

World
Watch
Research

India: Full Country Dossier

December 2022



OpenDoors

Serving persecuted **Christians** worldwide

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Introduction

World Watch List 2023

Rank	Country	Private life	Family life	Community life	National life	Church life	Violence	Total Score WWL 2023	Total Score WWL 2022	Total Score WWL 2021	Total Score WWL 2020	Total Score WWL 2019
1	North Korea	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	14.4	98	96	94	94	94
2	Somalia	16.5	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	8.7	92	91	92	92	91
3	Yemen	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	5.9	89	88	87	85	86
4	Eritrea	14.6	14.9	15.5	15.9	15.7	12.2	89	88	88	87	86
5	Libya	15.6	15.5	15.9	16.1	16.3	9.1	88	91	92	90	87
6	Nigeria	13.8	13.8	14.6	14.8	14.4	16.7	88	87	85	80	80
7	Pakistan	13.4	13.8	14.8	14.8	12.9	16.7	86	87	88	88	87
8	Iran	14.5	14.6	13.8	15.8	16.5	10.7	86	85	86	85	85
9	Afghanistan	15.4	15.7	15.4	16.1	16.6	4.6	84	98	94	93	94
10	Sudan	14.1	14.2	14.9	14.9	15.5	9.4	83	79	79	85	87
11	India	12.3	13.1	13.0	14.8	13.3	15.7	82	82	83	83	83
12	Syria	13.2	14.1	13.6	14.1	14.1	11.3	80	78	81	82	82
13	Saudi Arabia	15.2	15.3	14.9	15.8	16.7	2.4	80	81	78	79	77
14	Myanmar	12.5	11.6	13.9	13.9	12.9	15.4	80	79	74	73	71
15	Maldives	15.4	15.3	13.8	16.0	16.4	0.2	77	77	77	78	78
16	China	12.9	10.0	12.7	14.5	15.6	11.1	77	76	74	70	65
17	Mali	11.1	10.1	14.7	10.3	15.1	15.0	76	70	67	66	68
18	Iraq	14.1	14.6	14.0	14.8	13.9	4.6	76	78	82	76	79
19	Algeria	14.1	14.1	11.5	13.7	15.1	4.8	73	71	70	73	70
20	Mauritania	14.5	14.2	13.3	14.1	14.2	1.3	72	70	71	68	67
21	Uzbekistan	14.9	12.7	13.9	12.7	15.6	1.5	71	71	71	73	74
22	Colombia	11.8	8.9	13.1	11.3	10.4	15.4	71	68	67	62	58
23	Burkina Faso	9.4	9.7	12.5	9.6	13.8	15.6	71	68	67	66	48
24	CAR	10.3	8.6	13.9	9.6	12.2	15.6	70	68	66	68	70
25	Vietnam	11.8	9.6	12.8	14.6	14.4	6.9	70	71	72	72	70
26	Turkmenistan	14.5	11.3	13.6	14.1	15.7	0.6	70	69	70	70	69
27	Cuba	13.1	8.3	13.1	13.2	14.9	7.0	70	66	62	52	49
28	Niger	9.4	9.5	14.5	7.7	13.1	15.4	70	68	62	60	52
29	Morocco	13.2	13.8	10.9	12.2	14.5	4.8	69	69	67	66	63
30	Bangladesh	12.6	10.7	12.8	11.3	10.6	10.7	69	68	67	63	58
31	Laos	11.7	10.2	13.3	14.2	14.0	5.0	68	69	71	72	71
32	Mozambique	9.3	8.5	13.9	8.4	12.5	15.6	68	65	63	43	43
33	Indonesia	11.3	12.0	11.6	11.1	9.2	12.8	68	68	63	60	65
34	Qatar	14.2	14.1	10.5	13.2	14.4	1.5	68	74	67	66	62
35	Egypt	12.7	13.5	11.6	12.1	10.8	7.0	68	71	75	76	76
36	Tunisia	12.0	12.8	10.4	12.0	13.5	6.5	67	66	67	64	63
37	DRC	8.0	7.9	12.6	9.7	13.0	15.6	67	66	64	56	55
38	Mexico	10.3	8.3	12.5	11.0	10.5	13.9	67	65	64	60	61
39	Ethiopia	9.9	10.3	13.1	10.4	12.1	10.6	66	66	65	63	65
40	Bhutan	13.2	12.3	11.6	13.9	14.2	1.1	66	67	64	61	64
41	Turkey	12.8	11.5	11.8	13.0	11.5	5.7	66	65	69	63	66
42	Comoros	12.7	14.0	11.2	12.4	14.2	1.5	66	63	62	57	56
43	Malaysia	12.8	14.3	11.4	12.2	11.1	3.9	66	63	63	62	60
44	Tajikistan	13.8	12.2	12.3	12.8	13.4	1.1	66	65	66	65	65
45	Cameroon	8.8	7.6	12.6	7.2	13.1	15.9	65	65	64	60	54
46	Brunei	14.8	14.6	10.1	10.9	14.4	0.4	65	64	64	63	63
47	Oman	14.0	14.1	10.3	13.3	12.9	0.6	65	66	63	62	59
48	Kazakhstan	13.2	11.6	11.9	12.7	14.2	1.1	65	64	64	64	63
49	Jordan	13.0	14.0	10.5	12.3	12.7	2.0	65	66	64	64	65
50	Nicaragua	10.8	5.9	11.9	12.8	13.6	9.4	65	56	51	41	41

Rank	Country	Private life	Family life	Community life	National life	Church life	Violence	Total Score WWL 2023	Total Score WWL 2022	Total Score WWL 2021	Total Score WWL 2020	Total Score WWL 2019
51	Kenya	10.3	9.2	11.4	8.0	11.5	13.3	64	63	62	61	61
52	Kuwait	13.5	13.7	9.8	12.3	13.1	1.1	64	64	63	62	60
53	Tanzania	9.3	10.8	10.3	8.6	8.7	15.6	63	61	58	55	52
54	UAE	13.4	13.4	9.9	11.2	12.8	1.1	62	62	62	60	58
55	Nepal	12.0	9.8	9.4	13.0	12.6	4.4	61	64	66	64	64
56	Djibouti	12.3	12.6	12.7	10.1	12.3	0.6	60	59	56	56	56
57	Palestinian Territories	13.0	13.3	9.7	10.3	12.0	2.0	60	59	58	60	57
58	Azerbaijan	13.2	10.0	9.5	12.0	13.6	0.6	59	60	56	57	57
59	Kyrgyzstan	12.9	10.2	11.0	10.4	12.0	2.0	59	58	58	57	56
60	Chad	11.6	8.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	7.6	58	55	53	56	48
61	Russian Federation	12.3	7.9	10.3	11.8	12.8	2.0	57	56	57	60	60
62	Sri Lanka	12.8	9.1	10.6	11.3	9.5	3.9	57	63	62	65	58
63	Rwanda	9.4	7.7	9.0	10.4	11.7	8.9	57	50	42	42	41
64	Venezuela	6.0	4.6	11.7	10.2	11.4	11.7	56	51	39	42	41
65	Burundi	7.6	7.8	9.4	9.8	9.7	11.1	55	52	48	48	43
66	Bahrain	12.7	13.3	8.7	10.7	8.8	0.9	55	57	56	55	55
67	Honduras	7.1	5.0	11.9	7.6	9.8	11.9	53	48	46	39	38
68	Angola	6.8	6.7	8.1	11.5	11.4	7.2	52	51	46	43	42
69	Uganda	8.1	5.0	7.4	6.7	9.2	14.8	51	48	47	48	47
70	Togo	9.2	6.7	9.3	7.1	11.0	5.4	49	44	43	41	42
71	Guinea	10.3	7.5	8.3	8.3	10.5	3.0	48	43	47	45	46
72	South Sudan	5.7	4.4	7.0	6.3	7.6	15.0	46	43	43	44	44
73	El Salvador	7.7	4.2	10.6	7.4	9.1	6.7	46	45	42	38	30
74	Ivory Coast	12.0	6.5	8.7	5.9	8.0	3.3	44	42	42	42	43
75	Gambia	8.3	8.2	8.9	8.8	8.9	1.1	44	44	43	43	43
76	Belarus	9.5	3.8	4.8	9.4	12.1	3.3	43	33	30	28	35

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Sources and definitions

- This country report is a collation of data and analysis based around Open Doors World Watch List (WWL) and includes statistical information on world religions, Christian denominations and people groups prepared by the World Christian Database (WCD).
- Highlighted links in the text can be found written out in full at the conclusion of each main section under the heading “External links”. In order to reduce the length of these reference sections, a table containing links to regularly used sources can be found at the beginning of the “Keys to Understanding” chapter under the heading “Links for general background information”. Where one of these sources has been quoted in the dossier text, a quote reference is supplied as indicated in the second column of the table.
- The WWL 2023 reporting period was 01 October 2021 - 30 September 2022.
- The definition of persecution used in WWL analysis is: “Any hostility experienced as a result of one’s identification with Christ. This can include hostile attitudes, words and actions towards Christians”. This broad definition includes (but is not limited to) restrictions, pressure, discrimination, opposition, disinformation, injustice, intimidation, mistreatment, marginalization, oppression, intolerance, infringement, violation, ostracism, hostilities, harassment, abuse, violence, ethnic cleansing and genocide.
- The latest update of WWL Methodology including appendices can be found on the [World Watch List Documentation](#) page of the Open Doors Analytical website (password: freedom).

WWL 2023 Situation in brief / India

Brief country details

India: Population (UN estimate for 2022)	Christians	Chr%
1,406,632,000	69,494,000	4.9

Data source: Johnson T M and Zurlo G A, eds, World Christian Database (Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed April 2022)

Map of country



India: World Watch List	Points	WWL Rank
WWL 2023	82	11
WWL 2022	82	10
WWL 2021	83	10
WWL 2020	83	10
WWL 2019	83	10

Ranks are shown above whenever the country scored 41 points or more in the WWL 2019-2023 reporting periods

Dominant persecution engines and drivers

India: Main Persecution engines	Main drivers
Religious nationalism	Non-Christian religious leaders, Violent religious groups, Political parties, Government officials, Ethnic group leaders, Citizens (people from the broader society), including mobs, One's own (extended) family
Dictatorial paranoia	Violent religious groups, Government officials, Ethnic group leaders, Non-Christian religious leaders, Citizens (people from the broader society), including mobs, Political parties
Clan oppression	Government officials, Ethnic group leaders, Citizens (people from the broader society), including mobs, One's own (extended) family, Non-Christian religious leaders
Ethno-religious hostility	Ethnic group leaders, Non-Christian religious leaders, Citizens (people from the broader society), including mobs, One's own (extended) family, Violent religious groups, Government officials

Engines and Drivers are listed in order of strength. Only Very strong / Strong / Medium are shown here.

Brief description of the persecution situation

The rights of all categories of Christian communities are violated in India since Hindu radicals view all Christians as alien to the nation. They want to cleanse their country from Islam and Christianity and do not shy away from using extensive violence to achieve this. Converts to Christianity from a Hindu background bear the brunt of the persecution in India and are constantly under pressure to return to Hinduism, especially via campaigns known as Ghar Wapsi ("home-coming"). They are often physically assaulted and sometimes killed.

