



CHARTER OF HINDU DEMANDS

To
Shri Narendra Modi ji
Honourable Prime Minister of India
New Delhi

Subject: A Charter of Hindu Demands for immediate consideration of the Government to redress long standing genuine grievances of Hindus

INTRODUCTION

1. We, the Hindus, from the length and breadth of Bharat (Annexure-I) have been deliberating, for some months, upon various constitutional, legal and public policy issues that have been adversely affecting Hinduism, Hindu society and Hindus. This culminated in to a meeting in New Delhi on the 22nd September, 2018 and led to creation of a Charter of Hindu Demands.

2. There has been a growing sense of belief based on verifiable empirical data and experience that the Indian State has been dis-incentivising the majority population of the country following Hinduism and other local religious and spiritual traditions. Not only certain Articles of the Constitution including Articles 25 to 30 are being read, interpreted and enforced selectively by the Governments and the Judiciary, but a number of laws including amendments to the Constitution have been enacted to the detriment of Hinduism and Hindus. The resulting anti-majoritarian slant introduced in to the Constitution, the laws and the public policy it has now come to such an unsavoury pass that:

(i) Only Hindus don't have the right to administer their educational institutions without undue interference from the State;

(ii) Only Hindus don't have the right to manage their own places of worship;

(iii) Only Hindus are being denied scholarships and other benefits being made available exclusively to non-Hindus; and

(iv) Only Hindu religious and cultural practices and festivals are being targeted and adversely interfered with both by the Indian State and the Courts.

3. This selective and targeted adversarial approach of Indian State and its agencies towards Hinduism and Hindus goes against the very principle of equality before law and equal protection of laws irrespective of religious

affiliation, which is the foundation of democracy and modern Secular State as envisaged by the Constituent Assembly and enshrined in our Constitution.

4. In addition to encouraging divisive electoral and communal politics to the detriment of national unity and integrity, this has led to a growing clamour by various sections of Hindu society to be categorized as Non-Hindu or Minorities so as to escape the resulting constitutional, legal and policy driven disabilities that being classified as Hindu entails in our own country. The earlier Ramakrishna Mission case and very recent Lingayat issue are representative examples of the State inflicted malaise on the Hindu society. No wonder, Hindus are unnerved at the Indian State's apparent zeal to fragment, destabilise and destroy Hinduism and Hindu society which even centuries of foreign rule could not fully succeed.

5. Due to such obvious anti-Hindu stance of the Indian State the genuine grievances of Hindus are neglected and un-redressed by successive State and Central Governments of independent India. As a result Hinduism, in spite being the so called majority religion of the country, continues to suffer the same or even more debilities than it did under centuries of oppressive foreign rule. As a result of the externally imposed disabilities prevent Hinduism *aka* Sanatana Dharma from reviving and revitalising itself to meet the current day spiritual and temporal needs of Hindus, which works to the advantage of vested interests and causes further detriment to Sanatana Dharma and our country.

6. It is pertinent to recall a profound observation about our civilisation: *"The Hindu culture is the life-breath of Hindustan. It is therefore clear that if Hindustan is to be protected, we should first nourish the Hindu culture. If the Hindu culture perishes in Hindustan itself, and if the Hindu society ceases to exist, it will hardly be appropriate to refer to the mere geographical entity that remains as Hindustan. Mere geographical lumps don't make a nation."*

7. As the rightful inheritor, trustee and custodian of our great civilisation rooted in Sanatana Dharma, the Indian State has a civilisational responsibility to protect, preserve, nurture and pass it on to the succeeding generations. Therefore, at this critical juncture in history the continuance of anti-majoritarian *nay* anti-civilisational laws and public policies wreaks irreversible destruction of our civilisational, religious and cultural identity and heritage.

8. It is not an exaggeration to say that at this rate of attrition, Sanatana Dharma – which is the fountain head of the longest surviving civilisation and culture of which we all should be rightfully proud of, and the only religion and culture that not only precepts but also practises in every sense the lofty principles of '*ekam sat vipra bahuda vadanti*' and '*vasudhaiva kutumbakam*' – will disappear from the face of earth very soon, if the Indian State does not initiate urgent and sustained corrective measures with utmost dispatch. We therefore seek wise laws and public policies that not only show great wisdom in understanding the history and culture of our civilisation but also provide sustenance for our cultural renaissance to regain our civilisational glory.

