

Date: December 18, 2025

To,

National Commission for Minorities (NCM)

Government of India, New Delhi

chairman-ncm@nic.in

secy-ncm@nic.in

Subject: Complaint regarding a pattern of hate speech, vigilantism, intimidation, and coercive actions targeting religious minority communities across multiple states (September–November 2025)

Respected Chairperson,

We, at Citizens for Justice and Peace (CJP), submit this complaint to the National Commission for Minorities to draw its attention to a series of incidents recorded across multiple states between September and November 2025, which together disclose a recurring and deeply concerning pattern of hate speech, vigilantism, intimidation, and coercive actions directed at members of religious minority communities, particularly Muslims and Christians.

The incidents documented herein include acts of physical assault by self-identified vigilante groups, forced religious sloganeering, identity checks and accusations of illegality, disruption of prayer meetings, economic intimidation and boycotts, and large-scale evictions and demolitions affecting minority communities. These actions have been carried out by private individuals and organised groups claiming to act in the name of religion or morality, often in public spaces and frequently recorded and circulated through digital platforms. In several instances, the response of state authorities has raised serious concerns regarding delay, selective enforcement, or disproportionate action against affected minority individuals rather than against those engaging in unlawful conduct.

We wish to clearly state that we are not against any community or religion. Our concern is with the misuse of public platforms, religious identity, and claims of moral or cultural authority to promote hate, fear, exclusion, and communal hostility, in violation of constitutional guarantees and established legal norms. The recurrence of such incidents across states, combined with the similarities in allegations, rhetoric, and methods employed, indicates that these are not isolated occurrences but part of a broader pattern that warrants institutional scrutiny.

Given the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities to safeguard the rights and interests of minority communities and to review the working of constitutional and legal protections, we respectfully seek the Commission's intervention to examine these incidents collectively, assess the adequacy of state responses, and issue appropriate directions to ensure accountability, prevent further harm, and protect affected communities.

Summary of incidents

Several incidents documented in this complaint are supported by video footage circulated on digital platforms. As these clips are primarily in Hindi, exact verbatim transcription of spoken content has not been undertaken at this stage. The complaint therefore relies on accurate summaries of the content, identification of harmful themes, and corroboration through available secondary sources. Exact wording from video material may be further verified through native-language review where required.

A. Vigilante violence and physical assaults

This section documents incidents **involving physical assault, coercion, and intimidation by private individuals or organised groups acting as self-appointed enforcers of law**, morality, or religious norms. These incidents primarily involve acts of violence, public humiliation, and unlawful restraint directed at individuals from minority communities, often in public spaces and in the absence of lawful authority.

1. **Date:** September 24, 2025
Location: Maharashtra

On **September 24, 2025**, two cattle transporters, one Muslim and one Hindu, were intercepted by a group of self-identified cow vigilantes in Maharashtra. According to video footage that subsequently circulated online, the two men were assaulted off-camera and later filmed being compelled to apologise while their cattle were forcibly confiscated by the vigilantes.

The footage indicates that the vigilantes assumed policing powers without any apparent legal authority. At the time of documentation, no information was available regarding the registration of any FIR or action taken by law enforcement authorities against the individuals involved in the assault or confiscation of property.

Source: <https://t.me/hindutvawatchin/3170>

2. **Date:** November 4, 2025
Location: Hisar, Haryana

On **November 4, 2025**, a Muslim meat vendor in Hisar, Haryana, was assaulted by an individual identified in media reports as a Bajrang Dal activist. The assault was reportedly triggered by the vendor keeping his shop open on a Tuesday. Video footage of the incident shows the victim being physically attacked and forced to chant the religious slogan “Jai Shri Ram.”

The incident was reported by *The Tribune*, which identified the assailant as Ranvir Suthar. At the time of reporting, no confirmed information was available regarding legal action taken against the assailant for the assault or coercion.