Summary of international obligations and rights violations

India has committed to respect and protect fundamental rights in the following international treaties:

1. [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#) (ICCPR)
2. [International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#) (ICESCR)
3. [Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women](#) (CEDAW)
4. [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) (CRC)

India is not fulfilling its international obligations by regularly violating or failing to protect the following rights of Christians:

- Christians are killed for their faith (ICCPR Art. 6)
- Christian women and girls are raped and sexually abused because of their faith (ICCPR Art. 7)
- Christians are attacked, ostracized and unjustly accused of forcefully converting others (ICCPR Art. 18)
- Christians are victims of incendiary speech and smear campaigns that incite to violence and discrimination (ICCPR Art. 20)
- Peaceful religious gatherings of Christians are disrupted by mobs and attacks, in violation of the right to peaceful assembly (ICCPR Art. 21)
- Christian Dalits are excluded from government affirmative action because of their faith (ICCPR Art. 26 and ICESCR Art. 11)

Specific examples of violations of rights in the reporting period

- [17 October 2021](#): Hours after a Hindu nationalist mob assaulted and held more than 60 Christians against their will in central India under accusations of forcible conversion, police detained the Christians rather than the assailants. The mob of about 500 Hindu nationalists descended on the Christians of The Pentecostal Mission (TPM) church in Raipur gathered for a meal in Oteband village, in Chhattisgarh State, searching their belongings, harassing them and physically assaulting some of them. Videos on social media showed the mob forcing the church members to line up as they searched their belongings and clothes, including women's undergarments. (Source: Morning Star News, 3 November 2021)
- [6 December 2021](#): Hindu activists vandalized a Catholic school in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh despite the school warning the police about a possible attack. A crowd of close to 500 Hindus armed with stones and iron rods forced open the main gate of St. Joseph School in Ganj Basoda town in Sagar diocese and threw stones at glass panes and shouted slogans such as "Jai Shree Ram" (Hail Lord Ram) while pupils were sitting exams. The costs of damage were estimated at around 2 million rupees, the equivalent of US\$ 26,500). (Source: UCA News, 7 December 2021)
- [25 February 2022](#): Pastor Kelom Tete was attacked by a mob in South Delhi's Fatehpuri Berri area. He was accused of being involved in religious conversion activities and was forced to chant "Jai Shri Ram" (Hail Lord Ram). The 35-year-old pastor from Jharkhand state was shaken by the incident and handed the police a written complaint two days later. (Source: NDTV, 3 March 2022)

- [23 April 2022](#): A pastor was tortured for nearly 24 hours in police custody after being arrested on false charges of conversion activities in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh. The incident took place in the Bardah police station. (Source: International Christian Concern - ICC, 25 April 2022)

Specific examples of positive developments

- [9 December 2021](#): A church in Haryana state was attacked by a mob of radical Hindu nationalists. Police were made aware of the attack and were able to protect the congregation. (Source: ICC, 14 December 2021)
- [28 March 2022](#): The Supreme Court of India rejected a petition presented by one of India's largest Hindu nationalist organizations, Hindu Dharma Parishad (HDP), which called for the creation of a supervisory committee to monitor the activities of Christian missionaries in India. The petition had already been rejected in 2021 by the Madras High Court. (Source: Asia News, 28 March 2022)
- [23 May 2022](#): The Tripura government honored a 65 year old Catholic nun for women empowerment initiatives when the northeastern Indian state celebrated the 75th anniversary of Indian independence. Sister Judith Shadap from Meghalaya was nominated for the award by the Social Welfare Department of the government of neighboring Meghalaya state. (Source: Matters India, 23 May 2022)

External Links - Situation in brief

- Summary of international obligations and rights violations: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx>
- Summary of international obligations and rights violations: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cescr.aspx>
- Summary of international obligations and rights violations: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women - <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CEDAW.aspx>
- Summary of international obligations and rights violations: Convention on the Rights of the Child - <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx>
- Specific examples of violations of rights in the reporting period: 17 October 2021 - <https://morningstarnews.org/2021/11/hindu-nationalist-mob-holds-christians-against-their-will/>
- Specific examples of violations of rights in the reporting period: 6 December 2021 - <https://www.ucanews.com/news/hindu-mob-attacks-catholic-school-in-northern-india/95263>
- Specific examples of violations of rights in the reporting period: 25 February 2022 - <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/pastor-assaulted-made-to-chant-jai-shree-ram-in-delhi-police-case-filed-2801447>
- Specific examples of violations of rights in the reporting period: 23 April 2022 - <https://www.persecution.org/2022/04/25/indian-pastor-tortured-police-custody/>
- Specific examples of positive developments: 9 December 2021 - <https://www.persecution.org/2021/12/14/police-northern-india-thwart-mob-attack-church/>
- Specific examples of positive developments: 28 March 2022: - <https://www.asianews.it/news-en/Indian-Supreme-Court-rejects-%E2%80%98monitoring%E2%80%99-missionaries-55461.html>
- Specific examples of positive developments: 23 May 2022 - <https://mattersindia.com/2022/05/catholic-nun-honored-for-empowering-women-in-northeast-india/>

WWL 2023: Keys to understanding / India

Links for general background information

Name	Quote Reference	Link	Last accessed on
Amnesty International 2021/22 country report – covering 154 countries	AI country report 2021/22 (pp.190-196)	https://www.amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/POL1048702022ENGLISH.pdf	27 May 2022
BBC News country profile	BBC country profile	https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-south-asia-12557384	27 May 2022
Bertelsmann Transformation Index country report 2022 – covering 137 countries	BTI report 2022	https://bti-project.org/en/reports/country-dashboard/IND	27 May 2022
CIA World Factbook	CIA Factbook	https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/india/	27 May 2022
Crisis24 country report (Garda World) – covering 193 countries	Crisis24 country report	https://crisis24.garda.com/insights-intelligence/intelligence/country-reports/india	27 May 2022
Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index 2021 – covering 167 countries	EIU 2021 (p.13)	https://pages.eiu.com/rs/753-RIQ-438/images/eiu-democracy-index-2021.pdf	27 May 2022
FFP's Fragile States Index 2022 – covering 179 countries	FSI 2022	https://fragilestatesindex.org/country-data/	3 August 2022
Freedom House's 2022 Global Freedom Index – covering 210 countries	Global Freedom Index 2022	https://freedomhouse.org/country/india/freedom-world/2022	27 May 2022
Freedom House's Freedom on the Net 2021 report – covering 70 countries	Freedom on the Net 2021	https://freedomhouse.org/country/india/freedom-net/2021	27 May 2022
Human Rights Watch World Report 2022 (country chapter) – covering 100+ countries	HRW 2022 country chapter	https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2022/country-chapters/india	27 May 2022
Internet World Stats 2022	IWS 2022	https://www.internetworldstats.com/asia.htm#in	27 May 2022
RSF's 2022 World Press Freedom Index – covering 180 countries	World Press Freedom 2022	https://rsf.org/en/india	27 May 2022
Transparency International's 2021 Corruption Perceptions Index – covering 180 countries	CPI 2021	https://www.transparency.org/en/countries/india	27 May 2022
UNDP's Global Human Development Indicators (country profile) – covering 189 countries	HDI profile	https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/IND	8 June 2022
US State Department's 2021 International Religious Freedom country reports	IRFR 2021	https://www.state.gov/reports/2021-report-on-international-religious-freedom/india/	6 June 2022
USCIRF 2022 country reports – covering 15 CPC / 12 SWL	USCIRF 2021	https://www.uscirf.gov/sites/default/files/2022-04/2022%20India.pdf	27 May 2022
World Bank country overview – covering 178 countries	World Bank 2022	https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/india/overview#1	27 May 2022
World Bank country profile data – covering 222 countries	World Bank profile (2020 data)	https://databank.worldbank.org/views/reports/reportwidget.aspx?Report_Name=CountryProfileid=b450fd57tbar=ydd=yinf=nzm=ncountry=IND	27 May 2022
World Bank Macro Poverty Outlook 2022 – covering 147 countries (divided per region)	Macro Poverty Outlook 2022 (South Asia, pp.8-9)	https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/5d1783db09a0e09d15bcca8ef0cec0b-0500052021/related/mpo-sar.pdf	27 May 2022

Recent history

From 1920 onwards, nationalist leader Mahatma Gandhi led non-violent protests against British colonial rule which eventually led to independence in 1947, which is also when Muslim majority Pakistan split off as a separate nation. In 1971 war over East Pakistan led to the creation of Bangladesh.

Since the 1990s India has also taken a much more assertive role in world politics and has attempted to become one of the new superpowers. India is a member of a group of countries called BRICS (i.e. Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) that seeks to become an alternative

to Western dominated global politics and economy. India possesses nuclear technology and has even launched its own Mars probe.

Another feature that has changed in India over the last few decades is a notable decrease in the level of religious tolerance. Traditionally, Hinduism and Buddhism (both originating in India) used to be regarded as peaceful religions. Since the 1990s, Hinduism has taken on a much more aggressive character. Tolerance towards dissent, minorities, or respecting religious and cultural diversity has dwindled. A substantial part of the population sympathizes with authoritarian leadership. Such leadership does not shy away from imposing its will on opponents by violent means.

Since May 2014, India is governed by the hardline Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Modi had a reputation for ignoring atrocities committed by radical Hindus when he was Chief Minister of Gujarat State in 2002, in which hundreds (if not thousands) of Muslims died in pogroms. Since May 2014, the level of intolerance in India has increased and hundreds of violent incidents against Christians have been recorded each year.

In the May 2019 elections, the BJP gained an even greater majority in parliament. This meant the Modi government stayed in power and that violent incidents against Christians continued unabated.

In May 2021, [hundreds of corpses](#), many suspected to be victims of COVID-19, were found left along riverbanks in northern India (HRW, 20 May 2021). Villagers indicated that fear of the disease and lack of funds to cremate were likely reasons for families to leave their dead. The abandoned corpses discovered near the Ganges in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar states raised serious questions about the accuracy of official COVID-19 statistics and would seem to be a clear indication of the spread of the pandemic in rural areas, where health infrastructure is extremely weak, and containment measures were hindered by limited testing capacity, stigma, and low vaccination rates. According to Matters India reporting on 2 June 2021, [1.21 million](#) Indians are estimated to have died from COVID-19 related causes.

In October 2021 [a row erupted](#) in India over the use of Israeli spyware named Pegasus (NDTV, 27 October 2021) The government of Prime Minister Modi was accused of acting like Big Brother to put everyone under surveillance.

Another tool used by the government to control opposition is the so-called Sedition Law. In May 2022, "the constitutional bench of the [Supreme Court](#) directed the federal and state governments not to invoke Section 124A of the Penal Code (a.k.a. the Sedition Law) until its constitutional validity could be examined. 'We expect that until re-examination of this law is complete, it will not be used', the bench said, ignoring opposition from the federal government." (UCA News, 12 May 2022) Father Stan Swamy, an 84-year-old Jesuit priest who worked with indigenous people, was imprisoned in 2020 under this controversial law. He died in prison on 5 July 2021 after spending almost 10 months behind bars.

Political and legal landscape

India is the seventh largest country in the world and the second most populous. Officially known as the Republic of India, it is a complex political entity. It is a federation with a central government in New Delhi which controls foreign affairs, the armed forces and the economy. The country consists of 28 states and 9 union territories (areas ruled by the central government with effect from 31 October 2019).

The political atmosphere of India is multi-faceted as is its religious landscape. The political table of India has many chairs round it, where secular, Hindu nationalist, socialist and communist politicians sit together. On various occasions, several political adversaries have come together to form a coalition government at State or Central level. At the current time, Hindu nationalists are very powerful.

The Constitution of India declares the country to be a secular state. Hindu radicals are calling to change this and make Hinduism the national religion. They also want to impose anti-conversion legislation at the national level, but for this a two-thirds majority in parliament is needed.

India's Freedom of Religion Acts or "anti-forced-conversion" laws are state-level statutes that have been enacted to regulate religious conversions. Anti-conversion laws exist in eleven states: Odisha (1967), Madhya Pradesh (1968), Arunachal Pradesh (1978), Chhattisgarh (2000), Gujarat (2003), Himachal Pradesh (2006/2019), Jharkhand (2017), Uttarakhand (2018), Uttar Pradesh (2020), Haryana (2022) and Karnataka (2022). The anti-conversion law in Arunachal Pradesh has not been fully implemented due to a lack of subsidiary rules; and the state of Rajasthan passed an anti-conversion bill, but it has yet to be signed by the President of India to make it law. There is also the [Indian Penal Code-295-A](#) (accessed 29 June 2022) which is a highly misused law against Christians. While there are some variations between the state laws, they are very similar in content and structure. All of the laws seek to prevent anyone from making or attempting to make another person change their religion (either directly or otherwise) through "forcible" or "fraudulent" means, or by "allurement" or "inducement." However, even in the states where this law has not been implemented, police have arrested Christians for evangelistic activities.

In May 2019, new parliamentary elections were held in India and the support for Prime Minister Modi increased even further with the BJP gaining an absolute majority. Consequently, it was no longer necessary for the BJP to form a coalition with other parties (and thus to accept compromises). It was therefore clear that Muslims and Christians would not experience any improvement in their situation.

In August 2019, the Modi government decided to remove Article 370 from the state of Jammu & Kashmir – this article provided an exemption to the state from the Indian Constitution. The government decided to do this to put an end to the Muslim insurgency that has been going on in Jammu & Kashmir for decades. The decision to end to the special status was an important event in Indian history. Article 35-A was removed as well, which allowed the state to have the prerogative on citizenship. The process was conducted with heavy military deployment in the state. After the bill was passed in parliament, Jammu & Kashmir lost its state status and was split up into two so-called Union Territories named Jammu & Kashmir and Leh & Ladakh. The central

government in New Delhi has much more power in Union Territories than in states. As a result, India now has 28 states.

In September 2020, the [Rajya Sabha](#), the upper house of parliament, passed two farm bills amid protests from opposition members and farmers (Matters India, 20 September 2020). The passing of the new farm bills meant a huge blow to the principles of federal structure of the Constitution. The states were not consulted and their concerns were ignored.

When Russia invaded Ukraine on 24 February 2022, [India did not join](#) in the international condemnation of Russia's action, making clear it did not want to take sides. India did not want to be weakened, needing its long-standing reliance on Russian military equipment to continue.

The Constitution provides for freedom of conscience and the right of all individuals to freely profess, practice, and propagate religion; mandates a secular state; requires the state to treat all religions impartially; and prohibits discrimination based on religion. It also states that citizens must practice their faith in a way that does not adversely affect public order, morality or health.

