legal framework.

133. The right to housing remained a priority for the Government. It had launched the Housing for All by 2022 programme to provide better and affordable housing facilities to the rural poor, urban slum dwellers and other economically weaker sections of the society, including minorities.

134. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 had vested the forest rights and occupation of forest land to Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers.

135. India was committed to eradicating child labour. It had addressed the phenomenon through a multipronged strategy, which included the enactment of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016, prohibiting the employment of children below 14 years of age in any occupation, except after school work and when assisting in family enterprises.

136. Several legislative and policy measures had been taken to promote social, economic and emotional security for the elderly. In 2017, the Government had launched the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana, a scheme for providing physical aids and assisted-living devices for senior citizens.

137. Burkina Faso requested further information on the establishment of the crisis centres providing victims of sexual violence with legal aid.

138. Canada welcomed efforts to strengthen justice for victims of sexual assault, and commended the Supreme Court of India for its recognition of transgender persons.

139. Chad welcomed the inclusive consultation process in the preparation of the national report and the cooperation of India with United Nations treaty bodies.
140. Chile wished to know whether specific measures existed to address violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation or sexual identity.
141. China noted the measures taken to fight corruption and reduce the backlog in court cases, and international cooperation to prevent human trafficking.
142. Colombia highlighted the Stand-Up India and Housing for All programmes and human rights training for law enforcement officials.
143. Côte d'Ivoire encouraged India to continue its actions regarding, inter alia, freedom of expression, gender equality and socioeconomic development.
144. Cuba welcomed the new legislation in the fields of persons with disabilities and child labour and the new policy on primary education.
145. Czechia encouraged a positive response to the report of the Law Commission of India recommending the abolition of the death penalty.
146. Denmark welcomed the acceptance of the recommendations from the previous review to ratify the Convention against Torture.
147. Egypt appreciated the culture of transparency, openness and accountability in the governmental functioning, as enacted in the Right to Information Act.
148. Estonia welcomed the efforts of India to improve access to financial services and pensions for economically marginalized persons.
149. Ethiopia noted progress in implementing the review recommendations relating to environmental policies.
150. Finland commended the adoption of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act in 2016.
151. France encouraged India to respect international standards during law enforcement operations, and the freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly.
152. Gabon welcomed efforts to eliminate violence and discrimination against women and to combat violence against, and exploitation of, children.
153. Sri Lanka requested India to elaborate on best practices and practical measures taken to encourage citizens to exercise their right to information.
154. Haiti noted the great focus on reducing poverty, especially extreme poverty, and increasing access to quality education.
155. The delegation of India stated that, in order to address child sexual abuse, a law had been enacted providing for child-friendly mechanisms for reporting a crime, recording of evidence, investigation, speedy trial of offences and in-camera trials through designated special courts.
156. Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, giving a child into marriage was considered as cruelty and any child in that situation would be treated as a child in need of care and protection. District child protection units registered cases involving forced child marriage that had resulted in pregnancy.
157. The potential of reproductive and sexual health education was recognized by India and the Government had invested in partnerships to create and strengthen opportunities for young people.
158. The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act had been used only in exceptional circumstances, and several checks and balances had been introduced to ensure that there were strict guidelines for the armed forces and for monitoring alleged human rights violations by such forces.
159. Regarding recent incidents relating to members of the African community, the delegation stated that the Minister of External Affairs personally monitored the situation

and had requested the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi to have the case investigated on a fast-track basis.

160. The delegation of India concluded by reiterating its commitment to leave no one behind and to ensure that all the policies and schemes in place reached the bottom of the pyramid.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

161. The following recommendations will be examined by India, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council:

161.1 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia);

161.2 Consider adhering to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and abolish the death penalty (Portugal);

161.3 Ratify the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Guatemala);

161.4 Consider withdrawing the remaining declarations and reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Rwanda);

161.5 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as previously recommended (Botswana);

161.6 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment urgently and in accordance with its commitments from the 2012 universal periodic review (Norway);

161.7 Ratify, before the next universal periodic review cycle, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Czechia);

161.8 Finalize the efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as other international instruments, as recommended by relevant treaty bodies (Bulgaria);

161.9 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Greece) (Guatemala) (Italy) (Lebanon) (Montenegro) (Mozambique) (South Africa) (Sweden) (Turkey) (Ukraine) (United States of America);

161.10 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal);

161.11 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and ensure that the instrument of ratification is consistent with the Convention (Australia);

161.12 Swiftly ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol, ensure that domestic legislation defines torture in line with international

standards, and extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment for an official visit to the country (Germany);

161.13 Proceed with early ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);

161.14 Ratify the Convention against Torture as soon as possible and further, ratify the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) of the International Labour Organization and the Optional Protocols to Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and abolish the death penalty as recommended by the Law Commission of India (Ireland);

161.15 Finalize the process of ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Kazakhstan);

161.16 Redouble its efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Republic of Korea);

161.17 Speed up the process for the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Israel);

161.18 Advance towards the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);

161.19 Consider completing the process of ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Burkina Faso);

161.20 Complete the process of preparation for the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Russian Federation);

161.21 Intensify efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);

161.22 Strengthen national efforts towards the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Indonesia);

161.23 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol and swiftly move ahead with the Prevention of Torture Bill (Estonia);

161.24 Enact the Prevention of Torture Bill currently pending in the parliament in compliance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Turkey);

