

**WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY: JOINT STAKEHOLDERS' SUBMISSIONS FOR UPR-III**

Recommendation	Assessment/comments on level of implementation	Challenges	Action to be taken
ANTI-DISCRIMINATION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND EMPOWERMENT			
138.167. Ensure better protection for persons with disabilities and the elderly (Senegal);	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Criminal Law Amendment has included issue of disabled women under its ambit.</li> <li>2. Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 is neither disabled-sensitive nor gender sensitive.</li> <li>3. The Persons with disability Act exists but is not gender sensitive</li> <li>4. The government has proposed to issue Universal ID for persons with disabilities to enable easy access to schemes and other affirmative actions.</li> </ol>	Lack of Implementation and awareness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide training and awareness on criminal law amendment and disability specific laws to various stake holders including enforcement agencies</li> <li>2. Make the process of acquiring Universal disability IDs simpler</li> </ol>
138.42. Enact those pending bills that are aimed at empowering women, including the women's Reservation Bill and the amendments to Panchayati Raj Act (Netherlands);	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Women's reservation bill in Parliament is pending.</li> <li>2. Under the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), 50% seats are reserved for women in order to increase their participation in local self-governing institutions which are elected bodies. This applies to all of India except those areas which come under the 5th and 6th Schedule (Tribal areas) where the state bodies or autonomous councils are free to choose whether or not to reserve seats for women in local assemblies. As a result, tribal women from those areas do not enjoy affirmative action available under PRI and have little representation in the local elected bodies.</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enact Women's reservation in parliament.</li> <li>2. Introduce affirmative action for increasing women's political representation in critical numbers in 5th and 6th schedule areas of the Constitution</li> </ol>
138.87. Continue to promote the rights of	Women continue to face resistance while exercising their right to choice	Caste, class and gender norms play a key role in controlling women's choices in marriage.	To take stringent action against those who perpetrate violence on

<p>women in their choice of marriage and their equality of treatment independently of caste and tribe or other considerations (Holy See);</p>	<p>in marriage and face violence both from their families and communities. Moral policing by community leaders and self-styled community groups is increasing and women are being forced to adhere to the diktats of these groups.</p>		<p>women</p>
<p>138.47. Take adequate measures to guarantee and monitor the effective implementation of the Prevention of Atrocities Act, providing legal means for an increased protection of vulnerable groups like the Dalit, including the access to legal remedies for affected persons (Germany);</p>	<p>The onslaught on dalit communities to remain in caste-based traditional occupations has seen an increase in the past two years. Dalit men and women have been forced to engage in caste based tasks and services, and they are targeted for trying to enter into non-traditional occupations. Large-scale and frequent acts of brutality against men (e.g.: Una incident) and sexual violence against women in the event of resistance take place. Recent efforts by dalit women to claim their right to livelihood is an instance where land that they were cultivating was sought to be acquired for urbanization was prevented by a judicial order. However, the order is now being challenged at the next level by the State (Amravati case).</p>	<p>The institutional mechanisms to prevent such acts of atrocities have been largely dysfunctional and even complicit in the occurrence of such incidents. Efforts by dalit and tribal communities to claim access to traditional resources such as water, land, common lands, food resources, etc. have met with aggression from other communities with little support for protection from state parties. The implementation of enactments such as the Prevention of Atrocities Act have been largely ineffective and legal procedures have been long-drawn.</p>	<p>State parties as well as the enforcement machinery needs to be charged with the responsibility to protect dalits, tribals and other marginalized communities with disincentives for lapses in providing protection.</p>
<p>138.71. Continue its efforts to eliminate discrimination against and empower marginalized and vulnerable groups particularly by ensuring effective implementation of relevant laws and measures through proper and active coordination among line ministries, national and state governments; by extending disaggregated</p>	<p>Crimes against marginalized groups have increased (for example, rape and murder against Dalits have increased significantly). Vigilante groups perpetrate violence to control marginalized communities and create a fear psychosis amongst these communities. The State does not have a plan of action to control such vigilantism.</p>	<p>Communalism</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The State needs to take proactive steps to address vigilantism</li> <li>2. The persecution of dalit groups, sexual minorities and gender minorities needs to be addressed</li> <li>3. Sensitize law enforcement agencies to prevent underreporting of cases</li> </ol>

<p>data to caste, gender, religion, status and region; and by increasing sensitization and reducing discriminatory attitudes among law enforcement officers through human rights education and training (Thailand);</p>			
<p>138.72. Ensure that laws are fully and consistently enforced to provide adequate protections for members of religious minorities, scheduled castes, and adivasi groups, as well as, women, trafficking victims, and LGBT citizens (United States of America);</p>	<p>Amendments have been made in 2015 to strengthen the SC and ST Atrocities Act. However, there is lack of political will to effectively implement the same. Incidences of violence against vulnerable groups have escalated.</p>	<p>There is no accountability of duty bearers to ensure implementation of laws upholding human rights of marginalized communities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Effective enforcement of the laws and policies;</li> <li>2. Adequate budgetary provisions and monitoring of the implementation is required;</li> <li>3. Accountability of duty bearers should be ensured</li> <li>4. Laws have to be enforced to protect sexual and gender minorities.</li> </ol>
<p>138.19. Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women ( Brazil );</p>	<p>No change in the stand of the government</p>	<p>Government of India has the position that women have adequate recourse to justice within the judicial system within the country</p>	<p>Ratify OP-CEDAW</p>
<p>138.22. Remove reservations to the Article 16(1) of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women ( Finland );</p>	<p>No change in the stand of the government</p>		<p>Remove reservation to Article 16 of CEDAW</p>
<p>138.37. Consider expediting the process to pass the 108th Constitutional Amendment Bill which</p>	<p>Optional Protocol for Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) has not been ratified. The reservation Bill for Women at the</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ratification of Optional Protocol for CEDAW is a long standing demand from the women's movement.</li> <li>2. There is no political will to pass the women's reservation Bill</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ratify the Optional Protocol</li> <li>2. Pass women's reservation Bill at the parliament</li> </ol>

<p>seeks to reserve a significant portion of seats for women at the Lower House and state legislative assemblies and consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Timor-Leste);</p>	<p>Lower House is still not passed</p>		
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**GENDER ARCHITECTURE AND BUDGETING**

