

Refugee Review Tribunal

AUSTRALIA

RRT RESEARCH RESPONSE

Research Response Number: IND31442
Country: India
Date: 12 March 2007

Keywords: India – Muslims – Christian converts – Hyderabad

This response was prepared by the Country Research Section of the Refugee Review Tribunal (RRT) after researching publicly accessible information currently available to the RRT within time constraints. This response is not, and does not purport to be, conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to refugee status or asylum.

Questions

- 1. Is there any information concerning the treatment of Moslems in India who convert to Christianity?**
- 2. Is there significant Christian communities in Andhra Pradesh or elsewhere in India?**

RESPONSE

- 1. Is there any information concerning the treatment of Moslems in India who convert to Christianity?**

Muslims in India who convert to Christianity face increasing violence from both Islamic and Hindu militants. In the Indian state of Kashmir, where the Muslim population are in a majority, Christian converts from Islam are routinely targeted by Islamic militants. In the Indian states of Kerala and in Andhra Pradesh, militant Hindus and Muslims target Christian converts and in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh, Hindu militants from the *Sangh Parivar* – a community comprising of various Hindu groups with specific Hindu nationalist organisational arms such as the militant *Rashtriya Swansewak Sangh* (RSS), militant Hindu youths *Bajrang Dal* (BD), World Hindu Council *Vishwa Hindu Parishad* (VHP), Hindu Student's Association *Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad* (ABVP) and the Hindu enlightenment movement *Hindu Jagaran Manch* (HJM) – are engaged in a violent campaign against Christian converts, forcing many to re-convert to Hinduism and regularly attacking churches, Christian workers, pastors and nuns (UK Home Office 2006, *India Assessment*, October – Attachment 1).

Violence against Christian converts from Islam

On 18 December 2006, Islamic militants threatened to kill a Christian convert from Islam in the southern state of Kerala. According to the *Compass Direct* website:

Pastor Paul Ciniraj Mohammed, head of Salem Voice Ministries (SVM) in Kottayam district, has already survived one suspected murder attempt Ciniraj took the threat seriously because the caller also mentioned Bashir Tantray, a 50-year-old engineer and volunteer with several Christian organizations who was killed, reportedly by Islamic militants, on a busy road in Barmullah district in the troubled state of Jammu and Kashmir on November 21. (See: *Compass Direct News*, "Militants Kill Prominent Christian Worker in India," November 21).

"Our local newspapers did not report on Tantray's killing, so nobody – even most Christians – knows about it here," Ciniraj explained. "This means the caller could actually be from the group that killed Tantray."

SVM runs a number of orphanages, village schools and adult literacy classes in the state ('INDIA: ISLAMIC EXTREMIST THREATENS CHRISTIAN CONVERT' 2006, *Compass Direct* website, 18 December

<http://www.compassdirect.org/en/display.php?page=news&lang=en&length=long&idelement=4689&backpage=archives> – Accessed 1 March 2007 – Attachment 2).

In the Indian state of Kashmir, Islamic militants on 21 November 2006 shot and killed a fifty year old Bashir Ahmed, a Christian convert from Islam. Immediately after the murder, the Global Council of Indian Christians (GCIC) condemned the murder as totally "unwarranted and unacceptable since the volunteer had been a Christian for nearly two decades".

According to the Spero News website:

Bashir Ahmed Tantray, a native of the state, was shot in the head in his village of Mamoosa, Catholic and other missionaries confirmed to UCA News. The village is near Baramulla, 590 kilometers north of New Delhi.

Father Mathew Kuzhikattil of Holy Family Church in Srinagar, told UCA News that the Christian community in the state is shocked and saddened, "because one of our Christian brethren was killed."

The Catholic priest declined to speculate on the motive. "We do not know whether it was a militant attack or something else," he said.

However, Evangelical Fellowship of India (EFI) officials in New Delhi blamed the attack on militants.