161.25 Adopt the draft law on the prevention of torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment by complying with established international norms (Madagascar);

161.26 Adopt the draft law on the prevention of torture and ensure that it complies with the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Senegal);

161.27 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Uruguay);

- 161.28 Promptly ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Guatemala);
- 161.29 Expedite efforts to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sierra Leone);
- 161.30 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Greece) (Ukraine);
- 161.31 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Burkina Faso);
- 161.32 Accede to and implement the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child to end statelessness and guarantee nationality for affected children (Kenya);
- 161.33 Accede to and fully implement the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Slovakia);
- 161.34 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);
- 161.35 Accede to and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);
- 161.36 Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Uruguay);
- 161.37 Develop a national strategy to tackle exploitative labour practices and to ratify the ILO Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, and continue to strengthen protections for children (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 161.38 Ratify the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) of the International Labour Organization (Slovenia);
- 161.39 Consider ratifying the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Uruguay);
- 161.40 Consider acceding to the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) (Uruguay);
- 161.41 Ratify the international conventions to which it has committed itself (Madagascar);
- 161.42 Ratify other human rights conventions to which India is not yet a State party (Philippines);
- 161.43 Ratify the international human rights instruments to which India is not a State party yet (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 161.44 Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 161.45 Respond positively to visit requests by the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);

- 161.46 Put in place a specific mechanism for implementing previous accepted recommendations (Uganda);
- 161.47 Request all necessary technical assistance enabling the Government to meet its international commitments (Côte d’Ivoire);
- 161.48 Accede to and adapt its national legislation to the Rome Statute, including incorporation of dispositions to swiftly and fully cooperate with the International Criminal Court (Guatemala);
- 161.49 Bring into law the Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence bill (2013) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 161.50 Accede to and adapt its national legislation to the Arms Trade Treaty (Guatemala);
- 161.51 Criminalize marital rape (Portugal) (Sweden);
- 161.52 Include a provision in its Penal Code criminalizing marital rape (Australia);
- 161.53 Remove the exception relating to marital rape from the definition of rape in the Indian Penal Code and criminalize “honour crimes” (Slovenia);
- 161.54 Remove the exception relating to marital rape from the definition of rape in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code (Belgium) (Iceland);
- 161.55 Consider removing the exception relating to marital rape from the definition of rape in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code (Namibia);
- 161.56 Remove the exception of marital rape from the definition of rape in article 375 of the Penal Code, in line with the efforts already undertaken for the protection of women (France);
- 161.57 Criminalize all forms of sexual abuse of girls under 18 years of age, including marital rape and “honour crimes” (Zambia);
- 161.58 Take additional steps in criminalizing marital rape (Lithuania);
- 161.59 Consider introducing laws to specifically prevent and prosecute “honour” killings and prosecute those that order or sanction violence against women (Namibia);
- 161.60 Continue efforts to eradicate child and forced marriage (Peru);
- 161.61 Continues its endeavours in promoting and protecting the human rights of all its citizens in an inclusive manner (Nepal);
- 161.62 Adopt a national plan on human rights (Kenya);
- 161.63 Expand the scope of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act and promote human rights education in the school curriculum (Slovakia);
- 161.64 Include human rights education in the draft new education policy (Zambia);
- 161.65 Continue and step up national efforts to train and guide security staff and other law enforcement officials in the field of human rights (Egypt);
- 161.66 In the spirit of its Constitution, which guarantees equal rights to all minorities, further invest in dedicated human rights training of police officials to register and investigate cases of discrimination and violence and to hold them accountable when they fail to do so (Finland);
- 161.67 Provide systematic training on women’s rights to all law enforcement personnel, medical staff and judicial officials (Belgium);

- 161.68 Strengthen capacity-building with regard to human rights for civil servants involved in the protection of women and girl and boy victims of violence and sexual abuse (Mexico);
- 161.69 Adopt a comprehensive national plan on inclusion in order to combat persisting inequality, paying particular attention to persons in vulnerable situations such as women, children, persons with disabilities and minorities (Honduras);
- 161.70 Strengthen the national framework to reduce all kinds of discrimination (Iraq);
- 161.71 Intensify efforts to guarantee equality and non-discrimination in line with its international obligations by developing public human rights awareness programmes and taking concrete steps to advance the rights of women and girls, members of religious minorities, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and to combat caste-based discrimination, including to: criminalize marital rape; decriminalize consensual same-sex relations; and establish appropriate policies and practices for registering, investigating and prosecuting violence against women, girls and members of religious minorities (Ireland);
- 161.72 Ensure that laws are fully and consistently enforced to provide adequate protections for members of religious minorities, scheduled castes, tribes and other vulnerable populations (United States of America);
- 161.73 Take effective measures to combat rising instances of religious intolerance, violence and discrimination (Kazakhstan);
- 161.74 Enact the Prevention of Torture Bill (South Africa);
- 161.75 Adopt laws and implement policies to suppress all forms of de facto discrimination against any person or group (Guatemala);
- 161.76 Repeal section 377 of the Indian Penal Code and ensure that consensual same-sex relations are not criminalized (Iceland);
- 161.77 Take steps to end the criminalization of same-sex relations (Israel);
- 161.78 Amend or revoke section 377 to decriminalize same-sex relations (Norway);
- 161.79 Repeal section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, which criminalizes same-sex conduct between consenting adults, and enact legislation consistent with the Supreme Court's recognition of the rights of transgender persons (Canada);
- 161.80 Adopt measures to effectively protect transgender persons, including the implementation of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill (Israel);
- 161.81 Continue the fight against discrimination, exclusion, dehumanization, stigmatization and violence suffered by scheduled castes (Peru);
- 161.82 Take urgent measures to repeal the norms that discriminate against castes, and investigate and sanction the perpetrators of acts of discrimination and violence against them, in particular against the Dalits (Argentina);
- 161.83 Take the necessary measures to ensure effective implementation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act, notably through the training of State officials (France);
- 161.84 Establish a national action plan for combating hate crimes, racism and negative stereotypes against people of African descent inside its territory, including appropriate programmes of public awareness that will address the

problem of racism and Afro-phobia, in full consultation with those particularly affected (Haiti);

