



Situational Analysis

Global Silence as Bangladesh's Hindus Are *Lynched Under a Nobel Laureate's Watch*

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Table of Contents

• Executive Summary	05
• Brutal Lynching Ignored by Global Guardians	06
• Hypocrisy of a Nobel Laureate’s Governmen	07
• Toppled Democracy and a “Kangaroo Court”	08
• Radicalisation and Anti-India Fury	10
• Where Are the Human Rights Champions?	12
• Demanding Accountability and End to Double Standards	13
• Bibliography	15

Executive Summary

1. 15 December 2025, Mymensing

Dipu Chandra Das was lynched and his body was set ablaze on a public road after blasphemy rumours; investigators later found no proof of blasphemy. Police identified the arrested suspects as Md Limon Sarkar, Md Tarek Hossain, Md Manik Mia, Ershad Ali, Nijum Uddin, Alomgir Hossain, Md Alomgir Hossain, Md Miraj Hossain Akon, Md Azmol Hasan Sagir, Md Shahin Mia and Md Nazmul.

2. This killing was not “mob rage,” it was a demonstration of impunity

A crowd could assault, burn a human body, record it, and disperse, because the state has failed to make an example of hate-violence perpetrators, especially when the victim is Hindu.

3. Failed interim government

The interim government under Nobel Laureate Muhammad Yunus issued condemnations and urged peace, but words are meaningless when the governing ecosystem signals that such incidents are “common in the region,” a posture that lowers the standard of accountability instead of raising the cost of violence.

4. Deliberate Islamisation of Bangladesh since August 2024

Law-and-order has been deliberately diluted by a permissive climate in which hardened criminals and Islamist extremists have been released/escaped, expanding street-level coercion and normalising religious vigilantism; Hindus in particular, amongst and other minorities have paid the price through repeated attacks, intimidation and displacement.

5. Anti-India, Islamist-tinged narrative

Bangladesh’s political drift has hardened into an anti-India, Islamist-tinged narrative, seen in Yunus's vow at Sharif Osman Hadi's funeral and tensions around India's consular presence, while Bangladesh simultaneously rewrites its own origin story by sidelining India’s 1971 support and flirting again with Pakistan-linked jihadist ecosystems.

A Brutal Lynching Ignored by Global Guardians

In a harrowing incident on December 15, a 25-year-old Hindu factory worker named Dipu Chandra Das was beaten to death by an Islamist mob in Bangladesh's Mymensingh district, and his body was hung from a tree and set ablaze on a highway. Bangladeshi law enforcement named the arrested



Figure 1 - Mob Lynching/killing of Dipu Chandra Das

suspects in Dipu Chandra Das's killing as Md Limon Sarkar, Md Tarek Hossain, Md Manik Mia, Ershad Ali, Nijum Uddin, Alomgir Hossain, Md Miraj Hossain Akon, Md Azmol Hasan Sagir, Md Shahin Mia, and Md Nazmul (given only as “Md Nazmul”). The lynching was sparked by false blasphemy rumours that Das had insulted Islam, rumours which investigators now say had no basis in fact.¹ A video of the atrocity, a crowd cheering as a young man's corpse burned, circulated on social media, yet the reaction from international human rights watchdogs has been tepid at best. The very global voices that thunder against hate crimes and religious intolerance elsewhere have been disturbingly quiet in this case. No loud condemnations in world capitals, no emergency sessions at the United Nations. Where is the outrage?

Name	Age	Arrested By
Md. Limon Sarkar	19	Rapid Action Battalion (RAB)
Md. Tarek Hossain	19	Rapid Action Battalion (RAB)
Md. Manik Mia	20	Rapid Action Battalion (RAB)
Ershad Ali	39	Rapid Action Battalion (RAB)
Nijum Uddin (or Nijhum)	20	Rapid Action Battalion (RAB)
Alamgir Hossain (or Alomgir)	38	Rapid Action Battalion (RAB)
Md. Miraj Hossain Akon	46	Rapid Action Battalion (RAB)
Md. Azmol Hasan Sagir	26	Police
Md. Shahin Mia	19	Police
Md. Nazmul	N/A	Police

Figure 2 - Suspected Perpetrators List

¹ Saikat Kumar Bose, 'No One Saw Or Heard': Bangladesh Hindu Killed, But No 'Blasphemy' Witness (NDTV, 21 December 2025) <https://www.ndtv.com/world-news/dipu-chandra-das-hindu-man-lynched-in-bangladesh-hindu-lynched-in-bangladesh-investigators-find-no-proof-of-his-blasphemy-9857140> accessed 22 December 2025.

