

India

Violence against indigenous woman
perpetrated or condoned
by the State during armed conflict

CIVIL SOCIETY
COALITION ON
HUMAN RIGHTS
IN MANIPUR
AND THE UN

Manipur : Perils of war & womanhood



A
Memorandum to
RASHIDA MANJOO
Special Rapporteur on violence against women,
its causes and consequences

UNITED NATIONS

28 April 2013

MEMORANDUM

MANIPUR: PERILS OF WAR AND WOMANHOOD

Submitted to:

Rashida Manjoo

Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and
consequences

Human Rights Council

By:

The Civil Society Coalition on Human Rights in Manipur and the UN

Imphal

28 April 2013

MANIPUR: PERILS OF WAR AND WOMANHOOD

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FOREWORD

“The death of a woman is not a new act, but the ultimate act in the continuum of violence in the life of the woman.”

Rashida Manjoo, UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women
28 April 2013, Imphal

Violence against women is one phenomenon of deepest social concern in the growing wave of alarm regarding many forms of violence in our society. The concern is even more significant because, historically and traditionally, gender based violence is accorded zero tolerance amongst the indigenous societies of Manipur. Media reports at the national level of so-called “high-profile cases” pay scant attention to the on-going tragedies of women’s lives across India, particularly among the indigenous and tribal women in remote rural areas where class and development related violent conflicts are played out. Situations of armed conflict on political nature exist in India for decades. Such situations co-exist with special internal security measures and programmes undertaken by the state with a very high military presence. It is on record that many forms of state perpetrated and/or condoned human rights violations and brutalities target women specifically.

Women and girls have been raped by government forces and non-State actors, by police responsible for their protection, by refugee camp and border guards, by neighbours, local politicians, and sometimes family members under threat of death. They have been maimed or sexually mutilated, and often later killed or left to die. Women have been subjected to humiliating strip searches, forced to parade or dance naked in front of soldiers or in public, and to perform domestic chores while nude. The specific risks faced by girl children during armed conflict and the specific gaps in protection and assistance to women who are internally displaced are documented widely. Trafficking of girl children from conflict situations is common, and well borne out of our documented evidence from the North East region. In particular, the concern about the growing number of reports of rape and other sexual abuse committed by state forces and persons associated with military/police bases and units is a real and immediate one. The ongoing violence against and discrimination of women is a worldwide concern of distressing nature and magnitude.

The historic visit to Manipur of the United Nation’s Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Rashida Manjoo must be seen in this context. On 13th March 2013, CSCHR sent a letter to the Special Rapporteur inviting her to visit Manipur State in the North East region during her forthcoming official mission to India upon the invitation of the government. In this letter CSCHR emphasised an important contributing factor to the causes of violence against women in the North East region of India. The “causes of violence against women in our region acquires dimensions that include torture, ill-treatment and killings by state forces including police and non-state actors in alarming proportions in the State of Manipur and North East region, which is in a non-international and undisclosed international armed conflict situation for the past few decades. Under the de jure and de facto impunity provided by the emergency military legislation applied to this region...the security forces violate the right to life and access to justice and remedy.”

It is to the highest credit of the Special Rapporteur and her particular attention to her mandate from the UN Human Rights Council in its fullest scope that she took great care to include Manipur during her mission to India.

“*Manipur: Perils of war and womanhood*”, the memorandum submitted to Rashida Manjoo at Imphal on 28 April 2013 by CSCHR, presents a comprehensive overview of the present situation of Manipur’s

indigenous women and the genesis of violence against them in the context of long-standing armed conflicts that have been predominantly and consistently threatening all women and severely limiting their agency and ability to make informed choices in their lives. Gender based violence constitutes, in our view, an ingrained policy of the “war” being fought out due to political dissent and an aggressive development model pursued by the state that favours private capital and corporations, threatening the very existence of our indigenous way of life.

Violence against women, definitely not a new societal problem, has been unfortunately woven into the very fabric of the public policy of democratic India. More than six decades after the establishment of democracy in India, the country is just embarking on various legislative and programmatic measures to address the violence against women that has seeped into every nook and corner of their lives and affairs, from their lives in their families and workplace to public spaces and community life.

The deep suffering and pervasiveness associated with violence against women are indeed complicated issues rooted in our society and public life. This effort to document the growing magnitude of such violence we hope shall contribute to the initiatives to address the fundamental negation of rights, at the global and national levels; in the articulation of States’ obligations to combat and eradicate violence against women; and finally, to break the intergenerational cycle of brutality that exists in our land. It is evident from the specific issues raised in the memorandum that a clarion call for a multisectoral approach to this gargantuan predicament is imminent.

Just as there is no one right way to respond to the violence committed against women, there is no single way for women to defend themselves or the state to take effective measures to combat this scourge of society. Violence against women is also a serious public health issue and concern, with costs at multiple levels of society and the economy. Greater protection of women, including the girl child, provision of effective remedies and rehabilitation, and putting an end to impunity remains a considerable challenge before all of us, and the state has the highest responsibility. Most importantly, women must be included in the decision-making levels in all rehabilitation and reconstruction processes in post-conflict situations.

Rashida Manjoo’s final report of her mission to India to the UN Human Rights Council and the conclusions and recommendations of this independent expert of the United Nations will be extremely significant for ongoing and future efforts. Monitoring state compliance to her recommendations will be one of the important tasks before CSCHR.

We sincerely hope that this will be a useful resource and reference for all who read it.

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SUMMARY

Manipur is a land of indigenous peoples and tribes, located in the extreme northeastern region of India with a long international border with Myanmar. Historically and culturally distinct from sub-continental India, it is known as the western gateway of South East Asia. This region has continuously been the theatre of wars of self-determination that pit Indian security forces against armed nationalist organisations since the 50s. “*Manipur: Perils of War and Womanhood*” focuses on an abnormal situation that manifests as escalating violence against indigenous women in Manipur, individually as well as in groups. The situation, in its most common denominator is termed war or armed conflict. The gradual (or sometimes rapid) disintegration of order typically in a severely troubled society has led to the inexorable descent into political and criminal public violence.

Human rights violations by security forces and special police commandos engaged in counter-insurgency operations in Manipur state have occurred with regularity over the last six decades. Armed non-state agencies (NSAs) have been reported or alleged to also commit widespread human rights abuses. According to the police, nearly 3,000 civilians have died in the conflict since 1990. At least 1,500 militants and more than 1,000 members of the security forces have also been killed. According to unofficial sources, more than 20,000 people may have died due to violence since the conflict began in the 1950s. These statistics do not include a large number of indigenous women in Manipur who are victims of reported aggressive violence including murder by state forces and unknown persons in a variety of contexts, specifically protracted incomplete development of large infrastructure projects, interpersonal and domestic scenarios in a society ruptured by the long conflict, trafficking and labour migrations, and racially profiled violence. These crimes have largely occurred un-investigated or prosecuted. But Manipur, a small state of about 2.8 million people, is tucked away in the country’s remote North East region. Not much that happens there makes the national news—unless it is a particularly brutal attack by militants.

The urgency of the issue of violence against indigenous women in Manipur is of gravest concern that cannot be ignored anymore. Women are in a perpetual state of watchfulness in this chaotic situation. Domestic violence is on the rise. Manipur ranks 4th in 2005 in incidences of Domestic Violence in the national statistics and crimes against women in the public domain are on the rise, and yet, indigenous women are referred to as being relatively of higher status in comparison with mainstream cultures and societies.

Existing draconian legislations like the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act of 1958 (AFSPA) and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention Act) of 1967 (UAPA) that was amended twice, with Parliament adopting a third amendment in 2012 to expand the scope of the definition on “terrorist acts” to include acts that threaten the economic security of India and extending the period of declaring a ban on organisations from two to five years have institutionalised impunity, oppress associations that government do not like and endowed sweeping powers to the police to perpetrate violence with unprecedented ferocity against persons or groups, especially ethnic, tribal or religious minorities, on a mere claimed accusation or suspicion. In this situation, the rule of law and the administration of criminal justice have become deviant.

The effects of this sustained violence have left the women more vulnerable to psychosomatic traumata as well as the traumata of inaccessibility to justice and reparation. The mental health aspects is totally neglected and counselling centres for the young people needs a sincere call from the concerned authorities. Community level psychosocial care and traditional support initiatives need to be taken at the behest of all the women organizations as one can’t wait for the formal systems to deliver this service.

Recommendations are presented for consideration by the Special Rapporteur.



I. Introduction

1. The Civil Society Coalition on Human Rights in Manipur and the UN, a human rights and civil society organizations' coalition based in Manipur in India's North East region express our deepest appreciations to you for your prioritisation of the question of violence against women that prevail in India, and extend our gratitude for your mission to India from 22 April – 1 May 2013 upon the invitation of the government.
2. This memorandum is the result of collective endeavour informed by many years of engagement with the local situations, crises, traumata, government antagonism. We urge the Special Rapporteur to earnestly review the situation of violence against women in Manipur as it typifies a particular form of systemic assault upon indigenous and ethnic minorities, consider the deep implications on generations of India's ethnic national minority peoples and their societies, and make appropriate recommendations to the government of India.
3. Manipur is home to over 30 distinct and self-identified indigenous tribes or peoples. The remotely located frontier province has an extensive international border with Myanmar (formerly Burma). About 90 per cent of its population comprise of indigenous peoples or tribes, many of their traditional territories straddling the neighbouring India's North East frontier states of Mizoram, Nagaland and Assam; and also Sagaing and Chin provinces in Myanmar. The State of Manipur, independent and self-determined till 15 October 1949 when it was merged with the Union of India is today on the cross-roads of global enterprise between Asia's Far-East and South East with western regions of South Asia, Europe and the Middle East through the Trans-Asian Highway project, the tripartite Free Trade Agreement (Thailand, India and the Indian Chamber of Commerce) and other international business projects.
4. The memorandum "*Manipur: perils of war and womanhood*" focusses on a peculiar situation that typifies escalating violence against women in Manipur, individually as well as in groups. While the situation is not unique in essence, there are certain elements which set apart the case of violence against women in Manipur in the same way as researchers and journalists have discovered across the continents particular and distasteful 'flavours' peculiar to each specific situation. The situation, in its most common denominator is termed war or armed conflict. Contemporary wars are largely "unofficial" and often unacknowledged. Nowadays, war "is rarely declared; flags and bugles don't herald its approach. The march to war is replaced by the gradual (or sometimes rapid) disintegration of order in severely troubled societies and the inexorable descent into political and criminal public violence".¹ For reasons of an imperative to conceal its very existence, such modern wars are characterised by officially unreported or unacknowledged human rights violations of grave nature. Unfortunately, this typical scenario of modern warfare prevails in Manipur for the last six decades, "unofficial" and "unheralded" till today.

¹Erni Regehr (2010). The Many Faces of War: As the Nature of Conflict Changes, Traditional Definitions of Warfare Fall Short. *The Ploughshares Monitor* Winter 2010 Volume 31 Issue 4.

5. There is also an increasing amount of evidence and accusation that the deepening and perpetuation of the conflict situation in Manipur for the past decades has direct and indirect links with state policy and action. In the complicated and protracted armed conflicts scenario in Manipur and the North East region, state organs pursue many kinds of covert and overt counter-insurgency strategies and operations. Many of these have been alleged to be in the nature of adventurism, using one group to subdue another and creating new groups to balance the powers pitted against each other. A retired Director of the central Intelligence Bureau of India wrote a revealing letter recently to the Chairman of the Supreme Court appointed Commission to investigate six (6) cases of alleged fake encounters, Justice Santosh Hegde that provided reliable substance to the suspicion of state involvement in the perpetuation of conflict in Manipur.²

II. Situation of indigenous women of Manipur and the genesis of violence against them

6. Violence against women, its causes and consequences, in the context of Manipur should correctly be viewed as “violence against indigenous women” (VAIW), a state condoned assault on ethnic and indigenous minorities in India’s North East territories. Violence against indigenous women is a typical and tragic manifestation of violence against their communities. Discrimination is the fundamental dimension that lies at the root of this violence. Based on racial discrimination, the violence that indigenous women have borne for decades and continues to do so today in Manipur is an edifice enclosing a multifaceted package of political, legislative, social and cultural anomie in which the state plays a critical role. This memorandum will provide the rationale and evidence behind this contention.
7. An important development in the engagement with this mandate was achieved in 2008, when the Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD) organised a consultation at New Delhi, India attended by Prof. Yakin Ertürk, United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Prof. S. James Anaya, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people and Vicky Tauli-Corpuz, Chairperson of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.
8. The consultation, which touched upon a wide range of issues, concluded that indigenous women stand at the intersection of gender (being women) and racial inequality (because they are indigenous). In this respect, indigenous women experience at least five layers of discrimination; on the basis of gender, ethnicity, poverty, often being rural, and increasingly as migrants. As a result, they confront a dual task in their human rights struggle: one of defending their rights as members of an excluded group within a dominant society with its repressive or indifferent state apparatuses, discriminatory laws and institutions, and prejudiced public opinion, while at the same time questioning and resisting the static patriarchal perceptions of culture and tradition within their own communities, which are used to justify gendered subordination and violence.³
9. Victims of violence in conflict areas, such as the North East region and Jammu & Kashmir, also include the survivor widows of those fatalities from fire-fights, tortured and killed in fake encounters (extrajudicial killings) with security and police personnel, who do not get any support from the government benefit/schemes for widows, who are stigmatised for suspicion of association to banned Non-State Actors. Despite the increase in the amount and change in eligibility criteria for

²An Open letter to Justice N SantoshHegde by R N Ravi, retired special director, Intelligence Bureau <http://www.ifp.co.in/nws-12711-an-open-letter-to-justice-n-santosh-hegde/> and <http://kanglaonline.com/columnist/an-open-letter-to-justice-n-santosh-hegde-r-n-rav/>

³*Defending the Rights of Indigenous Women in Asia Pacific: Towards an Inclusive and Violence-free Future*, Summary report of the Asia Pacific NGO consultation with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Yakin Ertürk and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, S. James Anaya; APWLD 2008

beneficiaries at the Planning Commission of India, surviving widows of armed conflict violence continue to be discriminated and abandoned by the state.

10. By letter dated 20 September 2004, sent jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, the Special Rapporteur on torture, and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples, the former Special Rapporteur, Prof. Yakin Ertürk notified the Government that she had received allegations concerning the situation of the Manipuri indigenous communities in some areas of Manipur State.⁴ (E/CN.4/2005/72/Add.1, Paragraphs 186-189)
11. Violence against women in Manipur was an exceptionally rare phenomenon till the end of the 19th century when the independent state of Manipur came under direct British rule in 1891. There is no word in our indigenous languages for “rape”. Since ancient times, there was a special court called the “*Pacha*” to try cases involving women, but this was gradually abolished in the beginning of the last century when the British legal system came to be introduced.
12. During the second *Nupi Lan* (“women’s war”)⁵ in Manipur, when women protested the unprecedented price rise of food grains, mainly rice, due to state action, British troops perpetrated physical assault on women publicly. Some 21 women got injured from the bayonets and butts of the soldiers’ weapons.
13. Since the early 50s, after Manipur was merged with the Union of India, crimes targeting women and violence against women have gradually increased. Since the 80s, the incidence of such gender based violence has escalated rapidly.

III. Existing legislation, impunity and India’s obligations under international law

14. The causes of violence against women in our region acquires dimensions that include torture, ill-treatment, other forms of inhuman punishment and killings by national security forces and police personnel/officers of India in startling proportions in the State of Manipur and North East region, which is in a non-international armed conflict or war situation, for the past six decades. Under the *de jure* and *de facto* impunity provided by the emergency military legislation applied to this region called the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA), the security forces violate the right to life and access to justice and remedy. A number of UN treaty bodies have pronounced it in violation of International Law, namely, HRC (1997), CEDAW (2007), CERD (2007) and CESCR (2008).
15. UN special mandate holders, namely, the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders, Ms Margaret Sekaggya and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Mr. Christof Heyns have also raised strong concerns about how this military Act is being unlawfully implemented in violation of International Law. Ms Radhika Coomaraswamy, former Special Rapporteur, also recorded many individual complaints of alleged rape perpetrated by state

⁴ “In this context, the Special Rapporteurs expressed their extreme concern over the reported human rights violations suffered by indigenous people in Manipur. The Special Rapporteurs also expressed their concern regarding the allegations of excessive use of force and intimidation by the police and other military personnel during the above-mentioned demonstrations. Furthermore, the Special Rapporteurs were concerned following recent reports regarding mass arrests of indigenous protesters (**read women**) in the course of various peaceful demonstrations. Concerns have been expressed over the way the arrests were carried out as well as at the basis for the charges against those detained. The arrests have reportedly been carried out according to sections 121/121-A/124-A of the Indian Penal Code and the “Seven Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932”, establishing the death penalty or imprisonment for life of any persons waging or attempting to wage war against the Government of India.” (op. cit., Paragraph 189)

⁵ http://e-pao.net/epSubPageExtractor.asp?src=manipur.History_of_Manipur.Nupi_Lan.Nupi-lan_1939_2 Nupi Lan – the Women’s War in Manipur, 1939 - An Overview; S. Ibotombi Lomgjam

security officials received from the region in her report of 27 January 2000. (E/CN.4/2000/68/Add.1, Paragraphs 49-66)

16. In her report of 21 January 2001 (E/CN.4/2001/73, Paragraph 85), she stated that rape and sexual abuse have been reported in areas where there are armed conflicts in India such as Jammu, Kashmir, Assam, Manipur among other regions. Torture, including rape and other sexual violence, is also reportedly used by the police and security forces. In certain reports that the Special Rapporteur has received with regard to custodial violence outside the armed conflict areas, women from certain castes and ethnic or religious minorities appear to be at risk of being targeted by the police.
17. The draconian Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA), which was amended twice in 2004 and 2008, is being amended again. Parliament on 21st December 2012 passed legislation (Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2012) that seeks to expand the definition of “terrorist act” by incorporating offences that threaten India’s economic security, including circulation of high value counterfeit currency and financing of terrorist activities. The Bill amends the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 to make it more effective in preventing terrorist activities and to fulfil the obligations made with the Financial Action Task Force - an Inter-governmental Organisation set up to devise policies to combat money laundering and terror financing.
18. The Bill amends the original Act to expand the definition of a ‘person’ to include an individual, a Hindu undivided family, a company, a firm, an association of persons or a body of individuals, every artificial juridical person, any agency, office or branch owned or controlled by any person falling within any of the preceding sub-clauses. It defines the “proceeds of terrorism” as “property which is being used, or is intended to be used for a terrorist act or for the purpose of an individual terrorist or a terrorist gang or a terrorist organisation,” including property intended to be used for terrorism. According to the Bill the punishment for raising funds for terrorist acts shall not be less than five years, which may be extended to imprisonment for life.
19. This particular concern of the aggravating causes of violence against women is not new to the mandate of the Special Rapporteur. Ms Radhika Coomaraswamy, former Special Rapporteur, in her preliminary report of 1994 expressed this concern stating that “[S]tudies in the mid-twentieth century have also concluded that militarization leads to greater abuse with regard to women. Levels of repression and militarization may, therefore, be directly related to the increase of incidents of violence against women.”⁶
20. The long standing pattern of such gender motivated violations of women’s physical and mental integrity in Manipur has been acknowledged by both international human rights organizations such as Human Rights Watch, Asian Human Rights Commission, Amnesty International and Asian Centre for Human Rights, and the human rights bodies of the United Nations. India ratified the UN Convention of the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) on 9 July 1993. India has not ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol. In 2000, after the consideration of India’s initial report, the Committee on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women recommended “a review of prevention of terrorism legislation and the Armed Forces Special Provisions Act⁷, in consultation with the Human Rights Commission of India, the National Commission of Women and civil society, so that special powers given to the security forces do not prevent the investigation and prosecution of acts of violence against women in conflict areas and during detention and arrest. The Committee recommends that women be given an opportunity to make their contribution to peaceful conflict resolution.” (Paragraph 72, CEDAW/C/2000/I/CRP.3/Add.4/Rev.1)

⁶E/CN.4/1995/42 (22 November 1994), Paragraph 71

⁷This refers to the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act of 1958

21. After considering the combined second and third periodic reports of India, the Committee was “concerned that the State party has not taken adequate steps to implement the recommendations in regard to some concerns raised in the Committee's previous concluding comments adopted in 2000.” Further, the Committee also “concerned that it has not been provided with any information on the report of the committee established to review the Armed Forces Special Powers Act in response to its previous concluding comments.” (Paragraph 8, CEDAW/C/IND/CO/3)
22. Despite these concerns, India has yet to adequately address the issue of conflict and militarisation and their relationship to violence against women in the region.
23. We are also deeply concerned that some key recommendations pertaining to the situation in the region in the report of the Justice (retd.) J.S. Verma Committee especially established to amend criminal law to provide quicker trial and enhance punishment for offenders of crime against women have been ignored or rejected by the government of India in its Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013.⁸

The recommendations for immediate implementation being:

- a) Sexual violence against women by members of the armed forces or uniformed personnel must be brought under the preview of ordinary criminal law;
- b) Special care must also be taken to ensure the safety of women who are complainants and witnesses in cases of sexual assault by armed forces
- c) There should be special commissioners-who are either judicially or legislatively appointed- for women's safety and security in all areas of conflict in the country. These commissioners must be chosen from those who have experience with women's issues, preferably in conflict areas. In addition, such commissioners must be vested with adequate powers to monitor and initiate action for redress and criminal prosecution in all cases of sexual violence against women by armed personnel;
- d) Care must be taken to ensure the safety and security of women detainees in police stations, and women at army or paramilitary check points, and this should be a subject under the regular monitoring of the special commissioners mentioned earlier;
- e) The general law relating to detention of women during specified hours of the day must be strictly followed;
- f) Training and monitoring of armed personnel must be reoriented to include and emphasise strict observance by the armed personnel of all orders issued in this behalf;
- g) There is an imminent need to review the continuance of AFSPA and AFSPA-like legal protocols in internal conflict areas as soon as possible. This is necessary for determining the protocols of resorting to this legislation in the area(s) concerned; and
- h) Jurisdictional issues must be resolved immediately and simple procedural protocols put in place to avoid situations where police refuse or refrain from registering cases against paramilitary personnel.

