

A PRACTICAL REFERENCE FOR PUBLIC LEADERS

Hindu American Brief

*Clear context. Respectful engagement.
Practical guidance.*

HinduAmericanBrief.org

Prepared as a concise educational resource for elected officials, candidates, government staff, and civic leaders.

Information, statistics, titles, and organizational affiliations are current as of September 2026.

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Hindu American Brief is an educational initiative of Namaste Global Foundation.



START HERE

A briefing book built for busy public leaders

Hinduism and Hindu American communities are diverse. These briefings offer practical context for meetings, public remarks, community visits, scheduling, and constituent engagement.

How to use this guide

1

Read the briefing most relevant to an upcoming meeting, event, statement, or policy question.

2

Use the practical guidance to prepare respectful remarks and community engagement.

3

Ask a knowledgeable Hindu community leader when local practices or terminology differ.

Briefings included

01 Hindu Americans at a Glance

02 Hindu American Leadership and Impact

03 Engaging Hindu American Constituents

04 11 Facts Political Leaders Should Know About Hinduism

05 Hindu American Cultural Norms

06 Understanding Hindu Symbols

07 Visiting a Hindu Temple: A Quick Guide

08 Hindu Greetings, Terms, and Pronunciations

09 Major Hindu Festivals and Calendar

10 Common Misconceptions About Hinduism

11 Recognizing and Addressing Hinduphobia

Research and Source Standard

Statistics and factual claims in this guide are drawn from authoritative, methodologically sound, and transparent sources, including U.S. government agencies, major nonpartisan research institutions, peer-reviewed scholarship, and official institutional records.

Religion-specific data are used whenever available. Broader Indian American data are clearly identified and are not presented as Hindu-specific. Estimates and self-reported organizational figures are labeled accordingly. Exact report or data-page links are provided for verification.

01 BRIEFING Hindu Americans at a Glance

A young, highly educated, and civically engaged American community.

1%

of U.S. adults identify as Hindu.

Not included: those who follow Hinduism but have not declared their faith.

70%

hold at least a bachelor's degree.

57%

report household income of \$100,000 or more.

73%

are under age 50.

77%

are foreign-born; 23% are U.S.-born.

67%

of Indian American adults identify as Hindu or affiliate with Hinduism.

Diverse Origins: Hindu Americans have roots in India, Nepal, the Caribbean, Africa, Southeast Asia, Europe, and other regions, alongside American-born generations.

Major languages spoken: English, Hindi, Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Bengali, Marathi, Punjabi, Nepali.

NATIONAL PRESENCE More than 1,000 Hindu temples and religious centers operate across the United States.

Values That Shape Community Life & Professional Success

Achievement and responsibility: Many Hindu American families emphasize education, high achievement, disciplined work, professional responsibility, family stability, and self-reliance.

Service orientation: Hindu Americans practice seva (selfless service) across all faiths and communities, reflecting Hindu teachings that emphasize seeing the Divine in all beings.

Broader Identity: Hindu identity may be religious, cultural, philosophical, or familial. Some people with Hindu beliefs or family roots may understand their identity culturally or philosophically without using a formal religious label.

Respect for Diversity: Hindu teachings about pluralism and the dignity of all beings inform many Hindu Americans' approach to diversity in public and professional life.

79% of Hindu adults say religious diversity strengthens American society.

FOR PUBLIC LEADERS Hindu temples and community organizations are natural partners for outreach, service, and civic engagement.

02 BRIEFING Hindu American Leadership and Impact

Hindu Americans and Americans with Hindu affiliation lead across business, technology, entrepreneurship, science, space, education, philanthropy, and service.

National data generally track ethnicity rather than religion. The figures below describe the broader Indian American population, 67% of whom identify as Hindu or affiliate with Hinduism.

11.1% of U.S. unicorns operating in 2024 (72 of 648) co-founded by Indian Americans

~10% of U.S. patents issued in 2019 named Indian-origin innovators

SELECTED EXAMPLES IN EACH FIELD

Business and Technology

Indra Nooyi	Former Chairman and CEO, PepsiCo
Sundar Pichai	CEO, Alphabet and Google
Satya Nadella	Chairman and CEO, Microsoft
Shantanu Narayen	Chairman and CEO, Adobe
Arvind Krishna	Chairman and CEO, IBM