The silence of international human rights groups and “anti-Islamophobia” crusaders is deafening. Had the victim's religion been different, one suspects the global outcry would have been immediate. Instead, as Hindus in Bangladesh face violent persecution, the usual guardians of human rights have offered only muted responses or broad platitudes. Amnesty International, for instance, issued a statement expressing alarm at the lynching of Dipu Das,² but this came as part of a general appeal for calm, hardly the full-throated condemnation one might expect for such a heinous act. The contrast is jarring: the world that speaks incessantly of combating Islamophobia seems to have a blind spot for Hinduphobia. When a Hindu man is literally burnt alive for being a “kafir”, global institutions and media largely look away.

Hypocrisy of a Nobel Laureate's Government

Even more ironic is the posture of Bangladesh's own interim authorities. The South Asian nation is currently ruled by an interim government led by Nobel Peace laureate Muhammad Yunus, who took power in August 2024 amid promises of a “New Bangladesh” committed to human rights and democracy.³ Yunus's government did issue a condemnation of the lynching, vowing that “there is no space for such violence in new Bangladesh” and that the perpetrators “will not be spared”.⁴ But these lofty words ring hollow against the stark reality on the ground. In truth, the Yunus regime's actions have severely undermined the safety of minorities and the rule of law, betraying the very values a Nobel laureate is expected to uphold.

Under Yunus's watch, scores of convicted criminals and Islamist extremists have been turned loose. In fact, since the so-called “Monsoon Revolution” that toppled the previous government, at least 144 violent Islamist extremists and numerous hardened criminals, including operatives of banned terror



Figure 3 - 2024 Prison Break

outfits, have been freed or escaped custody. A violent prison break in July 2024 saw over 900 inmates (many of them Islamist extremists) liberated and armouries looted of weapons and ammunition. Similar jailbreaks and the ransacking of police stations nationwide have flooded Bangladesh's streets with

² News Desk, Bangladesh Global, 'Amnesty International urges accountability over Hadi murder and mob violence' (Bangladesh Global, 20 December 2025) https://bangladeshglobal.com/EN/index.php?p=cont&news_id=5205&sub_cat=1 accessed 22 December 2025.

³ Human Rights Watch, 'After the Monsoon Revolution: A Roadmap to Lasting Security Sector Reform in Bangladesh' (Human Rights Watch, 27 January 2025) <https://www.hrw.org/report/2025/01/27/after-monsoon-revolution/roadmap-lasting-security-sector-reform-bangladesh> accessed 22 December 2025.

⁴ TOI World Desk, "Perpetrators will not be spared": Yunus govt reacts to lynching of Hindu man; urges for peace' (*The Times of India*, 19 December 2025) <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/south-asia/perpetrators-will-not-be-spared-yunus-govt-reacts-to-lynching-of-hindu-man-urges-for-peace/articleshow/126074158.cms> accessed 22 December 2025.

jihadists armed to the teeth, creating an environment of rampant lawlessness. Far from reining this chaos in, the interim government's inability, or unwillingness, to clamp down has emboldened the extremists. As one analysis put it, Yunus's administration appears to be pursuing “a far-reaching agenda aimed at transforming Bangladesh into a Taliban-style Islamist state,” whether by negligence or design.⁵

The consequences have been horrific for Bangladesh's Hindu minority. Since Yunus took office, religious minorities, especially Hindus, have endured “unprecedented atrocities”, including mob killings, rapes, and systematic attacks on Hindu homes, businesses, and temples. Entire Hindu neighbourhoods in places like Chittagong have been subject to violence “reminiscent of the 1971 genocide”, according to observers.

One Bangladeshi professor, Arifa Rahman Ruma, lamented that in today's Bangladesh “no reason is needed to burn and kill anyone simply for being Hindu”.⁶ ***This is the horrific reality behind the platitudes of New Bangladesh.*** And yet, international human rights organizations, quick to applaud Yunus's rise as a win for democracy,



Figure 4 - Systemic Attack on Hindu Neighbourhoods

have not marshalled anything close to the sustained outrage or action that such communal carnage should elicit. Indeed, their silence and soft-peddling in the face of this anti-Hindu campaign is notable. Some analysts accuse these groups of turning a blind eye, perhaps dazzled by Yunus's Nobel halo or influenced by his global connections especially with United States of America and China, even as Bangladesh spirals into extremism.⁷

Toppled Democracy and a “Kangaroo Court”

The current situation is drenched in tragic irony. Muhammad Yunus's interim government came to power by toppling the decades-long rule of Sheikh Hasina, Bangladesh's democratically elected prime minister, in what was hailed by some as a pro-democracy uprising. In July 2024, student-led protests

⁵ News Desk, ‘Release of top militants and criminals: Is the Yunus govt driving Bangladesh towards civil war?’ (Organiser, 4 December 2024) <https://organiser.org/2024/12/04/267972/world/release-of-top-militants-and-criminals-is-the-yunus-govt-driving-bangladesh-towards-civil-war/> accessed 22 December 2025.

