



人权理事会
普遍定期审议工作组
第二十七届会议
2017年5月1日至12日

利益攸关方就印度提交的材料概述*

联合国人权事务高级专员办事处的报告

一. 背景

1. 本报告根据人权理事会第 5/1 号和第 16/21 号决议编写，同时考虑到普遍定期审议的周期。报告概述了 72 个利益攸关方为普遍定期审议所提供的材料¹。因受字数限制，报告采用提要的方式。报告中单列一章，收录完全依照《巴黎原则》获资格认证的国家人权机构提供的材料。

二. 完全依照《巴黎原则》获资格认证的国家人权机构提供的材料

2. 印度国家人权委员会报告了所有已接受的建议的落实情况。² 它还建议³ 批准《保护所有人免遭强迫失踪国际公约》并提交已逾期的条约报告，包括给人权事务委员会的报告。⁴

3. 议会于 2010 年提出的关于批准《禁止酷刑公约》的法案⁵ 已于 2014 年 5 月失效，政府认为《刑法》的现有条款只要略作修改就足以应对酷刑问题。⁶

4. 关于同性关系，⁷ 虽然德里法院不再对同性关系以罪论处，但被最高法院推翻，正由最高法院重新审理这个问题。⁸

5. 关于老年人，⁹ 据报告，老人面临着财务安全/人身安全、被虐待乃至被遗弃的问题。¹⁰

* 本文件在送交联合国翻译部门前未经编辑。



6. 关于宗教自由¹¹ 和保护宗教少数，¹² 部族暴力事件在 2015 年上升了 17%，全国各地发生了 751 起，而 2014 年发生 644 起。2013 年的防范部族暴力(诉诸司法和赔偿)法案尚未成为法律。¹³ 联邦政府和各邦政府需提高警惕。¹⁴
7. 关于记者安全问题¹⁵，据报告，发生过对记者施暴的事件。¹⁶
8. 法律制度¹⁷ 仍然运转不畅，刑事和民事诉讼被过度拖延。尽管缺乏法官/治安法官经常被认为是造成拖延的主要原因，但似乎没有人希望改革法院程序和法官任命程序以及重新设计殖民统治时期所定下来的古老制度。法律制度过于拖沓，各级法律援助当局的职能需要改进，以便使等待审判但因法律援助不足而受到长期监禁的穷人/边缘化群体能够受益。¹⁸
9. 尽管 2013 年《刑法修正法》及其第 370 和第 370A 条对人口贩运作出了规定¹⁹，但由于反人口贩运单位效率不彰，人口贩运仍然猖獗。²⁰ 康复、咨询和法律援助等服务不足。政府在非政府组织的帮助下实施一项防止人口贩运及拯救受害者和帮助其复原的 Ujwala 方案。²¹ 《防止不道德贩运法》需废除。²²
10. 关于经济和社会权利，²³ 由于农业危机和政府安全网不足，贫困农民负债累累，许多人自杀。²⁴ 主要的农村扶贫和就业(圣雄甘地全国农村就业保障法)方案的资金不如往年充足。²⁵ 圣雄甘地全国农村就业保障法方案为家庭提供的就业天数为 50 天左右而非 100 天，许多研究指出存在着迟付工资和不支付失业津贴等弱点。²⁶ 尽管为加强社会保障采取了措施，93%的劳动力是在没有社会保障或安全网的无组织劳动部门。²⁷ 印度将工作妇女的生育津贴从 12 周增加到 26 周。²⁸
11. 关于食物权，²⁹ 34 个邦/中央直辖区在实施 2013 年《国家粮食安全法》方面取得了进展。已根据该法努力加强公共分配系统。确定受益人是一个问题，各邦采用不同的方法，这导致混乱和损害了粮食安全。³⁰
12. 关于水和卫生³¹，尽管开展了全国清洁运动，露天排便猖獗，优质水的供应是一个问题。³²
13. 关于健康，³³ 政府医疗保健开支占 GDP 的 1.4%。一旦健康出现紧急状况，家庭往往陷入贫困。³⁴ 关于将性别视角纳入预算³⁵，母婴健康和营养服务可能会受到影响，较高的预算责任会从中央政府转移到各邦。³⁶
14. 关于母婴健康³⁷，尽管为孕妇和哺乳母亲提供了营养和维生素供应计划，但孕产妇死亡率仍然很高，2015 年达 167，而目标仅为 109。³⁸ 尽管最近在农村卫生服务方面强调了生殖健康，但每年孕产妇死亡人数近 46,500 名，而 8%的孕产妇死亡归因于不安全堕胎。³⁹ 婴儿死亡率有所下降，但在下列各邦依然很高：中央邦、阿萨姆邦、奥里萨邦和北方邦。⁴⁰
15. 关于性别比例偏差和禁止性别选择⁴¹，2011 年人口普查表明，女孩比例为 914，而 2001 年为 927。⁴² 政府发起了 Beti Bachao Beti Padao(拯救女孩，教育女孩)运动来遏止这一趋势，看来有点成效。⁴³
16. 关于教育⁴⁴，新教育政策草案未提及人权教育。⁴⁵ 2009 年《受教育权法》已在 29 个邦中的 25 个邦实施。⁴⁶ 学校基本设施依然存在差距。公立学校和私立学校的学习成绩都不佳。⁴⁷ 教育平权行动导致了迟婚。⁴⁸

17. 关于婚姻选择自由和劝阻童婚措施的建议，⁴⁹有几个邦支持“禁止干预缔婚自由法案”，以防止为维护名誉而杀人。但政府未就法案采取行动，即使该法案并未建议对《刑法》作出修正以界定名誉杀人罪并提出适当惩罚办法。该法案也未提议修正《特别婚姻法》以取消婚姻登记的 30 天等待期。印度没有婚姻强制登记法。因此，童婚和逼婚仍可逍遥法外。⁵⁰童婚现象的持续归因于法律执行不力和传统习俗，也未进行过调查，没有掌握基本情况，从而在消除童婚现象上无法切实产生影响。⁵¹

18. 关于暴力侵害妇女和儿童，⁵²2013 年的《刑法修正法》重新界定了强奸，增列了关于暴力侵害妇女的规定并严加惩罚，但暴力侵害妇女的行为依然猖獗。2014 年，发生 337,922 起暴力侵害妇女案件，其中 36,735 起为强奸。2012 年《保护儿童免遭性侵犯法》和 2013 年《工作场所性骚扰妇女法》已颁布。法律制度有所加强，但性侵未成年人的指控未见下降。⁵³

19. 修正后的 2015 年《少年司法法》据称允许比照成人审判 16-18 岁儿童。⁵⁴

20. 关于保护儿童包括使童工恢复正常生活的建议⁵⁵，国家童工项目继续在 20 个邦的 270 个存在童工的地区实施。但从劳动解放出来的儿童恢复正常生活的情况令人极不满意，许多儿童又回去劳动，因为他们的家庭没有其他谋生手段。⁵⁶尽管有各种儿童保护服务和计划，大量儿童仍在街头讨生活，没有家庭。⁵⁷长期存在的儿童家庭、街头儿童和失学儿童问题亟需关注。⁵⁸

21. 关于残疾人⁵⁹，法律未切实执行，残疾人的无障碍设施和机会平等仍远未实现。失学残疾儿童的比例与文盲率一样居高不下。⁶⁰

22. 关于在册种姓和在册部落及少数群体⁶¹，全国数据表明，2014 年，对在册种姓犯下的罪行多达 47,064 起，对在册部落犯下的罪行则达 11,451 起。对有关法律进行审查的力度不够，2015 年对 1989 年《预防暴行法》进行修正的努力未取得成果。⁶²

23. 关于新的事态发展，印度不同地区据报告发生了与吃牛肉有关的零星暴力事件。右翼的印度旅团边缘分子据称是幕后黑手。⁶³

24. 印度国家人权委员会称，查谟和克什米尔的动乱目前受到瞩目，粒丸枪的使用备受争议，已经受理了一个关于此问题的案件。⁶⁴

三. 其他利益攸关方提供的材料

A. 国际义务范围⁶⁵ 以及与国际人权机制和机构的合作⁶⁶

25. 联署材料 27 指出，印度尚未落实第一轮和第二轮审议周期提出并得到它接受的近 20 项关于批准《禁止酷刑公约》的建议⁶⁷，并重申这一建议。⁶⁸18 份提交的材料重申了约 20 项所提到的建议⁶⁹，涉及批准印度尚未加入的其他条约。⁷⁰

26. 关于国际合作建议⁷¹，联署材料 14 表示，印度上一次向人权事务委员会提交报告是在 1995 年，重申酷刑问题特别报告员已请求进行访问⁷²，但自 1993 年以来一直没有下文。⁷³人权问题民族警惕委员会敦促印度立即落实暴力侵害妇女问题特别报告员于 2013 年访问之后提出的各项建议。⁷⁴

27. 联署材料 25 报告说，让民间社会参与普遍定期审议准备过程的磋商仍未实现。⁷⁵ 联署材料 11 称，印度政府长期以来就对人权维护者进行迫害。政府不准住在查谟和克什米尔地区的 Khurram Parvez 先生去日内瓦参加人权理事会第三十三届会议。⁷⁶

28. 克什米尔国际关系研究所建议政府允许人权高专办调查团不受阻挠地出入查谟和克什米尔地区以及允许红十字会、医师无国界协会和联合国驻印度巴基斯坦军事观察小组不受限制地进出。⁷⁷

B. 国家人权框架⁷⁸

29. 人权观察社建议印度在确保审议中的防止酷刑法案与《禁止酷刑公约》相符且不载有任何给与官员实际豁免的规定之后颁布该法案。⁷⁹

30. 克什米尔学者行动小组和其他材料敦促立即撤销有罪不罚的法律，如《武装部队(特殊权力)法》。⁸⁰

31. 关于第一轮和第二轮审议周期提出的建议⁸¹，联署材料 14 指出，印度有 9 个国家人权机构和 180 多个邦人权机构。这些机构在有关任命方式、组成、多元性、透明度、任务和权力的问题上面对重重障碍，影响它们的有效发挥作用。⁸² 联署材料 6 指出，对于采纳 2011 年国际社会关于确保印度国家人权委员会高标准和独立性的意见，印度未给予支持。联署材料 6 详细论述了这些意见，其中包括：过去四年来没有发表年度报告；该委员会未行使第 12 条所赋予的审查法律的职权，并特别提到与《外国捐款管制法》有关的分析报告；今年根据《外国捐款管制法》接受延长登记审查的组织约有 30,000 个。⁸³ 联署材料 6 和联署材料 14 提出了建议。⁸⁴

