

June 14, 2022

To,

Dr. Devendra Singh Chauhan  
Director General of Police (DGP)  
Uttar Pradesh Police Headquarters,  
Gomti Nagar, Uttar Pradesh 226002  
Tel: 02390240 (O)/ 2724009 (F), 9454400101 (F)  
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**Subject: Complaint against Deepak Sharma for making derogatory statements against Muslim God 'Allah' in a 'clubhouse' virtual room**

Dear Sir,

We at Citizens for Justice and Peace (CJP) Mumbai, a human rights movement dedicated to furthering the constitutional rights of all Indians, are deeply concerned about the derogatory statements made by repeated Hate Offender Deepak Sharma against the Muslim God 'Allah' in an audio chat room on a social audio app called 'Clubhouse'.

In a screen recording of the audio chat room organized by Deepak Sharma titled "Mahadev ko gaali India mai legal", (Abusing Mahadev is legal in India) he can be heard saying, "Allah ki Nabi/Tatti mai se shehad tapakta hai... inke nabi ke paseene mai se....chameli ka ask aata hai...jaane kya kya rasgulla, chaasni inke bar tatti, pisaab aur paseene mai tapakta hai... mai toh yahi nabi samajh paaya.... inke Islamic scholars kya gandagi failate hai....kehte hai tatti khaa jao.. kabhi kehte hai paseena chaat jao...kabhi kehte hai pisaab pee jao... aur uski tulana karte hai kehke kisi se shehad tapak raha hai... yeh pisaab nahi shehad hai... yeh paseena nahi chasni hai.... yeh kya nonsense hai? Ab isi baat ko hum pakad le toh kya maloom humare upar bhi \$1-2 million ka inaam rakh de...gardan kaat de... woh toh hum inke control mai nahi hai." [Translation: (They claim) Allah's defecation releases honey...his sweat releases floral fragrance...things like rasgulla, chaasni come out of their defecation and sweat. I have not understood how their own Islamic scholars spread this dirt. They say eat sh\*t, sometimes they say drink sweat, sometimes they say drink urine while comparing it to honey, chasni and things like that. What is this nonsense? Tomorrow if we say this then there will be reward of \$1-2 million for beheading me. It is another thing that I am not in their control.]

**A copy of the screen recorded video is marked and annexed hereto as Annexure A**

Deepak Sharma is a serial hate offender who has been mis-using and manipulating social media platforms to build up a following, when actually his credentials are deeply suspect and questionable. Sir we request you to carefully go through this Video produced by us that explains *how such a serial hate offender has mis-used Facebook as a platform:*

[दीपक शर्मा: नफरत फैला कर जेब भरने वाला एक और हिंदुत्ववादी](#)

[Is the self proclaimed Hindutva 'leader' seeking political attention in poll-bound UP?](#)

This report of January 2022, just prior to the recently-conducted elections is crucial to understand his criminal background. Hate Offender: Deepak Sharma's Hate Speeches have gone

unchecked so far. He was in the news a few months ago when his ‘main’ Twitter account @TheDeepak2020 was suspended because of mass reporting. He had then logged in from his alternate account @TheDeepak2020In (set up in 2020) and whined on video to his followers to help him reach his “voice to the twitter Ceo”. However, even this account has been suspended by Twitter for ‘violating its rules’.

**A screenshot of Deepak Sharma’s suspended Twitter account is marked and annexed hereto as Annexure B**

We, had reported his Twitter account for Deepak Sharma’s recent acts of identifying and ‘reporting’ people to the police, giving the cops instructions on what to do. He would then celebrate his ‘wins’ as the police would register FIRs against those he had identified, especially if the social media user was a Muslim.

What was shocking and inexplicable to understand is why, with these obviously criminal antecedents and background, the UP police was allowing him to instigate criminal complaints.

Therefore, we are also concerned about the manner in which Uttar Pradesh police has been obliging several of Deepak Sharma's ‘requests’ and filing FIR against social media users for making fun of ‘Shivling’. He would monitor social media, especially Twitter, and ‘report’ all that he would consider ‘unwanted’ or objectionable to the police, ministers, lawyers etc. The problem with this is that that he gets acknowledged quickly, and often legal cases are registered against the people Sharma has targeted and virtually handed over to the police for crimes they may or may not have committed. Although his account has been suspended for the second time, there is no stopping him from making another account and continuing with his practice of selectively targeting the members belonging to the Muslim minority. There is hardly any precedent for anyone in India from being prosecuted for misogynistic or hate speech. Even if one handle is banned by a platform, it is easy to set up another account using another anonymous handle. The fact that he has been able to have such a wide reach despite his content that is violative of Twitter’s community guidelines means he has been able to thrive and mushroom into more and more accounts.