Entrepreneurship and Innovation

Vinod Khosla	Co-founder, Sun Microsystems; founder, Khosla Ventures
Jay Chaudhry	Founder and CEO, Zscaler
B. Jayant Baliga	Inventor of the energy-saving IGBT semiconductor
Manjul Bhargava	Fields Medal-winning Princeton mathematician
Apoorva Mehta	Founder of Instacart

Science, Medicine, and Space

Sunita Williams	Retired (2025) NASA astronaut and U.S. Navy veteran
Kalpana Chawla	First woman of Indian origin in space
Vivek Murthy	Former U.S. Surgeon General
Mani Bhaumik	Contributor to laser technology underlying LASIK
Swati Mohan	Guidance and controls lead for NASA's Mars 2020 landing

02 Hindu American Leadership and Impact CONTINUED

Education and Scholarship

Renu Khator	Chancellor, University of Houston System
Srikant Datar	Dean, Harvard Business School
Nitin Nohria	Former Dean, Harvard Business School
Subra Suresh	Former Director, National Science Foundation
Vasudha Narayanan	Distinguished scholar of Hindu traditions

Philanthropy and Service

Chandrika and Ranjan Tandon	\$100 million gift to NYU Engineering
Kiran and Pallavi Patel	\$200 million commitment to Nova Southeastern University
Gururaj and Jaishree Deshpande	\$20 million gift establishing MIT's Deshpande Center
Romesh Wadhvani	Founder, Wadhvani Foundation
Sewa International USA	Volunteers supporting American institutions. 12,291 volunteer hours across 105 locations in its 2024 September 11 service initiative

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

16.9%

of U.S. adults practiced yoga in 2022. Yoga originated within Hindu philosophical and spiritual traditions.

FOR PUBLIC LEADERS

Draw on this expertise through appointments, advisory councils, policy work, economic-development initiatives, and public-private partnerships.

03 BRIEFING Engaging Hindu American Constituents

Strong engagement begins before a festival, election, crisis, or public controversy.

1 Build relationships year-round. Attend local events, meet community leaders, and seek their guidance.

2 Recognize diversity.

Origins and languages

Roots across many regions and generations (see Briefing 01). Languages include English, Hindi, Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Bengali, Marathi, Punjabi, Nepali, and many others.

Diverse Practice Traditions

Practice may center on home shrines, temple worship, scripture study, yoga and meditation, or philosophical inquiry and debate.

3 Include Hindu voices early. Invite participation while planning interfaith, education, civil rights, and community initiatives.

4 Acknowledge important observances. Hindu communities value thoughtful greetings, proclamations, and public recognition of their holidays. Consider these observances when scheduling events.

5 Respond consistently to bias. Condemn temple vandalism, anti-Hindu harassment, and religious stereotyping as clearly as you would for other communities. Understand the issues and seek credible sources rooted in the tradition.

FOR PUBLIC LEADERS Consult several credible voices. Get to know different community groups and their perspectives before taking a position on an issue that affects them. A single group, source, or organization does not capture the full scope of the Hindu American community.

04 BRIEFING 11 Facts Political Leaders Should Know About Hinduism

A quick foundation for understanding one of the world's oldest living religious traditions.

- 1 **Hinduism is also called Sanatan Dharma.** The term means “the eternal path” or “eternal order.” Hinduism has about 1.2 billion followers worldwide, making it the third-largest religion. The majority live in India, where it originated.
- 2 **There is no single founder.** Hindu traditions developed over thousands of years through many sages, teachers, texts, and schools of thought.
- 3 **Hinduism has many sacred texts.** The Vedas, preserved through oral tradition, are the oldest, with their earliest layers dating back roughly 3,500 years. The Bhagavad Gita is among the best known.
- 4 **Women are central to Hinduism.** Hymns in the oldest scriptures, Vedas, are attributed to women sages, and the Divine Feminine is worshipped through many goddesses.
- 5 **The Hindu Concept of God: One Supreme Reality, Many Divine Forms.** Hinduism recognizes one Supreme Reality (“God”), a Universal Consciousness that encompasses everything in the universe. God may be understood as formless or approached through many deities, names, and forms, each representing divine attributes. The deities seen in temples represent this same Supreme Reality, understood to be present in every person, all living beings, and nature.
- 6 **There is no single required creed or dogma.** No one philosophy, ritual, or practice binds every Hindu. Hindu thought includes theistic, non-theistic, devotional, and questioning traditions.
- 7 **Rebirth and liberation are central ideas.** Many Hindus understand existence as a cycle of birth, death, and rebirth shaped by karma. Moksha — freedom from that cycle — is the highest spiritual goal.
- 8 **Worship may take place at home or in a temple.** Home shrines are common. Prayer, meditation, study, service, and rituals may be practiced privately, with family, or in a temple community.
- 9 **Temple worship is generally not congregation-based.** Hindus are not assigned to one temple or required to attend weekly services. They may visit different temples according to personal or family tradition.
- 10 **Hinduism has deep internal diversity.** No organization, teacher, temple, ethnic group, or political viewpoint speaks for every Hindu. Practices vary widely, while shared concepts and a broad worldview connect the traditions.
- 11 **The Hindu worldview sees the world as one family.** Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam teaches that no person is inherently “other.” It emphasizes non-harm, truth, respect for other faiths, a non-proselytizing outlook, and service to humanity as service to the Divine. Many Hindu traditions see wrongdoing as arising from ignorance or misguided thought — not inherent evil.