32. 联署材料 40 建议建立一个国家报告和跟进机制，作为与相关部委联络和与民间社会、国家人权机构和所有相关利益攸关方磋商的常设政府机制，以有效落实普遍定期审议中提出的各项建议。⁸⁵ 大洋洲人权组织建议印度在为普遍定期审议提出报告时也报告实现可持续发展目标的进展情况。⁸⁶

33. 关于人权教育和培训建议，⁸⁷ 联署材料 20 提及政府为执法部门提供的妇女和儿童权利培训方案。⁸⁸ 联署材料 20 和行善小组建议印度与各校学生、教师、学院和大学教授及管理层合作，在中期审查之前制定出人权教育国家行动计划。⁸⁹

C. 参照适用的国际人道主义法履行国际人权义务的情况

1. 贯穿各领域的问题

平等和不歧视⁹⁰

34. 关于所注意到的出生登记建议⁹¹，联署材料 17 报告说，普遍出生登记本应在 2010 年前就已实现。⁹²

35. 联署材料 22 重申了制订反歧视法以应对所有各类歧视的建议⁹³，该法也应适用于私企和跨国行为方，特别是在教育、住房和就业方面。⁹⁴

36. 关于可持续发展目标，为了不遗漏任何人，联署材料 43 提到了“看不见的儿童”特别是游牧部落和除名部落儿童的岌岌可危处境。⁹⁵ 联署材料 33 着重指出，这些部落在殖民时期被列为罪民，而且 2008 年国家游牧部落和除名部落委员会的建议未得到落实。⁹⁶ 联署材料 19 则把陈规定见与暴力行为联系起来说，在印度政治独立 60 年之后，库拉瓦尔部落成员仍会被泰米尔纳德警方以审问“惯常罪犯”为名施以酷刑。⁹⁷ 联署材料 14 建议撤销 1952 年《惯常罪犯法》。⁹⁸

37. 人权观察社通报了一项制止“人力清粪”这种有辱人格的不人道做法的新法律，⁹⁹ 联署材料 40 指出这尤其影响到低下种姓的妇女。¹⁰⁰ 人权观察社提到《在册种姓和在册部落暴行法》的修正案。¹⁰¹ 联署材料 19 指出，尽管置于保护之下，但达利特部落依然遭到暴行。2014 年，在册种姓妇女遭强奸的登记案件达 2333 起，平均每天报告 6 起。¹⁰² 大赦国际建议，警员若不妥当登记并调查基于种姓遭到歧视和暴行的申诉，就应对警员问责。¹⁰³

38. 联署材料 21 提到 2013 年同性恋再次被定为罪行，着重指出男女同性恋、双性恋、变性人和双性人在印度 2012 年接受第二轮审议之后继续遭到侵权。¹⁰⁴ 联署材料 18 建议印度废除《刑法》第 377 条。¹⁰⁵

39. 人权观察社报告说，最高法院最近承认变性人为第三性并下令复核其早先维持一项将同性恋定为罪行的歧视性殖民时期法律的裁决。¹⁰⁶ 但联署材料 21 指出，对其中的主要裁定之一，亦即法律上须承认变性人自己认同的性别这一点，落实得极为不力。¹⁰⁷ 国际法学家委员会建议与变性人群体切实进行公开磋商，以大幅修订 2016 年变性人(权利保护)法案，使其符合最高法院的裁定和国际人权法。¹⁰⁸

发展、环境及工商业与人权¹⁰⁹

40. 联署材料 37 提到了旨在实现 17 个可持续发展目标的 20 多项进步政策倡议和举措。¹¹⁰ 联署材料 40 担心弱势群体不知道有这些措施，建议¹¹¹ 拟订和实施一些监督政府举措进展情况的方案。¹¹²

41. 大赦国际通报了其在恰蒂斯加尔邦、恰尔康得邦和奥里萨邦开展业务和人权研究的情况，建议要求国营和私营矿业公司进行人权影响评估等工作，作为尽职工作程序的一部分。¹¹³ 联署材料 44 通报说，2012 年颁布了《奥里萨工业安全部队法》，建立了一支履行工业任务的武装部队。¹¹⁴

42. 联署材料 16 着重指出，印度于 2016 年 10 月批准了关于气候变化的《巴黎协定》。¹¹⁵ 关于实现与环境有关的可持续发展目标，联署材料 37 建议实施完全点对点隔离处理废弃物的程序，同时必须承认捡拾破布者为拥有权利和尊严的劳动者，并禁止一切破坏性采矿、向河流海洋倾倒未经处理的废物和砍伐森林。¹¹⁶

43. 联署材料 1 报告说，环境法实施力度薄弱，因为执行机制差、问责不足、纠正机会小。¹¹⁷

2. 公民权利和政治权利

生命、自由和人身安全权¹¹⁸

44. 人权观察社称，印度注意到关于废除死刑的所有建议¹¹⁹，印度法院也认识到判处死刑的比例过高，且对弱势群体构成歧视。¹²⁰ 另见联署材料 23 的评论。¹²¹ 大赦国际建议，作为全面废除死刑的第一步，先限制只对“最严重罪行”判处死刑。¹²² 律师协会具体建议撤销 1985 年规定毒品惯犯须处死刑的法律。¹²³

45. 联署材料 14 指出，许多人严厉指控冲突地区特别是查谟和克什米尔、印度东北部各邦和中央各邦的安全部队犯下了强奸和性侵、强迫失踪、法外处决、任意逮捕和拘留以及酷刑虐待。其他地区也有关于酷刑和法外处决的指控。由于法律内置的袒护规定，极难起诉警察和国家特工。¹²⁴ 人权观察社称，安全人员和政府人员严重侵犯人权，实际上依然可逍遥法外。¹²⁵ 联署材料 14 再次建议¹²⁶ 印度撤销《武装部队(特殊权力)法》及其他安全法。¹²⁷ 联署材料 22 提到刑法中的漏洞，认为起诉查谟和克什米尔地区公务人员的强奸罪行应无须先征得许可。¹²⁸ 失踪者父母协会再次建议批准《保护所有人免遭强迫失踪国际公约》。¹²⁹

46. 人权问题民族警惕委员会、联署材料 11 和联署材料 1 报告了据称普遍使用酷刑的情况。¹³⁰ 大赦国际称，印度在押囚犯有三分之二是预审拘留犯，其中达利特人、阿迪瓦西人和穆斯林比例过高。¹³¹ 联署材料 14 称，警方和监狱系统仍然根据 1800 年代颁布的法律行事。¹³² 人权观察社建议印度实施最高法院所建议的警务改革，包括建立一个指控警方侵权的申诉机制，联署材料 27 则建议将 2015 年的《示范警察法案》付诸执行。¹³³ 联署材料 14 建议按照 2011 年内政部的意见在各邦的各个监狱设立探监委员会，取消 2015 年内政部的意见中对探监的限制，并确保在每个监狱设立法律援助咨询室。¹³⁴

司法(包括有罪不罚问题)和法治¹³⁵

47. 联署材料 11 报告说，印度司法机制的资源不足，案件的审判通常要耗时 10 多年。联署材料 11 称，与司法部门相同的是，检察官腐败现象严重，在批不批准保释申请、进行审判和当庭出示证据等事项上索贿。政府没有对检察官办公室的效率及问责情况进行过任何调查。¹³⁶

48. 关于诉诸司法建议¹³⁷，大赦国际称，法律援助的不足仍然助长了审前拘留人数过多的情况。¹³⁸

49. 联署材料 45 报告说，尽管查谟和克什米尔邦人权委员会(2014 年 6 月后停止运作)已经确认而且欧洲议会曾于 2008 年表示愿意提供援助，但印度一直不肯在据报存在的 7000 个无名坟墓的问题上采取行动。¹³⁹

50. 南亚人权文献中心建议须强制性规定受国家实施的侵权行为之害的人有权获得赔偿。¹⁴⁰

51. 儿童权利国际网络报告说，2015 年《少年司法(照顾和保护儿童)法》重新允许对年满 16 岁犯下严重罪行的儿童判处终身监禁，适用范围包括所有各邦和联邦属地，但查谟和克什米尔除外。¹⁴¹

基本自由以及公共和政治生活参与权¹⁴²

52. 包括基督教团结国际协会、欢庆运动、联署材料 4、联署材料 15、联署材料 24、联署材料 27 和联署材料 28 在内的大约八份材料报告说，自 2012 年审议以来，宗教自由情况有所恶化。¹⁴³ 有材料提到奥里萨邦境内的教派暴力受害者，特别是尚待司法审判的基督徒¹⁴⁴，还提到 2013 年针对北方邦穆斯林的大规模暴行。¹⁴⁵ 联署材料 14 再次建议印度正式颁布 2013 年的《防范部族暴力和针对族裔的暴力(诉诸司法和赔偿)法案》。¹⁴⁶

53. 包括联署材料 32 在内的若干材料指出，下列法律让宗教少数极感不安：反转变信仰法¹⁴⁷、Ghar-wapsis 法(从印度教改信他教者被迫再改信印度教)¹⁴⁸ 和 2014 年后颁布的更为严厉的禁吃牛肉法律。¹⁴⁹ 若干材料称，右翼组织对武装民兵进行培训，这加重了对宗教少数的威胁。¹⁵⁰

54. 关于记者安全建议¹⁵¹，联署材料 31 报告说，在所审议的期间内，攻击异议分子和新闻自由的行为增多，2015 年迫害作家和记者的案件有 21 起，2016 年 1 月至 6 月发生了 26 起；民族主义言论的兴起导致右翼组织和纠察团体攻击异议分子和新闻自由的行为更为猖獗。¹⁵² 国际法学家委员会报告说，国家对人权维护者、非政府组织、记者和其他人采用了种种手段，包括提出“煽动”和“诽谤”的刑事指控。¹⁵³