According to our sources, he was killed by Islamic militants," Reverend Richard Howell, EFI secretary general, told UCA News on Nov. 22. He added that only a few Christians attended the funeral, held later on the day of the killing, with others keeping away in fear of further attacks ('Christian convert from Islam shot dead in Kashmir' 2006, *Spero News* website, 23 November source: *UCA News* (23 November 2006)

<http://www.speroforum.com/site/article.asp?id=6705&t=Christian+convert+from+Islam+shot+dead+in+Kashmir> – Accessed 27 February 2007 – Attachment 3; Also see: 'Christians lament gunning down of Kashmir convert from Islam' 2006, Ecumenical News International website, 28 November <http://www.eni.ch/articles/display.shtml?06-0939> – Accessed 1 March 2007 – Attachment 4).

On 16 March 2006, Pastor Ciniraj Mohammed, a Christian convert from Islam, was attacked by unidentified assailants in the Kottayam district of the southern Indian state of Kerala. According to the *Compass Direct* website, "Ciniraj is the head of Salem Voice Ministries,

which runs orphanages, village schools and adult literacy centres in Kerala state. He also runs a church in another district, Thiruvananthapuram, popularly known as Trivandrum.” The same article goes on to state that:

On March 16, Ciniraj was riding his motorbike past the office of the district collector in Kottayam when a motorized rickshaw rammed into him, fracturing his knee.

When Ciniraj filed a complaint at the Kottayam police station, police said they suspected the accident was an attempt to murder him. Ciniraj was hospitalized as a medical-legal case, but weeks later the police had not visited him nor arrested the driver of the rickshaw.

Ciniraj said he felt the police were not taking the case seriously.

The attempt came almost a year after Hindu and Muslim villagers burned down a prayer hall and attacked two members of a church plant in Kottayam district (‘INDIA: PASTOR SURVIVES SUSPECTED MURDER ATTEMPT IN KERALA’ 2006, *Compass Direct* website, 7 April

<http://www.compassdirect.org/en/display.php?page=news&lang=en&length=long&idelement=4287&backpage=index> – Accessed 2 March 2007 – Attachment 5).

In May 2005, a Muslim Kashmiri convert to Christianity was kidnapped by Islamic extremists and a number of Christian volunteers were harassed and threatened by Muslim priests. In a report by the John Mark Ministries:

The Kashmiri convert, N, is one of only a few Kashmiri women who have become Christians. She has been involved with translation work on children’s Bible stories. The ministry itself has had much pressure from the local mullahs, who have been harassing the workers to leave their homes, and issuing death threats against them (‘CONVERTS FROM ISLAM KIDNAPPED IN INDIA AND TANZANIA’ 2005, John Mark Ministries website, 17 May <http://jmm.aaa.net.au/articles/15071.htm> – Accessed 1 March 2007 – Attachment 6).

Not only Christian converts from Islam but Christians generally face increasing violence from Hindu militants, advocating the ideology of *Hindutva*, a militant variety of Hindu communal nationalism made popular by the Ayodhya movement of 1992 when Hindu militants attacked Indian Muslims and destroyed the Babri mosque in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh (Stanislaus, L.T. (undated), ‘The Hindutva and the Marginalized’, International Association of Catholic Missiologists – Attachment 7).

Violence against Christians in India

On 2 February 2007 a group of armed Hindu militants in Chattisgarh attacked Christians attending a meeting of Christian pastors. According to the *Asia News* website:

The incident took place on the afternoon of 2 February last. Around 15 armed youth beat 30 of the 120 participants of the meeting and robbed tourists of their portable computers, cameras and cell phones. They escaped immediately afterwards.

Called to the spot, the police claimed the tourists had been manhandled because “they were involved in conversion activities”. They accepted to file the report presented by the victims but recorded it as “an attack by unknown people”. Eyewitnesses told AsiaNews the assailants “showed scant respect to the women, present, some of who were manhandled (Carvalho, N. 2007, ‘Chattisgarh: Christians beaten and robbed during meeting’, *Asia News* website, 5

February <http://www.asianews.it/index.php?l=en&art=8399&geo=2&theme=8&size=A> – Accessed 1 March 2007 – Attachment 8).

There are coordinated attacks on Christians in India, especially against evangelist and Christian volunteers working with the poor in predominantly Hindu communities. Hindu militants charge that the Christian workers exploit the plight of the poor to lure them to convert to Christianity. According to the Christian Open Door website:

Four pastors were beaten in separate incidents during December 2005 and January 2006 in the states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Seven evangelists conducting an outreach in Uttar Pradesh on January 2 were attacked by an angry mob. Four were severely beaten and arrested on “forced conversion” charges. Hindu extremists beat Christians and vandalized vehicles in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Others staged an anti-Christian rally in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh during New Year’s celebrations (‘India: Believers Beaten’, 2007, Open Doors website, 7 February <http://www.portesouvertes.ch/> – Accessed 1 March 2007 – Attachment 9).