161.85 Consolidate the progress made towards reaching the Sustainable Development Goals and in the improvement of human development indicators (Islamic Republic of Iran);

161.86 Continue efforts in the implementation of sustainable development strategies for the year 2030 (Sudan);

161.87 Allocate adequate resources to realize the Sustainable Development Goal targets to reduce maternal mortality and end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 (Norway);

161.88 Continue facilitating equal access to justice for all and provide legal aid, in particular to vulnerable groups, minority groups and marginalized people (Angola);

161.89 Further promote equal access to justice for all, especially by providing more legal aid to the poor and marginalized (Ethiopia);

161.90 Establish and implement regulations to ensure that the business sector complies with international and national human rights, labour, environment and other standards (Uganda);

161.91 Continue its efforts in relation to its environmental policies (State of Palestine);

161.92 Provide access to clean and modern energy to all its people and develop climate-friendly green cities (United Arab Emirates);

161.93 Continue implementing its international commitments to achieve its nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement of 2015 (United Arab Emirates);

161.94 Continue its efforts to effectively enforce its environmental policies and further increase the growth of forest cover in the country (Brunei Darussalam);

161.95 Take appropriate measures to avoid the excessive use of force by security officers (Greece);

161.96 Deepen the respect about principles of proportionality and necessity for armed forces and police (Peru);

161.97 Revise the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act to bring it into compliance with the obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with a view to fighting impunity (Switzerland);

161.98 Review the Code of Criminal Procedure as regards the use of force by law enforcement officials, in particular section 46 (Sierra Leone);

161.99 Prevent and pursue through the appropriate judicial means all violent acts against religious and tribal minorities, Dalits and lower castes (Holy See);

161.100 Strengthen efforts for the prevention of cases of intercommunal violence (Russian Federation);

161.101 Step up its efforts against caste-based violence, discrimination and prejudice, including by eradicating all forms of caste-based discrimination in the educational system (Czechia);

161.102 Prohibit forced sterilization in line with requests by the Special Rapporteurs on torture, violence against women, and the right to health, and in line with the National Population Policy (Iceland);

161.103 Take concrete steps to prevent coercive, unsafe and abusive sterilization and create greater accountability for these practices, including

- ensuring free and full consent prior to conducting the procedure and compliance with international standards (Sweden);
- 161.104 Abolish the death penalty (Mozambique);
- 161.105 Consider the abolition of the death penalty (Greece);
- 161.106 Consider imposing a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Namibia);
- 161.107 Consider imposing a de facto moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its total abolition (Rwanda);
- 161.108 Establish a moratorium on executions as a first step towards the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium);
- 161.109 Introduce an official moratorium on the death penalty (Lithuania);
- 161.110 Establish a de jure moratorium on capital executions and commute the existing death sentences with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);
- 161.111 Consider establishing a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolishment (Spain);
- 161.112 Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);
- 161.113 Consider the establishment of a moratorium on executions during the process of consideration by the Government of the recommendations of the Law Commission of India on the issue of the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);
- 161.114 Consider establishing a moratorium on the death penalty (Timor-Leste);
- 161.115 Introduce a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (France);
- 161.116 Improve prison conditions in order to ensure the rights and dignity of all those deprived of their liberty (Zambia);
- 161.117 Continue with relevant consultations and adopt a law on combating trafficking in persons (Belarus);
- 161.118 Continue the consultation process with all concerned parties to elaborate a new draft of the law against trafficking in persons (Cuba);
- 161.119 Continue and redouble its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and modern slavery, including through better law enforcement to end impunity for human traffickers and through initiatives aimed at destigmatizing and rehabilitating victims of trafficking (Liechtenstein);
- 161.120 Continue to implement measures to stop the flow of trafficking in persons (Holy See);
- 161.121 Strengthen the national mechanisms to combat human trafficking and support victims and their rehabilitation (Lebanon);
- 161.122 Accelerate efforts towards combating human trafficking, particularly by protecting and rehabilitating victims (Philippines);
- 161.123 Continue combating human trafficking (Senegal);
- 161.124 Continue efforts to improve social services that provide support to victims of human trafficking, forced labour and those who have been sexually exploited (Maldives);

