HALT THE HATE

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL INDIA

http://haltthehate.amnesty.org.in

An interactive website that documents reports of alleged hate crimes in India

About the website:

'Halt the Hate' documents alleged hate crimes in India starting from 28 September 2015, when Mohammad Akhlaq, a Muslim resident of Dadri, Uttar Pradesh, was murdered in his home by a mob claiming that he had eaten beef. This website documents alleged hate crimes against Dalits, Muslims, Adivasis, Transgender people, Christians, and Other vulnerable groups.

Amnesty International India understands Hate Crimes as 'criminal acts against people or property, where the victim or target of offence is selected because of their real or perceived connection or membership of a particular group, including but not limited to caste, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation and gender identity, descent, nationality and disability among others.

KEY FINDINGS till June, 2019

'Halt The Hate' website records alleged hate crimes based on Identity, Motive, Nature of Harm and state wise location of crime. Considering that the identities of victims intersect across their religion, gender, ethnicity, abilities and nationalities, the documentation analyses hate crimes against identities and motive through the loci of incidents. Incidents by Identities include alleged hate crimes against Dalits, Muslims, Adivasis, persons identifying with vulnerable sexual orientation and gender identities (SOGI), Christians, and Other vulnerable groups.
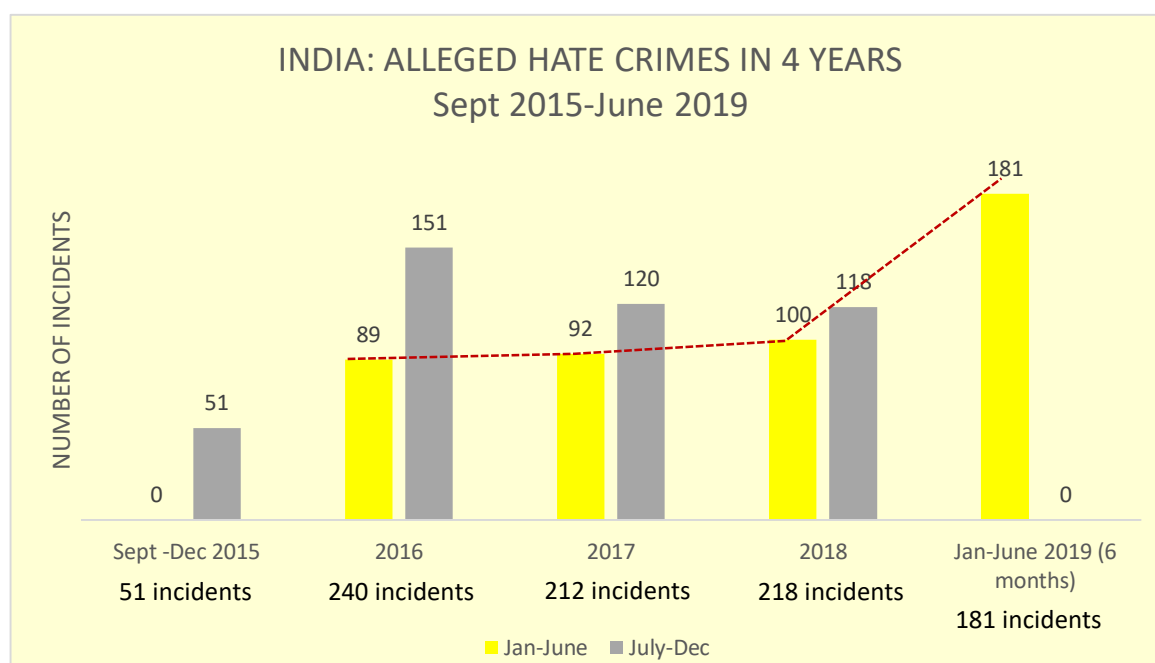
Incidents by Motive include alleged hate crimes motivated by – cow vigilantism, caste, religion, violence against Adivasi, gender, honour killing and others.

Incidents by Nature of Harm includes – harassment, assault, killing, rape and sexual assault, sexual harassment and property damage.

Highlights, September 2015 – June 2019:

- 902 total incidents of alleged hate crimes documented between September 2015 and June 2019.
- 619 alleged hate crimes committed against Dalits.
- 621 alleged hate crimes fuelled by caste.
- 113 alleged hate crimes motivated by cow vigilantism, of which 89 incidents directed at Muslims.
- 216 alleged hate crimes reported in Uttar Pradesh, highest in the country followed by Tamil Nadu (80 incidents), Gujarat (79 incidents), Haryana (61 incidents), Rajasthan (59 incidents) and Karnataka (48 incidents).
- 181 alleged hate crimes reported between January and June 2019, the highest since September 2015.