⁸ <http://www.prsindia.org/uploads/media/Justice%20verma%20committee/js%20verma%20committe%20report.pdf>

24. In response to the situation, a phenomenal indigenous community institution of indigenous women human rights defenders, known as Meira Paibi has been strongly resisting the killings and other human rights violations, and the longest hunger strike in world of a woman prisoner of conscience, Ms Irom Chanu Sharmila (for the last 12 years), bears witness to this intolerable situation perpetrated by the state. The people of Manipur have been protesting in whatever ways they can - from sit-in protests to general strikes, from rallies to mothers' nude protest, from effigy burning to self-immolation for these decades. The civil society of India has also spoken out clearly against this situation and demanded that this law be repealed.
25. Twelve years after *Resolution 1325*⁹ in October 2010 highlighted the increasing demand for accountability to UN Security Council's internationally binding legal resolution on women, peace and security, India has yet to make a credible action plan. This resolution is the first internationally binding legal text that links specific female experiences of violent conflict with international security.

IV. Specific issues

A. Victims of armed conflict and militarization

26. Armed conflict and militarisation in indigenous areas is mostly linked to "resource wars" - contests over land, water, precious minerals, and energy sources, tied to neoliberalism and development aggression. Such policies in turn are responsible for migration and displacement of indigenous women. In the context of Manipur, while this assertion is true, another dimension of the linkages between armed conflict and militarization in indigenous areas comes to the fore - the direct relation to indigenous peoples' armed movements of self-determination.
27. Shri Jarnail Singh, Secretary, Ministry of Department of Development of Northeast India Region, stated in a meeting¹⁰ that "the situation in Northeast is complicated". He explained the complex situation of Manipur by quoting the words of a former Major General in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) who was posted to Manipur. The words were "J&K operation was a cakewalk, Manipur is a minefield. There everything was in black and white. In Manipur everything is grey." But whether, it is J&K or Manipur or the whole of North East region, it is well confirmed that women and children are the worst affected.
28. The armed conflict between the state forces and non-state actors of high magnitude has been understood as the major component of the conflict situation in the state of Manipur. The history of sovereign past and merger of Manipur into India (1949) has been the major aspect of the armed conflict. The government of India declared the entire Manipur a "disturbed area" in 1980¹¹ and with it AFSPA has been employed in the state for last many years, thereby resulting to a situation of war and human rights violations on various scales. Under such a conflict scenario, people's movement for the defence of basic human rights have been prominent political facet of Manipur. The high

⁹The UN Security Council Resolution 1325 condemns and prohibits the use of "rape as a weapon of war". The resolution recognises it not just as a by-product of war, but rather that it is used as a deliberate weapon, which enjoys preferential status over arms fighting. As rape involves a high degree of stigmatisation, it generally goes unreported. Moreover, the experience of seeking justice often becomes so traumatic that the victim is put off from using legal frameworks. In cases where 'peace' has been restored, the negotiation of women's rights, particularly in cases of rape and torture, is wiped off the political agenda. Thus, offenders continue to carry out injustices with impunity. It is important to recognise the role of women before, during and post conflict as mediators, humanitarian workers, human rights defenders, or peace negotiators and strengthen the protection mechanisms for them.

¹⁰"A framework for action for democracy, human rights, economic justice and conflict prevention in India's Northeast region" Organised by Manipur Women Gun Survivor's Network in collaboration with India International Centre Held on 13th June 2009, India International Centre, New Delhi.

¹¹Prior to 1980, different parts of Manipur had already been declared "disturbed areas". The use of the term "disturbed areas" has entered legal texts in India through a number of laws named in various versions as Assam Disturbed Areas Act (DAA) 1955, Jammu and Kashmir Disturbed Areas Act 1992,

visibility of women as protestors is also a major feature in the state. Not only that the state has also witnessed conflicts of various orders, especially conflicts and tensions among the ethnic groups of the state. The continued armed conflicts and the immediate situation as a result of counter-insurgency measures undertaken by the state has resulted to increasing number of women being targeted- raped, killed and tortured. The recent Verma Report of the Committee on Amendments on Criminal Law released on 23rd January 2013 has made specific recommendation to review AFSPA under the recommendations for Offences in border areas/conflict zones¹²

29. The United Nations Special Rapporteur on EJE, Christof Heyns visited India from 19 to 30 March 2012, in what was the first fact-finding mission to the country by an independent expert mandated by the UN Human Rights Council to examine situations of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions. The CSCHR submitted a memorandum titled “Manipur – A Captive State and Embattled Peoples” with an Annexure of CSCHR documentation of alleged extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions in Manipur, 1979 – 2012 which numbered over 1500 cases including children.¹³
30. What was evident from this revelation is that many homes have been rendered helpless without any bread-earners since men primarily bring in the income of the family. There is an impending need to acknowledge an increasing number of conflict widows in the conflict areas especially Manipur. These widows do not and sometimes cannot avail of any facilities provided by the government because of the criterion of the schemes and the circumstances of the death of their husbands. The scheme entails a widow to be above 40 years of age to avail any benefits. In a region, where fake encounters, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, summary executions and HIV related deaths have become the norm, it is difficult and indeed ridiculous to a point to set an age to become a widow. There is a mushrooming of conflict related widow associations such as Conflict Widows Forum (COWF) Extrajudicial Execution Victims Families’ Association, Manipur (EEVFAM), Gun Victim Survivor Association (both Hill and Valley), Manipur Gun Survivors Network and a sign of systemic and relentless ongoing conflict.
31. Over and above the required amendments for the benefits provided for widows in general, there is a need to address the issue of mental health seriously and seriously recognize the need for rehabilitation centres and counselling centres for traumatized people. These counselling centres can be integrated to the church, traditional women organisations and conform to the culture of the people. Indigenous women exposed to conflict rarely give expression for their emotional sufferings, and they may not readily respond to conventional counselling centres. So initiation at the church /women/tribal organizations level would be more appropriate and effective.
32. While the eleventh Five Year Plan of the Government of India documents moot an idea of setting National task force for women and children in conflict zones under the aegis of National Commission for Women with proper budgetary allocation, but nothing positive in this direction is visible on the ground. There is no mechanism put in place to address the issues of mental health of women and children in conflict zones. The Manipur State Women’s Commission also fails to address such alarming cases and continues as a toothless tiger.

B. Arbitrary arrest and detention

33. The continued solitary confinement and detention of Miss Irom Sharmila who has been on a hunger strike demanding the repeal of AFSPA since November 2000 constitutes severe mental and physical torture. Miss Sharmila has been charged for attempt to commit suicide under Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code and kept in detention for the past 13 years. An executive order issued by the Home Department, Government of Manipur dated 8 October 2004 stipulating “not to allow

¹²<http://nlrd.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/121798698-Justice-Verma-Committee-report.pdf>

¹³<http://humanrightsmanipur.wordpress.com/reports/cschr-memorandum-to-the-un-special-rapporteur-on-extrajudicial-summary-or-arbitrary-executions-christof-heyns/>

anybody” to meet her without “clear permission of the Home Department” (Annexure I) severely curtails her basic human rights and fundamental freedoms including her right to communicate with her family, friends and supporters.

34. Arbitrary arrest and detention is the common practice of the state. Women alleged to be member of insurgent groups have been arrested without any women police personnel accompanying and without issuing any arrest memo, thereby violating the direction of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India¹⁴. Women activists who try to assert their legitimate human rights through protests and pleas are detained under laws like National Security Act (NSA) and Unlawful Prevention Activities, Act (UAPA) framing different charges to justify their suppression. Most of these women activists are aged women and senior citizens but even they are not spared from the false blame game¹⁵.
35. The level of audacity has increased to such an extent that frisking and checking are conducted in an entirely open area. Women body are searched by the woman police personnel in front of the male population.¹⁶

C. Torture

36. Torture as a method of extraction/planting/fabrication of information/confession continues to persist. Police and other security forces practice torture as a normal and compulsory method. It is often their *modus operandi*. Even women and children are not spared from this practice. Torture and fabrication of cases are closely related. Even minor girls who demand the issuances of ‘arrest memo’ as required by law experience serious assault/torture from the security forces. Beating with lathi/stick, firing of tear gas shell and firing of rubber and live bullets at peaceful protestors are mandatory practices of the state forces to justify the dispersal of the protestors/crowd.¹⁷

D. Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

37. Large-scale alleged or suspected extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (hereinafter “extrajudicial executions”) attributable to state law enforcement officials or ‘armed forces of the Union’ stationed in Manipur is not a recent phenomenon. Besides increasing widows as a result of unprecedented extrajudicial executions and killing of person and persons, the security forces also committed massacres which include women and children as a form of collective punishment in response to the alleged attack against them by insurgents.
38. In wars, no quarter is asked for, and no quarter is given...that is the depiction of combat, so we are told. But we are also told that human dignity and decency were never sacrificed on the altar of war. The ignominy of India’s “secret war” against its own peoples in the North East region is cloaked in the parlance of misplaced legality, the hollowness of a pan-national arrogance and bereft of all humanity. “Fake encounters” is a firmly established modus operandi of this state’s response to what

¹⁴“Woman arrested by male Police Commandos” <http://www.hueiyenlanpao.com/headlines/item/8641-woman-arrested-by-male-police-commandos>

¹⁵Mrs. Lourembam Nganbi was arrested and detained under NSA with an order of District Magistrate of Imphal West No. Cril/NSA/No. 72 of 2009 and police claimed to have seized incriminating articles such as mobile phone and onion. Mrs Phanjoubam Sakhileima, Mrs YumlembamMema, Mrs. Memchoubi, Mrs. HamomBorkeina and Mrs. Takhelambambeyaima, Mrs. Ibemhal were also arrested and police registered different FIR such as No. 230(8)09 and FIR No. 26(8)09 under section 124-A, 435/38 IPC, 39 U.A.(P) A. Act and section 7 of Criminal Law Amendment Act against them.

¹⁶Manipur State Women’s Commission and “Indecent’ frisking draws flak; rights panel fumes” <http://e-pao.net/GP.asp?src=1..140509.may09>

¹⁷“INDIA: Army officers assault and seriously injure a girl in Manipur” <http://www.humanrights.asia/news/urgent-appeals/UA-223-2007/?searchterm> and “INDIA: Manipur police assault protesting women at Loktak Lake” <http://www.humanrights.asia/news/urgent-appeals/AHRC-UAC-251-2011>

it sees as an internal security threat. According to documentation (1976-2012) carried out by members of the CSCHR, dozens of women including girls have been killed in fake encounters.¹⁸

Case Study No. 1

On July 11, 2004, the 32-year-old, Miss Thangjam Manorama was arrested from her home. (she had eaten her dinner and was preparing to go to sleep) at Bamon Kampu, Imphal East District by personnel of 17th Assam Rifles positioned in Kangla, Imphal with an arrest memo which was signed by Havildar Suresh Kumar (Army no. 123355) and Rifleman T. Lotha (Army no. 123916) and Rifleman Ajit Singh (Army no. 173491) as witnesses and killed while in their custody. Her bullet-ridden corpse was left in a field found at around 5:30 a.m. on July 11, 2004 by villagers near Ngariyan Maring, about four kilometres from her house.

A report from the Central Forensic Science Laboratory found semen stains on Manorama's *phanek* (traditional sarong) suggesting that she may have been raped before her death. Her body bore scratch marks and a gashing wound on her right thigh, probably made by a knife. Her body, according to her relatives, bore other signs of torture, such as bruising, gunshot wounds that had mutilated her genitalia, which lent credence to the theory that she was raped before being shot dead.

On July 12, 2004, after the discovery of Manorama's body, her brother Thangjam Dolendro Singh filed a written complaint at the Irilbung police station. Manipur government then ordered a commission of inquiry headed by retired district judge C. Upendra Singh to "inquire into the facts and circumstances leading to the death," "identify responsibilities on the person/persons responsible," and "recommend measures for preventing recurrence of such incident in the future". However, the Assam Rifles authority challenged the competence of the Government of Manipur to constitute to examine the conduct of federal armed forces before the Gauhati High Court. The High Court strengthened the competence of the Manipur State Government to inquire the case under the Commission of Inquiry Act. Assam Rifles once again appealed the order of the High Court before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is yet to dispose the case.

(Details information will be available at Human Rights Watch Manipur report entitled: "**These Fellows Must be Eliminated**" at <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2008/india0908/3.htm>)

E. Women as victims of rape, sexual molestation and other sexual violence

39. Sexual abuse of women, in all its forms, is a serious violation of their rights and a crime of the gravest kind. As is the case with domestic violence, it signifies that a State has failed to protect the right to security of a person and possibly even the right to life of a person or persons within its jurisdiction. For this reason, and because rape and other sexual attacks are criminal offences, it is the responsibility of police to ensure that they are effective in both the prevention and detection of such crimes, and that their response to victims is human and professionally competent.¹⁹
40. Arrested alleged women cadres of insurgent groups experienced sexual abuse at the hands of police commandos and other security forces but hardly reported. Continuous military operations under different Code names, combing operation and frequent search operation conducted by police and security forces are other subjugatory tactics perpetrated upon the public. During such operations,

¹⁸Please see *MANIPUR: A Memorandum on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions* submitted by CIVIL SOCIETY COALITION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN MANIPUR AND THE UN to Christof Heyns, Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, 28 March 2012 at Guwahati, Assam during his mission to India from 19-30 March 2011.

¹⁹Para 720 page 128 *Human Rights and Law Enforcement: A Manual on Human Rights Training for the Police*, United Nations

rape, molestation and other sexual violence are common norms and ignorant women even think that such things are part of the operation. Operation Blue Bird was one of those inhumane 'operations'. During the operation, it was reported that all the villagers of Oinam village including women and children were kept incommunicado. Even a pregnant woman was forced to deliver in front of a huge presence which included the villagers and the security personnel. This trend has conditioned people to think that atrocities are a part of military operations. Ms Ahanjaobi's was one such unfortunate case who was raped in front of her child who is physically challenged. This case came into public light only when she shared the incident with her neighbour, assuming it was a part of the Combing Operation.

41. Another very vulnerable section of the society is the commercial sex workers (CSW). CSWs are targeted by the state police in the pretext of social policing. There are also reported instances where police has not only exploited them but also regularly extorted money.²⁰ It is also reported that the widows whose husband had been extrajudicially executed by the security forces alleging to be a militant became CSW and they are also assaulted by the Manipur Police Commandos.²¹

F. Police investigation and public prosecutor

42. In an attempt to protect the real culprit (the perpetrators of murder, rape and sexual violence) and people who can bribe, the police implicate either innocent or people who have been hired and impose any amount of cruelty and torture on them, until a confession is extracted.
43. Wilful avoidance/negligence of scientific examination which may have value as evidence such as forensic examination, DNA test, finger printing in serious cases like rape and murder not only hinders or delays the investigation but also benefits the perpetrators of such crime and people who can bribe. Non-compliance with legal rules governing criminal investigation with human rights standard is also another big challenge. It is also alleged that the police very often facilitate to wind up the case between victims and perpetrators rather than taking necessary legal step.
44. Not only are the police and public prosecutor unable to proceed in accordance to law, but people are convinced that there exists also deep rooted corruption, nepotism and inefficiency as other key factors in the failure of the criminal investigation and justice systems. The victims very often lost their faith in this arduous and exasperating journey for justice.
45. The attitude and conduct of the police during and after a reported or declared "encounter" also exhibits a high disregard to the safety and security of women as well as the mortal remains of the dead person.

²⁰"Sexual assault allegations raised against Tblcdos"

http://thesangaexpress.manipur.us/2009/03/10/News_pages/Local_page-07.html and "Sexual harassment of CSWs Police launch investigation" http://thesangaexpress.manipur.us/2009/03/17/News_pages/Local_page-09.html

²¹"Sex worker hospitalized after police

assault" <http://www.nagalandpost.com/ChannelNews/Regional/RegionalNews.aspx?news=TkVXUzEwMDAxMDA3Mw%3D%3D-aNfu1Mt1Wqw%3D>

Case No. 2

In the morning of July 23, 2009 at around 10 AM, Thokchom Rabina, a 23 year old woman at full term pregnancy from Lamsang Village (about 5 kilometers from Imphal City), came to Imphal for a medical check-up. She brought her young son, Russel on her back. Before visiting the hospital, she went to meet her husband Chinglensana, who has a small shop at Khwairamband Bazar, Imphal. Manipur police commandos suddenly, without any warning, began firing indiscriminately in the busy morning marketing crowd. She was hit by a bullet in her head and fell in front of the market of Imphal.

Police did not immediately evacuate Rabina to a hospital, nor did they requisition a vehicle or ambulance. A local medical doctor who happened to be in the market wanted to attend to her but he was prevented from coming near her by the police. No one was allowed by the police to go near Rabina. According to the eye witnesses, she was made to lie bleeding on the ground for about an hour without anyone going near her. After a huge lapse of time, the police unceremoniously loaded Rabina's body like a sack of goods onto the back of a police truck along with a man called Sanjit whom police claimed to have killed in exchange of firing. Both the bodies were dumped in the mortuary of Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, (RIMS), Imphal which is about a kilometer away from the market place. Rabina's body was never examined in the Emergency and Causality of the hospital from where a person was to be declared dead. Neither Rabina nor her unborn child in her womb was ever given a chance to live.

(Related information is available at "Democracy Encountered" Rights violation in Manipur: <http://www.countercurrents.org/manipur.pdf>)

G. Non-response and incompetency of the lower or petty judiciary

46. Insensitivity of the lower judicial officials to tackle the serious issues like rape, molestation and sexual violence is another big challenge. There are cases in which the complainant who complained about the dignity being taken away by the police was remanded in the police custody. In the insurgency related issues, instead of recording the statement of the complainant, the duty magistrate often insists to tell if she worked with any proscribed group. There are also cases which the duty magistrate made the rape victim to confront with the alleged accused and given police remand for five days.²²
47. In exceptional circumstances, to respond to the hue and cry of the population, the State instituted judicial inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act of 1952. Ever since, there are two judicial inquiries such as Upendra Commission of Inquiry and Justice Rajkhowa Commission of Inquiry.²³ Such inquiry reports are never made public and no action on the basis of the finding have been taken up. Instead, in the cases involving the central security forces, the security official even challenged the competence of the State Government to institute such an inquiry.

²²425 (12) 2012 Thoubal Police Station under section 365/367/457 IPC and "Rape victim detained in police custody" <http://www.hueiyenlanpao.com/headlines/item/6649-rape-victim-detained-in-police-custody>

²³No.1/2006/RCI dated 21st March, 2006 and Notification No. 8/2/2006-H dated 17.3.2006 issued by the Home Department, Government of Manipur

Case Study No.3

“After the funeral of Bikash I was taking rest along with two younger sisters of Bikash, when the police commandos came. All of us were called out and made to stand in the court yard. After a while the police commandos inquired about me and later took me to the side of a pond. There I was beaten up. Then I was dragged by the hair and dumped onto a Gypsy and driven away. The beating continued inside the vehicle and the commandos groped me all over. They also touched my private parts and disrobed me. I was blind folded. After some time, the vehicle stopped and I was made to come down. There again I was told to undress and fearing for my life I did as they said. I was made to lie on the ground and then to stand up again. The Commandos also used derogatory words and abused me. After some time I was made to lie down in the Gypsy with my posterior outside. They did many things again. They violated my private parts again and again and molested me. Whenever I passed out water was splashed on me. At that time I heard a vehicle coming and shouted for help, but the Commandos muffled my voice and started beating me again...I was half conscious most of the time but whenever I regained consciousness, the Commandos were molesting me with some atop. At about 7 pm, I was taken to the Police Commando barracks and was told to change my cloths in full view of all the men. However, the light was switched off. After some time I was taken to Thoubal Police Station from where I was shifted to Lilong Police Station.

“The Magistrate concerned did not hear her pleas that she was a school teacher, and had no connection with any underground group. She was remanded for 9 days in police custody. After the completion of the police remand, she was released unconditionally as police couldn’t substantiate the charges levelled against her.”²⁴

H. The question of prosecution sanction

48. The armed forces of the Union are provided legal immunity by Section 6 of the AFSPA. In the case of Manipur Police Commandos (CDO), even though there are officially no such special unit in the Manipur Police organisational hierarchy or structure, it is not only de facto legal immunity but the political immunity by the Government that make them immune from criminal prosecution. Till date not a single police personnel involved in rape, molestation and other sexual violence is prosecuted despite the demand of the general public to punish the perpetrator as guarantee of non-repetition.
49. A representation seeking for prosecution sanction in the above mentioned Case No. 3 under section 197 of Cr.P.C. for prosecution of 6 police personnel was rejected (Annexure II).

I. Development induced violence against indigenous women and girls (VAIW)

50. The North East region of India is rich in oil, gas, coal, limestone, uranium, forest, a biodiversity hot-spot, with tremendous potential for hydropower development. The region in the wake of the conflict is under turmoil, unrest and undergoing a continuing and increasing mistrust amongst the communities who have a continuous discourse with the land, air, water, flora and fauna that we live in, from time immemorial. The relationship with the environment is the identity of the indigenous peoples living here. In recent years India’s neo-liberal agenda of increasing its GDP has its impact on these rich resources of the North East region. More than 100 dams are being planned, mining for coal, uranium, oil and other minerals are being rapidly pushed, reserve forests have been diverted for infrastructure development like roads, railways and increasingly seen as project areas for carbon sink or corporate plantations. This has added to the existing conflict and women bears the brunt of

²⁴“Naobi freed, recounts sordid tale Stripped, beaten, molested, read the harrowing tale of Naobi” <http://www.e-pao.net/epRelatedNews.asp?heading=3&src=030306> and “Released Naobi narrates her nightmare in police custody” published at Imphal Free Press dated 3 March 2006

this unprecedented impact as they depend on the forests and rivers for their daily sustenance and livelihood. Juxtaposed with this reality, the patriarchal structures of the indigenous societies do not allow women to have land in their names. This means that women, especially single women, widows, separated or divorce women (women headed households) do not receive a just share when compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement for any projects are being surveyed and disbursed.

