



UNITED HINDU ALLIANCE UK

HINDU CONFERENCE UK

10 May 2025 || London United Kingdom

WELCOME TO UNITED HINDU ALLIANCE UK

The **United Hindu Alliance, UK** is a collective movement that advocates for the rights, safety, and security of Hindus while fostering unity, inclusivity, and compassion. We promote the values of Hinduism through constructive dialogue and religious practices, encouraging tolerance, peaceful coexistence, and religious harmony. Our approach is thoughtful, strategic, and inclusive, aimed at bringing people together in a meaningful way, both within the UK and Bangladesh.

This is not just an organization but a space of opportunity to build collective and cooperative relationships among community members, religious organizations, and spiritual groups in society.

We are deeply concerned about the ongoing violence and atrocities against Hindus in Bangladesh, which have significantly increased since August 2024. While the Muslim population has more than doubled since the country's independence, these atrocities—characterized by massacres, rapes, abductions, and the systematic destruction of Hindu properties—have led to a significant decline in the proportion of religious minorities. From 22.05 percent of the total population in 1951, this proportion has decreased to 7.95 percent in 2022, according to the Census of East Pakistan and the Bangladesh Government.

MISSION & VISION

Our Vision:

We envision a community where Hindus can practice their faith freely and coexist peacefully with all religious and cultural groups, fostering a society rooted in unity and mutual respect, while contributing positively to the well-being and harmony of society.

Our Mission:

Advocate for Justice: Raise an independent voice against the injustice and atrocities faced by Hindus, and actively defend their rights to ensure safety and security.

Promote Peaceful Coexistence: Ensure that Hindu voices are heard, advocating for peaceful coexistence wherever they reside through dialogue, lobbying, and influencing public policy.

Foster Community Cohesion: Promote education and awareness of Hindu beliefs and practices within the community to encourage unity, understanding, and social cohesion
The core objectives and activities are as follows:

Advocating for the freedom and rights of Hindus and other minorities in Bangladesh:

- Oppose the oppression of Bangladeshi Hindus and advocate for their rights and safety through lobbying, demonstrations, and campaigns.
- Lobby the UK Parliament and international human rights organisations for the protection of minorities in Bangladesh.
- Highlight the challenges faced by Hindus and other minority groups in Bangladesh through media outreach, public engagement, and targeted advocacy.
- Provide legal, financial, and emotional assistance to affected individuals and families.
- Document the challenges faced by Hindus globally, including religious persecution, discrimination, and social marginalization. Highlight specific incidents and regions where Hindus face significant threats.
- Launch fundraising campaigns to help affected individuals, whether to cover legal fees, support displaced communities, or aid in educational efforts.

Setting up an open dialogue with diverse groups and media representatives to ensure Hindu voices are heard and promote peaceful cohesion within society:

- Organize Hindu Summits across the UK.
- Foster unity among multi faith and community representatives, including the Bengali Hindu diaspora and other audiences.
- Partner with human rights organizations, legal experts, and sociologists to build a strong case for the movement and understand the underlying causes of threats to the safety and security of Hindus.
- Collaborate with other groups and organizations to share information and ideas, supporting the movement to achieve sustainable goals.
- Engage local community members, political leaders, government and nongovernment stakeholders, business partners, and religious groups to support our campaign.
- Coordinate with established organizations and Minority Watch to ensure efficient, transparent, and structured aid distribution.
- Communicate with all communities and stakeholders to share information and ideas about the ongoing issues in Bangladesh.

Promoting knowledge and education about Hindu beliefs and practices in the UK:

- Promote the celebration and preservation of Hindu culture, traditions, and history through educational initiatives, cultural programs, and community engagement.
- Organize events and activities to create awareness and understanding for young people, building a well-informed and inclusive society.
- Organize workshops, seminars, and meetings to discuss and create opportunities for collaboration strategies to achieve our objectives.
- Serve the community with every aspect of financial, social, and cultural development.
- Foster cultural exchange programs that promote an understanding of Hindu values, teachings, and beliefs. This can help mitigate misperceptions and foster respect across cultures.

Global Outreach and Solidarity:

