



Report

# Hindu Genocide Unfolding in Bangladesh

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*Hindu Genocide Unfolding in Bangladesh*

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## Executive Summary

- **Historical Persecution:** Since 1947 partition, Bangladesh's Hindus and other minorities have faced systematic oppression and ethnic cleansing. From nearly 30 per cent of the population in 1947, Hindus now make up for less than eight per cent due to targeted violence, forced conversions and state-backed discrimination.
- **Dramatic Population Decline:** Census data from 1941 to 2011 shows a consistent and deliberate decrease in Hindu population along with other minorities. The Chittagong Hill Tracts, once a Hindu stronghold, have seen rampant forced conversions, displacements and killings contributing to this decline.
- **Gender Violence as Genocidal Tool:** Rape and sexual violence have been weaponised against Hindu women to terrorise, forcibly convert and displace them. These heinous acts, deeply rooted in cultural stigmas are central to driving Hindu families from their homes.
- **Cultural Genocide:** A coordinated campaign to erase Hindu culture is evident in latest widespread destruction of temples and religious idols. Iconic sites such as Notun Kali Temple, Sri Krishna Temple and Kali Mata Temple have been desecrated or completely pulled down signalling targeted effort to eliminate Hindu religious and cultural identity.
- **Recent Escalation of Genocide (June 14 - August 6, 2024):** A disturbing escalation in violence against Hindus has been recorded with systematic attacks aimed at both individuals and religious sites. These acts are not random but part of a broader genocidal agenda to annihilate Hindu population and other minorities.
- **Violence Surge:** As per Bangladesh based NGOs, Hindu minority communities in over 29 districts of Bangladesh have been attacked in the past 24 hours. Over 200 heinous crimes have been committed against Bangladesh minority Hindus.
- **Nationwide Crisis:** The violence is widespread, affecting both urban centers like Dhaka and rural areas such as Laxmipur and Madaripur. The coordinated nature of these attacks highlight the pervasive threat to Hindu community across Bangladesh.

- **Genocide under International Law:** The ongoing attacks clearly meet the UN's definition of genocide, involving systematic targeting, destruction of homes and temples and calculated violence aimed at eradicating Hindu population.
- **Urgent International Intervention Needed:** Immediate global action is critical. UN and international human rights bodies must investigate and hold perpetrators accountable. Diplomatic pressure backed by potential ICC prosecutions is essential to halt this genocide.
- **Recommendations to Interim Government of Bangladesh:**
  - **Protection Measures:** Deploy security forces to safeguard Hindus & establish safe zones.
  - **Justice and Accountability:** Conduct transparent investigations, prosecute those responsible and ensure justice.
  - **Restoration Efforts:** Rebuild destroyed temples, homes and compensate victims.
  - **Global Collaboration:** Engage international organisations to protect religious minorities.
  - **Public Assurance:** Clearly condemn violence and reassure all citizens of their safety and rights.

## Context: Persecution of Hindus in Bangladesh

The persecution of Hindus in Bangladesh is a tragedy deeply rooted in the subcontinent's tumultuous history. Since the partition of India in 1947, when East Bengal became East Pakistan (and later Bangladesh in 1971), religious minorities, particularly Hindus, have faced systematic oppression and ethnic cleansing. This persecution has led to a significant decline in the Hindu population over the decades, as seen in census data. From constituting nearly 30% of the population in 1947, Hindus now make up less than 8% of Bangladesh's population, a stark indicator of the ongoing ethnic cleansing.

## Systematic Decline of the Hindu Population

The decline of the Hindu population in Bangladesh is not a natural demographic shift but the result of decades of targeted violence, forced conversions, and state-supported discrimination. According to the Bangladesh Census data from 1941 to 2011, the Hindu population has steadily decreased from approximately 28% in 1941 to around 8% in 2011. This dramatic decline is the result of consistent ethnic cleansing efforts aimed at eliminating the Hindu presence in the country.