9. In the light of the above, we, the undersigned, after due deliberations, have unanimously resolved to request immediate action on a few of the most pressing genuine demands as briefly articulated hereunder so that Hindus are reassured of a fair and equitable constitutional, legal and public policy treatment and to generate an enthusiasm in them that their issues matter leading up to the elections in 2019.

10. This Charter has the support of Hindus beyond the select group that has taken it upon itself to prepare and present it.

DEMANDS:

1. Upgrade status of Hindus to that of Minorities by amending Articles 26 to 30 of the Constitution to grant equal rights to Hindus by removing the constitutionally sanctioned discrimination against Hindus and bring in religious neutrality in affairs of the State:

As per our Constitution, the State has no religion and is supposed to treat people of all religions equally. As evident from the sub-text of the debates of the Constituent Assembly, the rights assumed for the majority were only made explicit to the minorities as an assurance to the latter in the backdrop of the peculiar circumstances then prevailing in the aftermath of partition. In any case, it was never the intention of the makers of our Constitution to deny to the majority the rights expressly provided to the minority. Yet, it gradually led to interpretations of Articles 25 to 30 that only the minorities were given rights withheld from the majority generating an unhealthy feeling of discrimination among the majority community. It goes without saying that nursing any real or perceived grievance against the State by any section of citizens, majority or minority, is detrimental to the unity and integrity of the country.

Late Syed Shahabuddin, having understood the problem of the Constitutionally imposed disabilities on majority Hindus, had introduced a Private Member's Bill No. 36 of 1995 in Lok Sabha to widen the scope of Article 30 of the Constitution by suitable amendment to include all communities and sections of citizens by substituting the word 'minorities' with "all sections of citizens" therein.

In order to restore equality among all the citizens of this country irrespective of religion, there is an imperative need to abolish this discriminatory legal regime and provide constitutional and legal parity among all sections of people irrespective of their religion by suitable amendments to the Articles 26 to 30 of the Constitution, so that we Hindus would be able to enjoy the same rights, privileges and protection of the law on par with the Minorities in matters of:

- (i) Management of places of worship (Temples and Religious Endowments);
- (ii) Entitlement to various benefits from Govt schemes, scholarships, benefits etc;

(iii) Enabling teaching of traditional Indian knowledge and ancient texts of India in educational institutions; and

(iv) Establishment and administration of educational institutions of their choice without undue interference of the Govt and its agencies.

In this regard Dr Satyapal Singh (prior to becoming Minister) introduced in Lok Sabha a *Private Member's Bill No. 226 of 2016 to amend Articles 26 to 30 of the Constitution*.

We reiterate that the amendments proposed in this Bill do not take any rights away from any community or groups, but only ensures that all sections including Hindus enjoy the same rights and privileges as are now available only to Minorities, and all are treated equally under the law.

Copies of **(i)** Dr Satyapal Singh's Private Member's Bill No. 226 of 2016 in Lok Sabha; **(ii)** Syed Shahabuddin's Private Member's Bill No. 36 of 1995 in Lok Sabha are enclosed as Annexures-II & III respectively for ready reference.

Accordingly, we request you to take action to get Dr Satyapal Singh Private Member's Bill No. 226 of 2016 pending in Lok Sabha passed immediately in the forthcoming session of the Parliament.

2. Enact “the Foreign Contributions (Prohibition) Act” by repealing the Foreign Contributions (Regulation) Act, 2010, to completely ban foreign contributions except those by OCIs in their personal capacity:

India is self-sufficient sovereign nation that does not need foreign charity. As the famous American saying goes, *there are no free lunches*. Foreign charity comes with stated or implied purposes to subvert our society, to change demographics, to create conditions for break-up of our country, to foment social unrest, to create hurdles in our social, economic and technological progress, to colonise our minds to suit the foreign sinister purposes and so on and so forth.

Large amounts of funding for the so called non-profit or non-commercial sector in India is generated by overseas remittances from organizations that are affiliated with foreign Governments and varied foreign non-State actors. It is an open secret that much of this funding is often used to create extraordinary influence both subtle as well as obvious, on the executive, legislative, judicial processes of our country, on the pretext of either humanitarian or social intervention, whereas its intent is to subvert the natural democratic process of India and the national discourse.

Those that claim to represent the so called “civil society” of India are ironically not funded by that society but by foreign governments and institutions. Unsurprisingly, the recipients of foreign charity often act in both covert and overt ways to destabilize our society for the sinister designs of their foreign masters.