Hate Crime Incidents in 4 years, September 2015-June 2019: Since September 2015 till June 2019, 902 incidents of alleged hate crimes have been recorded in Amnesty International India's 'Halt The Hate' website. [Figure 1]. In Jan –June 2019 alone, 181 alleged hate crime incidents have been recorded – a number close to previous three years' annual counts, with 218 incidents in whole of 2018, 212 incidents in 2017 and 240 incidents in 2016.
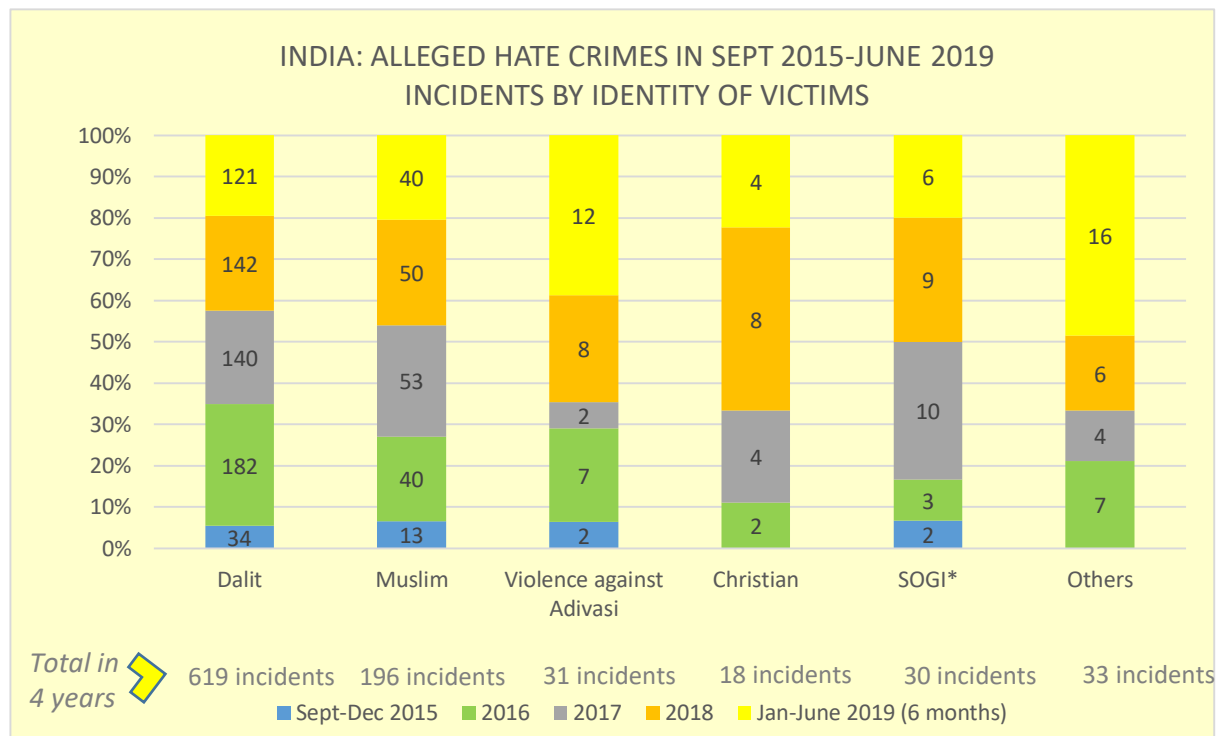

INDIA: ALLEGED HATE CRIMES IN 4 YEARS
Sept 2015-June 2019

	Jan-June	July-Dec
Sept -Dec 2015 — 51 incidents	0	51
2016 — 240 incidents	89	151
2017 — 212 incidents	92	120
2018 — 218 incidents	100	118
Jan-June 2019 (6 months) — 181 incidents	181	0

[Figure 1]

Hate Crime Incidents by Identity: Attacks directed at Dalits were the highest.
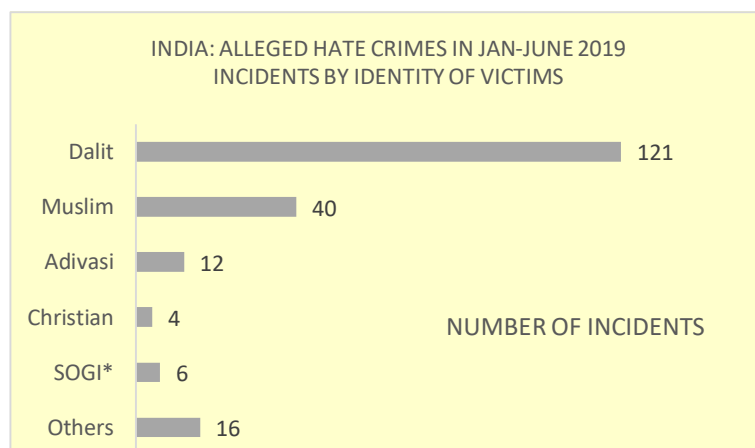
Since September 2015 to June 2019, the website has recorded 619 [1] alleged hate crimes against Dalits, 196 against Muslims, 31 against Adivasis, 18 against Christians, 30 against persons with vulnerable sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) and 33 incidents against 'others'. Others

