

Internal relocation abilities for Indian Muslims

As per RAI0 Research Unit*

- The majority (75%) of incidents against religious minorities were reported in only eight of India's states including Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, and Uttarakhand . Those states are in northern and western India.^{35b}
- Most of the incidents occurred in Hindu majority areas^{35b}
- Uttar Pradesh had the highest incidents^{35b}
- “In southern and eastern parts of India, where Hindu nationalist groups have had less of a presence, Muslims are generally in a relatively secure position.”^{35c}

This may be changing, however, as the Hindu right wing rapidly makes inroads into those parts of India as well.^{35c}

However, this is not to say that there are no security issues for Muslims or no communal tensions whatsoever, in other parts of India. It is not difficult to find accounts of violence between Hindus and Muslims in the southern and eastern states.

Internal relocation abilities for Indian Muslims

As per RAI0 Research Unit, citing Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)^{35d}

- **Communal violence has ebbed and flowed since independence**, but remains an issue disproportionately affecting the Muslim community.
- **Many Muslims live day-to-day with low levels of societal discrimination and violence.** Communal violence has occurred in India for many decades.
- India ranked among the **top five countries with the highest levels of social hostilities.**
- Some claim there is a **permissive environment** for Hindu nationalist groups incidents
- In 2019 the **UN High Commissioner for Human Rights warned India** over 'divisive policies' and **harassment of minorities**
- Hindu nationalist politics has **creating higher levels of fear** in the **Muslim community.**
- The risk of discrimination and violence is higher for **Muslims who are involved in cow slaughter.** However, these incidents, while widely reported, **have not affected the day-to-day lives of most Muslims.**

Internal relocation abilities for Indian Muslims

As per RAIO Research Unit, citing the U.K. Home Office ^{35e} :

“Sporadic outbreaks of large-scale communal violence against religious minorities has occurred over the years (Delhi in 1984).

Smaller-scale Hindu nationalist abuses against religious minorities tend to occur most frequently in the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Odisha, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan.

Several hundred cases of communal violence were recorded in 2016 and 2017. However, with a population of around 200 million religious minority members, the low number of incidents relative to the size of the population” is a factor to consider.

Internal relocation abilities for Indian Muslims

Internal displacement -vs- external flight from India:

“While there are reports of Muslims leaving certain locations, particularly in northern India, because of communal tensions, no independent evidence was encountered that current religious strife is causing Muslims to leave the country as a whole, despite dire predictions from some quarters, notably Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan.”^{35f}

- RAIO Research Unit -

Internal relocation abilities for Indian Muslims

In this regard, it may be useful to consider the single most severe episode of violence against Indian Muslims in the last 20 years, the violence that took place in Gujarat in 2002: ^{35g}

- Calling Gujarat violence an "organized campaign to eradicate Muslims" with the "State doing little to stop this"
- As a result of the Gujarat riots 132,532 persons were uprooted from their place of living. The highest number of displaced families were from Sabarkantha district, followed by Ahmedabad 960, Godhra 853, Mehsana 325, Dahod 134, Vadodara 98, Gandhinagar 40, Anand 25 and Kheda 13.
- the Gujarat government refused to acknowledge the plight of the IDPs.
- Instead the then Gujarat chief secretary went on record to say that the IDPs were "not returned to their home because they had better employment opportunities"
- Houses were totally destroyed, shops burnt and ransacked in the rioting

Internal relocation abilities for Indian Muslims

- Sporadic outbreaks of large-scale communal violence against religious minorities has occurred over the years – Christians (Odisha in 2007–2008), Muslims (Uttar Pradesh in 2013, and Gujarat in 2002) and Sikhs (Delhi in 1984).
- Smaller-scale Hindu nationalist abuses against religious minorities tend to occur most frequently in the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Odisha, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan.
- Several hundred cases of communal violence were recorded in 2016 and 2017.