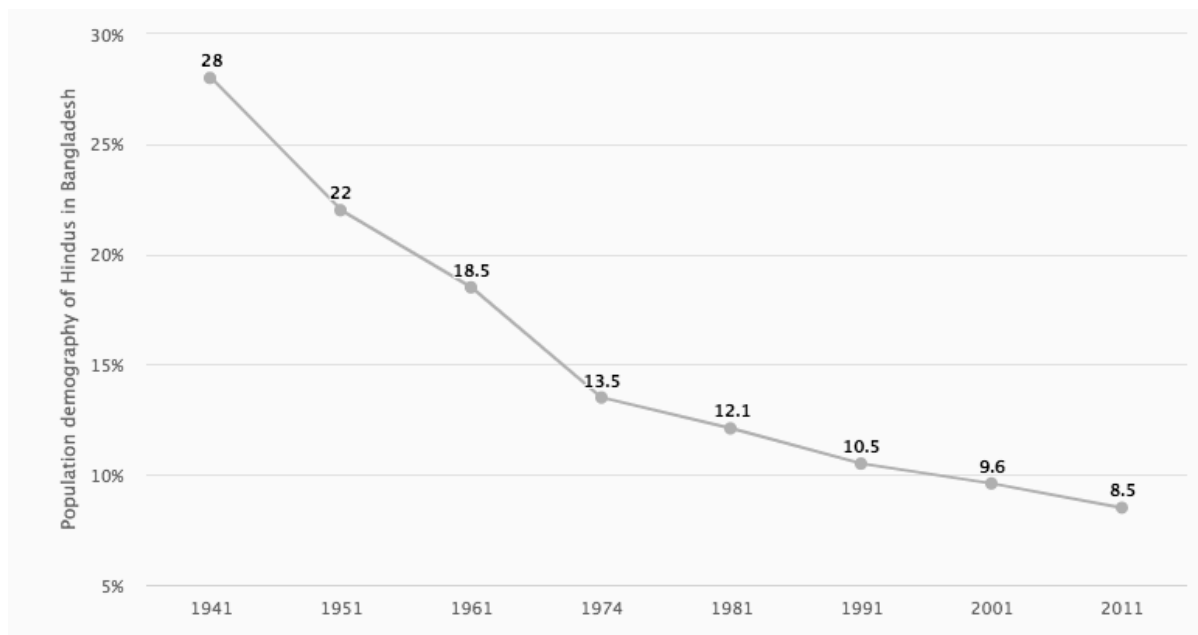


Fig.1. Decline in the population of Hindus in Bangladesh (1941-2011). Source: Census of India (1941)<sup>1</sup>, Census of East Pakistan (1951, 1961)<sup>2</sup>, Bangladesh Government Census (1974-2011)<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> [https://censusindia.gov.in/census\\_and\\_you/old\\_report/census\\_1941.aspx](https://censusindia.gov.in/census_and_you/old_report/census_1941.aspx)

<sup>2</sup> <http://111.68.102.42:8080/xmlui/handle/123456789/14510>

<sup>3</sup> <http://catalog.ihsn.org/index.php/catalog/115>

The Chittagong Hill Tracts, once home to a 100% native Hindu population, have particularly suffered. The provisions of the 1997 Peace Accord, which aimed to protect indigenous people and their land, have largely been ignored. Instead, the region has been infiltrated by radical Islamic groups, leading to the displacement, forced conversion, and murder of native Hindus.

## **Gendered Violence as a Tool of Terror**

Rape and gendered violence have been weaponised against Hindu women in Bangladesh, often used as a tool for forced conversions and land seizures. After the Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971, approximately 200,000 women and girls, predominantly Hindus, were raped by the Pakistani Army and its allied forces. These heinous acts were part of an effort to create a "pure" Muslim race in Bangladesh. The targeting of Hindu women has continued, with sexual violence being used to intimidate and displace Hindu families.