<p>138.88. Strictly enforce the legal provisions prohibiting harmful and discriminatory practices that violate the rights of women and girls, and that it undertake effective public education measures, including awareness-raising programmes designed to eliminate gender-based prejudices, traditional practices and provisions of personal status laws that are harmful and discriminatory to women and girls (Liechtenstein) ;</p>	<p>Despite legislations, the denial of land and inheritance rights for women continues to prevail</p> <p>The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) (Save the Girl Child, Educate Girl Child) Scheme, launched in January 2015 seeks to ensure survival, protection and education the girl child. While the campaign focuses on social media, concrete plans of implementation at a ground level are absent in the scheme. The scheme relies heavily on conditional cash transfers upon enrollment of girls in school, however fails to address issues of retention and quality of education. However, the strategy of conditional cash transfers must also be interrogated as a means of operationalizing fundamental human rights. .</p>	<p>Lack of state initiatives to promote the provisions of this law and its recent amendments,, recognizing the rights of daughters, the rights of women as co-parceners, the rights of Muslim women and Christian women to land and inheritance as well as lack of punitive action on the denial of rights denies women access to rights and justice (ILC/CAWL Rights Study on Inheritance Rights of women in India 2013) Lack of institutional support mechanisms to implement these laws also hinder their implementation. Lack of such effective mechanisms renders women vulnerable to violence and witch hunting etc.(PLD Study 2015)</p> <p>The scheme lacks substantial measures for addressing underlying root causes of gender based prejudices, or an active effort to include public education measures that ensures community dialogue around gender based prejudices and traditional practices that are harmful and discriminatory. Simultaneously, budgetary allocations to primary and secondary education have significantly reduced, raising questions of access to education that the state hopes to promote.</p>	<p>Initiate programmes and institutional machineries such as Gender Resource centers across all blocks to enhance access to legal rights information and redressal in the claiming of such rights, to be run in collaboration with women's organizations and organizations with knowledge and experience of such rights and their claiming process across the country.</p>
<p>138.83. Continue incorporating the gender perspective in</p>	<p>The implementation of Gender Responsive Budgeting by most ministries/departments has largely</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. need for strengthening the capacities of the Gender Budget Cells in Union Ministries</li> <li>2. Adoption of Gender Budgeting by a limited number</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide funds for the functioning of Gender Budget Cells - this would enable them to</li> </ol>

<p>programmes and development plans with positive measures to the effective promotion and protection of women's' rights ( Venezuela ( Bolivarian Republic of) );</p>	<p>remained an ex post exercise. Most Ministries tend to provide information on their schemes in the Gender Budget Statement after the allocations to the schemes have been decided, thereby not influencing the budget formulation</p>	<p>of ministries/departments</p>	<p>(a)commission out a situational analysis from a gender lens in each sector (b) facilitate collection of gender disaggregated data or benefit incidence analysis from a gender lens 2. Encourage ministries/depts to adopt Gender Budgeting to ensure engendering of the policies, schemes and budgets in a wider range of sectors</p>
<p>138.130. Provide more resources for the enjoyment of economic and social rights, especially in favour of vulnerable groups like women, children, poor people and minorities (Viet Nam);</p>	<p>Social security continues to be an elusive arena for women, given their predominance in the informal sector workforce. Recent amendments under the Maternity Benefit Act 2016 to extend maternity leave from 3 to 6 months, for instance, is only applicable for organized sector women with no provision for paternity benefit. This leaves the large and predominantly informal sector vulnerable without coverage. In other social security benefits such as health coverage have become even more difficult to access with increasing privatization of the health sector and diminishing access to health benefits. Childcare provisions, even where they exist such as under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGREGA), continue to be minimal at best. The National Pension Scheme (NPS) of the government to provide access to pensions is laudable and innovative in its provisions.</p>	<p>Industrial growth has provided few opportunities for women's entry except in contractual service sectors, where terms of service do not provide for social security due to outsourcing and contractual arrangements. Informal sector workers do not fall within the social security protection provisions, there are negligible support services for workers in the informal sector. Despite the provisions of the food security enactment, access to public distribution systems, midday meals, and assurance of food security continue to elude a large section of the population, especially amongst marginalized communities. Leakages in the system, as well as problems of access with recent requirements for identification through the adhaar scheme, which serves as a measure of exclusion.</p>	<p>The state needs to prioritize the provision of social security such as crèches, community kitchens, health security, and insurance, for workers in the informal and formal sector by bringing all workers within the ambit of a social security framework. The NPS needs to be strengthened. Further, a mechanism for promotion and upscale of reach of NPS to all areas of informal and formal sectors. Delinking of food security from requirements of Adhaar (Unique Identification Document) and ensuring coverage for all marginalized populations through universalization of PDS (Public Distribution Scheme).</p>
<p>138.141. Continue consolidating its programmes and socio-economic measures essential to achieve</p>	<p>Schemes are in place for poverty reduction - Indira Awas Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Bima Yojana, Laadli Schemes in UP. Resource inadequacies and ineffective planning</p>	<p>Burden of Documentation; payments are very irregular and hard to come by, there is bribery and corruption The inadequacy of a gender approach in planning and monitoring of programmes for poverty alleviation, displacement, agriculture, and migration prevent an</p>	<p>Strengthen community based women centered approaches for poverty alleviation with collaborative processes and adequate institutional investment</p>