51. All expansion moves have disregarded the peoples' rights over their land and undermined their rights to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). These expansion moves will further undermine all efforts for sustainable development by consuming increasingly scarce farmland and residential areas, seriously undermining our food sovereignty, increase dependency to outsiders and worsening Manipur's economic crisis. The main occupation of the people of Manipur, nearly 80 per cent, is agriculture and we have no other industries to generate the economy. Already, the valley of Manipur, where the most fertile agricultural activities took place is pressured with rapid expansion of development infrastructure construction activities. The displaced families by such expansion moves are being subjected to perennial impoverishment, which will further expose them to social exclusion, discrimination, health risks, etc., primarily targeting women and children.
52. Manipur witnesses the introduction of aggressive development policies and projects inconsistent to the traditional ways of life of and to the socio, economic, cultural and political ethos of indigenous peoples and women of Manipur, leading to deep agrarian crisis, intensifying militarization processes, conflict within communities and increasing violence against women.
53. Introspection into the trend of introduction of development policies and projects in Manipur reveal serious cases of multifaceted human rights violations, viz., forced confiscation of peoples land and resources, non-recognition of peoples' livelihood dependence on their land etc, especially, indigenous women's traditional rights, role and responsibilities over their land and resources and their mandatory right to be consulted and consent taken for any initiatives in their land.
54. Absence of developmental vision and people friendly policies on sustainable use and management of natural resources and proper accountability norms in Manipur has already led to widespread displacement, devastation of ecosystems and human rights violations, impacting indigenous women.
55. Needless to say women have been at the forefront at any protest regarding any attempts of deprivation of their lands and livelihoods. Numerous cases of impunity and violence have been targeted towards women including Ms Lungmilla, who is in a vegetative state when a tear gas canister fractured her skull during a rally to submit a memorandum stating their grievances against the construction of the Mapithel dam (Thoubal Multipurpose Project) on 3rd November 2008²⁵ while demanding their basic rights, were brutally beaten and inhumanely tortured by the Indian Reserve Battalion and the Manipur Police. The injured were all women belonging to different communities of Manipur, the Meitei, the Nagas and the Kukis.
56. The National Hydroelectric Power Cooperation remains irresponsible till today for the devastations, displacement and loss of livelihood caused by its Loktak Multipurpose Hydroelectric Project, commissioned in 1984. The affected peoples, primarily women, were still not compensated even after nearly three decades of project commissioning. Despite the corporate irresponsibility, several insensitive and people unfriendly developmental policies, such as the Manipur Loktak Lake (Protection) Act, 2006 and the Manipur Tourism Policy 2011 have been framed. Further, mega-projects such as Tipaimukh dam project, Mapithel dam, Chakpi dam, Khuga dam, oil exploration and drilling, airport expansion project, etc., have been pursued aggressively, which will violate

²⁵ Mapithel Dam amidst Militaristic Development in Manipur", by Jiten Yumnam, The Sangai Express, 14 December 2008 <http://sinlung.blogspot.in/2008/12/mapithel-dam-amidst-militaristic.html>

indigenous women's rights further. Several families of Lamphel Yaipha Leikai, Imphal West District were evicted on 6 June 2011 without any notice or their consent in violation of their housing and livelihood rights. The eviction has led to serious hardship to around forty women and girl child, who continues to reel without any support, compensation, or rehabilitation from the concerned authorities.

57. Indigenous Peoples and women's call for protection of productive agricultural land for prolonged economic subsistence and for sustainable and people friendly development are increasingly met with brute and violent repression of indigenous women²⁶. Indian paramilitary forces and Manipur state law enforcing agencies are employed to introduce unsustainable, anti-people developmental projects confiscating agriculture land and other resources of Manipur. Militarization process adopted as key component to promote destructive development processes further deepen violence against women.
58. Three people, including women were killed and 25 people were injured in December 2005, when a combined team of Indian paramilitary forces, the Border Security Forces and the Indian Reserve Battalion opened fired on villagers affected by the Khuga Dam, who were demanding just compensation, in Churachandpur District of Manipur. On 21 April 2007, security forces direct baton charges and fired rubber and live bullets to villagers of Kyamgei villagers who resist State's forcible attempt to occupy their prime agricultural land for construction of National Institute of Technology (NIT), injuring many of them, mostly women.
59. At least 10 (ten) Meitei women were seriously injured in the baton charge unleashed by the Manipur state police at Thanga Chingjin, Manipur on 19 December 2011. All the injured women were taking part in a protest rally, organized by the All Loktak Lake Fishermen's Union and the All Manipur Thanga People's Welfare Association demanding the repeal of the Manipur Loktak Lake (Protection) Act, 2006, under which the Loktak Development Authority and the Manipur police have unleashed widespread arson and destruction of floating huts over *Phumdis* (a floating vegetation mass), evictions, irresponsible constructions and reclamation of a Ramsar Convention designated site, in Manipur since 15 November 2011 despite their stiff opposition.

J. Domestic and interpersonal violent crimes in a shifting dynamic of social anomie and traditional culture

60. Violence against women by their male partners is a serious violation of their rights. When it occurs, it means that a State has failed to protect the right to security of the person, and possibly even the right to life, in respect of a person or persons within its jurisdiction.²⁷
61. Indigenous women's movement in Manipur has never been a movement for the realization of the rights of women *per se* but they have been at the forefront of the human rights movement in the state. Indigenous women's responses to intervene in this ongoing conflict such as the Meira Paibis, the Tangkhul Shanao Long, the Kuki Women's Union, the Naga Women's Union, etc., are exemplary in this regard. Women in Manipur have historically participated in government life, economic and cultural activities. The discourse rallied around the fact that women had an equitable share of responsibilities and rights and never felt the need to augur for their own rights. The conflict situation has produced a condition for women larger than one can imagine whether in the home sphere, the work place or at the community level. Incidences of domestic Violence has been

²⁶ "INDIA: Manipur police assault protesting women at Loktak Lake" <http://www.humanrights.asia/news/urgent-appeals/AHRC-UAC-251-2011>

²⁷ Para 703 page 127 Human Rights and Law Enforcement: A Manual on Human Rights Training for the Police, United Nations

on the rise so much so that it has been ranked 4th in the national statistics²⁸. The Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005, contrary to the popular expectation and official claim, has not been well implemented in any state of the northeast. The main problem areas identified are absence of or lack of awareness and insensitivity among different stakeholders notified under the Act, as well as proper budgetary allocations.

62. There is an evident clash of justice delivery with the constitutional guarantees and the customary practice and many indigenous women bear the brunt of not being able to report their grievance at any institutions. We also have instances where women organizations take the law into their hands and leads to further victimization of the survivor.
63. Cultural practices and beliefs coupled with commonly used phrases such as “*Nupadi nupane*” “*Nupadi taragi mapuni*”, “*Lakh ngaojarurasu nupadi sanane*” (meaning “A man is a man”, “man is owner of ten” “even though men flirt/have affair a million times, men are gold”) of the indigenous Meitei community or “*Nuhmeivar in tu iral a kai nawh*”, “*Nuhmei le dai chu nuom hun hunah thlak thei anih*” (“A women’s wisdom does not cross the other side of the river”, “Women and fences can be changed anytime”) of the Hmar-Mizo indigenous communities are all glaring examples of the perception towards women in highly patriarchal societies. Such societies often sanctioned and allow men easy/free escape when any kind of violence is inflicted upon women. Women are expected to take good care, be alert all the time against their instinct. Whatever the level of education of the women or marital status (divorced, separated, widows, barren women, etc.), women are vulnerable.
64. Borne out of such perception towards women, men have the attitude that women needs continued protection and condescending patronage by either their sons or the husband/parents, whether the choice is hers or not. The status of women is so pathetic that they do not even have a choice in delivering babies that they lovingly carried and nurtured. Furthermore, due to the common perception of women in patriarchal societies, women are targeted and victims of several derogatory and all forms of ill-treatments and vulgarity, other forms of inhuman punishments - perpetrated by the men - whether within our without the house.
65. The issue of violence against the transgender and lesbian community is largely an invisible one in any society. This is also true for Manipur. Homophobia penetrates into state policy, law enforcement, welfare programmes implementation, the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act in the public domain, as well as in social, community and inter-personal relations.
66. According to the All Manipur Nupi Manbi Association (AMANA), transgender persons (TG) experience higher levels of discrimination, harassment and violence because of the social exclusion. Consequently, TGs are at a greater risk of depression, self-harm and suicide. A 2011 baseline survey (sample size 256) and 2012 BTS survey of TG (sample size 142) conducted by AMANA found that the majority of respondents are below VIII Std. Class and had considered suicide. This is considerably higher than the general population.

K. Racism, racial profiling and violence against women of Manipur

67. Discrimination against the people of Manipur in the rest of the country is an issue that cannot be looked at in isolation. It is a long-standing issue with many manifestations and repercussions that involves the indigenous peoples of the entire North East region of India. North East people in Delhi and NCR continue to face racial discrimination, racial attack, abuse, rape, molestation, and killing. North East Support Centre & Helpline, a non-government support centre based in New Delhi, records 96 crimes against its people in Delhi and NCR (National Capital Region), of which, 58% happened against women (34% molestation, 8% human trafficking, 7% beating, 4% rape, 2%

²⁸<http://infochangeindia.org/women/news/nfhs-iii-40-of-indian-women-face-domestic-violence.html>

attempt to rape), 26% against men, 5% murder, 6% non-payment of salary, 3% non-refund rent deposit, 1% missing person and 1% media bias. Challenges faced by North East people in Delhi have a paradigm shift from racial attack to sexual violence and sexual violence to human trafficking.²⁹

68. The study finds 78% of North Easterners in Delhi face racial discrimination in different forms, which is slightly less compare to the 86% in 2009. The 83% of North East men and the 74% of their women face racial discrimination, while girls are victims of easy target of sexual violence in Delhi and NCR.³⁰
69. It would be pertinent to draw attention to the fact that a large proportion of the young migrant labour population from the region on other parts of India are from Manipur. Many are employed in beauty parlours, spas, massage parlours, restaurants, shopping malls and other commercial establishments including “call centres”³¹ across ‘mainland’ India.

L. Trafficking and labour migration

70. The North East region has been a source point for trafficking activities in India as well as outside India for many years. It is very difficult to report the real numbers but most of those rescued from trafficking so far are adolescent children, young girls and women. The region due to the conflict and other natural calamities is already vulnerable and they become easy targets for moving out for education, livelihood, etc. With school buildings in remote areas being used by the security forces for counter insurgency activities, children are denied of their Right To Education and so they become equally soft target when promises of a free education outside the state is made by possible traffickers in the guise of missionaries, charitable organisations. In some instances like the tea gardens in Assam, certain schemes of GOI for food security, SSA (Universalisation of Primary Education) is not applicable and so children and women are at risk.
71. Adequate protective measures in the porous border checkpoints are not in place. This is a serious concern in the wake of the impending force of globalisation where a downslide of local skills and employment opportunities will become imminent, forcing our girls and boys to look for other opportunities raising their vulnerability for trafficking³². The Trans Asian Highways, railways, ports, with the Look East Policy, with the signing of Free Trade Agreements (FTA),etc. Necessary legislation with the requisite budgetary allocations should be done. The National Highway 39(NH-39) is now being discreetly changed into Asian Highway 1(AH 1) connecting to Far Eastern and South East Asian countries even though the infrastructural development activities are not yet completed.
72. The psychological impact of trafficking on those being trafficked, the medical needs of trafficked persons are not considered in the real sense of the term when one talks about rehabilitation and repatriation, etc. The state has not developed a competent rehabilitation policy and programme for trafficked persons with appropriately trained and experienced personnel. Furthermore, there are no

²⁹Madhu Chandra. “Social Profiling: The Root Causes of Racial Discrimination against North East Indians” (A Paper Presented to Two-Day UGC Sponsored National Seminar on Gender and Racial Discrimination: the Paradigm of Women’s Vulnerability, held on 7th & 8th September, 2012, organised by: Human Rights Studies Centre, S. Kula Women’s college in collaboration with Human Rights Alert, Imphal, Manipur)

<http://nehelpline.net/?p=702>

³⁰Op. Cit.

³¹A call centres areoutsourced centralised offices used for the purpose of receiving or transmitting a large volume of requests by telephone. An inbound call centre is operated by a company to administer incoming product support or information inquiries from consumers. Outbound call centres are operated for telemarketing, solicitation of charitable or political donations, debt collection and market research. In addition to a call centre, collective handling of letter, fax, live chat, and e-mail at one location is known as a contact centre.

³²<http://www.forestpeoples.org/sites/fpp/files/publication/2010/08/indiaunsrtraffickingoct08eng.pdf>

separate rescue homes for girls, and keeping them in a mixed sex environment poses further threats to their safety and security as well as other stresses.

73. The vulnerability of undocumented migrants is also a matter of concern as cultural considerations and differences between police and probable and trafficked victims' needs to be studied and addressed.
74. Violence against women including, but not limited to rape, torture, arbitrary execution, deprivation of liberty, forced labour and marriage are perpetrated against women who seek to exercise their freedom of movement.
75. Trafficked women, generally undocumented migrant women, are often the victim of crimes; they are often perceived and treated as criminals in countries of destination.
76. The lack of rights afforded to indigenous women serves as the primary causative factor at the root of both women's migrations and trafficking in women. By failing to protect and promote women's civil, political economic and social rights, Governments create situations in which trafficking flourishes.

M. Violence against women perpetrated by non-state actors

77. Violence against women by cadres of armed non-state actors or organisations comes to the public domain from time to time in Manipur. In some instances, such as during the so-called Naga-Kuki clashes on the mid 90s, non-state organisations have been accused of barbarous and extremely cruel acts against women and children, such as killing with blunt and sharp weapons, shootings, beheading, etc.³³
78. It is also reported by certain non-state actors that the cadres who involved in sexual violence/rape have been awarded penalties. In a particular allegation of mass rape, the group denied the allegation.³⁴
79. The State Government instituted Judicial Inquiry Commissions.³⁵ It may be noted that the Commission may have to issue summon or even arrest warrant. However, it is not possible for the Commission to make the physical appearances of those alleged perpetrators. The effort of the NGOs to suggest certain mechanism to make their appearances and ensure justice for the victims are not encouraged by the government and instead charged for working at the behest of the armed groups.
80. Allegations of assault and molestation in the presence of friends and police perpetuated by non-state actors who are currently engaging dialogue with the State also exist.³⁶
81. Abduction, torture and even execution committed by the non-state actors are reported in the local and national newspapers. Recruitment of girls below 18 years of age by the insurgent organisations is also reported.

N. Violent response of the state to protests and dissent by indigenous women and their communities

³³Refer submission from the Kuki Movement for Human Rights

³⁴"UNLF fumes, reiterates probe call" <http://www.siphro.org/2006/04/09/unlf-fumes-reiterates-probe-call/>; "UNLF hails Fact Finding Team" <http://www.e-pao.net/GP.asp?src=3.13.240306.mar06>

³⁵Notification issued by the Justice SP Rajkhowa Commission on 21st March 2006 in connection with Inquiry of Parbung Incident (No. 1/2006/RCI and No. 8/2/2006-H dated 17.3.2006 issued by the Home Department of the Government of Manipur.)

³⁶"Molestation Of Momoko Condemnations pour in" [http://e-pao.net/GP.asp?src=3..211212.dec12](http://e-pao.net/GP.asp?src=3..211212.dec12;); "Actress alleges NSCN(IM) man of assault" <http://kanglaonline.com/2012/12/actress-alleges-nscn-im-man-of-assault/>

82. Women have been most visible in every form of protest and dissent in Manipur for the past decades. Women's community groups like the Meira Paibi have played a very critical, and sometimes dramatic³⁷, role in the peaceful and democratic protests against the atrocities committed by the security forces of India, impunity, draconian laws, crimes against women and other forms of violence that target women in Manipur.
83. The states response has been consistently of violence and repression. Innumerable reports abound the local media of violent police action against peaceful protest, rallies, demonstrations, sit-in protest, etc. Even in mob violence against families and their households of persons accused of committing serious crimes, the police often stood by without any attempt to prevent mob-justice or lynching. However, in certain cases where persons of influence or with high official connections were involved, the police would come out in force and resort to teargas firing and lathi-charge. There is very little formal documentation of this form of extensive state condoned or perpetrated violence against women.
84. Another phenomenon of state violence that has received little attention is the physical assault very often amounting to torture or other forms of cruel or inhumane ill-treatment regularly perpetrated against women of the household when the police and security forces make forced entries into the homes of suspects to arrest them during combined operations under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act.³⁸ This form of violence needs more attention as the issue of the arrest usually takes precedence and priority in the public domain.

O. Trans-national issues, violence against women impacts of drug trafficking

85. Human trafficking and the trade in illicit drugs as a potent nexus that terrorises indigenous communities are vivid in Manipur. The porous borders that Manipur shares with Myanmar are a haven for drug trafficking and the involvement of security personnel is the irony. Drug abuse and alcoholism has wiped out generations in Manipur. There exists a high rate of HIV/AIDS in the state mainly through the transmission amongst intravenous drug users. It is also estimated that a quarter of the affected population are women who have been left behind as widows of AIDS related deaths.
86. State security forces as well as the Manipur police are directly involved from the highest levels in the huge illegal trafficking trade of highly addictive drugs.³⁹ This is another way in which the armed conflict situation is both encouraged by the state and also exploited by officers and politicians for selfish petty gains.
87. The fact that Manipur has a long international border with Myanmar and closely located to the so-called "Golden Triangle" region of international importance in illicit opioid drugs production provides many additionalities to the on-going long-term wars in this region. It is a fact that many officers from the police force of Manipur and the Indian security forces including paramilitary forces such as the Border Security Force (BSF) prefer and often request to be posted in the border areas because of its pecuniary side benefits from the smuggling opportunities and illicit drugs trade. The smuggling rackets involve very high stakes, and unresolved wars of long durations provide the beneficial scenario for such trades and trafficking to thrive unchecked. Sexual exploitation of

³⁷ "Manipuri Women's Dramatic protest" <http://www.countercurrents.org/hr-sharma250704.htm>; "Women give vent to naked fury in front of 17 AR in Kangla" <http://www.e-pao.net/GP.asp?src=1.10.160704.jul04>;

³⁸ A sub-inspector of Yairipok Police Station has been suspended in connection with the assault of one pregnant lady on June 30 at Yairipok Bishnunaha. The suspended police officer is S Gobindkumar. The suspension order was issued by Thoubal SP AK Jhaljit yesterday. Meanwhile, The JAC Against the Brutal Torture of Pregnant Woman KshOngbi Romita and Her Husband KshInaocha today called bandh at Yairipok Bazar as announced earlier. <http://kanglaonline.com/2012/07/cop-suspended/>

³⁹ <http://expressindia.indianexpress.com/latest-news/Army-Colonel-five-others-arrested-in-Manipur-drugs-haul/1079155/>
<http://www.hindustantimes.com/India-news/Imphal/Imphal-drug-haul-Ex-Army-man-in-custody/Article1-1023639.aspx>
<http://www.ifp.co.in/nws-13941-subinsp-jamadar-amongst-11-arrested-alongwith-drugs/>
<http://www.morungexpress.com/regional/93007.html>

indigenous women becomes part of this package of activities in this decades-long armed conflict situation. Violence against women in Manipur also has a direct relationship with this scenario of impunity, immunity and unaccountability of the state and its functionaries.

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

88. One truth which is evident is that the armed conflicts have compounded the violence and repression on indigenous women in Manipur. The issue of conflict widows, widows living with HIV, victims of rape, molestation and torture both by state and non-state actors bear witness to this fact.
89. Another note of concern is the acceleration of aggressive development projects and infrastructure expansion in Manipur aided and supported by militarization. The conflict and related activities has taken a toll on the male population leading to an increase of women headed households. This is a grave account which will lead to further impoverishment of women, which will make them vulnerable to atrocities and violence, as women are not entitled to land entitlements and property rights, therefore women headed households will receive minimal or nothing when compensation or rehabilitation packages are being chalked out in the wake of displacement from a development project site. Therefore, there is an impending need to strategize the imbalances taking into consideration the number of dams, mining, infrastructural activities, carbon sink projects, etc.that are being planned. A Gender Impact Assessment (GIA) as an integral part of the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) is a critical need of the hour.
90. One key area for advocacy is the access to justice and effective mechanisms for redressal. The women are in a perpetual state of alert in the chaotic situation in the context of conflict. Domestic violence is on the rise, crimes against women in the public domain are on the rise and yet, indigenous women are still referred to as being relatively of higher status in comparison with mainstream cultures and societies. Incidences of molest and rape by security forces are on the rise with no redressal mechanisms especially in the light of AFPSA, 1958. The latest recommendation of the Verma Commission, 2013 to review the act comes after 16 years of his own challenge of the constitutional validity of the Act way back in 1997 when he was the Chief Justice of India needs to be actualised. The effects of this sustained violence have left the women more vulnerable to psychosomatic problems. The mental health aspects is totally lagging behind and counselling centres for the young people needs a clarion call from the concerned authorities. Community level psychosocial care and support initiatives need to be taken at the behest of all the women organizations as one can't wait for the formal systems to deliver this service.
91. CSCHR and its constituent members submits the following recommendations to the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences for her attention during her visit to the North East region of India, so that these recommendations may be reflected in her final report to the UN Human Rights Council:
 - **India must end the suspension of the non-derogable human rights, primarily the right to life. The Armed Forces Special Powers Act of 1958 should be immediately repealed as it is a brazen affront to the right to life, sanctions impunity and protects those perpetrating summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial execution.**
 - **Urgently take appropriate steps to implement all rulings and recommendations of legal institutions such as commissions of inquiry to prosecute all security forces involved in extrajudicial executions and crimes of violence against women, such as in the cases of the rape and murder of Miss Thangjam Manorama Devi by 17 Assam Rifles in 2004.**
 - **The right to remedial justice and compensation for victims and their next of kin should become an established right within the Indian legislative framework. India must ensure full redress and reparation, including rehabilitation, as a right to support victims and families of victims of extrajudicial execution by establishing the right to compensation,**

including the right to restitution, reparation and rehabilitation, as understood under the international human rights standards, through appropriate legislative steps including the prosecution and punishment of the guilty without any prior sanction conditions for accused state functionaries and officers from the government.

- Holistic intervention as well as adequate rehabilitation and compensation in cases of rape to be instituted and ensured of compliance.**
- Ensure a witness protection programme is in place that is applicable to the entire country so that full protection is provided to witnesses of victims of rape and related murder for all legal proceedings towards seeking justice for the victims.**
- In order to end the practice of torture and other forms of ill treatment, and to strengthen India's commitment to international human rights law, the Government of India must ratify the Convention against Torture (CAT) and Convention on the Protection of All Persons against Enforced Disappearances (CPED).**
- India should ratify all Optional Protocols of core UN treaties to facilitate individual communications of cases of human rights violations.**
- Militarisation and the high incidence of violence against women including extrajudicial executions in Manipur to be recognised as an armed conflict situation and, as such, the civilian population should be provided the necessary rights to protection accorded to them under international humanitarian law. India to immediately accede to the Additional Protocols of the Geneva Conventions.**
- Government of India should clearly declare that a situation of the non-international armed conflict exists within the territory of Manipur State and all conflicting parties must abide with common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions.**
- The presence of the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) should be mandatory in Manipur and law enforcing agencies must strictly follow the UN rules on the use of arms.**
- The reports of the all commissions of inquiry must be tabled by the government. And there should be a transparent and accountable action taken report placed before the legislature within a stipulated period of time that is established by law.**
- The Commission of Inquiries Act, 1952 should be amended to strengthen its provisions to include the power to prosecute and take punitive measures, and ensure that violations and/or noncompliance of its provisions come under the purview the criminal code of law of India.**
- India should initiate an accountable process of political resolution to the protracted armed conflict in Manipur as recommended by the UN Human Rights Committee in 1997 with due recognition and respect of the right to self-determination of the indigenous people of Manipur.**
- India should fully comply with the international human rights treaties that have been ratified. The Constitution of India should be appropriately amended so that the provisions of the international treaties that India is party are incorporated into the domestic jurisprudence at all levels. India's national and provincial civil services/bureaucracy, the**

police and the armed forces of the Union must be trained and strictly instructed to observe the principles of international human rights instruments to which India is a party.