- 161.125 Continue improving the national legislative framework on the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking (Ukraine);
- 161.126 Strengthen efforts to guarantee freedom of religion and belief, especially by retracting so-called anti-conversion laws (Holy See);
- 161.127 Take all necessary measures to protect the rights of persons belonging to religious minorities, and repeal laws which restrict religious conversion (Netherlands);
- 161.128 Abolish anti-conversion laws and grant access to justice to victims of religious violence and discrimination (Italy);
- 161.129 Repeal the requisite legislation to stop violence and discrimination against religious minorities (Kenya);
- 161.130 Take visible policy and other measures to ensure the freedom of religion and belief and address the alarming trend of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance including mob violence committed, incited and advocated by right-wing parties and affiliated extremist organizations against minorities, particularly Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and Dalits (Pakistan);
- 161.131 Ensure that any measure limiting freedom of expression, assembly and association on the Internet is based on clearly defined criteria in accordance with international law including international human rights law (Sweden);
- 161.132 Continue to develop laws and make efforts to ensure freedom of religion and belief (Lebanon);
- 161.133 Guarantee freedom of religion or belief by implementing existing laws to better protect individuals belonging to minority groups from hate speech, incitement to religious violence, discrimination on religious grounds and forcible conversions (Canada);
- 161.134 Enact a law for the protection of human rights defenders (Lithuania);
- 161.135 Amend the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act to ensure the right to freedom of association, which includes the ability of civil society organizations to access foreign funding, and protect human rights defenders effectively against harassment and intimidation (Germany);
- 161.136 Revise the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act to ensure benign working conditions for civil society in India (Norway);
- 161.137 Improve the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act so that it could fund a broader scope of non-governmental organizations (Republic of Korea);
- 161.138 Ensure consistent, transparent application of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act regulations to permit full exercise of the right to freedom of association (United States of America);
- 161.139 Review and amend the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, which may restrict the access of NGOs to foreign financial assistance and lead to their arbitrary shut-down (Czechia);
- 161.140 Lift legal restrictions or hurdles to the work of civil society individuals or organizations and ensure that they can undertake their legitimate activities without fear of reprisals (Switzerland);
- 161.141 Carry out independent investigations in all cases of attacks against journalists (Lithuania);
- 161.142 Put an end to all curbs on freedom of expression and association (Pakistan);

- 161.143 Guarantee freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly for all individuals and promote meaningful dialogue that embraces and allows freely organized advocacy of diverging views by civil society (Canada);
- 161.144 Continue its efforts to protect religious freedom and the rights of minority groups based on its Constitution and other relevant laws (Republic of Korea);
- 161.145 Bring all legislation concerning communication surveillance in line with international human rights standards and especially recommend that all communication surveillance requires a test of necessity and proportionality (Liechtenstein);
- 161.146 Take the necessary steps to ensure that all operations of intelligence agencies are monitored by an independent oversight mechanism (Liechtenstein);
- 161.147 Continue efforts to reduce corruption and increase accountability (Sudan);
- 161.148 Strengthen the independent functioning of the judiciary in order to reduce delays in judicial proceedings, enhance transparency of the processes and guarantee the right to speedy trial (Estonia);
- 161.149 Allocate appropriate resources to reducing backlog and delays in the administration of cases in courts (Ethiopia);
- 161.150 Promote and facilitate universal access to birth registration, especially for people living in extreme poverty, belonging to religious minorities or living in remote areas of the country, through the implementation of mobile units and carrying out awareness-raising campaigns (Mexico);
- 161.151 Ensure children's rights to acquire a nationality in accordance with article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, regardless of the parents' legal status or ethnicity (Slovakia);
- 161.152 Remove barriers prohibiting scheduled castes and schedule tribes from registering their children's births and obtaining birth certificates (Bahrain);
- 161.153 Continue strengthening efforts aimed at promoting food security and eradicate all forms of malnutrition, in particular among children under the age of 5 (Libya);
- 161.154 Continue its programmes for the promotion of socioeconomic development, with a particular focus on the country's rights-based approach to food security targeting the most vulnerable groups (Sri Lanka);
- 161.155 Implement a human rights-based, holistic approach to ensure access to adequate housing as well as to adequate water and sanitation, including for marginalized groups, Dalits, scheduled castes, the homeless, the landless, scheduled tribes, religious and ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities and women (Germany);
- 161.156 Expand the Housing for All scheme to realize the right to adequate housing for vulnerable people and eliminate homelessness by 2030 (South Africa);
- 161.157 Continue the Housing for All policy led by the Government to eradicate by 2030 the problem of homelessness, in conformity with Sustainable Development Goal 11 of the 2030 Agenda (Algeria);
- 161.158 Ensure the systematic functioning of all mechanisms for the delivery of financial and other forms of assistance to those in need which have been established within the framework of the National Social Assistance Programme (Russian Federation);