*The Bangladesh Minority Council reports that gendered crimes in Bangladesh occur for several reasons:*

- 1. Religious Ideology:** In some interpretations of Islamic ideology, converting non-Muslims and violating their women are believed to secure a place in heaven (Behesta) for the perpetrator and his descendants.
- 2. Land Seizure:** Rape is used as a means to drive Hindu families off their land. In Bangladeshi culture, rape is a severe social stigma, often leading to the ostracisation of the victim's family, forcing them to flee their homes.
- 3. Forced Conversion:** Once ostracised, women and girls who are raped are often abandoned by their families, making them vulnerable to forced conversion to Islam.

## **Destruction of Hindu Temples and Heritage**

The destruction of Hindu temples and religious idols is a calculated attempt to erase Hindu culture and heritage from Bangladesh. Temples across the country, such as the Notun Kali Temple in Moulvibazar and the Sri Krishna Temple in Chittagong, have been desecrated, looted, and burned. In many cases, these attacks occur with impunity, as the perpetrators face no legal consequences.

For example, in Comilla, the Gaur-Nitai Temple was attacked by a mob that set the temple and surrounding Hindu homes ablaze. Similarly, in Feni Bash, the Parsta Hindu Temple was targeted in a series of coordinated attacks aimed at driving Hindus out of the area. These attacks are not

isolated incidents but part of a broader strategy to force Hindus out of Bangladesh and erase their cultural and religious presence.

The destruction of these temples is not only a physical loss but also a cultural one, as these sites are integral to the Hindu community's religious and cultural identity. The Bangladesh Minority Council reports that while Hindu temples are being destroyed, the government has been actively funding the construction of mosques and the training of Islamic clerics, further marginalising the Hindu population.

## Ongoing Unrest in Bangladesh

The current unrest in Bangladesh, which began as protests over a government job quota system, has quickly spiralled into a campaign of terror against Hindus. **Islamist factions, including Jamaat-e-Islami, Hefazat-e-Islam, and Jamaat Shibir, have used the protests as a pretext to launch widespread attacks on Hindu communities.** These groups have been implicated in numerous violent incidents across the country, including the desecration of temples and the targeting of Hindu homes and businesses.





The violence against Hindus in Bangladesh bears all the hallmarks of genocide under international law. Genocide is defined as acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group. The targeted killings, such as the murder of Hindu police constable Suman Kumar and the lynching of Hindu Awami League leader Haradhan Roy and his nephew, are clear indicators of a calculated effort to eliminate this minority group.



Furthermore, the systematic attacks on religious sites, including the ISKCON and Kali temples, and the destruction of Hindu homes and businesses, point to an organised campaign with genocidal intent. This is not random violence; the sheer number and frequency of these incidents suggest a deliberate and coordinated effort to eradicate Hindus from Bangladesh. The international community must recognise these signs and act before it is too late.



## Escalation of Genocide Against Hindus in Bangladesh

The findings from June 14, 2024, to August 6, 2024, indicate a deeply troubling escalation in violence against the Hindu community in Bangladesh. The incidents recorded during this period reveal a clear and disturbing pattern of targeted attacks aimed at both individuals and religious sites. These actions are not merely acts of violence; they represent a deliberate effort to instil fear, marginalise the Hindu population, and systematically dismantle their cultural and religious heritage. The objective behind these atrocities appears to be the complete destruction of the Hindu population, marking this as a case of genocide.