55. 网络自由组织和联署材料 3 称，最高法院 2015 年的裁决维护并提倡印度公民网上的言论自由权，但指出 2015 年以后采用关闭互联网的情况越来越多。¹⁵⁴

56. 关于保护人权维护者的建议¹⁵⁵，联署材料 38 称，政府未充分落实其中任何一项建议，也未通过任何保护人权维护者的法律。联署材料 38 提到，一个让人不安的新趋势是使用《知情权法》来对付人权维护者。¹⁵⁶ 大赦国际提到，2014 年有媒体报道说，印度情报局编写的一份机密文件将若干接受外国资助的非政府组织形容为“对经济发展造成不利的影响”。¹⁵⁷ 约有 15 份材料提到对民间社会施加的限制，国际法学家委员会也报告说，政府在 2012 年使用《外国捐款管制法》取消了大约 4000 个团体的登记，2015 年又取消了大约 10,000 个团体的登记。《外国捐款管制法》被用来对付和骚扰包括绿色和平、律师协会和萨布朗信托在内的对政府施政重点和政策持批评态度的非政府组织和活动人士的比例尤其高。¹⁵⁸

禁止一切形式的奴役¹⁵⁹

57. 联署材料 30 叙述了不同形式的奴役，包括女性家佣被侵权的情况十分普遍¹⁶⁰，联署材料 34 则指出了被称为“*dadan*”的劳工在不同邦之间转运的恶性循环。¹⁶¹ 联署材料 14 建议印度批准劳工组织第 189 号公约，并确保家庭佣工的最低工资和公平工作条件，保护他们不遭受一切形式的侵权。¹⁶²

58. 联署材料 30 着重指出，政府实施了让债役工人恢复自由的中心行业计划，大幅提高被解放债役工人的补偿金金额。但被解放的债役工人须等法院对施行债役者定罪之后方能够领取全额补偿金，而定罪与否则很难说。¹⁶³ 联署材料 34 与印度国家人权委员会及其他利益攸关方商量后，建议将债役工人恢复自由的补偿问题与施行债役者的惩罚问题脱钩。¹⁶⁴

59. 联署材料 8 报告说，印度无组织劳动部门的每七名工人中就有一名是茶园工人，而茶园工人超过半数女性。阿萨姆种茶业侵犯劳动权利的行径仍在持续，使茶园奴役和奴隶制现象一代代延续下去。¹⁶⁵

60. 关于贩运问题的建议¹⁶⁶，联署材料 17 称，纳入《印度刑法》的第 370 条对人口贩运的定义有所扩大，这与《巴勒莫议定书》相符。¹⁶⁷ 联署材料 18、联署材料 9 和采取行动为赋权创建资源组织报告说，性工作者遭到侵权和污蔑，联署材料 18 则建议不再将成人之间的自愿商业性行为视为罪行，撤销 1956 年的《防止不道德贩运法》。¹⁶⁸

隐私权

61. 关于新的事态发展，联署材料 31 了解到，正在拟订隐私权法案，但人们担心执法部门会寻求塞入例外规定，从而使法案的范围和效用成为问题。¹⁶⁹ 互联网民主项目建议通过一项对隐私权给予强有力保护的律。¹⁷⁰ 联署材料 35 建议制定和实施一个符合国际标准的全面数据保护法律制度。¹⁷¹

3. 经济、社会及文化权利

工作权和公正良好工作条件权¹⁷²

62. 联署材料 22 建议印度在社会正义方案下确保一线工人享有就业保障和最低工资与社会保障¹⁷³

适足生活水准权¹⁷⁴

63. 关于印度履行其解决贫富之间社会经济不平等的义务¹⁷⁵，联署材料 33 称，财富掌握在极少数人手里，税收与增长不合拍，社会部门支出下降。¹⁷⁶

64. 印度接受了关于增进粮食安全和加强公共配给制度的两项建议¹⁷⁷，但联署材料 14 指出，在饥饿名单上印度位列全世界第一。联署材料 14 建议印度确保 2013 年的《国家粮食安全法》与印度的人权义务相符并扩大该法的适用范围。¹⁷⁸

65. 联署材料 16 报告说，债务加重和贫困导致的农村失地、农业困境、被迫迁徙和农民自杀问题日益严重。¹⁷⁹ 关于住房问题建议¹⁸⁰，联署材料 16 报告说，印度的无家可归者、城乡穷人和无土地家庭在全世界为数最多。尽管印度承诺到 2022 年实现“人人有房住”，但目前的经济增长模式加剧了无家可归、被迫迁徙、土地掠夺/异化和流离失所现象。¹⁸¹ 若干材料报告了住房权和土地权遭到侵犯的情况。¹⁸² 关于可持续发展目标 11¹⁸³，联署材料 16 建议，不要让“智慧城市”助长驱逐/隔离/强迫迁移。¹⁸⁴ 联署材料 14 建议印度：制定国家住房权法，承诺消除无家可归、驱逐、隔离和贫民窟化现象；实施进步的法律并确保在人权框架下制定政策/计划；颁布国家土地改革法，使无土地者特别是在册种姓/在册部落和妇女能够有土地；以及颁布一项家园权法。¹⁸⁵

健康权¹⁸⁶

66. 联署材料 14 建议将公共卫生预算占 GDP 的比例提高到 5%，大幅增加初级保健投资，落实一项立足于全民初级保健原则的国家卫生保健政策。¹⁸⁷ 律师协会称，迫切需要实施基于权利的政策方针来应对丙型肝炎病毒和结核病。¹⁸⁸

67. 联署材料 10 报告了一个矛盾的情况。大多数妇女仍不知道自 1971 年《医学终止妊娠法》生效以来堕胎已成为合法。但因性别选择而堕胎则是非法的，而且《刑法》仍将堕胎定为犯罪。仍在实行强制措施，诸如二孩政策(孩子超过两个则不得参加选举、获得工作和享受福利)。女性绝育占印度避孕手段的 72%。绝育手术是在极差的条件下进行的，构成了侵犯人权。¹⁸⁹ 联署材料 36 建议执行最高法院的命令，包括在三年内停止将妇女送进绝育营。¹⁹⁰

68. 联署材料 26 和采取行动为赋权创建资源组织指出了落实卫生保健建议¹⁹¹ 或为年轻人实现可持续发展目标 3¹⁹² 的重要性。¹⁹³ 印度的青少年人数超过 2.5 亿，联署材料 26 要求：为所有地区的青少年和年轻人提供生殖健康和性卫生教育；严格实施防止早婚的法律；使年轻夫妻能够获得避孕手段以推迟怀孕。¹⁹⁴

受教育权¹⁹⁵

69. 联署材料 22 和联署材料 39¹⁹⁶ 分析了关于教育的建议¹⁹⁷ 或关于可持续发展目标 4 的落实情况。联署材料 22 报告说，过去四年分配给教育的资源不断减少，2016 年的 GDP 占比跌至 0.48%。《受教育权法》的主要规定未见落实，反而在倒退，不承认或解决无法落实的原因，也就是基本设施不足。旨在确保边缘化群体的儿童被纳入公私教育体制的平权行动的成效仍难令人满意，因为无法克服平权政策面对的社会和政治障碍。中等教育的资源缺口使得边缘化群体的青少年无法在完成初等教育(6-14 岁)后得不到学习机会，因为私立学校的学费高昂，致使他们不得不进入劳动市场或从事无薪家务劳动。¹⁹⁸ 联署材料 17 称，印度未表态支持“安全学校宣言”，联署材料 2 呼吁遵守该宣言。¹⁹⁹ 联署材料 22 建议国家教育政策法案与 1986 年的政策原则相符合，联署材料 39 则要求国家计划与可持续发展目标 4 保持一致。²⁰⁰ 国立印度大学法学院儿童与法律中心建议印度将《受教育权法》的适用年龄从学前扩大到 18 岁。²⁰¹

4. 特定个人或群体的权利

妇女²⁰²

70. 关于纠正性别比例偏差的建议²⁰³，联署材料 12 报告说，自上次普遍定期审议以来，印度并未采取有效的措施来打击杀害女胎的行为。联署材料 12 建议在特定地区开展《孕前和产前诊断技术(禁止性别选择)法》的试点实施，并呼吁建立一个中央协调机构，以打击杀害女胎的行为，加强问责，鼓励生女孩，并强制进行特别是女孩的出生登记。²⁰⁴

71. 联署材料 1 指出，贫困与粮食不安全密切相关，妇女和女孩营养不良的情况更为严重。²⁰⁵ 联署材料 42 建议确保妇女特别是青春期、怀孕期和产后期的妇女能够获得营养品。²⁰⁶

72. 联署材料 3 表示关切的是，地方治理机构禁止农村地区妇女使用手机和互联网的做法日益普遍。²⁰⁷

73. 联署材料 33 建议改革穆斯林个人法，废除“说三次休妻即可离婚”的制度和一夫多妻制。²⁰⁸

74. 大赦国际称，据报告，2015 年发生了 327,000 多起暴力侵害妇女的犯罪案件，包括 34,000 多起强奸案件。²⁰⁹ 人权观察社报告说，在德里发生的残忍轮奸

和谋杀引起众怒之后，政府修订了刑事法律，以加强刑事司法对性攻击行为的应对力度。²¹⁰ 大赦国际建议印度专门立法防止和起诉“名誉”杀人罪行，并起诉那些下令或认可暴力侵害达利特或阿迪瓦西妇女的非经选举产生的村委会。²¹¹

儿童²¹²

75. 联署材料 17 建议在儿童权利的公共预算方面制订与《儿童权利公约》相符的国家标准。²¹³

76. 联署材料 10 强调有关法律之间存在抵触之处，指出 2012 年的《保护儿童免遭性侵犯法》将与未满 18 岁的女孩发生性关系视为强奸²¹⁴；而大赦国际则报告说，根据《刑法》第 375 条的例外规定，男子与自己的 15 岁妻子性交不算犯罪²¹⁵。联署材料 12 报告说，2014-2015 年，有 11 个邦没有利用拨给 Beti Bachao Beti Padao(拯救女孩，教育女孩)运动的资金，数额占总额的 73.76%。²¹⁶

