

Legal framework

The constitution of India mandates a secular state and Article 25 guarantees the right to freedom of religion or belief (FoRB). It also prohibits discrimination on religious grounds. The State is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

Paragraph 3 of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950 discriminates against Dalits, as anyone who professes a religion different from the Hindu Sikh or Buddhist religion shall not be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Caste. Therefore, Dalits who adopt other religions lose their legal status as Scheduled Castes, and eligibility for related socio-economic support.

Some repressive legislation also undermines India's constitutional and international commitments on FoRB. Eleven of India's 28 states have anti-conversion laws, which are used to justify violence against Christians and Muslims, and to create hostility towards minorities. The laws are vague and state silence on the issue has further led to abuse of the laws. On 9 February 2022, the Haryana cabinet approved the Haryana Prevention of Unlawful Conversion Religious Bill, 2022.

The Citizenship Amendment Act 2019 (CAA) determines eligibility for citizenship based on a person's religion, allowing Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians resident in India before 2014 to claim citizenship. The law excludes Muslims, including minority sects who have taken refuge in India.

The Foreign Contribution Regulation Amendment Act 2020 (FCRA) controls foreign funding for NGOs, but the government has used it to block funds to hamper the activities of organisations that question or condemn the government or its policies. As a result, the number of NGOs working on human rights and vulnerable minorities in India have had their funding frozen or licence revoked. From when the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) government took office in May 2014 until December 2019, as many as 14,500 NGOs had been barred from accessing foreign funding.

Hindu nationalist agenda

As well as government policies and laws, India's religious diversity is under threat from the spread of religious intolerance by non-state actors who act with impunity.

Since 2014, when the BJP came to power, there has been a notable shift in public discourse, increasing hostility towards religious minorities. The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), the ideological arm of the BJP that promotes a Hindu nationalist agenda, has sought to polarise Indian society by relentlessly dividing communities based on religious grounds, leaving religious minorities in the nation unsettled about their future.

Prime Minister Modi has remained largely silent on the hate campaigns, threats, violence and attacks against religious minorities.

Communal violence

In a September 2018 report to the UN General Assembly, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance noted that communal violence has been linked with inflammatory remarks made by BJP officials.

Right-wing groups are emboldened by a culture of impunity due to state negligence or complicity. The perpetrators of communal violence in Gujarat in 2002, in Kandhamal in 2008, and in Muzaffarnagar in 2013, have not been penalised. Such impunity is a leading reason for continuing communal violence across India.

Incidents of mob lynchings in the name of protecting cows and as punishment for alleged beef consumption are frequently reported. Research [suggests](#) that from 2016 to 2020, lynching related to alleged cow slaughter and trade has resulted in more than 50 fatalities. Local monitoring groups have criticised BJP members for invoking mobs to carry out vigilantism, particularly the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Yogi Adityanath. The overwhelming majority of attacks are against Muslims and the Dalit community.

Christians who gather to worship face mob violence and police inaction or complicity in the attacks against them.

On 14 January 2022, Pastor Rakesh Babu and his family were brutally beaten at their home in Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh, by unidentified men armed with wooden logs as they gathered to pray in their parsonage, a tiny room attached to the church where Pastor Babu has served for the last 15 years. A week before, villagers who claimed to be RSS members and had been threatening the pastor, filed a police complaint against him, claiming that he was a Christian missionary who was making large sums of money through the church. Pastor Babu was threatened with jail if he continued to encourage others to join him in prayer. After his attack, the pastor struggled to get local police to properly register his police report.

Targeting of Christians

Christians experience violations such as false accusations leading up to arbitrary police detention, arrests and prosecution, forced conversion, hate campaigns, assault, death threats, illegal occupation of churches, forced displacement, acts of public humiliation, disruption of religious gatherings, and the looting and destruction of Christian homes, church buildings, and other church owned properties. The United Christian Forum (UCF) recorded 505 violent incidents against Christians in 2021.

In the most severe cases, Christians have been killed by Hindu nationalists, such as in May 2021 when Pastor Alok Rajhans was killed in an attack on his church.

Targeting of Muslims

Muslims face ongoing discrimination in India. Exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, in March 2020, an event hosted by the Islamic missionary organization called Tablighi Jamaat (TJ) was singled out by the police and government

officials as being responsible for the spread of the virus, although the Delhi authorities had given prior go-ahead for the meeting to take place.

Muslims have also been subjected to hate speech, which has resulted in socio-economic boycott, and vigilantism targeting the community for alleged cow slaughter and for committing 'love jihad,' a term used to refer to Muslim men alluring Hindu girls to marriage. In December 2021, members gathered at a religious conclave in Haridwar, Uttarakhand, called for the killing of religious minorities, emphasising particularly on taking up arms against the Muslim community.

Shrinking space for civil society

The space for individuals and civil society organisations have severely been affected since the BJP came into power. Anyone who criticises the ideological policies of the government are targeted; either arbitrarily detained and charged under draconian anti-terror laws, subjected to intimidation and humiliation, or killed. Eminent Indian writers who questioned right-wing Hindu extremism, such as Govind Pansare and M. M Kalbugi in 2015, and Gauri Lankesh in 2017, have also been killed. With space for free speech curtailed, dissenters are labelled "anti-nationals." The arrest and incarceration of 16 human rights defenders in relation to the Bhima Koregaon violence, including Father Stan Swamy who died in judicial custody on 5 July 2021, has been criticised for being a systematic use of draconian laws to target civil society who advocate for human rights, including FoRB.

Recommendations

To the government of India:

- Reform law enforcement agencies, including establishing mechanisms to increase the accountability of law enforcement officers, and ensuring that First Information Reports are effectively investigated and prosecuted.
- Repeal the anti-conversion legislation currently in force in eleven states.
- Increase efforts to reverse the culture of impunity that leads to communal violence by ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice and adequate levels of compensation are granted to victims, in line with recommendations accepted during India's 2017 Universal Periodic Review (UPR).
- Uphold the right to freedom of expression and protect civil society and journalists who exercise these rights by investigating and prosecuting the perpetrators of crimes against them.
- Adopt a national plan on human rights in order to

prevent violence committed in the name of religion, and other forms of oppression related to religion or belief, in line with recommendations accepted in India's 2017 UPR.

- Introduce a comprehensive framework to deal adequately with communal and targeted violence.

To the United Nations and Member States:

- Urge India to guarantee the right to FoRB for all, in law and in practice, in line with Article 18 of the ICCPR to which the State is party.
- Encourage open dialogue on India to enable the full participation of civil society and support the establishment of a safe environment for human rights lawyers, civil society actors and human rights defenders, enabling them to carry out their work without fear of reprisals.
- Urge all relevant UN mechanisms, including the Special Procedures and Treaty Bodies, to include the right to FoRB in their monitoring and reporting on India, addressing the vulnerabilities and violations faced by religion or belief communities and those seeking to defend them.
- Hold India accountable for FoRB violations through the Universal Periodic Review (Fourth Cycle) at the Human Rights Council's 41st Session in November 2022 and to give recommendations on the protection and promotion of the right to FoRB to India during the review.

To the European Union and Member States:

- Mainstream human rights in diplomatic relations with India, starting with an official statement from the HR/VP.
- Human Rights Dialogues with India must become more frequent, be upgraded to headquarters level and include concrete targets, as per the European Parliament's resolution of 29 April 2021.
- Diplomatic staff in India should attend hearings and visit prisoners who are known victims of human rights violations.
- European political parties with an affiliate relationship with the BJP (including the EPP and ECR via the International Democrat Union), should reconsider their relationship with the BJP and confront the party leadership on its record on FoRB.

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