<p>poverty reduction and social exclusion to the utmost wellbeing of its people ( Venezuela ( Bolivarian Republic of) );</p>	<p>with little participation of communities leaves much to be desired in the redressal of poverty. The redefinition of the poverty line at levels far short of the reality has limited the targeted population to far less than the actual poor in the country, and others are denied access to benefits</p>	<p>effective implementation of programmes to redress the problem holistically. Targeted schemes for women do not enable them to take benefits from other schemes which have greater impact. Similarly, the direct transfer measures does not always give women effective access to benefits due to the social constraints of intra household power dynamics. Single destitute and widowed women are the last to receive benefits.</p>	<p>in capacities and measures to ensure delivery to the most marginalized. Monitoring should focus on the quartile method to capture delivery to most marginalized and borderline populations of women</p>
<p>138.54. Establishment and implementation of a National Human Rights Plan which cover access to education and health, including aspects of sexual and reproductive and health, as well as, concrete measures to eliminate violence against women (Spain);</p>	<p>There is no National Human Rights Plan in the making which covers the aforementioned themes. On the contrary, the state has actively banned implementation of comprehensive sexuality education amongst young people.</p>	<p>The absence of comprehensive sexuality education as a mandated part of educational institutions disables young people from accessing information on sexual and reproductive health and puts them at risk of finding themselves in the positions of perpetrators or victims of sexual violence.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implement the UPR recommendation to establish a national human rights plan</li> <li>2. Ensure universal access to comprehensive and quality health care removing all barriers to access for vulnerable women and others</li> <li>3. Align Bill on national policy on education to the principles of NEP 1986 and treaty body obligations including CEDAW; ensure universal access to education</li> </ol>
<p>138.159. Increase the budget allocated to health from 1 percent of the GDP to 2 percent ( Luxembourg );</p>	<p>India currently spends less than 1% of its GDP on health</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase allocation to health sector a minimum of 5% of GDP</li> <li>2. Sex Re-assignment Surgery and HIV are not well funded</li> </ol>
<p>138.56. Implement the 2011 recommendations of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to ensure the high standards and independence of India's National Human Rights Institutions (United Kingdom of Great Britain</p>	<p>The National Commission for women and the Ministry of Women and Child Development are the nodal institutions to safeguard the rights of women and to promote gender equality at national level, with State level Commissions and departments to complement their work. These, however, remain under-resourced with little teeth and restricted jurisdictions. Their resources are reduced from their already miniscule scales and there is institutional</p>	<p>The NCW has at best an advisory role, and has little autonomy to report on the instances of discrimination or to effectively report on them due to the political nature of appointments. The NMEW is at best now a programmatic section working within the machinery of the state, with low budgets and ill equipped staff to undertake rigorous monitoring and implementation of programme with little clout to ensure that departments address gender agendas adequately. The NCFW also remains a small and relatively inadequate mechanism to address the needs for credit for the large multitudes of poverty sector women. Lack of resource allocations, and lack of adequate powers and shortage of</p>	<p>The National Commission for Women and the State Commissions should be strengthened to have independent status, capacity and resources in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles; see General Assembly resolution 48/134 of 1993, Annex); and it should be ensured that the</p>

<p>and Northern Ireland);</p>	<p>dependency on underpaid and voluntary staff, who currently stand the threat of being further downsized.</p>	<p>functionaries and institutions to ensure implementation down to the grassroots level are other concerns</p>	<p>composition and activities of the commission are gender-sensitive, and increase the budget for the empowerment of women in the Ministry for Women and Child development, as well as that under the gender budget statements. (CEDAW/C/IND/CO/3, 2007)</p>
<p>138.82. Review the budgets and social laws taking into account gender issues ( Morocco );</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The nodal ministry, i.e., Ministry of Women and Child Welfare has few schemes for women with low budgetary outlays</li> <li>2. Low budgetary outlays for most schemes/programmes meant exclusively for women by other Ministries, especially in critical social sectors</li> <li>3. Gender responsive components not incorporated in all government interventions</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reduced budgetary outlays for the Ministry of Women and Child Development</li> <li>2. A substantial portion of Ministry of Women and Child Development is allocated towards the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), leaving only fraction of the budget for women's empowerment</li> <li>3. Inadequate budgetary outlays for most social sector Ministries</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment of a separate Ministry for Women with adequate budgetary resources</li> <li>2. Increase health budgets for welfare of women and other marginalized groups</li> <li>3. Review of budgets of all Ministries to assess the budgetary allocations for women specific programmes and steps be taken to ensure that gender responsive components are included in all programmes and are provided adequate budgetary outlays</li> <li>4. An effective Gender Responsive Budgeting is contingent on adequate resourcing, consultative processes for undertaking situational analysis across sectors from a gender lens, a focus on outcomes and benefits to women supported by generation of gender-disaggregated data under schemes to analyze outcomes.</li> </ol>
<p>138.75. Put in place appropriate monitoring mechanisms to ensure that the intended objectives of the progressive policy initiatives and measures</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mechanisms that existed such as the PMOs monitoring group on programmes for women are no longer effective, and women's desks and programme nodal points that were existing in various departments to strengthen and mainstream women's</li> </ol>	<p>Lack of clearly defined norms ensuring basic minimum outreach and quality of services in important government interventions for women and weak redressal mechanisms</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For all important schemes, norms pertaining to quality and coverage of services should be established</li> <li>2. Timely, updated information about the implementation covering details of progress,</li> </ol>

<p>for the promotion and protection of the welfare and the rights of the vulnerable, including women, girls and children, as well as the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and minorities are well achieved (Ghana);</p>	<p>concerns in sectoral programmes specifically in the economic sectors such as labour and agriculture departments have either been weakened or closed down, as departments claim to have 'mainstreamed' women's empowerment.  2. Ministry of WCD has suffered a major setback with a severe reduction in the funds available to it for women's empowerment, and negligible resources for the implementation of rights and welfare of women in situations of violence, as well as for promotion of rights of the marginalized such as destitute, single and women from SC, ST and other marginalized categories. Despite the devolution of resources to state level, the absence of clear guidelines and an institutional framework to guide and facilitate the process, states have been unable in most cases to utilize resources effectively for optimal benefit.</p>		<p>including financial utilization to be made available in the public domain  3. Redress mechanisms for all women specific schemes and other schemes that are important from a gender perspective should be established and publicized  4. Monitoring of the State's obligations towards transgender persons and sexual minorities needs to be set in place  5. Specific institutional focal points are necessary mechanisms in mainstream departments to ensure that gender based planning and optimal resource allocation and gender budgeting processes are planned and implemented effectively</p>
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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