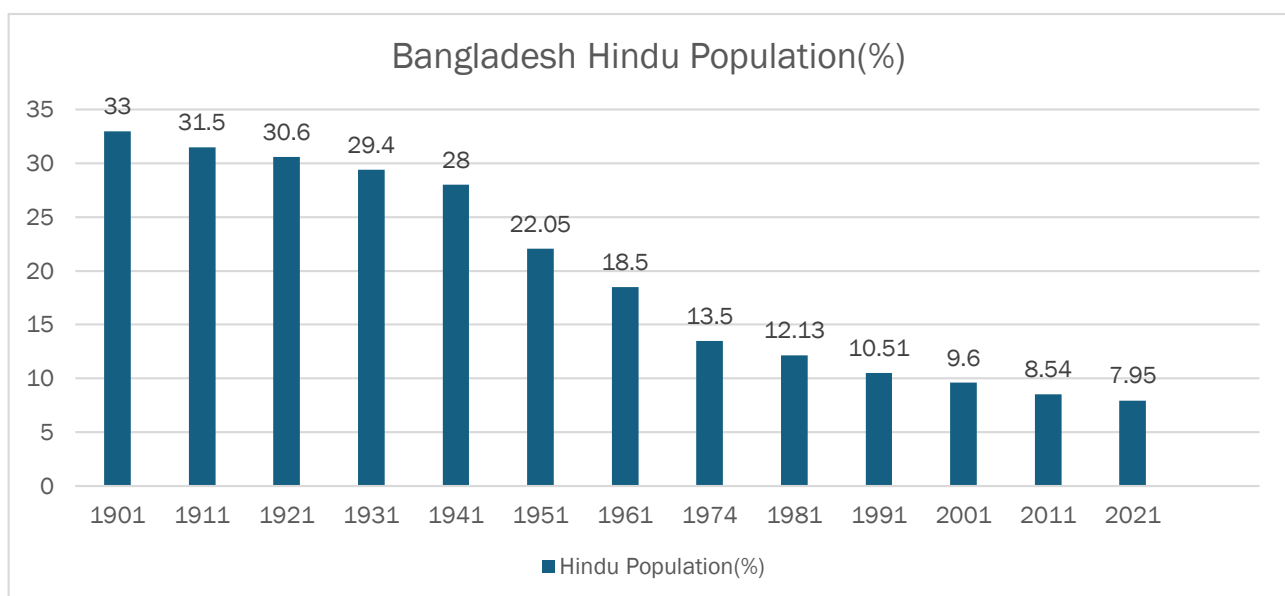
- Build alliances with international Hindu organizations worldwide.
- Share resources, strategies, and knowledge to promote partnerships.
- Embody and promote Sanatan Hindu values through compassion, service, unity, and solidarity to advance common objectives.
- Reach out to other groups that are working for religious freedom, minority rights, and social justice to form strategic alliances. Strength in numbers will amplify the message.
- Engage in interfaith dialogue with other religious communities to promote mutual understanding, tolerance, and solidarity.

There are currently 23 member organizations in this alliance. They will work together to promote and support every effort to ensure the safety, security, and well-being of the Hindu community in both Bangladesh and the UK. The aims and objectives will also be discussed at periodic meetings to ensure that the goals of this alliance are achieved. A unifying and dynamic approach will be taken to build a strong, dignified, safer, and peaceful environment for community members in both Bangladesh and the UK.

HINDUS IN BANGLADESH

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Prior to the Partition of India, Hindus formed a significant proportion of the population of Bengal. Immediately after the creation of Pakistan, many Hindu families migrated to urban pockets of West Bengal in Calcutta. A similar exodus took place at the time of the civil war in 1971 when Pakistan Army specifically targeted Hindu family, thousands of Hindu women are raped and murdered and their houses are burned. According to the census report, the Hindu population of Bangladesh in 1901 was about 9.5 million, which made up 33 percent of the total population of Bangladesh that dropped significantly to just 13 percent by 1974. According to Bangladesh's census 2022, Hindus are around 7.95% of the total population, that is, a little over 13 million. Other minorities such as Buddhists and Christians comprise less than 1% of the country's 165 million people. The following graphs pictured the stances of Hindu population over the period.



The Sunday Guardian (February 9, 2020) predicted that if current trends continue, there may be no Hindus left in Bangladesh in the next 30 years. According to the research of Dr. Abul Barkat, a professor at Dhaka University, the population of Hindus and other religious minorities could be reduced to zero by the end of 2050.

A study by a research organization indicates that between 1964 and 2013, about 10 million Hindus left Bangladesh, with approximately 230,000 Hindus leaving the country every year. During the Bangladesh War of Independence in 1971, more than 7 million refugees migrated from East Bengal to India, 95 percent of whom were Bengali Hindus. The rapid decline of the Hindu population in Bangladesh and the ongoing exodus from the country clearly highlight the difficult situation of Hindus living there.

The atrocities against the Hindu population intensified immediately after the partition of India in 1947 and have continued to the present day.

1. Partition of India (1947)

The partition of British India in 1947, which created the independent nations of India and Pakistan, had a catastrophic impact on the Hindu community in the Bengal region. Bengal was split into two parts: West Bengal, which became a part of India, and East Bengal, which became East Pakistan (later Bangladesh).

The sufferings, oppression, and deprivation of Hindus and other religious minorities in Bangladesh have been longstanding issues since the partition of India and the inception of Muslim-majority countries in both East and West Pakistan. The rulers, who were part of West Pakistan, consistently treated the people of East Pakistan

unfairly and unpropitiously. The conditions for religious minorities, particularly Hindus, were far worse, with continuous oppression and discrimination. Communal violence and state-sponsored persecution were prevalent during the autocratic and authoritarian regimes, fuelled by religious hatred and animosity towards Hindus. In the aftermath of partition, communal violence erupted, with large-scale massacres, forced conversions, and displacements. Hindu families in East Pakistan faced violence and persecution, as they were often seen as "foreigners" or "non-Muslims." Many Hindus fled to India, while those who remained were subjected to systemic discrimination and violence.