Even though his tweets are unavailable due to the suspension of his account, we managed to find capture one such tweet:

नाम – अतहर, जिला – अमरोहा उत्तरप्रदेश ये बेहद शर्मनाक व भारत का राष्ट्रीय और धार्मिक अपमान है भारत की अस्मिता और अखंडता का अपमान है ये ना काबिले बर्दास्त है @amrohapolice @IPSVineet सर कृपया संज्ञान लें और ऐसे व्यक्ति पर कठोर धाराओं में मुकदमा दर्ज कर सलाखों के पीछे पहुंचाये

<https://twitter.com/TheDeepak2020In/status/1527261677992849409>

**A screenshot of the Tweet dated 19.05.2022 is annexed and marked hereto as Annexure C**

Here are a few samples presented below for your reference:

“नाम – मुकुल जाटव, जिला - हाथरस, उत्तरप्रदेश अगर तू बच गया तो मेरा नाम दीपक जाटव रखलूंगा, तू चाहे तो तेरे पिता चंद्रशेखर रावण को बुला ले पर तेरे बाबा श्री भीमराव अम्बेडकरवाले संविधान से तेरी गिरफ्तारी करवाऊंगा @hathraspolice  
संज्ञान लेकर सुसंगत धाराओं में मुकदमा दर्ज करें  
<https://twitter.com/TheDeepak2020In/status/1527896372174655488>

धमकी नहीं देनेका वरना तुम्हें जेल मिलेगी – और मेरी सुरक्षा बढ़ेगी ||  
<https://twitter.com/TheDeepak2020In/status/1527677203193815041>

नाम – हराम राम बदसूरत कुभूषण जिला – राजधानी लखनऊ उत्तरप्रदेश भला हो तूने हिन्दू देवताओं के बारे में लिखा, यकीन मान शांतिदूतों के लिए लिखता तो प्राण पखेरू होते || @lkopolice @dgpup  
इस पोस्ट को लेकर लखनऊ से सैकड़ों फोन कॉल्स हैं माहौल खराब हो सकता है ,सख्त एक्शन लें इसपे दीपक  
<https://twitter.com/TheDeepak2020In/status/1527635561951154178>

एक लखनऊ का केस आया है महादेव को गाली दे रहा है दुष्ट! रेलदिया जाए क्या ?  
<https://twitter.com/TheDeepak2020In/status/1527617831646269441>

Then he celebrates with tweets like this:

“बधाई हो महादेव के भक्तों बोलाथा न अती उर रहमान खान तू जाएगा धारा 153A, 295A, 66 IT एक्ट के तहत थाना का सना पुलिस कमिश्नरेट नोएडा में मुकदमा दर्ज मोबाइल नम्बर घर का पता आदि पुलिस को दे दिया है अगले 3 से 5 घण्टे में अपराधी सलाखों के पीछे होगा @noidapolice FIR नम्बर - 129/22  
<https://twitter.com/TheDeepak2020In/status/1527561151512727553>

नाम – अती उर रहमान खान, जिला - देवरिया , तहसील सलेमपुर करेंट लोकेशन - Noida U.P. तेरा जेल जाना तय है, तू इस ट्वीट की पर्ची का ताबीज बनाकर अपने गले मे टांगले, जाहिल || आदरणीय @shalabhmani  
दादा कृपया संज्ञानलें @noidapolice @deoriapolice @Uppolice  
<https://twitter.com/TheDeepak2020In/status/1527278690002178050>

नाम – मोहम्मद शाहिद, जिला –मिर्जा पुर थाना कटरा, उत्तरप्रदेश बेटा अगर तुम बच गए न तो तुम्हारी बकरी की जंजीर मेरे गले में बांध देना ,ये चेलेंज है तुम्हें बड़े भाई @\_drpandeyanil  
जी द्वारा आदेशित किये जाने पर Sp मिर्जापुर सेबात कीं @mirzapurpolice  
मामले की प्रगति बताएं <https://twitter.com/TheDeepak2020In/status/1527244480222470144>