A report in the *Milli Gazette* notes that Christians in India face widespread violence and incidence of attacks on converts are documented in detail by state for the period between January and June 2006. According to the *Milli Gazette*:

A number of recurrent themes emerge through these incidents and their aftermath. In some states, particularly those ruled by a BJP government, there is a consistent problem of impunity for attackers; this in turn undermines the confidence of the minority Christian community in the justice system. In most cases, attackers have been released on police bail, even after committing violent attacks. This indicates that the offences are treated with inadequate seriousness and risks failing to provide an adequate deterrent to attackers.

The following are examples of attacks by Hindu militants on Christians in Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh

Nizamabad, 12 January: two pastors beaten by Sangh Parivar mob

Pastor M. Aaron and Madhu Kumar, of the Indian Pentecostal Church, were beaten by a mob of Hindu extremists numbering up to 100, while distributing Christian pamphlets during a convention of Bible students in Nizamabad Polytechnic. Their pamphlets were also burnt. The mob was led by Jaipal Reddy, a full-time worker from the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP), a student wing of the BJP, and consisted of ABVP and RSS members. Pastor Aaron claimed that his attackers were carrying inflammable materials, intending to burn him alive.

Police registered a case against ten assailants, and attributed responsibility for the attack to the ABVP and RSS.

Domakonda village, Nizamabad, 13 January: pastors beaten by RSS

Ten members of the RSS stormed into the house where a birthday party of a Christian girl was taking place, and pulled the Christians outside the house before beating them. Pastor Nagani Swami David was kicked in the chest and abdomen, and fell unconscious. Thuddam Anil, Vanka Raju, Raikala Dayakar and Ramagalla Ramesh suffered stomach injuries. The attackers then transported Pastor David on their motorbike to the Pochamma Temple, where they left him. They then went to the police station to allege that they attacked him because he had been tearing down pictures of Hindu gods.

Police arrested and charged nine men in connection with the attack.

Badangpet village, Hyderabad, 28 February: Pastor Lavete Jacob beaten

Pastor Lavete Jacob was beaten with sticks by a mob of around fifteen assailants during the birthday celebration of a church member. He sustained a head injury and broken ribs during the attack, which lasted 20 minutes. Jacob's wife and daughters, and the fourteen year-old girl celebrating her birthday, were also beaten as they tried to defend him. The attackers tore down Christian posters and took away Bibles, threatening the Christians and telling them to leave the area.

Five men were arrested after a complaint was lodged with the police, but all were released on bail. Jacob had also been beaten on 18 February, and identified his attackers as the same on both occasions.

Nellore, 19 March: three Christians hospitalised after mob attack

A mob of around 30 attacked a group of Christians undertaking evangelistic work in the Pappula bazaar of Nellore, resulting in the short-term hospitalisation of three pastors, namely N. Nirmal Raj, T. Timothy and A. Ruben. In the analysis of local Christians, the attack was a reaction to the fact that a former RSS member was among the Christian team. He had reportedly been receiving threats since his adoption of Christianity.

A protest rally was held on 20 March by the United Pastors' Association of Nellore and the All India Christian Council, and a memorandum was submitted to local authorities, demanding the arrest of the attackers. Witnesses claimed that a man named Santosh Kumar, thought to be a member of a Hindu extremist group, led the attack.

A number of men were arrested and released on bail from the police station ('Anti-Christian Violence in India' 2006, *The Milli Gazette* Online, 8 September http://www.milligazette.com/dailyupdate/2006/20060908_Anti_Christian_Violence_India_torism.htm – Accessed 1 March 2007 – Attachment 10).

A report published in the *Journal of Theology* in 2002 documented Hindu militant activities against Christians in India. According to Monica Melanchthon, Professor of Women's Studies at Gurukul Lutheran Theological College and Research Institute in Chennai India, the centre of anti-Christian activities tend to emanate from the BJP controlled state of Gujarat. In the tribal Dang district of South Gujarat, poor untouchables, in an attempt to break from India's rigid caste barrier, converted in large numbers from Hinduism to Christianity. However, such conversions have attracted the attention of the BJP and its militant wing the RSS, which entered the area and divided the tribal community between Hindus and others and mobilised Hindus to attack Christians.