From the middle of 1948, there were isolated incidents of persecution and the arbitrary requisitioning of properties by the state. The 1964 East Pakistan Riots refer to the ethnic cleansing of Bengali Hindus when rumors spread that the Muslim Prophet Muhammad's hair from the Hazratbal shrine in Jammu and Kashmir, India, had allegedly been stolen by some Hindu groups. This incitement quickly spread, and Islamist groups vowed revenge, targeting Hindu-owned industries and merchant establishments in the capital city of Dhaka.

On January 2, 1964, Hindus were barred from wearing shoes, using umbrellas, or riding rickshaws as a mark of mourning for the loss of the Prophet's hair. In the afternoon, processions in Khulna mourned the loss, but soon after, they escalated into calls for the annihilation of Hindus, leading to widespread rioting. After several hours, a curfew was imposed in the city. At around 4 p.m., attacks on Hindus began in full force. Many Hindus were buried with military escorts, women were raped, and young girls were abducted. On January 18, The Daily Ittefaq reported that 95% of the ruined houses in old Dhaka belonged to Hindus, and around 100,000 Hindus were rendered homeless in Dhaka city. On January 23, Pakistan authorities reported that approximately 1,000 people had been killed in the communal violence in Dhaka. However, an American Peace Corps nurse stated that, by January 21, there were already 600 deaths reported at Dhaka Medical College and Hospital. According to various media sources, an estimated 40,000 Hindus had been killed by the end of March 1964. Thousands of Hindu women were raped, about 5,000 Hindu girls were abducted and forcibly converted to Islam, thousands of Hindu homes were looted, destroyed, or taken over by Muslims, and many Hindus were driven out of East Pakistan.

2. The Liberation War (1971), and the Hindu's situations after the Creation of Bangladesh

The struggle for independence in 1971 was marked by extreme violence, and the Hindu community in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) was heavily targeted. The Pakistani military and allied local collaborators carried out atrocities against Hindus, who were seen as sympathetic to the Bengali nationalist movement.

Reports of mass rapes, massacres, and forced conversions of Hindus during the Liberation War are widespread. It is estimated that hundreds of thousands of Hindus were killed, and millions fled to India as refugees. The post-liberation government of Bangladesh, led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, promised equality and religious freedom, but Hindus continued to face challenges.



Caption: 1971 Millions of Hindus fled to India as refugees

3. Post-Liberation Bangladesh (1971–Present)

Although Bangladesh officially became a secular republic, the situation for Hindus did not improve significantly. Since the creation of Bangladesh, there have been numerous instances of violence, discrimination, and persecution of Hindus. Some key incidents include:

- **1971–1980s:** On **March 25, 1971**, Pakistan army began operation searchlight to oppress the Bangladesh Independence movement and killed approximately 100,000 people in the first night mostly in Dhaka. Pakistan army targeted Hindu neighbourhoods and villages starting first at Jagannath Hall, a Hindu dormitory in Dhaka university, and killed almost every student. In April 1971 Archer Kent Blood, the American consul general to Dhaka, Bangladesh sent a telegram to express dissent of US support for the atrocities committed by Pakistan on the Bangladesh people. The Blood Telegram, as it would become known, reported: “Hindus undeniably special focus of animal brutality”. Approximately 10 million refugees, a majority of whom were Hindu, had fled to India. The Bangladesh Liberation War ends on December 16, 1971 with the help of India, after an arduous struggle where 2-3 million Bengalis were killed and 200,000-400,000 women were raped, the majority of whom were Hindu.

However, the situation for Hindus in Bangladesh did not improve after 1971. Islam was made the state religion of Bangladesh under the Eighth Constitutional Amendment in 1988, thereby overturning the 1971 Constitution which declared Bangladesh to be a secular state. Although, Article 41 guarantee an individual's right to refuse to practise a religion, or to be compelled to be educated in a religion other than their own, there are persistent offences against religious minorities on their places or practices. The Eighth Constitutional Amendment was seen by many observers as a step leading towards the imposition of shari'a (Islamic law) in Bangladesh, along the same lines as in Pakistan. Fundamentalist agitation directed against Hindus and other religious minorities has increased during the late 1980s and 1990s.

- **1990s–2020** The rise of political Islam, particularly with the influence of Islamist parties, created an atmosphere of intolerance. Hindus were frequently subjected to religious violence, forced conversions, and vandalism of their temples. During the 2001 general elections, Hindu communities were targeted by Islamist groups. There were reports of violence, with many Hindus attacked, temples vandalized, and properties looted. In the aftermath of the 2001 elections, the Hindu minority faced systematic violence and discrimination. The 2013 Shahbagh Movement, a movement for the death penalty for war criminals, led to a rise in anti-Hindu violence, with several incidents of attacks on Hindu homes and places of worship. Similarly, in 2021, during the Durga Puja celebrations, a series of anti-Hindu riots erupted, leading to widespread destruction of temples and the killing of Hindus.

4. Current Situation

Following the ousting of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina in August 2024, Bangladesh experienced a significant increase in violence against its Hindu minority community. Reports indicate that between August and December 2024, approximately 2,200 incidents of violence targeting Hindus occurred, marking a stark rise from 302 such incidents in 2023 (India Today, Dec. 20, 2024).