Source: [Bajrang Dal activist thrashes meat shop owner in Hisar - The Tribune](#)

3. **Date:** November 10, 2025

Location: Sambhajinagar, Maharashtra

On **November 10, 2025**, a Muslim cattle transporter was assaulted by a cow vigilante identified as Shobhraj Patil in Sambhajinagar, Maharashtra. Video footage shows the assailant slapping and kicking the victim while verbally abusing him with communal slurs. The footage also shows several other Muslim men seated on the ground and being verbally abused during the incident.

The assault was reportedly halted after intervention by other individuals affiliated with the Bajrang Dal. At the time of documentation, no information was available regarding police action against the assailant or others involved.

Source: <https://t.me/hindutvawatchin/3230>

4. **Date:** November 12, 2025

Location: Balikuda, Jagatsinghpur, Odisha

On **November 12, 2025**, members of the Bajrang Dal and Hindu Sena forcibly entered a Muslim neighbourhood in Balikuda, Jagatsinghpur district, Odisha, allegedly armed with sticks, after making claims that beef was being prepared in the area. Acting on their allegations, police arrived at the spot and seized meat for investigation.

No information was available at the time of documentation regarding any action taken against the individuals who entered the neighbourhood armed or engaged in intimidation.

Source: <https://t.me/hindutvawatchin/3262>

5. **Date:** November 2, 2025

Location: Damoh, Madhya Pradesh

On **November 2, 2025**, following pressure from cow vigilante groups and far-right organisations, police in Damoh, Madhya Pradesh, publicly paraded nine Muslim men accused of cow slaughter. Local butchers reportedly stated that the animal involved was a buffalo, not a cow. Video footage from the area shows vigilantes attacking individuals with sticks in the butcher market while alleging cow slaughter, leading to clashes.

Despite these circumstances, police action was reportedly taken only against the Muslim men, who were arrested under provisions of animal protection laws. At the time of documentation, no action against vigilante groups involved in the violence was reported.

Source: <https://t.me/hindutvawatchin/3235>

6. **Date:** November 10, 2025

Location: Bhanwarkuan, Indore, Madhya Pradesh

On **November 10, 2025**, a Muslim gym trainer in the Bhanwarkuan area of Indore was assaulted by members of the Bajrang Dal after he was seen driving with a Hindu woman. The assailants

accused him of “luring” Hindu women. Video documentation indicates that the woman defended the gym trainer and did not file any complaint against him.

Despite this, police reportedly transferred the case between police stations citing jurisdictional issues and subsequently arrested the gym trainer under restrictive legal provisions. No information was available regarding police action against the individuals who carried out the assault.

Source: <https://t.me/hindutvawatchin/3249>

B. Harassment, economic intimidation, and boycott

This section documents incidents **involving non-physical but coercive actions aimed at intimidating individuals and disrupting livelihoods through communal targeting**. These include forced closure of businesses, public harassment, economic pressure, and attempts to impose religious or identity-based conditions on commercial activity. Such actions, while not always involving direct physical violence, have the effect of marginalising minority individuals and restricting their ability to carry on lawful economic activity.

1. **Date:** November 2, 2025
Location: Ludhiana, Punjab

On **November 2, 2025**, members of the Gau Raksha Dal entered a biryani shop in Ludhiana, Punjab, alleging that beef was being sold on the premises. According to available video footage and social media documentation, the shopkeeper was detained by the vigilante group and subsequently handed over to the police.

At the time of documentation, no publicly available information indicated whether any action was taken against the members of the Gau Raksha Dal for the raid, detention, or intimidation of the shopkeeper. Details regarding the outcome of any police investigation were also not available.

Sources:
<https://t.me/hindutvawatchin/3185>

2. **Date:** November 14, 2025
Location: Dehradun, Uttarakhand

On **November 14, 2025**, individuals identified as leaders of the Kali Sena visited a dry-fruit stall operated by a Muslim contractor in Dehradun, Uttarakhand. The individuals accused the contractor of engaging in what they described as “mungfali jihad,” alleging that Hindu vendors and the display of a calendar featuring a Hindu deity were being used to mislead Hindu customers.