FOR PUBLIC LEADERS

Use these facts to frame remarks accurately. When in doubt, ask a local Hindu leader how their community understands a concept.

05 BRIEFING Hindu American Cultural Norms

Practices vary by family, region, and tradition.

Food

Many Hindus are vegetarian. Those who eat meat generally avoid beef. Food served at Hindu temples is generally vegetarian.

Respectful address

In many Indian cultural settings, “ji” may be added after a name as a sign of respect. Usage varies.

Higher Education and Professional Achievement

Many Hindu American families place a strong emphasis on higher education and high achievement in academic and professional life.

Civic Engagement and Pluralism

Hindu Americans participate broadly in American civic life while maintaining cultural and religious ties. Seva — selfless service for the benefit of others — is an important Hindu value often expressed through humanitarian and community work. Hindu pluralism also supports respect for religious freedom and different viewpoints.

Weddings

Hindu weddings are often large in size and may include several ceremonies and celebrations over multiple days. Customs vary widely by tradition, region, and family.

Greeting

Say “Namaste” (literally “I bow to you”), a respectful greeting often offered with palms joined at the heart.

Family

Many Hindu American families value close family relationships, intergenerational ties, and respect for elders.

Community life

Religious and cultural celebrations are held in public venues as well as temples. Major events may draw large crowds and often include worship, music, dance, and a festive meal. Temples also serve as community hubs.

Next Generation

Many younger Hindu Americans are U.S.-born and navigate both Hindu and American identities. For many, Hindu identity extends beyond language and ritual to openness to different viewpoints and service to the greater good.

Funerals

White is traditionally associated with mourning. Prayers and family rites may take place before or during the viewing, and cremation is generally held as soon as practical. Ashes are commonly immersed in a sacred river or another body of water. Mourning and memorial rites may continue for 10–13 days, depending on family and tradition.

FOR PUBLIC LEADERS

When hosting Hindu constituents, offer vegetarian options and check event timing against major observances. Ask hosts about customs in advance.

06 BRIEFING Understanding Hindu Symbols

Hindu symbols carry philosophical and devotional meaning. They should be described with care.



Om (Aum)

A sacred sound and symbol associated with ultimate reality, consciousness, and the unity underlying existence.



Lotus

Represents spiritual growth, purity, beauty, and the ability to rise above difficult surroundings.



Diya

A small lamp symbolizing knowledge, hope, and light overcoming darkness.



Murti (Sacred image)

A sacred form of the Divine used in worship. It is treated with reverence.



Tilak and bindi

Forehead marks whose meanings vary by tradition, region, occasion, marital custom, and personal practice. Some are associated with spiritual awareness, honoring higher intuition or the ajna (“third-eye”) center.



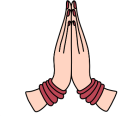
Swastika

An ancient sacred symbol whose Sanskrit name signifies well-being or good fortune. It is used in Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, and other traditions. The sacred swastika differs fundamentally from the Nazi emblem, the Hakenkreuz (“hooked cross”), in history, meaning, and context.



Saffron color

A color associated with spiritual discipline, courage, and renunciation.



Namaste

A respectful greeting that literally conveys “I bow to you” and is often understood spiritually as honoring the Divine within another person.

FOR PUBLIC LEADERS Do not use sacred symbols as casual decoration without understanding their meaning and context.

07 BRIEFING Visiting a Hindu Temple: A Quick Guide

Hindu temples are sacred spaces as well as important centers of community life.