- **Review the existing Customary Laws of each community in consonance with CEDAW and related conventions and domestic laws.**
- **Encourage and ensure participation of women in all the levels of decision making including apex civil society groups of all communities and other religious, social cultural domains and Work with concerted effort to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325.**
- **Modernisation of Forensic Science Department and Forensic Science Laboratory of government of Manipur to mitigate dependence on other states to ensure speedy and fair delivery of justice. Ensure the independence of such services in their function at all levels.**
- **Reform the functioning of the police departments per Supreme Court directives and ensure standardize procedures for the recording of information during investigations and not to rely on confessions as the basis for the case. Instead, the purpose of investigation should be securing of independent evidence.**
- **Provide adequate protective measures for women in the porous border checkpoints in the wake of the impending force of globalisation both for human trafficking and drug trafficking.**
- **Legal services should be made a part of the process of rehabilitation to ensure empowerment of women living with HIV. HIV and AIDS awareness should need to be integrated in the training programmes for Government personnel, ensure compliance of Supreme Court ruling of providing PLHIV with social security schemes.**
- **Treat crimes of domestic violence as equivalent to other assaults. Establish close liaison and convergence of medical professionals, civil society, and relevant community organisation.**
- **Setting up of a living space for single women and widows with adequate and appropriate provisions in spite of the SWADHAR (Short Stay) Homes set up by the government.**
- **Implement the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2005 *in toto* with proper budgetary allocation.**
- **Legal aid to single women including LGBT and widows to get their adequate share of the ancestral property and other concomitant rights.**
- **State Women's Commission should be given more functional powers, and only appoint members who have been in reliably and verifiable involved in women's rights defence and related social works.**
- **Inclusion of gender studies in the curricula from the school level onwards.**
- **Inclusion of gender sensitisation in the training modules of the police, army, bureaucracy, judiciary and the medical practitioners.**
- **Economic packages for the region must be worked out in consultation with women and with special needs of women affected or displaced due to conflict.**

- **In compliance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), recognise the rights of Indigenous Manipuri Peoples to freely determine over the use and management of their land, territories and resources. The recognition and respect of political rights of the Indigenous Peoples of Manipur, to ensure their free determination of their political, economic, social and cultural rights is extremely crucial to ensure appropriate defense of the land and resources of Manipur.**
- **Victimization and perpetuation of violence against women while pursuing unsustainable and arbitrary development moves in Manipur should end in Manipur. Development policies and projects should be introduced in Manipur only with the free, prior and informed consent of the peoples, in accordance with the UN Declaration on the rights of Indigenous Peoples. A Gender Impact Assessment along with Environment and Social Impact Assessment with special focus on indigenous and tribal women as an integral part of the DPRs of any development projects should be made mandatory.**
- **Reform and standardize the public health care system in managing the cases of sexual assault/violence among the indigenous women in the armed conflict situation. Therapeutic care must be provided to the survivors addressing their sexual, reproductive, and mental health problems.**

Annexure-1

GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, MANIPUR CENTRAL JAIL, IMPHAL
MANIPUR

Sajiwa, the December, 2010.

To,

The Ld. Chief Judicial Magistrate
Imphal East

FIR. Case No. 52(03)10PRT.PS

The State of Manipur

-Versus-

Km. Irom Chanu Sharmila Devi (34)
D/O (L) I. Nanda Singh of Kongpal
Kongkham Leikai

...Accused persons.

Sir,

With reference to the order of Yr. Ld. Court, passed on 13/12/2010 vice Memo No. CJM (I/E)/10/317: dated the 13th December, 2010 in connection with the above referred case, I am to submit herewith the required report as under pertaining to the grievances points of respect of the UTP (Striker) as under for kind perusal please.

1. That, visit of the F/UTP, (Hunger Striker) was under restriction, vide Govt of Manipur, Home Department, letter No. 5/6(2)/88-H(J)(Pt-I): dated 8/10/2004. A copy of which is enclosed herewith for reference.
2. The, necessary action has been taken up to receive her parcel.
3. That, the authority of State is intimated relating to the donation of her books to the Library (a copy of the letter enclosed)
4. That, the F/UTP (Hunger Striker) needs proper medical care in the Spl. Ward, JN. Hospital, Porompat. Therefore, she has been kept in the Special Ward, J.N. Hospital, Porompat. At the same time, it may be stated that her willing to stay which other UTP may not be feasible at the moment considering the necessity of her routine medical care in the Hospital.

This is for favour of information please.

Enclosed:-

Yours faithfully,
(W. Phaniphang TKL)
Addl. Superintendent
for Superintendent
Manipur Central Jail, Imphal
Imphal, the 16th Dec, 2010

Endt. No. 7/13/04-MCJ

1. Copy to:-

1. The Inspector General of Prisons, Manipur, Imphal
2. Km. Irom Chanu Shramila, F/UTP (Hunger striker) at present in the Spl Ward, J.N. Hospital through the Jailor, ADM. MCJ. Imphal

No. 5/6(2)/88-H(J)(Pt-I)
GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
SECRETARIAT: HOME DEPARTMENT

Dated 8/10/2004

To

Commissioner (Health)
Manipur

Subject:- Restriction on meeting to Irom Sharmila Chanu, a Hunger striker

Sir,

I am directed to say that the Inspector General of Police (Prison) Manipur has moved the Home Department that any person should not be allowed to meet the Hunger Striker, Km I. Sharmila Chanu without the prior permission of the Home Deptt. to be conveyed to him accordingly.

You are, therefore, requested to kindly issue instruction to the concerned Medical staff not to allow anybody to meet Km. I Sharmila Chanu in future without the clear permission of the Home Department through IG(Prs), Manipur

Yours faithfully,

(M. Yaiskul Meitei)
Joint Secretary (Home)
Government of Manipur

Copy to:-

Inspector General of Police (prs)

Annexure-II
GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
HOME DEPARTMENT
ORDER
Imphal, the 27th June, 2008

No.20/3(69)/2007-H(LC)/: Whereas, Km. Maibam Naobi Chanu d/o M. Shyamjai Singh of Yairipok Leirongthel Pitra, Thoubal submitted a representation dated 12/03/2007 to the Chief Secretary, Manipur for grant of anction under 197 of Cr. P.C. for prosecution of 6 (six) police personnel as per interim order of the Ld. Chief Judicial Magistrate, Thoubal in Cril(C) Case No.3 of 2007 on 08/03/2007;

2. Whereas, while the above representation was under process, the said Km. aobi Chanu submitted another representation dated 29-6-2007 to the Chief Secretary, Manipur as a reminder to the aforementioned representation;

3. Whereas, being aggrieved that the above referred representation had not been considered for grant of prosecution sanction, Km. Maibam Naobi Chanu, filed the State Respondents for grant of prosecution sanction against 6 (six) police personnel involved in Cril © Case No. 3 of 2007 pending in the court of CJM/Thoubal;

4. Whereas, the Hon'ble Gauhati High Court passed order dated 01/10/2007 directing the counsel of the petitioner to ascertain as to who is the appropriate authority to consider the representation. The petitioner filed Misc. Application No. 291 of 2007 in which a representation dated 17/12/2007 was annexed and this representation is addressed to the Principal Secretary (Home) as the Principal Secretary (Home) is the appropriate authority under the Executive Rules of Business to consider the representation made, with the prayer for prosecution sanction under section 197 Cr.P.C. for prosecution of 6 (six) police personnel;

5. Whereas, the Hon'ble Gauhati High Court in judgement and order passed in WP©No. 732 of 2007 on 04-01-2008 has directed that the petitioner shall file a copy of representation dated 17-12-2007 to the Principal Secretary (Home) along with a certified copy of the Hon'ble High Court's order and Principal Secretary (Home) will dispose the representation, if filed, within a period of two months from the date of receipt of the order;

6. Whereas, a certified copy of the Hon'ble High Court's order dated 4-1-2008 passed in WP©732 of 2007 along with a copy of representation dated 17-12-2007 was submitted to the Principal Secretary (Home) on 8-1-2008 for compliance of the Hon'ble High Court's orders;

7. Whereas, on receipt of the representation, Law Department was consulted for obtaining their views. This was received on 25/01/2008;

8. Whereas, a report was also called from DGP to ascertain the full facts and circumstances of the case. This was received on 09/06/2008. The facts and circumstances of the case leading to the prosecution sanction sought for are:

i) Prosecution sanction is sought against (i) ASI Laishram Chaoba Singh (ii) C/No. 988008 Md. Nasir Ahmed (iii) C/No.9801074 Asem Noren Singh (iv) C/No.9801151 Yenglam Punshi Singh (v) C/No.050063 Saikhom Deven Singh and (vi) C/No.9801034 K.H. Joseph all of CDO/Thoubal u/s 166/211/342/354/511 IPC under which prosecution sanction has been sought for are:

(a) Sec. 166-Penal provision for public servant knowingly disobeying any direction of law with intent to cause injury to any person

(b) Sec. 211-Penal provision for insulting false charge made with intent to injure

(c) Sec. 342-Penal provision for wrongful confinement.

(d) Sec. 354-Penal provision for assault or use of criminal force to any woman with intent to outrage her modesty.

(e) Sec. 511-Penal provision for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment.

(f) Sec. 34- Act done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.

ii) 6 (six) Commando personnel in question did arrest the complainant Km. Maibam Naobi Chanu on 21-02-2006 at about 2000 hrs. from the house of (L) Kh. Romen @ Bikash S/o Kh. Ningthem Singh of Khangabok Makha Leikai, a high ranking cadre of P.L.A. who has been killed the previous day in the attack by a team of PLA cadres on the CDO team of (L) N. Lokhon, then O/C CDO, Thoubal. In that attack, (L) N. Lokhon Singh, ex-inspector, then O/C CDO, Thoubal and three other CDO personnel died, while from the PLA group, the said Romen @ Bikash was also killed.

iii) The Complainant admitted that she was a member of PLA, had intimate relationship with the deceased Bikash and had come to attend the funeral of Bikash. She also admitted to have participated in the attack on police CDO the previous day;

iv) Km. Naobi Chanu was brought to CDO Complex, Thoubal by the CDO team led by ASI L. Chaoba Singh and his party against whom the complainant has sought prosecution sanction. One woman constable was detained to be with the complainant. From there, the complainant was taken to Thoubal P.S. and lodged in the lock-up of the P.S. for the night.

v) The next day, the complainant was taken out from the P.S. lock-up accompanied by the woman constable and led the Police CDO team to the hideouts of the PLA cadre who had taken part in the ambush on Thoubal CDO party on 20-02-2006. Thereafter, she was brought back to Thoubal P.S. and handed over to O/C Thoubal P.S. with a complaint from ASI L. Chaoba Singh, the Commander of the CDO team. On the complaint, a case was registered at Thoubal P.S. under FIR No. 25(2)2006 U/s 20 UA (P) Amendment Act, 2004. At the P.S., the complainant was kept along with the woman constable as her guards;

vi) On 23-02-2006, she was produced before CJM, Thoubal and the complainant was remanded to 9 days police custody from 23-02-2006 to 03-03-2006 on the prayer of the I.O. For the sake of convenience of going to the Joint Interrogation Cell at Kangla and Special Cell at Imphal west, the complainant was lodged at Lilong P.S.

vii) As no corroborating evidence was forthcoming, the accused Maibam Naobi Chanu was produced before I/C CJM, Thoubal on 02-03-2006 i.e. a day ahead of the due date of production with a prayer to discharge her from the case. I/C CJM, Thoubal discharged her from the liability of the FIR case. As directed by the Ld. I/C CJM, Thoubal, the I.O. handed her to her family;

viii) The criminal complaint filed in the court of CJM, Thoubal alleged that after her arrest of the complainant on 21-02-2006, she was dragged into the police vehicle, beaten up, blindfolded, molested etc. repeatedly by the police personnel. Due to torture and molestation, she became unconscious and sometimes semi-conscious.

ix) On 23-02-2006, when the complainant was produced at the residence of the lady Magistrate who was CJM/Thoubal, on query she alleged that the police personnel had torture and molested her. Thereafter, she was remanded to police custody till 03-03-2006.

x) On 03-03-2006, the complainant submitted a complaint petition to MHRC and as per the direction of the MHRC, she was medically examined at RIMS. As per medical examination report, nothing could be made out whether she was sexually assaulted or not.

xi) Whereas, above facts and circumstances of the case, the following points emerged

- (a) The concerned CDO personnel deliberately disobeying law with intent to cause injury to any person (sec 166) or institute false charge with intent to injure (sec. 211) may not arise
- (b) The complainant having that she is a PLA cadre and her relationship with deceased Bikash having been established by attending the cremation of Brikash though she is not a relative of his, the question of wrongful confinement (sec. 342) may not arise.
- (c) Assault or use of force with intent to outrage the modesty of the complainant (sec. 354) may not hold true as these allegations narrated to have taken place on the first two days of her arrest on 21-02-2006 and 22-02-2006, after having heard by the CJM, Thoubal (on 23-02-2006) who was a lady would not have remanded her to police custody for 9 days. If any serious torture injuring the complainant was inflicted, she would have shown to the lady Magistrate then. As such, liability under section 511 or 34 may not arise.

In view of the above factual position and in compliance of the Hon'ble High Court order and judgment passed in WP © No. 732 of 2007 on 04/01/2008, the representation of the Km. Maibam Naobi Chanu dated 17-12-2007 seeking for grant of prosecution sanction against the said 6 (six) SDO personnel under section 197 of Cr,P.C. has been carefully examined and rejected.

The representation dated 17/12/2007 submitted by Km. Maibam Naobi Chanu is hereby disposed in compliance of the Hon'ble High Court's Order dated 04-01-2008 in W.P. © No. 732 of 2007.

By order etc.

(D.S. Poonia)
Principal Secretary (Home)
Government of Manipur

Copy to:-

1. P.S. to Ld. Advocate General, Manipur
2. P.S. to Chief Secretary, Govt. of Manipur.
3. The Director General of Police, Manipur-it is requested to arrange to handover a copy of the order to Km. M. Naobi Chanu
4. The Register, Gauhati High Court, Imphal Bench, Imphal
5. The Govt. Advocate (HC), Manipur
6. Shri Ibotombi Namoiyam, Advocate, Chingakham Leirak Moirangkhom, Imphal
7. Km. Maibam Naobi Chanu d/o M. Shyamjai Singh of Yairipok Leirongthel Pitra, P.O. & P.S. Yairipok, Thoubal District, Manipur
8. Guard file.

Annexure III

Documentation of victims of rape committed by state security forces and others (1974-2013)

*Reported cases only

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Date of Incident</i>	<i>Name of Victim</i>	<i>Place of incident</i>	<i>Accused</i>	<i>Nature of case</i>
1	03 rd March, to 5 th March, 1974	Ngashingla (23 yrs)	Grihang Village, Ukhrul District	95 BSF	Tortured and raped
2	04 th March, 1974	Miss Rose (19 yrs) of Ngaprum khullen, Ukhrul District	Ngaprum Khullen, Ukhrul District	95 BSF	Rape. committed suicide after the rape
3	01 st May, 1981	K.S.Martha of Huining village, Ukhrul District	Huining village, Ukhrul District	Ganesh Prasad of 4 A	Rape
4	24 th January, 1986	Luingamla (19 yrs) of Ngaimu village, Ukhrul District	Inside her home in Ngaimu village, Ukhrul District	A	Killed for resisting rape
5	July-October, 1987	At least 3 (three) women of Oinam and its surrounding 30 villages of Senapati District (identities unknown)	Oinam and its surrounding 30 villages of Senapati District	AR	Rape
6	19 th September, 1995	Mrs. Torhing Anal (25 yrs) of Chandel District	Chandel District	JK LI	Rape
7	1 st July, 1996	Mrs. Elangbam ongbi Ahanjaobi of Takyel Khongban, Imphal West District	Takyel Khongban, Imphal West District	2 MR	Rape
8	04 th April, 1998	Ningthoujam ongbi Pramo of Keirenphabi, Bishenpur District	Keirenphabi, Bishenpur District	6 Bn JKR	Rape

9	27 th June, 1998	Naorem ongbi Thoinu of Kakching village, Thoubal District	Kakching, Thoubal District	Rifleman N. Pratap Singh of 5/5 GR	Rape
10	19 th July, 2000	Mrs. Mercy Kabui (25 yrs) of Lamdan village, Churachandpur District	In her own house in Lamdan village, Churachandpur District	112 Bn CRPF	Rape
11	2001, 6 th October, 2001	Mrs. Meinam ongbi Bina of Luwangshangbam Matai village, Imphal East District	Luwangshangbam Matai village, Imphal East District	25 Bn CRPF	Rape
12	2003 (4 th October, 2001)	Miss Nandeibam Sanjita (15 yrs) of Uchathol, Jiribam, Imphal East District	Uchathol, Jiribam, Imphal East District	12 GR	Rape/Committed suicide after rape.
13	14 th January, 2004	14 yr old domestic help (name not disclosed)	Chandel Police Quarters, Chandel District	Pol-CDL	Rape
14	11 th July, 2004	Thangjam Manorama (32 yrs) of Bamon Kampu, Imphal East District	Ngariyan Mapao Village, Bamon Kampu, Imphal East District	17 AR	Rape and murder
15	22 nd January, 2005	Name not disclosed	Wangban Canal, Thoubal District	3 MR	Rape after kidnapping
16	13 th March, 2007	Miss Nengneikim Haokip (18 yrs) d/o Themang of Veitunkhullen village, Kotlein, Senapati District	Veitunkhullen village, Kotlein, Senapati District	32 AR	Rape
17	2007	Name not disclosed, T-Phajol village, Churachandpur	Not documented	Not documented	Rape

18	7 th October, 2008	12 year old	Not documented	1 IRB	Rape
19	9 th November, 2010	36 yr old	Ukhongshang Awang Leikai, Thoubal District	A	Rape
20	20 th January, 2011	Ronjana (3 yrs)	Seinoujang village, Churachandpur District	BRTF	Rape and murder
21	14 th July, 2011	Babina (18 yrs)	Kongba Khunou Mayai Leikai, Imphal East District	IRB	Rape
22	31 st December, 2011	Rita (22 yrs)	Sandrok, Imphal East District	VDF	Rape
23	22 nd March 2012	Jangthailu Kamei (40 yrs) Tamenglong	Meijrao Agriculture field, Bishnupur District	Four men including two IRB	Gang rape
24	20 th October, 2012	Monika (17 yrs)	Tampha Fast Food, Ghari Airport Road,	Two men including one CDO-0	Rape

Annexure-IV

Documentation of the women/children killed by state security forces (1980-2012)					
*Reported cases only					
No. of Victim/s		Victim(s) Identity	Event		Perpetrator(s)
F	Ch		Date	Place	
1		Mrs. Moirangthem Ragini (45 yrs) w/o M Inaobi of Tentha Khongban Mamang Leikai.	28/Jan/12	Tentha Khongban Machin, Thoubal District	Pol - Tbl
1		Mrs. Waikhom Mani Devi (68 yrs) of Thoubal Nongyongkhong Banot Leikai, Thoubal District	02/Apr/11	Nongyongkhong Banot Leikai, Thoubal District	AR 15
1		Mrs. Thokchom Ongbi Rabina (23 yrs) w/o Th. Chinglensana of Lamsang Bazar, P.S. Lamshang, Imphal West District	23/Jul/09	Bir Tikendrajit Road, Imphal City	CDO - IW
1		Mrs. Bino of Langjing Patsoi Khunou	26/Apr/80	Langjing Patsoi Khunou	CRPF 86
1		Ms. Noor Rahman alias Amugunda	16/Aug/07	Samukhong area	AR 32
1		Mrs. Neolun w/o Hoikhosong Haokip of Sipijang village, Senapati District	4/Dec/06	Songlun village of Sapermeina	Pol
1		Miss Chuireiwon Chingthumthang (19 yrs) d/o Anderson of Bunga Village, Chassad Police Station, Ukhrul District	9/May/06	R.K. Pisciculture Farm, Toubul Village, Bishnupur	CDO - 0
1		Mrs. Maikhram Singlai (30 yrs) w/o Ningthui Singla of Laisam Khullen village, Ukhrul District	11/Mar/06	Near Chingkhon Yonyer village some 38 km east of Tengnoupal Police Station of Chandel District	Com - AR and A
1	1	Mrs. Chungchamliu Rongmei of Tamenglong District	19/Nov/05	Longmai Part-III under Tamenglong District.	AR 38
1		Ms. Thokchom Ningol Ibemcha Devi of Nongda Makha Leikai	30/May/05	Not documented	Com - CDO - 0 and AR
2	1	Baby Hainuchung Haokip (1 1/2 yrs) d/o Seitinlian Haokip	5/May/05	Not documented	AR 14
		Mrs. Chingkhamen Haokip (40 yrs) w/o Doupao Haokip of Saitu Village			
		Mrs. Lamneithem Haokip (25 yrs) w/o Seitinlian Haokip			