मो. अंसारी बोला था ना, महादेव के भक्तों से मत उलझ बताया भी था कि #दीपक नाम है हमारा, पर तू नहीं माना, अब भुगत, धारा 295,153,505, और IT एक्ट ब्याज में, SP साहब धन्यवाद इस जाहिल को इस की सही जगह पहुंचाने के लिए || @ambedkarnagrppl @dgpup @TheUP70  
<https://twitter.com/TheDeepak2020In/status/1527181805299740672>

नगमा शेख बोला था न दीपक नाम है हमारा तुझे बेरोजगार कर के ही दम लूंगा, तू ने मेरे महादेव को गलत लिखा, इसका सूत सहित तुझे वापस करदिया है, और कोई है जिसको प्रसाद चाहिए

<https://twitter.com/TheDeepak2020In/status/1526905967837052929>

पहले बयानाबांधो फिर माफी मांगो लेकिन मुहम्मद कलीम सुन – दीपक शर्मा से बचना मुश्किल ही नहीं ना मुमकिन है || जयहिंद

<https://twitter.com/TheDeepak2020In/status/1526590986025304064>

**We request you to verify the identities of the abovementioned people who have been arrested at the request of Deepak Sharma and look into each of their cases.**

We strongly believe that posting jokes or memes on social media cannot be a ground for arresting anyone. Such a pick and choose method undertaken by the UP police to arrest someone only to the whims and fancies of a hate offender and extreme right-wing leader such as Deepak Sharma, who brazenly boasts about his own far right ideology and repeatedly makes hate speech, is fundamentally wrong and against the law. He confidently claims that he will ensure that these social media users are charged with IPC Section 153A (Promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc., and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony), 295A (Deliberate and malicious acts, intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs), 505 (Criminal intimidation) and Section 66A (Punishment for sending offensive messages through communication service, etc) of the Information Technology Act, 2000. It is important to note that the Supreme Court has struck down Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, relating to restrictions on online speech, as unconstitutional on grounds of violating the freedom of speech guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India.

This act of selectively targeting Muslims for merely posting jokes online is a violation of their constitutional right to freedom of speech and expression conferred under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India which reads as under:

*“19. Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.—(1) All citizens shall have the right—  
(a) to freedom of speech and expression;”*

In the case of *Mahendra Singh Dhoti vs. Yerraguntla Shyamsundar and Anr* (2017) 7 SCC 760, the Supreme Court held: “It is clear as crystal that Section 295-A does not stipulate everything to be penalised and any and every act would tantamount to insult or attempt to insult the religion or the religious beliefs of a class of citizens. It penalises only those acts of insults to or those varieties of attempts to insult the religion or religious belief of a class of citizens which are perpetrated with the deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of that class of citizens. Insults to religion offered unwittingly or carelessly or without any deliberate or malicious intention to outrage the religious feelings of that class do not come within the section.

The Constitution Bench has further clarified that the said provision only punishes the aggravated form of insult to religion when it is perpetrated with the deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of that class. Emphasis has been laid on the calculated tendency of the said aggravated form of insult and also to disrupt the public order to invite the penalty.”

What’s shocking is that the UP Police is obliging the demands of Deepak Sharma who has his own personal record of repeatedly making offensive comments and targeting minorities, mostly

Muslims, often threatening them. For the same reason, his main Twitter account @TheDeepak2020 was suspended because of mass reporting but he continues with his threats from his alternate account (set up in 2020). It is concerning that the police authorities reacted extremely to Deepak's complaints against a few jokes made on a religious structure such as 'Shivling' whereas no action has been taken against Deepak Sharma himself for committing grave human rights violations and aggravated form of insult to religion perpetrated with the deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of Muslim minorities.

**Deepak Sharma's past conduct:**

Deepak Sharma is a far right activist who claims to be from Jaipur but, according to the police, lives in Uttar Pradesh's Hathras district. He is the founder of Rashtriya Swabhimaan Dal (RSD), an organisation that ostensibly works to protect the interests of the "Hindu dharma" and the nation. Sharma gained notoriety when he "released a video where he beat up a young boy, and accused him of creating memes or 'maymays', as he called them, about his religion. The self-proclaimed protector of Hinduism (in fact a politicised version of the faith) beat on the defenceless boy, while threatening other such meme creators," Firstpost noted. Sharma maintained in an interview to ANI that he had not "only talked about Hindu religion; I have included every religion in that context. It has been seen in 'the film' that people will have to face the repercussion of their behaviour, if they harm the sentiments of the society."