Internal relocation abilities for Indian Muslims

Hate-related violence in last three years

TOP 10

State/UT	2015	2016	2017
Uttar Pradesh	155	162	195
Karnataka	105	101	100
Maharashtra	105	68	46
MP	92	57	60
Bihar	71	65	85
Rajasthan	65	63	91
West Bengal	27	32	58
Jharkhand	28	24	49
Telangana	11	8	19
Assam	3	12	16

BOTTOM 5

Punjab	0	1	1
Manipur	0	7	0
Odisha	0	4	4
Himachal	1	2	1
Chhattisgarh	2	2	0

MOST PEACEFUL

Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Goa reported zero communal incidents in the last three years.

<https://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2018/mar/14/uttar-pradesh-tops-the-list-of-communal-violence-hit-states-in-2017-government-1787030.html>

Internal relocation abilities for Indian Muslims

Who are the main Hindu nationalist groups and where are they based?

- BJP, Shiv Sena, Bajrang Dal, VHP and RSS are the main Hindu nationalist groups
- With the exception of Shiv Sena, all of the groups mentioned are most active in the parts of India where Hindu nationalism is most prevalent, e.g. Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, and Uttarakhand.
- Generally, they are less prevalent in the south and east of the country, although this is not true without exception, Kerala having a large and active RSS presence for example ^{36b}
- Shiv Sena is a bit different from the other Hindu Nationalist organizations (and, unlike the other organizations mentioned, it is not usually considered to be part of the family of Hindu Nationalist organizations referred to as the sangh parivar). Shiv Sena is primarily based in Mumbai and Maharashtra^{36c}

Factors to consider for internal relocation

Internal migration possibilities may be limited by:

- language barriers
- a lack of documentation
- lack of familial or community networks
- Lack of employment opportunities
- discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, caste or gender³⁸

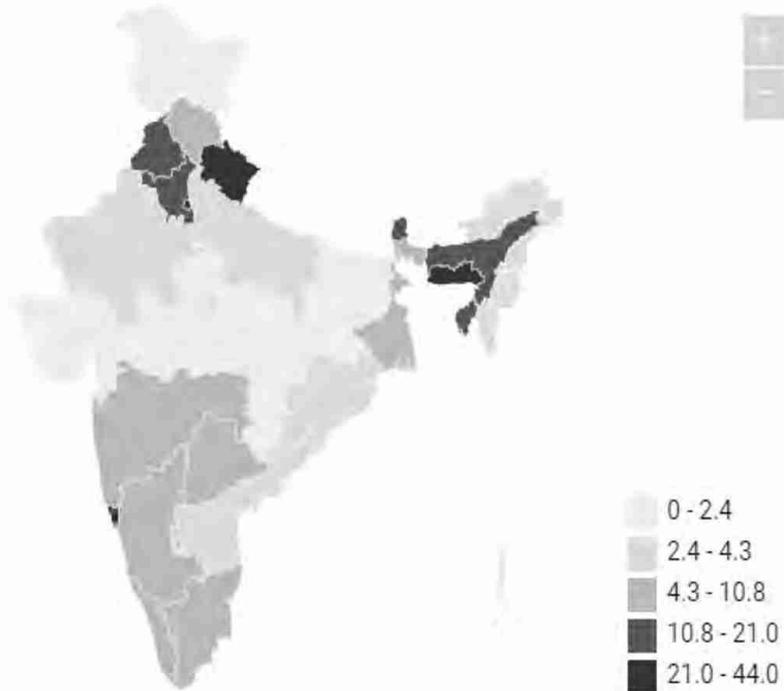
A Resource on Language

- ▶ The Indian government's census has data on speakers of every scheduled Indian language by state, both in terms of native speakers and overall speakers: https://censusindia.gov.in/2011Census/C-16_25062018_NEW.pdf
- ▶ English is not in the chart but is a widely spoken language in India. It's considered an official language. <https://theindianblog.in/top-10-states-india/top-10-english-speaking-states-in-india/>; <https://www.livemint.com/>