- 161.159 Ensure that the implementation of a set of socioeconomic policies, such as the Stand-Up India scheme, is targeted, accountable and transparent, so that their benefits reach all sections of society (Singapore);
- 161.160 Continue efforts and measures aimed at enhancing social security and labour policies, and expand the development model in rural areas (Egypt);
- 161.161 Continue studying the possibility of a universal basic income as a way to further reduce poverty levels with a view to possibly phasing out the existing social protection system, in full consultation with all stakeholders (Haiti);
- 161.162 Continuously improve its endeavours to eradicate poverty in the country (Indonesia);
- 161.163 Continue its efforts towards socioeconomic development and poverty eradication (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 161.164 Further strengthen its efforts towards socioeconomic development and poverty eradication (Myanmar);
- 161.165 Continue efforts to realize social and economic development and eradicate poverty (Saudi Arabia);
- 161.166 Continue efforts to reduce poverty, improve the well-being of the people, protect and enforce the rights of vulnerable groups of the population (Uzbekistan);
- 161.167 Continue its efforts to achieve sustainable development and eradicate poverty (Yemen);
- 161.168 Continue its fight against poverty, lack of adequate food, safe water and sanitation, while paying special attention to the need to introduce a child rights-based approach in all policies (Bulgaria);
- 161.169 Continue national efforts to realize social and economic development and eradicate poverty, and achieve comprehensive sustainable development for all (Egypt);
- 161.170 Continue to increase access to safe and sustainable drinking water in rural areas and to improve sanitation coverage, especially for women and girls (Singapore);
- 161.171 Carry on its efforts and action in the promotion of social security and labour policy (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 161.172 Implement further actions in promoting social and work security, as well as efforts to spread the country's growth model in rural areas (Uzbekistan);
- 161.173 Continue promoting sustainable economic and social development and raising the living standard of its people so as to lay down a firm basis for the enjoyment of human rights by its people (China);
- 161.174 Accelerate the process of consolidating existing labour laws to, inter alia, promote the right to equal opportunities for work and at work, as well as to achieve occupational safety (Zimbabwe);
- 161.175 Increase public spending on the health sector in accordance with the 2017 National Health Policy and take further steps to strengthen health facilities (Kazakhstan);
- 161.176 Continue to provide access to health services for the elderly under the National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (Colombia);
- 161.177 Take steps towards improving access to health, especially access to maternal health and to adequate obstetric delivery services so as to reduce maternal and child mortality (Zimbabwe);

- 161.178 Continue its efforts to ensure that the universal health-care scheme covers disadvantaged groups, including persons with disabilities and persons living in remote rural areas, who still face obstacles in accessing basic health-care services (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 161.179 Continue furthering the sexual and reproductive health and rights of all women by immediately putting an end to camp-based sterilization operations in accordance with the Supreme Court order of 14 September 2016, by ensuring all women access to counselling on and access to the full range of modern contraceptives in a voluntary, safe and quality manner, and by providing comprehensive sexuality education (Finland);
- 161.180 Redouble its efforts in maternal health, sexual and reproductive health and comprehensive contraceptive services (Colombia);
- 161.181 Increase the government expenditure in the field of education (Iraq);
- 161.182 Continue its efforts to ensure that all children have access to education at all levels and all categories (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 161.183 Continue to take steps to provide inclusive and quality education for all (Myanmar);
- 161.184 Continue its efforts in implementing its comprehensive policies to ensure quality education for all children (Qatar);
- 161.185 Promote children's right to education, especially education on climate change adaptation and mitigation (Viet Nam);
- 161.186 Step up its efforts to carry out the second phase of its Education for All programmes to focus on providing affordable and quality secondary education in the country (Brunei Darussalam);
- 161.187 Increase investment in universal, mandatory and free education by giving priority to measures to eradicate discrimination and exclusion that affect girls, children with disabilities, Dalits and marginalized persons (Mexico);
- 161.188 Accept more efforts to increase girls' secondary education, including ensuring that schools are girl-friendly in all parameters (Kyrgyzstan);
- 161.189 Continue to ensure access to education for all, especially children of scheduled castes and tribes (Holy See);
- 161.190 Strengthen the integration of the gender perspective in the formulation and implementation of policies (Colombia);
- 161.191 Ensure implementation of the Gender Budgeting Scheme in all states and union territories (South Africa);
- 161.192 Continue incorporating the gender perspective in the design and implementation of policies, and guarantee that the development agenda pays equal attention to the concerns of women (Cuba);
- 161.193 Redouble efforts on ensuring gender equality and take measures to prevent gender discrimination (Timor-Leste);
- 161.194 Continue its efforts to ensure women's equal participation in the workforce and generate employment opportunities for women in rural areas (State of Palestine);
- 161.195 Take urgent measures to put an end to harmful traditional practices such as so-called "honour killings", selective abortion on the basis of the sex of the fetus, sati, devadasi, early and enforced marriage, bringing the perpetrators to justice and guaranteeing assistance for victims (Argentina);

161.196 Implement existing laws on all forms of violence and sexual violence against women and girls, including “honour” crimes, female foeticide and female infanticide; expand the definition of rape and sexual assault to include marital rape; and end harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage (Canada);

161.197 Improve the enforcement of the legal provisions prohibiting harmful and discriminatory practices against women and girls, in particular child marriages, dowry-related murders and honour killings, and ensure that all women, without discrimination, have access to public services (Czechia);

161.198 Step up efforts for comprehensive protection of women and girls, in particular against sexual violence (Greece);

161.199 Combat violence against women through effective legislation and law enforcement measures (China);

161.200 Take more effective measures to protect and promote the rights of women and girls, as they continue to be subjected to widespread violence, discrimination and exploitation (Japan);

161.201 Take additional serious measures to eliminate violence against women and children, including sexual violence (Kyrgyzstan);

161.202 Continue and strengthen measures to prevent and repress offences and violence against women and girls, including through early childhood education, awareness-raising and enhancing effective mechanisms of reparation (Viet Nam);

161.203 Eliminate traditional harmful practices, such as the rising number of deaths due to dowry and burning of widows (Bahrain);

161.204 Continue its efforts to promote the empowerment of women and to combat violence against women, in line with the recommendations of the Verma Committee (Brazil);

161.205 Continue strengthening institutions to eliminate discrimination and violence against women, in particular sexual violence, and adopt specific measures to achieve gender equality in the labour market (Chile);

161.206 Increase the resources so that female survivors of violence and domestic abuse can denounce the crimes with guarantees they will be not repeated (Spain);