	1	Baby Thockchom Pushparani (11 yrs) d/o (L) Bhimjao of Wangoo Nungoi Sabal Leikai, Thoubal District	18/Jan/05	Not documented	CRPF 132
	1	Miss. Thangjam Manorama (32 yrs) d/o. (L) Thangjam Birahari of Bamon Kampu Mayai Leikai, Irilbung, Imphal East District	10/Jul/04	Keirao Wangkhem Road Near Ngariyan Mapao Maring Village	AR 17
	1	Ms. Maibam Thoibi alias Naocha of Jiribam Champanagar, Imphal east District	23/Oct/03	Not documented	G 12
	1	Miss. Yumnam Robita Devi (18 yrs) d/o Mr. Y. Tombi of Waiton Makha Leikai, Imphal East District	09/Apr/02	Pangei Bazar, Imphal East	Com - CRPF 121 and CRPF 134
	1	Mrs. Leisangbam (O) Ibetombi alias Sana (62 yrs) w/o Leisangbam Tomba of Nambol Kabowakching Makha Leikai, Bishnupur District	02/Nov/00	Malom Makha Leikai Boro Makhong, Imphal West District	AR 8
	1	Miss. Farida (15 yrs) d/o Md. Chaoba alias Ningthem of Lilong Mairelkhul, Thoubal District, Manipur	27/Nov/97	Near the Shop of Md. Taher at Lilong Mairelkhul	Raj 17
	3	Mrs. Kabiloluk (34 yrs) w/o Mr. Nambina of Nungleiban Village, Tamenglong District, Manipur	15/Nov/97	Nungleiband Village	A
		Mrs. Sadhana (24 yrs) w/o Mr. Sachongam of Nungleiban Village, Tamenglong District, Manipur.			
		Miss. Jenthuliu (20 yrs) d/o Mr. Lamjailung of Nungleiban Village, Tamenglong District, Manipur.			
	2	Miss. Gaithoipouru (6 yrs) d/o Mr. Poisunlung of Nungleiban Village, Tamenglong District, Manipur.	15/Nov/97	Nungleiband Village	A
		Miss. Luthoilung (2 yrs) d/o Chaikhilung of Nungleiban Village, Tamenglong District, Manipur.	15/Nov/97	Nungleiband Village	A

1		Mrs. Mutum Ahanbi Devi (60 yrs) w/o Mr. M.Raja Singh of Thoubal Ngongangkhang, Thoubal District	3/Jan/97	Thoubal Bazar	AR
1		Miss. Ngangbam Sandhyarani Devi (30 yrs) d/o Mr. Ngagbam Khomei Singh of Thagmeiband Muji Khul, Imphal District	06/Jul/96	In front of the Custom Preventive Force office of Pallel (Thoubal District)	AR 23
1		Mrs. Khuman Kom (58 yrs) w/o (L) Mr Thangpu Kom of Sagang, Churachandpur District	03/Jun/96	Sagang, Bishnupur District	CRPF 23
1		Mrs. Kshetrimayum Ongbi Prabhahini Devi (45 yrs) w/. Kshetrimayem Chitreshwar Singh of Kwakeithel Haorakchambi Soibam Leikai, Imphal District	03/May/96	Kwakeithel, at her residence	AR 30
1		Mrs. Oinam Ongbi Amina Devi (25 yrs) w/o Mr. Oinam Sanatomba Singh of Oinam Mayai Leikai, Bishnupur District	05/Apr/96	Naorem Mayai Leikai (at her parental house), Bishnupur District	CRPF 127
1		Mrs. Khangenbam Ningol Merman Devi (25 yrs) w/o Mr A Rajen Singh of Kumbi Awangkhnou (parental address) Bishnupur District	25/Oct/94	Near Kumbi Police Station	Pol - Bsp
1		Mrs. Laisangbam Ongbi Sanahanbi Devi (82 yrs) w/o (L) Mr. Laishangbam Babu Singh of Kabowakching Mayai Leikai, Bishnupur District	15/Dec/93	At the house of the deceased	Com-CDO-0 & Pol-Bsp
1		Mrs. Thingbaijam Ongbi Ambrapati Devi (42 yrs) w/o Mr. Thingbaijam Nabakumar Singh d/o Mr. Soraisam Tonjao Singh of Ngairangbam Village (lived at Sagoltongba Bazar at the time of the incident)		Khumbong village, on the New Cachar Road	Com - MR 2 and MR 9
1		Mrs. Naorem Ningol Soraisam Ongbi Memcha Devi (33 yrs) w/o Soraisham Nimai Singh of Phousakhai, Moirang, Bishnupur District	25/Aug/93	Tera Market, Imphal West	CRPF
1		Ms. Luingamla of Ngaimu Village, Ukhrul District	24/Jan/86	Ngaimu Village, Ukhrul District	A

	1	Miss Soibam Dhanabati Devi (11 yrs) D/o. Mr. Soibam Nabakumar Singh of Mongsangei, Imphal District	14/Mar/84	Heirangoithong Volley Ball Ground, Imphal District	CRPF
1		Mrs. Meisnam Ongbi Thambalsana Devi of Kangabam Leikai	27/Apr/80	Khwairamband Bazar	CRPF
1		Mrs. Bino of Langjing Patsoi Khunou	26/Apr/80	Langjing Khunou	CRPF
30	6				
36					

Annexure-V

Documentation of alleged women insurgent arrested/detained by security forces (2009 -April 2013) *Reported cases only						
No. of the arrested person/detainee		Identity (s) of the arrested person/detainee	Event		Force involved	Charge(s)
F	Ch		Date	Address of the arrested person/detainee		
1		Ms. Taurem Sojita <i>alias</i> Khamnu (22 yrs), daughter of Ibopishak	04-Apr-13	Govendagram Awang Leikai	CDO-IE and 30 AR	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Moirangthem (n) Pangambam (o) Bina Chanu (40 yrs) daughter of (L) M. Mnichand Meitei	04-Apr-13	Palace Compound Thangapat Mapal	CDO-IE	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Aribam Rita Devi (35 yrs) wife of (L) A Modhuchandra	16-Mar-13	Thangapat	CDO-IE and WPC	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Mayanglambam Victoria Devi (39 yrs), wife of M Loken Singh	16-Mar-13	Top Khongnangkhang, Top Naoria	CDO-IE and WPC	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Thoudam (o) Jibanlata Devi, wife of Th Bhudhi Chandra Singh	04-Mar-13	Uripok Polem Leikai	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Laishram Hemolata Devi <i>alias</i> Inakhunbi <i>alias</i> Nanao (25 yrs), daughter of L Deben of	23-Feb-13	Angtha Mamang Leikai.	15 AR and WPC	Overground worker of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Khundongbam (n) Soibam (o) Rita Devi (41 yrs), wife of (L) S Joychandra Singh	17-Feb-13	Haobam Marak Irom Leika	CDO-IE	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Khurajam Kunjeshori Devi <i>alias</i> Iben (34 yrs), daughter of Shamu	29-Jan-13	Not documented	CDO-IE and 16 AR	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Heisnam (o) Bijenti (42 yrs), wife of H Dilip Singh	27-Jan-13	Pishum Oinam Leikai, Imphal West	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Akham Khomdonbi, daughter of A Indra	05-Jan-13	Salungpham Mayai Leikai	CDO-TBL	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Kojiam (n) Radha Devi (37 yrs)	02-Jan-13	Not documented	DP	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Sorokhaibam (o) Milem (n) Jamini Devi (47 yrs), wife of Sorokhaibam Rajen Singh	24-Dec-12	Lamsang Bazaar	CDO-IW, 30 AR and 18 SR	Member of proscribed organization

1		Ms. Haobijam Naobi <i>alias</i> Nanao Devi (23 yrs), daughter of H Lalaji <i>alias</i> Lalji	10-Oct-12	Khongjom Langthabal Khunou Mayai Leikai	CDO-TBL	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Thiyam Sunibala <i>alias</i> Abem (27 yrs) wife of Th Mithoi Singh	10-Oct-12	Khongjom Langthabal Khunou Mayai Leikai	CDO-TBL	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Angom (n) Keisham (o) Abe <i>alias</i> Thajo Chanu.	20-Aug-12	Singjamei Imphal West	SF	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Loitongbam Kunjarani Devi (36 yrs), wife of L Robindro Singh	17-May-12	Khurai Sajor Leikai	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Wahrenbam (o) Premlata Devi (34 yrs), wife of W Shyamkeshore Singh of Angom Lawa	17-May-12	Angom Lawai	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Thounaojam Ningol Hemabati <i>alias</i> Hema Devi (37 yrs)	20-Mar-12	Checkon Imphal East District	SF	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Memton <i>alias</i> (47 yrs) wife of Puyam Mongyamba	06-Mar-12	Khurai Chingangbam Leikai	CDO-IE), 30 and 28 AR	Husband was said to be member of proscribed organization, she was arrested along with her husband
1		Ms. Khwairakpam (n) Oinam (o) Romila Devi <i>alias</i> Pepi <i>alias</i> Purnima <i>alias</i> Chanuleima (28 yrs) wife of O Debendro Singh	04-Oct-11	Naranseina Awang Leikai	CDO-BSP and 5/9 GR of 73rd MB	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Ngangom (n) Mayanglambam (o) Sobita Devi (46 yrs), wife of M Angangjao	06-Sep-11	Sekta Makha Leikai	Pol	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Kshetrimayum Taba Devi (41yrs), daughter of Ksh Iboyaima Singh	01-Sep-11	Singjamei Wangma Bheigyabati Leikai	CDO-IE and 28 AR	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Nepram Mala Devi (40 yrs), wife of Nepram Ibohalbi Meetei	28-Aug-11	Bashikhong Torban Leikai	CDO-0/SF	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Irungbam Bandana Chanu	Jul-11	Not documented	AP	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. O Chanchan (26 yrs)	Jul-11	Not documented	CDO-)	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Lourengbam Sanathoi Devi (38 yrs), wife of L. Shobachandra Singh	13-Jul-11	Mayang Langjing Taning Mayai Leikai	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization

1		Ms. Konsam Ibemcha <i>alias</i> Narmada Devi (27 yrs), wife of K. Rodindro Singh	13-Jul-11	Mayang Langjing Taning Makha Leikai.	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Nongmaithem (n) Sanaoujam (o) Boby Devi <i>alias</i> Babi, (37 yrs), wife of S Premchand Singh	28-Jun-11	Thangmeiband Hijam Dewan Leikai	CDO-IE	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Gurumayum Prabha <i>alias</i> Chanu Devi (40 yrs), wife of Gobachandra	Jun-11	Ningthoukhong	CDO-)	Member of proscribed organization
1		Mr. Urikhinbam Prema <i>alias</i> Thoi <i>alias</i> Linthoingambi (24 yrs), daughter of Pishak Singh	02-Jun-11	Samurou Awang Leikai	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Akim Haokip (40 yrs), wife of Alet Haokip	24-May-11	Kangchup Chinkhong	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Wahengbam (o) Chaoba <i>alias</i> Asharani (26 yrs), wife of Tomba	24-May-11	Langol Ningthou	CDO-IW	Not documented
1		Ms. Thounaojam (o) Bhanu <i>alias</i> Romi Devi (38 yrs), wife of Noren	13-May-11	Konthoujam Awang Leikai	CDO-BSP	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Salam (n) Sapam (o) Geeta <i>alias</i> Abe <i>alias</i> Ebena (30 yrs), wife of (L) Nongdamba	03-May-11	Wabagai	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Angom (n) Khundrakpam (o) Ibecha (37 yrs), wife of Kh. Radhamohan	10-Apr-11	Ningthoukhong	CDO-BSP	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Wahengbam (n) Nongthombam (o) Keinahanbi (50 yrs), wife of Biren	03-Apr-11	Phagakchao Ekhal	33 AR and CDO-BSP	Overground member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Nongthombam (n) Rebika (27 yrs),	03-Apr-11	Phagakchao Awang Leikai	33 AR and CDO-BSP	Overground member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Meisnam (n) Lukram (o) Ranjita, wife of Paka	26-Mar-11	Kachi Khun	43 AR	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Sarangthem (o) Shyandyarani (33 yrs), wife of Asokumar	12-Mar-11	Hiyangthang	CDO-0	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Thounaojam (n) Chirom (o) Geeta <i>alias</i> Geetanjali (35 yrs), wife of Premkumar <i>alias</i> Sunil	08-Mar-11	Not documented	CDO-IW	Link with proscribed organization
1		Ms. Yumnam (o) Indubala <i>alias</i> Abe (34 yrs), wife of	08-Mar-11	Nambol Thongkha	CDO-BSP	Link with proscribed organization

		Thoithoi				
1		Ms. Senjam Thoibi <i>alias</i> Melody <i>alias</i> Likla (23 yrs), daughter of (L) Samu	07-Mar-11	Wangkhei Puja Lampak	CDO-IE	Member of proscribed organization
1		Tekhellambam Ibeyaima wife of Rajen	10-Feb-11	Wangoo Sandangkhong	33 AR and CDO-BSP	Link with proscribed organization
1		Ms. Irom Suhasini Devi, wife of Kunjo	10-Feb-11	Thoubal Ningombam Awing Leikai	33 AR and CDO-BSP	Link with proscribed organization
1		Ms. Waikhom Meipakpi (65 yrs), wife of Yomba	10-Feb-11	Thoubal Wangoo Torban	33 AR and CDO-BSP	Link with proscribed organization
1		Ms. Thokchom Sorojini Devi (65 yrs), wife of Ibopishak	10-Feb-11	Thanga Part -1	33 AR and CDO-BSP	Link with proscribed organization
1		Ms. Ngangom Lata Devi (34 yrs)	10-Jan-11	Boroyangbi	CDO-0	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Yumnam Manorama Devi (37 yrs)	10-Jan-11	Chairen Makha	CDO-0	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Huidrom Mashi Devi <i>alias</i> Thoibi wife of Manglemba	01-Nov-10	Yumnam Huidrom Mayai Leikai	CDO-BSP and 4/8 GFR	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Rita Devi <i>alias</i> Subita wife of Ibomcha singh	28-Sep-10	Moirang Thana Leikai	CDO-0 and RSD	Member of proscribed organization
1		MS. Ningombam (o) Achom (n) Thoibi Devi daughter of A. Babu	25-Sep-10	Khurai Sajor Leikai	12 MLI	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Moirangthem (n) Khoirom (o) Manju wife of Kh. Shanti	Sep-10	Mayang Langjing Mana Lngkhol	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Sasasam (o) Muktaleima Devi wife of S. sobhamenon	22-Sep-10	Wangjing orokhaibam Leikai, Thoubal District	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. R.K.Rina Devi <i>alias</i> Ningol <i>alias</i> Tombi daughter of Sanatomba singh	05-Sep-10	Sagoldband Mabudhou Mantri Leikai	Pol/SF	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Ningthoujam Kavita Devi (40 yrs)	28-Aug-10	Takyel Kollup Leikai	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Wangkhem Santi Devi (29 yrs)	28-Aug-10	Loilong Arapti	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Ningthemchamayum (o) Memcha Devi (60 yrs)	28-Aug-10	Naralkonjin	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Heirongbam (n) Nongmaithem (o) Menao Devi <i>alais</i> Nanaobi (30 yrs)	26-Aug-10	Nagamapal	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization

1		Ms.Laishram (n) Nongmaithem (o) Romila Devi (34 yrs)	26-Aug-10	Nagamapal	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Moirangthem Landhoni wife of M. Jiten <i>alias</i> Khamba	18-Aug-10	Not documented	CRPF and AP	Wife of a member of proscribed organization
1		Mr. Wahengbam (n) Heigrujam (o) Tampaha Chanu	16-Jul-10	Not documented	CDO-BSP	Not documented
1		Ms. Tongbram (n) Salam(o) Sangeeta <i>alais</i> Tampaha (35 yrs)	25-Jun-10	Tera Sapam Leikai	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Angom Nanao Devi (27 yrs)	25-Jun-10	Churachandpur Khumujam Meitei Leikai	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Laishram (o) Momoton <i>alias</i> Memton	20-Apr-10	Thangmeiband Sinam Leikai	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Latidhar	06-Apr-10	Hatta	CDO-IE	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Thangjam (o) Lolly Devi (42 yrs)	05-Apr-10	Nongpok Sekmai	CDO-TBL	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Soibam (n) Thoudam (o) Bilashini Devi (53 yrs)	09-Mar-10	Khurai thoudam leikai	CDO-BSP and 16 MRI	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Moirangthem Abem (28 yrs)	12-Feb-10	Bishnupur	Hq. IGAR (S) 26 S, 29 AR	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Laishram Ebecha (32 yrs)	12-Feb-10	Luwangshangbam	Hq. IGAR (S) 26 S, 29 AR	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. K.Sikon <i>alias</i> Lilykim (35 yrs)	01-Feb-10	Chalbung	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Takhellambam Premlata Devi (33 yrs)	31-Jan-10	Khurai Sajor Leikai	CDO-IE	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Hijam (o) Purnima Devi (34 yrs)	31-Jan-10	Pangei	CDO-0	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Elangbam (n) Thangjam (o) Babita Devi (32 yrs)	31-Jan-10	Khurai Thangjam Leikai	CDO-0	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Wangkhem Shila (23 yrs), wife of W. Imo <i>alias</i> Sanahal	06-Dec-09	Langathel Thingal Leikai	CDO-TBL	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Angom Susma Devi (33 yrs), wife of Dilip	12-Nov-09	Uripok Yambem Leikai	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Elangbam Debala Devi (37 yrs), wife of Brojen	09-Nov-09	Isok Maning Leikai	CDO-TBL	Member of proscribed organization

1		Ms. Leimapokpam Nungsitombi Devi <i>alias</i> Ngamthoi (43 yrs), wife of Jayanta	09-Nov-09	Kyamgei	CDO-TBL	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Bimola Devi	31-Oct-09	Kongpal Khaidem Leikai	CDO-IW and 39 AR	Involved in a planning to commit a murder
1		Ms. Thangjam Bejeta	31-Oct-09	Narankonjin Mayai Leikai	CDO-IW and 39 AR	Involved in a planning to commit a murder
1		Ms. Maibam (o) Ibem Devi (30 yrs), daughter of Surjit	24-Oct-09	Wabgai Heiyanglam	CDO-IE and WPC	Sympathizer / Overground member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Kshetrimayum (o) Ibeyaima <i>alias</i> Eche (47 yrs), wife of Indrajit	06-Oct-09	Bheigyabati Leikai	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Hemam Nandini Devi <i>alais</i> Eche (38 yrs), wife of H.Premchand	06-Oct-09	Moirang Patlou	CDO-IE	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Thoibi Begum (32 yrs), wife of Md. Burumuddin	30-Sep-09	Sabal Leikai	CDO-IE	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Kamala Rai (37 yrs), wife of Narendra Rai	Sep-09	Kanglatombi Bazaar	CDO-IE	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Asang <i>alias</i> Sangsang (29 yrs), daughter of Volun	19-Sep-09	Chandel	SF	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Ayekpam (n) Thingujam (o) Kiranmala <i>alias</i> Nnaobi (30 yrs), wife of Bijen	19-Sep-09	Khongman Zone -1	CDO-IE	Not documented
1		Ms. Kongjengbam (n) Okram (o) Puspa <i>alias</i> Abe (29 yrs), wife of Kiran	19-Sep-09	Sekmaijin	Pol/SF	Not documented
1		Ms. Sapam (o) Kebi (55 yrs), wife of Ibungo	09-Sep-09	Phaknung Makha Leikai	CDO-IE and 39 AR	Link with proscribed organization
1		Ms. Naorem (o) Anjali wife of (L) Premjit	Sep-09	Tentha Khongban	CDO-0	Connection with a murder case
1		Mrs. R.K. Radeshana	01-Sep-09		Pol and WPC	Not documented
1		Mrs. Ibemhal	01-Sep-09	Uripok Sorbon Thongel	Pol and WPC	Not documented
1		Mrs. Memchoubi	25-Aug-09		Pol	Not documented
	1	Baby Salam Bidyarani (11 yrs), daughter of Dewan	14-Aug-09	Nongmeikhong Mayai Leikai	CDO-0	Not documented
1		Mrs. Phanjoubam Sakhileima	04-Aug-09	Wangkhei	Pol	Not documented

1		Mrs. Yumlebham Mema	04-Aug-09		Pol	Not documented
1		Mrs. Lourebham Nganbi Devi	04-Aug-09	Bishnupur Bazar	Pol	Detained under National Security Act (NSA)
1		Ms. Gurumayum Premila <i>alias</i> Ibemcha (32 yrs), daughter of (L) Khomei Sharma	25-Jul-09	Heingang Ahallup	CDO-TBL and 34 AR	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Longjam Bino Devi (51 yrs), wife of Bikhram	25-Jul-09	Keishamthong Elangbam Leikai	CDO-TBL and 34 AR	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. S. Rasana Devi (52 yrs), wife of Churajit	25-Jul-09	Langol Type -2	CDO-TBL and 34 AR	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Khundongbam Inakhunbi Devi (41 yrs), wife of Nimai	25-Jul-09	Heirangoithong	CDO-TBL and 34 AR	Member of proscribed organization
1		Mr. Longjam Anishna Devi <i>alias</i> Bibi (24 yrs), daughter of Longjam Bino	25-Jul-09	Keishamthong Eleangbam Leikai	CDO-TBL and 34 AR	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Ningboi Mate (27 yrs)	22-Jul-09	Yaingangpokpi Samusang village	CDO-IE	Member of proscribed organization
	1	daughter of Thongkhosai Mate				
1		Ms. Soraisam Rose Chanu <i>alias</i> Roni (19 yrs), daughter of Kula	16-Jul-09	Thiyam Leishangkhong	CDO-TBL and 21 AR	Not documented
1		Ms. L (o) Thoi wife of L. Shyamjai	15-Jul-09	Khangabok	CDO-0	Not documented
1		Ms. Laishram Pinky <i>alias</i> Abem <i>alias</i> Lakhi (26 yrs), daughter of Kumar	13-Jul-09	Heingang Kontha Ahallup	CDO-IE	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Segolsem Ibechaobi Devi (61 yrs) wife of Joykumar	04-Jul-09	Thamnapokpi Awing Leikai	CDO-IE	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Urikhinbam Devita (24 yrs)	28-Jun-09	Moirang	DP and Pol	Not documented
1		Ms. Elangbam Bandana Devi <i>alias</i> Naobi (19 yrs), daughter of Samo Singh	17-Jun-09	Hiyanglam	CDO-TBL and 21 AR	Volunteer of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Seram Ashalata	17-Jun-09	Not Documented	Pol	Involved in abduction and murder
1		Ms. Moirangmayum (n) R.K (o) Jibanlata, wife of R.K. Rajendra	07-Jun-09	Uripok Kwai Bramapur	Pol	Not documented
1		Ms. Kshetrimayum (o) Ganga Devi (28 yrs), wife of Ksh. Sunil	29-Apr-09	Tera Loukrakpam Leikai	CDO-IW	Member of proscribed organization

1		Ms. Neneng <i>alias</i> Aneng (42 yrs), wife of Khupu Zou	20-Apr-09	Mulnom village, Churachandpur	CDO-IE	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Nandeibam Aruna <i>alias</i> Gyaneshori <i>alias</i> Abe <i>alias</i> Arunibala (30 yrs), daughter of Nilamani	04-Apr-09	Kongba Ucheckon Changabi	CDO-TBL	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Akham Manglembi Devi (28 yrs), daughter of Indra Singh	04-Apr-09	Not documented	CDO-TBL	Provide shelter to members of proscribed organization
	1	4 years baby daughter of W. Minakumari	01-Apr-09	Kwakeithel Leimakhujam leikai	CDO-IW	Picked up along with her mother referred above
1		Ms. Wahengbam (n) Leishangthem (o) Minakumari <i>alias</i> Kabita <i>alias</i> Ranibala (29 yrs), wife of Naresh	01-Apr-09	Kwakeithel Leimakhujam leikai	CDO-IW	Involved in money collection for proscribed organization
1		Ms. R.K Nandarani (38 yrs)	09-Mar-09	Not documented	CDO-IE and MLI	307/325/334 IPC and the 25Armed Act
1		Ms. Silvy (30 yrs)	18-Feb-09	Not documented	SB Pol/SF	Suspected member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Rebika Devi (28 yrs)	18-Feb-09	Not documented	SB Pol/SF	Suspected member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Rosemary (29 yrs)	18-Feb-09	Not documented	SB Pol/SF	Suspected member of proscribed organization
	1	Miss. Nongthombam Binita <i>alias</i> Echhal (18 yrs), daughter of Manglem	15-Feb-09	Keirak khongnang Leikai	CDO-TBL and 21 AR	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Ling Thapa (24 yrs), daughter of Jona Thapa	14-Feb-09	Purum Sagolmang	CDO-IE	Not documented
1		Ms. Mema , wife of Babu Thambi	04-Feb-09	Not documented	BSF	Suspected member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. Chanchan <i>alias</i> Binobala	10-Jan-09	Not documented	MP	Member of proscribed organization
1		Ms. H. Meipakpi	10-Jan-09	Not documented	MP	Member of proscribed organization

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Annexure-VI

Statistic on Gender/Racial-based Violence against North East People

http://nehelpline.net/?page_id=218

Statistic on Racial/Gender-Based Violence Record against North East People

Cases	Total		2005-08	2009	2010	2011	2012	FIR	No FIR
Violence against women									
Molestation	46	35.11%	17	9	8	4	8	24	22
Rape	7	5.34%	2	1	1	2	1	7	0
Beating Girls	9	6.87%	2	3	1	1	2	6	3
Girls Trafficking	12	9.16%	5		4	1	2	4	8
Attempt Rape	3	2.29%	1		1	1		2	1
Total crime against women	77	58.78%	27	13	15	9	13	43	34
Beating Boys	35	26.72%		20	4	5	6	13	22
Murder	7	5.34%	1	3	1	1	1	6	1
Non Payment Salary	7	5.34%	4	2		1		1	6
Rent Non Refund	2	1.53%	1	1				0	2
Media Bias	1	0.76%	1					0	1

Missing Person	2	1.53%			1		1	2	
Total Crime Against NE	131	100.00%	34	39	21	16	21	65	66
Percentage			25.95%	29.77%	16.03%	12.21%	16.03%	49.62%	50.38%

Updated on May 2, 2012

Many incidents of gender/racial-based violence and discrimination go unreported...