According to the US State Department (IRFR 2021):

- “The constitution provides for freedom of conscience and the right of all individuals to freely profess, practice, and propagate religion; mandates a secular state; requires the state to treat all religions impartially; and prohibits discrimination based on religion. It also states that citizens must practice their faith in a way that does not adversely affect public order, morality, or health. Ten of 28 states have laws restricting religious conversions. Four state governments have laws imposing penalties against so-called forced religious conversions for the purpose of marriage although some state high courts have dismissed cases charged under this law.”
- “NGOs, including faith-based organizations, continued to criticize 2020 amendments passed to the Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA) as constraining civil society by reducing the amount of foreign funding that NGOs, including religious organizations, could use for administrative purposes and adding onerous oversight and certification requirements. The government continued to say the law strengthened oversight and accountability of foreign NGO funding in the country. According to media reports, FCRA licenses of 5,789 NGOs, including hundreds of faith-based organizations, lapsed after the government said the organizations did not apply for renewal in time. In addition, during the year the government suspended FCRA licenses of 179 NGOs, including some that were faith-based.”
- “Attacks on members of religious minority communities, including killings, assaults, and intimidation, occurred throughout the year. These included incidents of "cow vigilantism" against non-Hindus based on allegations of cow slaughter or trade in beef. According to the UCF, the number of violent attacks against Christians in the country rose to 486 during the year from 279 in 2020. According to Catholic news agency Agenzia Fides, Hindus committed 13 instances of violence and threats against Christian communities in Uttarakhand, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, and Delhi. According to UCF, most of the incidents were reported in states ruled by the BJP and included attacks on pastors, disruption of worship services, and vandalism. The NGOs United Against Hate, the Association for Protection of Civil Rights, and UCF released a joint report that noted

more than 500 incidents of violence against Christians reported to UCF's hotline during the year."

According to USCIRF 2022:

- "In 2021, religious freedom conditions in India significantly worsened. During the year, the Indian government escalated its promotion and enforcement of policies - including those promoting a Hindu-nationalist agenda - that negatively affect Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Dalits, and other religious minorities. The government continued to systemize its ideological vision of a Hindu state at both the national and state levels through the use of both existing and new laws and structural changes hostile to the country's religious minorities."
- "The government erected hurdles against the licensure and receipt of international funding by religious and charitable nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), significantly impacting religious communities. Numerous groups that document religious freedom violations or aid marginalized religious communities have been forced to shut down operations in the country given the restrictions under FCRA that regulate access to and reporting on foreign funds and prohibit their receipt for any activities purportedly 'detrimental to the national interest'. At the close of 2021, the licenses of nearly 6,000 organizations, including religious and humanitarian organizations such as Missionaries of Charity and Oxfam India, were not renewed under the FCRA (after an outcry, Missionaries of Charity's license was renewed in January 2022)."

The US State Department's [2021 Country Report on Human Rights Practices: India](#) (published on 12 April 2022) stated:

- "Significant human rights issues included credible reports of: unlawful and arbitrary killings, including extrajudicial killings by the government or its agents; torture and cases of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment by police and prison officials; harsh and life-threatening prison conditions; arbitrary arrest and detention by government authorities; political prisoners or detainees; arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy; restrictions on free expression and media, including violence, threats of violence, or unjustified arrests or prosecutions against journalists, use of criminal libel laws to prosecute social media speech; restrictions on internet freedom; overly restrictive laws on the organization, funding, or operations of nongovernmental organizations and civil society organizations; refoulement of refugees; serious government corruption; government harassment of domestic and international human rights organizations; lack of investigation of and accountability for gender-based violence; crimes involving violence and discrimination targeting members of minority groups based on religious affiliation, social status or sexual orientation or gender identity; and forced and compulsory labor, including child labor and bonded labor."

Christians do not have a major political party of their own (barring a few attempts in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh). Christians can only join existing parties. It may come as a surprise that some of them have even joined the BJP. In fact, many Christians voted for Modi because they liked his economic agenda and hoped that he would do away with the inertia that characterized the Manmohan Singh era. Christians are also hardly present in the judicial body.

Gender issues

Under India’s pluralistic legal system, marriage laws vary according to religion. In addition to Hindu, Muslim and Christian legislation, the Special Marriage Act (1954) provides a means of citizens getting married irrespective of religious background (OECD, 2019). However, a controversial new anti-conversion law that criminalizes interfaith relationships has put couples on edge in certain states, primarily Hindu-Muslim couples (BBC News, March 15 2021).

Under the Special Marriage Act, forced marriages and child marriages are outlawed. Early marriages nonetheless remain widespread, and reportedly spiked in the context of COVID-19 (Al-Jazeera, April 14, 2021). According to Girls Not Brides, 27% of Indian girls and 7% of boys are married before they reach 18 years of age. Divorce laws also vary in accordance with the relevant religious or civil law that the marriage occurred under. Under Christian and Muslim laws, a man is entitled to divorce his wife for any reason, whereas both genders have equal rights to file for divorce under the Special Marriage Act and Hindu Marriage Act (OECD, 2019).

India signed the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and ratified it in 1993. A 2014 review by the CEDAW committee highlighted a culture of impunity for perpetrators of violence against women (CEDAW, 2014, p.3). It further observed an increase in violent crimes against women, especially rape (including marital), kidnappings and abductions. Such issues remain widely reported (HRW 2022 country chapter; BBC News, 16 December 2021).

Female representation in Parliament in 2021 was 14.4%. Whilst modest, this represents a 9.4% rise from just 5% in 1990 (Index Mundi, last accessed 27 December 2022), and compared to other countries in the region, women are broadly accepted as high-profile political leaders (Pew Research Centre, 2 March 2022).

Religious landscape

India: Religious context	Number of adherents	%
Christians	69,494,000	4.9
Muslim	207,015,000	14.7
Hindu	1,013,290,000	72.0
Buddhist	10,456,000	0.7
Ethno-religionist	53,054,000	3.8
Jewish	4,500	0.0
Bahai	2,226,000	0.2
Atheist	2,308,000	0.2
Agnostic	17,004,000	1.2
Other	31,779,100	2.3
<i>OTHER includes Chinese folk, New religionist, Sikh, Spiritist, Taoist, Confucianist, Jain, Shintoist, Zoroastrian.</i>		

Data source: Johnson T M and Zurlo G A, eds, World Christian Database (Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed April 2022)

According to the World Christian Database estimates (April 2022), 1,013 million citizens are Hindus (72.0% of the population), 207 million are Muslims (14.7% of the population), 69.5 million are Christians (4.9% of the population), 53 million are Ethno-religionists (3.8% of the population), 25.3 million are Sikhs (1.8% of the population) and 10.5 million citizens are Buddhists (0.7% of the population).

Hinduism has dominated India for centuries; it started to develop between 500 and 300 BC. The second biggest religion in India is Islam. 14.7% may seem to be a fairly insignificant minority before realizing that India is the country with the third largest Muslim population on earth - only Indonesia and Pakistan have a greater number of Muslim citizens.

Christianity is the third largest religion in India. The group of Christians in India growing fastest are the non-traditional Christian communities (including converts to Christianity). Bureaucracy and corruption are well-known factors all over India: If Christians try to build a new church, or renovate an existing one, they will encounter much red-tape and opposition. The only way to bypass the obstacle of bureaucracy is by paying bribes. Many staff in lower administrative posts have low incomes and seek extra income from corruption to survive. Christians in India are constantly encountering these obstacles in almost every aspect of their lives.

The fourth largest religious group are adherents of so-called Ethno-religionism. These are the traditional tribal religions, which predate the arrival of Hinduism and Buddhism in the country.

Sikhs (mainly living in the state of Punjab in India's northwest), are the next largest group.

Buddhism only makes up 0.7% of the country's population. Buddhism originated in ancient India sometime between the 6th and 4th centuries BC, from where it spread through much of Asia.

Economic landscape

According to the World Bank country profile:

- **GDP (current US\$) (billions):** 3.17 (2021)
- **GDP growth (annual):** 8.9% (2021)

India is the world's 7th-largest economy by market exchange rates. But the new wealth is not distributed equally and the gap between very rich and very poor is growing rapidly. Despite the economic growth, poverty (see below: *Social and cultural landscape*) is extremely high.

The economy of India stands on 4 pillars: Agriculture, Unorganized sector, Organized or core sector and Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). All four sectors together contribute more than 90% to the GDP of India. On 8 November 2016, the Government of India announced the demonetization of all 500 and 1,000 rupee banknotes of the Mahatma Gandhi series. It also announced the issuance of new 500 and 2,000 rupee banknotes in exchange for the demonetized banknotes. It was enacted by the single-hand decision of Prime Minister Modi. It resulted in a steep decline in all sections of Indian economy; however, the Unorganized sector (which makes up 42% of GDP) suffered most. Millions of jobs were lost and recession has struck the nation. It pushed 520 million people 'Below Poverty Line (BPL). Most of the rural Christians are already under BPL.

At the end of August 2019, media outlets published reports based on a Reuters study, showing that the Indian economy was [continuing to contract](#) (Asia News, 30 August 2019) and had hit its lowest recorded level for the past five years. According to experts, in the April-June 2019 quarter, the increase in GDP was 'only' 5.7%: far lower than the same period in 2018, when growth was 8%, thus losing its place as the world's fastest growing economy.

The crisis surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic also had a huge impact on the Indian economy in 2020 and 2021. As society went into lockdown, many businesses had to stop their work, causing many people to lose their jobs and income. The Indian economy shrank 23.9% year-on-year in the second quarter of 2020, much worse than market forecasts of an 18.3% drop. It is the biggest contraction on record, as India imposed a coronavirus lockdown in late March 2020 and extended it several times, halting most economic activities. IMF projected India's GDP would [plunge by 10.3%](#) in the fiscal year ending on 31 March 2021, the biggest contraction since the country became independent in 1947 (The New Indian Express, 13 October 2020).

In June 2021, BBC News published [a sceptical analysis](#) of India's economy under Prime Minister Modi. The analysis shows that Asia's third-largest economy is not doing well at all, and this is only partly due to COVID-19 measures. The pandemic battered what was an already under-par performance. Mismanagement was also a very important factor (BBC News, 22 June 2021).

As in many other countries, food and fuel costs have been soaring. On 13 May 2022, BBC News published [a report](#) stating that gas cylinder prices had long been a hotly-debated political issue in India, with opposition parties - including the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party before it came to power in 2014 - routinely taking to the streets to protest against price hikes. But the issue has become even more sensitive after the COVID-19 pandemic, which suppressed incomes, caused job losses and exhausted savings. At the beginning of May 2022, India's central bank announced its first interest rate hike in two years in an attempt to slow inflation.

The Christian community in India is the second most literate community in India but, at the same time, it is the [largest unemployed group](#) among all minorities in India. Christians are further facing daily challenges of discrimination, inadequate public healthcare and malnutrition. Many churches lack the finances to do anything about this. They need assistance from abroad to run social projects etc. but the government restrictions make this virtually impossible. The work of Christian NGOs has suffered from the fact that it has been made very difficult (if not impossible) to receive financial support from abroad.

Economic pressures restrict the freedom of Christians, especially converts. Reports indicate that Christian men have experienced harassment within their workplace, or even lost their jobs due to their Christian faith. The loss of income affects their dependent family. Female Christians are additionally economically vulnerable on the grounds of their gender, due to lower education and employment rates for women and girls, and patrilineal inheritance practices ([Georgetown 2019/20](#); [The Conversation, 6 January 2021](#)). Sexual harassment at work also remains an entrenched problem (HRW 2022 country chapter). As women primarily work in the informal labor market, thousands missed out on emergency cash transfers during the Covid-19 pandemic, as did not have a bank account ([Georgetown, 2021/22](#)).

While the landmark '2009 Right to Education Act' (which made education free and compulsory for children between 6 and 14) has decreased the percentage of children out of school, many children – particularly girls – remain out of school.

Social and cultural landscape

According to the CIA World Factbook:

- **Main ethnic groups:** Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%, Mongoloid and other 3% (2000 est.).
- **Main languages:** Hindi 43.6%, Bengali 8%, Marathi 6.9%, Telugu 6.7%, Tamil 5.7%, Gujarati 4.6%, Urdu 4.2%, Kannada 3.6%, Odia 3.1%, Malayalam 2.9%, Punjabi 2.7%, Assamese 1.3%, Maithili 1.1%, other 5.6%; note - English enjoys the status of subsidiary official language but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication; there are 22 other officially recognized languages: Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu; Hindustani is a popular variant of Hindi/Urdu spoken widely throughout northern India but is not an official language (2011 est.)
- **Urban population:** 35.9% (2022 est.)
- **Literacy rate:** 74.4% (male: 82.4%, female: 65.8%) (2018 est.)

According to UNDP's HDI profile:

- **HDI score and ranking:** 0.645 (0,573 for females, 0.699 for males), ranking 131
- **Total population:** 1,366.4 million (2019)
- **Life expectancy at birth:** 69.7 years (71.0 for females, 68.5 for males) (2019)
- **Expected years of schooling:** 12.2 (12.6 for females, 11.7 for males) (2019)
- **Gender inequality index:** 0.488
- **Labor Force Participation Rate (% ages 15 years and older):** Female: 20.5, Male: 76.1.

The most characteristic social feature of India is the caste system – a hierarchical stratification of Indian society dating back many centuries. According to a tradition called Varna, there are four castes (Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras), plus a list of groups, now known as Dalits, who were historically excluded from the Varna system altogether, and are still ostracized as “Untouchables”. The caste system is omnipresent in India with upper castes ruling the country.