S.No.	Date	Details of Incident (Where, Who, How)	Islamic Conversion	Total Hindu Casualties	Total Hindus Injured	Temples Vandalised	Hindu homes Attacked(NUM)	Hindu Businesses Attacked
1	June 14, 2024	Laxmipur, Bangladesh: 14-year-old Hindu minor girl abducted from Galyarchar village.		1	TBA	TBA	TBA	0
2	June 15, 2024	Dhaka: Hindu family attacked in Lalbagh area. House ransacked, family members beaten.		1	3	TBA	1	0
3	June 25, 2024	Chittagong: Hindu temple vandalized by extremists. Idols broken, sacred items desecrated.		TBA	TBA	1	TBA	TBA
4	June 23, 2024	Madaripur, Bangladesh: Hindu homes and a temple set on fire. Homes vandalised before setting them ablaze.		TBA	TBA	1	Several	
5	June 28, 2024	Sitakunda, Bangladesh: Kali Mata temple in Kedarkhil village under Sayedpur union of Sitakunka attacked. Valuable ornaments stolen and donation box broken		TBA	TBA	1	TBA	TBA
6	July 01, 2024	Sylhet district, Bangladesh: Islamic conversion in Bangladesh, four including 3 minors of a Hindu family of Habiganj Upazila.	4	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
7	July 05, 2024	Hindu headmaster beaten and humiliated inside the school premises in Gopalganj district, Bangladesh.	TBA	TBA	1	TBA	TBA	TBA
8	July 10, 2024	Narayanganj: Hindu-owned shop set on fire by Islamist mob. Nearby Hindu homes attacked.	TBA	TBA	2	TBA	Several	1
9	July 14, 2024	Islamists attacked Hindu minorities in Dhaka	TBA	TBA	60	1	Several	TBA
10	July 20, 2024	Barisal: Violent clashes targeting Hindu businesses, homes. Temples vandalized.	TBA	3	5	2	Several	Several
11	August 4, 2024	Rangpur: Hindu councilor Kajal Roy shot dead. ISKCON, Kali temples attacked and vandalized.	TBA	1	4	2	Several	TBA
12	August 4, 2024	Noakhali: Islamists attacked Hindu homes, burnt bikes, vandalised and set ablaze homes	TBA	TBA	Several	TBA	Several	TBA



13	August 4, 2024	Sirajganj: attack on Hindu reporter, Pradip Bhowmik, Editor of "Amader Sirajganj" newspaper	TBA	1	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
14	August 4, 2024	Noakhali: Islamists threatened a hindu girl of rape. Could not enter her house, attacked other Hindu homes, burnt bikes, vandalised and set ablaze cars & motorbikes.	TBA	TBA	Several	TBA	Several	TBA
15	August 4, 2024	Rangpur: Hindu Awami League leader Haradhan Roy and his nephew were gheraoed & lynched by Islamists in Ward 4 under Parshuram Police station.	TBA	2	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
16	August 5, 2024	Meherpur: ISKCON center set ablaze, Hindu homes targeted.	TBA	TBA	Multiple	1	Several	TBA
17	August 5, 2024	Bangladesh: Durga Mandir in Bansh para areas in Feni District set on fire	TBA	TBA	Several	1		
18	August 5, 2024	Patuakhali, Bangladesh: Two Hindu brothers killed in Baufall area in Pataukhali		2	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
19	August 5, 2024	Bangladesh: Notun Kali Temple, Moulvibazar set on fire	TBA	TBA	Several	1	Several	TBA
20	August 6, 2024	Chittagong: Hindu shops looted	TBA	TBA	Several	TBA	TBA	Several
21	August 6, 2024	Minority communities attacked in 29 districts in Bangladesh according to BHBC Unity Council	TBA	TBA	Several	Several	TBA	Several
22	August 6, 2024	<b>Sherpur:</b> Attack, arson, and vandalism at a temple in the house of a Hindu family in Nalitabari Upazila. Attack and vandalism at the house of Ariful in Bhimshankar village.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
23		<b>Sylhet:</b> Attack, arson, and vandalism at the house of Amit Biswas in Chhatak, house of Jiban Chandra Das in Anirban Das' house in Sunamganj, and house of Abhijit in the town of Chhatak.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA

24		<b>Dinajpur:</b> Attack and vandalism at houses of Hindu families in Kaharol Upazila. Attack and vandalism at the temple in the house of Milon Chandra of Sadar Upazila	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	10	TBA
25		<b>Naogaon:</b> Attack and vandalism at the house of Subrata Das in Sapahar, arson, and vandalism at the house of Shaktipada Das in Atrai, arson and vandalism at the house of Kanchan Das in Manda.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
26		<b>Netrakona:</b> Attack and vandalism at the temple in the house of Sumon Karmakar in Khaliajuri Upazila. Attack and arson at the house of Dipu Biswas in Purbadhala Upazila.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
27		<b>Comilla:</b> Attack and vandalism at the house of Paritosh and at the temple in the house of Gopal Sen in Debidwar.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
28		<b>Narsingdi:</b> Attack and vandalism at the house of Dilip Saha in Shibpur	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
29		<b>Jessore:</b> Attack and vandalism at the house of Gauranga Saha in Monirampur, arson and vandalism at the house of Rabindra in Chaugacha.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
30		<b>Khulna:</b> Attack, arson, and vandalism at the house of Gour Das in Dumuria, attack and vandalism at the house of Sujit in Rupsha.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
31		<b>Magura:</b> Attack and vandalism at the house of Ranjit Saha in Sadar Upazila, attack and vandalism at the house of Dhananjoy Saha in Mohammadpur.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
32		<b>Bagerhat:</b> Attack and vandalism at the house of Chanchal in Chitalmari, arson and vandalism at the house of Sumanta in Kachua.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
33		<b>Barisal:</b> Attack and vandalism at the house of Bimal in Agailjhara, attack and vandalism at the house of Niranjani in Gournadi.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
34		<b>Pabna:</b> Attack and vandalism at the house of Sunil Saha in Santhia, arson and vandalism at the house of Basanta Saha in Bera.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
35		<b>Bogra:</b> Attack and vandalism at the house of Bulu Das in Sherpur, attack and vandalism at the house of Sujit Roy in Shibganj.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA

36		<b>Panchagarh:</b> Attack and vandalism at the house of Badal Chandra Saha in Tentulia.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
37		<b>Moulvibazar:</b> Attack and vandalism at the house of Tapas Das in Kamalganj, arson and vandalism at the house of Bikash Das in Kulaura.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
38		<b>Thakurgaon:</b> Attack and vandalism at the house of Pradip Das in Ranishankoil.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
39		<b>Narayanganj:</b> Attack and vandalism at the house of Binod Chandra Saha in Siddhirganj.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
40		<b>Tangail:</b> Attack and vandalism at the house of Joydeb in Ghatail, attack and vandalism at the house of Shyamal in Madhupur.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
41		<b>Gazipur:</b> Attack and vandalism at the house of Arun Saha in Kaliakair.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
42		<b>Narayanganj:</b> Attack and vandalism at the house of Nimai Das in Rupanj, arson and vandalism at the house of Naresh Das in Sonargaon.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
43		<b>Fatikchhari:</b> Attack and vandalism on house in Fatikchhari Upazila of Chattogram.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
44		<b>Kushtia:</b> Attack and vandalism on house and temples in Kushtia district.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
45		<b>Khulna:</b> Attack and vandalism on house and temples in Khulna district, including the looting of houses in various villages.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
46		<b>Jhenaidah:</b> Attack and vandalism on temples and houses in Jhenaidah district.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
47		<b>Mymensingh:</b> Attack and vandalism on house and temples in Mymensingh district.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
48		<b>Tangail:</b> Vandalism and looting in houses in Tangail district.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA

49		<b>Brahmanbaria:</b> Vandalism and attack on temples and houses in Brahmanbaria district.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
50		<b>Gopalganj:</b> Attack and vandalism on temples and houses in Gopalganj district.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
51		<b>Rajshahi:</b> Attack and vandalism on temples and houses in Rajshahi district.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
52		<b>Kurigram:</b> Attack and vandalism on temples and houses in different areas of Kurigram district.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
53		<b>Patuakhali:</b> Attack and vandalism on temples and houses in different areas, including Galachipa and Rangabali of Patuakhali district.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
54		<b>Jashore:</b> Attack and vandalism on temples and houses in Bahaddar Bazar of Jashore.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
55		<b>Gobindaganj:</b> Attack and vandalism on temples and houses in Sadhan Hema's village of Gobindaganj.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
56		<b>Dohla:</b> Attack and vandalism on temples, houses and businesses in Dohla Union of Purbadhala Upazila, Netrokona.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
57		<b>Sehkhun (Shiloh):</b> Attack and vandalism on the Sehkhurananda Monastery of the Youth Hindu Federation, looting of houses and temples.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
58	August 6, 2024	<b>Kishoreganj:</b> Attack & loot of Hindu houses attacked & looted. Hindu gold shopowner's shop broken and ornaments looted.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	20-25	1
59	August 6, 2024	<b>Netrokona:</b> Mob of about 100 people, armed with sticks, stormed Hindu house, smashing furniture, TV etc. and took all cash and jewellery.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
60	August 6, 2024	<b>Hatibandha:</b> Hindu houses torched in Purbo Sardubi village of Hatibandha upazila.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	12	TBA
61	August 6, 2024	<b>Satkhira:</b> Several shops belonging to Hindu community were ransacked & looted in Kolaroa.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Several