74. Oct 16, 2011 – A Naga girl Sexually Assaulted in Gandhi Vihar and Rescuer Beaten by two other men. Police filed FIR against sexual assault and not against two accused whole let the molester fled.

73. Sep 20, 2011 – A Simpte woman was attempted rape in Gurgaon by two youth. Police were reluctant to register complaint initially. No action taken up.

72. May 25, 2011 A tribal women belonging to the Kuki-Chin community of Myanmar (Burma) was allegedly murdered by a Nigerian national named Innocent Nwayo at his residence in Uttam Nagar-II, here in the capital recently. The deceased body has been identified as Cecilia Chong, 23, who is married to Kam (name changed), a BPO employee in 2005. Kam, hailing from Churachandpur, Manipur married to the deceased some time ago.

71. May 10, 2011 – An Assamese girl rescued from being sold in marriage in Delhi. Shakti Vahini rescued them.

70. April 12, 2011 – Two Mizo boys attacked in Murnika, while marking.

69. April 12, Landlord Attacked a North East Brother and Sister in Murnika, FHospitalised in Trauma Centre

68. Feb 13, 2011 A 20-year-old boy from Manipur, working as sales assistant at Pantaloons, Sahara Mall in Gurgaon, Haryana was attacked by three unknown persons last night. He suffered fractures on his right hands and injury on the chest. The company says that no cab service is available for male night shift workers.

67. Jan 8, 2011 – A 14 Years Old Nepali girl from Manipur Rescued from being sold in Gurgaon for Rs 50 thousand.

66. Jan 7, 2011 – Four Youths Northeast Youths and One Woman Assaulted in Murnika, New Delhi.

65. Dec 3, 2010 An Assames Girls software Engineer raped by a man pretext of marrying her.

64. Dec 5, 2010 – A student from North East India, studying in Lady Sri Ram College was molested by a taxi driver in presence of her college three friends. FIR lodged in New Friend Colony and accused arrested.

63. Dec 3, 2010 – A Call Centre employee from Manipur was attempted to kidnap and rape by four African nationalists at South Delhi Select Citywalk. FIR lodged after two days. Accused absconding.

62. Nov 23, 2010 – A 30 years old Mizo girl working in a BPO Gurgaon, kidnapped by four men at gun point at 1 AM and abandoned after gang rape in Dhaula Kuan area.

61. Nov 19, 2010 – A 17 years old girl seduced a Muslim boys, attempted kidnap. Rescue and send back home to Manipur. She was working in a beauty parlor. Case not registered upon the request of parent.

60. Oct 24, 2010 – Two Temple Worker, came to collect donation at IIT Campus, A girl from Manipur was taking shower. She opened the door and gave Rs 20 donation. Both asked for water and intruded inside room, grabbed hold of her, assaulted sexually, when she raised alarm, they threatened and snatched jewelry worth of Rs 30,000. Reported to Police and complaint refused by Vasant Vihar Police station.
59. Sep 8, 2010 – A Girl from Manipur Molested by her Supervisor in a Private Company. Company is taking up the case.
58. August, 2010 – A minor girl from Manipur working as domestic worker in a family from Manipur, eloped with a local boy and left the girl murdered in Nazafgarh. Parents refused to register case against the boy and family.
57. Aug 29, 2010 – A Girl from Manipur Attacked and Molested at Restobar, Connaught Place, New Delhi
56. July 27, 2010 – A Boy from Manipur Beaten by five men in Sikanderpur Gurgaon
55. July 27, 2010 – A Women Nursing two months old baby had her modesty outraged two boys beaten at Sikanderpur, Gurgaon
54. July 21, 2010 – An Elderly Man from Manipur looted at Sikanderpur, Gurgaon, Slept on street four nights
53. May 30, 2010 – A NE boy beaten by local in Murnika, South Delhi.
52. On May 27, 2010 – A girl from Manipur was severely beaten by a local at Murnika South Delhi
51. on November 26, 2009 – Eight boys from North East India are brutally beaten by property owner at Sikanderpur, Gurgaon, Haryana today afternoon at around 3 PM. The rented rooms are locked by the house owner and boys and girls forced out without any shelter
50. On November 22, 2009 – A Ph D. Student from Assam molested in JNU
49. On November 6, 2009 – A 20-year-old girl from Ukhrul district, Manipur belonging to Tangkhul tribe, was molested by her Show room manager in Metropolitan Mall, Gurgaon at 9.20PM after rejecting his advances by showing nude pictures in computer.
48. On November 4, 2009 – A 22-year-old boy from Churachandpur district, Manipur belonging to Paite tribe, was beaten by locals at Sikanderpur, Gurgaon at 9PM
47. On November 3, 2009 – Two boys of age 20s from Ukhrul district, Manipur belonging to Tangkhul Naga tribe, working in Mall in Gurgaon were severely attacked at 9PM in Sikanderpur Gurgaon, Haryana by locals.
46. On November 3, 2009 – Two girls of age 20s from Ukhrul district, Manipur belonging to Tangkhul Naga tribe, working in Mall in Gurgaon were attacked and pushed in drainage in Sikanderpur, Gurgaon at 8 pm. They managed to run away from the scene.
45. On October 25, 2009 – A 19-year-old girl from Ukhrul district, Manipur belonging to Tangkhul Naga tribe was murdered by an IIT PhD scholar in Munirka after she rejected his advances.
44. On October 22, 2009 – A 21-year-old Jamia Millia Islamia student from Arunachal Pradesh was molested by a group of boys inside their school in South Delhi.
43. On October 15, 2009 – A 23-year-old Call Centre working girl from Mao district, Manipur, belonging to Mao tribe was in Naraina, New Delhi while coming from work at 10 PM.
42. On October 12, 2009 – A Naga couple from North East India was severely beaten by localites in Delhi on late Saturday night. The complaint was denied initially by police officer on duty and registered complaint after 20 hours.

41. On October 12, 2009 – A 24-year-old girl from North East was dragged inside a Maruti van near Sarojini Nagar. She managed to raise an alarm and is saved by passerby. TOI
40. On September 22, 2009 – A North East Girl from Manipur is reported of beaten by neighbours and alleged molested last night in Murnika, New Delhi and alleged threatened to chase all Manipuris. *Click here*
39. On September 20, 2009 – In the night of September 20, 2009 pm a Chiru Naga boy was severely assaulted with iron rods by local goons at Outram Lines, said MSAD.
38. On July 17, 2009, – Maharashtra Police has failed to nab the culprits of four Naga students who were attacked in Pune last month. Help is sought from State Governor. National capital continues to witness racial attack on North East communities.
37. On July 15, 2009 – A Boy working in a Private Company in Gurgaon was severely attacked by three unknown persons in Mahipalpur, New Delhi. He was attacked while walking through the street leading to his rented house in from main road where he was dropped by his office cab. He injure stitches.
36. On July 8, 2009 – A landlord son climbed on window pan and took snaps of the north east girls sleeping inside the room with mobile camera. Noticing the camera flash, girls in side the room rush to veranda to catch the man who took the snap. The man managed to escape from the scene and dropped his mobile. Later the girls discovered the mobile belong to landlord's son. The matter was reported to NE Helpline and suggested to give the complaint to police.
35. On June 21, 2009 – Racial Attack on Four North East Boys in Pune Four North East Indian boys belonging to Naga tribes faced racial attacked in Pune on June 21, 2009. Four of them got injuries on body while one suffers severely with five stitches on forehead.
34. On June 15, 2009 – NE girl molested by tutor in Delhi A North East girl who came for graduate admission in Delhi University was allegedly molested by a tutor in North Delhi. The incident of molesting the innocent girl begun from the time she had gone to the resident of the accused for Hindi tuition, North East Support Centre and Helpline spokesperson, Madhu Chandra in a release reported.
33. On May 15, 2009 – Nurse from Tamenglong found murdered in New Delhi. Imphal, A 25-year old unmarried staff nurse of Vinayak Hospital, Derawal Nagar Modern Town in Delhi was found killed suspiciously on May 15 at the Ridge area, Rajpur Civil Lines. Due to late verification, the nurse's dead body was disposed off by the concerned authority on May 19 at Delhi.
32. On April 17, 2009 – Six Years Old North East Girl Raped and Murdered. A six year old girl from Manipur belonging to a Naga tribe was raped and murdered at Mahipalpur, New Delhi today. Racial discrimination to North East communities living in Delhi and NCR continues.
31. On March 10, 2009, – Two north east girls was beaten by a cycle rikshaw driver. They were beaten with sharp edge stone from backside of the cycle rikshaw. Both the girls injured and admitted in local hospital. Police registered a complaint and culprits absconded.
30. On March 7, 2009 – Cable Operators Beaten A North East Boy Severely in Gurgaon. Three Cable operators bat a boy from Manipur and admitted in Civil Hospital, Gurgaon. Doors broken, house hold items and TV set broken. Racial assault and discrimination continues in Gurgaon city.
29. On December 30, 2008 – A NE Tribal Girl Raped in IT Hub City Gurgaon. Fact Finding Team Rushed and Lodged Complaint. Rapist Arrested. The year 2008 ended with sock with a rape case of a 22 year old Assamese girl in IT hub city Gurgaon, National Capital Region on December 30th night. The fact finding team rushed to the spot and extended help in filing the complaint.

28. On December 12, 2008 – Two North East Girls Molested, Beaten and Hospitalized in Gurgaon. Police Refused FIR under SC/ST Atrocity Prevention Act. Sexual and Racial Harassment to North East Community once again erupt in Delhi and NCR.

Sexual and racial harassment to North East communities erupt again Delhi and NCR. Two North East girls were severely beaten by a landlord and his son after molestation on December 12 midnight at Sikandrapur, DLF Phase 1, Gurgaon. One among them seriously injured at leg, hand and face and hospitalized.

The incident happened at 2.30 AM on December 12, 2008 when landlord at drunken state entered the room rented to two girls just two days ago and molested them. The girls informed the North East community leaders of Gurgaon and they rushed to the spot to help them. The landlord and his son assembled the neighbors and severely beaten them.

27. On July 11, 2008 – Working girl from Manipur found dead at Mumbai. Imphal, Jul 15: A 23-year old Manipuri girl working at the 5-star Leela Kempinsky hotel in Mumbai was found dead at her rented room at Andheri East in Mumbai on July 11 midnight in a suspicious manner.

The girl identified as Chabungbam Elina alias Ebehaibi, daughter of Ch Shyamkishore Singh of Kongba Khestri Leikai Karkhong in Imphal east district was brought back by her family to Imphal on an Indian Airlines flight from Mumbai this afternoon.

26. On April 26, 2008 – A North East Boy Beaten Mercilessly by a House Owner. Police Cops Called for Help Joined House Owner in Beating. On Saturday, the April 26, Delhi Police repeats the story of delay and deny of First Information Report (FIR) lodged by North Easterners. Police cops called for help joined landlord to beat up the innocent boy who happened visit his cousin sisters, living in a rented at House in Mahipalpur, South West Delhi.

25. On January 8, 2008 – Racist language and bigotry displayed in the Article “Drug lords prey NE-Girls to Act as Peddlers” by Kumar Vikram in Mail Today on January 28, 2008 page 4 has shocked people of North East India, the African community who are guests in our country, women, and Civil Society in general.

24. On January 5, 2008 – Two North East Sisters Molested by 25 Men at Delhi. 25 men molested two north east sisters at Gandhi Vihar, New Delhi on January 5. They along with their young brother were severely beaten by culprits after molestation. Timapur police station refused to lodge First Information Report (FIR). Fact Finding Team of NE Support Centre & Helpline rushed to the spot to extend the help and gave trauma counseling to the victims.

23. On December 2, 2007 – Minor Northeast Girl Molested Repeatedly. A minor girl of 17 years old who is doing a designing course was molested repeatedly by her landlord in Gurgaon, Haryana. After failing the repeated attempt to rape, the house owner, in frustration threw out the girl along with her sister and cousin from the house without any reason at midnight. The North East Support Centre & Helpline went to lodge an FIR at Gurgoan Police station today, but the police denied even registering it.

22. On November 22, 2007 – A Woman Married to a North East Man Abused. Husband Threatened to Ride Over by Motor Cycle. A local woman married to a man from Manipur was teased with abusive remarks and her husband threatened by a group of young people in Murnika, South Delhi, when he tried to silent the abusers. He was threatened to ride over by motor cycles.

The incident happened when the couple residing at Raja Garden, New Delhi went to visit their relatives living in Murnika on November 22 at zero hour of the night. “I parked my car and enquired address of my relative to a group of people who were hanging around. Looking at me as from North East India, they started teasing my wife with abusive remarks, which aroused my wife in anger. I tried to silent the mob but I was threatened to ride over by motor cycle,” says the victim.

21. On November 9, 2007 – a girl from Manipur was beaten up by one of his own community fellow man at zero hour of the night. The man, who claimed to a Vice President of Student Union intruded her rented room in R. K. Puram, New Delhi while she along with her seven other friends was in deep sleep after celebrating her friend’s birthday. He slapped on her face two times and also abused her and her friends terming them to be bad character.

The matter was reported to the Student Union leaders of which the accused claimed to be Vice President and he made pardon of his misdeed according to the source reaching to NE Support Centre & Helpline.

One of the Helpline number of North East Support Centre was contacted to look into the matter as the victim wanted some disciplinary action should be taken on the man who has beaten her, otherwise she wanted to given complaint to police for the crime of intruding girls' room in midnight and beating her.

NE Support Centre & Helpline was assured by the President of Student Union that appropriate action will be taken on man claimed to be the Vice President of the particular Student Union.

20. On November 8, 2007 – police has arrested a group of young people from Manipur after clashes with a group of people in Delhi. According to the information reaching to NE Support Centre & Helpline, the local group lodged complaint against those boys from Manipur and police took them in custody immediately. The police who used to snail space, delay and even denial when complained by North East communities, were so fast to take the complaint and arrest the accused.

A case against the boys from Manipur was registered and produce before the magistrate and latter bailed out.

19. On November 7, 2007 – a 30 years old man from Manipur was beaten up by a neighbor in R K Puram. A neighbor along with two of his friends intruded a house belonging to a Manipuri family and grabs the neck of the husband and tried to hit him with iron rode without reason being told.

Later reason was told that children belonging to the family from Manipur had quarrel with neighbor children.

With fear and trembling, the family from Manipur rang up to police helpline no. 100. Before the police helpline rushed to the spot, the neighbor and his friend brought two police from near by and taken the family from Manipur to local police station and forced him to sign a paper with a false statement that he and his brother threaten the neighbor and friends with a knife. It was filed before NE Support Centre & Helpline reaches the spot.

When the Police Helpline reached the spot, fabricated story was already filed in police station where both the party compromised.

Police was so fast in filing complaint against this family. What would have been the story if it happened to opposite party, only the time will tell!

18. On November 6, 2007 – sexual assault to three and half year old girl from North East was reported to NE Support Centre & Helpline. The parents of the girl were suggested lodge complaint in police station and latter taken to hospital for medical examination.

The parents of the girl refused to register the case in fear of the facing disgrace that can cause by the medial examination to them and their little one. The accused went free without any punishment.

According to the sources reaching to NE Support Centre & Helpline, split of semen was found on the body of the girl.

17. On November 4, 2007 - a Girl from Manipur was sexually assaulted by a resident of Sabdarjan Enclave in Daylight today.

According to the information reaching to NE Support Centre & Helpline, the girl was coming out of her rented house in Sabdarjan Enclave, New Delhi this evening, a man seems to be drunk came in front of her and assaulted her sexually in daylight.

Soon after the incident, the resident of the locality caught hold of the man and requested the victim forgive him and let go without reporting to police.

16. On October 20, 2007 – A report reaching to the North East Support Center (NESC), a Landlord in Safdarjung Enclave refused to pay back the advance money given by a three North East students for renting rooms. Rooms were agreed to rent out to North East students but it was rented out to others when they went to occupy. In spite of the request, the landlord refused to give back the advance payment of rupees 2000 telling them to never show their face.

The incident happened when those students went to occupy the rooms on October 30 as per the agreement between them and landlord and happened to be rented out to others. When these students requested the landlord to return the money, it was refused inspite of repeated request. It is a shabby two rooms which the landlady agreed to rent it out for 5500 rupees and took advance rent of Rs 2000 on October 26.

15. On October 21, 2007 – a North East girl was sexually assaulted and beaten by man. Students from Manipur were forced to vacate rented house. Police delayed registering complaint.

Same night after “North East Support Centre & Helpline” was officially launched at Press Club of India, a tribal girl age of 21 years old from Manipur was sexually assaulted by a tenant at 12:30 AM on October 21, 2007. In spite of protecting the victim, the landlord forced victim’s cousin and other students from north east India living in the rented house to vacate the rooms without any notice.

Fact Finding Team of “North East Support Centre & Helpline” after hearing the news of the incident, rushed to the spot and gave immediate trauma counseling to the victim. An application was lodged in Vasant Kunj Police station to book the accused and landlord under SC/ST Atrocity Prevention Act (1995)

The incident happened when she along with her sister went to visit her cousin brother who lives in rented a room in Mahipalpur.

The Victim reports to North East Support Centre & Helpline, “When my cousin went to shared bathroom outside the room, I was waiting outside for her, a tenant claimed to be a police man started taking picture of me and molested me by pointing out to my private parts.”

When she screamed, her cousin brothers came out in rescue of her. They were abused by the man claimed to police in front to the residents by making assault remarks on them.

Next day, the landlord, instead of protecting the victim, forced three students from Manipur living in the rented rooms of the same building to vacate the house immediately without any prior notice. Students sought shelter in their friends living near by along with their belongings after they were pushed out by the landlord.

NE Support Centre & Helpline fact finding team gave trauma counseling to the victim and latter went to Vasant Kunj police station to lodge FIR. Police duty officer not only delayed but refused to take the complaint. After 22 hours, the police filed FIR when NDTV reporter when to police station to enquire why the complaint has been delayed. Soon after the arrival of NDTV, FIR was registered and accused was arrested under molestation and racial harassment charges. However police still refused to register the case under SC/ST Atrocity Prevention Act as the victim belong to ST community.

14. On October 12, 2007 – a manager of a New Delhi Call Centre made sexual advances to two young women from North East India, and then stopped their salary and suspended them from work when they resisted his overtures.

NE Support Centre & Helpline’s initial investigations show, two women from Nagaland, aged about 23 were employed by A Call Centre, New Delhi on September 4, 2007.

The manager of Call Centre allegedly made sexual advances to one of them, repeatedly asking her to accompany him on many occasions.

The young woman refused. The manager then allegedly turned to her friend. She too refused to fall in the trap.

He allegedly retaliated by stopping the transport pick up service to bring them to office and dropping them to the house they had rented in Safdarjang from October 12, 2007 onward. The women were forced to find their transport home late at night.

Prior to NE Support Centre & Helpline was launched, the cases of discrimination have been an issue of concern as increase of atrocities was already alarming. Lemayao Shimray – Spokes Person of NE Support Centre & Helpline reports:

13. On September 16, 2007 - four DU students, hailing from Manipur, have alleged that some unidentified men molested them on Saturday night while they were going to attend a freshers' party at North Campus. The students alleged that the accused persons were appearing for recruitment of Delhi Police's constable at Kingsway Camp.

