



October 14, 2022

To,

Shri Iqbal Singh Lalpura
Hon'ble Chairperson
National Commission for Minorities
Government of India
3rd Floor, Block 3, C.G.O Complex,
Lodhi Road New Delhi- 110003
Ph: 011-24366132/01124360591
Email: chairman-ncm@nic.in

Shri Siddharth Kishore Dev Verman
Secretary
Ph: 024364816
Email: secy-ncm@nic.in

Shri Shariq Saeed
Under Secretary
Ph: 24362527
Email: usgr-ncm@nic.in

Subject: Hate speech and call for boycott made at the 'Virat Hindu Sabha' in Northeast Delhi

Respected 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 communal speeches that were delivered during the Virat Hindu Sabha and brazenly called for the boycott of a particular community. The persons who took part in this Sabha and delivered hate speeches and called for the boycott include BJP MP Pravesh Sahib Singh Verma, BJP MLA Nand Kishore Gurjar, Religious leader Mahant Nawal Kishore Das and Jagat Guru Yogeshwar Acharya. We would like to bring your attention to these instigating speeches videos of which have been shared widely on social media and condemned by several concerned citizens.

Here are some excerpts of the speeches made at the event:

Pravesh Verma reportedly made the remarks at an event called Virat Hindu Sabha organised by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) on October 9, 2022 at North East Delhi's Dilshad Garden. Though Verma did not specifically name the Muslim community, he was speaking in reference to an alleged case of murder where the victim was Hindu and the alleged perpetrators all hailed from the Muslim community. Videos of the speech went viral on social media. In the video, referring to the killing, Verma can be seen and heard saying, "*Jahan jahan yeh aaapko dikhaee de, mai kehta hun, agar inka dimaag thik karna hai... toh ek hi ilaaj hai, woh hai sampurna bahishkar... Aap is baat se sehmat ho?*" (If you want to set their minds right, if you want to cure them, there is only one solution – complete boycott.) He then asks the audience if they agree with him, and they loudly cheer him on. In pursuance to this, Verma can be seen and leading the oath of boycotting the particular community by saying, "*Haath khada kar ke bolo agar sehmat ho toh. Mere saath bolo hum inka sampurna bahishkar karenge, hum inki dukan rediyon se koi samaan nahin kharidenge, hum inko koi mazdoori nahi denge.*" (We will boycott them completely. We will not buy anything from their shops and establishments. We will not pay them any wages.)

The video shared on Twitter dated October 09, 2022 has been downloaded and is marked and annexed hereto as Annexure A

Verma was speaking in connection with the killing of a man named Manish in Delhi's Sunder Nagar area on October 1. The meeting, in Northeast Delhi's Dilshad Garden, was held to protest against this murder case, whereby Manish was stabbed over 20 times as he was returning home. Police had said the incident was the fallout of an old rivalry. Six people, identified as Sajid, Aalam, Bilal, Faizan, Mohsin and Shakir, have been arrested in the case. Thus, their names clearly give away their religious identity.

The Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) had also issued a press statement about the killing, and claimed Hindus had become a minority in the area, and that groups engaged in religious conversion were active there.

A copy of the statement uploaded on the VHP Twitter account dated October 09, 2022 is marked and annexed hereto as Annexure B

This is not the first time Verma has made comments targeted at Muslims. In January 2020, in the run up to Assembly Elections in Delhi, Parvesh Verma had in an interview to the news agency ANI, made disparaging remarks about the Muslim community in connection with the Shaheen Bagh protests. He had said, "Lakhs of people gather there [Shaheen Bagh]. People of Delhi will have to think and make a decision. They will enter your houses, rape your sisters and daughters, kill them." Verma had gone on to say, "There's time today, Modi ji and Amit Shah won't come to save you tomorrow."

In the said speech, Verma had also openly threatened Shaheen Bagh protesters as he addressed a rally in Delhi. Parvesh Verma said if the BJP is voted to power in Delhi, it will only take an hour to clear off protests in Shaheen Bagh. He had further added that within one month of being voted to power, he will ensure that all mosques built on government land are demolished in his constituency.

The video shared on Twitter dated January 28, 2020 has been downloaded and is marked and annexed hereto as Annexure C

Another speech was delivered by Religious leader Mahant Nawal Kishore Das. He gave an inflammatory speech and asked people to get guns, with or without licences. In the purported video, Nawal Kishore Das was heard saying that a knife fight cannot be fought with words. He said that Hindus have to take both Shashtra and Shashtra together. He then suggested violence and asked the public to “get guns, get license. If you don’t get licenses, don’t worry. Those who come to kill you, do they have licenses? So why do you need a license?” he roared into the mic. He further added that “If we all come together, even the Delhi Police Commissioner will offer us tea and let us do what we want, he added in a brazen display of power and authority.”

