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**Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related
forms of intolerance: follow-up to and implementation
of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action**

Written statement* submitted by Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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

[23 May 2022]

* Issued as received, in the language of submission only. The views expressed in the present document do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations or its officials.



Racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia

Our organisation wants to bring the council's attention to the Human Rights situation in India. India is characterised by a social structure based on caste hierarchy and it regulates the everyday behaviour of individuals by social norms operating around it. Graded hierarchy based on caste has resulted in the socio-economic divide in Indian society along the identity line. The reason for this social divide is deeply rooted in caste structure. Violence against Dalits is a harsh reality in India and is visible in every aspect of life, ranging from humiliation, torture, and murder to rapes. The stories of violence against Dalits, be it old or young; rich or poor; educated or uneducated; men or women; have become stories of everyday news. Sometimes they are heard loudly, while often they are footnotes behind the glamour of films and politics. On 8 December 2021, in the state of Uttar Pradesh, in the Kabba Kheda area in Unnao district, a 22-year-old Dalit girl was kidnapped, raped, and murdered by former Samajwadi party minister's son Rajol Singh. After the kidnapping, the Dalits girl's family accused the former minister's son Rajol Singh but Police took no action against the upper caste family. On 11 February 2022, after 2 months the dead body of a Dalit girl was found in a septic tank located at a vacant plot of Samajwadi party leader Fateh Bahadur Singh. The post-mortem report of the Dalit girl revealed that she was gang-raped, and strangled to death as her neck bone was broken. There are two injury marks on her head too. On one hand, dominant caste people in Maharashtra are committing atrocities against Dalits, and on the other, they are demanding the repeal of the prevention of atrocity act 1989. I request this council to respond appropriately and make the Indian state accountable for the protection and promotion of Dalit's rights and bring additional safeguards to save Dalits from the violence of upper-caste Hindus.