**The copy of the report by Firstpost dated 03.08.2021 is marked and annexed hereto as Annexure D**

**The video dated 01.08.2021 uploaded on Twitter website is marked and annexed hereto as Annexure E**

Sharma did not stop there. In September 2018, he was caught on video with protesters who were calling for Akbar Road in New Delhi to be renamed to Atal Bihari Vajpayee Road. "In the video, Sharma is seen telling the reporter that Vajpayee was a true nationalist and should be duly honoured. Upon being asked about his objection to the name Akbar, Sharma said that Vajpayee, in his poems, wrote extensively against the Mughals. Sharma, however, appears clueless about Vajpayee's literary works. He had very little knowledge about Vajpayee's political career too," InUth noted. Sharma told InUth, "There are two types of history, one is positive and other is negative. Mughals represent everything that is negative," later adding, "We have to remove all symbols of Mughals from our history".

**The video dated 03.09.2018 uploaded on Facebook website is marked and annexed hereto as Annexure F**

**A copy of the report dated 03.09.2018 by InUth is marked and annexed hereto as Annexure G**

In October 2018, he visited Noida's Sharda University, and allegedly incited Indian students against Afghan students a day after the two groups clashed on campus. District Magistrate B. N. Singh told The Indian Express then that he would invoke the National Security Act (NSA) against Sharma if he applied for bail.

**A copy of the report dated 06.10.2018 by Hindustan Times is marked and annexed hereto as Annexure H**

**A copy of the report dated 06.10.2018 by Indian Express is marked and annexed hereto as Annexure I**

In May 2018, Deepak Sharma was involved in the demonstrations calling for the removal of the portrait of Muhammad Ali Jinnah from the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) campus. Last year, Sharma visited the Taj Mahal and attempted to perform a pooja there, but was detained. CJP found a video clip of him calling for another Godhra. In another clip, he seemed to voice his support for Shambhulal Regar, who allegedly hacked to death a Muslim labourer in Alwar, Rajasthan in December 2017.

**A copy of the report dated 10.05.2018 by Times of India is marked and annexed hereto as Annexure J**

**The video dated 18.12.2018 uploaded on Facebook website is marked and annexed hereto as Annexure K**

**A copy of the report dated 08.12.2018 by Hindustan Times is marked and annexed hereto as Annexure L**

In May 2017, his organisation, the RSD, announced that it would offer a Rs. 51,000 reward to anyone who would pull out the beard of Kolkata's controversial Imam Nuroom Rehman Barkati. This amounts to taking law into his own hands and incitement of violence.

**A copy of the report dated 13.05.2017 by Amar Ujala is marked and annexed hereto as Annexure M**

Moreover, in the wake of the horrific Hathras rape, Sharma had made a series of claims discrediting the victim on his Facebook page. The videos have now been taken down from his page. He has also claimed to have fathered the Mosque-Temple controversy five years ago, when he was among the many to resurrect the fake "Taj Mahal is TejoMahalaya claim". Sharma claimed he was the one who had highlighted that claim, and that was the seed he sowed for the criminally charged Gyanvapi mosque case now underway, "आज से 5 साल पहले जब मैंने तेजो महालय बोला और वहां शिवचालीसा की तो कई हिंदुओं / जिहादियों ने मेरा मजाक भी उड़ाया और इसे सिर्फ पब्लिक सिटी स्टंट बोला ! लेकिन उस वक्त जो बीज मैंने बोया आज वो अंकुरित हो चुका है, आज फिर @aajtak पर चली बहस में ये सिद्ध हो गया ।।"

**The video uploaded by Deepak Sharma on 07.05.2022 on his Twitter account is marked and annexed hereto as Annexure N**

Social media has long since evolved from the time when everything was virtual. Today, sales are made through social media, as are careers, awareness is raised, and, unfortunately, hate is spread. Hate speech is bad enough on its own, hurting the sentiments of marginalised communities, be they religious or otherwise. However, hate does not always stop at hate speech. Often, hate speech is the first step in creating a hostile atmosphere that may result in violence against those



being targeted, who already face structural marginalisation. Lives, dignity and property of India's most marginalised are at stake here. Hate speech online can have major impact offline.