Video documentation shows the individuals confronting the contractor at his place of business and making communal allegations. At the time of documentation, no information was available regarding any police action taken in response to the intimidation or public harassment at the stall.

Source: <https://t.me/hindutvawatchin/3281>

3. **Date:** October 3, 2025
Location: Mapusa, Goa

On **October 3, 2025**, a Muslim shopkeeper and his employees in Mapusa, Goa, were harassed by a group of men identified in video footage as far-right activists. Despite clarification by the shopkeeper that the store was operated on commission for a Hindu landlord, the men reportedly issued a series of demands regarding the religious identity of the shop and its workers.

According to the video documentation, the men insisted that Muslim employees should stop touching a photograph of a Hindu deity, demanded that the shop display Muslim names and adopt visible religious markers such as the use of green colour, and repeatedly issued threats. No information was available at the time of documentation regarding police intervention or action against those involved in the harassment.

Source: <https://t.me/hindutvawatchin/3297>

4. **Date:** November 27, 2025
Location: Gokulpuri, Delhi

On **November 27, 2025**, meat sellers operating in the Gokulpuri area of Delhi were subjected to forced closure of their shops by individuals identified in video footage as Hindu nationalist supporters. The justification cited for the closures was the proximity of a Hindu temple in the area.

The vendors were compelled to stop business operations following the intimidation. At the time of documentation, no publicly available information indicated whether police action was taken against those who enforced the closures or whether any protective measures were extended to the affected vendors.

Source: <https://t.me/hindutvawatchin/3307>

C. Raids on prayer meetings and religious disruption

This section documents incidents in which **private individuals or organised groups disrupted religious gatherings and prayer meetings of minority communities, particularly Christians**, by entering private homes or meeting spaces, making allegations of illegal religious conversion, and, in some cases, using physical force or intimidation. These actions interfered with the freedom of religion and peaceful assembly, and in several instances were followed by police intervention that appeared to disproportionately affect the victims rather than those who initiated the disruption.

1. **Date:** November 9, 2025
Location: Rohtak, Haryana

On **November 9, 2025**, members of the Arya Samaj attacked a Christian prayer meeting being held at a private residence in Rohtak, Haryana. According to available video documentation, participants at the prayer meeting were physically assaulted, and religious texts including Bibles

and Gospel booklets were set on fire. Pastor Satish, who was present at the gathering, sustained serious injuries during the attack.

Police arrived at the location following the incident. However, instead of initiating action against the individuals who carried out the assault, the police reportedly questioned the victims and subsequently began monitoring the phone calls and activities of members of the Christian community involved in the prayer meeting. At the time of documentation, no information was available regarding action taken against the attackers.

Source: <https://t.me/hindutvawatchin/3251>

2. **Date:** November 16, 2025

Location: Khindora, Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh

On **November 16, 2025**, members of the Bajrang Dal entered a Christian prayer meeting at a private residence in Khindora, Baghpat district, Uttar Pradesh. The group alleged that illegal religious conversions were taking place and claimed that poor Hindu women were being offered monetary inducements to convert.

Following the complaint made by the Bajrang Dal members, police reached the location and arrested three individuals associated with the prayer meeting on allegations related to unlawful religious conversion. At the time of documentation, no information was available regarding any action taken against the individuals who conducted the raid or disrupted the prayer meeting.

Source: <https://t.me/hindutvawatchin/3251>

3. **Date:** November 8, 2025

Location: Korba, Chhattisgarh

On **November 8, 2025**, members of Hindu nationalist organisations went to a residence in Rungada, New Shanti Nagar, Korba district, where a Christian prayer meeting was being held. The individuals alleged that religious conversion activities were taking place at the location. The confrontation between the groups escalated into physical clashes.