161.207 Punish domestic violence, as well as promote awareness-raising campaigns on gender violence, including “honour” crimes (Spain);

161.208 Reinforce the legal framework for the prevention of violence against women, including running a national awareness campaign and ensuring comprehensive investigation and prosecution in cases of domestic violence (Italy);

161.209 Adopt a comprehensive law to combat all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence and marital rape (Honduras);

161.210 Strengthen the protection of women’s rights in accordance with the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act and other relevant laws (Republic of Korea);

161.211 Ensure effective implementation of the law on the protection of women against domestic violence (Gabon);

161.212 Further the implementation of relevant laws and policies as well as training for public officials, to tackle sexual offences and unfair treatment to women (Thailand);

- 161.213 Redouble its efforts to enforce its legal provisions prohibiting harmful and discriminatory practices that violate the rights of women and girls (Liechtenstein);
- 161.214 Strengthen legislation to combat sexual offences against children and women (Timor-Leste);
- 161.215 Enhance activities aimed at eliminating discrimination against women, which particularly affects women from lower castes (Kyrgyzstan);
- 161.216 Implement the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act to increase the protection of children from sexual abuse (Kenya);
- 161.217 Ensure that legislation defining the minimum legal age of marriage at 18 is enforced at all levels, everywhere in the country (Iceland);
- 161.218 Step up its efforts to eradicate child marriage and so-called “honour crimes” (Israel);
- 161.219 Step up efforts to combat and eliminate child, early and forced marriages (Sierra Leone);
- 161.220 Adopt legislative measures and policies to prevent early or forced marriages (Honduras);
- 161.221 Continue and intensify the actions to prohibit child marriage (Gabon);
- 161.222 Strengthen the adoption of socioeconomic programmes which promote the empowerment of women and their participation in public and political life (Angola);
- 161.223 Enact the Women’s Reservation Bill providing for the reservation of seats for women in the parliament and legislative assemblies, in order to enhance the political participation of women (Netherlands);
- 161.224 Adopt the law on quotas which aims to reserve at least 33 per cent of seats in legislative bodies of the central and state governments for women (Senegal);
- 161.225 Adopt the law on quotas which aims to reserve seats for women in legislative bodies of the central and state governments (Algeria);
- 161.226 Accelerate work on the protection of the rights of children and women in particular (Turkey);
- 161.227 Prohibit child labour in family enterprises and extend the list of dangerous activities in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Spain);
- 161.228 Consider repealing the provision that allows children to work in family-based occupations (Slovakia);
- 161.229 Continue strengthening national strategies to combat child labour (Brazil);
- 161.230 Continue to take all necessary measures to enhance the effectiveness of the protection of children, in particular in cases of sexual violence against children (Portugal);
- 161.231 Continue strengthening institutions to protect children and adolescent girls and boys, with a view to eradicating child labour, sexual exploitation and the practice of child marriage (Chile);
- 161.232 Develop specific guidelines for protection and support for victims of child sexual abuse and their families undergoing trial (Slovakia);

- 161.233 Introduce legislation to prohibit corporal punishment of children in the home and in all other settings, including as a sentence under traditional forms of justice (Liechtenstein);
- 161.234 Introduce comprehensive and continuous public education, awareness-raising and social mobilization programmes on the harmful effects of corporal punishment (Liechtenstein);
- 161.235 Establish a database of all cases of violence against children and explicitly prohibit all forms of corporal punishment of children under 18 years of age in all settings (Zambia);
- 161.236 Increase efforts to improve the rights of the child, notably through the effective application of the prohibition of child labour, as well as the rights of women (France);
- 161.237 Establish a monitoring mechanism to oversee the effective implementation of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, the National Child Labour Policy and the Accessible India Campaign to prevent exploitation of children and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Thailand);
- 161.238 Take all appropriate measures in the implementation of the 2015 Juvenile Justice Act to give children aged 18 years and below an opportunity for rehabilitation (Botswana);
- 161.239 Continue efforts to promote opportunities for persons with disabilities to benefit from development gains (Libya);
- 161.240 Continue efforts aimed at improving the access of persons with disabilities to education, vocational training and health care (Oman);
- 161.241 Expand the integration of persons with disabilities into programmes and plans for sustainable development (Qatar);
- 161.242 Take holistic measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, the elderly and other vulnerable groups (China);
- 161.243 Continue policies aimed at ensuring the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities and access to resources and services under the Accessible India Campaign (Colombia);
- 161.244 Ensure that girls with disabilities are afforded the same right to education as all children (Australia);
- 161.245 Continue strengthening the policies in favour of the rights of peasants and other persons working in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 161.246 Continue the endeavour to facilitate the access of elderly persons to preventive services and necessary treatment (Oman);
- 161.247 Immediately stop its atrocities and violations of human rights against the Kashmiri people, and allow them to exercise their right to self-determination through a free and fair plebiscite in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolution (Pakistan);
- 161.248 Repeal the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act and the Public Safety Act and take credible actions to end the prevailing culture of impunity in “Indian-Occupied Kashmir” (Pakistan);
- 161.249 Immediately ban the use of pellet guns and hold accountable perpetrators who have used lethal force against unarmed civilians in “Indian-Occupied Kashmir” (Pakistan);
- 161.250 Provide unhindered access to the United Nations and other international organizations, and accede to the call of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to allow an OHCHR fact-finding mission to “Indian-

Occupied Kashmir” to investigate and report on the human rights situation there (Pakistan).

162. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of India was headed by the Attorney General, Mukul Rohatgi, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Ms. Ruchi Ghanashyam, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of India;
- H.E. Mr. Rajiv K. Chander, Ambassador/Permanent Representative of India;
- Mr. P. S. Patwalia, Additional Solicitor General of India;
- Dr. Virander K. Paul, Deputy Permanent Representative of India;
- Prof. Ranbir Singh, Vice Chancellor, National Law University, Delhi;
- Mr. Manish Chauhan, Joint Secretary (UNES), Ministry of External Affairs;
- Ms. Uma Sekhar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs;
- Ms. Bina Prasad, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs;
- Mr. Chetan B. Sanghi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development;
- Mr. Vikram Singh Gaur, Joint Secretary, NITI Aayog;
- Mr. K. C. Samria, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs;
- Mr. Alok Ranjan Jha, Counsellor (Political), Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations Office in Geneva;
- Dr. A. Sudhakara Reddy, Counsellor (Legal), Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations office in Geneva;
- Mr. Priya Ranjan, Director, Ministry of Rural Development;
- Mr. Khagesh Garg, Director, Ministry of Social and Justice Empowerment;
- Dr. Yumnam Arun Kumar, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs;
- Ms. Nabanita Chakrabarti, Under Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs of India;
- Ms. Ridhi Sahni, Consultant in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India;
- Mr. C. G. Naidu, Office of Attorney General of India.

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Agenda item 6

Universal Periodic Review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review^{1*}

India

Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

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

List of recommendations proposed to be accepted/noted by the Government of India

A/HRC/36/10	Recommendation made by	Response by the Government of India
161.1	Estonia	Noted
161.2	Portugal	Noted
161.3	Guatemala	Noted
161.4	Rwanda	Noted
161.5	Botswana	Accepted
161.6	Norway	Accepted
161.7	Czechia	Accepted
161.8	Bulgaria	Accepted
161.9	Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Lebanon, Montenegro, Mozambique, South Africa, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America	Accepted
161.10	Portugal	Noted
161.11	Australia	Accepted
161.12	Germany	Noted
161.13	Japan	Noted
161.14	Ireland	Noted
161.15	Kazakhstan	Noted
161.16	Republic of Korea	Accepted
161.17	Israel	Accepted
161.18	Chile	Accepted
161.19	Burkina Faso	Accepted
161.20	Russian Federation	Accepted
161.21	Denmark	Accepted
161.22	Indonesia	Accepted
161.23	Estonia	Noted
161.24	Turkey	Noted
161.25	Madagascar	Noted
161.26	Senegal	Noted
161.27	Uruguay	Noted

161.28	Guatemala	Noted
161.29	Sierra Leone	Noted
161.30	Greece, Ukraine	Noted
161.31	Burkina Faso	Noted
161.32	Kenya	Noted
161.33	Slovakia	Noted
161.34	Estonia	Noted
161.35	Latvia	Noted
161.36	Uruguay	Noted
161.37	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Noted
161.38	Slovenia	Accepted
161.39	Uruguay	Accepted
161.40	Uruguay	Accepted
161.41	Madagascar	Accepted
161.42	Philippines	Noted
161.43	Côte d'Ivoire	Noted
161.44	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Accepted
161.45	Latvia	Accepted
161.46	Uganda	Accepted
161.47	Côte d'Ivoire	Accepted
161.48	Guatemala	Noted
161.49	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Noted
161.50	Guatemala	Noted
161.51	Sweden, Portugal	Noted
161.52	Australia	Noted
161.53	Slovenia	Noted
161.54	Belgium, Iceland	Noted
161.55	Namibia	Noted
161.56	France	Noted
161.57	Zambia	Noted
161.58	Lithuania	Noted

161.59	Namibia	Accepted
161.60	Peru	Accepted
161.61	Nepal	Accepted
161.62	Kenya	Accepted
161.63	Slovakia	Accepted
161.64	Zambia	Noted
161.65	Egypt	Accepted
161.66	Finland	Accepted
161.67	Belgium	Accepted
161.68	Mexico	Accepted
161.69	Honduras	Accepted
161.70	Iraq	Accepted
161.71	Ireland	Noted
161.72	United States of America	Accepted
161.73	Kazakhstan	Noted
161.74	South Africa	Noted
161.75	Guatemala	Accepted
161.76	Iceland	Noted
161.77	Israel	Noted
161.78	Norway	Noted
161.79	Canada	Noted
161.80	Israel	Accepted
161.81	Peru	Accepted
161.82	Argentina	Accepted
161.83	France	Accepted
161.84	Haiti	Noted
161.85	Islamic Republic of Iran	Accepted
161.86	Sudan	Accepted
161.87	Norway	Accepted
161.88	Angola	Accepted
161.89	Ethiopia	Accepted
161.90	Uganda	Accepted
161.91	State of Palestine	Accepted