77. 关于童工问题的建议²¹⁷，联署材料 40 和联署材料 17 指出，2016 年修正后的《童工法》允许不满 14 岁的儿童在“家庭或家庭企业”内工作。由于大多数家庭职业取决于所属种姓，而贫困家庭陷于债役代代相传的困境之中，新法将对最边缘化群体造成不利影响，有可能升高农村地区儿童的辍学率，这些儿童在享有受教育权方面原已处于比较不利的地位。²¹⁸

78. 联署材料 40 建议充分执行禁止体罚的法律。²¹⁹

残疾人²²⁰

79. 人权观察社报告说，国家妇女委员会首次调查了政府精神病机构中有心理社会障碍和智力残疾的妇女的情况。²²¹ 联署材料 5 建议通过审议中的残疾人权利法案，但增列禁止绝育和停止强迫残疾妇女住进收容所的条款。²²²

少数群体和土著人民²²³

80. 联署材料 29 提及印度部落社会经济、健康和状况高级别委员会的重要工作及其 2014 年报告中的建议。²²⁴ 联署材料 33 建议印度公布在册种姓和在部落分计划并保障其预算。²²⁵ 联署材料 29 要求制定符合印度对可持续发展目标所作承诺的计划和政策。²²⁶

81. 联署材料 1 报告说，本国公司和多国公司在警方和国家机关的支持下将土著人民驱赶出传统土地的情况越来越多。²²⁷ 包括联署材料 7、联署材料 13、文化生存组织和 Zo 土著论坛在内的若干材料报告了下列问题：邦长未履行宪法所规定的职责²²⁸ 和违反宪法表册保护部落土地的规定²²⁹；通过伐林补偿行动和森林商业化侵犯居住在森林中的人的权利²³⁰；《含煤区(收购和开发)法》对于印度煤业公司置地采煤未规定须征得同意²³¹；以及建造水坝造成流离失所²³²。联署材料 14 建议确保有效执行保护性法律，如《延伸至在册部落居住区法》和《森林权法》。²³³ 联署材料 29 再次建议批准劳工组织第 169 号公约，并要求制定与该公约相符的国家部落政策。²³⁴

82. 关于解决有罪不罚问题，联署材料 27 报告说，2016 年，最高法院调查了 1978-2010 年发生的 1,500 多起安全部队在曼尼普尔邦杀人的案件，裁定不得“使用过度的武力或报复行动”。联署材料 27 称，政府尚未执行最高法院的命

令。²³⁵ 联署材料 25 和联署材料 2 呼吁政府寻求以政治方法解决特别是曼尼普尔邦正在发生的武装冲突。²³⁶

移民、难民、寻求庇护者和境内流离失所者²³⁷

83. 联署材料 41 建议关闭泰米尔纳德邦境内专为斯里兰卡泰米尔人设立的难民营。²³⁸

84. 联署材料 14 表示，诸如印度与孟加拉国边境等国际边境地区附近居民的人权经常受到边界安全部队的侵犯，因边境冲突而面临流离失所的命运。²³⁹ 反对关押期间酷刑和有罪不罚方案报告说，2015 年 5 月，议会通过了第 119 项宪法修正案，为印度与孟加拉国边境地区“飞地”居民的公民权利铺平了道路。²⁴⁰

5. 特定地区或领土

85. 若干材料报告了查谟和克什米尔的情况²⁴¹，特别是 2016 年印度安全部队杀害一名疑似民兵首领后暴力突然升级。政府对抗议行动使用了致命、过度和不必要的武力，限制行动、结社和集会自由。80 多名平民丧命；据广泛报道，粒丸枪的使用造成了伤残。据报告，安全部队攻击了救护车和医院。²⁴² 医生促进人权协会建议印度立即停止使用“粒丸枪”维持群众秩序；为执法人员配备适当设备和防护装备，进行武力和枪械使用培训；确保提供急救服务，保护医务人员，不干预医疗服务的提供。²⁴³

注

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

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AccessNow	Access Now, New York, United States of America;
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 Manabadhikar Suraksa Mancha (MASUM), Human Rights Alert, Dalit Foundation, Sramajibi Swasthya Prakalpa Samity, Anti Ethical Forum, Jana Swasthya Samaj, Right to Food Campaign (Bihar), TISS, PVCHR, World Women on Disability, Anti-Eviction Forum (Jharkhand), SPAN (West Bengal), and DISHA;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: United NGOs Mission Manipur, Manipur, India in cooperation with member Organisations, namely, Council for Anti Poverty Action and Rural Volunteer (CAPARV), Centre for Social Development (CSD), Village Development Organisation (VDO), Social Upliftment & Rural Education (SURE), Abundant Life Ministry(ALM), Rural Service Agency (RUSA), Development of Human Potential (DHP), Action for Welfare and Awakening I Rural Environment (AWARE), Rural Education and Action for Change Manipur(REACH-M), United Tribal Development Project (UTDP), Christian Social Development Organisation (CSDO), Chandel Khubol Social Welfare Arts and Culture Assn. (CKSWACA), Good Samaritan Foundation (GSF), Evangelical Assembly Churches (EAC), Joint Action for Relief and Development Association (JARDA), Rural Aid Services (RAS), Integrated Rural Development Agency (IRDA), Socio Economic Development Organisation (SEDO), Centre for Community, Centre for Rural Development and Educational Organisation (CERDEO), Paomei Development Society Tungjoy (PDST), Zougam Institute for Community & Rural Development (ZICORD), Rural Development Association (RDA), Socio Economic & Environment Development Organisation(SEEDO), Integrated Rural Development Welfare Association (IRDWA) and Tangkhul Theological Association (TTA);
JS3	Joint submission 3, from the coalition on Internet Rights, submitted by: Digital Empowerment Foundation, Internet Democracy Project, Point of View, Nazdeek and Association for Progressive Communications, New Delhi, India;
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Civil Society Coalition For Freedom of Religion & Strengthening Pluralism in India on behalf of: 1) National Council of Churches in India; 2) Council of Baptist Churches in North East India; 3) Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church; 4) Chaldean Syrian Church of the East; 5) Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church in Chotanagpur; 6) Mennonite Church in India; 7) Baptist Church of Mizoram; 8) Mennonite Brethren Church; 9) Catholic Bishops' Conference of India Office for Dalits and Backward Classes; 10) Lutheran World Service India Trust; 11) Indian Social Institute, New Delhi; 12) Center for Study of Society and Secularism; 13) Association for Protection of Civil Rights in India; 14) Council for Social Justice & Peace; 15)

- National Confederation of Human Rights Organization's, Goa; 16) Doon Bible College; 17) Odisha Forum for Social Action; 18) People's Alliance for Democracy and Secularism; 19) National Solidarity Forum; 20) United Religious Organization; 21) Tamil Nadu Christian Council; 22) National Dalit Christian Watch, New Delhi; 23) Student Christian Movement of India; 24) Karnataka Christian Council; 25) Center for Social Justice; 26) Justice and Equity Demand Samiti; 27) All India Secular Forum, Assam Chapter; 28) Char Chapori Sahitya Parishad; 29) Chhattisgarh Nagarik Samyukt Sangarsh Samiti; 30) Presbyterian Church of India; and 31) Union Biblical Seminary, India;
- JS5 Joint submission 5 submitted by: Women Enabled International, Washington, DC, and input from Women with Disabilities India Network, India;
- JS6 Joint Submission 6 submitted by All India Network of NGOs and Individuals working with National and State Human Rights Institutions (AiNNI), Bangkok, Thailand;
- JS7 Joint Submission 7 submitted by North East Indigenous Peoples Organisation (NEIPO), India; Zo Indigenous Forum (ZIF); Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights (NPMHR); Karbi Human Rights Watch (KHRW); Meghalaya Peoples Human Rights Council (MPHRC); Indigenous Women's Forum of Northeast India (IWFNEI); Zomi Human Rights Foundation (ZHRF);
- JS8 Joint Submission 8 submitted by International Center for Advocates Against Discrimination (ICAAD) (New York, USA), Nazdeek and PAJHRA (Promotion and Advancement of Justice, Harmony and Rights of Adivasis), India;
- JS9 Joint Submission 9 submitted by SANGRAM, National Network of Sex Workers India endorsed by 80 organizations /individuals, including: 1.National Network of Sex Workers (NNSW), India; 2. Veshya Anyaya Mukti Parishad (VAMP), Sangli, Maharashtra; 3. Sangama, Bangalore, Karnataka; 4. Karnataka Sex Workers Union, (KSWU) Karnataka; 5.Uttara Karnataka Mahila Okkuta, (UKMO) Karnataka; 6. Me and My World, Andhra Pradesh; 7.Vadamalar Federation, Tamil Nadu; 8.Nirangal, Tamil Nadu; 9.Kranti Mahila Sangh, Solapur, Maharashtra; 10.Saheli Sangh, Pune; 11.Kerala Network of Sex Workers (KNSW), Kerala; 12.Muskan, Sangli, Maharashtra; 13.Sampada Grameen Mahila Sanstha (SANGRAM), Maharashtra; 14. Women's Initiatives (WINS), Tirupathi, Andhra Pradesh; 15.South India AIDS Action Project (SIAAP), Tamil Nadu; 16.Centre for Advocacy on Stigma and Marginalisation, Maharashtra;
- JS10 Joint Submission 10 submitted on behalf of the Coalition of organizations on sexual and reproductive rights, India by National Alliance on Maternal Health and Human Rights (NAMHHR), Coalition for Maternal-Neonatal Health and Safe Abortion (CommonHealth), Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (People's Health Movement – India);
- JS11 Joint Submission 11 submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region, China and Nervazhi Human Rights Protection Council, Kerala, India;
- JS12 Joint Submission 12 submitted by Asian Centre for Human Rights, Plan International -India, Vimochona, Vanishing Girls, Vasavya Mahila Mandali, Breakthrough, Manab Adhikar Suraksha Manch, Gramin Evam Nagar Vikas Parishad, India Alliance for Child Rights, Shikshit Rozgar Kendra Prabandhak Samiti, South India Aids Action Programme, WeCan Women's Coalition Trust, Girls Count, Ma Bhagawati Vikas Sansthan,