As reported by the *Indian Express*, when contacted, Das said that, “I did not ask people to pick up guns. I said everyone should come together to defend our nation against those who killed Manish. We have to take action against jihadis, and police can’t stop us”.

But the impunity with which calls of violence were made at the venue, did not end with Nawal Kishore Das. Another speech was made by Jagatguru Yogeshwar Acharya. In his instigatory hate speech, Yogeshwar Acharya said that the time has come to teach a lesson to the Arjak elements. He further said that even after having such a number, our Hindu brothers are being brutally murdered, it is unfortunate. Until all of us are not awakened, scandals will continue to happen to us like this. They will make us a target by counting them. He said that that is why the request is to gather together... Wherever you see, if such *malechas* (derogatory term for Muslims) If such people point a finger at our temples, don’t cut his finger, cut off his hand.” Acharya Yogeshwar did not stop here and added, “If needed, slit his throat too. What will happen? One will be hanged, two will be hanged.... Such ruthless murders are the government’s agenda to help terrorists kill Hindus ruthlessly. Because they don’t just have one, they have many. They want to have 14 marriages and give birth to 40 children. We must pay attention to such activities and must identify them and kill them,”

The video shared on Twitter dated October 09, 2022 has been downloaded and is marked and annexed hereto as Annexure D

It was then the turn of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) Nand Kishore Gurjar to make even more disparaging remarks about Muslims. In another video that has

gone viral on social media, he can be seen and heard saying, “A pig named Akhlaq, who killed cows, was killed in Dadri. Then everyone from Rahul Gandhi to Akhilesh (Yadav) and Arvind Kejriwal cry as if their son-in-law has been killed.” He was further heard saying: “Sunder Nagri and Nand Nagri have become pig areas. The AAP government is bringing trains filled with Jihadis to Delhi to get their votes. 30 lakh jihadis have come from Bangladesh and Myanmar to this city,” Gurjar allegedly said in his speech.

The video of Nand Kishore Gurjar shared on Twitter dated October 09, 2022 has been downloaded and is marked and annexed hereto as Annexure E

Impact

These statements have now gone beyond being just hate speech and have become brazen calls for genocide and encouragement to pick up arms against the minority community.

Hate speech has not been dealt with an iron hand in the past few years and these makers of hate speech have not faced any serious legal action till date which has resultantly given them a free hand and has pushed them to make worse statements than they may have made before. The impunity with which they have been dealt with until now has made the social media a breeding ground for such public figures who have a wide audience who comments on their hate speeches, gets inspired by them and commit more illegal acts.

Such expression of extreme hate with a clear communal objective to establish religious hegemony upon a community that is already a minority in numbers in the country, is deplorable and against the constitutional values that we uphold as citizens of this country. It is quite clear so far that, given the well-orchestrated and numerous instances of hate speech and actual hate crimes being committed, the minority community in various parts of India already feels insecure and threatened. It is further essential to note that the Delhi Police have filed a First Information Report (FIR) under Section 188 (Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant) against the VHP Conference, saying prior police permission was not sought for the event. However, no action has been taken against the perpetrators so far.

No Police Action yet

The most concerning fact is that Delhi Police has not taken any action against these perpetrators (till the time this complaint has been sent). As per news reports and as mentioned hereinabove, an FIR that has been filed is only for lack of permission for carrying out the event.

On the contrary, Scroll reported that Vishwa Hindu Parishad has denied the allegation and said that the police even suggested them the venue. “Let alone permission, we fixed the venue at Ramleela Ground in Dilshad Garden after suggestion and recommendation by senior police officers,” Vishwa Hindu Parishad spokesperson Vinod Bansal told PTI. “We earlier had planned

to hold the gathering near Manish's house but on the request of police changed it to Ramlila Maidan."

An unidentified senior police officer told PTI that footage related to the speeches delivered at the event will be examined.

Since no related provisions of the IPC have been invoked by the Delhi Police, no action has been taken against the hate speeches and calls for genocide and boycott, which makes it all the pertinent for this Commission to take action in an urgent manner.