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[1] Some identities intersect across religion, gender, ethnicity, nationality etc.

include persons from religious minority other than Muslims and Christians, persons from specific ethnic, racial or foreign identities and/or persons with different abilities. [Figure 2]

INDIA: ALLEGED HATE CRIMES IN SEPT 2015-JUNE 2019
INCIDENTS BY IDENTITY OF VICTIMS

	Dalit	Muslim	Violence against Adivasi	Christian	SOGI*	Others
Jan-June 2019 (6 months)	121	40	12	4	6	16
2018	142	50	8	8	9	6
2017	140	53	2	4	10	4
2016	182	40	7	2	3	7
Sept-Dec 2015	34	13	2		2	

Total in 4 years 619 incidents 196 incidents 31 incidents 18 incidents 30 incidents 33 incidents

■ Sept-Dec 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ Jan-June 2019 (6 months)

[Figure 2]

INDIA: ALLEGED HATE CRIMES IN JAN-JUNE 2019
INCIDENTS BY IDENTITY OF VICTIMS

Identity	Number of Incidents
Dalit	121
Muslim	40
Adivasi	12
Christian	4
SOGI*	6
Others	16

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS

In the first half of 2019, 121 [2] alleged hate crimes were committed against Dalits, 40 against Muslims, 12 against Adivasis, 4 against Christians, 6 against SOGI and 16 against others. [Figure 3].
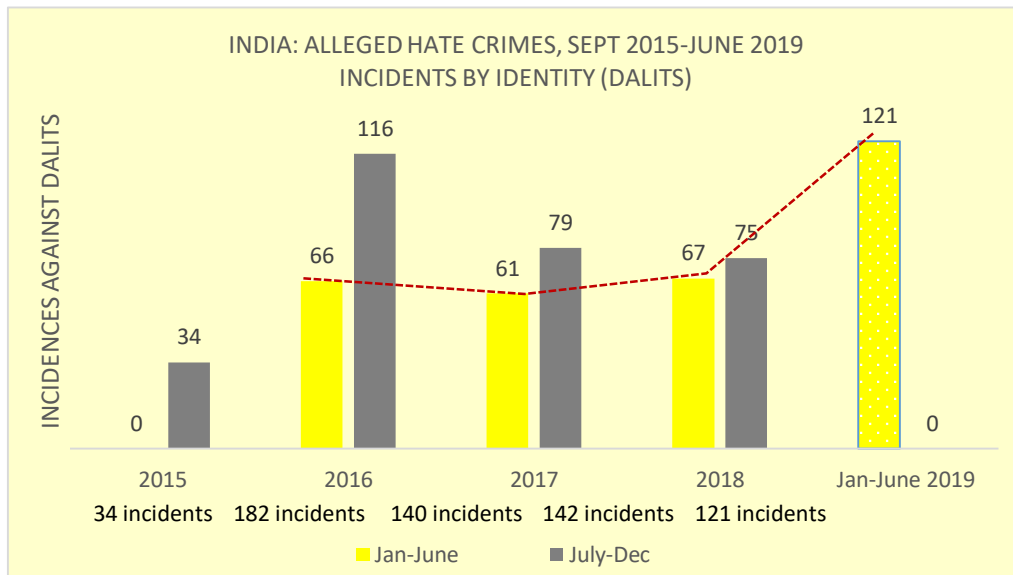
[Figure 3]

A Glimpse of Hate Crimes against the specific identities:

Hate Crimes against Dalits: The period spanning from January to June 2019 recorded a significant increase in alleged hate crimes against Dalits [Figure 4]. In this period, some of the alleged hate crimes against Dalits related to denial of access to public property such as roads, water, crematorium, schools etc. Humiliation and subjugation were entrenched elements in these crimes. Reports of social boycott following inter-caste marriage were also rampant. In one incident, a Dalit man was forced to eat human excreta for challenging his employer, who also urinated on the man.
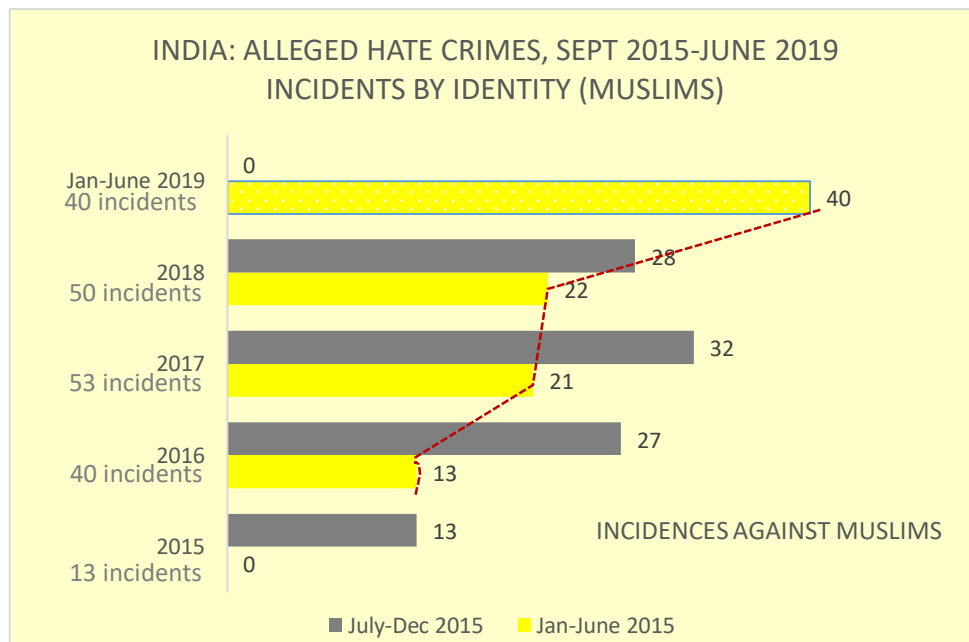
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[2] Some identities intersect across religion, gender, ethnicity, nationality etc.