The following official data amply demonstrates that, notwithstanding the political color of the Central Govt and notwithstanding the best efforts of the

present Central Govt to tighten and enforce the law, the quantum of foreign contributions continues to rise without let or hindrance leading to ever increasing undue foreign interference in our internal affairs.

Sl No	Year	Amount received under FCRA	Reference
1	2010-11	Rs. 10,865/- Crores	MHA L. No. II/21011/58(974)/2017-FCRA-MU dated 07-11-2017 in reply to RTI application.
2	2011-12	Rs. 11,935/- Crores	
3	2012-13	Rs. 12,614/- Crores	
4	2013-14	Rs. 14,853/- Crores	
5	2014-15	Rs. 15,297/- Crores	
6	2015-16	Rs. 17,765/- Crores	
7	2016-17	Rs. 18,065/- Crores	PIB Press Release dated 1 st June 2018 of MHA

Given that we, as a Nation, have rightly been refusing foreign aid even for natural disasters on grounds of national pride, we should also refuse foreign contributions that is funding the break-up of the country. We are capable of generating all money required for relief, rehabilitation, religious and charitable works and even for lobbying from within the country.

Hence, it is imperative to impose a blanket ban all sorts of foreign funding to NGOs or groups in India. This is the only way to deal with this menace since loopholes can otherwise always be found in any law however well-intentioned and well-drafted it may be.

India has recognized the valuable contributions of its diaspora who have emotional connect with their former home land. Hence, the only funding from abroad which can be allowed could be by Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs) in *their personal capacity, and not as a conduit for institutional funds*, that too for the limited purpose of promotion, research and teaching of traditional Indian knowledge and ancient Indian texts.

The philanthropic-minded non-OCI foreigners as well as the OCIs who want to contribute for purposes other than promotion, research and teaching of traditional Indian knowledge and ancient Indian texts, are welcome to send their contributions to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

We therefore request immediate enactment of "*The Foreign Contributions (Prohibition) Act*" by repealing the Foreign Contributions (Regulation) Act, 2010 to completely ban all sorts of foreign contributions except those by the OCIs as mentioned above, in the forthcoming session of the current Parliament itself.

Alternatively, an Ordinance may be promulgated immediately pending enactment by the Parliament.

3. Enact "*the Freedom of Religion (Protection of Native Cultural and Religious Traditions, and Prohibition of Institutionalized Religious Conversion Activity) Act*" by the Central Govt:

Currently our freedom to practice our traditions and pass them on to our succeeding generations is being threatened in two ways. *One*, by a large-scale institutional foreign-funded conversion war being waged upon us; and *Two*, by an increasing encroachment by the Indian State and the Courts (often via foreign-funded PILs) on our religious, traditional, cultural and folk practices.

Our Constitution gives to every citizen the right to profess, practice and propagate freely their religion and traditions. However, such an individual choice is entirely different from an institutional conversion war where there is a well-oiled machinery that incentivises and coerces people to change their religion, which is nothing but an aggression on our culture, religion and civilisation. History is replete with examples all over the globe, where native religions, cultures and civilisations have been wiped out due to such institutionalised conversion aggressions. As we are the oldest surviving civilisation that is based on Sanatana Dharma, we are being targeted by all sorts of religious conversion forces. The best way to balance individual religious freedom and the civilisational responsibility of the Indian State to protect, preserve and nurture our glorious civilisation that is based on Sanatana Dharma, is by guaranteeing religious freedom to all citizens to practice or even change their religion, but make illegal all institutionalised conversion efforts aimed at destroying our religion, culture, traditions and civilisation.

Our country has an enormous diversity of religious, spiritual and cultural practices among Hindu communities that are being challenged in the Courts, often at the behest of foreign funded/inspired individuals/entities who have no skin in the game and are complete outsiders to these practices. Unlike religions of the Book, the diversity of native Hindu traditions evident by means of varied celebrations, observances and performances by different sections of people in different ways seamlessly combining spiritual and temporal aspects of life. These practices evolved over centuries do not require or find justification in any particular book or scripture, but form the lifeblood of popular Hinduism. These traditions continue over centuries because they are valuable to the community and their merits do not need to be evaluated through an external lens. It has often been the case, such as in dietary practices, that which 'science' deems backward often reverts a few years later to acclaiming the value of that practice. A colonised mindset using a limited skewed lens often labels through orchestrated media campaign these practices as 'ignorance', 'superstition', 'barbarism', etc in the typical manner of, *give a dog a bad name and hang him* by filing PILs etc. Traditions need no other justification than themselves, and our society has enough capacity and capable reformers to reform traditions as needed, and it is certainly not the job of Courts.