A copy of the news article dated October 10, 2022 by Scroll is marked and annexed hereto as Annexure F

Penal implications

Such statements are bound to make things worse; to further generate communal disharmony or feelings of ill will, enmity and hatred between the supporters of different political parties. The utterances also amount to an act which is prejudicial to the maintenance of harmony between different groups and is likely to disturb public tranquility. Moreover, such open intimidation only makes the targeted group more vulnerable to violent acts. Such genocidal speech that is illegal and unconstitutional violates the following provisions of the law:

Indian Penal Code

S.142. Being member of unlawful assembly.—

Whoever, being aware of facts which render any assembly an unlawful assembly, intentionally joins that assembly, or continues in it, is said to be a member of an unlawful assembly.

143. Punishment.—

Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

149. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object.

—If an offence is committed by any member of an unlawful assembly in prosecution of the common object of that assembly, or such as the members of that assembly knew to be likely to be committed in prosecution of that object, every person who, at the time of the committing of that offence, is a member of the same assembly, is guilty of that offence.

S.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—

(1) Whoever—

a) by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise, promotes, or attempts to promote on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, caste or community or any other ground whatsoever, disharmony or feeling of enmity, hatred or ill–will between different religious, racial, language or regional groups castes or communities, or

b) commits any act which is prejudicial to the maintenance of harmony between different religious, racial, language, or regional groups or castes or communities and which disturbs or is likely to disturb the public tranquillity,

shall **be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine or with both.**

S.153B. Imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration.—

(1) Whoever, by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, -

(a) makes or publishes any imputation that any class of person cannot, by reason of their being members of any religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community, bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established or uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India, or

(b) asserts, counsels, advises, propagates or publishes that any class of person shall, by reason of their being members of any religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community, be denied or deprived of their rights as citizens of India, or

(c) makes or publishes any assertion, counsel, plea or appeal concerning the obligation of any class of persons, by reason of their being members of any religions, racial, language or regional group or caste or community, and such assertion, counsel, plea or appeal causes or is likely to cause disharmony or feelings of enmity or hatred or ill–will between such members and other persons, **shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.**

Sec. 295A. Deliberate and malicious acts, intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs

Whoever, with deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of any class of citizens of India by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, insults or attempts to insult the religion or the religious beliefs of that class, shall **be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.”**

Sec. 298. Uttering, words, etc., with deliberate intent to wound the religious feelings of any person

Whoever, with the deliberate intention of wounding the religious feelings of any person, utters any word or makes any sound in the hearing of that person or makes any gesture in the sight of that person or places, any object in the sight of that person, **shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.**

Sec 503. Criminal intimidation:

Whoever threatens another with any injury to his person, reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of any one in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do, as the means of avoiding the execution of such threat, commits criminal intimidation.

S.504. Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of the peace:

Whoever intentionally insults, and thereby gives provocation to any person, intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation will cause him to break the public peace, or to commit any other offence, shall **be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.**

S.505. Statements conducing to public mischief:

(1) Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report,-

a) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, any officer, soldier, sailor or airman in the Army, Navy or Air Force of India to mutiny or otherwise disregard or fail in his duty as such; or

(b) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public, or to any section of the public whereby any person may be induced to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquillity; or

(c) with intent to incite, or which is likely to incite, any class or community of persons to commit any offence against any other class or community;

[(2) **Statements creating or promoting enmity, hatred or ill-will between classes.**—Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement or report containing rumour or alarming news with intent to create or promote, or which is likely to create or promote, on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, caste or community or any other ground whatsoever, feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Sec 506. Punishment for criminal intimidation:

Whoever commits the offence of criminal intimidation shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both; If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.—and if the threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, or to cause the destruction of any property by fire, or to cause an offence punishable with death or 8 [imprisonment for life], or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or to impute unchastity to a woman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

Arms Act, 1959

Sec 2 (1)(c) “arms” means articles of any description designed or adapted as weapons for offence or defence, and includes firearms, sharpedged and other deadly weapons, and parts of, and machinery for manufacturing, arms, but does not include articles designed solely for domestic or agricultural uses such as a lathi or an ordinary walking stick and weapons incapable of being used otherwise than as toys or of being converted into serviceable weapons;

3. Licence for acquisition and possession of firearms and ammunition:

[(1)] No person shall acquire, have in his possession, or carry any firearm or ammunition unless he holds in this behalf a licence issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder: Provided that a person may, without himself holding a licence, carry any firearm or ammunition in the presence, or under the written authority, of the holder of the licence for repair or for renewal of the licence or for use by such holder.

