

Date: August 11, 2026

To,

Shri Nikhil Gupta (IPS)

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Shri. Mummaka Sudarshan (IPS)

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Subject: Complaint seeking registration of FIR against NCP MLA Sangram Jagtap and Shri Ram Sangh President Sagar Baig for delivering hate speech, promoting religious enmity, inciting social and economic boycott, encouraging vigilantism, and targeting the Muslim community during a Hindu Janakrosh Morcha at Shevgaon, Ahilyanagar, Maharashtra on June 17, 2026

Dear Sir,

We, at Citizens for Justice and Peace (CJP), a human rights movement dedicated to furthering the constitutional rights of all Indians, write to seek the immediate registration of a First Information Report (FIR) against NCP MLA Sangram Jagtap and Shri Ram Sangh President Sagar Baig for delivering inflammatory and communal speeches during the "Hindu Janakrosh Morcha" organised by Sakal Hindu Samaj at Shevgaon, Ahilyanagar, Maharashtra, on June 17, 2026.

During the gathering, Sangram Jagtap repeatedly targeted the Muslim community by communalising a suicide case involving a Muslim man and a Hindu woman, portraying Muslims as a collective threat to Hindus, and falsely associating the community with terrorism and anti-national activities. Referring to the accused's family, he demanded that no member of the family should be allowed to continue residing in Shevgaon, called upon the audience to ensure their expulsion from the locality, urged that every individual whose name appeared on the family's ration card be removed from the village, and insisted that even the deceased should not be permitted to be buried in the village. By declaring that "these people come and detonate bombs among us," he deliberately invoked stereotypes equating Muslims with terrorism and suggested that the entire community bears responsibility for the acts of individual members.

He further encouraged the gathering to disregard the rule of law by dismissing concerns regarding criminal prosecution and urging the audience not to worry if police cases were registered against them. Most alarmingly, he declared that if the police believed the continued presence of the family

would create a law-and-order problem, then "the Hindu community must create a law-and-order situation here." He repeatedly exhorted the audience to ensure that the accused's family was completely expelled from the village, asserting that only such collective action would teach Muslims a lesson and deter others in the future. These statements amount to an explicit call for social and economic boycott, collective punishment, intimidation, and vigilantism directed against an identifiable religious community.

At the same event, Shri Ram Sangh President Sagar Baig reinforced these unlawful calls by openly encouraging vigilantism in the name of Hindutva. He assured those participating in such activities that criminal prosecutions and arrests would not deter their movement and declared that his organisation would stand firmly behind anyone facing legal proceedings while carrying out activities for Hindutva. He further promised that the Rashtriya Shri Ram Sangh would bear the legal expenses and advocate's fees of those prosecuted for such acts, thereby encouraging individuals to engage in unlawful conduct with the assurance of organisational and financial support.

These statements deliberately portray Muslims as collectively responsible for criminality and terrorism, advocate the forcible expulsion and social ostracisation of a Muslim family, encourage economic exclusion through cancellation of welfare entitlements, and legitimise vigilantism by assuring legal protection to those engaging in unlawful acts. Such rhetoric seeks to deepen religious divisions, foster hostility against Muslims, undermine confidence in the rule of law, and embolden members of the public to take coercive action outside the constitutional framework.

These speeches were delivered before a large public gathering by a sitting Member of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and the president of a prominent Hindutva organisation, both occupying positions of considerable influence and authority. The dissemination of such communal narratives by persons enjoying political and organisational leadership carries a heightened capacity to inflame passions, reinforce prejudice, encourage vigilantism, deepen social divisions, and disturb public order. Rather than constituting protected political expression, the speeches deliberately promote hostility against Muslims by portraying them as terrorists and enemies of society, advocating their exclusion from public life, and encouraging collective action against them outside the framework of law. Such assertions foster fear, resentment, communal polarisation, and the normalisation of violence against members of the Muslim community.