A Resource on Language

Speaking English seems more closely linked with income and religion than geography

% who say they can speak English



Source: Lok Foundation/ Oxford University/ CMIE survey • Get the data • Created with Datawrapper

Advertisement

- Hindi is the most widely spoken language in India
- English speakers are richer, more educated and more likely to be upper caste
- English speakers are very much India's elite ^{38b}

Internal relocation: Big cities and rural villages

“India will be in danger of disintegrating into parallel societies with economic realities of elites in economic centers like Mumbai or Bangalore looking exceedingly different from those of the impoverished masses in underdeveloped states like Uttar Pradesh or Bihar”³⁹



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The Skyline of Mumbai and a Village in Rural Bihar

Internal relocation: Muslim Women

Villages	Big cities
Women in villages may not have the opportunities to migrate elsewhere ⁴⁰	The single working woman in Indian cities is less and less constrained by prejudices of the past. Women have started their own businesses in various sectors such as aviation or waste management, or who are employed in the IT or banking sectors ⁴²
single women often financially dependent on somebody's goodwill - in-laws, parents, brothers and sisters-in-law ⁴¹	In Indian cities, there is an increasing number of single, working women who can support themselves with the salary they earn ⁴³
social stigma among villagers attached to single women's participation in economic activities outside of the home	single women in urban areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• are more likely to be employed• Enjoy greater freedom• Have more work opportunities• more likely to be educated and• more likely to speak English ⁴⁴

CATEGORIES OF MUSLIM CLAIMANTS WHO ARE AT GREATER RISK OF HARM THAN OTHERS

As per RAIO Research Unit:

One group of Muslims in India who do appear to have been at greater risk of violence in recent years is those involved in slaughtering cows. (See [Reuters](#), June 28, 2017). As DFAT noted in the report quoted above, “The risk of societal discrimination and violence is higher for Muslims who are involved in cow slaughter; however, these incidents, while widely reported, have not affected the day-to-day lives of most Muslims.”

GOVERNMENT AS THE PERSECUTOR AND/OR THE GOVERNMENT'S ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO CONTROL THE PERSECUTOR

According to the 2019 International Religious Freedom Report [“IRFA”]:

- Issues of religiously inspired mob violence, lynching, and communal violence were sometimes denied or ignored by lawmakers.
- [T]he government sometimes failed to act to prevent or stop mob attacks on religious minorities.
- Mob attacks by violent Hindu groups against minority communities, including Muslims, continued throughout the year amid rumors that victims had traded or killed cows for beef.
- Authorities often failed to prosecute perpetrators of such “cow vigilantism,” which included killings, mob violence, and intimidation. According to some NGOs, authorities often protected perpetrators from prosecution and filed charges against victims.”

GOVT AS THE PERSECUTOR

AND/OR THE GOVERNMENT'S ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO CONTROL THE PERSECUTOR

- Concerning cases of cow-related violence “in "most" of the cases analyzed by the organization, police authorities "delayed filing First Information Reports (FIRs) ... or failed to follow other procedures.”⁴⁵
- during the Delhi riots in February 2020, Delhi police forces ... did not intervene in the riots and participated in the violence
- A video filmed during the events shows police officers beating a group of Muslim men and making them sing the national anthem as they laid in the street.
- Other sources indicate that police did not respond to calls for help from citizens in Muslims neighborhood during the events.⁴⁶

GOVT AS THE PERSECUTOR AND/OR THE GOVERNMENT'S ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO CONTROL THE PERSECUTOR

