

Conclusion

There is no doubt that anti-Muslim legislation is gathering pace in India, carried along by the stiffening wind of Hindutva. Islamophobic sentiment and speech has not only become mainstreamed but institutionalised as Hindutva views increasingly infect the body politic. Since it came to power in 2014, the BJP has campaigned relentlessly on a Hindu supremacist platform that seeks to elevate one religion over all others and denigrate Islam as an alien, detrimental force. Spurred by their success, calls for violence have led to killings of Muslims including the mass killings of Muslims in Delhi in 2020. The frequency of Hindutva inspired attacks on Muslims, including murders, has increased, often under the pretext that Muslims have eaten cattle or sold cattle for consumption. Hindu leaders routinely call for boycotts of Muslims owned businesses to isolate the community. Hindutva groups have placed loudspeakers next to mosques playing religious chants to drown out the Muslim call to prayer. Hindutva leaders routinely incite violence against Muslims and one has even publicly called for a pogrom. Yati Narsinghanand Giri, an outspoken supporter of far-right nationalists was charged earlier this year for inciting religious violence after he [called for the "genocide"](#) of India's Muslims at a meeting of right-wing supporters. Much more commonly however, those who incite violence against Muslims in India avoid arrest or prosecution. With the politics of hate so deeply entrenched and so pervasive it is hard to conclude that India is not already well on the road to genocide.