### **Judicial Precedent:**

What is equally concerning is that this blatantly abusive behaviour of Deepak Sharma is spearheaded with impunity by such right-wing extremists and socio-culturally influential members of the majority community. Muslims are subject to an orchestrated right-wing campaign which is made worse with the tacit complicity of the government of the day that harbours a hate-filled ideology and holds undisputed sway and power.

We believe that such incriminatory statements are bound to generate communal disharmony or feelings of ill will, enmity and hatred between the people of different communities. It is an act which is prejudicial to the maintenance of harmony between different groups and is likely to disturb the public tranquillity. Most importantly, such open intimidation only makes the targeted group more vulnerable to violent acts.

We urge that this case be considered with the seriousness of the offence as done by the Uttarakhand High Court (March 2022) in the case of *Jitendra Narayan Tyagi alias Waseem Rizvi vs. State of Uttarakhand*. In that case, the Hon'ble Uttarakhand High Court rejecting the bail application of serial hate offender, Jitendra Tyagi, held that Hate Speech didn't fall under the purview of the fundamental Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression granted under Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution. The Court insisted moreover that "a balance has to be struck between the right to individual liberty and the interest of society," the Uttarakhand High Court overturned an earlier order by a Sessions Court. Examining closely the balancing rights available under the Indian Constitution, the Court further held, "No right can be absolute, and reasonable restrictions can be placed on them."

In the case of *Amish Dargan vs Union Of India 2021 1 SCC 1*, the Supreme Court quoted Benjamin Franklin, "It remains difficult in law to draw the outmost bounds of freedom of speech and expression, the limit beyond which the right would fall foul and can be subordinated to other democratic values and public law considerations, so as to constitute a criminal offence. The difficulty arises in ascertaining the legitimate countervailing public duty, and in proportionality and reasonableness of the restriction which criminalises written or spoken words. Further, criminalisation of speech is often demarcated and delineated by the past and recent significant events affecting the nation including explanation of their causes. Therefore, constitutional and statutory treatment of 'hate speech' depends on the values sought to be promoted, perceived harm involved and the importance of these harms. Consequently, a universal definition of 'hate speech' remains difficult, except for one commonality that 'incitement to violence' is punishable."

In that judgement, the Hon'ble Supreme Court elaborated on the concept of Hate Speech by identifying three elements:

- **Content-based:** Open use of words and phrases generally considered to be offensive to a particular community and objectively offensive to the society.
- **Intent-based:** Speaker's message to intend only to promote hatred, violence or resentment against a particular class or group.

- **Harm-based/ impact-based:** There is an element of harm to the victim which can be violent or such as loss of self-esteem, economic or social subordination, physical and mental stress, silencing of the victim and effective exclusion from the political arena.

In the same case, the Apex court also cited Andre Sellars from his essay ‘Defining Hate Speech’ where he examined the concept of hate speech in different democratic jurisdictions and formulated common traits in defining ‘hate speech’. He says:

- Hate speech targets a group, or an individual as a member of the group
- One should be able to objectively identify the speech as an insult or threat to the members of the targeted group, including stigmatising the targeted group by ascribing to it qualities widely disregarded as undesirable
- Speech should cause harm, which can be physical harm such as violence or incitement and true threats of violence
- Speech should have no redeeming purpose, which means that ‘the speech primarily carries no meaning other than hatred towards a particular group’

In the case of *State of Karnataka and anr vs. Dr Pravinbhai Togadia* (2004) 4 SCC 684, the Supreme Court held, “Communal harmony should not be made to suffer and be made dependent upon the will of an individual or a group of individuals whatever be their religion bit of a minority or that of the majority... the valuable and cherished right of freedom of expression and speech may at times have to be subjected to reasonable subordination to social interests needs and necessities to preserve the very core of democratic life preservation of public order and rule of law. At some such grave situation at least the decision as to the need and necessity to take private reactions must be left to the discretion of those entrusted with the duty of maintaining law and order and interposition of courts...”