- One shopkeeper alleged that police gave stones to him and other Hindus to throw at Muslims over the road.
- Another set of videos that showed a group of policemen brutally beating a Muslim man, Faizan. The man died a few days later. His brother Naeem said Faizan succumbed to the injuries he suffered at the hands of the police.⁴⁷
- The U.S. denied a visa to Prime Minister Modi to enter the United States in 2005 on religious-freedom grounds, stemming from allegations that he tacitly supported Hindu extremists during Hindu-Muslim riots in his home state in 2002.⁴⁸
 - Gujarat was Modi's 'home state' and he was the Chief Minister of Gujarat at the time of the 2002 violence

GOVT AS THE PERSECUTOR AND/OR THE GOVERNMENT'S ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO CONTROL THE PERSECUTOR

As per RAI0 Research Unit:

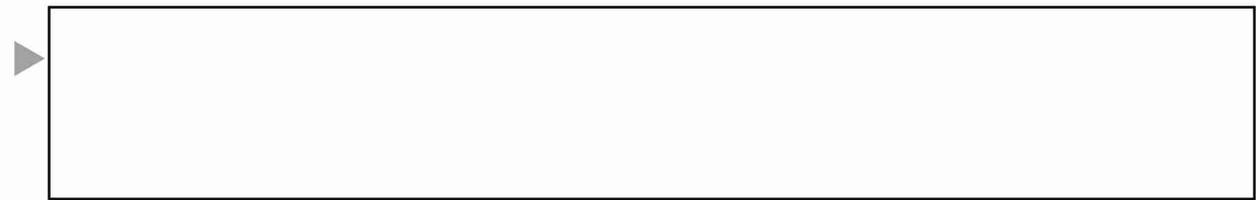
- religion is one of many factors that can affect the quality of police investigations
- “Police effectiveness and conduct [in India] varies from state to state, undermined by inadequate training and equipment, limited resources, political influence and corruption. Police investigation is seriously hampered by some police officers refusing to register victim’s complaints, poor quality of investigations, insufficient training and legal knowledge, inadequate and outdated forensic and cyber infrastructure, and a lack of public trust. Their investigation may also be affected by bias in relation to class, caste, ethnicity and religion of the victim or offender or in relation to down-playing crimes in certain areas of the country.”^{48b}
- Muslims and other minorities were underrepresented in the police forces in almost all large and medium-sized states in India.^{48c}

GOVT AS THE PERSECUTOR AND/OR THE GOVERNMENT'S ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO CONTROL THE PERSECUTOR

As per RAIO Research Unit:

- Uttar Pradesh was identified as having the worst justice delivery system among large states, and Maharashtra as the best. Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Haryana follow Maharashtra in the latter category.^{48c}
- A police survey regarding the treatment of Muslims and minorities found that “one in two police personnel feels that Muslims are likely to be ‘naturally prone’ towards committing crimes.”^{48d}

CREDIBILITY:
Major
concern are



(b)(7)(E)

Conclusion

Hindus and Muslims have a long history on the subcontinent.

- Religious tensions simmered in the medieval times,
- permeated through to the 1947 partition,
- laying the groundwork for the Hindu/ Muslim conflicts to continue today

Under Modi's BJP government:

- the anti Muslim rhetoric, discrimination and violence has been on the rise.
- reports of police condoning and partaking in acts of violence against Muslims
- The CAA for the first time, factors religion as a basis for granting citizenship
- Under the CAA if the applicant is:
 - not Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, or Christian
 - A migrant from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, or Pakistan
 - Who arrived illegally
 - prior to December 31, 2014

They will not be afforded the protections available under the CAA

Conclusion

Factors to consider for internal relocation for Indian Muslims

- India is home to a Muslim population of about 184 million
- Islam is the 2nd largest religion in India
- The majority (75%) of incidents against religious minorities were reported in the northern and western Indian states.³
- With a population of roughly 184 million Muslims and an average number of communal incidents of around 550/cases per year... the likelihood of a risk is a key factor to consider
- Hindu nationalists are a small sub-set of the population
- Internal migration possibilities may be limited by language, employment opportunities, gender, et al.