As many as [138,825 cases](#) related to crimes against Dalits were filed across the country between 2018 and 2020, Union Minister Ramdas Athawale told parliament on 22 March 2022. Athawale said 42,793 cases of atrocities were reported in 2019. The number rose to 45,961 in 2019 and 50,291 in 2020 (Hindustan Times, 23 March 2022).

It may come as a surprise that the caste system also permeates the Church in India. Most Christians in India come from the lower castes or even the Dalits. They converted from Hinduism partly to escape their hopeless situation as “Untouchables” only to find that the same barriers exist inside the Church. Many of them became disappointed and this is part of the explanation why the [Ghar Wapsi campaign](#) of the Hindu radicals has been effective in reconverting many back to Hinduism (World Watch Monitor, 16 February 2017). Abolishing elements of the caste system still existing in the Church is a major challenge still to be dealt with.

Women and girls in India are still widely neglected and perceived to be inferior. They have lower literacy and education rates. Society's preference for boys leads to selective abortion of girls and to female infanticide; thousands of girls have been reportedly aborted on the basis of their sex ([ADF, 6 May 2021](#); [BBC News, May 2022](#)). India has a growing female population deficit of 35 million. The media in India bring reports of rape virtually every day. Police forces often do not show any real interest in helping victims or bringing justice to the perpetrators. There is no difference in the situation of women and girls if they are Christians.

The 2020 COVID-19 pandemic had a huge impact on society, with many businesses being forced to stop working, which caused large numbers of employees to lose their jobs and income. 21 million salaried jobs were lost between April 2020 and August 2020, while the unemployment rate in India rose to 8.4% in August 2020 ([Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy](#), last accessed 27 December 2022). 95.2% of migrants lost their jobs and livelihoods, as confirmed by a survey conducted by Caritas India in the 18 states most affected by the pandemic. Millions of people have been thrust into extreme poverty and hunger, not through illness but because of the economic impact of the lockdown measures.

As stated above (in *Economic landscape*), Christians make up the [largest unemployed group](#) among all minorities in India (without even including the number of new Christians who officially stick to their Hindu status for various socio-economic reasons). Would this number of unofficial Christians have been included, the proportion of unemployed Christians would have been even bigger. Many Christians live in slum areas where many of the residents become totally dependent upon food distribution programs carried out by the government and aid organizations. Christians have often been deliberately overlooked when this aid is distributed.

Against this backdrop of patriarchal norms and a hierarchical caste system, the weakest in society are exploited. Women and girls are considered weak and emotional subjects, so violations against Christian women and girls is often targeted at their body through molestation and sexual harassment ([Religious Freedom and Business Foundation, 3 November 2020](#)). Men and boys on the other hand, are viewed as physically strong. Persecution consequently targets their physical strength (through beatings and torture) as well as their role as family decision-maker.

Sexual attacks on women harm the victim's wider family and community due to the connotations between sexual purity and pride and prestige within Indian culture. There is particularly strong stigma and shame around reporting sexual abuse against boys, which is also reported to be widespread (in part as they have more freedom to leave the home in India's patriarchal society, thus becoming more exposed to potential contexts of abuse) ([Reuters, 8 May 2018](#)). Domestic violence is also reportedly high, compounded by socio-economic dependency of women upon men, the impact of COVID-19 and the dominance of patriarchal norms ([BBC News, 3 May 2022](#); [UN News, 28 December 2020](#)).

Technological landscape

According to Internet World Stats (IWS 2022):

- **Internet usage:** 59.5% penetration - survey date: July 2022
- **Facebook usage:** 38.2% penetration - survey date: July 2022

According to the World Bank country profile (2020 data):

- **Mobile phone subscriptions:** 83.6 per 100 people

According to the GSMA Mobile Gender Gap Reports: As highlighted in the [2020 GSMA Mobile Gender Gap Report](#), the gender gap in mobile internet awareness has decreased dramatically in recent years. 50% of women surveyed in 2019 reported awareness, compared to just 19% two years previously. However, progress has stalled. According to the [2022 GSMA report](#), Mobile internet adoption among men has climbed steadily to 51%, but there has been no notable increase among women, which remains flat at 30 per cent. (For more on the mobile gender gap, see the 2022 report: Spotlight: India, p.45).

According to [BuddeComm Research](#) (updated 9 March 2022):

- India's telecommunications sector has struggled for growth over the last five years. The sector's lacklustre performance has been in spite of concerted efforts by the government to bolster the underlying infrastructure in a bid to achieve universal coverage. Instead, the country's relatively liberal regulatory environment has encouraged fierce competition and price wars amongst the operators.
- State-owned as well as private operators have been forced to seek redress from the government in order to avoid bankruptcy. One particular area of contention has been the billions owed by the operators to the government in the form of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) dues – usage and licensing fees charged by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) – that have been the subject of long-standing court battles over what should be counted as revenue.
- Coincidentally, the government has also deferred the spectrum auctions for 5G until later in 2022. Mobile spectrum in India is already in short supply in terms of providing the necessary capacity to reach universal coverage, but the cash-strapped MNOs may not yet be in a sufficiently strong financial position for which to make the 5G spectrum auction viable.

According to Freedom House's Freedom on the Net 2021 report:

- "Internet freedom in India weakened for a fourth straight year. The contentious new Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 imposed broad obligations on large social media companies to further moderate online content, undermine end-to-end encryption, and increased retention of personal data. It also mandated that digital news media and streaming services adhere to a new Code of Ethics that in part serves to guard against purported threats to sovereignty and national security. Government authorities imposed blocks on over 100 apps owned by China-based companies beginning in June 2020, and continued issuing internet shutdown orders, partic-

ularly in the context of protests by farmers against new agricultural laws. During the protests as well as during the country's deadly second wave of COVID-19 in April 2021, officials requested US-based tech companies take down content criticizing authorities, shared by opposition figures, journalists, activists, and ordinary users. Meanwhile, civil society and a consortium of news outlets reported on intrusive spyware campaigns that further erode privacy rights. Positively, both governmental and nongovernmental entities continued efforts to bridge the country's digital divides."

Further information

Among the rapid economic changes mentioned above, investment in technology has skyrocketed in India. The introduction of new technology started in the major cities, but India has also begun to modernize rural areas, giving almost everyone Internet access. A [report](#) published on 26 September 2019 by the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) and Nielsen, showed that the total number of internet users in rural India is 227 million against 205 million of urban users.

This means that Christians and others have more access to Christian materials than ever before, but it could also open the eyes of people in India (especially the younger generation) to what is going on in the rest of the world. Hindu hard-liners are continually attacking the Christian media, accusing them of evangelism. There have already been instances where cable operators have been pressured by Hindu groups into removing Christian content even as Hindu content and channels multiply.

In the past decade, Christian satellite TV channels and other Christian media have expanded enormously. India has no e-censorship which means that Christians are free to publish whatever they want. This means (among other things) that Christians also have many more possibilities for reporting on violence, intolerance and discrimination. Websites reporting in this manner are: [Matters India](#), [Christian Today India](#) and the site of the [Evangelical Fellowship of India](#).

Security situation

A major issue in India is the high level of physical violence and the lack of respect for human life. Honor killings, acid throwing, beatings by mobs, executions and many other atrocities happen regularly all over the country. Christians are often the victims of these actions as testified by the long lists of violent incidents published annually.

Hindu radicalism has gained momentum since the beginning of the 1990s. The ultimate aim of these Hindu groups is to change India from being a secular country (as defined by the country's Constitution) into a country where Hinduism is the state religion. Over the years, Hindu radicals have carried out numerous violent attacks against non-Hindu religious minorities. There has been little if any protection against these attacks from the local, state or national authorities. Modi's administration refuses to speak out against this violence, which results in a constant increase in the level of impunity. Local police officers have a reputation for being corrupt. In the states and many other areas where the BJP forms the government, police officers are known for not being neutral and for often siding with Hindu hard-liners. They regularly take part in raids on Christian meetings, issue threats to Christians, refuse to register cases reported by Christians

(FIR registrations) and give protection to radical Hindus involved in acts of violence, intolerance and discrimination. When Christians want to register a complaint, the local police will refuse to do so in about 90% of the cases. The police also have a reputation for brutality and mistreating Christians who are in custody.

Another major problem for Christians in India is the presence of the Maoists, a.k.a. Naxalites. (It is believed that the term Naxal/Naxalite derives from the name of the village Naxalbari in the Indian State of West Bengal, where the movement had its origin.) They are a remnant of the Cold War era and are Communist militants whose strongholds are to be found in the poorest regions of India. These are regions that are difficult to control, such as the jungles of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha and Telangana. Christians living in areas under Naxalite control are constantly monitored and cannot openly practice their faith. If they refuse to follow each and every command, the Naxalites will pick them out and set an example during a special village meeting. This may be limited to a severe beating, but can go as far as an open execution.

There are some major reasons why Christians are subjected to violence in the Naxal-prone areas:

- Local villagers who are generally anti-Christian sometimes encourage Naxalite action against Christians, convincing them that Christians in the villages are police informants reporting Naxal activities. As a result Naxals do not hesitate to kidnap, brutally beat and kill Christians.
- Christians are known to share their faith and thus help convert people (even Naxal leaders) to Christianity. This angers the Naxalite community which then abducts and kills Christian leaders.
- Christians in villages generally do not provide shelter and food for Naxals, unlike other locals.

National security

There are ongoing conflicts between India and its neighbors (especially Pakistan, China, Nepal). The relationship between India and Pakistan has always been tense since 1947 - especially concerning the region of Jammu & Kashmir. Border fighting between China and India occurred in [June 2020](#) when 20 Indian and 43 Chinese soldiers died (Asia News, 17 June 2020). On 11 October 2021 China and India [blamed each other](#) for the failure of high-level talks to ease tensions along the disputed Himalayan border, particularly the strategically important Galwan River valley between Tibet and India's Ladakh region (UCA News, 13 October 2021). This high-altitude conflict continues to simmer in the background.

A conflict broke out between [India and Nepal](#) about border region control in May 2020 (Hindustan Times, 10 June 2020). [Nepal's prime minister](#) Sher Bahadur Deuba met Prime Minister Modi in April 2022 during a three-day trip to New Delhi and signed a series of agreements to enhance their ties (Reuters, 2 April 2022). At the same time, Nepal is also deepening relations with India's rival China: Deuba's visit to India came just shortly after [Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi's visit](#) to Kathmandu (AP News, 26 March 2022).

Individual security

Sexual assault is a pervasive issue in India, with the rape of a woman being reported every 15 minutes ([Reuters, 9 January 2020](#)). Women from lower castes and tribes are especially vulnerable (as exemplified by the rape and death of Dalit women in 2020 ([CBS, 1 October, 2020](#))). As noted by Human Rights Watch, a culture of victim-blaming remains prevalent and women face several obstacles in reporting crimes, including a lack of victim protection laws (HRW 2022 country chapter). Trafficking is also an endemic issue ([US State Department, Trafficking in Persons Report, June 2022, p.279](#)). Debt bondage traps entire families in forced labor, and many men, women and children are caught up in networks of human trafficking. Pre-adulthood, more boys are affected. Post-adulthood, more women are affected ([Asia Times, 6 February 2020](#)).

Violent and lethal attacks by radical Hindu groups have focused heavily on Christian leaders and pastors, the majority of whom are men (Open Doors International 2019 report "[We're Indians Too](#)"; [Christian Persecution, 9 July 2021](#)).

Trends analysis

1) Social hostility towards Christians has grown

Since Narendra Modi first came to power in May 2014 the level of religious freedom violations against Christians has gone up dramatically. Talking about the Christian faith to a group wider than one's own family is now generally regarded as a form of evangelism. Intolerance against this has grown over the past five years. Even just revealing one's Christian faith can be regarded as evangelism in the eyes of Hindu radicals. The growing social hostility towards Christians is increasingly expressed through (though not limited to) the widespread use of social media.

2) The BJP is consolidating its power-base

In the April and May 2019 elections, the BJP gained an absolute majority in parliament which means that Prime Minister Modi will stay in power for the next 5 years. Hardline Hindus will therefore continue to attack Muslims and Christians with impunity and the level of violence is likely to remain at an extreme level.

In August 2019, the Modi government took away the statehood of the Muslim majority region of Jammu and Kashmir, turning the region into two separate union territories (Jammu and Kashmir, plus Ladakh). This means that the central government can exert much more control there. As of May 2022, Jammu and Kashmir still has no right of state and its leading politicians are still detained.

External Links - Keys to understanding

- Recent history: hundreds of corpses - <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/05/20/abandoned-corpse-rural-india-indicate-surge-covid-19-deaths>
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WWL 2023: Church information / India

Christian origins

According to church tradition, the Apostle Thomas came to India in the 1st century AD and established the first churches in the country – mainly in Kerala. It is assumed that the initial converts were largely Jewish proselytes among the Cochin Jews who are believed to have arrived in India around 562 BC, after the destruction of the First Temple in Jerusalem. Another tradition mentions Saint Bartholomew who visited India in the 2nd century AD.