The gravity of violence has escalated significantly since August 2024. For instance, between August 5 and September 20, 2025, a total of 2,010 incidents of violence were orchestrated against innocent Hindus by radical and fundamentalist groups. A total of 69 Hindu temples across various districts were attacked, vandalized, looted, and some were set on fire by mobs, resulting in significant damage to these religious sites. Nine people were killed, 38 were physically tortured, 915 houses were damaged, looted, and some were completely burned. Additionally, 953 businesses were looted, vandalized, or set on fire, and there were 21 incidents of encroachment on lands and businesses throughout the country during this period. The intensities of ongoing violence and atrocities against Hindus and other religious minorities in Bangladesh spread significantly in the following areas.

Forced Conversions- There have been numerous reports of Hindu women and girls being forcibly converted to Islam, often through coercion, intimidation, and abduction. In August to September 2024 alone, there have

been reports of more than fifty cases of forcibly converted women who were either abducted or somehow forced to leave their homes and converted to Islam.



Caption: Muslims continue to abduct and forcefully 'marry' Hindu girls

Encroachment of Land and Business- Hindu landholdings have been illegally seized by powerful individuals and groups more specifically by Muslim extremists, members of various political parties, leading the oppressed victims to displacement and economic hardship. During the last 54 year period, many Hindu families have lost their ancestral lands to land grabbers. Most of them had to leave the country. As per the report of BHBCUC there have 21 incidents of encroachment of land and businesses only in 15 days' period of August atrocities!!

Discrimination in Education and Employment- Hindus have faced systemic discrimination in education and employment opportunities for decades, limiting their social and economic mobility. Hindu students often endure bullying and harassment in schools, colleges, and other educational institutions. In nearly every place they go, Hindus remain nervous and anxious in their own educational environments. Day by day, the situation is deteriorating, and it has become much more serious now. Over the last seven months, about 84 college and university teachers were forced to resign from their jobs. A total of 94 Hindu police officers were dismissed from their posts without any valid reasons. There is discrimination against Hindus and other religious minorities in every sector of both government and non-government jobs. Politically motivated cases are being filed against government officials and police officers belonging to Hindu communities.



Caption: 150 teachers across the country were forced to resign after the fall of the Sheikh Hasina-led government on August 5, according to a count by The Daily Star.

According to a minority organization in Bangladesh, at least 149 teachers from minority communities were forced to resign after the fall of the Sheikh Hasina-led government on August 5. The Bangladesh Chhatra Oikya Parishad, the student wing of the Bangladesh Hindu Buddhist Christian Oikya Parishad, stated this at a press conference on August 31, as reported by The Daily Star.

Violations of Religious Freedom- The right to freely practice Hinduism is often curtailed, hindered, and enforced with restrictions on religious festivals and cultural practices. Hindu festivals like Durga Puja and various peaceful rituals are frequently disrupted or banned by local authorities and extremist groups. Although there were instances of Muslim people guarding Puja temples during the last Durga Puja in different cities, the reality is quite different! This was merely a publicity stunt by fundamentalist groups to portray themselves as protectors of all religions. In truth, these are the same people who attacked Durga Puja temples in twenty different districts of the country, killing nine people in October 2021. The legacy of their religious and communal violence, along with their hatred against Hindus and other religious minorities, represents an unfortunate fate for the vulnerable Hindu population in the country—one that is consistently ignored and overlooked by every government.

The New York Times, on August 7, 2024, reported that rioters targeted Hindus, torching their homes and vandalizing temples immediately after the ousting of the Sheikh Hasina government. Fears of further attacks were amplified in the absence of a functioning government and with law enforcement retreating from sight in many parts of the country.

The New York Times published a statement from Prionthi Chatterjee, a Hindu student in Dhaka, the capital, who said Muslims had attacked her family at their home in the southern Bagerhat region, killing her father and leaving her mother with head injuries.

'My father was an innocent teacher,' she said in a phone interview, adding that her parents had tried to call the army and the police for help, but no one responded." (NYT, August 7, 2024)

Priyonti Chakraborty, daughter of Mrinal Chakraborty, told EFE by phone that her father's blood still stains the floor where he was murdered by a group of unknown assailants on Monday. She said her father was a schoolteacher, killed instantly in their home in the southern district of Bagerhat. She added, 'Some unknown people attacked our home. We were five people: my father, mother, elder sister, my elder sister's son, and him (Mrinal),' his 21-year-old daughter.

'I hid myself when it happened, but I saw the attackers hit my father with a stone on the head. He died on the spot.' She continued.

Their family now fears returning to the bloodstained house, which they have left untouched as evidence of the attack. Her father was seriously injured, and Priyonti's older sister was also assaulted." (EFE, August 11, 2024). The Spanish newspaper EFE, a leading news agency in Spanish and the fourth largest in the world, reported that 'The Vulnerable Hindu Minority faces rising violence amid Bangladesh's political turmoil' (EFE, David Asta Alares, August 11, 2024).

