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**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
political, economic, social and cultural rights,
including the right to development**

Written statement* submitted by Global Welfare Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[30 May 2021]

* Issued as received, in the language(s) of submission only.



Violence against women

Our organization would like to share how the Indian National Campaign Against Torture (NCAT), prepared a set of data which mentioned 114 cases of rape, molestation and other forms of sexual violence in 11 states affected by armed conflicts. Assam tops the list of sexual violence against women, by central armed forces and Hindu Nationalist in the past 20 years.

Besides Assam, other states included in the list are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha and Tripura.

Assam recorded 21 cases of sexual violence, followed by Manipur (18), Chhattisgarh (17), Jammu and Kashmir (16), Tripura (14), Jharkhand (7), Meghalaya (6), Arunachal Pradesh (6), Odisha (5), Andhra Pradesh (3) and Maharashtra (1). A total of 224 females were victimized in the 114 cases with the highest number reported from Chhattisgarh (92), followed by Assam (26), Manipur (21) and Jammu and Kashmir (20).

The list included 42 cases of rape, 6 of murder, 3 cases of rape of pregnant women, 4 cases of rape followed by mutilation, 3 cases of being shot dead for resisting molestation and rape, attempt of rape, stripping, molestation, and many others.

The latest sexual case happened in Alwar city of Rajasthan state around 3 March 2021. A woman was detained and raped for three days by a police officer after going to the police station to file a complaint against her husband; another case was in Samba City of Jammu and Kashmir, where a Muslim Bakarwal community family were assaulted, and female family members were sexually assaulted by 50 Rastriya Swayamsevak Sang (RSS) members.

Therefore, we draw the attention of the human rights council to protect the indigenous people and their fundamental rights and women's rights.

We look forward to a positive response from the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Special Rapporteurs (SR) on violence against women, its causes and consequences.