In the 4th century, several Christians from the Middle East came to India to evangelize. The colony of Syrian Christians established at Kodungallur may be the first Christian community in South India for which there is a continuous written record. The most important leader of these Christians was Thomas of Cana.

The Dominican missionary, Jordanus Catalani, was the first Catholic European to arrive in India in 1320 and start missionary work from the city of Surat. The 15th century saw the rise of colonialism. For India this meant the arrival of the Portuguese in Goa and other cities, and with them missionaries of the different orders (Franciscans, Dominicans, Jesuits, Augustinians, etc.) who began at once to build churches along the coastal districts where Portuguese power made itself felt.

The first Protestant missionaries to set foot in India were two Lutherans from Germany, Bartholomäus Ziegenbalg and Heinrich Plütschau, who began work in 1705 in the Danish settlement of Tranquebar (now known as Tharangambadi in Tamil Nadu). In 1793, William Carey, an English Baptist minister came to India as a missionary. He worked in Serampore, Calcutta, and other places and translated the Bible into Bengali, Sanskrit and numerous other languages and dialects. He worked in India until his death in 1834. During the 19th century, several American Baptist missionaries evangelized in the north-eastern parts of India. Even today, the heaviest concentrations of Christians in India continue to be in the northeast among the Nagas, Khasis, Kukis, and Mizos.

Church spectrum today

India: Church networks	Christians	%
Orthodox	5,451,000	7.8
Catholic	21,861,000	31.5
Protestant	23,802,000	34.3
Independent	19,657,000	28.3
Unaffiliated	188,000	0.3
Doubly-affiliated Christians	-1,465,000	-2.1
Total	69,494,000	100.0
<i>(Any deviation from the total number of Christians stated above is due to the rounding of decimals)</i>		

Evangelical movement	12,591,000	18.1
Renewalist movement	22,152,000	31.9

Data source: Johnson T M and Zurlo G A, eds, *World Christian Database* (Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed April 2022)

Orthodox: Eastern (Chalcedonian), Oriental (Pre-Chalcedonian, Non-Chalcedonian, Monophysite), Nestorian (Assyrian), and non-historical Orthodox. **Roman Catholics:** All Christians in communion with the Church of Rome. **Protestants:** Christians in churches originating in or in communion with the Western world's 16th-century Protestant Reformation. Includes Anglicans, Lutherans and Baptists (any of whom may be Charismatic) and denominational Pentecostals, but not Independent traditions such as Independent Baptists nor independent Charismatics. **Independents:** Christians who do not identify with the major Christian traditions (Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant). **Unaffiliated Christians:** Persons professing publicly to be Christians but who are not affiliated to churches. **Doubly-affiliated Christians:** Persons affiliated to or claimed by 2 denominations at once. **Evangelical movement:** Churches, denominations, and individuals who identify themselves as evangelicals by membership in denominations linked to evangelical alliances (e.g., World Evangelical Alliance) or by self-identification in polls. **Renewalist movement:** Church members involved in Pentecostal/Charismatic renewal.

According to the World Christian Database data of April 2022, some of the largest official denominations (with more than 1 million members) in India are:

- Catholic Church in India
- Church of North India (Anglican)
- Church of South India (Anglican)
- Churches of Christ
- Council of Baptist Churches in NE India
- Hindu background Christians
- Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar
- Orthodox Syrian Church of the East
- Presbyterian Church in India
- United Evangelical Lutheran Churches

Areas where Christians face most difficulties

There are no particular hotspots of religious freedom violations in India. The worst regions are the states where the BJP is a major factor in the state government, but that can change every 5 years due to elections. Current examples of such states are Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Odisha.

Christian communities and how they are affected

Communities of expatriate Christians

There are several expatriate groups active in India. It is not only Christians from Western countries living in India who have their own congregations, but also refugees. One example is the Afghan community that has a congregation in New Delhi. Most of the time, these congregations do not draw the ire of the radical Hindus in India. There are two reasons for this: They have a very distinct ethnic membership, and they are not very active in outreach among Indian nationals.

Historical Christian communities

These communities (e.g. the Roman Catholic, Orthodox and Anglican-based churches) bear witness that Christians have been in India for many centuries, with the (Orthodox) Kerala Mar Thoma Church dating back to the 3rd century AD. These churches are not growing strongly

because they are hardly active in outreach. Nevertheless, even this group of Christians is sometimes attacked by radical Hindus who vandalize churches, religious statues and crucifixes. The Historical churches frequently own significant assets and property in India. Other than that, church bodies own some of the finest educational and medical institutes and large amounts of land. The Constitution of India gives special provision to Christians to set up and manage the education centers of their own choice. The BJP government under Prime Minister Modi has made attempts to take away the right to manage these institutes. These institutes are vital for the education of the Christian minorities and other marginalized communities. In many places, government authorities have taken over church properties.

Converts to Christianity

Christian converts from a Hindu background bear the brunt of religious freedom violations in India. These Christians face harassment on an almost daily basis and are constantly under pressure to return to Hinduism. Converts are often physically assaulted, hospitalized and sometimes even killed. They live mostly in rural areas, where they face societal pressure not only from family, friends, community and local Hindu priests, but also from radical Hindus. Other converts (from Islam, Sikhism and Buddhism) also face pressure from their social environment, but their numbers are far smaller. Christians with a Muslim background face violence, intolerance, and discrimination only in areas where there is a high concentration of Muslims in the local population.

Non-traditional Christian communities

After converts, Christians from Baptist, Evangelical and Pentecostal churches are regarded as the second main target by radical Hindus because of their involvement in outreach activities and conversion. They face regular attacks.

WWL 2023: Persecution Dynamics / India

Reporting period

1 October 2021 - 30 September 2022

Position on the World Watch List

India: World Watch List	Points	WWL Rank
WWL 2023	82	11
WWL 2022	82	10
WWL 2021	83	10
WWL 2020	83	10
WWL 2019	83	10

Ranks are shown above whenever the country scored 41 points or more in the WWL 2019-2023 reporting periods

India scored 82 points in WWL 2023, the same score as in WWL 2022. However, this is no indication that the situation for Christians has improved. Overall violence remained at an extreme level and levels of pressure in the spheres of life remained very high or extreme too. Since the current government of Prime Minister Narendra Modi came to power in May 2014 (and was re-elected with even greater mandate in May 2019) pressure on Christians in India has risen dramatically. Hindu radicals can continue their attacks unabated, and the level of impunity is very high.

Persecution engines

India: Persecution engines	Abbreviation	Level of influence
Islamic oppression	IO	Weak
Religious nationalism	RN	Very strong
Ethno-religious hostility	ERH	Strong
Clan oppression	CO	Strong
Christian denominational protectionism	CDP	Weak
Communist and post-Communist oppression	CPCO	Weak
Secular intolerance	SI	Not at all
Dictatorial paranoia	DPA	Very strong
Organized corruption and crime	OCC	Weak

The scale for the level of influence of Persecution engines in society is: Not at all / Very weak / Weak / Medium / Strong / Very strong. For more information see WWL Methodology.

Religious nationalism - Hindu (Very strong)

The assertiveness and aggressiveness of all kinds of Hindu organizations have increased over the years. They claim that India belongs to Hinduism and that other religions should be driven out of the country. Radical Hinduism is by far the main persecutor in India. It is vocal, omnipresent and very violent. Other forms of *Religious nationalism* in India further worsen the score, e.g. from various radical groups such as Buddhist extremists in Ladakh, forms of Neo-Buddhism in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, and Sikh extremists in Punjab. Since 2014 *Religious nationalism* is also influencing tribal groups, causing them to regard their religions as being related to Hinduism.

Dictatorial paranoia (Very strong) - blended with Religious nationalism - Hindu

After winning the May 2019 elections, the BJP formed a new government under Prime Minister Narendra Modi who is being hailed as the strong man to lead India. As a result, dictatorial tendencies are emerging. Social media control, inflammatory speeches, the gagging of media, who question government policies and statistics, are just some of the signs of a growing dictatorial movement within government circles. Attacks (including fake news) have been unleashed by state machinery on journalists, opposition leaders, human rights activists and

media chiefs. The propaganda against 'alien' religions like Islam and Christianity is also increasing.

Clan oppression (Strong)

Clan oppression is very strong in parts of northern India. In what is called the Jat Belt (i.e. regions of Punjab, Haryana and parts of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh), the *Khap panchayats* (clan courts) hold sway. They are regarded as having power over life and death and function independently of the country's legal system, which often turns a blind eye. The police is collaborative; its membership comes largely from the same communities which run the *Khaps*. The *Khaps* seem to be against modernity, and oppose, for instance, marrying outside the community rules of kinship, religion and status. Naturally, conversion to Christianity is a serious crime in their eyes. *Clan oppression* is rapidly becoming a serious threat to the Church in India. In the tribal villages of mainland India, where the Christian population is scarce, many converts have been forced into 'Ghar Wapsi' re-conversion. Influenced by local radical Hindu groups, tribal village leaders are known to impose heavy fines on Christians and vandalize their homes. The Christians are socially boycotted and excommunicated if they refuse to comply with the leaders' orders.

Ethno-religious hostility (Strong) - blended with Religious nationalism - Hindu

In the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, southern Madhya Pradesh, southern Gujarat, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland and Manipur, there are areas with tribal societies. The Hindu radical movement RSS has successfully infiltrated these tribal societies and has turned them against the Christian presence in those areas. In the tribal areas, people have come (and are still coming) to Christian faith. This is not something new; the Church has been in tribal areas for at least 100-150 years and experienced little violent opposition in that time. But since the late 1990s, the influence of Hindu extremists, pro-Hindutva government officials and media has been responsible for instigating violent attacks on tribal Christians. Jhabua region in Madhya Pradesh, Bastar region in Chhattisgarh and many other parts of Jharkhand and Odisha have witnessed this. Increasingly, tribal converts are being threatened, boycotted socially, expelled, denied drinking water, raped and even murdered. In a number of cases, the construction of church buildings has been forcibly stopped by the villagers. *Ethno-religious hostility* has thus become a serious threat to the Church in India.

Drivers of persecution

India: Drivers of Persecution	IO	RN	ERH	CO	CDP	CPCO	SI	DPA	OCC
	WEAK	VERY STRONG	STRONG	STRONG	WEAK	WEAK	-	VERY STRONG	WEAK
Government officials	-	Strong	Medium	Strong	-	-	-	Strong	Weak
Ethnic group leaders	Very weak	Strong	Strong	Strong	-	-	-	Strong	-
Non-Christian religious leaders	Very weak	Very strong	Strong	Medium	-	-	-	Strong	-

India: Drivers of Persecution	IO	RN	ERH	CO	CDP	CPCO	SI	DPA	OCC
	WEAK	VERY STRONG	STRONG	STRONG	WEAK	WEAK	-	VERY STRONG	WEAK
Religious leaders of other churches	-	-	-	-	Weak	-	-	-	-
Violent religious groups	Very weak	Very strong	Strong	Weak	-	-	-	Strong	-
Ideological pressure groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Citizens (people from the broader society), including mobs	Very weak	Strong	Strong	Strong	Very weak	-	-	Strong	-
One's own (extended) family	Weak	Strong	Strong	Strong	Very weak	-	-	Weak	-
Political parties	-	Very strong	-	-	-	-	-	Strong	Weak
Revolutionaries or paramilitary groups	-	-	-	-	-	Weak	-	-	-
Organized crime cartels or networks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Weak
Multilateral organizations (e.g. UN, OIC etc.) and embassies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The scale for the level of influence of Drivers of persecution in society is: Not at all / Very weak / Weak / Medium / Strong / Very strong. Please note that "-" denotes "not at all". For more information see WWL Methodology.

Drivers of Religious nationalism - Hindu

- **Non-Christian religious leaders (Very strong):** Hindu religious leaders are a main source of anti-Christian sentiment spreading among the Hindu masses. Prominent examples are Yogi Adityanath (founder of Hindu Yuva Wahini which is responsible for the majority of attacks in Uttar Pradesh), Sakshi Mahraj (Member of the Legislative Assembly), Sadhvi Pragya, Sadhvi Prachi, Rajrajeshwaracharya and Narendra Maharaj who are all known for their open hate-speech against Christians. They play the role of mediator between religious nationalist ideology and its actual manifestation on the ground, planning and executing misinformation and violent action against Christians and other minorities.
- **Violent religious groups (Very strong):** Various hardline Hindu groups are active in India: VHP, RSS, Sangh Parivar etc. They are almost always the hands and feet that exert Hindu pressure on Christians. Other violent groups include Naxalites and Islamic groups (such as the Islamic State group), although the latter have not yet attacked Christians.
- **Political parties (Very strong):** The BJP is the political wing of the RSS and has a majority in the political center. It is the parent organization of all types of Hindu extremism in India. All the top leaders of the ruling BJP come from this RSS background. In fact, all members of BJP are usually a member of RSS or one of its 35 direct branches. BJP has been giving direct po-

litical support to the Hindutva militant wings all over the country. Raghubar Das (Chief Minister of Jharkhand), Adityanath (Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh), Manohar Lal Khattar (Chief Minister of Haryana), Rajnath Singh (Defense Minister of India) and other BJP ministers have been speaking publicly against Christians and other minorities. With the BJP in the political driving seat, radical Hindus feel empowered to persecute Christians and enjoy virtual impunity.