- 1 **Use the word mandir when appropriate.** Mandir is a common Hindu term for temple.
- 2 **Temples vary in appearance and worship.** Some are dedicated to a particular deity or guru; others honor several deities.
- 3 **Remove shoes before entering the worship area.** Follow posted directions or your host's example. Wear socks if you prefer to keep your feet covered.
- 4 **Dress modestly.** Cover shoulders and knees, and avoid shorts, short skirts, and revealing clothing. Some temples ask visitors not to wear leather items such as belts.
- 5 **Ask before taking photos.** Many mandirs do not allow photographs of the murtis or the shrine area. Follow posted signs and your host's guidance.
- 6 **Expect sacred forms or images called murtis.** Once consecrated, murtis are treated as sacred embodiments or forms of the Divine and are central to worship in many temples. You may see images of a guru, one deity, or several deities.
- 7 **Observe before participating.** Bells, lamps, incense, flowers, chanting, offerings, and circumambulation engage the senses in Hindu worship.
- 8 **Receive a garland or scarf respectfully if one is offered.**
- 9 A **tilak** — made with kumkum, sandalwood paste or another sacred substance — may be placed on your forehead.
- 10 **Prasad (blessed food) may be offered.** Receive it respectfully with the right hand or both hands.
- 11 **Addressing clergy:** Ask your host which title the priest or spiritual leader prefers.
- 12 **Offerings:** Ask the host before bringing an offering; fresh fruit or flowers are appropriate at many temples.

FOR PUBLIC LEADERS Ask the host for protocol in advance. Practices vary by temple and tradition, and respectful questions are welcome.

08 BRIEFING Hindu Greetings, Terms, and Pronunciations

A practical language guide for meetings, remarks, proclamations, and community events.

TERM	SAY IT	MEANING
Namaste	nuh-muh-STAY	Literally “I bow to you”; often understood as honoring the Divine within the other person.
Hindu	HIN-doo	A person who follows Hinduism.
Sanatan Dharma	suh-NAH-tun DHAR-muh	A traditional name for Hinduism meaning the eternal path or order.
Mandir	mun-DEER	A Hindu temple.
Dharma	DHAR-muh	Right conduct, responsibility, duty, or sustaining order.
Karma	KAR-muh	Action and its consequences.
Puja	POO-jah	Worship or a devotional ritual.
Aarti	AAR-tee	A ceremony in which light is offered to the Divine.
Murti	MOOR-tee	A sacred form or image of the Divine.
Prasad	pruh-SAH	Food or another offering that has been blessed.
Diwali	dee-WAH-lee	A major festival of lights.
Om (Aum)	OHM	A sacred sound and symbol.
Panditji	PUHN-dit jee	A respectful title for a learned Hindu scholar or priest, depending on context.
Swamiji	SWAA-mee-jee	A respectful title for a Hindu monk or spiritual teacher.
Shubh Deepavali	shubh dee-PAH-vuh-lee	“Auspicious Diwali.” A traditional Diwali greeting; “Happy Diwali” is also widely used.
Shubh Navaratri	shubh nuh-vuh-RAH-tree	“Auspicious Navaratri.” A greeting for the nine-night festival; “Happy Navaratri” is also common.
Happy Holi	HAP-ee HO-lee	The common greeting for the festival of colors.

FOR PUBLIC LEADERS Pronunciations vary by language and region. When speaking at a local event, ask the host for the preferred pronunciation.

09 BRIEFING Major Hindu Festivals and Calendar

There are numerous Hindu festivals throughout the year. They follow lunar, solar, and regional calendars. Dates change annually and may be observed differently across traditions and regions, while celebrations share a spiritual purpose.

FESTIVAL	WHAT IT IS AND WHAT TO KNOW
Makar Sankranti January	A solar observance marking the Sun's seasonal transition, celebrated with gratitude and regional harvest traditions. Greetings are welcome where it is locally observed.
Maha Shivaratri February or March	A night of prayer, fasting, meditation, and devotion to Lord Shiva. Be mindful of evening observances.
Holi March	A spring celebration of color, joy, renewal, and community, often held outdoors with colored powders. Wear clothes that can get colored; a white T-shirt is a popular choice.
Ram Navami March or April	Celebrates the birth of Shri Rama, an embodiment of righteous leadership and duty, a fitting theme for public messages.
Janmashtami August or September	Celebrates the birth of Shri Krishna, whose teachings are central to the Bhagavad Gita. Programs may continue late into the evening.
Ganesh Chaturthi August or September	Honors Ganesha, associated with wisdom, auspicious beginnings, and the removal of obstacles. Often marked by community worship and cultural programs.
Navaratri and Dussehra September or October	Nine nights honoring nine forms of the Divine Feminine, culminating in a celebration of the victory of dharma over destructive forces. Garba (circle dance) celebrations span many weekends and draw hundreds of people.
Diwali October or November	Often observed over several days, celebrating the victory of light over darkness and good over evil. A major occasion for greetings, proclamations, public lighting, and community visits; community events may fall before or after the religious date.