In another such incident, a Dalit man was beaten to death by a group of upper caste men, as punishment for eating food in front of them.

INDIA: ALLEGED HATE CRIMES, SEPT 2015-JUNE 2019
INCIDENTS BY IDENTITY (DALITS)

INCIDENCES AGAINST DALITS

2015 — 34 incidents
2016 — 182 incidents
2017 — 140 incidents
2018 — 142 incidents
Jan-June 2019 — 121 incidents

Values: 2015: Jan-June 0, July-Dec 34; 2016: Jan-June 66, July-Dec 116; 2017: Jan-June 61, July-Dec 79; 2018: Jan-June 67, July-Dec 75; Jan-June 2019: 121, 0

Legend: ■ Jan-June   ■ July-Dec

[Figure 4]

Hate Crimes against Muslims: January-June 2019 records a 45% significant increase in hate crimes against Muslims from January-June 2018 [Figure 5]. In this period, 37 out of 40 incidents of crimes against Muslims were mob attacks owing to cow vigilantism, the Pulwama attacks and the victim's Muslim identity.

INDIA: ALLEGED HATE CRIMES, SEPT 2015-JUNE 2019
INCIDENTS BY IDENTITY (MUSLIMS)

Jan-June 2019 — 40 incidents: 0, 40
2018 — 50 incidents: 28, 22
2017 — 53 incidents: 32, 21
2016 — 40 incidents: 27, 13
2015 — 13 incidents: 13, 0

INCIDENCES AGAINST MUSLIMS
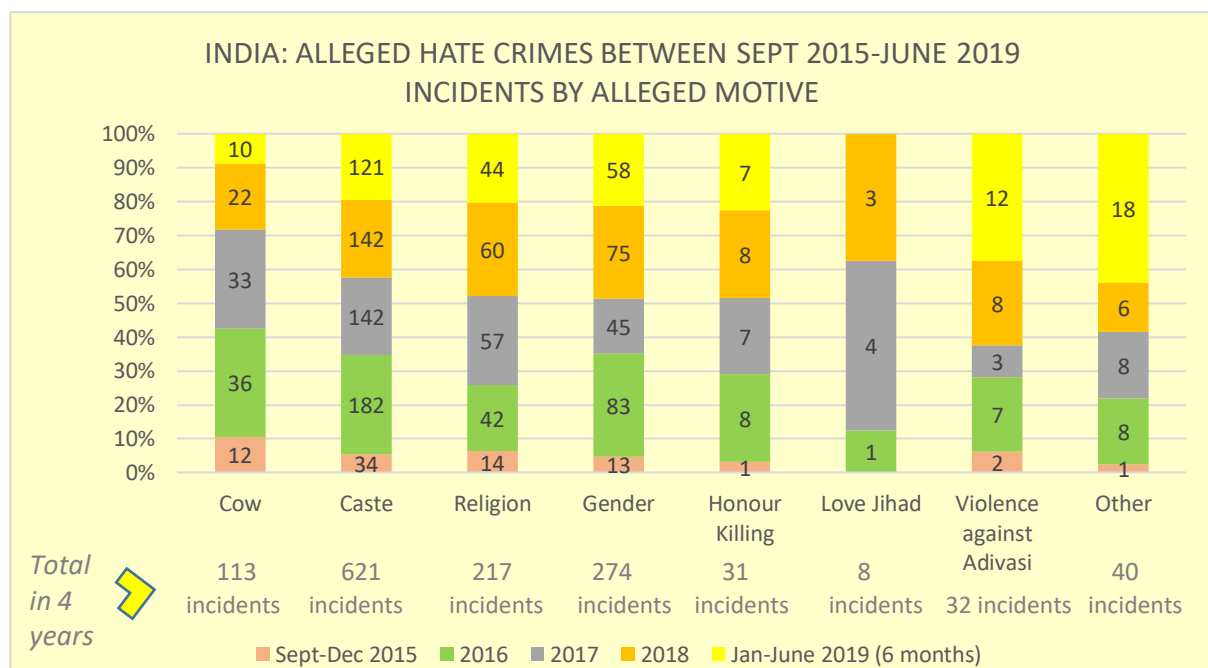
Legend: ■ July-Dec 2015   ■ Jan-June 2015