⁶ Saurabh Gupta, ‘As Hindus Face Attacks, Yunus Appears To Lose Control In Bangladesh’ (NDTV, 21 December 2025) <https://www.ndtv.com/world-news/as-hindus-face-attacks-muhammad-yunus-seen-losing-control-of-bangladesh-9860640> accessed 22 December 2025.

⁷ n5

against Hasina's allegedly autocratic rule swelled into the “Monsoon Revolution,” forcing her from office. Yunus, as interim leader, initially pledged to undo authoritarian practices and hold free elections.⁸ But any moral high ground the new regime might have claimed has since crumbled. In November 2025, an International Crimes Tribunal (ICT) under Yunus's authority sentenced Sheikh



Figure 5 - Nov 2025 International Crimes Tribunal Sentenced Sheikh Hasina to Death

Hasina to death for “crimes against humanity” related to the protest crackdown. Hasina, now in exile, has blasted this verdict as nothing more than “political assassination” by means of a “kangaroo tribunal”.⁹ ***Observers around the world tend to agree that the ICT trial against Hasina was a sham, a vengeance script written to eliminate Yunus's foremost rival under the guise of justice.***

By deposing an elected leader and then seeking to execute her via a dubious tribunal, Yunus's interim government has revealed its own authoritarian fangs. It has also been accused of banning Hasina's Awami League party and jailing its supporters under draconian anti-terror laws, essentially mirroring the repressive tactics of the old regime.¹⁰ This is the dismal backdrop against which Bangladesh's current chaos is unfolding. A Nobel laureate who built his reputation on empowering the poor now stands accused of empowering violent extremists and persecuting political opponents. Little wonder that Hasina, the fallen premier, describes Bangladesh's state of affairs bluntly as “lawlessness” multiplied under Yunus. “Violence has become the norm while the interim government either denies it or is powerless to stop it,” she told an interviewer, warning that extremists have been placed in positions of power and convicted terrorists released from prison under Yunus's tenure.¹¹ These are damning words, and they highlight an ugly truth: the interim regime's complicity in Bangladesh's

⁸ n3

⁹ Hindustan Times, ‘Sheikh Hasina reveals when she will return to Bangladesh, slams “desperate” Yunus ‘extradition demand’ (Hindustan Times, 22 December 2025) <https://www.hindustantimes.com/world-news/sheikh-hasina-reveals-when-she-will-return-to-bangladesh-slams-desperate-muhammad-yunus-extradition-demand-101766381036115.html> accessed 22 December 2025.

¹⁰ Aamnah Fatima Khan, ‘Bangladesh’s Interim Government Accused of Political Repression Under Amended Anti-Terrorism Law’ (Human Rights Research Center, 13 October 2025) <https://www.humanrightsresearch.org/post/bangladesh-s-interim-government-accused-of-political-repression-under-amended-anti-terrorism-law> accessed 22 December 2025.

¹¹ n9

descent. Official condemnations of mob lynchings mean little when the same government's policies have uncaged the mob in the first place.

Radicalisation and Anti-India Fury

Perhaps the most dangerous development of all is the rapid Islamist radicalisation of Bangladesh's political climate, much of it explicitly anti-India in character. The lynching of Dipu Das was not an



Figure 6 - Sharif Osman Hadi, a 32-year-old prominent face of 2024 Anti-Hasina Protests & anti-India Firebrand

isolated frenzy; it occurred amid a wave of unrest following the death of Sharif Osman Hadi, a 32-year-old firebrand whose brand of politics was defined by virulent anti-India rhetoric.¹² Hadi had been a prominent leader of the 2024 protests that ousted Hasina, and after he was assassinated by unknown gunmen in December 2025, riots and arson

convulsed the country.¹³ Those riots quickly took on a sectarian and anti-Indian tinge. Mobs vandalised offices of newspapers perceived as critical of the radicals (even torching media outlets the Daily Star and Prothom Alo offices), attacked the partly demolished home of Bangladesh's founding leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, and pelted stones at the residence of an Indian diplomat in Chittagong, a brazen violation of international norms protecting foreign missions.¹⁴ The Indian visa center in Chittagong was forced to shut down indefinitely as security worsened and Islamist radicals created chaos and targeted minorities in the city.¹⁵