<p>138.105. Adopt comprehensive legislation on fighting all forms of sexual harassment in relation to women and children ( Kyrgyzstan );</p>	<p>"Government has passed  1. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 and 2. The Sexual Harassment at the Workplace (Prevention and Protection) Act 2014 to protect women and POCSO to protect children.  2. The government had committed to setting up one stop crisis centres in every district to address violence against women. However, there are only 16 such centres currently in the country  3. Despite these legislations, crimes against women have increased and conviction rates have decreased over the last four years, showing that the</p>	<p>"1. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act does not recognize marital rape (unless the wife is less than 15 years of age).  2. Under the Sexual Harassment at the Workplace Act, implementation mechanisms including Local complaint committees have not been set up in most states and many public and private institutions have not set up complaint and inquiry committees under this act.  3. There is no definition of trafficking even in the new Bill of 2016 and women in sex work are treated as victims of trafficking even if they are in the practice voluntarily. They are not allowed to speak before the judge and punitive and surveillance based approaches are adopted.  4. There is a tendency to conflate trafficking of women with sex work among policy makers and</p>	<p>"1. Local complaints committees must be set up by the State and it must ensure that public and private institutions are held accountable for setting up internal complaints committees under the Sexual Harassment at the Workplace (Prevention and Protection) Act.  2. One stop crisis centres should be opened in every district for support, relief, healing and rehabilitation, to all victims of violence  3. Laws must not conflate trafficking with sex work. The former needs punitive and</p>
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	implementation of laws is very weak and sufficient preventive measures have not been taken by the state."	enforcement agencies	rehabilitation responses, the latter should not be criminalized. 4. Laws must differentiate between trafficking of adults from trafficking of minors. 5. Put in place an effective system to monitor and evaluate the implementation, effectiveness and impact of legislation to combat sexual violence; (CEDAW Concluding observations; 2014) 6. Include trans persons in the definition of 'victims' of sexual harassment
LGBTQI			
138.89. Study the possibility of eliminating any criminalization of same sex relations ( Argentina );	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. As of 2012 same sex relations were de-criminalized (by Naz judgment of 2009),</li> <li>2. However, was overturned in 2013 through a challenge by non-state actors in the Supreme Court (SC)</li> <li>3. In 2013, SC left it to parliament to decide on the issue of decriminalization</li> <li>4. Two unsuccessful attempts at tabling a private members bill on the same issue in Parliament</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. recriminalization has re-stigmatized especially persons who are involved in same-sex relations, thereby increasing homophobia, inequality, discrimination and denial of the rights to life and privacy</li> <li>2. the number of incriminations under Sec. 377 have increased after 2013, against both adults and minors, despite POCSO's protections towards minors</li> <li>3. experiences of extortion and blackmail by non-state actors and agencies of the state have been on the up rise since recriminalization</li> <li>4. the lack of clarity on the government position is problematic - the lawmakers pass on the responsibility to the SC.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decriminalize same sex relations</li> <li>2. Fulfill obligation of the State to protect</li> </ol>
138.72. Ensure that laws are fully and consistently enforced to provide adequate protections for members of religious minorities, scheduled castes, and adivasi groups, as well as, women, trafficking victims, and LGBT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Whereas same-sex relations were re-criminalized, the NALSA judgment recognized the rights of transgender people as equal citizens</li> <li>2. court recognized rights of transgender persons to self-determine gender-identity</li> <li>3. introduced state welfare duties and protective duties towards transgender people</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The few State policies and schemes have no uniformity and confusion reigns about who is eligible for benefits</li> <li>2. The Transgender Bill is contradictory to the SC judgment. Whereas SC judgment allows for self-identity, the Bill says there has to be a screening-committee to authorize transgender- status. Whereas the judgment directs the provision of affirmative action, the Bill is silent on it.</li> <li>3. Contrary to NALSA's idea of self-identification, the</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Withdrawing of the Transgender Bill, and developing a robust legislative framework based on widespread community-consultations and the NALSA judgement.</li> <li>2. De-criminalise homosexuality</li> <li>3. Formulation of anti-discriminatory law which covers and protects against</li> </ol>

<p>citizens ( United States of America );</p>	<p>4. judgment directed affirmative action by state towards recognizing trans-identity under OBC category,  5. Later, clarifications by court said that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and dalit transgender persons can avail benefits granted to the SC/ST and dalit categories  6. Transgender Bill 2016 was tabled  7. Very few States have formulated some policies and schemes for transgender persons</p>	<p>Transgender Bill confuses and conflates Transgender identity with intersex-identity. This pathologizes the transgender person and the inter-sex person on the basis of the body in contradiction to NALSA's recognition of self-identity  4. In the Transgender Bill, whereas enticement to begging is criminalized. This amounts to a criminalization of historical Hijra support-networks and livelihoods.  5. While rights are mentioned in the Bill, there is no redress mechanism, nor any guidelines as to how States can formulate these uniformly.  6. Queer, LGBT people experience discrimination and violence in the familial, public, employment, health and education spaces, with no redressal mechanisms</p>	<p>discriminations based on various forms of marginalization and intersectionalities.  4. formulation of schemes that place the responsibility on States to understand the unique requirements of LGBT persons evicted by or discriminated against by family  5. look at international precedent and adapt best practices</p>
<p>138.90. Take measures to address violence and discrimination directed towards persons based on their sexual orientation, especially related to employment ( Canada );</p>		<p>LGBQ people are disadvantaged and excluded because of stigma and discrimination by families and society, and this affects their employability prospects. Violence and discrimination is not just in the realm of employment but expands to other areas like health care, education, access to public spaces, etc.</p>	<p>Address all forms of discrimination and violence towards persons based on their sexual orientation</p>
<p>138.130. Provide more resources for the enjoyment of economic and social rights, especially in favour of vulnerable groups like women, children, poor people and minorities (Viet Nam);</p>		<p>Burden of Documentation to avail benefits, payments are very irregular and hard to come by, there is bribery and corruption</p>	<p>The problems faced by transgender and sexual minorities also needs to be taken into account in policy frameworks. Documentation is a very serious impediment for transgender persons, often becoming an excuse for profiling, classification and gate-keeping for the extension of benefits.</p>
<p>138.119. Guarantee effective access to justice in cases of human rights violations committed by security forces personnel with regard to the use of torture ( Spain );</p>		<p>1. harassment of trans-gender persons by police for e.g. through the Karnataka Beggary Act  2. arrest and torture of transgender persons  3. custodial rape</p>	<p>There is need for protective legislations, with provision for affirmative action. The legislation should also tackle discrimination against trans persons in public and private spheres.</p>
<p>138.41. Enact</p>	<p>Even after the criminal law</p>	<p>The law does not have gender-neutral terminology</p>	<p>Repeal section 377 and revise</p>