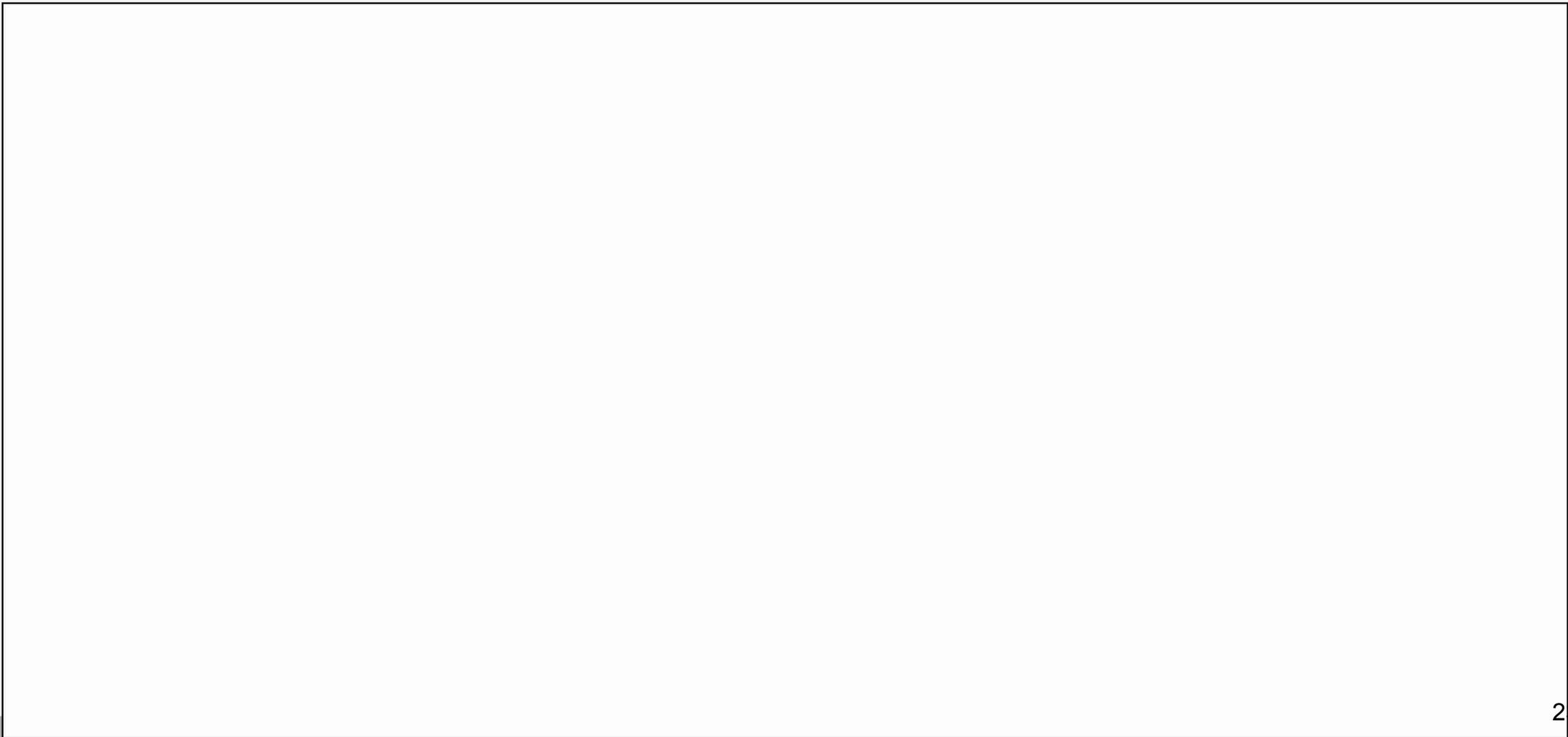
Probe for Credibility

(b)(7)(E)

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RAIO TRIG RECOMMENDATIONS

(b)(7)(E)



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