[In Gujarat]between December 25th [1997]and January 3rd [1998] 24 churches three schools, and six houses were burned, destroyed, or damaged, and 9 Christian tribals suffered serious injuries. "The only lights visible that black Christmas night and the night to come were infernos of churches....

Incidents in the other States have been more sporadic but in some cases even more horrifying. Fr. Christudas in Dumka, Bihar was stripped and paraded naked on September 2, 1997, all while being beaten and under the gaze of the district Collector and the Superintendent of Police.

On the 25th of September 1998, there was a gang rape of four nuns at Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh. The central secretary of the Rashtriya Swamsevak Sangh (RSS) claimed that this was a result of the “anger of patriotic youth against anti-national forces... the direct result of conversion of Hindus to Christianity by Christian priests.

Between January and June 2000, 36 anti-Christian attacks have been reported. These include fresh attacks on Christians with *lathis* and sharp edged weapons in Gujarat on May 6, the murder of Franciscan Brother George Kuzhikandam in Navada, Mathura, time bombs exploding in churches in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Goa on 8th June 2000, and a preacher brutally murdered in Jhalandhar, Punjab (Melanchthon, M. 2002, ‘Persecution of Indian Christians’, *dialog: A Journal of Theology*, vol. 41, no. 2, pp.103-104 – Attachment 11).

In a number of Indian states anti conversion laws have been passed to stop Christian missions from converting Hindus or Muslims. Hindu militants in particular are vigilant in a number of Indian states on any conversions of Hindus to Christianity.

Anti-Conversion Laws

In 2002, the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu passed tough anti-conversion laws but after protests from Christian organisations, the state government in 2004 repealed the law. In 2003, the state of Gujarat banned faith based conversion by promulgating the Freedom of Religion Act 2003 and in September 2006, Gujarat further amended the 2003 Act by defining conversion, which now means “making someone give up their religion for another; it does not however mean changing denomination within the same religion” (‘Gujarat to ban faith conversions’ 2003, *BBC News* website, 25 February http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/2798771.stm – Accessed 1 March 2007 – Attachment 12; Carvalho, N. 2006, ‘State assembly adopts anti-conversion law in Gujarat’ *Asia News* website, 20 September <http://www.asianews.it/view.php?l=en&art=7265> – Accessed 1 March 2007 – Attachment 13; Also see: Sinkand, Y. 2006, ‘Gujarat Bill: Denying religious freedom in freedom’s name’, All India Christian Council, 27 September – Attachment 14).

On 7 April 2006 the Rajasthan state assembly passed the “anti-conversion bill to harass Christians legally sharing their faith – after accusing, prosecuting and harassing Emmanuel Mission International (EMI) in Kota district for publishing a book, *Haqueekat* (The Truth), which allegedly denigrated Hindu gods”. According to the *Compass Direct* website:

The BJP and its political allies still control state governments in Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, and Bihar, where incidence of anti-Christian violence has reportedly increased over the past two years.

A survey conducted by the Madhya Pradesh Christian Association and the National Forum for Reconciliation, Religious Liberty and Social Justice early this year noted that violent attacks against Christians had increased by 45 percent during the last two years of the rule of the BJP in Madhya Pradesh (‘INDIA: RELIGIOUS FREEDOM PANEL DISAPPOINTS CHRISTIANS’ 2006, *Compass Direct* website, 16 May <http://www.compassdirect.org/en/display.php?page=news&lang=en&length=long&id=element=4370&backpage=archives> – Accessed 1 March 2007 – Attachment 15).

More recently on 3 January 2007, anti-conversion bill was passed in the Himachal Pradesh, where only eight thousand of more than six million residents are Christians. Individuals arrested for converting others could face imprisonment for up to two years and fined twenty

five thousand rupees ('India: Believers Beaten', 2007, Open Doors website, 7 February <http://www.portesouvertes.ch/> – Accessed 1 March 2007 – Attachment 9).