The speeches therefore constitute a direct assault on the constitutional values of equality, fraternity, secularism, dignity, and the rule of law guaranteed under Articles 14, 15, 19, 21 and 25 of the Constitution, as well as the constitutional vision embodied in the Preamble. By portraying Muslims as collectively responsible for terrorism, advocating the expulsion and boycott of an entire Muslim family, encouraging the denial of public welfare benefits, and urging members of the public to create law and order situations instead of respecting legal processes, the speakers seek to normalise exclusion, communal hatred, vigilantism, discrimination, and majoritarian violence against an identifiable religious community.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has repeatedly recognised that hate speech delivered by persons occupying positions of influence carries a far greater potential to incite discrimination and violence. In *Amish Devgan v. Union of India*, (2021) 1 SCC 1, the Court held that speech which promotes

hatred, discrimination, or hostility against protected groups falls outside constitutional protection and undermines fraternity and constitutional morality.

We urge the authorities to forthwith investigate these speeches under the relevant provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. The law provides criminal consequences for hate speech, including the promotion of enmity, incitement to violence, criminal intimidation, abetment of unlawful acts, and acts prejudicial to communal harmony. Immediate steps must be taken to preserve the complete video recordings of the speeches, identify all organisers and participants responsible for facilitating the event, and hold the accused accountable in accordance with law, in line with the Supreme Court's rulings, to protect the dignity of all citizens, preserve public order, and uphold the constitutional commitment to equality, fraternity, secularism, and the rule of law.

Transcript and English translation of the speech:

[Location: Shevgaon, Ahilyanagar, Maharashtra/Date: June 17, 2026]

"...Tomorrow, after today's meeting concludes, the responsibility lies with you all to ensure that his family does not continue to live in this area. You must take this responsibility upon yourselves. The names of the family members listed on his ration card... no person associated with that ration card should remain here. Until we make such a decision, let me tell you, these people will not realize that their actions have consequences.

You might think about what the law says, that the law does not permit this, or that the police will file cases against us... whatever happens, happens. Those people will eventually come around, or the local people will tell us to end the matter since the meeting is over. Some of their people might even come to intimidate us. Do not yield at all. A life of one of our children has been lost. Our child's life is gone. His family must not stay here. Even after his death, they should not be allowed to bury him in this soil. You must keep this in mind.

These people come and detonate bombs among us, and after they are sentenced or hanged, they are buried in our soil. Today, I tell you, not a single person listed on that ration card should remain within the surroundings of this Shevgaon. This responsibility is not ours; it is now yours and if they stay, if the police feel that those people will cause a law-and-order issue, then if they continue to live here from tomorrow onwards, the Hindu community must create a law-and-order situation here—that is the stance you must adopt. Only then... only then, in the times ahead, will anyone think twice before acting. No one will dare to cast an evil eye on our daughters. I tell you, they must learn a lesson from our actions.

Forget about the girls; even if a small boy among us is targeted, they should know that their time here is short. When will this happen? It will happen when you take a firm decision tomorrow or the day after to completely expel that family. Only then is it possible.

Otherwise, what happens? There is an uproar for 10 or 12 days, a month passes, two months pass, a year passes... and slowly people forget the incident. Then people start coming to see the family, asking how they are doing. The mother and sisters won't even remember who it was. Slowly, conversations to settle the matter begin. Therefore, to stop all of this, we must take this decision first. We, or Monica Tai, are not just doing this for the sake of our roles. This is for you to decide. And you must do it..."

NCP MLA Sangram Jagtap [Time Stamp: 0:00 - 2:56]

"...was ongoing, and now that the government is in place, it will continue to function. If anyone has any misunderstanding... if anyone thinks that by filing cases against these boys or arresting them, the work will stop, then clear that misunderstanding from your mind. The work can never be stopped. Because while doing this work, we have spent 9 years in prison. 9 years have passed, right? And what is our reward amidst these rallies and cases? It is our pride!