Judicial interference in our age old religious, cultural and folk practices has been causing enormous religious and cultural damage giving a death blow to our unique cultural practices that have organically developed making up the beautiful diversity of our country. Such unwarranted interference in our centuries old customs generate avoidable social resistance and upheaval such as in the cases of Jallikattu, Dahi Handi, Sabarimala, Shani Mandir, Kambala, etc.

As result of these two deadly threats, the very survival of our oldest civilisation is at stake now. The irony is that our forefathers kept our civilisation alive under extreme adversities of barbaric invasions and foreign rule and passed it on to us, but we, the Hindus of free India are allowing it to be destroyed. We have no right to diminish the value or destroy our inheritance be it tangible assets or intangible religious and cultural heritage. It is our bounden obligation to pass on the inheritance to our next generation at least in the condition we have received if not by making value addition to it.

If we don't get rid of our collective lemming complex we and our civilisation would soon meet the same fate as that of all other Pagan civilisations such as the Mesopotamia, Rome, Greek, Zoroastrian-Persian, Inca, Maya, Aztec, etc.

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples-2007 (UNDRIP) to which India is a signatory, imposes certain obligations on Member-States to protect, preserve, nurture and promote indigenous religious, spiritual, cultural, traditional and knowledge systems by suitable legislative, governance and public policy interventions. Article 253 of our Constitution enables Parliament to make laws for the whole of India on any subject to implement international conventions etc. As such, the Central Govt is also under an international obligation to protect, preserve, nurture and promote Sanatana Dharma – the fountainhead of our civilisation – expressed in all its myriad forms and expressions.

The following excerpt from the preface to Election Manifesto-2014 of the BJP clearly demonstrates its unswerving commitment to build India on a firm civilizational foundation:

“BJP recognizes that no nation could chart out its domestic or foreign policies unless it has a clear understanding about itself, its history, its roots, its strengths and failings. In a highly mobile and globalized world, it is imperative for a nation to know its roots that provide sustenance to its people.”

“Indian freedom struggle, which was inspired by Tilak, Gandhi, Aurobindo, Patel, Bose and others, had a clear vision of the civilizational consciousness of India. These leaders had directed the freedom movement, keeping the Indian ways and thoughts in the centre of their action. They had a vision to reconstruct the political and economic institutions of India as a continuum of civilizational consciousness, which made India one country, one people, and one Nation.”

“After achieving independence, the leaders at the helm of affairs lost the spirit and the vision, which the freedom movement had evoked. It is unfortunate that these leaders could not comprehend India's inner vitality, which was the main force responsible for India's survival despite several attacks and prolonged foreign rule and thus, failed to rekindle the spirit of India.”

“Even after nearly seven decades of our independence, the country has not been able to discover its innate vitality, the sense of time and the will to act. As a result, in spite of being the oldest civilization and a young republic, we are engulfed by a multi-dimensional crisis. The tragedy is further heightened by their failure to diagnose the malady and find the remedy.”

Therefore, in pursuance of the commitment given by the BJP in its Election Manifesto-2014, and to give effect to international obligation under United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples-2007, the Central Govt is requested to immediately enact *“The Freedom of Religion (Protection of Native Cultural and Religious Traditions, and Prohibition of Institutionalized Religious Conversion Activity) Act”* for the whole of India, in the forthcoming session of the current Parliament itself.

Alternatively, an Ordinance may be promulgated immediately pending enactment by the Parliament.

4. Abrogation of Article 370, and Tripartite division of J&K into States/UTs of Kashmir, Ladakh and Jammu:

BJP has rightly identified Article 370 as the source of the problem of unending Kashmir strife, which is also a stumbling block in achieving better national integration. Accordingly, it has consistently been demanding abrogation of Article 370 of the Constitution. In its Election Manifesto-2014 it has reiterated its commitment to abrogate Article 370. As such until and unless it is abrogated the Kashmir problem can never be solved.