Several Members of UK Parliament—Barry Gardiner MP, Priti Patel MP, Laura Kyrke-Smith MP, Monica Harding, Bob Blackman MP, Paula Barker MP, Sir Desmond Swayne MP, Amanda Martin MP, Greg Smith MP, Jim Shannon MP, Kirsteen Sullivan MP, Luke Murphy MP, Sam Carling MP, among others—raised the issue with Catherine West, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, on 2 December 2024 in the House of Parliament, to ensure the safety of the Hindu community and other minorities in Bangladesh. Several sources confirmed multiple incidents, including the vandalism and arson of Hindu temples across various districts. An ISKCON temple was destroyed, resulting in the loss of deities of Lord Jagannath, Baladev, and Subhadra Devi. The Jessoreswari Kali Temple in Shyamnagar was attacked, leading to the theft of a golden crown gifted by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Multiple Hindu temples, including one in the Navagraha Bari area, were targeted and set on fire by violent mobs.

Chinmoy Krishna Das, a monk at Pundarik Dham in Chittagong, a key center for Vaishnavites in Bangladesh, and a spokesperson for Bangladesh Sammilita Sanatani Jagran Jote, as well as a former member of ISKCON, has engaged in dialogue with various political parties, including the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), urging communal harmony. He opposed ongoing violence and atrocities against Hindus and other minorities in Bangladesh and raised eight demands to ensure the safety and security of Bengali Hindus and other minorities.

He has become a trusted, popular, and leading Hindu leader for millions of Hindus in Bangladesh, raising his voice against the injustice and atrocities committed against Hindus and other minorities in the country.



Caption: August 2024 Thousands of Hindus attempted to cross over and seek refuge in India

The eight demands are-

1. Establishment of a Special Tribunal, for swift trials in cases of minority persecution, including compensation and rehabilitation for victims.

Human rights advocates and minority community leaders have consistently highlighted how communities are denied justice in the case of violence and persecution on religious grounds within the existing legal framework in Bangladesh.

2. Enactment of a Minority Protection Law, to ensure security and rights for minority communities.

A demand of this kind indicates that minorities believe they will benefit from legal protections under a specific law.

3. Creation of a Ministry for Minority Affairs, to address the specific needs and issues of minority groups

Bangladesh has a Ministry of Religious Affairs that also oversees religious affairs of minority communities. However, it does not have a specific ministry to address community-specific needs and issues of the country's many minority groups that fall outside the spectrum of faith and worship.

4. Upgrade of the Hindu Welfare Trust to a Hindu Foundation, and similar upgrades for the Buddhist and Christian Welfare Trusts.

The demand for a Hindu Welfare Trust foundation would enable them to control of the institution operating without government interference to oversee the welfare issues of Hindus in Bangladesh. The demand for a similar trust for other minority groups would work in the same way.

5. Laws to Recover and Protect Debottar (Temple) Properties, alongside proper enforcement of the Vested Property Act

In 1974, the Vested Property Ordinance was promulgated, with the stated justification that it would allow 'enemy' property to vest in the Bangladesh government. Since then the law has been applied arbitrarily and repeatedly to grab large portions of land owned by both Hindus, Christians, Adivasis and other minority groups. According to Ain o Salish Kendra, in typical cases, property is physically seized by local individuals, often neighbours, usually affiliated with powerful politicians or landowners.

6. Prayer Rooms in Educational Institutions, to accommodate minority religious practices in all schools, colleges, and hostels.

Since Islam is the state religion in Bangladesh, campuses for educational institutions usually have a prayer room or mosques for Muslim students but there have been no similar measures for minorities in Bangladesh.

7. Modernization of Sanskrit and Pali Education Boards, to enhance educational resources for these communities.

In Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Sanskrit and Pali Education Board is a Dhaka-based organisation that is responsible for conducting educational courses in traditional Sanskrit and Pali education. However, the number of educational institutions has closed for lack of funding and other resources.

8. The demand is to increase educational resources for the board

Five-Day Public Holiday for Durga Puja, recognising this important religious festival for the Hindu community.

In November 2024, the arrest of Hindu leader Chinmoy Krishna Das on charges including sedition led to widespread protests. These demonstrations resulted in violent clashes. The international community including neighbouring India, expressed deep concern over these developments. India's Ministry of External Affairs highlighted the surge in violence against Hindus in Bangladesh and urged the Bangladeshi government to ensure the safety and welfare of its minority communities. In response, Bangladesh's interim government acknowledged 88 cases of violence against minorities during this period and claimed that around 70 individuals directly involved had been arrested.



Caption: Chinmoy Krishna Das, a senior monk of the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) has been arrested on charges including sedition led to widespread protests against atrocities by Muslims.

Christian Solidarity International(CSI) called on Bangladesh to protect rights of religious minorities in an oral statement at the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva on 17 March 2025. CSI highlighted that 'the new authorities have in recent months filed spurious charges against hundreds of leaders of religious minority groups, including the general secretary and president of the Hindu Buddhist Christian Unity Council and calls on the interim government of Bangladesh to dismiss the false charges filed against them'.

Several human rights organisations, both local and international, have reported ongoing violence and discrimination against Hindus in Bangladesh. The rise of Islamist extremism and the political use of religious identity have further complicated the situation for Hindus.