Following the incident, both groups reportedly blocked a road, demanding action, which prompted police intervention to control the situation and restore order. At the time of documentation, no information was available regarding arrests or legal action specifically against those who initiated the disruption of the prayer meeting.

Source: <https://t.me/hindutvawatchin/3263>

4. **Date:** November 23, 2025

Location: Agra, Uttar Pradesh

On **November 23, 2025**, members of the VHP–Bajrang Dal entered a Christian prayer meeting at a private residence in Agra, Uttar Pradesh. The group alleged that individuals present at the meeting were inducing people to convert to Christianity.

Following complaints made by the vigilante group, police arrived at the location and detained one man along with several women for questioning and further investigation in connection with the allegations. At the time of documentation, no information was available regarding any action taken against the members of the VHP–Bajrang Dal for entering the premises or disrupting the prayer meeting.

Source: <https://t.me/hindutvawatchin/3294>

D. Forced slogans and identity policing

This section documents incidents in **which individuals from minority communities were subjected to coercive demands to prove religious or national identity through forced sloganeering, documentary checks, or public intimidation**. These incidents reflect attempts by private individuals to police identity in public spaces, often through threats, humiliation, or the imposition of religious expressions, thereby infringing upon personal liberty and freedom of conscience.

1. **Date:** October 25, 2025

Location: Doimukh, Papum Pare district, Arunachal Pradesh

On October 25, 2025, a Muslim migrant fruit vendor in Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh, was confronted by a group of local residents, including an individual identified as Tana Tamar Tara. The vendor was accused of being a Bangladeshi national and was asked to produce documentation under the National Register of Citizens (NRC). He was also accused of lacking a valid Inner Line Permit (ILP).

Following the confrontation, the vendor was compelled to shut down his fruit stall. At the time of documentation, no information was available regarding police intervention or any official verification of the allegations made against the vendor.

Source: <https://t.me/hindutvawatchin/3196>

2. **Date:** November 4, 2025

Location: Kathgodam, Haldwani, Uttarakhand

On November 4, 2025, a Muslim cleric travelling on a public road in Kathgodam, Haldwani, was stopped by two individuals riding a motorcycle. According to video documentation, the individuals demanded that the cleric chant the religious slogan “Jai Shri Ram.”

When the cleric refused to comply, he was verbally threatened with harm. The incident was recorded and circulated on social media platforms. At the time of documentation, no information was available regarding police action taken against the individuals who issued the threats.

Sources: <https://t.me/hindutvawatchin/3219>

3. **Date:** November 25, 2025

Location: Agra, Uttar Pradesh

On November 25, 2025, an elderly Muslim man, identified as Mohammad Rais, who works as a cab driver transporting tourists near the Taj Mahal, was harassed by a group of young men in the Taj Mahal parking area. Video footage shows the men demanding that he chant “Jai Shri Ram.” When he initially refused, he was threatened and told that he would be forced to chant the slogan within a few days.

The video was subsequently uploaded to social media platforms with captions portraying the victim in a derogatory and stigmatising manner. According to media reports, an FIR was registered by local police following the circulation of the video, and an investigation was initiated. At the time of documentation, no information was available regarding arrests in connection with the incident.

Source: <https://www.indiatoday.in/cities/agra/story/elderly-muslim-man-harassed-near-taj-mahal-parking-agra-fir-registered-police-investigate-2826278-2025-11-26>

E. Evictions and demolitions (state-led arbitrary actions)

This section documents **incidents involving large-scale evictions and demolition drives carried out by state authorities that disproportionately affected religious minority communities**. While such actions were officially justified on grounds such as alleged encroachment or land irregularities, the manner of execution, absence of rehabilitation measures, and selective impact on minority populations raise serious concerns regarding due process, equality before law, and protection of vulnerable communities.

1. **Date:** November 9, 2025

Location: Goalpara district, Assam

On **November 9, 2025**, the Assam Forest Department and district administration carried out a large-scale eviction drive in the Dahikata Reserve Forest area of Goalpara district. The operation resulted in the demolition of homes belonging to approximately 580 Bengali-origin Muslim families, who were accused of encroaching on forest land.