Human Rights Watch 2007 report states that:

Christians have come under attack as Hindu fundamentalist groups continue their campaign to force them to convert to Hinduism. At the same time, several states governed by the right-wing Bharatiya Janata Party has banned, forced, or coerced conversions in an effort to end the influence of the church and missionaries in rural, underdeveloped areas” (Human Rights Watch 2007, *World Report – India*, January – Attachment 16).

According to the US Department of State *International Religious Freedom Report* for 2006, “the international VHP Secretary Pravin Togadia claimed that the VHP planned to reconvert all Christians residing in BJP ruled states to Hinduism by 2005 and expose the global Christian conspiracy of conversions” (US Department of State 2006, *International Religious Freedom Report for 2006 – India*, September – Attachment 17).

According to the *Reuters News*:

Pope Benedict condemned Hindu nationalist attempts to ban religious conversions in India in a speech on Thursday reflecting growing tension among major faiths about the role and nature of missionary work. In unusually strong language, the Pontiff told New Delhi’s new ambassador to the Vatican that efforts in some states to outlaw conversions were unconstitutional and should be rejected (Heneghen, T. 2006, ‘Pope condemns India bans on religious conversions’, *Reuters News*, 19 May – Attachment 18).

2. Are there significant Christian communities in Andhra Pradesh or elsewhere in India?

According to a pro-Christian Christian Crusade Watch website, it is estimated that 6.96 per cent of the population of the city of Hyderabad in the state of Andhra Pradesh are Christians. The percentages of Christians in urban centres in India are much higher than the total Christian population for each state. Christian population by capital cities are provided in the table below.

India – Christian population by capital cities

State	Capital	Population (2000 AD)	Christian population (2000 AD)	% Christians
Andaman/Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	333,555	53,369	16.00
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	79,291,378	5,519,065	6.96
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	1,025,787	153,868	15.00
Assam	Dispur	26,641,193	2,131,295	8.00
Bihar	Patna	103,171,815	5,364,934	5.20

Chandigarh	Chandigarh	765,683	19,142	2.50
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	165,466	4,633	2.80
Daman and Diu	Daman	121,173	3,999	3.30
Delhi	Delhi	11,197,389	515,080	4.60
Goa	Panaji	1,396,470	558,588	40.00
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	49,201,839	1,033,239	2.10
Haryana	Chandigarh	19,499,127	214,490	1.10
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	6,107,602	73,291	1.20
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	9,223,604	119,907	1.30
Karnataka	Bangalore	53,542,086	2,141,683	4.00
Kerala	Trivandrum	34,693,219	11,101,830	32.00
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	61,747	803	1.30
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	79,029,962	1,738,659	2.20
Maharashtra	Mumbai (Bombay)	94,101,267	4,705,063	5.00
Manipur	Imphal	2,182,836	873,134	40.00
Meghalaya	Shillong	2,103,836	1,272,821	60.50
Mizoram	Aizawl	819,963	721,568	88.00
Nagaland	Kohima	1,452,567	1,292,785	89.00
Orissa	Bubaneswar	37,655,762	1,468,575	3.90
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	964,342	192,868	20.00

(Source: 'India – State wise Christian population – 2000 AD' 2006, Crusade Watch website, 20 December

http://www.crusadewatch.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=570&Itemid=61 – Accessed 1 March 2007 – Accessed 5 March 2007 – Attachment 19).

A pro Hindu writer Rama Rao in an article in December 2005 accused the Pope of turning Andhra Pradesh into a “Christa Pradesh” after the “Pope sent his blessings to Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Y. Samuel Rajasekhar Reddy, an evangelical Protestant of the Seventh Day Adventist church.”

The blessings were conveyed by Archbishop of the Hyderabad Diocese, Marampudi Joji, who visited the Vatican city on November 7. Recalling his meeting with the Pope, Joji said: “The Holy Father enquired whether the Church in our state faced any difficulty in carrying out her mission. I told him that in Andhra Pradesh, the Church faces no persecution, and we carry out their ministry without much difficulty.”

