

**List of Recommendations Accepted by the Government of India During the Second Cycle of UPR**

**Civil and Political Rights**

1. Further promote equal access to justice for all , including by reducing backlog and delays in the administration of cases in court, providing more legal aids to the poor and marginalized.
2. Reinforce efforts to protect and rehabilitate the victims of trafficking.
3. Implement monitoring mechanisms to stop people trafficking.
4. Accelerate efforts on combating human trafficking.
5. Finalize the ratification of the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
6. Strengthen the Federal Government's efforts to guarantee freedom of religion to everyone in this world's largest democracy.
7. Continue legal efforts in the protection of women as well as children's rights as well as improve measures to prevent violence against women and girls, and members of religious minorities.
8. Improve training on human rights on addressing law enforcement especially by police officers.
9. Intensify efforts in providing capacity-building and training programmes on human rights for its law enforcement officials as well as judicial and legal officials in the rural areas.
10. Take the necessary legislative, civil and criminal measures to provide the appropriate protection to women, and children that are victims of sexual abuse.
11. Ensure a safe working environment for journalists.

## **Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

12. Provide every possible support and assistance to the national project for rural health to raise the standard of nutrition and improve public health and to strengthen the relationship between health and indicators such as sanitation and personal hygiene.
13. Continue consolidating programmes and socio-economic measures essential to achieve poverty reduction and social exclusion to the utmost well-being of its people.
14. Provide more resources for the enjoyment of economic and social rights, especially in favour of vulnerable groups like women, children, poor people and minorities.
15. Study the possibility of eliminating any criminalization of same sex relations.
16. Address the inequities based on rural-urban divide and gender imbalance.
17. Make efforts to eliminate the large gap that exists between the rich and the poor.
18. Continue to strengthen/develop programmes and initiatives geared towards guaranteeing the rights to health and education.
19. Continue encouraging socio-economic development and poverty eradication.
20. Continue implementing a non-discriminatory and inclusive policy and guarantee quality education to all girls and boys in the country.
21. Put in place appropriate monitoring mechanisms to ensure that the intended objectives of the progressive policy initiatives and measures 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 Schedules Tribes and Minorities are well achieved.
22. Continue its efforts to further spread in the country the model of rural growth in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

23. Take effective measures to fully implement National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
24. Carry on efforts with respect to environmental and health policies, and continue efforts and undertake measures to adopt the bill on food security and strengthen the Public Distribution System (PDS).
25. Continue efforts and actions in the promotion of social security and labour policy.
26. Continue efforts to eradicate poverty and better living conditions as well as increase job opportunities.
27. Allocate more resources in sectors that provide basic services such as health, education and employment opportunities.
28. Further strengthen the efforts in poverty eradication, paying special attention to the rural population.
29. Further accelerate the sanitation coverage and the access to safe and sustainable drinking water in rural areas.
30. Continue its efforts with regard to education for children and take the necessary measures to allow women to participate on an equal footing with men in all developmental efforts.
31. Introduce a strategy to promote food security.
32. Redouble its efforts in the field of education and health.
33. Ensure better protection for persons with disabilities and the elderly.
34. Continue to advance the progress already underway on poverty eradication and improve the enjoyment of the most basic human rights of the people, especially women and children.
35. Continue to promote the right to equal opportunity for work and at work.
36. Continue 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.

## **Rights of Women**

37. Continue to promote its many initiatives for the eradication of all forms of discrimination against women.
38. Continue incorporating the gender perspective in programmes and development plans with positive measures to the effective promotion and protection of women's rights.
39. Take further practical steps to reduce the high level of maternal and child mortality, inter alia, through better access to maternal health services.
40. Redouble efforts on ensuring gender equality and take measures to prevent gender discrimination.
41. Further efforts towards addressing the challenge of maternal and child mortality.
42. Continue following-up on steps taken to eliminate discrimination against women, including through awareness-raising and continuous strengthening of the relevant legal and institutional frameworks.
43. Improve women empowerment and emancipation, and provide them with a bigger role to play in the society.
44. Re-examine the budgets and social laws taking into account gender issues.
45. A fully integrated gender perspective in the follow up of this UPR.
46. Continue to promote the rights of women in their choice of marriage and their equality of treatment independent of caste and tribe or other considerations.
47. Strengthen its efforts to improve maternal health and act to effectively balance the skewed sex-ratio among children, including by combating female foeticide.
48. Take further measures to ensure that all women without any discrimination have access to adequate obstetric delivery services and sexual and reproductive health services, including safe abortion and gender-sensitive comprehensive contraceptive services.

49. Intensify its efforts to sensitize and train medical professionals on the criminal nature of pre-natal sex selection with a view to ensuring stringent enforcement of the legal prohibition of such practice.
50. Intensify efforts towards the MDG 5 by ensuring access to information and counseling on SRHR as set out in the National Population Policy.

### **Rights of Children**

51. Continue to strengthen its poverty alleviation strategies, as well as its child protection strategies, particularly against the exploitation of children.
52. Continue with action to include human rights education in the school curricula.
53. Take effective measures to dissuade child marriage to protect the fundamental rights of the children.
54. Continue the implementation of the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) aiming at the rehabilitation of child labourers.
55. Prioritize efforts to ensure that children with disabilities are afforded the same right to education as all children.
56. Take more efforts to prevent children from sexual exploitation and separation from families and give them the opportunity and assistance to grow up in an environment of freedom and dignity.
57. Further promote children's right to education.
58. Enhance the coordination of both [the central and state governments] in an effective manner in order to guarantee the smooth implementation of the 2010 Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act.
59. Continue measures to increase opportunities for consultations on child rights issues with relevant stakeholders.
60. Introduce legislation to prohibit corporal punishment of children.
61. Continue working on the welfare of children and women.

62. Reinforce efforts in provision of free and compulsory primary education.
63. Strengthen legislations to combat sexual offences against minors.

**Human Rights Challenges : Energizing of Existing Mechanisms**

64. Continue cooperating with Special Procedures and accept, in particular, requests for visits from Special Rapporteurs.
65. Further coordination among relevant national authorities and human rights institutions.
66. Continue cooperating with the UN and other International Organizations and share good experiences and practices with other countries in order to overcome the remaining challenges.
67. Continue including civil society participation in the UPR process.

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