Police said they have not received any complaint and denied knowledge of any such incident. However, the students, while speaking to Times of India said that they have approached Mukherjee Nagar police station but no action has been taken on their complaint.

The SHO and Police constable were suspended latter from the service for failing to perform their duty and FIR of molestation case was filed against the candidates for recruiting to the Delhi police who molested the girls. – TOI

12. On August 13, 2007 – a 27 year old woman has alleged that she was molested by an auto rickshaw driver in Chirag Dilli on Monday night. A case of molestation and criminal intimidation has been registered after the woman, belonging to Manipur, complained that the incident had happened when she was returning from work.

According to police, the victim is a resident of Chirag Dilli and was returning around 9.30 pm to her house. "She took an auto rickshaw from her office in Safdarjung Enclave for Chirag Dilli. When the victim was close to her house, the driver stopped the auto on the pretext that the vehicle had developed some snag," said a police officer.

The victim, in her complaint, said: "He went to the rear side of the auto and started repairing something. While I was sitting inside the three-wheeler, he suddenly grabbed me and put a cloth on my mouth."

However, cops said, the victim managed to free herself from the clutches of the driver and raised an alarm. Some passersby and motorists stopped for help but by the time they came, the driver managed to flee from the spot.

The victim noted down the auto rickshaw number, which was later given to police.

She was later sent to All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) for medical examination.

The police said that the auto rickshaw number is not complete and the three-wheeler could not be identified.

"We are zeroing in on all the auto rickshaws with a similar series as given by the victim. It might be a fake number as well. We are trying to verify the same from the transport department," the police officer added.

Meanwhile, the police have detained some drivers, plying on the route, for questioning.

The victim is a business executive with an MNC in Safdarjung Enclave and was staying with her family in Chirag Dilli, police said. – TOI.

11. In 2006, – a girl from North East working in a Mall in Gurgoan was molested by a manager in work place. Police filed a case against the manager with molestation charges.

10. On December 12, 2005 – a Manipuri woman in Gurgoan was almost dragged into truck at 6.30 pm. She manages to escape at the last minute. According to the police the woman was walking through main gate when a truck started following her. The driver offered a lift which she refused, but the truck continued to follow her as she walks into the colony of Sun City. After a while the truck driver and his cleaner started passing lewd remarks, forcing the woman to run into a narrow lane. Her pursuers got off from the vehicle and began chasing her and tried to drag her into the

vehicle. The Manipuri women, however, manage to break free and run towards a nearby house. She rang the bell and sought refuge there. Said the investigating officer “neither the Sun City management nor the resident informed police and thus the investigation got delayed and the truck driver managed to flee and the guard could not chase them.”

9. On November 21, 2005 – “Two youth arrested on Sunday for allegedly assaulting North East woman on Saturday night. They beat up her cousin brother after he tried to intervene,” reported TOI.

8. On November 18, 2005 – “Two young men have been arrested on charges of harassing a North East girl,” reported The Hindu.

7. On November 17, 2005 – a North East girl from Delhi University student was misbehaved by 20 years old youth when the girl had gone to the market accompanied by her brother and a friend that led to the protest from North East student.

6. On November 15, 2005 - a Manipuri girl was molested by three youths in Nehru Vihar, Delhi. When the girl raise alarm, a crowd gathered but no one made any move to chastise the three men, who in turn raised voices and started threatening the victim before running away. The police were reluctant to file an FIR as the three youths were from the same locality which led to a mass protest by Manipur Student Association Delhi (MSAD).

5. On November 12, 2005 – two women and a man from Nagaland were attacked by two young men in Delhi

4. On October 13, 2005 – a FIR was filed by North East girl who stays in North Delhi hostel complaining against a person who physically assaulted and molested her while coming back from NSUD sports week.

3. On July 10, 2005 – a girl from Manipur testified “I was returning from Dwarka after Church service. When I reach Chirag, Delhi I was eve teased by a man, when I ignored he said something in Hindi and caught my hand. Then when I tried to resist he slapped me thrice on my face. I started walking away crying but he came to me again , caught me on my breast and slapped me repeatedly saying that he resides in Chirag and it is his area. He threatened me with life and modesty if I complain.

2. On July 11, 2005 – a 24 years old North East girl along with her friend, while coming back to her rented room was misbehaved and molested by a Taxi service owner at 3:30 PM. – HT.

1. On May 8, 2005 – A Girl from the North East was raped in a moving car after being abducted from a roadside eatery in south Delhi’s busy Dhaula Kuan area.

Police said the accused bundled the victim into the steel-grey car at 2.15 a.m. Sunday and instructed the man at the wheel to drive around the city. Four men raped her by turns while the car moved through the city.

They changed cars on the way and dumped the girl two hours later near Nanakpura Gurdwara, close to the place from where they had abducted her. – IANS.

Annexure-VII

Documentation On Excessive And Disproportionate Use Of Force Against The Women Protestors In Manipur Since 2009

*Reported cases only

Date of Incident	Place of Incident	Perpetrator	Description of the Incident
28-Apr-12	Thoubal	Pol	A rally was held against the rape of Mrs. Thanthailoo Kamei and killing of Keisham Premila. Police use teargas, mob-bombs, lathi charged and blank fire against the protestor. Resulted in injuries many women. Yumam (o) Modhubala (47 yrs) was injured and unconscious. She was hospitalized.
19-Dec-11	Thanga Ithing Village Chingjin, Bishenpur District, MANIPUR	Pol	A rally was held by fishermen and their families on the issue of evictions from traditional floating resting huts on the Loktak Lake, a Ramsar Convention designated site. Police from Moirang Polioce Station, Bishnupur including the O.C. Dhananjoy used teargas, gunfire, and lathi charged against the protestors and injured eleven women. Resulted in injuries of Ningthoujam Geetarani (35yrs), Khwairakpam Thambalsana (55yrs), Oinam Nongalei (47yrs), Onam Akashini (50yrs), Heisnam Ashangbi (61yrs), Salam Memcha(52yrs), khwiarakpam Thoibi (46yrs), Ningthoujam Thasana (37yrs), Khwairakpam Kiran and Oinam Roma Devi.
09-Dec-11	Mayang Imphal	Pol	A rally was held against the killing of Kaboklei (23yrs). Police use teargas to disperse the protestors and resulted in many women being injured.
19-Jun-11	Singda Mayai Leikai	Pol	A protest held to stop the entry of M.L.A. K. Meghachandra to his Kendra (constituency). His escort personnel shot against the protestors. Resulted in injuries of Dino Jaan (50yrs), Dino Bibi (35yrs), Rahmtoor Bibi (38yrs), Rashijoor (38yrs) and Tomba Bibi.
11-Feb-11	Tidim Road	Pol	A general strike was held against the killing of Khundrakpam Thoiba by one of the proscribed organizations. Police use teargas and rubber bullets against the protestors. Resulted in injuries to Takhelambam Sunita Devi (38 yrs), Nongmaithem Meekoi Devi (55yrs) and Laishram Nageshwor Devi (53yrs).
19-Jul-10	Imphal	Pol	A rally was held against the price rice and worsening situation of Law and Order in the state. Police use teargas and resulted in injuries to Thongam Bala Devi and admitted to Sija Hospital.
05-Apr-10	Yurembam, Imphal west.	Pol	A Protest against the land acquisition by the Government was held. Reported that the Government would acquire land for Power-Plant at Yurembam. Police used tear gas, mob-bombs and lathi charged. Resulted in injuries of Sapam Purnimashi (68 yrs), Yumnam Rani (65 yrs), Laishram Rebecca Devi (35 yrs), Mutum Ahanbi (36 yrs), Mutum Proyisakhi Devi (62 yrs) and Thangjam Mangolnganbi Devi (64 yrs).
23-Aug-09	Imphal East and Imphal West	Pol	<i>Protest continued.</i> A peaceful torch (<i>Meira</i>) rally held. Police used tear gas and mob-bombs against the protestors. Reported many women were being injured.
19-Aug-09	Mantripukhri	Pol	<i>Protest continued.</i> A General Strike held. The police used tear gas and mob-bombs against the protestors. Resulted in injuries of Thangjam Ichan (14 yrs) and W. Hema (45 yrs).

19-Aug-09	Toubung bazaar, Churachandpur District.	Pol and IRB	<i>Protest continued.</i> A sit-in-protest held. Police and 1 st I.R.B. lathi charged against the protestors. Resulted in injuries of Wangjam Ronibala (23 yrs), Angom Idubala (26 yrs) and Angom Manisana (35 yrs).
18-Aug-09	Tera	Pol	<i>Protest continued.</i> Police force used mob-bombs against the protestors and as a result Soibam (o) Premi Devi (40 yrs) was injured.
18-Aug-09	Wangoi Bazaar Wahengbam Leikai	Pol in civil dress	<i>Protest continued.</i> A General Strike held against the killing of Sanjit and Rabina. One of the protestors namely, Wahengbam Indrajit (20 yrs) was picked up by the police. To ensure his safe release, a group of women held protest. Police personnel in civil dress used tear gas, mom-bombs and shot several round of gunshot against the protestors. Resulted in injury of Ms. W. Pakpi was injured.
12-Aug-09	Wangoo	Pol	<i>Protest continued.</i> Around 400/500 women protest rally held against the torture, kidnapping including the killing of Sanjit and Rabina. A Police team led by O.C. Ksh. Binoi of Kumbi police used tear gas and mob-bombs. Resulted in injuring women protestors namely, Sanasam Tababi (40 yrs).
10-Aug-09	Chingarel Tejpur	Pol	<i>Protest continued.</i> Around 200/300 women protestors shouted slogans. Police used the tear gas which has resulted injured of many women.
04-Aug-09	Thangmeiband	Pol	A general strike held against the murdered of Mr. Chungkham Sanjit and Ms. Rabina by the Manipur Police Commandos in the broad day light at Imphal City in presence of numbers of witnesses. Police used tear gas and mob bombs to disperse the protestors resulted the injured of people including four women, namely, Atom Tampak, R.K. Landhoni (48 yrs), B. Shanti (40 yrs), Ng. Sundari (30 yrs), and W. Nanaobi (30 yrs),
25-Jul-09	Kakching	Pol	A public meeting was held against the murder of Yenkhom Krishnadas. Police used tear gas and rubber bullets against the people. As a result, two women, Mayanglangbam Tammu Devi (65 yrs) and Mayanglangbam Pishak Devi (65 yrs) were injured.
26-Apr-09	Thoubal Houkha Mamang leikai	Pol	A General Strike called in connection to the murder of Elangbam Kiranjit. Police used tear gas and mob-bombs against the protestors. Resulted in injuries of Thockchom Sana (45 yrs) and Elangbam Lata (34 yrs).
25-Mar-09	Toirenpokpi Maning Leikai, Imphal West District.	Pol	A sit-in-protest held against the killing of Thoudam Shantikumar (22 yrs) was held. Reported that he was killed by 16 th Assam Rifle and Imphal West Commando. Police used tear gas against protestors. Resulted in injuries of Thoudam Memma (66 yrs) (Shantikumar's mother) and Thoudam Madhuri (16 yrs).
20-Mar-09	Near Chief Minister Bungalow	Pol	A group of people marched towards Chief Minister's Office to submit memorandum in connection to the killing of Moirangthem Inao of Pourabi Mayai Leikai. Reported that he was killed by a combined force. Police used tear gas to disperse the people which resulted in injuries of four women including aged old, namely, Ms. Nongdongbam Memma (51 yrs), Ms. Nongdongbam Manitombi (50 yrs), Mrs. Yumnam ningol Ibemhal (80 yrs) and Ms. Tekhelambam Renu (35 yrs).

19-Feb-09	Uripok Polem Leikai	Pol	A general strike and rally against the murder of Thingnam Kishan (S.D.O., Kasom Khulen, Ukhrul District) and two of his staffs were held. Reported that they were killed by NSCN-IM. Police personnel used tear gas against the peaceful rally. As a result many people including women and children, namely, Ms. Sinam (o) Shakila (43 yrs), Thongam Benergee (16 yrs) and Miss. Chingsubam Onila (16 yrs) were injured.
04-Jan-09	Keirao Litan Makhong	Pol	A protest rally was organized in connection to the murder of Mr. Naocha alias Wahedir (14yrs). Police used tear gas to disperse against the peaceful protestors. As a result, protestors including three women namely, Ms. Noorbanu (25 yrs), Ms. Nganbi (60 yrs) and Ms. Rajeeya (21 yrs) were injured.

Annexure-VIII

Ms. Rashida Manjoo

Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences

Human Rights Council

Geneva

Subject: Request for visit to Manipur during forthcoming country visit to India of the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences in 22 April – 1 May 2013

Dear Madam,

The Civil Society Coalition on Human Rights in Manipur and the UN, a human rights and civil society organizations' coalition based in Manipur in India's North East region express our deepest appreciations to you for your prioritisation of the question of violence against women that prevail in India, and extend our gratitude to your esteemed office for the plan of official visit to India from 22 April – 1 May 2013 upon the invitation of the government.

We would like to apprise you that the causes of violence against women in our region acquires dimensions that include torture, ill-treatment and killings by state forces including police and non-state actors in alarming proportions in the State of Manipur and North East region, which is in a non-international and undisclosed international armed conflict situation for the past few decades. Under the *de jure* and *de facto* impunity provided by the emergency military legislation applied to this region called the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA), the security forces violate the right to life and access to justice and remedy. A number of UN treaty bodies have pronounced it in violation of International Law, namely, HRC (1997), CEDAW (2007), CERD (2007) and CESC (2008).

Victims of violence in conflict areas, such as the North East region and Jammu & Kashmir, also include the survivor widows of those tortured and killed in fake encounters (extrajudicial killings) with security and police personnel, who do not get any support from the government benefit/schemes for widows, who are stigmatised. Despite the increase in the amount and change in eligibility criteria for beneficiaries at the Planning Commission of India, surviving widows of armed conflict violence continue to be discriminated and abandoned by the state.

UN special mandate holders, namely, the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders, Ms Margaret Sekaggya and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Mr. Christof Heyns have also raised strong concerns about how this military Act is being unlawfully implemented in violation of International Law. Ms Radhika Coomaraswamy, former Special Rapporteur, also recorded many individual complaints of alleged rape perpetrated by state security officials received from the region in her report of 27 January 2000. (E/CN.4/2000/68/Add.1, Paragraphs 49-66)

By letter dated 20 September 2004, sent jointly with the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, the Special Rapporteur on torture, and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples, the former Special Rapporteur, Yakin Ertürk notified the Government that she had received allegations concerning the situation of the Manipuri indigenous communities in some areas of Manipur State.¹ (E/CN.4/2005/72/Add.1, Paragraphs 186-189)

This particular concern of the causes of violence against women is not new to the mandate of the Special Rapporteur. Ms Radhika Coomaraswamy, former Special Rapporteur, in her preliminary report of 1994 expressed this concern stating that “[S]tudies in the mid-twentieth century have also concluded that militarization leads to greater abuse with regard to women. Levels of repression and militarization may, therefore, be directly related to the increase of incidents of violence against women.”²

The long standing pattern of such gender motivated violations of women's physical and mental integrity in Manipur has been acknowledged by both international human rights organizations and the human rights

bodies of the United Nations. India ratified the UN Convention of the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) on 9 July 1993. India has not ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol. In 2000, after the consideration of India's initial report, the Committee on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women recommended "*a review of prevention of terrorism legislation and the Armed Forces Special Provisions Act³, in consultation with the Human Rights Commission of India, the National Commission of Women and civil society, so that special powers given to the security forces do not prevent the investigation and prosecution of acts of violence against women in conflict areas and during detention and arrest. The Committee recommends that women be given an opportunity to make their contribution to peaceful conflict resolution.*" (Paragraph 72, CEDAW/C/2000/I/CRP.3/Add.4/Rev.1)

After considering the combined second and third periodic reports of India, the Committee was "*concerned that the State party has not taken adequate steps to implement the recommendations in regard to some concerns raised in the Committee's previous concluding comments adopted in 2000.*" Further, the Committee also "*concerned that it has not been provided with any information on the report of the committee established to review the Armed Forces Special Powers Act in response to its previous concluding comments.*" (Paragraph 8, CEDAW/C/IND/CO/3)

Despite these concerns, India has yet to adequately address the issue of conflict and militarisation and their relationship to violence against women in the region.

We are also deeply concerned that some key recommendations pertaining to the situation in the region in the report of the Justice (retd.) J.S. Verma Committee especially established to amend criminal law to provide quicker trial and enhance punishment for offenders of crime against women

¹ "In this context, the Special Rapporteurs expressed their extreme concern over the reported human rights violations suffered by indigenous people in Manipur. The Special Rapporteurs also expressed their concern regarding the allegations of excessive use of force and intimidation by the police and other military personnel during the above-mentioned demonstrations. Furthermore, the Special Rapporteurs were concerned following recent reports regarding mass arrests of indigenous protesters in the course of various peaceful demonstrations. Concerns have been expressed over the way the arrests were carried out as well as at the basis for the charges against those detained. The arrests have reportedly been carried out according to sections 121/121-A/124-A of the Indian Penal Code and the "Seven Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932", establishing the death penalty or imprisonment for life of any persons waging or attempting to wage war against the Government of India." (op. cit., Paragraph 189)

²E/CN.4/1995/42 (22 November 1994), Paragraph 71

³This refers to the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act of 1958

have been ignored or rejected by the government of India in its Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2013.⁴

In response to the situation, a phenomenal indigenous community institution of indigenous women human rights defenders, known as *Meira Paibi* has been strongly resisting the killings and other human rights violations, and the longest hunger strike in world of a woman prisoner of conscience, Ms Irom Chanu Sharmila (for the last 12 years), bears witness to this intolerable situation perpetrated by the state. The people of Manipur have been protesting in whatever ways they can - from sit-in protests to general strikes, from rallies to mothers' nude protest, from effigy burning to self-immolation for these decades. The civil society of India has also spoken out clearly against this situation and demanded that this law be repealed.

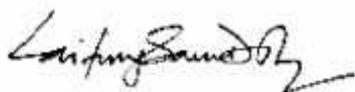
Twelve years after Resolution 1325 in October 2010 highlighted the increasing demand for accountability to UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, India has yet to make a credible action plan.

Therefore, we would like to underscore that the inclusion of Manipur and the North East region during your imminent country visit to India will be highly relevant and timely for the people of this region to create a meaningful impression on the state authorities, military, law enforcement agencies, judiciary and other stake holders and actors. We are confident that your visit to region will have a most positive impact on the prevailing situation and exert a very strong impetus to the state authorities to end the perpetration of violence against indigenous women in the region and contribute to the end of the cycle of impunity. Such an impact will also positively reflect upon the national government and the whole country.

The Civil Society Coalition on Human Rights in Manipur and the UN extends a warm invitation to you to visit Manipur and the North East region during the forthcoming country visit to India.

We look forward to a favourable response and also assure you of our fullest cooperation during your visit to India and the North East region.

On behalf of the Civil Society Coalition on Human Rights in Manipur and the UN,



Dr Laifungbam Debabrata Roy
Convenor
cschrmanipur@gmail.com

⁴**Offences against women in conflict areas:** The continuance of Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) in conflict areas needs to be revisited. At present, the AFSPA requires a sanction by the central government for initiating prosecution against armed forces personnel. The Committee has recommended that the requirement of sanction for prosecution of armed forces personnel should be specifically excluded when a sexual offence is alleged. Complainants of sexual violence must be afforded witness protection. Special commissioners should be appointed in conflict areas to monitor and prosecute for sexual offences. Training of armed personnel should be reoriented to emphasise strict observance of orders in this regard by armed personnel. The panel also recommended that the senior police or army officials be held responsible for sexual offences committed by their junior but the ordinance rejected it. (From the Summary of the report. The full report can be read at <http://www.prsindia.org/uploads/media/Justice%20verma%20committee/js%20verma%20committe%20report.pdf>)

Annexure-IX



Special Rapporteur on Violence against women, its causes and consequences finalises country mission to India

NEW DELHI (1 May 2013) – At the end of her official country mission to India, the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Ms. Rashida Manjoo, delivered the following statement:

“I have been mandated by the Human Rights Council to seek and receive information on violence against women, its causes and consequences, and to recommend measures to eliminate all forms of violence against women.

I would like to begin by expressing my thanks to the Government of India for having invited me to visit the country from 22 April to 1 May. The invitation, which was in response to a request from my mandate, was received prior to the events that led to the death of a young woman in Delhi on 16 December 2012. The protest actions and outpouring of sadness and anger; and the extensive coverage by the media, both local and global; has generated a huge focus on the issue of violence against women and girls in India. This mission has generated country-wide interest, and also, demands for the addressing of this systemic problem as an urgent imperative, at both the State and the non-state levels.

During my visit, I held meetings in New Delhi, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Manipur, and gathered information from other states, including Tamil Nadu. I am grateful to all my interlocutors, including Union and State authorities, National Human Rights Institutions, representatives of civil society organisations, and United Nations agencies. Most importantly, I want to thank the individual women who shared their personal experiences of violence and survival with me. The pain and anguish in the testimonies of loss, dispossession, and various human rights violations, was visceral and often difficult to deal with.

The Government of India has signed and ratified numerous international human rights instruments and has also adopted numerous progressive laws and policies at the Union and State levels. Numerous laws, including amendments to existing laws, have been enacted to address various manifestations of violence against women. Among others, these include: the Indian Penal Code which broadly includes crimes against women. This law includes the crimes of rape, kidnapping and abduction for specified purposes, homicide for dowry, torture, molestation, eve teasing, and the importation of girls, among others. More specific laws on crimes against women include: the Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013, the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prohibition, Prevention and Redressal) Act 2013, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986, the Scheduled Castes and the

Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989, the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, the Commission of Sati Prevention Act 1961, and the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 among others.

Furthermore, the following Bills are currently under discussion: the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Bill 2012, the Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Bill 2013, the Removal of Homelessness Bill 2013, the Prevention of Female Infanticide Bill 2013, the Abolition of Child Labour Bill 2013, the Child Welfare Bill 2013, the Indecent or Surrogate Advertisements and Remix Songs (Prohibition) Bill 2013 and among others.

At the institutional level, the realisation of the promotion and protection of human rights broadly, and women's rights and children's rights specifically, are vested in numerous Union and state level Ministries, Departments, Commissions, Committees and Missions for the empowerment of women. Furthermore, I was informed about numerous programs and policies that have been put in place in recent years to address the issue of violence against women within a human rights and development framework. These include schemes addressing the needs of victims of rape, trafficking, domestic violence, and so on. Some of these schemes address counselling, support, skills development, access to benefits and also to shelters. Public/private partnerships have been forged within different spheres including the police sector. The laws and schemes highlighted above will be analysed and discussed fully in my mission report.