<p>comprehensive reforms to address sexual violence and all acts of violence against women, including “honour” crimes, child marriage, female feticide and female infanticide, and to remedy limitations in the definition of rape and the medico forensic procedures adopted for rape cases (Canada);</p>	<p>amendment 2013, Section 375 of the IPC conceptualizes the victim of rape as woman. Men and trans persons also face sexual abuse from men. Thus far they have been forced to seek redress under section 377 that criminalizes all 'unnatural' sex, irrespective of consent. The demands from rights groups has hence been repeal of section 377 and revision of sexual assault laws</p>	<p>leaving transgender, intersex and male victims with no legal redress for rape.</p>	<p>sexual assault laws where the victim of the assault is gender neutral and the perpetrator is gender specific. These were also the recommendations of the Verma Commission (pg. 439). There is need for gender-neutral terminology in law/policy to cover male, transgender and intersex rape/harassment victims.</p>
<p>138.90. Take measures to address violence and discrimination directed towards persons based on their sexual orientation, especially related to employment ( Canada );</p>		<p>LGBQI people are disadvantaged and excluded because of stigma and discrimination by families and society, and this affects their employability prospects</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Address discrimination that extends beyond employment but includes discrimination to other sites like health care, education, access to public spaces, etc.</li> <li>2. Allocate more resources for social security of transgender persons, especially in areas of health, employment and education, for their empowerment.</li> </ol>
<p>138.40. Strengthen protection of children’s rights, including the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, by improving mechanisms and resources for the implementation of existing legislation, and by demonstrating higher conviction rates for crimes against children such as sexual exploitation, child labour, child forced-labour and child trafficking (Canada);</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Surgical interventions on intersex children are a violation of children’s rights and that is not covered under law</li> <li>2. Corrective rapes</li> <li>3. Surgical interventions and medical intervention by family, such as electroconvulsive therapy</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Internationally accepted norms must apply with the aim to end surgical and medical intervention in intersex infants and children.</li> <li>2. Unique needs of intersex persons need to be identified and understood by the medical community</li> <li>3. Education and other policies to generate awareness within societies</li> </ol>

CONFLICT

<p>138.35. Review the law on the special powers of the armed forces to align it with its obligations under the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (Switzerland);</p>	<p>Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) is still operational in the North Eastern and Kashmir regions of India.</p>	<p>Despite several international human rights bodies, including CEDAW, recommending its repeal the government is unwilling to repeal this act</p>	<p>Repeal AFSPA</p>
<p>138.44. Repeal the Armed Forces Special Powers Act or adopt the negotiated amendments to it that would address the accountability of security personnel, the regulation concerning detentions as well as victims' right to appeal in accordance to international standards ( Slovakia );</p>	<p>No change in the legislation; The AFSPA has not been repealed</p>	<p>The government is unwilling to repeal the Act despite several international human rights bodies, including CEDAW and UPR recommending the same, in addition to Justice Jeevan Reddy committee recommendations</p>	<p>1. Revoke / repeal the Armed Forces Special Powers Act so that sexual violence against women perpetrated by members of the armed forces or uniformed personnel be brought under the purview of ordinary criminal law and pending its amendment or repeal 2. Remove the requirement for government permission to prosecute members of the armed forces or uniformed personnel accused of crimes of violence against women or other women's human rights abuses and grant permission to enable prosecution in all pending cases, as recommended by CEDAW (CEDAW/C/IND/CO/4-5)</p>
<p>138.45. Carry out an annual review of the 1958 Armed Forces Special Powers Act aiming to gradually reduce its geographic scope ( France );</p>	<p>No action</p>		<p>Repeal AFSPA</p>
<p>138.14. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal</p>	<p>No progress</p>		<p>Ratify the Rome Statute of ICC</p>

<p>Court, including its Agreement on Privileges and Immunities ( Slovakia );</p>			
<p>138.106. Take the necessary legislative, civil and criminal measures to provide the appropriate protection to women, and children that are victims of sexual abuse ( Mexico );</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There are no effective systems or mechanisms to address violence against women in conflict-affected areas.</li> <li>2. Impunity under AFSPA as Armed forces cannot be prosecuted for sexual assault without prior sanction from the central government</li> <li>3. Low representation of women in the police force and lower judiciary, discourages women from reporting sexual violence.</li> <li>4. Training curriculum of police officers in conflict-affected areas does not adequately address women's rights issues and violence against women.</li> <li>5. Professional psycho-social counselling is scarce. Support services must have personnel with professional competency to respond to all forms of disability, and impact of violence on victims, and their families.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Set up a National Task Force on Violence Against Women in conflict regions</li> <li>2. Provide human rights and gender training to police and security forces in highly militarized and conflict affected areas</li> <li>4. However, it is appropriate at this stage that the conception of the perpetrator is limited to male adults, given the disproportionate proportion of male abusers, and the likely backlash on women through false-implications</li> <li>5. Strengthen support services on violence against women through enhanced budgetary allocations. Adequate financial outlays for the creation and capacitation of mechanisms to implement laws on violence against women must be emphasized.</li> <li>6. National policy on conflict in compliance with CEDAW and its General Recommendation No 30 on Women in Conflict prevention, Conflict and Post conflict situations.</li> </ol>

HEALTH

<p>Comments: A/HRC/21/10/Add.1 states at page 2: List of Recommendations Accepted by the Government of India; and at page 6: Intensify</p>	<p>India missed its MDG goal of reducing maternal mortality rates to under 109 per 10000 live births by 2015.</p>		<p>Take urgent steps to reduce MMR and to ensure preventable deaths do not occur.</p>
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<p>efforts towards the MDG 5 by ensuring access to information and counseling on SRHR as set out in the National Population Policy. (Sweden)</p>			
<p>138.146. Continue its efforts aimed at improving the level of public health in the country to attain better results in the area of health and access to health ( Saudi Arabia );</p>	<p>Investment in health sector has reduced</p>	<p>1. The current government health expenditure in 2014 is estimated to be 0.9% of GDP. (National Health Accounts 2014) mental health professionals also have no training on sexual and gender minority groups' mental health needs, in the process becoming gate-keepers to access the health system. Parents take non-conforming children for "corrective" therapy to psychiatrists and psychologists, causing deep-seated anxiety, depression and other mental health conditions</p>	<p>1. Increase budget for health as per global average of approx. 6% of GDP (2014) (WHO Global Health Expenditure Database)  2. Recognize domestic violence as a public health concern and establish linkages between hospitals/ health sector and crisis intervention centres/ NGOs  3. Sensitize health service providers, including mental health professionals, to understand and respond to issues of gender based violence, child sexual abuse, disability, gender dysphoria, homosexuality;  4. Address barriers to access for all marginalized and the poor.</p>
<p>138.148. Provide every possible support and assistance to the national project for rural health to increase the standard of nutrition and improve public health and to strengthen the relationship between health and indicators such as sanitation and personal hygiene; ( United Arab Emirates );</p>	<p>Total Sanitation Campaign 2014</p>	<p>1. Though adequate toilets have been constructed but effective utilization remains a challenge due to lack of water supply.  2. Public sanitation complexes for women in rural areas (like in local market where women are sellers) are limited.  3. The impact of food insecurity on women's health should be addressed through programmes /policies</p>	<p>1. Behaviour change communication is required as well as availability of running water supply is to be ensured.  2. Public sanitation complexes should be made available in local markets situated in rural areas.</p>