- **Normal citizens (Strong):** At the level of the village, community members play a big role in persecuting Christians, both converts from Hinduism and other categories of Christianity. Most of the time, it is these local villagers who actually carry out the hostilities against Christians, such as beatings, setting fire to churches, damaging cemeteries etc.
- **Government officials (Strong):** The BJP government under Prime Minister Modi, biased officials and Hindu extremists (members of the family of organizations of RSS) are major forces hostile to Christians. After Modi and the BJP came to power in May 2014, a power nexus of RSS extremists, media and government-controlled officials has come into existence and work together against Christianity. This nexus carries most responsibility for the increase in hostility towards Christians.
- **Ethnic or Clan group leaders (Strong):** Tribal leaders commonly put pressure on Christian converts for leaving the culture of the ancestors and insulting the religion of the family and community (i.e. Hinduism).
- **Family members (Strong):** Close relatives of converts will very quickly regard any conversion to Christianity as shaming the honor of the family and act accordingly.

Drivers of Dictatorial paranoia

(Dictatorial paranoia is greatly influenced by *Religious nationalism* - both engines are strongly blended.)

- **Government officials (Strong):** In states and regions that are under the control of Hindu radicals, local government officials oppose Christianity.
- **Ethnic or Clan group leaders (Strong):** In most states and regions, Hindus will dominate the local authorities and oppose Christians.
- **Non-Christian religious leaders (Strong):** Local Hindu leaders will strongly support anti-Christian measures from the government.
- **Violent religious groups (Strong):** Radical Hindu groups like RSS and VHS are hostile towards Christians.
- **Normal citizens (Strong):** Hindu mobs will support the BJP government. They have been encouraged to increase their attacks on Christians since this can more or less be done with impunity.
- **Political parties (Strong):** The BJP is a master in using modern technology and social media to promote its agenda. It is also skilled at creating fake news to attack opponents with. One Hindu leader stated publicly in 2014 that Muslims and Christians should be [removed](#) from India by 2021 (Mail Online India, 19 December 2014).

Drivers of Clan oppression

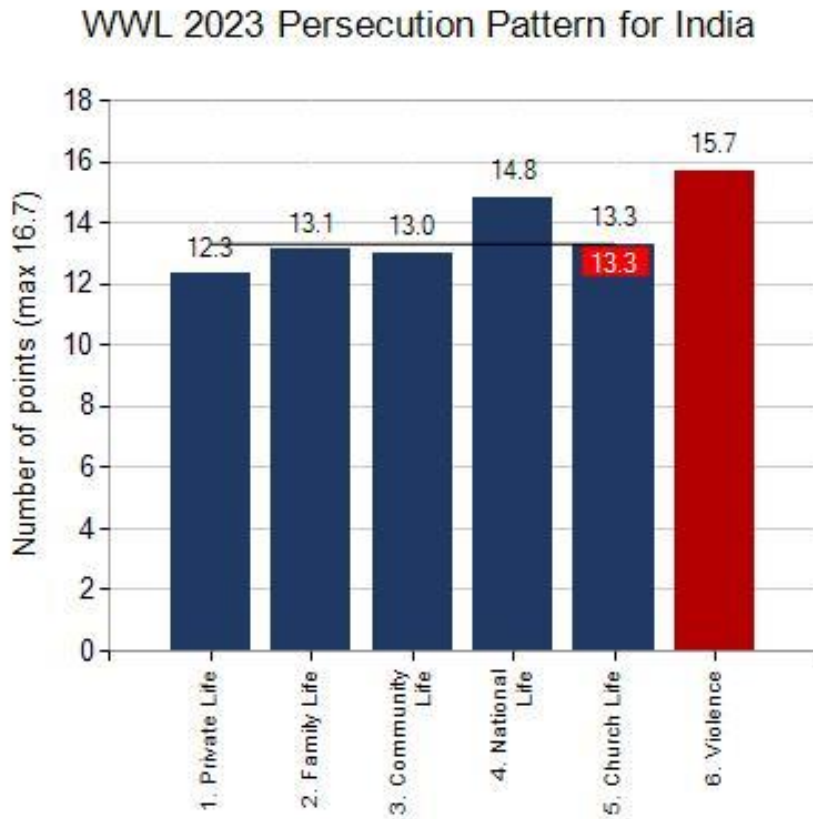
- **Government officials (Strong):** At the local level, councils and police will side with the majority tribal group. This means Christians may often face opposition.
- **Ethnic or Clan group leaders (Strong):** Some tribal leaders are strongly opposed to the main religions in India. This not only affects Christianity and Islam, but occasionally also Hinduism, especially where Hindu radicals have put pressure on tribal people to accept Hinduism. This has led to conflicts.
- **Normal citizens (Strong):** Tribal people will do their best to protect their own culture and resist conversion to Christianity. This has already led to violence.
- **Family members (Strong):** Tribal families will oppose any conversion of one of their members away from their traditional faith. This may result in house arrest and violence for Christian converts.
- **Non-Christian religious leaders (Medium):** Hindu radicals will put pressure on tribal people to accept Hinduism as the default religion and attack other religions. (Most of the time, the level of pressure from tribal religions on Christians is much less.)
- **Violent religious groups (Medium):** Tribes may have their own ancestral beliefs, or have accepted Hinduism (especially under pressure from Hindu radicals). Militant tribal groups are actively hostile towards Christians.

Drivers of Ethno-religious hostility

(Ethno-religious hostility is greatly influenced by *Religious nationalism* - both engines are strongly blended.)

- **Ethnic or Clan group leaders (Strong):** Most ethnic groups in India are traditionally Hindus. They will strongly oppose any Christian presence in their midst.
- **Non-Christian religious leaders (Strong):** Local Hindu leaders are generally hostile to any Christian presence in their communities.
- **Violent religious groups (Strong):** Militant Hindu groups at the local level are intolerant of any Christian presence in their areas of influence.
- **Normal citizens (Strong):** Local ethnic people are per tradition Hindus. Quite often they form mobs to attack Christians in their villages. Their view is that no one should leave the faith of the fathers.
- **Family members (Strong):** Local ethnic families strongly oppose conversion to Christianity. No one should leave the faith of the fathers.
- **Government officials (Medium):** At the local level, government officials will oppose Christians. They regard them as not belonging to the ethnic group whose culture traditionally is Hindu. There is a close link to *Religious nationalism*.

The Persecution pattern



The WWL 2023 Persecution pattern for India shows:

- The average pressure on Christians is at a very high level (13.3 points), more or less the same score as in WWL 2022. Oppression by Hindus against Christians (especially against converts) is present at all levels of society, ranging from the personal level all the way up to the national and church levels. Christians experience opposition to conversions and baptisms constantly. Anti-conversion legislation has been imposed in at least 11 states. Threats are issued and church meetings are disturbed very frequently.
- Although all other spheres of life show very high levels of pressure, pressure is extremely high in the *National sphere of life*. Christians experience increasing restrictions in this realm: More states are considering the introduction of anti-conversion legislation to put an end to conversion by force and/or allurement; the media are increasingly negative and the level of impunity for militant Hindus has increased even further.
- The score for violence reached 15.7 points in WWL 2023 (a very slight increase compared to WWL 2022). Physical violence and attacks on Christian religious assemblies are the two most frequent forms of persecution in India.

Pressure in the 5 spheres of life

In each of the five spheres of life discussed below, four questions have been selected from the WWL 2023 questionnaire for brief commentary and explanation. The selection usually (but not always) reflects the highest scoring elements. In some cases, an additional paragraph per sphere is included to give further information deemed important. (To see how individual questions are scored on a scale of 0-4 points, please see the “WWL Scoring example” in the WWL Methodology, available at: <https://opendoorsanalytical.org/world-watch-list-documentation/>, password: freedom).

Pressure in Block 1 / Private sphere

Block 1.4: It has been risky for Christians to reveal their faith in written forms of personal expression (including expressions in blogs and Facebook etc.). (4.00 points)

Revealing one's Christian faith is regarded as evangelism in the eyes of Hindu radicals. They will also react aggressively to any social media posts bearing Christian content. At first only converts were targeted, but now all Christian messages can expect to be under attack.

Block 1.2: It has been risky for Christians to conduct acts of Christian worship by themselves (e.g. prayer, Bible reading, etc.). (3.50 points)

Christians only used to experience problems in their private prayer times at the community level. Especially converts had to be careful how they carried out prayer in their family homes. However, sentiments against visible Christian behavior appear to have grown in India over the past five years. Protestants are now also monitored (because of suspicion of evangelism activities), and the phenomenon is no longer limited to the countryside. Being seen at prayer has become risky all over India (barring two or three north-eastern states).

Block 1.8: It has been risky for Christians to speak about their faith with those other than immediate family (extended family, others). (3.50 points)

Talking about the Christian faith to a wider group than the family is now generally regarded as a form of evangelism. This affects not just converts, but also Protestants. Intolerance against this has grown over the past five years. Social hostility against Christians sharing their faith has increased, driven by Hindu radicalism.

Block 1.9: It has been risky for Christians to meet with other Christians. (3.50 points)

It is risky for Christians to meet other Christians even in private homes now. Hindu groups keep a watch on Christian households or on people who have started to attend church services. There have been instances where visiting Christians and the hosts have received a beating. Incidents like this have happened even in Delhi.

Pressure in Block 2 / Family sphere

Block 2.8: Christian children have been pressured into attending anti-Christian or majority religion teaching at any level of education. (4.00 points)

Christian children are forced to participate in many Hindu elements in the classroom, even in Christian schools. Examples of this are Hindu mythology, Yoga lessons and Hindu literature.

State-run schools go much further and demand that Christian children attend Hindu festivals and take part in Hindu worship.

Block 2.4: Christian baptisms have been hindered. (3.75 points)

Due to the enormous pressure from Hindu radicals, baptisms in India have become low-key celebrations. Baptism is regarded as the final sign that one has left Hinduism to become a Christian. This also affects pastors; there is perhaps nothing as worrying for a pastor as a convert's baptism service because of the possible consequences. Even traditional churches fear the reaction of government officials and police at baptismal services. As a result, open air baptisms are now regarded as being too risky.

Block 2.6: Christian couples have been hindered in adopting children or serving as foster parents because of their faith. (3.75 points)

Although India's Supreme Court passed the Juvenile Justice Act in 2015 (which allows adoption of Hindu children by non-Hindu parents), Christians still find it extremely difficult (if not impossible) to adopt children. Procedures are very complicated - sometimes intentionally - in an attempt to block adoptions by Christians. Members of the committees who decide about the adoptions are sometimes very biased against Christians. Therefore, although the Juvenile Justice Act seemed to promise an improvement for Christians, in reality it has so far brought no change for the better.

Block 2.1: Babies and children of Christians have automatically been registered under the state or majority religion. (3.50 points)

This happens very frequently to Christians who do not have anglicized names. Questions are asked of Christians who have names of Indian origin: Everything Indian has been equated with Hinduism so being a Christian means that one should not have an 'Indian' name. Christians with Indian names end up having to exert a lot of energy trying to get the authorities to change the 'default' registration entry (Hindu religion) to Christian. And the same goes for the future generations too.

Pressure in Block 3 / Community sphere

Block 3.2: Christians have been monitored by their local communities or by private groups (this includes reporting to police, being shadowed, telephone lines listened to, emails read/censored, etc.). (4.00 points)

Over the past five years, the monitoring of Christians and their activities has increased. This is being implemented by the community authorities and members, but also by various Hindu organizations (Bajrang Dal, Hindu Yuva Vahini, Shiv Sena, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, etc.) The goal is to stop any form of evangelism.

Block 3.7: Christians have been pressured by their community to renounce their faith. (3.50 points)

Local communities will exert pressure on the Christians in their midst to convert them (back) to Hinduism. There have been 'home-coming' campaigns (Ghar Wapsi) organized by radical Hindus.

Block 3.10: Christians have been discriminated against in public or private employment for faith-related reasons. (3.50 points)

Known Christians must face quite some discrimination at the community level regarding employment in the public and private sector. One of the most common forms of discrimination is to deny a Christian promotion (on grounds of faith).

Block 3.4: Christians been hindered in sharing community resources because of their faith (e.g. clean drinking water). (3.25 points)

Many incidents of social discrimination have been reported. These are incidents where Christians are denied access to drinking water and other community resources, including land for cattle, for instance. They are barred from social life of the village community and are sometimes forced to flee their homes.

Pressure in Block 4 / National sphere

Block 4.1: The Constitution (or comparable national or state law) limits freedom of religion as formulated in Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (4.00 points)

Anti-conversion laws are in force in twelve out of 28 states (Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Karnataka). In Tamil Nadu the law was passed but later repealed. These laws regulate and limit religious freedom. Article 25 of the Indian Constitution, which gives religious freedom, is itself subject to public order which has not been defined. Thus, the sub-clause to Article 25 gives state authorities permission to formulate laws which restrict the freedom of religion.