According to official statements, the eviction drive was undertaken pursuant to directions of the Gauhati High Court and was justified as a measure to address human-elephant conflict in the region. Reports indicate that eviction notices were served approximately fifteen days prior to the operation, following which heavy machinery was deployed under substantial police presence to demolish remaining structures.

No immediate rehabilitation or resettlement arrangements were announced for the displaced families. Brief protests were reported during the operation, and some individuals were detained by the police.

Source: <https://nagalandpost.com/assam-eviction-drive-displaces-over-580-families/>

2. **Date:** November 10, 2025

Location: Gir Somnath district, Gujarat

On November 10, 2025, authorities in Gir Somnath district, Gujarat, demolished several Muslim-owned houses and a dargah, claiming that the structures were illegal constructions on government land. Reports indicate that approximately eleven houses and shops were demolished without resistance.

However, when officials attempted to demolish the dargah, local residents protested the action, leading to clashes with police. Law-enforcement personnel reportedly used crowd-control measures to disperse those opposing the demolition.

At the time of documentation, no information was available regarding rehabilitation or resettlement measures for the affected families or custodians of the demolished religious structure.

Source: <https://t.me/hindutvawatchin/3239>

F. State response and patterns of complicity

An examination of the incidents documented in Sections A to E reveals recurring patterns in the response of state authorities that raise serious concerns regarding selective enforcement, abdication of duty, and failure to protect members of minority communities from unlawful actions by private individuals and organised groups.

Across multiple states and incident types, police intervention was frequently triggered only after complaints or pressure from vigilante or ideological groups, rather than through proactive enforcement of law to prevent violence, intimidation, or disruption of public order. In several cases involving physical assaults, forced sloganeering, or armed intimidation by private actors, there is no publicly available information indicating the registration of First Information Reports or initiation of criminal proceedings against those who carried out the unlawful acts. Instead, victims were often left without effective protection or redress.

In incidents involving allegations of religious conversion or cow slaughter, police action appears to have disproportionately targeted members of minority communities following accusations made by vigilante groups. Arrests and detentions were carried out against prayer participants, vendors, or individuals accused of violating religious norms, even where video documentation indicated the presence of intimidation or violence by private actors. In such cases, no corresponding action against those who entered private premises, disrupted religious gatherings, or used coercive force was reported.

The pattern is particularly evident in incidents involving raids on prayer meetings and forced identity policing, where police intervention resulted in questioning, detention, or monitoring of minority individuals, rather than scrutiny of the legality of the vigilante actions that precipitated

the police response. This approach risks legitimising the role of private actors as de facto enforcers of law, identity, or morality.

In the context of state-led eviction and demolition drives, the absence of publicly disclosed rehabilitation or resettlement measures for displaced families raises additional concerns regarding procedural fairness and the protection of vulnerable populations. While such actions were justified by authorities on grounds of legality or environmental protection, the scale, timing, and impact of the demolitions underscore the need for heightened safeguards when state power is exercised in a manner that disproportionately affects minority communities.

Taken together, these incidents suggest not isolated lapses but a broader pattern in which the state's response has, at times, failed to deter unlawful conduct by private actors and, in certain cases, has resulted in adverse consequences for the very communities facing intimidation or violence. Such patterns undermine constitutional guarantees of equality before law, freedom of religion, and the right to life and dignity, and warrant careful institutional scrutiny.

Legal provisions and constitutional violations attracted

The incidents detailed in this complaint disclose multiple violations of criminal law, constitutional guarantees, and binding Supreme Court directions. The conduct described, whether by private individuals, organised groups, or through state inaction, attracts the following legal provisions:

I. Offences relating to promotion of enmity, hatred, and communal disharmony

Section 196, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023: This provision criminalises acts that promote enmity, hatred, or ill-will between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, or community, whether through spoken or written words, signs, visible representations, or electronic communication.