Further, coupled with the detrimental Article 370, due to skewed delimitation of constituencies giving electoral dominance to the Kashmir valley almost all CMs of the State have been from the Kashmir region only leading to neglect of Jammu and Ladakh regions in comparison to Kashmir. Moreover, culturally too the three regions being distinct there is a threat of religious and cultural extinction and/or usurpation by the Kashmir region as had happened to the Kashmiri Hindus a few years ago. Therefore, immediate tripartite division of the J&K is an existential necessity in order for these Jammu and Ladakh regions to be able to preserve their demography, and religious and cultural traditions.

In order to prevent repeat of genocidal persecution of Hindus as suffered by the Kashmiri Hindus, the Central Govt is requested to immediately:

- (i)** Abrogate Article 370 of the Constitution and repeal the Constitution (Application to J&K) Order, 1954 issued there under, so that the changes affected to the Constitution such as Article 35A also get omitted there from, *in keeping with the promise of the BJP in its Election Manifesto-2014*; and
- (ii)** Divide J&K in to 3 States/UTs of Kashmir, Ladakh and Jammu.

(iii) Enact a law to provide Kashmiri Hindus with the status of Internally Displaced People and the associated benefits, till such time as the community is rehabilitated in their home land.

5. Amend Constitution to insert an enabling Article 11-A for expeditious grant of citizenship to persecuted adherents of Indian origin religions (Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs) from any country:

It is an unfortunate reality that Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs in many countries suffer religious persecution. Since India is the Motherland of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism, it is natural that the persecuted Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs not only look up to India for succor but often escape to India.

But the disquieting fact is that huge number of Hindus who managed to escape religious persecution and reach India have been languishing in refugee camps for want of citizenship. In the given circumstances it is just impossible for them to go back to their erstwhile homelands, and if they venture to do so they will have to lose either their religion or life. Though it goes without saying that India has a civilizational responsibility towards the Indian origin religions and its adherents, but it has all these years shirked that onerous responsibility by shutting its eyes, ears and mouth to the genocidal persecution of Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs in many countries. The genocidal disappearance of millions of Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs not only in our neighbourhood but elsewhere has not stirred the conscience of our successive leadership speaks volumes about the state of affairs and their humanitarian concern. It is therefore high time that the Indian State starts discharging its civilisational responsibility of providing succor to the persecuted Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs from any country by making suitable legal arrangements and policy interventions.

It is heartening to note that BJP in its Election Manifesto-2014 has promised, *“India shall remain a natural home for persecuted Hindus and they shall be welcome to seek refuge here.”* In pursuance thereof, the Central Govt introduced in Lok Sabha a Bill in 2016 to amend the Citizenship Act, which having been referred to a Select Committee, is pending. The Bill in its current form has certain difficulties. *Firstly*, it falls short of requirement as it deals with persecuted minorities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan only. It should include persecuted adherents of Indian origin religions from any country. *Secondly*, there was no need to include Christians in the said Bill as India is not the natural home for Christians unlike for Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs who are followers of Indian origin religions. Further, there are more than 100 Christian countries and they can seek refuge in any of them. *Thirdly*, there have been assertions that Bill’s constitutional validity would be challenged in the absence of an enabling provision in the Constitution to provide for enactment of such a law, which to a large extent is true. Hence, an enabling provision in the Constitution has to be inserted by constitutional amendment before a law of such nature is enacted. *Fourthly*, there is some opposition to the Bill from people of North Eastern States. In order to assuage any misgivings, the Central Govt should assure the people of North Eastern States that the persecuted Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs who will be granted citizenship will be encouraged

to settle in other parts of the country than in North Eastern States. As such, even if the Bill in its current defective form falling short of the requirement becomes law, it may lead to avoidable strife and litigation which will hardly be of any help to the long suffering lakhs of Hindu, Buddhist refugees from Pakistan, Bangladesh etc.

There is thus an urgent necessity to immediately amend the Constitution by inserting the following new Article 11-A, and thereafter amend the Citizenship Act, 1955 to provide citizenship to all persecuted followers of Indian origin religions, namely Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs from any country. The Proviso to the proposed new Article 11-A is especially important as the primary basis for proposed grant of Indian citizenship is religious persecution of the person for his being a Hindu, Buddhist, Jain or Sikh, and his conversion to any non-Indian origin religion at any time repudiates that very basis. In other words, if the person were not so much attached to his religion and were to convert to non-Indian origin religion subsequent to his getting Indian citizenship he could have done so and remained in his original homeland, and there was no need for him to move to India. Secondly, it is also aimed at people hoodwinking India and exploiting it as a conduit to falsely gain Indian citizenship.