Block 4.9: Christian civil society organizations or political parties have been hindered in their functioning or forbidden because of their Christian convictions. (4.00 points)

Hindu radicals have increasingly limited the options for Christians to operate such organizations or political parties over the past five years. Christian political parties continue to be a seasonal phenomenon without any impact. Christian organizations receiving funds from abroad have always been restricted through the Foreign Currency Regulation Act because they are viewed as engaging in proselytization or advocacy related activities. Many Christian groups and organizations received requests from the authorities to give details of their activities, including the names of all the workers as well as those who have ever worked with them. Some schools run by religious minorities have also been asked to give the names of Christian students.

Block 4.10: Media reporting has been incorrect or biased against Christians. (4.00 points)

The media in India, especially those publishing in Indian dialects, are generally very biased against Christians and are positively hostile in rural areas, where hate-speech and propaganda from Hindu extremists is given plenty of space.

Block 4.11: Christians have been subjected to smear campaigns or hate speech. (4.00 points)

Hindu radicals have been targeting Muslims and Christians since the 1990s. An example of this are remarks made by a radical Hindu leader in 2014 hoping to [eradicate Islam and Christianity](#) from India by 2021 (Mail Online India, 19 December 2014). That would mean getting rid of about 250 million people from India. This is an extreme view and totally unrealistic, but it is a fact that most Hindu leaders are prone to making sweeping statements against Muslims and Christians. Further examples of hate-speech can regularly be found in commentaries by radical Hindu leaders such as Yogi Adityanath, Mohan Bhagwat, Praveen Togadia, Vinay Katiyar, Sadhvi Prachi, Sakshi Maharaj, Indresh Kumar, Suresh Chahvan. Some central government leaders like Rajnath Singh (Home Minister of India), Giriraj Singh, Mukhtar Abbas Naqui (Minister of Minority Affairs) are also openly involved. They are regularly blaming Christians for luring Hindus to convert to Christianity. Disinformation about Christians on social media during the COVID-19 pandemic (when the use of social media increased immensely) led to an increase in attacks against Christians.

Pressure in Block 5 / Church sphere

Block 5.1: Church activities have been monitored, hindered, disturbed, or obstructed. (4.00 points)

The state is constantly monitoring Christian activities and has imposed many restrictions (e.g. concerning foreign funding, invitations for foreign missionaries, difficulties with registration, anti-conversion laws, blasphemy laws etc.). Hindu radicals have stepped up their activities against Christians over the past years - there have been many cases of Hindu mobs staging raids, of carrying out beatings and causing arrests, and of ordering Christians to leave their homes. Since Hindu radicals can mostly pursue such activities with impunity, the level of fear among many Christians has increased.

Block 5.5: Churches have been hindered from organizing Christian activities outside church buildings. (4.00 points)

Organizing Christian activities has become very difficult and very unsafe. Hindu radicals will immediately regard this as a form of evangelism and react vehemently. If Christians were to try this, Hindu mobs would storm in and assault everyone present.

Block 5.8: Christian preaching, teaching and/or published materials have been monitored. (4.00 points)

Hindu extremists and local authorities monitor Christian materials (including digital material on the Internet) very closely. They will also constantly monitor evangelists and Christian workers.

Block 5.19: Churches have been hindered in their interaction with the global church (both foreigners visiting and nationals being able to visit Christians in other countries to attend conferences etc.). (4.00 points)

The central government in New Delhi has imposed very strict regulations to hinder foreign missionaries effectively from entering India: they need a special type of visa, which is almost impossible to obtain. Foreigners visiting the country, even for tourism, are severely restricted and have to sign a statement saying that they will not carry out preaching or conversion activities. Many Christian foreigners living in India with a work visa have been deported and many foreigners of Indian-origin have been deported because they were working with churches or Christian groups in India.

Violence

Violence is defined in WWL Methodology as the deprivation of physical freedom or as bodily harm to Christians or damage to their property. It includes severe threats (mental abuse). The table is based on reported cases as much as possible, but since many incidents go unreported, the numbers must be understood as being minimum figures. The following 5 points should be considered when using the data provided in the Block 6 table:

1. Some incidents go unreported because the Christians involved choose not to speak about the hostility being faced. Possible reasons for this may be:

- *Doing so would expose them to more attacks. For example, if a family member is killed because of his/her faith, the survivors might decide to keep silent about the circumstances of the killing to avoid provoking any further attacks.*
- *In some circumstances, the reticence to pass on information may be due to the danger of exposure caused by converts returning to their previous faith.*
- *If persecution is related to sexual violence - due to stigma, survivors often do not tell even their closest relatives.*
- *In some cultural settings, if your loved one is killed, you might be under the obligation to take revenge. Christians not wishing to do that, may decide to keep quiet about it.*

2. Other incidents go unreported for the following possible reasons:

- *Some incidents never reach the public consciousness, because no one really knows about it; or the incident is simply not considered worth reporting; or media coverage is deliberately blocked or distorted; or media coverage is not deliberately blocked, but the information somehow gets lost; or the incidents are deliberately not reported widely for security reasons (e.g. for the protection of local church leaders).*
- *In situations where Christians have been discriminated against for many years, armed conflict can make them additionally vulnerable. Christians killed in areas where fighting regularly takes place are unlikely to be reported separately. Examples in recent years have been Sudan, Syria and Myanmar.*
- *Christians who die through the deprivation of basic necessities such as clean water and medical care (due to long-term discrimination) are unlikely to be reported separately. Christians are not always killed directly; they can be so squeezed by regulations and other oppressive factors that they die – not at once, but in the course of years. This often includes the deprivation of basic necessities such as clean water and medical care, or exclusion from government assisted socio-economic development projects. These numbers could be immense.*

3. For further discussion (with a focus on the complexity of assessing the numbers of Christians killed for their faith) please see World Watch Monitor's article dated 13 November 2013 available at: <https://www.worldwatchmonitor.org/2013/11/number-of-christian-martyrs-continues-to-cause-debate/>.

4. The use of symbolic numbers: In cases where it has been impossible to count exactly, a symbolic round figure (10*, 100* etc.) is given and indicated with an asterisk. A symbolic number of 10* could in reality even be 100 or more but the real number is uncertain. A symbolic number of 100* could go well over 1000 but the real number is uncertain. A symbolic number of 1,000* could go well over 10,000 but, again, the real number is uncertain. The same applies for symbolic numbers 10,000*, 100,000* and 1,000,000*: Each could indicate much higher numbers, but WWR chooses to be cautious because the real number is uncertain.

5. The symbol “x” in the table: This denotes a known number which cannot be published due to security concerns.

India: Violence Block question	WWL 2023	WWL 2022
6.1 How many Christians have been killed for faith-related reasons (including state sanctioned executions)?	17	10
6.2 How many churches or Christian buildings (schools, hospitals, cemeteries, etc.) have been attacked, damaged, bombed, looted, destroyed, burned down, closed or confiscated for faith-related reasons?	67	47
6.3 How many Christians have been detained for faith-related reasons?	1711	1310
6.4 How many Christians have been sentenced to jail, labor camp, sent to psychiatric hospital as punishment, or similar things for faith-related reasons?	39	5
6.5 How many Christians have been abducted for faith-related reasons (including Christians missing in a persecution context)?	9	2
6.6 How many Christians have been raped or otherwise sexually harassed for faith-related reasons?	9	38
6.7 How many cases have there been of forced marriages of Christians to non-Christians?	34	20
6.8 How many Christians have been otherwise physically or mentally abused for faith-related reasons (including beatings and death threats)?	10,000*	1779
6.9 How many houses of Christians or other property (excluding shops) have been attacked, damaged, bombed, looted, destroyed, burned down or confiscated for faith-related reasons?	180	91
6.10 How many shops or businesses of Christians have been attacked, damaged, bombed, looted, destroyed, burned down, closed or confiscated for faith-related reasons?	37	2
6.11 How many Christians have been forced to leave their homes or go into hiding in-country for faith-related reasons?	834	380
6.12 How many Christians have been forced to leave the country for faith-related reasons?	0	0

5 Year trends

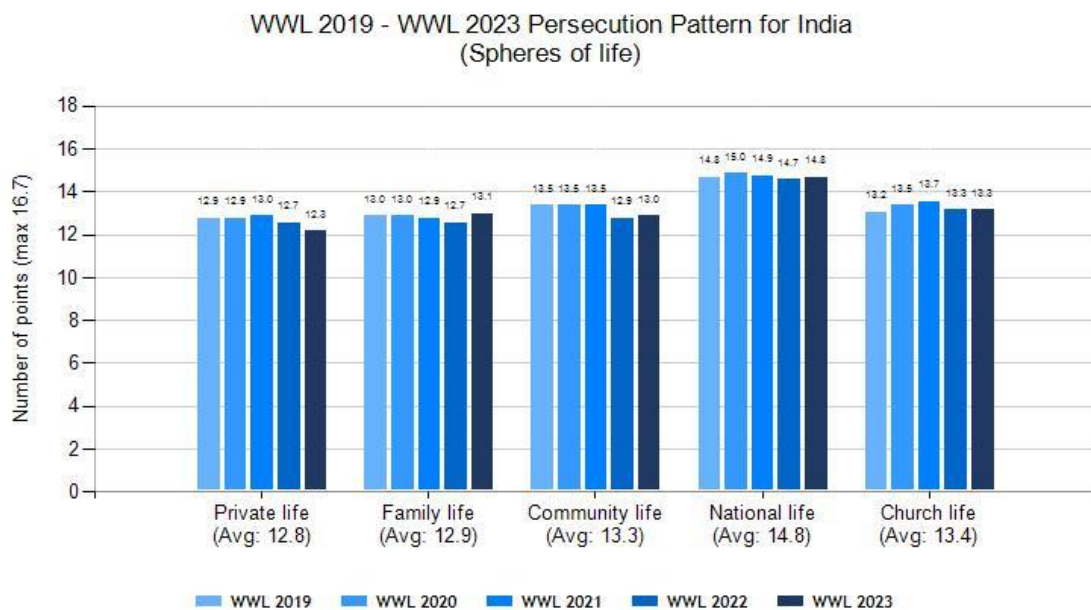
The following three charts show the levels of pressure and violence faced by Christians in the country over the last five WWL reporting periods.

5 Year trends: Average pressure

India: WWL 2019 - WWL 2023	
Persecution Pattern history	Average pressure over 5 Spheres of life
2023	13.3
2022	13.3
2021	13.6
2020	13.6
2019	13.5

A very large increase in pressure was visible in the years directly after the current government of Prime Minister Narendra Modi was first elected in 2014. However, over the past five reporting periods, the average pressure against Christians in India has been very high, but stable – with all scores within the range of 13.3-13.6 points. The score for average pressure in WWL 2023 was the same as in WWL 2022, an indication that the situation in the country has not improved for Christians.

5 Year trends: Pressure in each sphere of life

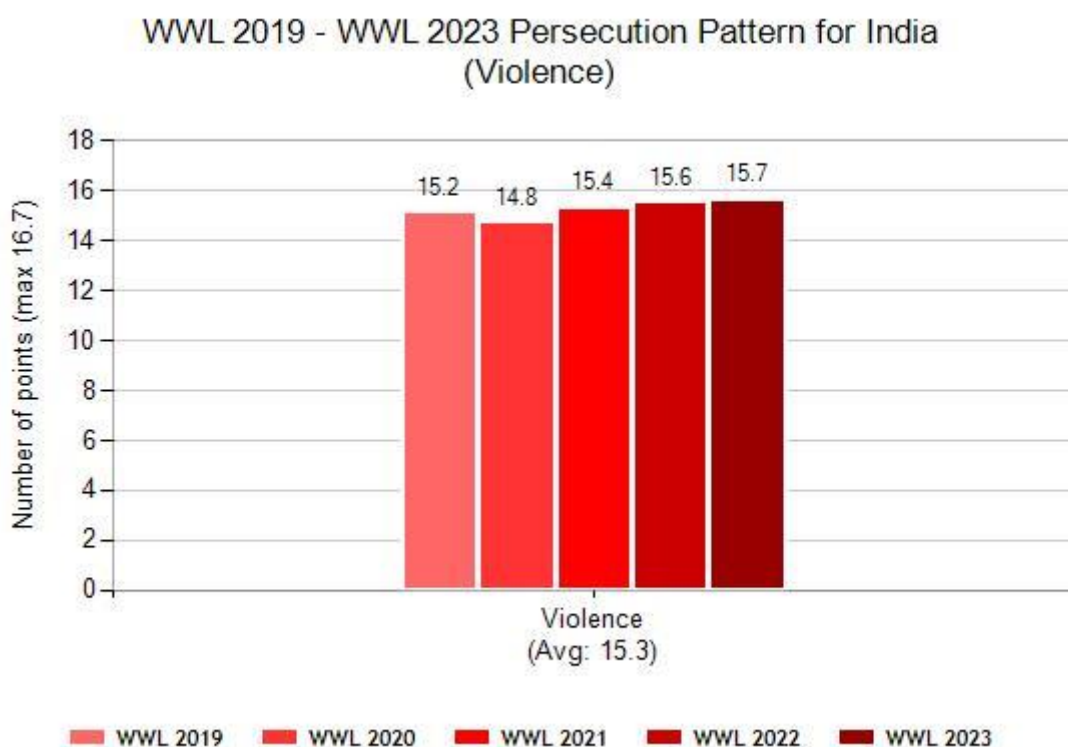


Over the past five years the scores for pressure in most of the five spheres of life have remained very high, with extremely high scores in the *National sphere*. This means that the situation for Christians in the country has been constantly problematic under Prime Minister Modi's leadership and is not getting better.