[(2)] Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), no person, other than a person referred to in sub-section (3), shall acquire, have in his possession or carry, at any time, more than three firearms: Provided that a person who has in his possession more firearms than three at the commencement of the Arms (Amendment) Act, 1983 (25 of 1983), may retain with him any three of such firearms and shall deposit, within ninety days from such commencement, the remaining firearms with the officer in charge of the nearest police station or, subject to the conditions prescribed for the purposes of sub-section (1) of section 21, with a licensed dealer or, where such person is a member of the armed forces of the Union, in a unit armoury referred to in that sub-section.

(3) Nothing contained in sub-section (2) shall apply to any dealer in firearms or to any member of a rifle club or rifle association licensed or recognised by the Central Government using a point 22 bore rifle or an air rifle for target practice.

(4) The provisions of sub-sections (2) to (6) (both inclusive) of section 21 shall apply in relation to any deposit of firearms under the proviso to sub-section (2) as they apply in relation to the deposit of any arm or ammunition under sub-section (1) of that section.]

4. Licence for acquisition and possession of arms of specified description in certain cases:

If the Central Government is of opinion that having regard to the circumstances prevailing in any area it is necessary or expedient in the public interest that the acquisition, possession or carrying of arms other than firearms should also be regulated, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that this section shall apply to the area specified in the notification, and thereupon no person shall acquire, have in his possession or carry in that area arms of such class or description as may be specified in that notification unless he holds in this behalf a licence issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder.

5. Licence for manufacture, sale, etc., of arms and ammunition:

[(1)] No person shall— (a) 2 [use, manufacture] sell, transfer, convert, repair, test or prove, or (b) expose or offer for sale or transfer or have in his possession for sale, transfer, conversion, repair, test or proof, any firearm or any other arms of such class or description as may be prescribed or any ammunition, unless he holds in this behalf a licence issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder:

[(2)] Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), a person may, without holding a licence in this behalf, sell or transfer any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to another person who is entitled by virtue of this Act or any other law for the time being in force to have, or is not prohibited by this Act or such other law from having in his possession such arms or ammunition: Provided that no firearm or ammunition in respect of which a licence is required under section 3 and no arms in respect of which a licence is required under section 4 shall be so sold or transferred by any person unless— (a) he has informed in writing the district magistrate having jurisdiction or the officer in charge of the nearest police station of his intention to sell or transfer such firearms, ammunition or other arms and the name and address of the person to whom he intends to sell or transfer such firearms, ammunition or the other arms, and (b) a period of not less than forty-five days has expired after the giving of such information.]

7. Prohibition of acquisition or possession, or of manufacture or sale of prohibited arms or prohibited ammunition:

No person shall— (a) acquire, have in his possession or carry; or (b) [use, manufacture] sell, transfer, convert, repair, test or prove; or (c) expose or offer for sale or transfer or have in his possession for sale, transfer, conversion, repair, test or proof; any prohibited arms or

prohibited ammunition unless he has been specially authorised by the Central Government in this behalf.

19. Power to demand production of licence, etc:

(1) Any police officer or any other officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Central Government may demand the production of his licence from any person who is carrying any arms or ammunition.

(2) If the person upon whom a demand is made refuses or fails to produce the licence or to show that he is entitled by virtue of this Act or any other law for the time being in force to carry such arms or ammunition without a licence, the officer concerned may require him to give his name and address and if such officer considers it necessary, seize from that person the arms or ammunition which he is carrying.

(3) If that person refuses to give his name and address or if the officer concerned suspects that person of giving a false name or address or of intending to abscond, such officer may arrest him without warrant.

25. Punishment for certain offences:

[(1) Whoever— (a) manufactures, sells, transfers, converts, repairs, tests or proves, or exposes or offers for sale or transfer, or has in his possession for sale, transfer, conversion, repair, test or proof, any arms or ammunition in contravention of section 5; or

(b) shortens the barrel of a firearm or converts an imitation firearm into a firearm in contravention of section 6; or

(d) brings into, or takes out of, India, any arms or ammunition of any class or description in contravention of section 11,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.

(1A) Whoever acquires, has in his possession or carries any prohibited arms or prohibited ammunition in contravention of section 7 **shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years, but which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine.**

(1B) Whoever— (a) acquires, has in his possession or carries any firearm or ammunition in contravention of section 3; or

(b) acquires, has in his possession or carries in any place specified by notification under section 4 any arms of such class or description as has been specified in that notification in contravention of that section; or

.....