- Control Arms Foundation of India, Aarti for Girls/ Vijay Foundation Trust and Global Village Foundation, New Delhi, India;
- JS13 Joint Submission 13 submitted by New Wind Association, Turku, Finland, Emmaus Aurinkotehdas ry, Finland and Global Human Rights Communications, India;
- JS14 Joint Submission 14 submitted by the Working Group on Human Rights in India and the UN (WGHR) - a national coalition of 12 human rights organizations and independent experts from India: Citizens for Justice and Peace, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, FIAN India, HAQ: Centre for Child Rights, Housing and land rights network, Human Rights Alert, India Alliance For Child Rights, Lawyers Collective, Multiple Action Research Group, National Campaign on Dalit Rights, Partners for Law in Development, Peoples' Watch, and the report was endorsed by 1000 plus organizations and individuals;
- JS15 Joint Submission 15 submitted by Christian Collective (A National Solidarity of the Indian Christian Community for Peace and Harmony), supported by Franciscans International, VIVAT International, Congregations of St. Joseph, Pax Romana, Sisters of Charity Federation, Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries;
- JS16 Joint Submission 16 submitted by Housing and Land Rights Network India, New Delhi, India, on behalf of 81 supporting organizations: Adarsh Seva Sansthan, Aman Biradari, Amnesty International India, Apne Aap Women Worldwide, Association for Regional and Tribal Development, Banglar Manabadhikar Suraksha Mancha (MASUM), Banyan, Banyan Academy of Leadership in Mental Health, Beghar Adhikar Abhiyan (Homeless Rights Campaign), Beghar Mazdoor Sangharsh Samiti (Homeless Workers' Struggle Committee), Borock People's Human Rights Organization, Business and Community Foundation, Campaign for Housing and Tenurial Rights, Centre for Holistic Development, Centre for Research and Advocacy, Centre for Social Equity and Inclusion, Centre for the Sustainable Use of Natural and Social Resources, Civil Society Forum on Human Rights, Committee for the Right to Housing, Deen Bandhu Samaj Sahyog, Delhi Housing Rights Task Force, Delhi Solidarity Group, Ekta – Women's Resource Centre, Ekta Mahila Manch – Ekta Parishad, Ekta Parishad, Environics Trust, Feminist Learning Partnerships, FIAN India, Ghar Bachao Ghar Banao Andolan, Grameena Mahila Okutta (Rural Women's Collective), Hamara Shahar Mumbai Abhiyan (Our City Mumbai Campaign), Haq: Centre for Child Rights, Human Development and Resource Centre, Human Rights Defenders Alert India, Human Rights Law Network, Human Welfare Voluntary Organisation, Humana People to People, India Alliance for Child Rights, Indian Social Institute Bangalore, Indo-Global Social Service Society, Information and Resource Centre for the Deprived Urban Communities, Initiative for Health and Equity in Society, Janpahal, Janvikas, Kannagi Nagar Pothu Nalla Sangam (Kannagi Nagar Residents Welfare Association), Shahri Adhikar Manch: Begharon Ke Saath (Urban Rights Forum: With the Homeless), Karavali 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;
- JS17 Joint Submission 17 submitted by HAQ: Centre for Child Rights, New Delhi, India; and Ankuram, Holistic approach for People's Empowerment (HOPE), Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN), Jabala Action Research Group, Leher, Mahila Jan Adhikar Samiti (MJAS), Mines, Minerals & People (MM&P), Samata- Assertion for People, NineisMine Campaign, Pratyek, SAKTHI – VIDYAL;
- JS18 Joint Submission 18 submitted by Sexual Rights Initiative, Ottawa, Canada, and Creating Resources for Empowerment and Action (CREA), New Delhi, India;
- JS19 Joint submission 19 submitted by the National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR), New Delhi India, with the support of All India Dalit Mahila Adhikar Manch; Dalit Ardhik Adhikar Andolan; National Dalit Movement for Justice ;National Dalit Watch jointly with two coalitions (a) National Coalition for Strengthening PoA Act and (b) National Coalition on SCP/TsP legislation;
- JS20 Joint Submission 20 submitted by Institute of Human Rights Education (IHRE), Madurai, India, with partner organizations Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI), Patna, Bihar; Holistic approach for People's Empowerment (HOPE), Puducherry; Institute of Human Rights Education & Protection, Agartala, Tripura; Institute of Human Rights Education, Bhubaneswar, Odisha; People's Action for Rural Awakening (PARA), Andhra Pradesh & Telangana; RIGHTS, Trivandrum, Kerala; SAMEEKSHA, Ajmer, Rajasthan; and South India Cell for Human Rights Education and Monitoring (SICHREM), Bangalore, Karnataka, India;
- JS21 Joint Submission 21 submitted by Center for Health Law, Ethics and Technology, (CHLET) Haryana, India and India HIV/AIDS Alliance, New Delhi, India;
- JS22 Joint Submission 22, submission on the Status of Women's Rights and Gender Equality: 2012-2016, submitted by Partners for Law in Development on behalf of 183 organizations and individuals, India;
- JS23 National Law University, Delhi, India and World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, Montreuil, France;
- JS24 Joint Submission 24 submitted by Indian American Muslim Council, Morton Grove, IL, USA, and Citizens for Justice and Peace (India);
- JS25 Joint Submission 25 submitted by Civil Society Coalition for Human Rights in Manipur and the UN, Imphal, India, on behalf of Centre for Organisation Research & Education (CORE), Centre for Research and Advocacy Manipur (CRAM), Citizens Concern

- for Dams and Development (CCDD), Civil Liberties and Human Rights Organisation (CLAHRO), Civil Liberties Protection Forum (CLPF), Committee on Human Rights, Manipur (COHR), Extra-judicial Execution Victim Families' Association Manipur (EEVFAM), Families of the Involuntarily Disappeared's Association Manipur (FIDAM), Human Rights Alert (HRA), Human Rights Initiative (HRI), Human Rights Law Network Manipur (HRLN-M), Indigenous Perspective (IP), Just Peace Foundation (JPF), Movement for Peoples' Right to Information Manipur (M-PRIM), Threatened Indigenous Peoples Society (TIPS), and United Peoples Front (UPF);
- JS26 Joint Submission 26, submission on Fulfilling Youth's Right to nutrition, health including reproductive and sexual health, and development in India, submitted by Centre for Health, Education, Training and Nutrition Awareness, (CHETNA) Gujarat, India and Family Planning Association of India (FPAIndia), Mumbai, India;
- JS27 Joint Submission 27 submitted by Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis, USA, Indian American Muslim Council, DC. USA, Jamia Teachers Solidarity Association, New Delhi, India, Quill Foundation, New Delhi, India;
- JS28 Joint Submission 28 submitted by Evangelical Fellowship of India (EFI), New Delhi, India, and endorsed by World Evangelical Alliance, Nagel Institute for the Study of World Christianity, Indian Social Institute - Bangalore, Biblica - The International Bible Society, India Missions Association, United Christian Forum, Oxford Center for Religion and Public Life – South Asia, Alliance Defending Freedom in India, Theological Research and Communications Institute, Indian American Muslim Council, Center for Policy Research;
- JS29 Joint Submission 29 submitted by Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, Chiang Mai, Thailand, on behalf of Adivasi Women's Network (AWN) Jharkhand, India); Borok Peoples Human Rights Organization (BPHRO) Tripura, India; Centre for Research and Advocacy (CRA) Manipur, India; Chhattisgarh Tribal Peoples Forum (CTPF); Indigenous Peoples Forum, Odisha (IPFO); Jharkhand Indigenous and Tribal Peoples for Action (JITPA), Jharkhand, India); Karbi Human Rights Watch (KHRW); Meghalaya Peoples Human Rights Council (MPHRC), Meghalaya, India); Naga Peoples Movement For Human Rights (NPMHR), Nagaland, India; Zo Indigenous Forum (ZIF), Mizoram, India;
- JS30 Joint Submission 30 submitted by Anti-Slavery International, London, UK on behalf of Jan Jagriti Kendra (JJK), The National Domestic Workers' Movement (NDWM), Volunteers for Social Justice, India;
- JS31 Joint Submission 31 submitted by PEN International, London, UK, and PEN Canada, and the International Human Rights Program at the University of Toronto Faculty of Law (IHRP);
- JS32 Joint Submission 32 submitted by National Solidarity Forum, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India, on behalf of 88 supporting organizations/individuals.
- JS33 Joint submission 33, submitted by Action Aid India, New Delhi, India on behalf of its NGO partners, State Offices, Knowledge Hubs and Policy Unit;
- JS34 Joint submission 34 submitted by the National Coalition for the Abolition of Bonded Labour, (Bhubaneshwar, Odisha, India), NCABL (Odisha), PVCHR (Utter Pradesh), Global Human Rights Communications (Odisha), National integration Council Govt. Of India (Delhi), Odisha Rationalist Society (Odisha), NAVSARJAN