Instead of quelling this menace, Yunus appeared to embrace it. At Hadi's funeral, the Nobel laureate-turned-ruler stood before thousands and vowed to carry on Hadi's "anti-India" mission for generations. He lavished praise on Hadi's worldview and insisted that "as long as Bangladesh exists," Hadi's message, however divisive, would live on in the nation's heart. Yunus even spoke of Hadi's "mantra" as something that "will echo in our ears forever". Such rhetoric from the head of government is deeply



Figure 7 - Nobel Laureate-Turned-Ruler Yunus at Hadi's funeral vowed to carry on Hadi's "anti-India" Mission

¹² Manjiri Chitre (ed), "Generation After Generation...": Yunus's Vow At Anti-India Leader's Funeral '(NDTV, 21 December 2025) <https://www.ndtv.com/world-news/bangladeshs-muhammad-yunus-makes-a-vow-at-anti-india-leader-osman-hadis-funeral-9856910> accessed 22 December 2025.

¹³ n4

¹⁴ Sanstuti Nath (ed), 'India Rejects Delhi Protest "Propaganda", Bangladesh's "Scale Back" Threat '(NDTV, 22 December 2025) <https://www.ndtv.com/world-news/bangladesh-crisis-dhakas-scale-back-threat-after-india-rejects-propaganda-on-protests-in-delhi-9862997> accessed 22 December 2025.

¹⁵ n6

alarming. It all but amounts to state sanction of anti-India and Islamist hardline narratives. Indeed, Yunus's administration has pursued a pro-Pakistan tilt in foreign affairs, warmly welcoming high-level contacts with Pakistan (even alleged ISI operatives on Bangladeshi soil). At the same time, it has empowered Islamist groups like Jamaat-e-Islami, which was previously banned for terrorist links, to re-enter public life and politics.¹⁶

The implications of this ideological about-face are dire. Bangladesh, a country literally born out of a liberation war that India helped it win against Pakistan in 1971, is now witnessing fervent India-bashing and Hindu-hatred in its streets. Fringe zealots label Hindu citizens as “agents” of India (one Hindu man, Gobinda Biswas, was beaten by a mob simply for wearing a traditional red thread on his



Figure 8 - Gobinda Biswas, Hindu Rickshaw puller, beaten by mob on suspicion of being Indian Spy

wrist, attackers called him a *RAW agent*”, insinuating he was an Indian spy).¹⁷ Radical preachers openly incite against “kafirs,” stoking the fantasy of an Islamic state purged of Hindus. Each day that justice eludes victims like Dipu Das, the extremists are emboldened to push Bangladesh further down a dark path of sectarian hatred. As one political analyst observed, the recent violence has a dual

¹⁶ n12

¹⁷ n6

motive: to steer Bangladesh toward hardline Islamist rule internally, and to create such chaos that upcoming elections get derailed. In both aims, radicalisation and destabilization, India is cast as the villain, the convenient scapegoat to rally mobs and justify an authoritarian clampdown. This toxic agenda not only terrorises Bangladesh's minorities but also menaces regional stability. A radicalised Bangladesh saturated with jihadist activity poses a direct security threat to neighbouring India and beyond.¹⁸

Where Are the Human Rights Champions?

The unfolding tragedy in Bangladesh lays bare a painful double standard in international human rights discourse. Global organizations and governments that never miss a chance to condemn abuses elsewhere have been unconscionably slow and mild in their response to Bangladesh's plight. Yes, statements have trickled out, words of “concern” and calls for “calm,” but where is the sustained campaign to hold the Yunus government accountable for failing to protect its Hindu minority? Where are the high-profile visits, the urgent UN resolutions, the naming-and-shaming that we see when, say, a Muslim minority faces persecution in some other country? The silence of the self-styled global conscience is glaring. As one commentator noted, the “silence of international human rights organizations” in the face of Bangladesh's extremist violence is possibly “influenced by Yunus's connections with global leaders,” in other words, a willingness to give a Nobel laureate a pass. If true, that is a betrayal of the very principle of universality in human rights.