[Figure 5]

24 year old Tabrez Ansari was lynched to death on June 17, 2019 in Jharkhand over suspicion of a motor cycle theft. The video of his lynching which went viral on social media, showed that he was tied to a pole and assaulted by a mob with iron rods and sticks, while his attackers forced him to

chant 'Jai Sri Ram' and 'Jai Hanuman'. In the chargesheet submitted by Jharkhand police, the murder charge was dropped against the 11 accused on the basis of post mortem and forensic reports which indicated stress and cardiac arrest as cause of death, thus removing the element of premeditation. Contrary to the chargesheet filed by the police which diluted the gravity of the offence, the medical report submitted ion August 2019 by five-member medical panel set up to re-examine the cause of death, concluded that the head injury and other bodily injuries caused the cardiac arrest leading to the death of Tabrez Ansari.
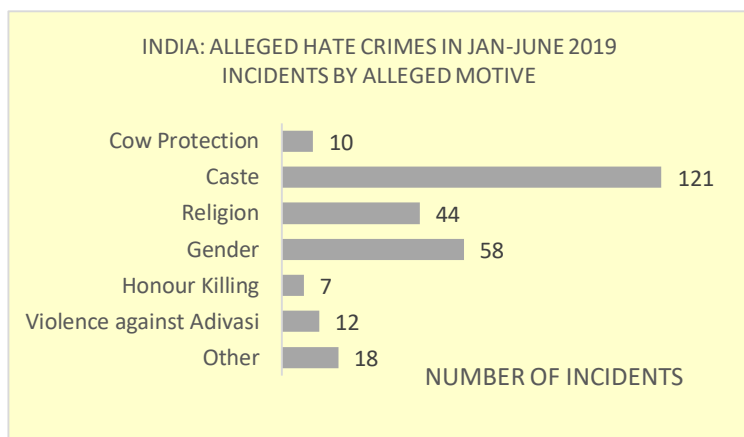
Hate Crime Incidents by Motive: The reported hate crimes fuelled by caste remain the highest.

From September 2015 to June 2019, the website has recorded 621 caste-based incidents, 274 gender-related[3], 217 religion-related, 113 cow-vigilantism related, 32 violence against Adivasi incidents and 31 honour killing-related incidents. [Figure 6]

[Figure 6]

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[3] Hate Crimes recorded in the website do not singularly stem from the gender of the victim but also other intersecting identities such as caste, religion and sexual orientation which compound the vulnerability of a woman.

INDIA: ALLEGED HATE CRIMES IN JAN-JUNE 2019
INCIDENTS BY ALLEGED MOTIVE

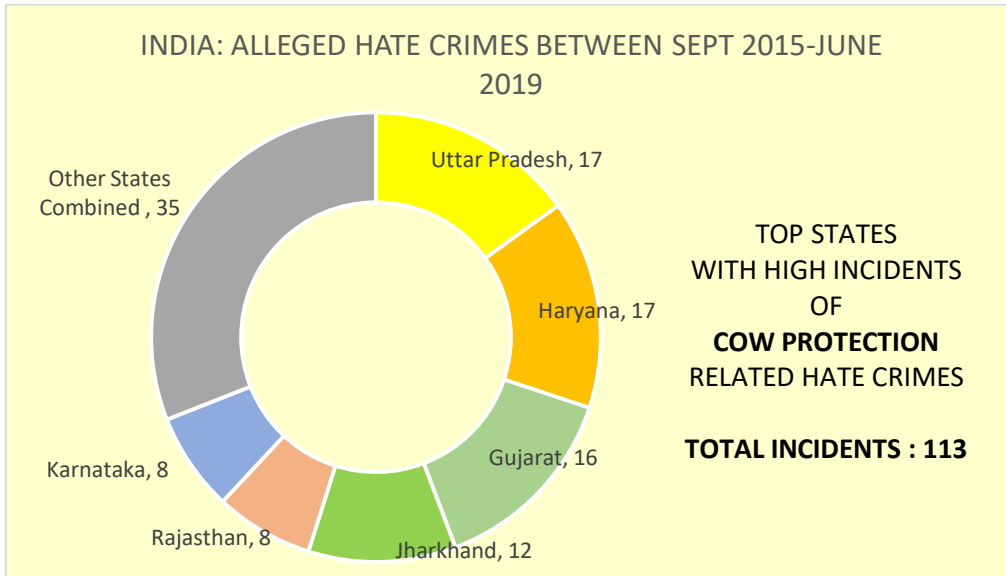| Motive	Number of Incidents
Cow Protection	10
Caste	121
Religion	44
Gender	58
Honour Killing	7
Violence against Adivasi	12
Other	18

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS

In the first half of 2019, the website, recorded alleged motives of 10 cow vigilantism-related incidents, 121 caste-related, 44 religion-related, 58 gender-related, 7 honour killing-related, 12 violence against Adivasi-related and 18 against others. [Figure 7].