The repeated targeting of Muslims and Christians through allegations of illegality, disloyalty, forced sloganeering, demographic threat narratives, and public humiliation, as documented across Sections A–D of this complaint, squarely attracts this provision.

Section 197, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023: This section penalises imputations that a class of persons, by reason of religion or community, cannot bear true faith or allegiance to the Constitution of India or pose a threat to national integrity.

Incidents involving branding individuals as “Bangladeshis,” “infiltrators,” or demographic threats without lawful basis fall within the scope of this offence.

II. Offences relating to public mischief, intimidation, and provocation

Section 352, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023: This section criminalises intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of peace. Acts such as forced chanting of religious slogans, public harassment of vendors, clerics, and elderly individuals, and circulation of such acts through video recordings intended to intimidate or shame victims meet the threshold of this offence.

Section 353, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023: This provision addresses statements, acts, or rumours that create or promote public disorder or alarm. The public dissemination of videos portraying minorities as criminal or unlawful, and the mobilisation of crowds on allegations of cow slaughter or religious conversion, attract liability under this section.

III. Offences relating to assault, unlawful assembly, and vigilantism

Sections 126–130, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023: These sections address unlawful assembly, rioting, and use of criminal force by groups acting with a common object. The incidents involving coordinated raids, armed intimidation, assaults, and forced closures by organised groups demonstrate classic elements of unlawful assembly and collective criminal conduct.

Sections 115 and 117, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023: These sections penalise voluntarily causing hurt and grievous hurt. Physical assaults documented in Sections A and C of this complaint attract these provisions.

IV. Offences Relating to Religious Worship and Sacred Objects

Section 299, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023: This section criminalises deliberate and malicious acts intended to outrage religious feelings by insulting religion or religious beliefs. The disruption of prayer meetings, burning of religious texts, and destruction of religious structures fall within the ambit of this offence.

Section 302, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023: This provision penalises deliberate disturbance of lawful religious assemblies. Raids on prayer meetings held in private residences, without lawful authority, directly attract this section.

V. Constitutional violations

The acts documented violate multiple constitutional guarantees, including:

- **Article 14:** Equality before law and equal protection of laws
- **Article 15:** Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion
- **Article 19(1)(g):** Right to carry on trade and livelihood
- **Articles 25–28:** Freedom of conscience and religion
- **Article 21:** Right to life with dignity

State-led evictions and demolitions affecting minority communities, without adequate rehabilitation or proportional safeguards, raise serious concerns under Articles 14 and 21.

Judicial precedents governing hate speech, vigilantism, and state obligation

The Supreme Court of India has, through a consistent line of judgments, laid down binding principles governing hate speech, communal mobilisation, vigilantism, and the duty of the State to act impartially and proactively. The incidents documented in this complaint implicate the following settled jurisprudence:

Pravasi Bhalai Sangathan v. Union of India (2014) 11 SCC 477: The Supreme Court recognised hate speech as conduct that goes beyond individual offence and has the capacity to marginalise communities, undermine fraternity, and create conditions conducive to discrimination and violence. The Court emphasised that the State bears a positive obligation to curb speech and conduct that promotes communal hatred or social exclusion, particularly when such speech targets vulnerable groups.

Tebseen S. Poonawalla v. Union of India (2018) 9 SCC 501: In this landmark judgment, the Supreme Court unequivocally condemned mob violence and vigilantism, holding that no individual or group has the authority to enforce law or morality. The Court issued binding directions requiring States to:

- take preventive measures against mob violence,
- appoint nodal officers at the district level,
- register FIRs promptly,
- take swift action against perpetrators, and
- ensure compensation and rehabilitation for victims.

Failure to act against vigilante groups or to prevent foreseeable mob violence was held to amount to a violation of Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution.