- (Gujarat), Campaign against Camp Coolie system (Tamilnadu), DASHRA (Bihar), NCDHR (Delhi), Khagapati Kumbhar, Jan Jagaran Dadan Sangh, Bolangir (Odisha), NASC (Tamilnadu), Gabesana Chakra (Odisha), NCAS, (Pune, Maharashtra), Goti Sharmika Surakshya Manch, (Odisha), Dadan Goti Shramik Surakshya Manch, (Odisha), Palli Alok Pathagara, (Odisha), PARDA, (Odisha), Debadutta Club, (Odisha), KARTABYA, (Odisha), Dadan Goti Shramik Surakshya Manch, (Odisha), Tribal Research and Training Centre, (Chaibasha, Jharkhand), Sangram Mallick, ALVM, (Odisha), CSFHR, (Odisha), India Media Centre, (Odisha), INSAf, (Odisha), HRD Alert, (Odisha), CSNR, (Odisha), ASHA, (Jharkhand), Agami Odisha, (Odisha), GCAP, (New Delhi), Odisha Peace Builders Forum, Odisha, India;
- JS35 Joint Submission 35, submitted by Privacy International, London, UK and the Centre for Internet and Society India, India;
- JS36 Joint Submission 36 submitted by Center for Reproductive Rights, New York, USA, and Human Rights Law Network, India;
- JS37 Joint Submission 37 submitted by Edmund Rice International and Franciscans International, Geneva, Switzerland;
- JS38 Joint Submission 38 submitted by CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg, South Africa; and Human Rights Defenders Alert (HRDA) – India; and supported by Civil Society Forum on Human Rights, Police Reforms Watch, Jharkhand Women's Network, Socio Legal Information Centre, Human Rights Alert, All India Secular Forum, White Lotus Charitable Trust, Citizens for Justice and Peace, People's Action For Rural Awakening, Centre for Human Rights and Development, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Towards Advocacy Network Developmental Action, National Alliance Group for Denotified and Nomadic Tribe, Helpage India – Delhi, National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights, People's Watch, South India Cell For Human Rights Education And Monitoring, Voice of Patient and Centre for Human Rights Studies, O.P.Jindal Global University;
- JS39 Joint Submission 39 submitted by National Coalition for Education in India (NCE-India), World Vision, RTE Forum, PCCSS, AIPTF, NCE, All India Federation of Teachers Organizations (AIFTO), All India Secondary Teacher's Federation (AISTF);, Unorganised Labour Union, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh; Bal Kalyan avam Shodh Sangsthan, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh;
- JS40 Joint Submission 40 submitted by IIMA - 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.

National human rights institution(s):

NHRC-India National Human Rights Commission India, New Delhi, India.

- 2 NHRC-India, main submission and Annex 1.
- 3 A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.70 (Lao People's Democratic Republic). See also, A/HRC/8/26, para. 86.12 (Nigeria).
- 4 NHRC-India, paras. 48-49.
- 5 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.1, (Spain), 138.3 (United Kingdom), 138.4 (United States of America), 138.5 (Iraq), 138.6 (Republic of Korea), 138.7 (Italy), 138.8 (Maldives), 138.12 (Australia), 138.13 (Austria), 138.15 (Botswana), 138.16 (Brazil), 138.17 (Czech Republic), 138.18 (Portugal), 138.28 (Sweden), 138.29 (Indonesia), 138.32 (Switzerland) and 138.36 (Timor-Leste). See also, A/HRC/8/26, para. 86.1 (United Kingdom, France, Mexico, Nigeria, Italy, Switzerland and Sweden).
- 6 NHRC-India, para. 4.
- 7 For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.89 (Argentina).
- 8 NHRC-India, para. 53.
- 9 For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.167 (Senegal).
- 10 NHRC-India, para. 46.
- 11 For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.125 (Holy See).
- 12 For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.79 (Islamic Republic of Iran).
- 13 NHRC-India, para. 21.
- 14 NHRC-India, para. 33.
- 15 For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.127 (Austria).
- 16 NHRC-India, para. 51.
- 17 For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.122 (Thailand).
- 18 NHRC-India, paras. 7-8.
- 19 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.107 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 138.108 (Ukraine) and 138.111 (Holy See).
- 20 NHRC-India, para. 29.
- 21 NHRC-India, para. 30.
- 22 NHRC-India, para. 31.
- 23 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.51 (Greece), 138.74 (Botswana), 138.78 (Holy See), 138.129 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 138.134 (Chad), 138.135 (Malaysia), 138.140 (South Africa), 138.141 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), 138.142 (Kuwait), 138.143 (Myanmar), 138.144 (Singapore) and 138.145 (Cuba).
- 24 NHRC-India, para. 36.
- 25 NHRC-India, para. 39, see also, para. 34.
- 26 NHRC-India, para. 42, see also, para. 34..
- 27 NHRC-India, para. 43.
- 28 NHRC-India, para. 23.
- 29 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.136 (Saudi Arabia) and 138.168 (Islamic Republic of Iran). See also, 139.148 (United Arab Emirates).
- 30 NHRC-India, para. 41.
- 31 For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para.138.139 (Myanmar). See also, 138.148 (United Arab Emirates).
- 32 NHRC-India, para. 40.
- 33 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.130 (Viet Nam), 138.135 (Malaysia), 138.146 (Saudi Arabia), 138.148 (United Arab Emirates), 138.156 (Honduras), 138.157 (Cuba), 138.158 (Senegal) and 138.168 (Islamic Republic of Iran).
- 34 NHRC-India, para. 37.

- ³⁵ For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.82 (Morocco). See also, paras. 138.64 (Norway), 138.76 (Nepal), 138.77 (Qatar), 138.80 (Kuwait), 138.81 (Bahrain), 138.83 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), 138.84 (Trinidad and Tobago) and 138.86 (Egypt).
- ³⁶ NHRC-India, para. 16. See also, para. 15.
- ³⁷ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.2 (Sweden), 138.148 (United Arab Emirates), 138.150 (Austria), 138.151 (Egypt), 138.152 (Norway), 138.153 (Finland) and 138.155 (Liechtenstein). See also, A/HRC/8/26, para. 86.11 (Mexico).
- ³⁸ NHRC-India, para. 10.
- ³⁹ NHRC-India, para. 9.
- ⁴⁰ NHRC-India, para. 11.
- ⁴¹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.152 (Norway) and 138.155 (Liechtenstein).
- ⁴² NHRC-India, para. 13.
- ⁴³ NHRC-India, para. 14.
- ⁴⁴ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.52 (Indonesia), 138.55 (Sri Lanka), 138.157 (Cuba), 138.158 (Senegal), 138.160 (Greece), 138.161 (Slovakia), 138.162 (Ecuador), 138.165 (Qatar), 138.166 (Australia) and 138.104 (Liechtenstein).
- ⁴⁵ NHRC-India, para. 50.
- ⁴⁶ NHRC-India, para. 18. See also, NHRC-India, para. 38.
- ⁴⁷ NHRC-India, para. 28.
- ⁴⁸ NHRC-India, para. 18.
- ⁴⁹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.87 (Holy See) and 138.102 (Switzerland).
- ⁵⁰ NHRC-India, para. 12.
- ⁵¹ NHRC-India, para. 26.
- ⁵² For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.39 (Algeria), 138.79 (Islamic Republic of Iran) and 138.106 (Mexico).
- ⁵³ NHRC-India, para. 20.
- ⁵⁴ NHRC-India, para. 20.
- ⁵⁵ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.103 (Bahrain) and 138.114 (Angola).
- ⁵⁶ NHRC-India, para. 24.
- ⁵⁷ NHRC-India, para. 25.
- ⁵⁸ NHRC-India, para. 35.
- ⁵⁹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.166 (Australia) and 138.167 (Senegal).
- ⁶⁰ NHRC-India, para. 46. See also, para. 45.
- ⁶¹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.75 (Ghana), 138.87 (Holy See) and 138.125 (Holy See).
- ⁶² NHRC-India, para. 17.
- ⁶³ NHRC-India, para. 56.
- ⁶⁴ NHRC-India, para. 55.
- ⁶⁵ The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:
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| ICERD | International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination |
| ICESCR | International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| OP-ICESCR | Optional Protocol to ICESCR |
| ICCPR | International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights |
| ICCPR-OP 1 | Optional Protocol to ICCPR |
| ICCPR-OP 2 | Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women |
| OP-CEDAW | Optional Protocol to CEDAW |
| CAT | Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment |
| OP-CAT | Optional Protocol to CAT |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| OP-CRC-AC | Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict |

OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

- ⁶⁶ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.1-30, 138.32, 138.36-38, 138.63-70, 138.95, 138.101, 138.121, 138.128.
- ⁶⁷ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.1 (Spain), 138.3 (United Kingdom), 138.4 (United States of America), 138.5 (Iraq), 138.6 (Republic of Korea), 138.7 (Italy), 136.8 (Maldives), 138.12 (Australia), 138.13 (Austria), 136.15 (Botswana), 138.16 (Brazil), 138.17 (Czech Republic), 138.18 (Portugal), 138.24 (France), 138.28 (Sweden), 138.29 (Indonesia), 138.32 (Switzerland) and 138.36 (Timor-Leste). See also, A/HRC/8/26, para. 86.1 (United Kingdom, France, Mexico, Nigeria, Italy Switzerland, Sweden),
- ⁶⁸ JS27, para. 5 and recommendation, p.10.
- ⁶⁹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.1 (Spain), 138.5 (Iraq), 138.10 (Uruguay), 138.13 (Austria), 136.14 (Slovakia), 138.18 (Portugal), 138.19 (Brazil), 138.21 (Czech Republic), 138.23 (Republic of Korea), 138.24 (France), 138.25 (Ghana), 138.26 (Ghana), 138.28 (Sweden), 138.30 (Slovakia), 138.37 (Timor-Leste), 138.38 (Costa Rica), 138.95 (France), 138.101 (Portugal), 138.112 (Ireland), 138.113 (Norway) and 138.128 (Hungary). See also, A/HRC/8/26, paras. 86.6 (Brazil), 86.7 (Brazil, Sweden) and 86.12 (Nigeria).
- ⁷⁰ JS45, recommendation 40; AI, recommendations, p.7; HRW, recommendations, p.2 and p.6; ICJ, recommendation, para. 34 (j); JS1, recommendations, paras. 2.3, 2.4, 5.1, 12.3, 28.2 and 31.1; JS14, recommendations pages 8, 10 12 and 15; JS8, recommendation, para. 74; JS2, recommendation, para.36.8; JS30, recommendations, pp.10-11; CCL-NLSIU, recommendation 48; Cultural Survival, recommendation 1; JS25, recommendation, Section G, para. (n), see also paras 24 and 43; JS29, recommendations, para. 6; PACTI, recommendation 6; KIIR, section IV ; PHR, recommendations, p.5; FFF, recommendations p.3; ZIF, recommendations (iv) and (x) and JS41, pp. 5-6, section on refugees, recommendations.
- ⁷¹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.66 (Belgium). See also, A/HRC/21/10, para. 69.
- ⁷² For relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.69 (Hungary).
- ⁷³ JS14, paras. 91-94 and recommendations. See also, JS2, para. 36, recommendations 4, 5 and 8.
- ⁷⁴ PVCHR, page 6.
- ⁷⁵ JS25, para 60.
- ⁷⁶ JS11, para. 1.2. See also, JS38, para. 3.8 and APDP, para. 21.
- ⁷⁷ KIIR, VIII.2, See also, KSCCS, recommendation, para. 37.
- ⁷⁸ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras.138.3, 138.6, 138.12, 138.24, 138.32-36, 138.44-45, 138.54-60, 138.63-64, 138.71, 138.75 and 138.133.
- ⁷⁹ HRW, p.2, recommendations.
- ⁸⁰ KSAG, recommendations, para. 11.3. See also, PACTI, recommendation 4; JS22, recommendation 6, section on conflict; JS29, para. 56, recommendations; PHR, recommendation, p.5/6.
- ⁸¹ For relevant recommendation see A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.56 (United Kingdom). See also, A/HRC/8/26, recommendation para. 86.3 (Ghana).
- ⁸² JS14, para. 88.
- ⁸³ JS6, paras. 2.5.1.1 and 2.3.1.4 and annex.
- ⁸⁴ JS6, recommendations, paras. 3.1.1-3.1.15, 3.2.1-3.2.10 and 3.3.1-3.3.2; and JS14, paras 88-90 and recommendations.
- ⁸⁵ JS40, para. 8 a. See also, JS37, para. 105.
- ⁸⁶ OceaniaHumanRights, p.3. See also, FFF, recommendations.
- ⁸⁷ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.55 (Sri Lanka), 138.59 (Malaysia) and 138.60 (Iraq).
- ⁸⁸ JS20, paras. xxxiii and xxxiv.
- ⁸⁹ JS20, para. xxiv and recommendation xxxviii; and GOODGroup, p. 2. See also, CCL-NCS, recommendation, para. 41.