[Figure 7]

Specific Motives by Identity, Nature of Harm and State of incidents:

Cow Vigilantism – Since September 2015, a total of 113 incidents of alleged hate crimes have been motivated by cow vigilantism. The year 2016 recorded the highest number of cases with 36 incidents [(Sept-Dec 2015 (12), 2017 (34), 2018 (22), Jan-June 2019 (10)]. Of these, 89 were directed at Muslims. Uttar Pradesh and Haryana have the highest incidence of cow vigilantism-related hate crimes with 17 in each state [Figure 8].
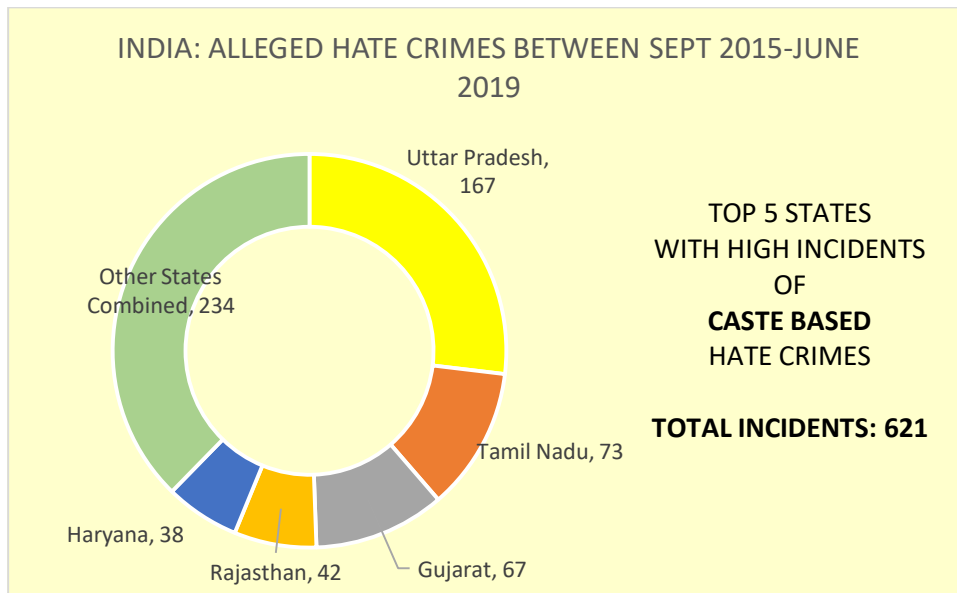
Cow vigilantism related between September 2015-June 2019 (113 incidents)	Identity	Dalits (17 incidents)*, Muslims (89 incidents), Adivasi (4 incidents) *1 intersecting identity.
	Nature of Harm	Mob Attacks which resulted in the death of the victims in 39 incidents (1 Dalit, 37 Muslims and 1 Adivasi). These mob attacks were committed on suspicion of cattle smuggling/ theft/ selling or eating beef
	States	17 each in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana 16 in Gujarat, 12 in Jharkhand, 8 each in Rajasthan and Karnataka and 35 in Other states

INDIA: ALLEGED HATE CRIMES BETWEEN SEPT 2015-JUNE 2019

Other States Combined , 35

Uttar Pradesh, 17

Haryana, 17

Gujarat, 16

Jharkhand, 12

Rajasthan, 8

Karnataka, 8

TOP STATES
WITH HIGH INCIDENTS
OF
COW PROTECTION
RELATED HATE CRIMES

TOTAL INCIDENTS : 113

[Figure 8]