Figure 9 - International Human Rights Organizations Silent

¹⁸ n5

Consider this: the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, along with Western diplomats, zealously pressured the previous Bangladeshi government on issues like fair elections and the rights of political opponents (issues undeniably important). Yet now, as Hindu homes burn and minorities are lynched on camera, those international actors are comparatively muted. There has been no global chorus denouncing anti-Hindu bigotry in Bangladesh, no movement to coin a term like “Hinduphobia” and demand it be stamped out. This hypocrisy has not gone unnoticed in India, where protests have erupted and public anger is mounting over the persecution of Hindus across the border. India's foreign ministry even had to debunk exaggerated Bangladeshi media claims about a small Delhi protest, affirming that *only two dozen youth protested peacefully* at Bangladesh's High Commission, hardly a security threat. Rather than focusing on its own internal crisis, Dhaka's response was to question how protesters got so close to the mission and to threaten a diplomatic pullback from India if “situations deteriorate”. Such deflection only underscores the Bangladeshi government's skewed priorities, more eager to police narrative and pride than to save the lives of its minority citizens.¹⁹ And the world's human rights arbiters, who should be calling this out, are largely content to watch from the sidelines. What has become of our vaunted international human rights standards? Are they only applicable in selective cases, for selective victims?

Demanding Accountability and End to Double Standards

It is high time for the international community, from global human rights NGOs to global nations and the UN, to wake up and speak out. The lynching of Dipu Chandra Das should be a red line for anyone who claims to uphold human rights. The Muhammad Yunus-led government must be pressed to not

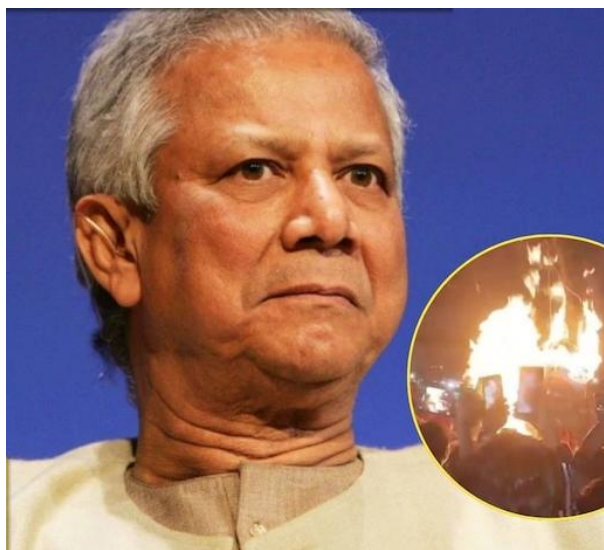


Figure 10 - Accountability on Muhammad Yunus-led government on Mob Lynching

only prosecute all those responsible for this barbaric murder, but also to reverse the policies that brought Bangladesh to this precipice. That means re-arresting and disarming the freed extremists, removing hate-mongers from positions of influence, and ensuring security forces actually protect vulnerable communities. Platitudes about “no space for violence”²⁰ mean nothing if, in practice, violent mobs have free rein. Yunus, celebrated globally for allegedly empowering the poor through Microfinance, an idea which was not even his, must

¹⁹ n14
²⁰ n4

now answer for why under his rule the poorest and most vulnerable. Bangladesh's minority communities are living in mortal terror. The world should remind him that a government which cannot safeguard the fundamental right to life and religious freedom has no legitimacy. As former PM Hasina rightly pointed out, these attacks on minorities not only shred Bangladesh's social fabric, they also “destabilise...relationships with neighbours who are watching with justified alarm.” Bangladesh's friends and donors must make clear that continued aid and support are contingent on real action against the extremists and justice for victims.²¹

Above all, the hypocrisy must end. Global human rights watchdogs lose credibility if they remain mute when Hindus are lynched and their temples razed, even as they loudly champion other causes. Every victim of sectarian hatred, regardless of faith, deserves the same fierce advocacy. *The international silence on anti-Hindu violence in Bangladesh is not just a moral failure, it is a green light to the perpetrators, a signal that the world isn't really watching, or doesn't really care.* Bangladesh today stands at the edge of an abyss,



Figure 11 - International silence on anti-Hindu violence in Bangladesh

its proud legacy of 1971's liberation war betrayed by rising fanaticism. If ever there was a moment for the world to apply principled pressure, to ask Dhaka point-blank: What are you doing to protect your minorities?, it is now. Anything less would make us complicit in the next atrocity. The flames that consumed Dipu Chandra Das's young life are a test of our collective conscience. Will we remain indifferent as they burn on? Or will we finally demand that Bangladesh douse this fire of hate, uphold basic human rights, and honor the pluralistic ideals on which it was founded? The world's response, or continued lack thereof, will speak volumes.

²¹ n9

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