62	August 6, 2024	<b>Oikya Parishad</b> President, Biswajit Sadhu's house was looted and torched.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	1	Several
63	August 6, 2024	Reports of many shops of Hindus looted at various locations in Bangladesh	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	Several
64	August 5, 2024	Hindu minority couple attacked in Bangladesh by Islamists, Mrinal Kanti Chatterjee killed by attackers while wife seriously injured & hospitalised	TBA	1	1	TBA	1	TBA
65	July 5, 2024	<b>Dhanmondi:</b> Attack on Hindu artist, Rahul Ananda's house in Dhanmondi, Bangladesh. Over 3000 musical instruments burnt to ashes.	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	1	TBA
		<b>* TBA - TO BE ASCERTAINED</b>						

## A Coordinated Campaign of Genocide

The data from this period suggests a coordinated and systematic effort to intimidate, harm, and ultimately destroy the Hindu community in Bangladesh. This is evident in the nature and timing of the attacks, which were carried out across multiple locations, targeting vulnerable individuals and key religious sites. The desecration of temples such as the Notun Kali Temple in Moulvibazar, the Sri Krishna Temple in Chittagong, and the Kali Mata Temple in Sitakunda is particularly alarming.





These attacks were not random acts of violence but appear to be part of a broader strategy to eradicate Hindu culture and religion from Bangladesh. The systematic destruction of religious idols and the vandalism of temples are clear indicators of an intent to erase Hindu religious practices and heritage. This destruction of cultural and religious symbols is a form of genocide, aimed at eliminating the identity of the Hindu community within Bangladesh. The targeting of these sacred sites, which hold deep spiritual significance for the Hindu population, is a direct assault on their religious freedom and cultural rights.

## **Widespread Impact**

The geographical spread of these attacks highlights the widespread nature of the crisis. Incidents were reported in diverse locations, including urban centers like Dhaka and Chittagong, as well as rural areas such as Laxmipur, Madaripur, and Sitakunda. This spread indicates that the violence is not confined to a single area but is a nationwide issue, affecting Hindus across different regions and social strata. The fact that these attacks occurred in both densely populated urban areas and more isolated rural regions underscores the vulnerability of the Hindu community throughout the country. The coordinated nature of the attacks, occurring simultaneously in multiple locations, suggests an organised effort to target the Hindu population wherever they are found, making it difficult for them to find safe havens within the country.



## **Violations of International Human Rights and Acts of Genocide**

The attacks on the Hindu community in Bangladesh during this period raise serious concerns about violations of international human rights laws and constitute acts of genocide. Under international law, genocide is defined as acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group. The systematic targeting of Hindus, the destruction of their homes and temples, and the violence directed at their community clearly fit this definition. The United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948) outlines specific acts that constitute genocide, including killing members of the group, causing serious bodily or mental harm, deliberately inflicting conditions calculated to bring about the group's physical destruction, and imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group. The actions taken against the Hindu community in Bangladesh during this period reflect many of these criteria. The pattern of violence observed during this period is not just a form of ethnic cleansing but a deliberate attempt to annihilate the Hindu population in its entirety. The destruction of religious sites, the targeting of women and children, and the forced displacement of Hindu families are all part of a broader campaign to erase the Hindu presence in Bangladesh.