Caste-based Motive: Of the 621 incidents of alleged hate crimes fuelled by caste, the six months from January to June 2019 have witnessed a disproportionately high incidence with 121 incidents [(Sept-Dec 2015 (34), 2016 (182), 2017 (142) and 2018 (142). Of these 621 incidents, 618 were directed at Dalits. Uttar Pradesh has the highest incidence with 167 alleged hate crimes [Figure 9].
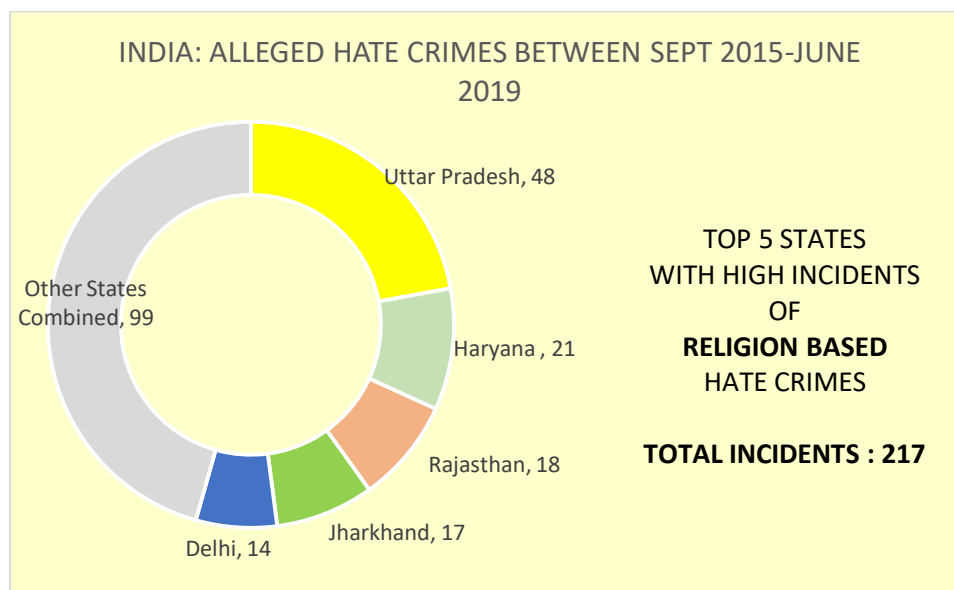
Caste-based Motive September 2015-June 2019 (621 incidents)	Identity	Dalits (618 incidents)*, Muslims (5 incidents), Adivasi, Christian and others (1 incident each). *5 intersecting identities.
	Nature of Harm	Killings (194 incidents), rape (119 incidents) Except 1, in all 193 cases of killing the victim identified as a Dalit. In 25 incidents, the victims were raped and killed.
	States	Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest number of incidents fuelled by caste at 167 followed by Tamil Nadu (73), Gujarat (67), Rajasthan (42), Haryana (38) and Other states (234).

INDIA: ALLEGED HATE CRIMES BETWEEN SEPT 2015-JUNE 2019

Uttar Pradesh, 167

Other States Combined, 234

Tamil Nadu, 73

Haryana, 38

Rajasthan, 42

Gujarat, 67

TOP 5 STATES
WITH HIGH INCIDENTS
OF
CASTE BASED
HATE CRIMES

TOTAL INCIDENTS: 621

[Figure 9]

Religion-Based Motive: Of the total 217 incidents of alleged hate crimes motivated by religion, the highest number of alleged hate crimes were committed in the first six months of 2019 [(Sept-Dec 2015 (34), 2016 (182), 2017 (142) and 2018 (142).

Religion based Motive Sept 2015-June 2019 (217 incidents)	Identity	Dalits (7 incidents), Muslims (193 incidents), Adivasi (4 incidents), Christian (17 incidents) and others (14 incidents).* *18 *intersecting identities.*
	Nature of Harm	Killings (91 incidents), rape (3 incidents) In 79 out of 91 killings, Muslims were killed.
	States	Uttar Pradesh (48 incidents), Haryana (21 incidents), Rajasthan (18 incidents), Jharkhand (17 incidents), Delhi (14 incidents) and Other states (99 incidents).

INDIA: ALLEGED HATE CRIMES BETWEEN SEPT 2015-JUNE 2019

Uttar Pradesh, 48

Other States Combined, 99

Haryana , 21

Rajasthan, 18

Jharkhand, 17

Delhi, 14

TOP 5 STATES
WITH HIGH INCIDENTS
OF
RELIGION BASED
HATE CRIMES

TOTAL INCIDENTS : 217

[Figure 10]

Incidents by Nature of Harm:

The website records Nature of Harm as harassment, assault, killing, rape and sexual assault, sexual harassment and property damage.

Of the total 902 incidents of alleged hate crimes reported between September 2015 and June 2019, in 303 incidents victims were killed and in 124, they were either raped or sexually assaulted.
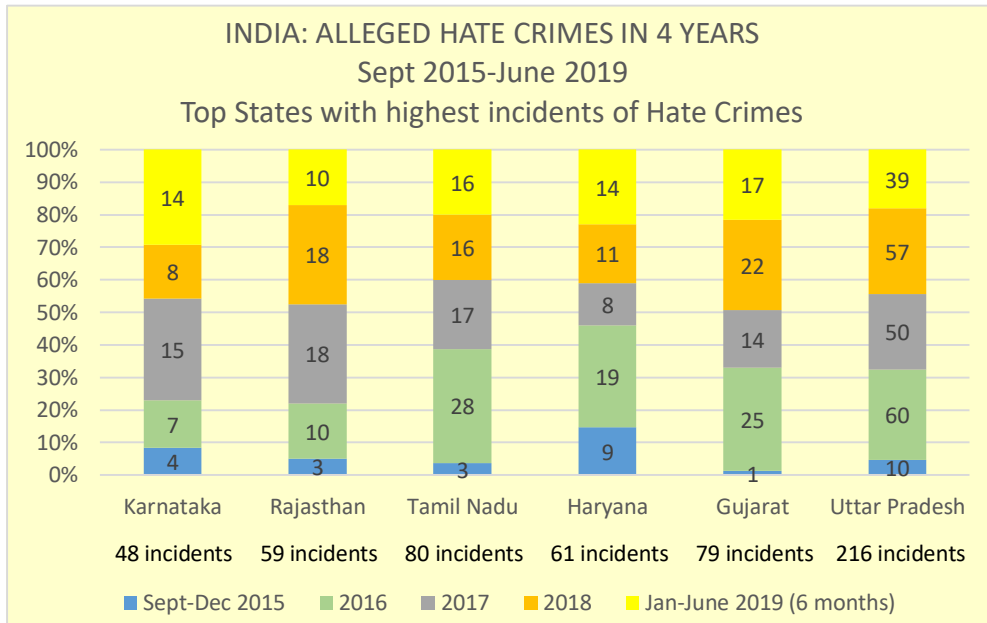
Of the total 181 incidents of alleged hate crimes between January and June 2019, in 117 the victims were assaulted, in 37 the victims were killed, in 30 the victims were raped or sexually assaulted and in 19 the victims were sexually harassed.