(d) being a person to whom sub-clause (ii) or sub-clause (iii) of clause (a) of subsection (1) of section 9 applies, acquires, has in his possession or carries any firearm or ammunition in contravention of that section; or

.....

(h) fails to deposit arms or ammunition as required by sub-section (2) of section 3, or sub-section (1) of section 21; or

.....

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 3 [one year] but which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine:

Provided that the Court may for any adequate and special reasons to be recorded in the judgment **impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than [one year].**

.....

(5) Whoever, when required under section 19 to give his name and address, refuses to give such name and address or gives a name or address which subsequently transpires to be false shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine of an amount which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

27. Punishment for using arms, etc:

(1) Whoever uses any arms or ammunition in contravention of section 5 shall be **punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.**

(2) Whoever uses any prohibited arms or prohibited ammunition in contravention of section 7 shall be **punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine.**

(3) Whoever uses any prohibited arms or prohibited ammunition or does any act in contravention of section 7 and such use or act results in the death of any other person, shall be **punishable with death.]**

If such open intimidation and instigating speeches are allowed to continue unabated, such miscreants will only be encouraged to create such tension and cause mischief that disturb public order not just in those areas but in many other areas across the state. The importance to act strictly and earnestly in this matter cannot be stressed upon enough and we are certain that you understand the magnitude of the situation. It poses a serious threat to the secular fabric of our country and

need to be acted against at every instance so that it acts as a deterrent. If appropriate action is taken by this Commission, it will not only give a sense of security to the minority community but will also strengthen the values of fraternity, secularism that our Constitution upholds. We, thus, strongly, urge this Commission to take action against the individuals indulging in hate speech and distribution of weapons.

In **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 **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.

The speech made by all the speakers at the VHP Conference also violate the constitutional provision of Article 15 of the Constitution of India. Article 15 prohibits any citizen from discriminating on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. In order to respect the diverse religious groups and composite cultures of India, it is essential to keep a check on such unverified claims and hate propaganda that is unleashed against the already marginalised minorities of the country.

The utterly derogatory terms used so openly for the minority community, giving calls for their economic boycott, encouraging an entire group of people gathered in a public space to take up arms against and kill members of a minority community cannot, at any cost, go unchecked and needs urgent attention and intervention of this Hon’ble Commission. The persons who have made these statements are prominent persons in the ruling government at the state as well as Central level, apart from religious leaders with much influence and following. Statements made by such persons carry weightage and people are incited easily by them.

Callous and brazen statements such as this one, made by political leaders at public platforms have far reaching impact and rather perilous repercussions. In order to avoid targeted violence against vulnerable sections to erupt and communal clashes to follow, we urge this Commission to take cognizance and reprimand people, especially political leaders who have a following and influence, to refrain from making comments that would shake the secular fabric of the country. We thus, humbly urge you to take necessary action to ensure that effective investigation is carried out in

this regard and the miscreant is brought to book in order to maintain public order and communal harmony.

Even presently, the Hon'ble Supreme Court is deliberating on three separate matters related to hate speech and their deleterious impact on our country and society.

Prayers:

In light of such unfortunate incidents, we at CJP, urge this Hon'ble Commission to:

1. Take cognisance of this complaint under section 9(1)(d) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.
2. Monitor the police investigation in this case and seek details of accused and charges invoked
3. Institute inquiry through a Commission under section 9(4) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 in order to ensure that subordinate investigations assists police investigation to make a strong case against the offenders
4. Issue directions to Delhi Police to submit Action Taken Report (ATR) and give updates to this Commission regarding progress in investigation in the case and make this periodically, public
5. Undertake any other action as may be deemed necessary
6. Continue to monitor the situation on the ground as far as the particular hate offenders are concerned
7. Set up a specialised committee of experts monitoring Hate Speech, Hate Writing and Targeted Violence.

Yours sincerely,

Nandan Maluste, CJP President

Teesta Setalvad, CJP Secretary

Annexures:

Annexure A Video shared on Twitter dated October 09, 2022

Annexure B Copy of Statement uploaded on VHP's Twitter dated October 09, 2022

Annexure C Video shared on Twitter dated January 28, 2020

Annexure D Video uploaded on Twitter dated October 09, 2022

Annexure E Video of Nand Kishore Gurjar uploaded on Twitter dated October 09, 2022

Annexure F Copy of News article by Scroll dated October 10, 2022