- Pressure in *Private sphere of life* over the past five years has always been very high - it has never been lower than 12.3 points. This is an indication of pressure exerted especially on converts.

- Pressure in *Family sphere of life* has also been very high over the past five years. It started at 13.0 points in WWL 2019, and more or less stayed at that level. In WWL 2023 it was 13.0 points again. Pressure from family on converts has always been very high.
- Pressure in *Community sphere of life* peaked at 13.5 points in WWLs 2019-2021. In WWL 2022 it went down to 12.9 points but increased to 13.0 points in WWL 2023. This sphere of life includes pressure on converts, but also on other Christians.
- Over the past 5 years pressure in *National sphere of life* has been extremely high. In WWL 2020 it reached 15.0 points. In WWL 2022 the score dropped a fraction to the still extreme level of 14.7 points. It increased to 14.8 in WWL 2023. The score of this sphere of life reflects the pressure from Hindu radicals on Indian society as a whole.
- Pressure in *Church sphere of life* peaked in WWL 2021 at 13.7 points. In WWL 2022 it went slightly down to 13.3 points and stayed at that level in WWL 2023. However, this is no indication that state pressure on the Church is getting less.

5 Year trends: Violence against Christians



For a country that describes itself as the world’s largest democracy the level of violence against Christians over the past five years has been extremely high. The greatest force behind this has been the radical Hindu groups that are aiming at eradicating 'alien' religions (such as Islam and Christianity) from the country. They have been able to carry out their violence (including killings) with impunity as the BJP government in New Delhi and various states hardly ever take action against such hostility. The score for violence against Christians reached 15.7 points in WWL 2023, very slightly higher than in WWL 2022.

Gender-specific religious persecution / Female

Group	Female Pressure Points
Economic	-
Political and Legal	Denied access to Christian religious materials, teachings and rites; Denied custody of children; Forced divorce; Forced marriage
Security	Forced out of home – expulsion; Forced to flee town/country; Incarceration by family (house arrest); Trafficking; Violence – physical; Violence – sexual
Social and Cultural	Denied communal resources; Violence – psychological; Violence – Verbal
Technological	-

The Indian national Constitution provides legal equality for all citizens irrespective of their religion, sex, race or caste, and prohibits religion-based discrimination. However, the reality is far different; other simultaneously existing laws uphold ancient traditions, which are by nature patriarchal and exploitative of weaker classes of society.

Persecution of Christian women often targets their physical body through molestation, rape and sexual harassment. Daughters, sisters and wives of pastors are particularly vulnerable. Shame is a very powerful force in Indian society. Sexual attacks serve to shame the family, as her sexual purity connotes the honor and prestige of her family. Young Christian women and girls are particularly vulnerable in tribal areas to sexual predation. Physical attacks on Christian women have historically included acid attacks, brutal beatings and killings. While both male and female converts face pressures if their faith is discovered, female converts are more vulnerable to physical domestic violence. They are also at further risk of incarceration by their family and local community, forced marriage, forced divorce and being abandoned or expelled from their home or village. A country expert reported: “Women and girls are targeted more because they are likely to not be able to retaliate. In families of Christian leaders, often his wife and his daughters are attacked or abused when they are alone. Several killings and rapes have been reported”.

Social discrimination is widely utilized as a means of isolating and pressuring converts; they are banned from social life as well as communal resources. Women from the lower strata have always been exploited by high caste Hindus who mostly adhere to Hindutva’s ideology today. Many women from this lower caste community have turned to Christianity; this makes them a double target - for being Dalit and now Christian.

Gender-specific religious persecution / Male

Group	Male Pressure Points
Economic	Economic harassment via business/job/work access; Economic harassment via fines
Political and Legal	Denied access to Christian religious materials, teachings and rites; False charges; Imprisonment by government; Travel bans/restrictions on movement

Security	Abduction; Forced out of home – expulsion; Military/militia conscription/service against conscience; Violence – death; Violence – physical
Social and Cultural	Denied communal resources; Violence – psychological; Violence – Verbal
Technological	-

Despite legal protection, Christian men who are discovered talking about Christianity or choosing to adhere to the Christian faith are likely to be subjected to violence in many forms across most Indian states. Men and boys are seen as physically strong, and so the persecution of Christian men targets their physical strength as well as their position as decision-maker in the family and head of the household (if older), or head of the church. Violations against men include brutal beatings, killings and emotional torture such as being forced to watch family members being assaulted. Church leaders are particularly vulnerable; being a pastor continues to be one of the riskiest vocations in the country today. For example, a country expert speaks of a male Christian leader who “was humiliated for conducting prayer at his house. He was threatened not to do any sort of prayer in the house ... the police interrogated him due to complaints by the local villagers.” Hindu radicals target church leaders and their families in order to set an example to the wider Christian community. Fear grows with each attack.

Another prevalent and effective form of discrimination in India is social exclusion. Men and boys may be socially isolated by their community and family, excluded from taking seats in councils or accessing government schemes and benefits, or verbally harassed. Upon discovery of their faith, they may lose their job, be transferred to faraway places, be given increasing workloads, face client boycotts, and be compelled to participate in Hindu worship practices. Others may face challenges in obtaining a permit to set up new businesses. Such pressure in the workplace has reportedly been getting worse over the past years. Economic deprivation also takes the form of unjust fines and being detained for extended periods of time. As men are the main providers this can throw the whole family into poverty. It also serves to dishearten the local Christian community.

False charges are often brought against Christian men, such as accusations of blasphemy, attempting to convert Hindus, molestation or rape of women, or denigrating Hindu gods and goddesses. These charges are usually brought against pastors and preachers. Imprisonment of Christians carries a stigma which falls on their family as well. Whilst most detainees are released after a few days, some cases drag on for years.

Persecution of other religious minorities

According to the HRW 2022 country chapter on India:

- “The government adopted laws and policies that discriminated against religious minorities, especially Muslims. This, coupled with vilification of Muslims by some BJP leaders and police failure to take action against BJP supporters who commit violence, emboldened Hindu nationalist groups to attack Muslims and government critics with impunity.”

According to the US State Department (IRFR 2021):

- "In June and July [2021], residents of the predominantly Muslim Union Territory of Lakshadweep protested reforms proposed by Administrator Praful Khoda Patel in December 2020. The reforms included banning cow slaughter and beef sales on the islands, removing beef and meat (except fish and eggs) from meals in schools, closing government-run dairy farms, permitting liquor sales, imposing a law allowing preventive detention, and disqualifying residents with more than two children from running in local elections. Media reported the local residents considered the proposed reforms as anti-Muslim, and primarily affected Muslim families. Protesters said Patel had been trying to transform the island culturally and demographically. The Lakshadweep administration said the reforms were necessary to develop Lakshadweep as a global tourist destination like the Maldives."
- During 2021, "the government closed the 600-year-old Jamia Mosque, which serves the largest Muslim congregation in Jammu and Kashmir, for 45 of the 52 Fridays According to media reports, the chief imam of Jamia Mosque remained in home detention during closure of the mosque. Some other mosques in the region closed by the government in August 2019 when it abrogated Article 370 (state status) in Jammu and Kashmir were allowed to reopen during the year. Since 2019, the government has continued to close mosques in the area periodically, sometimes for long intervals."
- In May 2021, "authorities in Uttar Pradesh bulldozed a 100-year-old mosque in Barabanki on the grounds that it was an illegal structure. The destruction followed a March 15 order from the state government to cease worship in the mosque so it could be demolished. The government also said it blocked traffic."
- On 17 May 2021, "a Hindu group in the Mewat region of Haryana stopped the car in which Muslim Asif Khan was riding, verbally abused Khan and the other passengers, yelled "kill Muslims," forced Khan to chant Hindu prayers and killed him when he tried to escape, according to media reporting. Police opened an investigation but made no arrests by the year's end."
- On 20 June 2021, "media reported that a Hindu mob killed four Muslim men in the Khowai District of Tripura on suspicion of being cattle thieves. According to media, the men were killed when they were intercepted at Maharanijur transporting five cows in a truck. Police arrested three persons in connection with the killing and two others for spreading communal hatred on social media."

On 21 June 2021, "Muslim Aijaz Dar was beaten to death in Rajouri District of Jammu and Kashmir. He was returning home after buying a buffalo when suspected cow vigilantes attacked him with stones and sticks, according to media reports. Police arrested five suspects."

Further information

Hindu radicals have called both Islam and Christianity 'alien' religions which should eventually be removed from the country. Thus the Muslim minority experiences similar treatment as Christians do at the hands of militant Hindus. Buddhists and Sikhs find they are more acceptable to Hindu radicals, since their religions originate from the territory of India.

- A disturbing video of a young Muslim man in Bihar being harassed by self-professed cow vigilantes caused a stir on social media after local media reported that he was allegedly beaten to death and his body buried in a ditch. Some reports claim the assailants tried to burn the body by dousing it with petrol and setting it on fire. They then allegedly sprayed salt on his body and buried it so that it would decay faster. (Source: [NDTV, 23 February 2022](#))
- Anti-Muslim sentiment and attacks increased in April 2022, including stone-throwing between Hindu and Muslim groups during religious processions and subsequent demolitions by authorities of a number of properties belonging mostly to Muslims. (Source: [Associated Press, 3 May 2022](#))
- A tense situation prevailed in Karnataka's Belagavi after Hindus climbed a mosque in the night and hoisted a saffron flag at the top in Ghataprabha village on 11 May 2022. The incident came to light in the morning, before the first call to prayer. (Source: [The News Minute, 12 May 2022](#))

Future outlook

The outlook for Christians as viewed through the lens of:

Religious nationalism

Hindu extremists are often engaged in violence against Muslims and Christians. In the past, large-scale pogroms cost many Muslims and Christians their lives. So far, radical Hindus have been able to carry out their attacks with impunity, and as Prime Minister Modi won the May 2019 elections, it may be expected that many Hindus will feel encouraged to step up their plans for further violence.

Ethno-religious hostility

Hindus from an ethnic minority background will in all likelihood continue to oppose any Christian presence in their communities. With the re-election of the BJP government, tribal Hindus may even increase levels of violence against Christians.

Dictatorial paranoia

India is often seen as the largest democracy on earth. But the current government is a master in manipulating information to their advantage and in out-manoeuvring their opponents. With the BJP at the helm after the May 2019 electoral victory, it may be expected that militant Hindus will feel encouraged to step up their violence. The central government is likely to continue to look the other way and reports of attacks against Muslims and Christians are likely to remain uninvestigated.

Clan oppression

Tribal people will continue to cling on to their traditional faith and culture. Hindu radicals will support them in this as they consider tribal religions to be part of the indigenous culture of India – in contrast to ‘alien’ religions like Islam and Christianity. It can therefore be expected that tribal people will continue to exert pressure on converts and those Christians they accuse of luring

their people into a faith that is not part of their traditions.

External Links - Persecution Dynamics

- Drivers of persecution description: removed - <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/indiahome/indianews/article-2879597/We-free-India-Muslims-Christians-2021-DJS-leader-vows-continue-ghar-wapsi-plans-restore-Hindu-glory.html>
- Pressure in Block 4 / National sphere: eradicate Islam and Christianity - <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/indiahome/indianews/article-2879597/We-free-India-Muslims-Christians-2021-DJS-leader-vows-continue-ghar-wapsi-plans-restore-Hindu-glory.html>
- Persecution of other religious minorities: NDTV, 23 February 2022 - <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/muslim-man-beaten-to-death-in-bihar-video-points-to-cow-vigilantes-2784257>
- Persecution of other religious minorities: Associated Press, 3 May 2022 - <https://news.yahoo.com/indias-muslims-mark-eid-al-074440706.html>
- Persecution of other religious minorities: The News Minute, 12 May 2022 - <https://www.thenewsminute.com/article/miscreants-hoist-saffron-flag-atop-mosque-belagavi-case-registered-163859>

Further useful reports

A selection of in-depth reports and smaller articles are available on World Watch Research's Open Doors Analytical website (password: freedom):

- <https://opendoorsanalytical.org/reports/>
- <https://opendoorsanalytical.org/?s=India>
- <https://www.worldwatchmonitor.org/countries/India>

Other Open Doors reports:

- <https://www.opendoors.nl/app/uploads/2021/06/LSE-Report-India-Destructive-Lies.pdf>
- <https://www.opendoorsuk.org/about/how-we-help/advocacy/uk-india-resource-booklet.pdf>