I welcome the Government of India's speedy response after the rape incident of 16 December. A judicial committee headed by the late Justice Verma was established, and new legislative measures were adopted earlier this year. While this legislative reform is to be commended, it is regrettable that the amendments do not fully reflect the Verma Committee's recommendations.

It is unfortunate that the opportunity to establish a substantive and specific equality and non-discrimination rights legislative framework for women, to address *de facto* inequality and discrimination, and to protect and prevent against all forms of violence against women, was lost. The speedy developments and also the adoption of a law and order approach to sexual wrongs, now includes the death penalty for certain crimes against women. This development foreclosed the opportunity to establish a holistic and remedial framework which is underpinned by transformative norms and standards, including those relating to sexual and bodily integrity rights. Furthermore, the approach adopted fails to address the structural and root causes and consequences of violence against women.

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act is a positive development in the aspirational goal of protection for victims of family violence. The discrepancy between the provisions of the laws and the effective implementation thereof, whether through the use of the police generally or the Protection Officers in particular, was a recurrent complaint which I heard. Despite provisions intended to offer legal, social and financial assistance to victims, many women are unable to register their complaints. As a result, the vulnerability of women increases, and further, they are also deprived of the benefits prescribed in the law - as proof of registration of cases is required for access to many benefits. Furthermore, prevention of violence, as a core due diligence obligation of the State, does not feature in the implementation of this law.

Despite numerous positive developments, the unfortunate reality is that the rights of many women in India continue to be violated, with impunity as the norm, according to many submissions received. Mediation and compensation measures are often used as redress mechanisms to address cases of violence against women, thus eroding accountability imperatives, and further fostering norms of impunity.

Manifestations of violence against women

Numerous experiences of violence, whether direct or indirect, in different spheres including the home, the community, and in institutions, whether perpetrated by state actors or condoned by the State, was shared with me during the mission. Violence is being experienced in situations of peace, conflict, post-conflict, and displacement among others. The denial of constitutional rights in general, and the violation of the rights of equality, dignity, bodily integrity, life and access to justice in particular, was a theme that was common in many testimonies. Violence against women as a cause and consequence of *de facto* inequality and discrimination was also a common theme in numerous submissions received.

Violence against women and girls in India manifests in numerous ways and varies in prevalence and forms based on numerous factors including geographic location. Some manifestations include: sexual violence, domestic violence, caste-based discrimination and violence, dowry related deaths, crimes in the name of honour, witch-hunting, sati, sexual harassment, violence against lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people, forced and/or early marriages, deprivation of access to water and basic sanitation, violence against women with disabilities, sexual and reproductive rights violations, sex selection practices, violence in custodial settings and violence in conflict situations, among others. These manifestations of violence are rooted in multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and inequalities faced by women, and are strongly linked to their social and economic situation. One interlocutor described violence against women and girls as functioning on a continuum that spans the life-cycle from the womb to the tomb.

During my visit, I heard numerous testimonies of many women who are survivors of domestic violence, whether at the hands of their husbands or other family members. Many of these women live in family settings with deeply entrenched norms of patriarchy and cultural practices linked to notions of male superiority and female inferiority. The lack of effective remedies, the failure of the State to protect and prevent violence against women, the economic dependence of many women on the men in their lives, and the social realities of exclusion and marginalization when speaking out, often results in women accepting violence as part of their reality. The current focus by state actors on preserving the unity of the family is manifested in the welfare/social approach and not in the human rights based approach. It does not take into consideration the nature of relationships based on power and powerlessness; of economic and emotional dependency; and also the use of culture, tradition and religion as a defence for abusive behaviour.

Sexual violence and harassment in India is widespread, and is perpetuated in public spaces, in the family or in the workplace. There is a generalized sense of insecurity in public spaces/amenities/transport facilities in particular, and women are often victims of different forms of sexual harassment and assault.

On the issue of conflict-related sexual violence, it is crucial to acknowledge that these violations are occurring at the hands of both state and non-state actors. The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act and the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act (AFSPA) has mostly resulted in impunity for human rights violations broadly, according to information received. The law protects the armed forces from effective prosecution in non-military courts for human rights violations committed against civilian women among others, and it allows for the overriding of due process rights. Furthermore, in testimonies received, it was clear that the interpretation and implementation of this act, is eroding fundamental rights and freedoms - including freedom of movement, association and peaceful assembly, safety and security, dignity and bodily integrity rights, for women, in Jammu & Kashmir and in the North-Eastern States. Unfortunately in the interests of State security, peaceful and legitimate protests often elicit a military response, which is resulting in both a culture of fear and of resistance within these societies.

In India, women from the Dalit, Adivasi, other Scheduled castes, tribal and indigenous minorities, are often victims of a multiplicity of forms of discrimination and violence. Despite protective legislative and affirmative action laws and policies, their reality is one where they exist at the bottom of the political, economic and social systems, and they experience some of the worst forms of discrimination and oppression - thereby perpetuating their socio-economic vulnerability across generations. They are often forced to live in displacement settings, experience forced labour practices, prostitution and trafficking, and also experience intra-community violations of rights.

In consultations in Manipur, I heard anguished stories from relatives of young women who have disappeared without trace or who were found dead shortly after going missing. The lack of response from the police is the norm in such cases, with the attitude being that these are mostly elopement cases. I am deeply concerned about other consequences of such disappearances of young women, including exposure to sexual abuse, exploitation or trafficking. More generally, many tribal and indigenous women in the region are subjected to continued abuse, ill-treatment and acts of physical and sexual violence. They are denied access to healthcare and other necessary resources, due to the frequency of curfews and blockades imposed on citizens. Moreover, the chronic underdevelopment prevalent in the region, coupled with frequent economic blockades, is having an impact on the overall cost of essential items, and is exacerbating the already vulnerable situation of women and children living in the region.

Customary and religious practices such as child marriages and dowry-related practices, sorcery, honour killings, witch-hunting of women, and communal violence perpetrated against cultural and religious minorities, were highlighted in numerous testimonies. Communal violence, inspired by religious intolerance, does manifest in some parts of India. Indiscriminate attacks by religious majorities on religious minorities, including Christian and Muslim minorities, is frequently explained away by implying that equal aggression was noted on both sides. Also, such violence is sometimes labelled as 'riots', thereby denying the lack of security for religious and other minorities, and disregarding their right to equal citizenship. This issue is of particular concern to many, as the wounds of the past are still fresh for women who were beaten, stripped naked, burnt, raped and killed because of their religious identity, in the Gujarat massacre of 2002.

I am also concerned about the declining female sex ratio in India. The deeply entrenched patriarchal social norms, prevailing views of daughter-aversion and son-preference, the dowry-related link, and,

the general sense of insecurity in light of high prevalence rates of gender-based violence, is fuelling a significant drop in female births throughout the country. The Indian Government's concern about this issue has resulted in the adoption of policies and schemes. The implementation of such interventions is resulting in the policing of pregnancies through tracking/surveillance systems and is resulting in some cases in the denial of legal abortion rights, thereby violating the sexual and reproductive rights of women.

With regard to domestic workers, I am dismayed by the prevalence of numerous violations faced by these women and girls. Many of them, often migrant and unregistered women, work in servitude and even bondage, in frequently hostile environments; performing work that is undervalued, poorly regulated and low-paid. According to testimonies, they are also denied access to essential services and resources provided by the State, as they lack proper identification, and view this as a barrier to access. They are often the victims of various acts of violence, including sexual harassment and victimization by their employers and others.

I have also been informed that women with disabilities experience numerous forms of violence, including sexual violence, forced sterilization and/or abortions and forced medication without their consent. In addition, their experience of discrimination, exclusion and marginalisation reinforces the need for greater attention and specificity.

India has embarked on a journey of aggressive economic growth and this path is viewed as the route to simultaneously addressing its human development challenges. Despite the inclusion of beneficial provisions for women and children in the Five Year Plan, the impact of economic development policies on women is resulting in forced evictions, landlessness, threats to livelihoods, environmental degradation, and the violation of bodily integrity rights, among other violations. The adverse consequence of resulting migration to urban areas is reflected in the living and work conditions of many of these women and children, for example living in slums or on the streets, engaging in scavenging activities and in sex work etc. Some women have committed suicide; others are frequently exposed to acts of harassment and violence, including sexual assault. It was strongly argued by many interlocutors that India's pursuit of neo-liberal economic growth must not be pursued at the expense of vulnerable women and children, and their right to a healthy and secure environment.

Conclusion

Numerous human rights mechanisms have addressed the violation of women's human rights in India. The substance of some relevant recommendations addresses the following issues:

- 1) There is a need for urgent measures to end the alarming decline in sex ratios (CEDAW, CRC)
- 2) The negative effect of personal status laws on the achievement of overall gender equality (CRC, CCPR, and CEDAW). Such laws need to be reformed to ensure equality in law (CEDAW).
- 3) The social and cultural patterns of discrimination against women require urgent action by the State (CEDAW).

- 4) Ensure that all victims of domestic violence are able to benefit from the legislation on domestic violence. Develop a comprehensive plan to combat all forms of violence against women (CEDAW). Domestic violence is endemic. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act and Section 498-A of the Indian Penal Code must be enforced effectively (CESCR).
- 5) The implementation of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, the Public Safety Act and the National Security Act, and the Armed Forces (Jammu & Kashmir) Special Powers Act should be repealed (HRC, SR Summary Executions), as it perpetuates impunity (HRC), and is widely used against Human Rights Defenders (SR HRD).
- 6) Grave concerns are noted as regards the continuing atrocities perpetrated against Dalit women. There is a culture of impunity for violations of the rights of Dalit women (CEDAW). Concerns are further expressed for the failure to properly register and investigate complaints of violations against scheduled castes and tribes, the high rate of acquittals, the low conviction rates, and the alarming backlog of cases related to such atrocities (CRC, CEDAW and CERD).
- 7) The practice of devadasi is of concern (HRC). The effective enforcement of relevant legislation and the Indian Constitution is required to end this practice (CERD).
- 8) To expeditiously enact the proposed Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005 with the incorporation of: sexual and gender-based crimes, including mass crimes against women perpetrated during communal violence; a comprehensive system of reparations for victims of such crimes; and gender-sensitive victim-centred procedural and evidentiary rules, and to ensure that inaction or complicity of State officials in communal violence be urgently addressed under this legislation.
- 9) Grave concern is expressed about the continued existence of women and girls employed as domestic workers and their experiences of sexual abuse (CEDAW).
- 10) Harmful practices on women and girls, including forced marriage, dowry and dowry-related violence are of great concern (CEDAW, CRC, CERD, and HRC). Violence and social sanctions due to inter-caste relationships are also of concern (CERD).
- 11) The impact of mega-projects on the rights of women should be thoroughly studied, including their impact on tribal and rural communities, and safeguards should be instituted (CEDAW).
- 12) Continuing disparities in literacy levels are of concern, in particular the educational status of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Muslim women (CEDAW). Effective measures must be adopted to reduce the drop-out rates among Dalit girls (CERD).
- 13) More effort is needed to end customary practices which deprive women from underprivileged classes, castes and religious minorities of their rights to human dignity and to non-discrimination (HRC).

I would like to encourage the government of India to ensure specificity in addressing the multiple and intersecting inequalities and discrimination that women face. My mandate has consistently

voiced the view that the failure in response and prevention measures stems from Government's inability and/or unwillingness to acknowledge and address the core structural causes of violence against women. Linkages should be made between violence against women and other systems of oppression and discrimination prevalent within societies. A legislative and policy approach will not bring about substantive change if it is not implemented within a holistic approach that simultaneously targets the empowerment of women, social transformation, and the provision of remedies that ultimately address the continuum of discrimination and violence, and also the pervasive culture of impunity.

My comprehensive findings will be discussed in the report that I will present to the United Nations Human Rights Council in June 2014.”

ENDS

Ms. Rashida Manjoo (South Africa) was appointed Special Rapporteur on Violence against women, its causes and consequences in June 2009 by the UN Human Rights Council. As Special Rapporteur, she is independent from any government or organization and serves in her individual capacity. Ms. Manjoo also holds a part-time position as a Professor in the Department of Public Law of the University of Cape Town. Learn more, visit: <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/women/rapporteur/index.htm>

Annexure-X

CIVIL SOCIETY COALITION ON human rights in Manipur AND THE UN
PRESS RELEASE
Imphal, 2nd May, 2013

CSCHR SUBMITS FINAL MEMORANDUM TO UNSRVAV DURING HER MISSION TO INDIA – RASHIDA MANJOO HIGHLIGHTS HER CONCERNS ABOUT CONFLICT FROM HER VISIT TO MANIPUR IN NORTH EAST REGION DURING PRESS CONFERENCE IN NEW DELHI

CSCHR submitted a comprehensive memorandum to the UNSRVAV. The memorandum, **“Manipur: Perils of War and Womanhood”** was also endorsed by other civil society organisations such as Women Action in Development (WAD), All Manipur Women’s Voluntary Association (AMAWOVA), Human to Humane Transcultural Centre for Torture and Trauma (H2H), EREIMA Gender Empowerment & Resource Centre (EGERC), Kuki Women Union Manipur (KWUM), Pungsi Lambi Sindam Sinnai Shang (PLSSS), Wide Angle, and Women in Governance, Manipur.

“Manipur: Perils of War and Womanhood” focuses on an abnormal situation that manifests as escalating violence against indigenous women in Manipur, individually as well as in groups. The situation, in its most common denominator is termed war or armed conflict. The gradual (or sometimes rapid) disintegration of order typically in a severely troubled society has led to the inexorable descent into political and criminal public violence.

Human rights violations by security forces and special police commandos engaged in counter-insurgency operations in Manipur state have occurred with regularity over the last six decades. Armed non-state agencies (NSAs) have been reported or alleged to also commit widespread human rights abuses. According to the police, nearly 3,000 civilians have died in the conflict since 1990. At least 1,500 militants and more than 1,000 members of the security forces have also been killed. According to unofficial sources, more than 20,000 people may have died due to violence since the conflict began in the 1950s. These statistics do not include a large number of indigenous women in Manipur who are victims of reported aggressive violence including murder by state forces and unknown persons in a variety of contexts, specifically protracted incomplete development of large infrastructure projects, interpersonal and domestic scenarios in a society ruptured by the long conflict, trafficking and labour migrations, and racially profiled violence. These crimes have largely occurred uninvestigated or prosecuted. But Manipur, a small state of about 2.8 million people, is tucked away in the country’s remote North East region. Not much that happens there makes the national news—unless it is a particularly brutal attack by militants.

The urgency of the issue of violence against indigenous women in Manipur is of gravest concern that cannot be ignored anymore. Women are in a perpetual state of watchfulness in this chaotic situation. Domestic violence is on the rise. Manipur ranks 4th in 2005 in incidences of Domestic Violence in the national statistics and crimes against women in the public domain are on the rise, and yet, indigenous women are referred to as being relatively of higher status in comparison with mainstream cultures and societies.

Existing draconian legislations like the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act of 1958 (AFSPA)

aided by the Disturbed Areas Act (DAA) and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention Act) of 1967 (UAPA) that was amended twice, with Parliament adopting a third amendment in 2012 to expand the scope of the definition on “terrorist acts” to include acts that threaten the economic security of India and extending the period of declaring a ban on organisations from two to five years have institutionalised impunity, oppress associations that government do not like and endowed sweeping powers to the police to perpetrate violence with unprecedented ferocity against persons or groups, especially ethnic, tribal or religious minorities, on a mere claimed accusation or suspicion. In this situation, the rule of law and the administration of criminal justice have become deviant.

The effects of this sustained violence have left the women more vulnerable to psychosomatic traumata as well as the traumata of inaccessibility to justice and reparation. The mental health aspects is totally neglected and counselling centres for the young people needs a sincere call from the concerned authorities. Community level psychosocial care and traditional support initiatives need to be taken at the behest of all the women organizations as one can't wait for the formal systems to deliver this service.

The memorandum submitted thirty-one (31) recommendations for the attention of UNSRVAW in her final report to be submitted to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations in 2014.

At the end of her official country mission to India, the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Ms. Rashida Manjoo, delivered a Press Statement during press conference held at the UN Centre in New Delhi on 1st May 2013.

In her statement, she said that despite numerous positive developments, the unfortunate reality is that the rights of many women in India continue to be violated, with impunity as the norm, according to many submissions received. Mediation and compensation measures are often used as redress mechanisms to address cases of violence against women, thus eroding accountability imperatives, and further fostering norms of impunity.

Violence against women and girls in India, she said, manifests in numerous ways and varies in prevalence and forms based on numerous factors including geographic location. Some manifestations include: sexual violence, domestic violence, caste-based discrimination and violence, dowry related deaths, crimes in the name of honour, witch-hunting, sati, sexual harassment, violence against lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people, forced and/or early marriages, deprivation of access to water and basic sanitation, violence against women with disabilities, sexual and reproductive rights violations, sex selection practices, violence in custodial settings and violence in conflict situations, among others.

The UN envoy also said that on the issue of conflict-related sexual violence, it is crucial to acknowledge that these violations are occurring at the hands of both state and non-state actors. The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act and the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act (AFSPA) has mostly resulted in impunity for human rights violations broadly, according to information received. The law protects the armed forces from effective prosecution in non-military courts for human rights violations committed against civilian women among others, and it allows for the overriding of due process rights. Furthermore, in testimonies received, it was clear that the interpretation and implementation of this act, is eroding fundamental rights and freedoms - including freedom of movement, association and peaceful assembly, safety and security, dignity and bodily integrity rights, for women, in Jammu & Kashmir and in the North-Eastern States. Unfortunately in the interests of State security, peaceful and legitimate protests often elicit a military response, which is resulting in both a culture of fear and of resistance within

these societies.

Mentioning her visit to Manipur specially, Ms Rashida Manjoo further said, “In consultations in Manipur, I heard anguished stories from relatives of young women who have disappeared without trace or who were found dead shortly after going missing. The lack of response from the police is the norm in such cases, with the attitude being that these are mostly elopement cases. I am deeply concerned about other consequences of such disappearances of young women, including exposure to sexual abuse, exploitation or trafficking. More generally, many tribal and indigenous women in the region are subjected to continued abuse, ill-treatment and acts of physical and sexual violence. They are denied access to healthcare and other necessary resources, due to the frequency of curfews and blockades imposed on citizens. Moreover, the chronic underdevelopment prevalent in the region, coupled with frequent economic blockades, is having an impact on the overall cost of essential items, and is exacerbating the already vulnerable situation of women and children living in the region.”

Sharing many of her conclusions with the media, the UNSRVAW explicitly said that the implementation of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, the Public Safety Act and the National Security Act, and the Armed Forces (Jammu & Kashmir) Special Powers Act should be repealed as it perpetuates impunity, and is widely used against Human Rights Defenders; and the impact of mega-projects on the rights of women should be thoroughly studied, including their impact on tribal and rural communities, and safeguards should be instituted.

Annexure-XI

Abbreviations	
A	Indian Army
AP	Assam Police
AR	Assam Rifles
BRTF	Border Road Transport Force
BSF	Border Security Force
CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force
Coy	Company
Com	Combined team of State police & Central security forces
DP	Delhi Police
DR	Dogra Regiment
G	Grenadiers
GR	Gorkha Rifles
GaR	Garhwal Rifles
Hq IGAR(S)	Hq Inspector General Assam Rifles (South)
SF	Indian Security Force
IRB	India Reserve Battalion
I	Imphal Police
JK A	Jammu and Kashmir Army
JKLI	Jammu and Kashmir Light Infantry
JKR	Jammu and Kashmir Rifles
Jat	Jat Regiment
KR	Kumaon Regiment
MLI	Maratha Light Infantry
MR	Manipur Rifles
Mh. R	Mahar Regiment
CDO - 0	Manipur Police Commandos / State Police Commandos
Mt. D	Mountain Division
MDA	Mountain Division of Army
MB	Mountain Brigade
MP	Meghalaya Police
Pol	Police /Manipur police
PMSF	Maratha Military Special Forces
PRF	Paramilitary Forces
PSF	Para Special Forces
RAPF	Rapid Action Police Force
RaR	Rashtriya Rifles
Raj	Raj Rifles
RR	Rajputana Rifles
RSD	Red Shield Division
RSD of A	Red Shield Division of Army

RSD of AR	Red Shield Division of Assam Rifles
SBP	Special Branch of Police
SSB	Sashastra Seema Bal
SG	Security Guards
SR	Sikh Regiment
SLI	Sikh Light Infantry
S	Sector
TA	Territorial Army
N	Unidentified security personnel
VDF	Village Defence Force
VVF	Village Volunteer Force
WPC	Women Police Constable

M	Male
F	Female
Ch	Child

BSP	Bishnupur District
CDL	Chandel District
CCP	Churachandpur District
IE	Imphal East District
IW	Imphal West District
SPT	Senapati District
TML	Tamenglong District
TBL	Thoubal District
UKL	Ukhrul District

SIGNATORIES

Constituent members of the Civil Society Coalition on Human Rights in Manipur and UN

All Manipur Nupi Manbi Association (AMANA)
Centre for Organisation Research & Education (CORE)
Centre for Research & 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 (COHR)
Extra-judicial Execution Victim Families Association, Manipur (EEVFAM)
Families of the Involuntary Disappeared Association, Manipur (FIDAM)
Federation of Regional Indigenous Societies (FRIENDS)
Forum for Indigenous Perspectives and Action (FIPA)
Human Rights Alert (HRA)
Human Rights Initiative (HRI)
Human Rights Law Network-Manipur (HRLN-M)
Just Peace Foundation (JPF)
Life Watch
Manipur Alliance for Child Rights (MACR)
Movement for People's Right to Information, Manipur (M-PRIM)
North East Dialogue Forum (NEDF)
Threatened Indigenous Peoples Society (TIPS)
United Peoples Front (UPF)

Endorsed by:

All Manipur Women's Voluntary Association (AMAWOVA)
Human to Human Transcultural Centre for Torture and Trauma (H2H)
EREIMA Gender Empowerment & Resource Centre (EGERC)
Kuki Women Union Manipur (KWUM)
Punsi Lambi Sindam Sinnal Shang (PLSSS)
Wide Angle
Women in Governance, Manipur
Women Action for Development (WAD)
League of Indigenous People's Upliftment (LIPUL)



CIVIL SOCIETY COALITION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN MANIPUR AND THE UN

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