- Verify exact dates each year with a trusted Hindu calendar or local temple.
- Support time off from school and work for religious observances.
- Ask local communities which observances are most significant to them.
- Many other festivals are observed; consult local temples for dates and schedules.

FOR PUBLIC LEADERS There are specific wishes for certain festivals. Connect greetings to each festival's meaning; a short, accurate message is more meaningful than a generic statement. **HinduAmericanBrief.org** can help with proclamation language.

10 BRIEFING Common Misconceptions About Hinduism

Simple corrections can prevent public remarks from repeating old stereotypes.

Misconception: Hinduism is polytheistic.

Hindu traditions are pluralistic, describing one ultimate reality (“God”) through many divine forms and names.

Misconception: Hindus worship idols.

A murti is a sacred, consecrated form that focuses devotion and helps worshippers relate to the all-pervading Universal Consciousness (“God”).

Misconception: Every Indian is Hindu.

India is a religiously diverse, secular democracy and the ancestral homeland of Hinduism. According to India’s 2011 Census — the latest official census reporting religious affiliation — Hindus constituted 79.8% of the population. Hindus also live throughout the world.

Misconception: All Hindus practice in the same way.

Hinduism allows personal freedom in worship. Practices vary by family, philosophy, region, language, temple, and individual devotion.

Misconception: Caste defines Hinduism and Hindu Americans.

The modern caste system was shaped and hardened under British colonial rule; caste distinctions continue in parts of India’s population. Hindu traditions affirm the inherent divinity of all human beings. The Carnegie Endowment’s nationally representative surveys of Indian Americans (2020 and 2024) found caste-based discrimination to be the least common form reported, at 5–7%, well below discrimination based on skin color, religion, or country of origin.

Misconception: The Hindu swastika represents Nazism.

The word swastika comes from Sanskrit and names an ancient sacred symbol associated with well-being and good fortune. Its use in Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain settings differs fundamentally in history, meaning, and context from the Nazi emblem, or Hakenkreuz. Public leaders should recognize both the profound trauma associated with the Nazi emblem and the sacred meaning of the swastika in Dharmic traditions.

Misconception: Hindu Americans are answerable for Indian politics.

Hindu Americans hold diverse views on India and international affairs. They should not be treated as collectively associated with the policies of any foreign government or assumed to share a single political position.

FOR PUBLIC LEADERS

If a public issue involves a contested topic, seek qualified and diverse Hindu perspectives before making a broad statement. HinduAmericanBrief.org can provide resources.

11

BRIEFING

Recognizing and Addressing Hinduphobia

Hinduphobia includes hostility, prejudice, dehumanizing stereotypes, profiling and discrimination directed at Hindus or Hindu traditions.

18%

of Hindu Indian Americans reported experiencing religious discrimination in the previous year (Carnegie Endowment, 2020 Indian American Attitudes Survey).

What it can look like

- Temple vandalism, threats, harassment, or targeted violence.
- Applying different standards to Hindu Americans than to other religious groups.
- Mockery of deities, sacred practices, names, clothing, accents, or dietary traditions.
- Treating the sacred swastika as proof of Nazi sympathy despite its ancient Hindu meaning.
- Presenting Hinduism through caste, superstition, exoticism, or social problems.
- Excluding established Hindu voices from discussions that directly concern Hindu beliefs or communities.
- Educational materials that present Hindu civilization primarily through colonial-era frameworks or reduce Hinduism to stereotypes.
- Narratives that rely on sources that cite one another, anecdotal or self-selected data, and “experts” not recognized by the broader Hindu community, while overlooking the understanding of practicing Hindus.