161.92	United Arab Emirates	Accepted
161.93	United Arab Emirates	Accepted
161.94	Brunei Darussalam	Accepted
161.95	Greece	Accepted
161.96	Peru	Accepted
161.97	Switzerland	Noted
161.98	Sierra Leone	Noted
161.99	Holy See	Accepted
161.100	Russian Federation	Accepted
161.101	Czechia	Noted
161.102	Iceland	Accepted
161.103	Sweden	Accepted
161.104	Mozambique	Noted
161.105	Greece	Noted
161.106	Namibia	Noted
161.107	Rwanda	Noted
161.108	Belgium	Noted
161.109	Lithuania	Noted
161.110	Italy	Noted
161.111	Spain	Noted
161.112	Australia	Noted
161.113	Montenegro	Noted
161.114	Timor-Leste	Noted
161.115	France	Noted
161.116	Zambia	Accepted
161.117	Belarus	Accepted
161.118	Cuba	Accepted
161.119	Liechtenstein	Accepted
161.120	Holy See	Accepted
161.121	Lebanon	Accepted
161.122	Philippines	Accepted
161.123	Senegal	Accepted
161.124	Maldives	Accepted

161.125	Ukraine	Accepted
161.126	Holy See	Noted
161.127	Netherlands	Noted
161.128	Italy	Noted
161.129	Kenya	Noted
161.130	Pakistan	Noted
161.131	Sweden	Noted
161.132	Lebanon	Accepted
161.133	Canada	Noted
161.134	Lithuania	Noted
161.135	Germany	Noted
161.136	Norway	Noted
161.137	Republic of Korea	Noted
161.138	United States of America	Noted
161.139	Czechia	Noted
161.140	Switzerland	Noted
161.141	Lithuania	Noted
161.142	Pakistan	Noted
161.143	Canada	Noted
161.144	Republic of Korea	Accepted
161.145	Liechtenstein	Noted
161.146	Liechtenstein	Noted
161.147	Sudan	Accepted
161.148	Estonia	Noted
161.149	Ethiopia	Accepted
161.150	Mexico	Accepted
161.151	Slovakia	Noted
161.152	Bahrain	Noted
161.153	Libya	Accepted
161.154	Sri Lanka	Accepted
161.155	Germany	Accepted
161.156	South Africa	Accepted
161.157	Algeria	Accepted

161.158	Russian Federation	Accepted
161.159	Singapore	Accepted
161.160	Egypt	Accepted
161.161	Haiti	Accepted
161.162	Indonesia	Accepted
161.163	Islamic Republic of Iran	Accepted
161.164	Myanmar	Accepted
161.165	Saudi Arabia	Accepted
161.166	Uzbekistan	Accepted
161.167	Yemen	Accepted
161.168	Bulgaria	Accepted
161.169	Egypt	Accepted
161.170	Singapore	Accepted
161.171	Islamic Republic of Iran	Accepted
161.172	Uzbekistan	Accepted
161.173	China	Accepted
161.174	Zimbabwe	Accepted
161.175	Kazakhstan	Accepted
161.176	Colombia	Accepted
161.177	Zimbabwe	Accepted
161.178	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Accepted
161.179	Finland	Accepted
161.180	Colombia	Accepted
161.181	Iraq	Accepted
161.182	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Accepted
161.183	Myanmar	Accepted
161.184	Qatar	Accepted
161.185	Viet Nam	Accepted
161.186	Brunei Darussalam	Accepted
161.187	Mexico	Accepted
161.188	Kyrgyzstan	Accepted
161.189	Holy See	Accepted
161.190	Colombia	Accepted

161.191	South Africa	Noted
161.192	Cuba	Accepted
161.193	Timor-Leste	Accepted
161.194	State of Palestine	Accepted
161.195	Argentina	Noted
161.196	Canada	Noted
161.197	Czechia	Accepted
161.198	Greece	Accepted
161.199	China	Accepted
161.200	Japan	Accepted
161.201	Kyrgyzstan	Accepted
161.202	Viet Nam	Accepted
161.203	Bahrain	Noted
161.204	Brazil	Accepted
161.205	Chile	Accepted
161.206	Spain	Noted
161.207	Spain	Accepted
161.208	Italy	Accepted
161.209	Honduras	Noted
161.210	Republic of Korea	Accepted
161.211	Gabon	Accepted
161.212	Thailand	Accepted
161.213	Liechtenstein	Accepted
161.214	Timor-Leste	Accepted
161.215	Kyrgyzstan	Accepted
161.216	Kenya	Accepted
161.217	Iceland	Accepted
161.218	Israel	Accepted
161.219	Sierra Leone	Accepted
161.220	Honduras	Accepted
161.221	Gabon	Accepted
161.222	Angola	Accepted
161.223	Netherlands	Noted

161.224	Senegal	Noted
161.225	Algeria	Noted
161.226	Turkey	Accepted
161.227	Spain	Noted
161.228	Slovakia	Noted
161.229	Brazil	Accepted
161.230	Portugal	Accepted
161.231	Chile	Accepted
161.232	Slovakia	Accepted
161.233	Liechtenstein	Accepted
161.234	Liechtenstein	Accepted
161.235	Zambia	Accepted
161.236	France	Accepted
161.237	Thailand	Accepted
161.238	Botswana	Accepted
161.239	Libya	Accepted
161.240	Oman	Accepted
161.241	Qatar	Accepted
161.242	China	Accepted
161.243	Colombia	Accepted
161.244	Australia	Accepted
161.245	Plurinational State of Bolivia	Accepted
161.246	Oman	Accepted
161.247	Pakistan	Noted
<u>161.248</u>	<u>Pakistan</u>	<u>Noted</u>
<u>161.249</u>	<u>Pakistan</u>	<u>Noted</u>
<u>161.250</u>	<u>Pakistan</u>	<u>Noted</u>

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All the reports and forthcoming publications under National Campaign for elimination of female foeticide in India are available at: <http://www.stopfemaleinfanticide.org/>



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