Boys, remember one thing. As the Rashtriya Shriram Sangh and the entire Hindu community, we are all standing with you. Whichever case is filed during the work for Hindutva, do not be afraid; we are with you. If anyone requires assistance with legal expenses or lawyer fees, we are with you as the Rashtriya Shriram Sangh and the entire Hindu community. Today, such a major tragedy has occurred to this girl..."

Sagar Baig [Time Stamp: 2:57 - 3:50]

Link: <https://t.me/hindutvawatchin/4739>

Circulars issued by DGP Maharashtra in February 2023 and May 2023 urging strict action on Hate Speech:

In Circular No. DGP 20/ Petition No.940/ 2022/54.2023. issued by Dr Suhas Warke (Spl. Inspector General of Police (L&O) for The Director General of Police M.S., Mumbai), dated February 2, 2023, the Supreme Court order dated January 13, 2023 has been highlighted where the court had asked the police to ensure that as and when any speech which attracts offences such as Sections 153A, 153B and 295A and 505 of the IPC take place, suo moto action is taken if no complaint is forthcoming.

The circular had directed all Unit Commanders to follow the Supreme Court order.

The Circular No. DGP/20/Petition No. 940-2022/54/2023 issued by Dr Suhas Warke (Spl. Inspector General of Police (L&O) for The Director General of Police M.S., Mumbai), dated April 3, 2023, entails "measures to be taken to maintain law and order due to agitations, *morchas*, speeches etc."

It gives detailed instructions on what steps are to be taken when any *morchas* are to be held:

2. All the Unit Commanders should hold a meeting with the concerned organisers before such a morcha and fix the route of the morcha with appropriate terms and condition. A combined meeting of all social groups should be taken to convey clearly to all that they should maintain peace and keep law and order during the morcha. Preventive action against Anti-social elements should be taken. Those elements who help in maintaining peace and harmony should be encouraged. Audio Video recording of the morcha should be done. Police Head Quarters should ensure adequate supply of equipment's, like Lathi, Helmets, etc. to police men deployed for morcha bandobast. If any law-and-order situation arises, offences should be registered immediately and arrest should be made. Intelligence machinery should be activated to collect advance information about morcha, agitation and efforts should be made to pre-empt any communal incidents.

Action taken against hate speakers and offenders

Sir, it is also important to note that the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 940/2022, *Shabeen Abdulla vs. Union of India & Ors.*, mandated the police authorities in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT of NCT of Delhi to take suo moto action against

those indulging in hate speeches as provided under the Indian Penal Code. Moreover, the state authorities have also been asked to issue directions to their subordinates in this regard that without looking at the religion of the accused, action has to be taken. In its order, the Supreme Court bench comprising Justices KM Joseph and BV Nagarathna had said the following:

"Respondents (states) shall ensure that immediately, as and when any speech or any action takes place which attracts offences such as Section 153A, 153B, 295A and 506 of IPC etc, without any complaint being filed suo moto action be taken to register cases and proceed against the offenders in accordance with law. Respondents will issue directions to the subordinates so that appropriate action can be taken at the earliest. We further make it clear that such action be taken irrespective of the religion of the maker of the speech, so that the secular character of Bharat as envisaged by the Preamble is preserved."

The apex court has, thus, again outlined already codified statutory duties of a police officer which makes it mandatory for them to take action under section 151 of CrPC in case there is apprehension of hate speech. Sir, 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.

Furthermore, this was spoken at a public event and this speech has reached not only the audience at the event but also all those who may have seen these videos on their mobile phones, by the medium of social media. How large and wide the reach of social media can be, we are sure you must be aware. The consequences of such an inflammatory speech could have been worse.

Laws Violated by the Hate Speech:

Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS)

Section 196 – Promoting Enmity Between Different Groups on Grounds of Religion

Section 196 criminalises promoting enmity or hatred between different religious groups and acts prejudicial to the maintenance of harmony.