Accordingly, the Central Govt is requested to take immediate action to **(i)** withdraw the defective Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 pending in Parliament; **(ii)** amend the Constitution by inserting the following new Article; and thereafter **(iii)** amend the Citizenship Act, 1955 by introducing a new Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2018 taking in to consideration all the above mentioned points, in the forthcoming session of the current Parliament itself.

“Article 11-A: Notwithstanding anything contained in this Constitution, and in discharge of civilizational responsibility of India towards the Indian origin religions namely, Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism, Parliament may by law provide for expeditious granting of citizenship to the persecuted Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs from any country.

Provided that if a persecuted Hindu, Buddhist, Jain or Sikh who has been granted citizenship converts at any time to any non-Indian origin religion:

- (i) his citizenship shall become void forthwith;*
- (ii) he shall stand dismissed forthwith from any public office or public employment;*
- (iii) all his moveable or immoveable properties shall stand forfeited to Government of India forthwith; and*
- (iv) he is forbidden from owning or acquiring in any manner any moveable or immoveable property.”*

6. Complete Ban on export of all types of meat/beef, and enactment of the Agricultural Cattle Preservation Act:

The importance of cattle is beyond religion, because cattle remains an important pillar of rural economy. With a precipitous rise in meat/beef exports

India has acquired the notorious distinction of being the largest exporter of beef/meat with about 14 lakh tons exported during 2017-18. With the Central Govt hugely encouraging export of beef/meat the prices of beef/meat in domestic market are skyrocketing. This has led to growth of beef/meat mafia, and an alarming rise in cattle theft, large-scale movement of cattle, illegal slaughtering, export and illegal smuggling of cattle to neighbouring country etc. This is notwithstanding the fact that 20 out of 29 States currently have laws prohibiting either the slaughter of cows and/or bovine animals.

As the State Govts have failed to rein in the beef/meat mafia, the local communities are coming together to resist the menace as it is their animals and their livelihood that is being robbed off, apart from the religious sentiments attached to the cattle particularly the cows. The resistance to the illegal activities of beef/meat mafia is naturally leading to the law & order problems which are being falsely dubbed as *lynching* at the behest of the beef/meat mafia which has enormous money and muscle power. Apart from achieving the sinister purpose of tarnishing the fair image of the country and the Govt, the effect of this wide spread false campaign has been so much so that the Supreme Court has asked the Govt to enact a law against lynching. The responsibility for this unsavoury saga entirely rest with the Indian State, for:

- (i) *Firstly*, in disregard of Article 48 of the Constitution the Central Govt has been encouraging Beef/Meat export with all sorts of incentives making India the world's largest exporter of Beef/Meat; and
- (ii) *Secondly*, the utter failure of the State Govts to enforce the law against the Beef/Meat and cattle smuggling mafia.

Therefore, an immediate complete ban on beef/meat exports is imperative to prevent avoidable social strife and law & order problems emanating from illegal activities of beef/meat mafia. Additionally, the Govt is enjoined not only to implement the provisions of Article 48 of the Constitution but also to discharge its civilizational commitment to preserve and protect agricultural animals.

Accordingly, we request the Central Govt to take immediate action to:

- (i)** Completely ban export of livestock, beef, meat and their products;
- (ii)** Amend the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985 to omit the words "*meat, meat products and slaughter houses*" from therein; and
- (iii)** *In keeping with the promise of the BJP in its Election Manifesto-2014*, enact the Agricultural Cattle Preservation Act for whole of India superseding all State laws, on the lines of the Chhattisgarh Agricultural Cattle Preservation Act, 2004 as per Item No. 17 in the Concurrent List in 7th Schedule to the Constitution.

We further request that this legislative exercise may be completed in the forthcoming session of the current Parliament itself. Alternatively, Ordinances may be promulgated immediately pending enactment by the Parliament.

7. Establishment of Haindava Samskruti Jeernoddhaarana Nigam (Hindu Culture Restoration Corporation) as a Central PSU with an initial seed capital of not less than Rs. 10,000/- Crores and annual grants of equal amount:

Thousands of places of worship of Hindus were desecrated or destroyed, and many more are in dilapidated and abandoned condition. Yet even today, more than 70 years after independence, many of these are lying in disuse and disrepair. It is therefore imperative that all Hindu temples and sacred places which are in dilapidated, desecrated and ruinous state, including those managed by the ASI and State Archaeology departments, should be reconstructed and restored to their original state, allowing worship in all of them.