Mob Attacks and Lynching:

In the first half of 2019, 72 mob attacks have been reported. Of these, 37 have been against Muslims and 28 against Dalits.

Of the 37 incidents of mob attacks against Muslims, in 5 the victims were lynched to death. Of the 28 incidents of mob attacks against Dalits, in 8 the victims were lynched to death.

States with High Incidence of Alleged Hate Crimes: The BJP-led states of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana and AIDMK-led Tamil Nadu have consistently reported highest numbers of hate crimes since September 2015. In a steady pattern, Uttar Pradesh records more than double the incidents in other states. [Figure 11].

INDIA: ALLEGED HATE CRIMES IN 4 YEARS
Sept 2015-June 2019
Top States with highest incidents of Hate Crimes

	Karnataka	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Haryana	Gujarat	Uttar Pradesh
Jan-June 2019 (6 months)	14	10	16	14	17	39
2018	8	18	16	11	22	57
2017	15	18	17	8	14	50
2016	7	10	28	19	25	60
Sept-Dec 2015	4	3	3	9	1	10
	48 incidents	59 incidents	80 incidents	61 incidents	79 incidents	216 incidents

[Figure 11]

Between January and June 2019, Uttar Pradesh recorded 48 incidents of alleged hate crimes of which 37 were caste-based followed by 17 incidents in Gujarat, all of which were caste-based, 17 incidents in Haryana of which 10 were caste-based and 16 incidents in Tamil Nadu of which 13 were caste-based.

Intersectionality of Hate Crimes across Identities and Motive:

Gender Intersectionality in Alleged Hate Crimes: The vulnerability of women, girl children and LGBTI (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex) persons is compounded by social inequalities stemming from caste and religion. This, evidently has a bearing on the gravity of various hate crimes.

In the period spanning from September 2015 to June 2019, 274 incidents of alleged hate crimes were committed against women with added vulnerabilities. 210 of these were committed against Dalit women, 16 against Muslim women, 15 against Adivasi, 29 against those with vulnerable SOGI, 1 against a Christian woman and 8 against others. In 69 incidents, the victims were killed and in 124 they were raped or sexually assaulted.

In January – June 2019 alone, of the 58 incidents of alleged hate crimes against women, 30 were either raped or sexual assaulted. Out of these, 4 victims were eventually killed. There were 7 alleged incidents of honour killing, in which 3 women were killed.

Aftermath of Pulwama on Alleged Hate Crimes against Kashmiri Muslims: Of the 40 incidents of alleged hate crime against Muslims, 14 incidents were of mob attacks on Kashmiri Muslims in the aftermath of the Pulwama attack. In 9 incidents, Kashmiri Muslims were assaulted and in 4 incidents their property was damaged. 4 such mob attacks occurred in West Bengal, 2 each in Maharashtra

and Karnataka and 1 incident each in Bihar, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.

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As on date, the 'Halt the Hate' website only records hate crimes committed by private actors, as reported in English and Hindi language media. Each incident listed is based on media sources, hence, some details may vary across different reports.

Amnesty International India understands and acknowledges that many incidents do not make it to the media houses and die in oblivion. Similarly, many local news in vernacular media is not captured by the website. In the absence of government statistics, and till such time the state rises up to act on them, the website serves the purpose of filling the gap and indicating the rising existence of crimes based on discriminatory motives.

"The data on our website is merely a window to the incidence of alleged hate crimes in India. The incidents reported are not meant to and cannot provide a comprehensive picture of all alleged hate crimes that may have occurred since September 2015. Instead, in the absence of any disaggregated data on hate crimes in India, the project aims to provide an insight into the depth and breadth of the problem, relying on secondary media sources," said Aakar Patel, Head of Amnesty International India.

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