According to various news reports, from August 5 onward, there have been 205 instances of attacks against Hindus in Bangladesh in just three days. Additionally, several international media outlets have published reports on the violence targeting the Hindu community and other minorities in Bangladesh. **A barcode is included, which can be scanned to read the full story:**

3/07/world/asia/bangladesh-politics-unrest.html

The New York Times

Hindus in Bangladesh Face Attacks After Prime Minister's Exit

There has long been a perception that the Hindu minority supports Sheikh Hasina, who resigned her post and fled the country after a popular uprising.

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The violence in Bangladesh after Hasina's ouster stirs fear within the country's Hindu minority



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'Our lives don't matter': Bangladeshi Hindus under attack after Hasina exit

Bangladeshi Hindus – seen as allies of ousted PM Sheikh Hasina – face mounting threats, amid anti-India sentiments. An India-based disinformation campaign isn't helping them.




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Bangladesh: Attacks on Hindu Community

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BANGLADESH

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Trump condemns 'attacks on minorities' in Bangladesh


"It would have never happened on my watch. Kamala and Joe have ignored Hindus across the world and in America," he said


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Persecution, killing of Hindus in Bangladesh a concern for US: Tulsi Gabbard

By [HT Correspondent](#)

Mar 17, 2025 08:32 PM IST

US Director of National Intelligence (DNI) Tulsi Gabbard is the first senior member of the Donald Trump





Living as a Hindu Bengali in present-day Bangladesh has become a challenging experience. This is not a fabricated story; by keeping an eye on news from the international press, it is evident how real this situation is. "Many families in Khagrachhari and Rangamati have fled, leaving behind burning houses and businesses," wrote Reuters in a report on September 21.

The government launched an investigation through the police department into the reported 2,010 incidents that occurred between August 4 and August 19, 2024. According to the police report, out of these 2,010 incidents, investigations were conducted on approximately 1,700, with more than 1,400 incidents found to be authentic. The irony of the situation is that the government has been denying these atrocities, claiming that the incidents were not related to communal or religious violence. Instead, it asserts that these were politically motivated attacks targeting supporters and activists of the previous Awami League government and their families. This is a completely false and face-saving statement by the government, aiming to project an image of social harmony in the country.



Caption: Hindu Priests demand safety & Justice

There is no evidence that anyone brought into justice by any government due to atrocities occurred during this period; nor any compensations given to the victims of these atrocities.

As a result, the government's stance has raised strong concerns and prompted reasonable questions about the trustworthiness and integrity of the administration

Now to the questions to be asked to the Bangladesh Government that raised serious concerns among Bangladeshi Hindus:

1. Are the incidents, as reported by the Bangladesh Hindu Buddhist Christian Unity Council (BHBCUC), considered criminal offenses under the law of the land, regardless of their nature and cause, and are they motivated and orchestrated by the perpetrators?
2. If so, what legal actions has the government taken to prevent such incidents from occurring in the future?
3. There have been reports of 69 incidents of attacks on religious sites and temples. Why would anyone attack religious sites if these incidents are not religiously motivated?
4. Has the government formed any administrative or judicial inquiry team to investigate and determine the extent of the losses and damages caused by these attacks?
5. Why is Sri Chinmoy Krishna Das not being granted bail in the false case filed against him, while hundreds of criminals who have committed serious crimes are released from jail?

6. Why did the Head of the Government not visit the affected areas to meet with the victims of these atrocities and ensure their safety and solidarity?
7. Despite acknowledgment by the police department of the atrocities committed against Hindus in the last eight months, why has the government been attempting to deny the truth?
8. Is it not hypocritical to deny the facts and conceal the truth about the prevailing situation in the country?
9. Is it not an unethical political manoeuvre to conceal the truth from the media and the outside world regarding the ongoing violence and atrocities?

We, the United Hindu Alliance, urge the Bangladesh Government to answer these questions to the people of Bangladesh, both within the country and abroad. We believe that every citizen in Bangladesh should be treated equally, regardless of their religion or beliefs.

We demand that the Bangladesh Government independently investigate every incident and prosecute the perpetrators of violence against Hindus and other religious minorities.

We further urge the Bangladesh Government to enact appropriate laws and regulations to ensure that the freedom of religion and belief for all citizens is protected. Additionally, we call for all necessary precautions to be taken and effective measures implemented to protect Hindus, their girls and women, businesses, religious sites, and properties.

Our appeal to the political parties and social and religious leaders of Bangladesh-

We appeal to all political parties including religious leaders and community members in Bangladesh:

- 1) To extend their support and raise their voice against the repercussions and violence to the Hindus and other religious minorities. Everyone needs to come forward to save and protect the historical entity, cultural and religious freedom and peaceful coexistence in the society to uphold the values and principles of freedom and equality for a sovereign nation!
- 2) To stand against the tyranny of evil forces of mob violence that created an empire of injustice, hatred and violence, a reign of terror all over the country specifically on Hindus and other religious minorities. We need to establish a system of democratic governance to ensure the justice and rule of law so that people can enjoy their freedom and live a peaceful life!
- 3) Major political parties should ensure that the system of fairness and equality in every sector, such as in education, employment and health care and judiciary system, social and religious services etc , are maintained and guaranteed by the government, while they are elected to the government to rule the country.
- 4) To facilitate Hindus and other religious minorities a fair representation in political activities as well as nominations in the parliament and local government elections to ensure their rights and opportunities to serve the country.
The greatest challenge for a democratic society is to ensure the establishment and practice the principles and ideologies that every citizen can understand, achieve and maintain their rights to enjoy in a peaceful and welfare state.