<p>138.150. Take further practical steps to reduce the high level of maternal and child mortality, inter alia, through better access to maternal health services ( Austria );</p>	<p>RMNCH + A - Reproductive Maternal Newborn and Child Health plus Adolescent 2013 - tries to address major causes of mortality among women and children, it adopts an understanding of continuum of care to ensure equal focus on various life stages. Directed to focus on disadvantaged and vulnerable group.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It has not reached the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.</li> <li>2. Lack of access to immunization among the children living in slums, constructive sites still an issue. Though there has been a reduction over the years (SRS data indicates MMR reduced to 167 in 2012-2013 but still significant variations exist across states. An ICMR pilot study to record that MMR across states and also its socio-economic indicators indicated that most of the maternal deaths occur among women from low socio economic groups and indicators like illiteracy, caste have an impact as well.</li> </ol>	<p>Increased service delivery mechanisms at the PHC level along with availability of ambulance. Conditional cash transfer schemes should not be the only incentives to be given for institutional delivery. Health camp should be organized in slums and construction sites.</p>
<p>138.151. Further efforts towards addressing the challenge of maternal and child mortality ( Egypt );</p>	<p>The government has recognized schemes like the Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) 2012; however, it fails to live up to its promises.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low quality food continues to be served to pregnant women in Aganwadi.</li> <li>2. Maternal mortality rate has been observed to be higher among the marginalized communities - lower socio-economic status.</li> <li>3. The government does not release information and disaggregated data about the number and context of maternal deaths - this is vital for civil society and other groups to plan interventions</li> <li>4. JSSK benefits not reaching women for multiple reasons. Women forced to access services of private hospitals</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Expand JSSK to cover maternal health care through private sector till such time quality care is assured in public sector hospitals</li> <li>2. Strengthen maternal death reviews as a step towards prevention.</li> </ol>
<p>138.152. Strengthen its efforts to improve maternal health and acts to effectively balance the skewed sex-ratio among children, including by combating female foeticide ( Norway );</p>	<p>Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao. Laadli scheme (Conditional Cash Transfers Scheme)</p>	<p>Implementation of Pre Conception, Pre Natal Diagnostic Technique ( PCPNDT) Act); cash transfers related to family income is a faulty approach to address the pervasive problem of gender discrimination and son preference; they do not address women's human rights but employ a reductive logic by attaching conditionalities to determine their "worth"</p>	
<p>138.153. Take further</p>	<p>Services 108, 104 - Helpline services</p>	<p>1. Adequate obstetric delivery services and sexual</p>	<p>1. 108 services - The drivers</p>

<p>measures to ensure all women without any discrimination access to adequate obstetric delivery services and sexual and reproductive health services, including safe abortion and gender-sensitive comprehensive contraceptive services (Finland);</p>	<p>for pregnant women. Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakarm- RKSK (2014) POCSO Act 2012</p>	<p>and reproductive health services - To facilitate institutional delivery, there have been on call helpline services implemented by the government to take pregnant women to the hospital. These services are contractual services who have been unsuccessful at times due to operational difficulties on the ground level like non availability of driver or lack of petrol in the ambulance. This is because they work under Public-private partnership mode. At the grassroots level, the marginal population have to face a lot of discrimination during delivery wherein there is a denial of service and she has to face a very paternalistic attitude (especially if they are sex workers) where she has to face questions as to why she wants to carry forth such pregnancy when she is about to die in a few years. On the ground level, the women are denied abortion services unless they get permission of their husband/father/guardian. 2. Gender-sensitive comprehensive contraceptive services - The sterilization programmes carried out under the NPP is targeted towards only females rather than males and the inhumane and unhygienic conditions under which they are conducted leads to deaths as happened in Bilaspur case. 3. RKSK - Since 2014 this has been at a pilot level, but even within these pilot districts there has been limited measures for raising awareness about adolescent reproductive rights let alone providing services. 4. Criminalization of consensual sex in the age group 16 to 18 years - This poses concern for sexual and reproductive rights and health. Fear of penal action leads to non-disclosure of sexual activities which leads to health challenges - unwanted pregnancy. Lack of education and awareness in this field leads to lower contraception use, unwanted pregnancy, and unsafe abortion. 5. PCPNDT - There has been conflating of issues of sex selection and abortion rights and hence this has impacted abortion services</p>	<p>should be employed on a permanent basis so that they are available 24/7. Every Primary Health Centre should have at least one ambulance of their own. 2. Service providers discriminating marginalized women should be made to face stringent legal action. 3. Women should not be the only target of sterilization. Other methods of contraceptives should be made available. 4. RKSK - IEC Component needs to be implemented and initiated. Evaluation needs to be conducted to see its impact. 5. Sensitization of health providers and IEC at community level.</p>
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EDUCATION