Amish Dergan v. Union of India (2020) 7 SCC 1: The Court clarified the contours of hate speech, holding that speech which attacks the dignity of a community, has the tendency to incite hatred, or is likely to disturb public order is not protected under Article 19(1)(a). The judgment underscored that the impact of speech, rather than the intent claimed by the speaker, is determinative in assessing criminal liability.

Shabeen Abdulla v. Union of India (2022 SCC OnLine SC 154): The Supreme Court directed that police authorities must take *suo motu* cognisance of hate speech and hate crimes, without waiting for formal complaints. The Court reiterated that the identity, status, or political affiliation of the speaker is irrelevant, and that failure to act against hate speech constitutes a breach of constitutional duty by law enforcement authorities.

Kodungallur Film Society v. Union of India (2018) 10 SCC 713: The Court held that threats of violence or disruption cannot be used as a justification to restrict fundamental rights or to legitimise private intimidation. The judgment reaffirmed that it is the duty of the State to ensure protection of constitutional freedoms, rather than capitulating to unlawful pressure from private groups.

Prayers

In light of the incidents documented above and the legal concerns arising therefrom, the Complainant respectfully prays that the Hon'ble National Commission for Minorities may be pleased to:

1. **Take cognisance of the present complaint** concerning the recurring incidents of vigilante violence, economic intimidation, disruption of religious worship, forced identity policing, and state-led evictions affecting Muslim and Christian communities across multiple states.
2. **Call for detailed action-taken reports** from the concerned State Governments and district administrations with respect to each incident documented in this complaint, including information on FIRs registered, investigations conducted, and actions taken against private individuals or groups involved.
3. **Direct State authorities to ensure impartial enforcement of criminal law**, particularly in cases where police action has followed complaints by vigilante or ideological groups, so that victims are not criminalised while perpetrators escape accountability.
4. **Issue advisories to State Governments and law enforcement agencies** to strictly implement the binding directions of the Supreme Court in *Tehseen S. Poonawalla v. Union of India* (2018), including preventive measures against mob violence, prompt registration of FIRs, and accountability of public officials for failures of duty.
5. **Direct States to ensure protection of religious freedom**, including the right to conduct peaceful prayer meetings and religious gatherings in private residences, without unlawful interference, intimidation, or disruption by private actors.
6. **Recommend measures to prevent economic intimidation and forced closure of lawful businesses**, including instructions to local authorities to act against coercive actions that target individuals or communities based on religious identity.
7. **Seek clarification from State authorities regarding eviction and demolition drives** affecting minority communities, including compliance with due process requirements, adequacy of notice, availability of rehabilitation or resettlement, and safeguards against disproportionate or discriminatory impact.
8. **Direct monitoring and videography of rallies, processions, and public gatherings** where there is a reasonable apprehension of hate speech or communal mobilisation, and ensure timely preventive action where speech or conduct crosses legal thresholds.
9. **Ensure protection and non-retaliation for affected individuals and communities**, including safeguards against harassment, surveillance, or reprisals for approaching constitutional or statutory bodies.
10. **Pass any further orders or recommendations** that the Hon'ble Commission may deem fit and proper in the interest of constitutional values, communal harmony, and the protection of minority rights.

The incidents documented herein, when viewed cumulatively, demonstrate a disturbing and recurring pattern of vigilantism, intimidation, religious interference, and selective state response affecting minority communities across multiple states. The failure to prevent such conduct, register timely cases, or act impartially risks normalising unlawful private enforcement and eroding public confidence in constitutional governance.

Given the seriousness, spread, and recurring nature of these incidents, the intervention of the Hon'ble National Commission for Minorities is both necessary and urgent to ensure accountability, corrective measures, and the protection of minority rights as guaranteed under the Constitution of India.



This complaint is not directed against any religion or community. It is filed solely to address the misuse of public platforms, private coercion, and unlawful conduct that promote hate, fear, and communal hostility in violation of constitutional values, statutory law, and the rule of law.

We request your swift action in addressing this grave issue.

Sincerely,

Nandan Maluste, CJP President

Teesta Setalvad, CJP Secretary