We, also appeal to the UK Government and Law makers to support us with

❖ Diplomatic Pressure

The UK government has been providing financial assistance to the Bangladesh government over the years to strengthen its democratic process and ensure the protection of all citizens' rights in Bangladesh. Unfortunately, the Bangladesh government has failed to protect the rights and freedoms of Hindus and other religious minorities. Furthermore, it has been engaged with fundamental groups like Jamat-e-Islam, the banned Islamic group "Harkatul Jihad," and Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen in Bangladesh, among other radical Muslim groups. These groups have been involved in atrocities over the last seven months, supported by the new interim government headed by Dr. Mohammad Yunus.

The UK government should exert strong diplomatic pressure on the Bangladesh government to take immediate action to protect the rights of Hindus and other minorities, including ensuring the safety of their women and girls, their lives, homes, businesses, and temples. The Bangladesh government must guarantee the freedom of religious beliefs and practices, job security, free speech, and freedom of movement for all citizens.

❖ **Condemnation and Caution**

The UK government should publicly condemn the persecution of Hindus and other vulnerable groups in Bangladesh. It should urge and caution the Bangladesh government to take effective measures against the increasingly violent situation and provide necessary protection to the victims. Additionally, the UK government should encourage the international community to take a stronger stance against these attacks and threats.

❖ **Support for Human Rights Organizations**

The UK can support organizations working to address human rights abuses in Bangladesh, such as Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, to strengthen democratic governance and protect the rights of the people in Bangladesh.

❖ **Humanitarian Aid**

We urge the UK government to provide humanitarian aid to the affected Hindu communities, including food, shelter, and medical assistance, so that their families can survive. To date, no financial aid or relief has been provided to the victims by the Bangladesh government.

❖ **Sanctions**

The UK should consider imposing targeted sanctions on individuals and entities responsible for human rights abuses against Hindus and other minorities. Sanctions could also be imposed on the Bangladesh government for failing to comply with international norms and regulations, as well as the terms and conditions of UK government policies tied to financial assistance.

❖ **Visa Restrictions**

There are individuals in the Bangladesh government and political sphere who are directly or indirectly engaged with fundamentalist groups orchestrating these atrocities against Hindus. These individuals are enemies of humanity and should be denied access to the UK. The UK government should impose and enforce strict visa restrictions on those involved in the persecution of religious minorities.

❖ **Support for Hindu Diaspora Organizations**

There are many human rights, social, and cultural organizations that have been campaigning for this issue. We urge the UK government, along with political parties and lawmakers, to support the Hindu diaspora organizations in the UK working for the rights of Hindus and other minorities in Bangladesh.

CONCLUSION

The oppression, deprivation, and suffering from violence, atrocities, killings, rapes, and forced conversions have always been an untold reality for Hindus and other minorities in Bangladesh. The violence, discrimination, and forced conversions are creating a climate of fear and uncertainty, leading to a decline in the Hindu population. The lack of fair justice and protection for Hindus has made it difficult for the helpless and most vulnerable people, including young girls and women, to stay in their homes and continue their lives due to the continuous fear and threats from Muslim fundamentalists and radical extremists.

Although there are continuous reports of violence and incidents of atrocities against Hindus and other vulnerable groups in various parts of Bangladesh, the government continues to ignore and deny the extent of these atrocities.

The United Hindu Alliance, UK, is deeply concerned about the current situation of Hindus and other religious minorities in Bangladesh. We appeal to the UK government, Members of Parliament, Mayors, Councillors, local leaders, social and human rights organizations, and activists to come forward with every possible support and suggestion to help the victims of these atrocities. We urge them to take strong steps to prevent this humanitarian catastrophe and to protect the lives, homes, businesses, and places of worship of these vulnerable communities.

Appendix: United Hindu Alliance activities since its inception:

Here's a clear and concise summary of the work done so far by the United Hindu Alliance since its formation on 25/11/2024 to 11/04/2025:

Sl. No	Date	Activity	Remarks
01	26/11/2024	Protest held in front of the Bangladesh High Commission demanding the release of Chinmay Das Pravu .	
02	5/12/2024	Launch of a Crowd funding campaign to raise funds for the cause.	
03	8/12/2024	Held a Prayer for Peace event for the well-being of all Hindus across the globe.	
04	12/12/2024	Meeting with Jas Athwal MP from Redbridge to discuss the plight of Bangladeshi Hindus.	
05	13/12/2024	1. Meeting with Wes Streeting MP , Health Secretary of the UK. 2. Meeting with Sir Stephen Timms MP , Newham, to further advocate the release of Chinmay Das Pravu.	
06	21/12/2024	Engagement with Dr. Kushal Baran Chakraborty , Spokesperson for Sammilito Sanaton Jagoron Jote, Bangladesh .	
07	21/12/2024-06/01/2025	Pushpita Gupta, UHA Member Secretary , visited India to advocate against Hindu atrocities by meeting with government officials, religious leaders, and media representatives.	
08	29/12/2024	A portion of the funds raised has been sent to Bangladesh to support Hindu victims.	
09	4/01/2025	Received correspondence from Catherine West MP , Minister for the Indo-Pacific, addressing the issues raised by the UHA	
10	12/01/2025	Bengali Hindu Genocide conference in association with BHAS at Birmingham .	
11	19/01/2025	Brain Storming Session- Bengali Hindu Genocide in Bangladesh with major British Hindu Organisations in the UK i.e. HSS (Hindu Swayamsevak Sangh), VHP (Vishwa Hindu Parishad), ISCON, BAPS, INSIGHT UK, etc.) to brainstorm and plan immediate, midterm and long-term action plan, collaborative working model to prevent continuous Hindu Genocide in Bangladesh.	
12	21/01/2025	A petition submitted to HRH Lindsay Hoyle Speaker, House of Commons in protest of controversial statement by Dr. Rupa Haq MP in the House of Commons on minority persecution in Bangladesh.	
13	21/01/2025	A petition submitted to HRH Stephen Timms MP Minister for Community Services and Disabilities regarding visit of Dr. Rupa Haq MP to Bangladesh and her controversial statement in the House of Commons on Bangladesh situation.	
14	21/01/2025	A petition submitted to HRH Kemi Badenoch MP & Leader of Opposition and Leader of Conservative Party regarding visit of Dr. Rupa Haq MP to Bangladesh and her controversial statement in the House of Commons on Bangladesh situation	
15	25/01/2025	An email communication was sent to 642 UK MPs by Mr. Samir Das of UHA to raise awareness about ongoing human rights violations in Bangladesh.	
16	27/01/2025	Meet the People Session : Views and Ideas Exchange Session, where we will share updates, discuss our recent advocacy and lobbying efforts, and explore ideas to address the ongoing challenges faced by Hindus in Bangladesh.	
17	08/02/2015	A views and ideas exchange meeting was held with the Leaders of Bangladesh Hindu Bouddha Christian Unity Council , Dhaka, Bangladesh	

18	11/02/2025	Ilford South MP Jas Athwal delivered a powerful speech at the House of Commons. The advocacy follows a petition submitted by UHA representative Mr Samir Das on 12/12/2024	
19	15/03/2025	Emails requesting appointments have been successfully sent to 644 Members of Parliament across the UK, on behalf of the United Hindu Alliance (UHA)	
20	March-April	During the months of March and April , in preparation for the Hindu Conference on 10th May 2025 , we are proud to share that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 33 Members of Parliament ✓ 2 Borough Mayors & Council Leaders ✓ Nearly 120 Councillors have been officially invited to attend and support this important event.	
21	March-April	As part of our preparations for the Hindu Conference 2025 , we have been actively engaging in views exchange meetings with various organisations, community leaders, and stakeholders throughout March and April . In addition, we are attending and visiting multiple community events across the UK to personally invite members of our wider Hindu and interfaith communities.	
22	08/04/2025	UHA Represented at House of Commons Seminar on Democracy & Human Rights in Bangladesh Mr. Haradhan Bhowmik , esteemed Steering Committee member of the United Hindu Alliance (UHA) , proudly represented the Alliance at a pivotal seminar on Democracy and Human Rights in Bangladesh , held at the House of Commons . Hosted by the Conservative Friends of Bangladesh , the event brought together a distinguished audience, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bob Blackman MP, President of the Conservative Friends of Bangladesh and Chair of the Tory 1922 Committee • Lord Carlile, senior member of the House of Lords • British political leaders • Representatives from Amnesty International • Bangladeshi political figures and community/human rights leaders Mr. Bhowmik highlighted the ongoing persecution of Hindus in Bangladesh , bringing crucial attention to these issues before UK policymakers and human rights stakeholders.	
23	09/04/2025	A productive views exchange meeting was held with UHA & community members on 9th April 2025. The discussion focused on collaborative planning and coordination for the upcoming Hindu Conference 2025 , and the ongoing advocacy work for human rights issues, especially concerning Hindus in Bangladesh.	
24	11/04/2025	We are pleased to announce that APPG Chair, Andrew Rosindell MP , has kindly offered to meet with representatives of the United Hindu Alliance (UHA) on 22 nd of May 2025 to discuss our ongoing concerns and advocacy efforts. This important opportunity has been made possible through the dedicated and continuous efforts of UHA member Mr. Goutam Saha .	

25	11/04/2025	<p>We are pleased to share that Jen Craft MP from Thurrock has kindly agreed to meet with members of the United Hindu Alliance (UHA) on 16th May.</p> <p>This meeting has been made possible through the dedicated efforts of UHA member Mr. Sanjit Das.</p>	
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Caption- Activities photos of United Hindu Alliance

1. Reference: Except Muslims, population of other religions see a decrease in Bangladesh, The Daily Star, 27 July 2022[online] available from <https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/news/except-muslims-population-other-religions-see-decrease-bangladesh-3080646>
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