<p>138.161. Reinforce its efforts in provision of free and compulsory primary education ( Slovakia );</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Goals to be achieved by 2015 not been met</li> <li>2. Only 8 percent schools have achieved all the RTE norms on infrastructure</li> <li>3. Learning levels deteriorating, especially in government schools</li> <li>4. Minimal government spending on teachers training and training of School Management Committees (SMCs)</li> <li>5. Right to Education guarantees free elementary education to all children with the age-group of 6-14 yrs. in the country</li> <li>6. Budget Allocations to the education sector will also feature among the steps taken for implementation of the said recommendation</li> <li>7. budgetary allocations for the education sector have been dipping increasingly while severe lacunae in implementation exist on the ground,</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High dropout rates , among other factors owing to poor quality of education</li> <li>2. Limited fiscal space, largest share of expenditure on teachers' salary; other components not adequately resourced for</li> <li>3. High pupil teacher ratio</li> <li>4. To begin with, there is evidence to show that the schools covered under the RTE are slow in admission processes with a paucity of teachers and textbooks. "Despite achievements, eight million children remain out of school and the integration of these children into an age-appropriate class remains a significant challenge. Millions of children drop out of school before completing the full cycle of elementary education."</li> <li>5. There is a severe lack of availability of playgrounds, school ramps, kitchen sheds and boundary walls in many states</li> <li>6. Many classrooms continue to be characterized by teacher-centred rote-learning, corporal punishment, and discrimination</li> <li>7. By some estimates, private schools attendance accounts for only about 30 per cent and so, 70 per cent of the country's school students still depend on inadequate government schools – where teacher quality is abysmal, attendance is poor, infrastructure non-existent, and corruption rampant and the RTE does nothing to address this gaping and urgent problem.</li> <li>8. A requirement for a minimum plot size of 2000 square meters, means that building small affordable schools in slums or villages is an impossibility. Additionally, the act's emphasis that all schools be officially "recognized" means that lakhs of small schools doing good work in poor areas are now illegal. All this, while the new layer of bureaucracy created to "inspect" the schools has transformed into another source of corruption and extortion.</li> <li>9. The backtracking of progressive ideals of 'No Detention' and 'Continuous Comprehensive Education' reflect a regressive turn in the state's priorities. This backtracking, which is done citing the failures to implement these ideals, does not acknowledge the lack of adequate learning material, teacher trainings, amenities, and electricity and the factors mentioned above as major contributors to the poor numeracy and</li> </ol>	<p>There is need for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. comprehensive sexuality education</li> <li>2. Step up public investment in elementary education</li> <li>3. More decentralized planning and empowerment of SMCs</li> <li>4. Policy focus should be on improving quality rather than enrolment</li> <li>5. Immediate steps should be taken to fill vacant posts for teachers</li> </ol> <p>To begin with, the state must be reflective of the lacunae in the implementation of the RTE and be invested in rectifying these on a priority basis. It must devote adequate resources into ensuring availability of text-books, electricity, co-curricular amenities thereby in an overhaul of the infrastructural conditions of schools in the country that are implementing the RTE. Further, the ideals of continuous comprehensive education and the no detention policy must be retained as core values of the RTE and other factors mentioned as part of challenges in the adjacent section which contribute to low levels of learning must be improved. Further, accountability measures must be put in place for private schools to implement 25 percent reservation as a non-negotiable.</p>
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		<p>literacy indicators.</p> <p>(Sources a. <a href="http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/no-high-five-for-rte/article4567385.ece">http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/no-high-five-for-rte/article4567385.ece</a> and b. <a href="http://www.caravanmagazine.in/vantage/teaching-right-level-new-education-policy-include-basics">http://www.caravanmagazine.in/vantage/teaching-right-level-new-education-policy-include-basics</a> c. <a href="http://indianexpress.com/article/blogs/failure-of-right-to-education-act-is-it-time-to-privatise-education/">http://indianexpress.com/article/blogs/failure-of-right-to-education-act-is-it-time-to-privatise-education/</a>)</p>	
<p>138.163. Strengthen human rights training aimed at teachers in order to eliminate discriminatory treatment of children of specific castes, as well as appropriately follow-up on the results of the training that has occurred thus far ( Japan ) ;</p>	<p>Such practices continue</p>		<p>Introduce a mandatory course on Human Rights in Primary and Secondary school curriculum; ,Committee to be formed at the school level to monitor the school culture</p>
<p>138.164. Ensure universal, compulsory and free education, carrying out on a priority basis measures aimed at eradicating discrimination, particularly discrimination that affects girls, marginal groups and persons with disabilities (Mexico);</p>	<p>We would like to highlight the intersectional ways in which gender combines with other forms of marginalization, such as caste, class, religion and ability, when it comes to accessing and gaining from education. The National Education Policy highlights the need for schools to equip themselves to address the needs of differently- abled children, it does not identify a similar need for all, particularly higher education institutions. The policy also lacks any concrete measures or details of the ways in which educational institutions may equip themselves given the range of abilities of students, physically, mentally and with regards to learning. Further, we argue that inclusion needs to be in varied spaces within educational institutions, not limited to classrooms but also extra-curricular activities and infrastructure, which is absent in the</p>		<p>Institute and resource programmes like the Mahila Samakhya that seek to use education as a medium of empowerment and social justice for the most marginalized women.</p> <p>Increase resource allocation to Education including budgetary provisions Provision of “appropriate facilities and assistive devices, particularly in schools located in smaller towns and villages” as well as in bigger cities.</p> <p>Inclusion of children with disability through creation of varied spaces within educational institutions, not limited to classrooms but also extra-curricular activities and infrastructure, which is absent in</p>

	<p>policy. Furthermore, the policy focuses on taking measures to provision “appropriate facilities and assistive devices, particularly in schools located in smaller towns and villages”, and assumes that such needs and facilities are already available in “bigger” towns and cities, which they are currently not.</p>		<p>the policy.</p>
<p>138.166. Prioritise efforts to ensure that children with disabilities are afforded the same right to education as all children (Australia);</p>	<p>Affirmative action under RTE includes persons with Disabilities, Girls are the most deprived. CENSUS data and District Information System for Education provides data on drop-out rates</p>	<p>Accessibility within schools is a challenge</p>	<p>1. Increase accessibility, particularly in Rural Areas, 2. Access should not only be physical but also informational and attitudinal change. 3. Make disabled friendly educational material, 4. Appoint more special educators</p>
<p>LABOUR AND LIVELIHOODS</p>			
<p>138.73. Monitor and verify the effectiveness of, and steadily implement, measures such as quota programmes in the areas of education and employment, special police and special courts for effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Act, and the work of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (Japan);</p>	<p>Despite provisions for reservations and constitutional guarantees (Reservation Act), much needs to be done to fill the gap for employment opportunities for marginalized sections including Dalit and tribal women. The majority of marginalized women from these sections continue to dominate in the informal sector as the informalisation even of the organised sector continues to deepen</p>	<p>Opportunities for employment remain stagnant and marginalized communities have little option but to remain confined to traditional occupations in the primary sectors where productivity, investment and returns to labour are low. What this implies for women is a lack of opportunity in the formal workforce, lower work participation rates (NSS 2012 data), greater invisibility as workers.</p>	<p>States parties need to focus on enhancing opportunities for absorption of labour in formal sectors of employment, with better conditions and opportunities for absorption of women labour, and better support facilities to enable them to join the formal workforce. Enhancement of opportunities for capacity building linked to educational opportunities will enable young women to enter the formal sector workforce. The skill training programmes need to be upscaled and made accessible to women, with linkages to the employment sectors: specific training geared towards certain industries. Gender-disaggregated monitoring systems for capacity development and absorption of</p>