In the case of *Firoz Iqbal Khan vs Union of India* [W.P (Civ.) No. 956 of 2020], the Supreme Court had held, “..the edifice of a democratic society committed to the rule of law under a regime of constitutional rights, values and duties is founded on the co-existence of communities. India is a melting pot of civilizations, cultures, religions and languages. Any attempt to vilify a religious community must be viewed with grave disfavour by this Court as the custodian of constitutional values.”

In the case of *Pravasi Bhalai Sangathan v. Union of India*, (Ref: AIR 2014 SC 1591, at para. 7.) the Supreme Court has unambiguously stated that hate speech is an effort to marginalise individuals based on their membership to a group, that can have a social impact. Moreover, the Court stated that hate speech lays the groundwork for broad attacks on the vulnerable that can range from discrimination, to ostracism, deportation, violence, and even to genocide. Therefore, the aforementioned news items are tantamount to the perpetration of genocide, and must be considered to be in violation of Article 21 of the Constitution.

Sir, the extent of hate and anti-minority sentiment is on the rise all over the country, more so in the State of Uttar Pradesh where the minority groups are openly targeted. Going by the track record of targeted hate towards muslim minorities such as hate speeches made at Dharam Sansads towards Muslim minorities, the infamous Ram Janmabhoomi and the recent Shahi Idgah-Krishna



Janmabhoomi and the Gyanvapi- Khashivishwanath controversy and the imposition of socio-economic boycott, the targeted arrests in the present case has the potential to add fuel to the fire.

Sir, it is crucial that the Indian law and order machinery, wedded as it is to the Rule of Law and the Indian Constitution, comprehends the difference between hate speech and free speech which, above all, requires a candid engagement with an understanding of India's diversity and India's track record of vicious, targeted communal violence. Allowing such hate mongers to dictate actions of an entire police force will perversely ensure that grave wrongs are committed.

**Prayer:**

We believe that the Police needs to take cognizance and actually prosecute such persons, who are acting with an entitled sense of immunity, especially those who have a following on social media and influence. Such prompt and stringent actions by the police and administration will promote the rule of law laid down under the Indian Constitution and work to refrain them from making comments that would seriously affect social harmony and are a threat to public peace. This needs your immediate attention and rapid action. We urge your Hon'ble authorities:

1. To immediately investigate, in a time-bound fashion, the remarks made by Deepak Sharma, under the Indian Penal Code, the Police Act, in order to maintain peace and order and make the investigations public.
2. To register an FIR against Deepak Sharma and ensure that relevant sections of the Information Technology Act and Indian Penal Code and others that are conspicuous by their absence are included.
3. For the Uttar Pradesh police to further investigate organisational linkages and political connections of the individual involved. Is Deepak Sharma acting on his own or is he part of a sustained and organised group using such divisive hate speech to provoke violence against a section of Indians?
4. For the Uttar Pradesh Police to closely monitor online and offline intimidation and abuse especially directed by persons in positions of social, economic and political power against all marginalised sections of Indians, including religious minorities.
5. For the Uttar Pradesh police to ensure that data on such monitoring is made public digitally and that progress in this case is also visible and made public electronically and digitally.
6. To take any other action as you may deem fit.
7. For the Uttar Pradesh Police to take social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter to legal task (in violation of various sections of the Information Technology Act, 2000) for encouraging speech and mobilisation that is harmful to social harmony.

Yours sincerely,

Nandan Malsute, President

Teesta Setalvad, Secretary

Annexure:

- Annexure A Copy of the screen recorded Clubhouse audio chat room video
- Annexure B Screenshot of Deepak Sharma's suspended Twitter account
- Annexure C Screenshot of the Tweet dated 19.05.2022
- Annexure D Copy of the report by Firstpost dated 03.08.2021
- Annexure E Video dated 01.08.2021 uploaded on Twitter website
- Annexure F Video dated 03.09.2018 uploaded on Facebook website
- Annexure G Copy of the report dated 03.09.2018 by InUth
- Annexure H Copy of the report dated 06.10.2018 by Hindustan Times
- Annexure I Copy of the report dated 06.10.2018 by Indian Express
- Annexure J Copy of the report dated 10.05.2018 by Times of India
- Annexure K Video dated 18.12.2018 uploaded on Facebook website
- Annexure L Copy of the report dated 08.12.2018 by Hindustan Times
- Annexure M Copy of the report dated 13.05.2017 by Amar Ujala
- Annexure N Video uploaded by Deepak Sharma on 07.05.2022 on Twitter website