Furthermore, Veda Pathasalas, traditional and folk art forms, literature, dance, music, painting, sculpture, architecture etc which are our intangible heritage and the vehicles for sustenance and transmission of Santana Dharma and culture, are all dying for want of patronage and regular livelihood for their practitioners. It goes without saying to state that Sanatana Dharma is the foundation of our civilization and unless Sanatana Dharma is nurtured and patronised this great and the only ancient surviving civilisation will soon die, for which we the Hindus of “free India” alone will be squarely responsible.

Hence, *in pursuance of the BJP’s unswerving commitment, as articulated in the preface and under sub-head Heritage Sites of its Election Manifesto-2014, to build India on a firm civilizational foundation*, we request the Central Govt to establish a Central Public Sector Undertaking to be styled as *Haindava Samskruti Jeernoddhaarana Nigam* (Hindu Culture Restoration Corporation) with an initial capital of an amount not less than Rs. 10, 000 (Ten thousand) Crores, and annual grant of equal amounts regularly. Its charter of functions should include reconstruction and restoration of all damaged, desecrated, abandoned and dilapidated Hindu temples and sacred places; revival, nurturing, patronising and promotion of Veda Pathasalas, various traditional and folk art forms, dance, music, sculpture, architecture, painting etc. This would also generate lot of employment and livelihood opportunities in traditional fields.

8. Create equal opportunity for all Indian languages in all areas of endeavor.

All major countries of the world have become developed by using the languages of the common people for higher and technical education. It is a sad state of affairs that even after 70 years, English, which was meant to be a stop-gap language hold sway over India. An Indian cannot argue in the Supreme Court of the land and in most High Courts in his or her mother tongue, they cannot get technical and professional degrees in their own languages, and English is made into a barrier in nearly all fields of endeavour.

This situation cannot be remedied by pushing English medium into primary education. UNESCO guidelines have stated for decades that a child learns best in their mother tongue and this is borne out by volumes of scientific research. Pushing English at all levels is simply crippling the minds of Indian children and hampering their development for the challenges and opportunities of a digital and scientific world. It will turn our demographic dividend into a curse. Thanks to English medium education, from a great innovative civilisation for eons we have become a copycat civilisation blindly aping the West in everything. In order to retrieve the fast losing ground and to restore pride and develop India in to a truly knowledge based original innovative society it is imperative to teach our children in our own languages.

It is heartening to note that the BJP in its 2014 Election Manifesto has, in the following words, committed to promote Indian languages:

“Languages: Indian Languages are repositories of our rich literature, history, culture, art and scientific achievements. Many of our dialects are important source for knowing our heritage. BJP would promote Indian languages, and put measures for the development of all Indian languages, so that they become a powerful vehicle for creating a knowledge society.”

To translate the above into reality it is necessary to legally mandate equal access to the children and youth to study in Indian languages to the highest level and to offer professional and vocational courses in all Indian languages. Preference in public employment, scholarships, interest rebates for educational loans etc should be offered to encourage education in Indian languages. All administration, courts, all competitive examinations and all education must operate by the principle of equal access for all Indian languages; for the Center in all languages, and for the States in their respective language. This is much easier today, than it was 70 years ago with machine translation making rapid advances.

Accordingly, we request the Central Government to:

- (i)** Formulate public policy to vigorously fund, promote and incentivise medium of instruction in all Indian languages up to highest level of education including professional education such as engineering, medicine, law, business, chartered accountancy and the like;
- (ii)** Formulate public policy in such a way as to promote all Indian languages as aspirational languages by increasing their livelihood and economic value in practical ways. For instance, China now requires that all tenders and contracts, even by foreign companies to be in Chinese thereby triggering huge Chinese learning efforts all over the globe;
- (iii)** Suitably advise all States and UTs to formulate similar policies; and
- (iv)** Persuade Supreme Court and all High Courts to fully operate in all Indian languages as instantaneous translation facilities are available.

APPEAL:

As the General Elections-2019 are fast approaching, we earnestly appeal to you to take up the legislative action on these demands of Hindu for building a more vibrant, stronger and peaceful Bharat, in the forthcoming session of the current Parliament itself.

Alternatively, Ordinances in respect of all these issues of existential importance may be got promulgated immediately pending enactment by the Parliament, as has been done in the case of triple *talaq*.

With Pranams.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(As per Annexure-I)