- ⁹⁰ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.43, 138.47, 138.53, 138.65, 138.68, 138.71-73, 138.75, 138.87, 138.89-90, 138.118, 138.131-132, 138.162-163 and 138.167. See also, A/HRC/8/26, paras. 86.5 and 86.13.
- ⁹¹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.131 (Mexico) 138.132 (Holy See).
- ⁹² JS17, p.3.
- ⁹³ For relevant recommendations see CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5, paras.8-9 and A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.53 (Ireland).
- ⁹⁴ JS22, section on anti-discrimination, equal opportunity and empowerment, recommendation 1, p.2 and annex. See also, JS24, recommendation 3, p.10.
- ⁹⁵ JS43, paras. 35-38 and recommendation 1.
- ⁹⁶ JS33, section VII on Denotified communities.
- ⁹⁷ JS19, p. 5 and annex.
- ⁹⁸ JS14, paras. 76-77 and recommendations and JS44, p.4, section B and p.7, section I, recommendations.
- ⁹⁹ HRW, p.1.
- ¹⁰⁰ JS40, para. 28.
- ¹⁰¹ HRW, p.1.
- ¹⁰² JS19, section IV on women's rights, p.11 and annex.
- ¹⁰³ AI, recommendations, section on caste-based discrimination and violence, p.7.
- ¹⁰⁴ JS21, paras. 3 and 17-38.
- ¹⁰⁵ JS18, paras. 37 and 34.
- ¹⁰⁶ HRW, p.1. See also, CREA, para. 7.1.
- ¹⁰⁷ JS21, para. 13. See also, CREA, section 7 on lack of a comprehensive legal recognition and protection for transgender people, paras. 7.1-7.3 and recommendations.
- ¹⁰⁸ ICJ, para. 34 b. See also, CREA, section 7 on lack of a comprehensive legal recognition and protection for transgender people, paras. 7.1-7.3 and recommendations.
- ¹⁰⁹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, 138.51, 138.62, 138.77, 138.145 and 138.168.
- ¹¹⁰ JS37, paras. 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65.
- ¹¹¹ For relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.75 (Ghana).
- ¹¹² JS40, paras. 12 a, 26 c and 32 b.
- ¹¹³ AI, p. 5 and recommendations, p.8.
- ¹¹⁴ JS44, part C on Odisha Industrial Security Force Act, pp. 4-5 and recommendations, p.7.
- ¹¹⁵ JS16, p.9, annex 1.
- ¹¹⁶ JS37, paras. 42-46 and 67-86.
- ¹¹⁷ JS1, para.20. See also, JS44, section A on National Green Tribunal Act, pp.2-3.
- ¹¹⁸ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.35, 138.44-45, 138.79, 138.91-138.101 and 138.119-121.
- ¹¹⁹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.91 (Ireland), 138.92 (Slovakia), 138.93 (Spain), 138.94 (Chile), 138.95 (France), 138.96 (Belgium), 138.97 (Italy), 138.98 (Switzerland), 138.99 (Argentina), 138.100 (Norway) and 138.101 (Portugal).
- ¹²⁰ HRW, p.6.
- ¹²¹ JS23, pp.1-5.
- ¹²² AI, recommendations, p.7.
- ¹²³ LC, section on drug offences punishable by death, recommendation 1.
- ¹²⁴ JS14, paras. 25-26 and 39.
- ¹²⁵ HRW, p.1.
- ¹²⁶ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.35 (Switzerland), 138.44 (Slovakia) and 138.45 (France).
- ¹²⁷ JS14, paras. 24-35, recommendations. See also, JS29, paras. 53 and 56, recommendations.
- ¹²⁸ JS22, section on violence against women/children, recommendations, p.6 and endnote 13, and annex.
- ¹²⁹ APDP, recommendation A.
- ¹³⁰ PVCHR, p.2, JS11, paras. 2.17 and 2.19 and JS1, paras. 4-5. See also, JS8, paras. 7 and 60-77.
- ¹³¹ AI, p.1.
- ¹³² JS14, para. 38. See also, JS11, paras. 2.20-2.21.
- ¹³³ HRW, p. 2 and JS27, recommendations, p.11.
- ¹³⁴ JS14, paras. 36-41, recommendations.
- ¹³⁵ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.4, 138.62, 138.117-138.124 and 138.127.

- ¹³⁶ JS11, paras. 2.6, 2.10 and 2.12.
- ¹³⁷ For relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/21/10, para.138.122 (Thailand).
- ¹³⁸ AI, p.1.
- ¹³⁹ JS45, paras. 8 and 12.
- ¹⁴⁰ SAHRDC, paras. 14-15 and annex. See also, JS24, p.9, point 11 and JS14 para. 75 and recommendations.
- ¹⁴¹ CRIN, paras. 1.4 and 4, pp.2-3.
- ¹⁴² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.37, 138.42-43, 138.48-50, 138.63, 138.67-68, 138.72, 138.79, 138.118, 138.121, 138.123-127 and 138.169.
- ¹⁴³ JC, para. 4; CSW, para. 10; JS4, paras. 2.1-2.3; JS15, paras. 8-10; JS24, p.1; JS27, para.1; JS28, p.4, para. 1; and JS32, section 3. See also, HRW, p.4; EAJCW, paras. 8-22.
- ¹⁴⁴ CSW, paras. 10-11; JS4, para. 3.2 and annex; JS15, paras. 26 and 32; JS27, para. 10; JS28, paras. 31-32 and annex; and JS32, para. 2.16.
- ¹⁴⁵ CSW, paras. 10-11; JS4, para. 3.3 and annex; JS24 para 2; JS27, para. 11; JS28, pp.5-6, paras. 5-6; and JS32, para.3.1. See also, AI, p.4.
- ¹⁴⁶ JS14, paras.73-75 and recommendations. See also, AI, p.4 and p.8.
- ¹⁴⁷ JS32, para. 2.12, p.10 and p.13. See also, ADFInternational, paras 21 and 23; CSW, para.22; JS4, paras. 7.1 and 8.1; JS15, paras. 29-32; JS24, p. 4 and p.9; JS27, para. 24; JS28, p.9; and JS14, paras. 73-75.
- ¹⁴⁸ JS32, pp.9-10 and endnote 23 and CSW, para. 18. See also, JS4 para. 5.3; JS15, paras. 33-37 and recommendations; JS24, pp.3-4; and JS14, paras. 73-75.
- ¹⁴⁹ JS32, p. 3, p.9 and p.12; JS24, pp.3-7; JS4, para. 5.3; JS15, paras. 23-25 and recommendations; JS27, para. 8 and recommendations, p.10; JS28, p 7 and p.17; and JS14, paras. 73-75.
- ¹⁵⁰ JS32, p.11, para. 2.14; JS24 para. 5 p.8 and p.10; and JS14, para. 74.
- ¹⁵¹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, para. 138.127 (Austria).
- ¹⁵² JS31, paras. 51 and 54.
- ¹⁵³ ICJ para.28. See also, ICJ, para. 29.
- ¹⁵⁴ Access-Now, paras. 2 and 8-11 and JS3, para. 49.
- ¹⁵⁵ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.43 (Czech Republic), 138.67 (Spain), 138.68 (Norway) and 138.121 (Iraq).
- ¹⁵⁶ JS38, paras. 3.1, 3.2, 3.7 and 7.1 and annex. See also JS33, section on human rights defenders.
- ¹⁵⁷ AI, p.4. See also, CSW, para. 25; and JS25, paras. 13-14.
- ¹⁵⁸ ICJ paras.28-29. See also, AI, pp.3-4, recommendation, p.7; CSW, paras. 28-30; HRW, p.3; ZIF, p.9; JS6, paras. 2.3.1.3, 2.3.1.4 and 3.2.7; JS13, para. 28; JS14, para. 79 and recommendations; JS25, paras. 11-14 ; JS27, paras. 25-26; JS28, para. 15; JS29, paras. 29 and 31; JS32, section 2, paras. 2.1, 2.7-2.9 and 2.15; JS38, paras. 2.3-2.7; JS44, p.5; and JS20, section 3.1.4, para. (xxiii).
- ¹⁵⁹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.5, 138.10, 138.26, 138.28, 138.40, 138.107-115, 138.128.
- ¹⁶⁰ JS30 paras. 2-4 and 27-35. 5
- ¹⁶¹ JS34, paras. 5-6.
- ¹⁶² JS14, paras 46-49 and recommendations.
- ¹⁶³ JS30, para. 22.
- ¹⁶⁴ JS34, recommendations, para. 33 (ii),
- ¹⁶⁵ JS8, para. 26.
- ¹⁶⁶ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.40 (Canada), 138.107 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 138.108 (Ukraine) and 138.111 (Holy See).
- ¹⁶⁷ JS17, section 5 on child trafficking, p.9. See also, JS30, para. 43 and section V, recommendations on the proposed trafficking law.
- ¹⁶⁸ JS18, paras. 1-33 and recommendations, paras. 34 and 37; JS9, paras. 1, 3, 8, 10-31 and recommendations paras 32-34; and CREA, paras. 6.1-6.2 and recommendations 1-3. See also, JS30, para. 43 and section V recommendations on the proposed trafficking law.
- ¹⁶⁹ JS31, para 70.
- ¹⁷⁰ Internet-D-P, p.7, recommendations in section B on Right to privacy, point 35.
- ¹⁷¹ JS35, p. 14, para. 48, recommendations.
- ¹⁷² For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.51 (Greece), 138.78 (Holy See), 138.129 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 138.135 (Malaysia), 138.142 (Kuwait).
- ¹⁷³ JS22, section 2 on gender architecture and budgeting, p.4, recommendation 3.
- ¹⁷⁴ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.51, 138.74, 138.130, 138.134-138.145 and 138.148.