“The Pope is keenly aware of the rising trends of evangelical sects and he asked me about the Catholic Church’s relationship with other churches.” The Archbishop reassured the Pope that the “ecumenical relationship shared with other Churches is very good”. Joji explained that in his diocese of Hyderabad, there are 100,000 Catholic [converts], 600,000 Protestant [converts], and four Protestant bishops, and they all consider him to be their Patriarch and Archbishop (Rao, R. 2005, ‘Pope blesses YSR to turn AP into Christa Pradesh’, Christian Aggression website, 6 December source: *Deccan Chronicle* (9 November 2005) http://www.christianaggression.org/item_display.php?type=NEWS&id=1133890165 – Accessed 1 March 2007 – Attachment 20).

Besides Protestant and Catholic Churches, there are also Mennonite Churches in Andhra Pradesh. “Mennonite Brethren congregations (40,000 members) are located in five districts of the Rayalaseema and Telengana regions with headquarters in Mahabubnager District” (‘Andhra Pradesh, India: Mennonite Churches in Andhra Pradesh’ 1989, Global Anabaptist Mennonite Encyclopaedia Online source: Mennonite Churches in Andhra Pradesh, Mennonite Encyclopaedia, vol. 5, p. 424 (1989) <http://www.gameo.org/index.asp?content=http://www.gameo.org/encyclopedia/contents/A5372.html> – Accessed 1 March 2007 – Attachment 21).

Martin Senftleben wrote a post graduate thesis on the influence of Hinduism on Christianity in Andhra Pradesh and has documented in detail the information on various Christian denominations throughout the state. There are thirteen different churches in Andhra Pradesh. Among them are the Church of South India, the American Baptist Mission, the Canadian Baptist Mission, the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church, the South Andhra Lutheran Church, the Canadian Baptist Church, the Salvation Army, the Mennonite Brethren Church, the Roman Catholic Church, Evangelical Churches, Pentecostal Churches, the Bakht Singh Assembly, and the Church of God of Prophecy. Senftleben’s research showed that in 1971, 4.2 per cent of the Andhra Pradesh population were Christians; however, by 1983, the number had declined to 2.68 per cent. According to Senftleben:

The steep decrease in the total census figures can not be explained with reconversions or movements of the Christian communities. Most probably, the major reason for it is that many Christians of Scheduled Caste origin have declared themselves as Scheduled Caste members, which they can be only if they do not belong to the Christian community. **This happens, because the government does not continue to give the benefits and reservations, which are provided for the Scheduled Castes, to those Scheduled Caste members who embraced Christianity.** This restriction leads to extreme poverty and backwardness among the Christians of Scheduled Caste origin, because they are also not supported sufficiently by their respective church leadership. The supporters of the government’s policy argue that the Christians firstly do not accept the caste system and secondly are supported by the foreign churches abroad. Even if both these points are correct, the facts remain that the support from abroad is just sufficient to meet the most urgent needs for the administration of the church and to run some social institutions...(Senftleben, M. 1992, *Influences of Hinduism on Christianity in Andhra Pradesh*, Ph.D. thesis, Sri Venkateshwara University, Tripuri <http://www.drmartinus.de/bio/de/thesis1.pdf> – Accessed 1 March 2007 – Attachment 22).

According to the Census India website, 1.6 per cent of the population of the state of Andhra Pradesh were Christians in 2001. Since 1983, the Christian population of Andhra Pradesh has decreased by 1.1 per cent ('The First Report on Religion' 2001, Census of India 2001 website <http://www.censusindia.net/religiondata/Summary%20Christians.pdf> – Accessed 9 March 2007 – Attachment 23).

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Human Rights Watch website www.hrw.org

International News & Politics

BBC News website www.bbc.co.uk

Region Specific Links

Compass Direct website www.compassdirect.org

Spero News website www.speroforum.com

Asia News website www.asianews.it

The Milli Gazette website www.milligazette.com

Crusade Watch website www.crusadewatch.org

Topic Specific Links

John Mark Ministries website www.jmm.aaa.net.au

Open Doors website www.portesouvertes.ch

Christian Aggression website www.christianaggression.org

Hillsong Church website www.hillsong.com

Search Engines

Google search engine <http://www.google.com.au/>

Online Subscription Services

Library Networks

University Sites

Databases:

FACTIVA (news database)

BACIS (DIMA Country Information database)

REFINFO (IRBDC (Canada) Country Information database)

ISYS (RRT Country Research database, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, US Department of State Reports)

RRT Library Catalogue

List of Attachments

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