## **Urgency of International Intervention**

Given the severity of these crimes, there is an urgent need for international intervention. The United Nations and other global human rights organizations must take immediate action to investigate these incidents and hold those responsible accountable. Diplomatic pressure should be applied to the Bangladeshi government to ensure the protection of its Hindu citizens and to prevent further escalation of violence.

In addition to diplomatic measures, there must be a concerted effort to document these crimes and bring them before international courts if necessary. The International Criminal Court (ICC) has the jurisdiction to prosecute individuals for genocide, and the evidence gathered during this period could form the basis for such prosecutions.

The erosion of Hindu cultural heritage through the destruction of temples and religious idols is not just a loss for the Hindu community but for humanity as a whole. These acts of genocide must be met with a strong and unified response from the global community to ensure that the rights of religious minorities are protected, and justice is served for the victims of these heinous crimes.

The violence against Hindus in Bangladesh from June 14, 2024, to August 6, 2024, represents a serious and escalating crisis. The deliberate targeting of individuals, the destruction of religious



sites, and the widespread nature of the attacks indicate a coordinated effort to annihilate the Hindu community. These actions constitute not only violations of human rights but also acts of genocide. The international community must act swiftly to address these violations, protect the Hindu population, and ensure that those responsible are held accountable. The time for action is now, before this crisis escalates further and more lives are lost.

## **Concluding Observations and Recommendations**

The period from June 14, 2024, to August 6, 2024, has witnessed a disturbing and deliberate escalation of violence against the Hindu community in Bangladesh. The systematic targeting of Hindus, both as individuals and as a community, reveals a coordinated effort to destroy this population through acts of genocide. The attacks on religious sites, the killing and injuring of individuals, and the widespread destruction of homes and businesses are clear indicators of an intent to eradicate the Hindu presence in Bangladesh. This is not merely a case of ethnic or religious discrimination; it is a full-scale assault on the very existence of the Hindu community within the country.

The implications of these actions are profound and far-reaching. If left unchecked, this campaign of violence could result in extreme elimination of Hindus from Bangladesh, erasing centuries of cultural and religious heritage. The international community cannot afford to stand by while such atrocities occur. Immediate and decisive action is required to protect this vulnerable population and to hold those responsible accountable for their crimes.

## **Recommendations to the Interim Government of Bangladesh:**

- 1. Immediate Protection and Security Measures:** The interim government must prioritise the safety and security of the Hindu community by deploying adequate security forces to protect Hindu neighbourhoods, temples, and businesses. Establishing immediate protection measures, including safe zones in high-risk areas, is essential to prevent further violence.
- 2. Accountability and Judicial Action:** The interim government must ensure a swift, transparent, and independent investigation into the violence against Hindus. This includes holding perpetrators accountable, particularly those involved in orchestrating and carrying out acts of genocide. The judiciary must act decisively to prosecute offenders, regardless of their political or social standing.

- 3. Restoration and Compensation:** The interim government should take immediate steps to rebuild the destroyed infrastructure, including Hindu temples and homes. This should be accompanied by compensation to the victims for their losses and trauma. Restoring the cultural and religious sites of the Hindu community is crucial to preserving their heritage and fostering reconciliation.
- 4. Engagement with International Bodies:** The interim government should actively engage with international human rights organizations and the United Nations to ensure that the rights of religious minorities are protected. Collaboration with global entities can help bring in the necessary expertise and resources to address the ongoing crisis effectively.
- 5. Public Reassurance:** The interim government must communicate clearly and regularly with the public, condemning the violence and reassuring all religious communities of their safety and rights.

The interim government's role is critical in addressing the ongoing genocide against the Hindu community in Bangladesh. Their actions in the coming weeks will determine whether the cycle of violence continues or whether it is brought to an end. It is imperative that the interim government acts with urgency, commitment, and transparency to protect all citizens and uphold the principles of justice and human rights. The international community must support and monitor these efforts to ensure that the Hindu population in Bangladesh is safeguarded and that those responsible for the violence are brought to justice.

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