- 175 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.134 (Chad) and A/HRC/8/26, para. 86.10 (Algeria).
- 176 JS33, p.17, conclusion and JS14, paras. 3-6.
- 177 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.136 (Saudi Arabia) and 138.168 (Islamic Republic of Iran).
- 178 JS14, paras. 15-17 and recommendations. See also, JS42, p.7, recommendation 8; and CCL-NLSIU, recommendation para. 56.
- 179 JS16, annex, page 20.
- 180 A/HRC/23/10, para. 138.137 (Algeria) and A/HRC/8/26, para. 86.18 (Tunisia).
- 181 JS16, paras. 1, 3 and 5.
- 182 JS16, para. 3; JS14, para. 12 and also paras. 7-1 and 13-14 and recommendations; JS9, paras. 20-21 and 29 and annex; JS8, paras. 41-59; JS18, para. 33; AI, p.5; HRW, p.3; ZIF, p.7; JS13, paras.8, 14-17; JS25, paras. 27, 51, 53, 55 and 60; JS29, paras. 24, 32, 38, 40, 44, 53-54; JS33, section I on housing, pp.3-4 and section VI on Indigenous Community People (Tribal), pp.10-11. See also, JS1, recommendation 18.3; JS7, section 4, pp.6-7; JS18, para. 33; JS19, p. 14 and p.17, recommendation 4; JS22, section 8 on labour and livelihoods, recommendation 4, p. 17; JS24, p.10, recommendation 3; JS28, para. 23; JS30, paras. 8 and 17; JS34, paras. 7, 10 and 14; JS38, paras. 5.3, 3.7 and 3.5.
- 183 JS37, para.65 and JS16, para 77 recommendations.
- 184 JS16, para. 28, recommendations.
- 185 JS14, paras. 7-14 and recommendations and JS16, recommendations, para.16.
- 186 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.54, 138.130, 138.135, 138.146-159 and 138.168.
- 187 JS14, section on right to health, recommendations.
- 188 LC, p.2, section on Urgent need for rights-based response to HCV and TB.
- 189 JS10, paras. 14, 16, 19, 21-22 and annexes.
- 190 JS36, para. 19 and recommendation 3.
- 191 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 paras. 138.150 (Austria), 138.151 (Egypt), 138.152 (Norway) and 138.153 (Finland).
- 192 JS26, introduction. See also, JS42, introduction, p. 2 and JS37, paras 25 and 26, recommendations.
- 193 JS26, p.2 and CREA, paras. 5.1-5.3 and recommendations.
- 194 JS26, p.3 and p.7, recommendation 6. See also, CREA, paras. 5.1-5.3 and recommendations.
- 195 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.52, 138.54-55, 138.104, 138.115, 138.135, 138.149, 138.157-158 and 138.160-166.
- 196 JS22, section on education, pp.13-15 and JS39, pp.2-15.
- 197 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10 and Add.1, paras. 138.52 (Indonesia), 138.55 (Sri Lanka), 138.135 (Malaysia), 138.157 (Cuba), 138.158 (Senegal), 138.160 (Greece), 138.161 (Slovakia), 138.162 (Ecuador), 138.165 (Qatar) and 138.166 (Australia); and A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.115 (Ireland), 138.149 (Slovenia), 138.163 (Japan) and 138.164 (Mexico).
- 198 JS22, section 7 on education, pp.13-15. See also, JS39, recommendations 1-5.
- 199 JS17, section 7 on right to education, pp.13-15 and JS2, para. 36, recommendation 3.
- 200 JS22, section 7 on education, p.15, recommendation 2 and JS39, recommendation 1.
- 201 CCL-NLSIU, p.4, recommendation 43. See also, JS22, section on education, pp.13-15; JS17, section 7, pp.12-13; JS37, pp.4-5; and JS14, paras. 20-23 and recommendations.
- 202 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.2, 138.19, 138.21-23, 138.31, 138.37-38, 138.41-42, 138.54, 138.64, 138.68, 138.71-72, 138.74-77, 138.79-88, 138.102, 138.105-106, 138.109 138.130, 138.144, 138.150-155. See also, A/HRC/8/26/Add.1, paras. 86.6, 86.11, 86.13 and 86.17.
- 203 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.152 (Norway) and A/HRC/21/10/Add.1, page 6 and A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.41 (Canada). See also A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.55 (Liechtenstein).
- 204 JS12, Executive Summary.
- 205 JS1, para. 17.
- 206 JS42, p.7, recommendation, 9. See also, JS42, p. 5 and p.7, recommendations, 2, 4, 8 and 11; and JS33, section II on health, recommendation 3.
- 207 JS3, paras. 12, 51-52 and 77. See also, Internet-D-P, paras. 39 and 42.
- 208 JS33, section IX on condition of minorities, recommendations.
- 209 AI, p.5 and p.1.
- 210 HRW, p.1 and pp.5-6.
- 211 AI, recommendations , p.8, section on violence against women. See also, HRW, pp.5-6.

- ²¹² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.10, 138.26, 138.28, 138.39-41, 138.46, 138.52, 138.61, 138.68, 138.75-76, 138.79, 138.85, 138.88, 138.102-106, 138.109, 138.112-116, 138.128, 138.130-133, 138.140, 138.144, 138.150-152, 138.160, 138.162-166. See also, A/HRC/8/26, para. 86.11.
- ²¹³ JS17, p. 18. See also, JS14, para. 57 and recommendations.
- ²¹⁴ JS10, para. 25. See also JS17, p.9.
- ²¹⁵ AI, p.5 and recommendation, p.8.
- ²¹⁶ JS12, Executive Summary.
- ²¹⁷ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/10, and Add.1, para. 138.114 and A/HRC/21/10, 138.40 (Canada), 138.46 (Germany), 138.112 (Ireland), 138.113 (Norway), 138.115 (Ireland) and 138.128 (Hungary).
- ²¹⁸ JS40 para. 17, pp.4-5 and JS17, section on child labour, pp.3-5. See also JS17, section on children in mining areas, pp.15-16.
- ²¹⁹ JS40, paras. 24-25 and recommendation, para. 26 part h.
- ²²⁰ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.164 and 138.166-167.
- ²²¹ HRW, p.1.
- ²²² JS5, para. 35, recommendations under general and violence against women sections, pp 10-11. See also CREA, section 4, paras. 4.1-4.6 and recommendations.
- ²²³ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/21/10, paras. 138.5, 138.26, 138.43, 138.47, 138.68, 138.71-73, 138.75, 138.87, 138.118, 138.125 and 138.131.
- ²²⁴ JS29, para. 8.
- ²²⁵ JS33, pp.10-11, section VI on indigenous community people (tribals), recommendation 4.
- ²²⁶ JS29, para. 14, recommendation. See also, JS29, para. 9.
- ²²⁷ JS1, para. 19.
- ²²⁸ JS14, para. 67.
- ²²⁹ JS29, paras. 8-16. See also, JS7, pp.6-7
- ²³⁰ JS13, paras. 39-41 and see also paras. 3, 6, 9, 14, 16, 21, 22, 24, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36 and 38; and JS29, paras. 34 and 36
- ²³¹ CS, p.6, section C on Violations of Free, Prior and Informed Consent by Extractive Industries; and JS29, paras. 44-49.
- ²³² JS14, paras. 66-69, JS29, paras. 39-43, ZIF, p. 7, JS7, section 4 on land alienation, JS2, para. 34.
- ²³³ JS14, paras. 66-69 and recommendations. See also, JS29, paras. 12-13, 15-16 and 34; CS, p.5, Section C on Violations of Free, Prior and Informed Consent by Extractive Industries and p.8, recommendation 2; and JS1, paras. 19 and 21.1 and recommendations, paras. 14.2 and 14.5.
- ²³⁴ JS29, para. 6. See also, INDIGENOUS1893, recommendation 1.
- ²³⁵ JS27, para. 30. See also, HRW, p. 1 and JS25, para.40.
- ²³⁶ JS25, Section G, recommendation a) and JS2, para. 36, recommendations 7 and 6.
- ²³⁷ For relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/21/10, para. 138.25.
- ²³⁸ JS41, pp.5-6, section on refugees, recommendations.
- ²³⁹ JS14, para. 32. See also, PACTI, pp.1-8, including recommendations.
- ²⁴⁰ PACTI, executive summary, and pp.1-8.
- ²⁴¹ KSAG, KIIR, PHR, APDP, JS45, ICJ, para. 27, AI, p.6 and HRW, p.3.
- ²⁴² JS45, paras 5-12, APDP, pp. 5-8 PHR, pp.2-4 and ICJ, para 27.
- ²⁴³ PHR, pp. 5-6, section on recommendations.