How leaders can respond

- Name anti-Hindu bias clearly when evidence supports it.
- Apply equal standards of religious freedom, safety, and dignity.
- Consult credible Hindu leaders and affected community members.
- Seek out credible data from transparent sources and rigorous analysis.
- Support accurate education and responsible public language.
- Include Hindu institutions in interfaith, civil rights, and public safety partnerships.
- Support accurate public education about Hinduism. Consult multiple credible Hindu scholars, clergy, and community institutions when developing educational materials.
- Before acting on a narrative, verify it independently: review large-scale, methodologically sound data and consult mainstream, temple-based Hindu organizations.

FOR PUBLIC LEADERS

Make deliberate efforts to hear directly from Hindu constituents and institutions, including voices that may not be represented in established advocacy spaces.

REFERENCE

Sources and Methodology

This guide draws on nationally representative research, government data, universities, major reference works, and institutional records. Statistics retain their original reference years. Indian American data are not presented as Hindu-only. Organizational figures are identified as self-reported.

Briefing 01 — Hindu Americans at a Glance	Pew Research Center, 2023–24 Religious Landscape Study: Religious Identity; Demographic Traits of U.S. Religious Groups; Hinduism Among Asian Americans; Religion and Views on Immigration and Diversity. Indiaspora and Boston Consulting Group, Small Community, Big Contributions, Boundless Horizons. Hindu American Foundation, temple and religious center count.
Briefing 02 — Leadership and Impact	Pew Research Center; Indiaspora–BCG Impact Report; NASA biographies and mission records; CDC/NCHS Data Brief 501; official biographies from Microsoft, Adobe, IBM, Stanford, Princeton, Harvard, University of Houston, University of Florida, NYU, MIT, and the named institutions. Sewa International's volunteer totals are organization-reported.
Briefing 03 — Engaging Hindu American Constituents	Pew Research Center, Hinduism Among Asian Americans; Demographic Traits of U.S. Religious Groups.
Briefing 04 — 11 Facts About Hinduism	Pew Research Center, How the Global Religious Landscape Changed, 2010–2020; Encyclopaedia Britannica entries on Hinduism, Sanatana Dharma, Veda, Shruti, Bhagavad Gita, Brahman, Karma, and Moksha; Harvard Pluralism Project entries on Mandir, Murti, and Puja.
Briefing 05 — Hindu American Cultural Norms	Pew Research Center, Religion and Food in India; Hinduism Among Asian Americans; Harvard Pluralism Project, Hinduism.
Briefing 06 — Understanding Hindu Symbols	Encyclopaedia Britannica, Om; Anti-Defamation League, Swastika; Virginia Code §18.2-423.1; Harvard Pluralism Project, Murti.
Briefing 07 — Visiting a Hindu Temple	Harvard Pluralism Project: Mandir, Murti, and Puja.
Briefing 08 — Greetings, Terms, and Pronunciations	Merriam-Webster entries on Namaste and Dharma; Encyclopaedia Britannica entries on Karma, Puja, Om, Guru, and Swami; Harvard Pluralism Project, Mandir.
Briefing 09 — Festivals and Calendar	Smithsonian Asian Pacific American Center, Diwali in the U.S.; Encyclopaedia Britannica festival entries; Drik Panchang location-adjusted Hindu calendar.
Briefing 10 — Common Misconceptions	Carnegie Endowment, Indian American Attitudes Survey (2020 and 2024); Nicholas Dirks, Castes of Mind; Encyclopaedia Britannica, Hinduism; ADL, Swastika; Virginia Code §18.2-423.1; Pew Research Center, Religious Composition of India.
Briefing 11 — Recognizing and Addressing Hinduphobia	Carnegie Endowment, Indian American Attitudes Survey (2020); U.S. Department of Justice, Religious Discrimination.

Complete citations, publication dates, methodology notes, and live links: HinduAmericanBrief.org/sources

A PRAYER FOR ALL

Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah

May all be happy.

May all be free from illness.

May all see what is auspicious.

May no one suffer.

A traditional Hindu prayer for universal well-being



ABOUT

Falguni “Fal” Pandya

Falguni “Fal” Pandya is a prominent civic and interfaith leader and a trusted resource on Hinduism and the Hindu American community. She serves as Hindu clergy, advises leading think tanks, and is an appointed member of the NJ Governor’s India Commission & AAPI Commission, and on the boards of leading interfaith and civic organizations. She holds an MBA in Finance from NYU Stern School of Business.

Stay in touch

Visit HinduAmericanBrief.org for updates and resources. Curiosity and continued connection are always welcome.

[Proclamation language](#) • [Speaker requests](#) • [Questions for Hindu clergy](#)

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