			people into the workforce will facilitate better absorption and streamlining of opportunities.
138.74. Address the inequities based on rural-urban divide and gender imbalance ( Botswana );			Provide greater opportunities for communities to strengthen livelihoods based on community-based management of natural resources, with women as equal partners in the management of resources.
138.77. Continue the procedures and measures taken to enable women to be equal partners and participants in development ( Qatar );	National Rural Livelihoods Mission Forest Rights Act	Organization of women into effective groups with requisite skills to be able to represent their interests in programmes for rural development and livelihoods has been attempted on large scale through programmes such as National Rural Livelihoods Mission and in implementation of Forest Rights Act but requires hand holding and support, which state agencies are inadequately equipped to provide	Collaborative programme delivery with effective partnership with skilled and experienced women's organizations and Research and Development agencies to provide necessary guidance will go a long way in ensuring effective participation. Women's roles in monitoring will enhance the quality of outcomes as well
138.81. Redouble efforts on ensuring gender equality and take measures to prevent gender discrimination ( Bahrain );			1. Protection for women as employees in government programmes.2. Labour reforms and social security measures for women in the organised and unorganised sectors, in keeping with the international labour standards including the right to organise. 3. Strengthening protective and redressing measures, and other institutional mechanisms for women workers in all sectors.4. Expansion of social security, crèche, Public Distribution System, Mid-day Meal, access to the Commons.
138.107. Accelerate its efforts on combatting human trafficking ( Iran );	1. The lack of opportunities and education has encouraged trafficking of women as well as young men as sex workers, domestic work, and	1. Conflict affected women from north east region are being trafficked to other places in search of livelihood, including domestic work and sex work. 2. Cross border trafficking of women in the north east	1. The National Policy for Women and Trafficking Act needs immediate revision and these revisions must also incorporate

	<p>entry into contractual work outside the region.</p> <p>2. The problem of trafficking continues to prevail due to lack of employment and livelihoods for a large section of the population... Such populations are compelled to migrate for work opportunities are rendered vulnerable due to exploitative relations with those who pose as prospective sources of employment who then coerce them into exploitative conditions of work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is the presence of enforcement authorities dealing with the mitigation of trafficking in the north east region of India. But shelter homes are almost dysfunctional.</li> </ul>	<p>region has an insidious involvement of the para military force in facilitating it for financial returns.</p> <p>3. The rampant levels of trafficking and unsafe migrations are directly related to the destruction of means of livelihoods and displacement, rendering large numbers of people displaced and struggling for survival and compelled to submit to such exploitative conditions</p>	<p>gender and human rights perspectives. It should also incorporate the complexities and vulnerabilities of the north eastern states.</p> <p>2. Restore means of livelihoods, access to natural resources and better means of skill and capacity development opportunities to enhance opportunities for safe and in situ or migration and employment.</p> <p>3. Establishment of gender resource and information centres at district and block levels will provide a holistic information counselling and rights based service center with adequate budgets to undertake awareness and information dissemination as well as provide linkages Provide women opportunities for safe migration to eliminate risk of trafficking, and regulate unorganized sector work to ensure provision of minimum wages, safe work conditions and social security.</p>
<p>138.27. Continue to take legislative as well as policy measures to combat child labour and to ratify ILO Conventions 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and 182 concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and elaborate a timeline for the ratification of these instruments (Portugal);</p>	<p>The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 allows children below the age of 18 to work in family occupations in contravention of the conventions of the International Labour Organization.</p>		<p>Such provisions should be removed from the recently passed legislation , and India must abide by its commitments to the ILO Convention</p>

<p>138.51. Continue its efforts to further spread in the country the model of rural growth in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act ( Greece );</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There has been a reduction in budgetary allocation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (in terms of the proportion of the GDP), over the years.</li> <li>2. Delays in release of funds to states,</li> <li>3. Weak mechanism of grievance redressal,</li> <li>4. Office of ombudsman not working properly due to lack of financial support</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Late payment of wages to workers affecting the living standard, and demand for the scheme</li> <li>2. Lack of support services such as crèches and availability of water prevent women's participation in larger numbers</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Budgetary allocations to the scheme must be enhanced</li> <li>2. Institutional mechanisms for grievance redressal must be strengthened with adequate budgetary resources</li> <li>3. Strengthen machineries to facilitate planning and implementation of the programme in collaboration with civil society organizations</li> </ol>
<p>138.136. Introduce a strategy to promote food security ( Saudi Arabia );</p>	<p>The legislation on food security introduced in 2013 provides a framework to address the problem, with several states having brought some improvements in access to the Public Distribution System, but huge gaps continue to prevail not only in access and distribution but in the quality and the institutional mechanisms to ensure such entitlements. The Central Government has been lax in expanding these welfare schemes and protecting people's entitlements, even in the minimal provisions for food and ensuring livelihoods that currently exist.</p>	<p>The dominant market-led development models are manifest in growing disparities and hunger. The predominant trade treaties, coercive land use change policies, and growth driven policy regimes all serve to deepen the incidence of food insecurity and hunger across the country, along with an increase in indebtedness, displacement and even women farmers suicides in some parts of the country</p>	<p>Decentralized models of food security with inclusion of local foods and millets, with stronger systems for local procurement and distribution as has been demonstrated in some states (Chattisgarh and Odisha). Promotion of policies for local food sovereignty and protection of agricultural and such common lands that provide crisis foods for communities that are at subsistence levels</p>