- Sangram Jagtap repeatedly portrayed Muslims as a collective threat to Hindu society by equating the community with terrorism and declaring that "these people come and detonate bombs among us," thereby attributing the criminal acts of individuals to an entire religious community.
- He repeatedly urged the audience to ensure that the accused's entire family was expelled from Shevgaon, demanded that no person whose name appeared on the family's ration card should continue residing in the locality, and called for their complete social and economic exclusion solely because of their religious identity.
- He further encouraged the audience to disregard legal processes and declared that if the police failed to remove the family, "the Hindu community must create a law-and-order situation here," thereby openly encouraging communal mobilisation against Muslims.
- Sagar Baig reinforced this communal mobilisation by encouraging vigilantism in the name of Hindutva and assuring participants that his organisation would provide legal and financial assistance to those prosecuted while carrying out such activities.

- Collectively, these speeches deliberately promoted hatred, communal hostility, religious polarisation and organised discrimination against Muslims, thereby squarely attracting Section 196.

Section 197(1) – Imputations Prejudicial to National Integration

Section 197(1) penalises making or publishing imputations that any class of persons cannot bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India or are unworthy of equal constitutional protection.

- By repeatedly associating Muslims with terrorism and suggesting that the continued presence of a Muslim family endangered Hindu society, Sangram Jagtap portrayed Muslims as a class whose presence itself posed a threat to public order.
- His repeated calls for the complete expulsion of the family from the village, cancellation of their ration card benefits and denial of burial effectively denied them equal constitutional protection solely because of their religious identity.
- By encouraging members of the public to take direct action outside the legal process, the speeches undermined the constitutional guarantee of equality before law and sought to legitimise discriminatory treatment of Muslims.
- These imputations portray Muslims as undeserving of equal civic status and constitutional protection, thereby attracting liability under Section 197(1).

Section 299 – Deliberate and Malicious Acts Intended to Outrage Religious Feelings

Section 299 penalises deliberate and malicious acts intended to outrage the religious feelings of any class of citizens.

- Sangram Jagtap deliberately associated Muslims with terrorism and collective criminality, thereby attacking the dignity and reputation of the Muslim community solely on account of its religious identity.
- His demand that the deceased should not even be permitted burial in the village because he belonged to the targeted Muslim family constitutes an especially malicious appeal intended to dehumanise members of the community.
- The repeated communal references and attribution of collective guilt were calculated to inflame religious sentiments, foster resentment and outrage the religious feelings of Muslims, thereby attracting Section 299.

Section 302 – Uttering Words with Deliberate Intent to Wound Religious Feelings

Section 302 criminalises uttering words or making statements with deliberate intent to wound the religious feelings of any person or class of persons.

- The repeated assertions equating Muslims with terrorists, attributing bomb blasts to "these people," and portraying Muslims as collectively responsible for criminal conduct constitute deliberate communal rhetoric directed against an identifiable religious community.

- By advocating the expulsion, boycott and social exclusion of an entire Muslim family solely because of their religion, the speaker intentionally humiliated and stigmatised Muslims.
- These statements were clearly intended to wound the religious feelings and dignity of Muslims and therefore fall within the ambit of Section 302.

Section 352 – Intentional Insult with Intent to Provoke Breach of Peace

Section 352 penalises intentional insults or provocation likely to cause a breach of public peace.

- Sangram Jagtap repeatedly exhorted the gathering not to concern themselves with criminal prosecution, urged them not to yield to police action and expressly called upon the Hindu community to create a law-and-order situation if the family continued to reside in the village.
- His repeated demands for the forcible expulsion, social boycott and economic exclusion of the family were inherently provocative and capable of triggering communal confrontation.
- Sagar Baig aggravated this provocation by assuring participants that they need not fear criminal cases because his organisation would bear their legal expenses and provide institutional support.
- These statements amount to intentional provocation and were inherently capable of causing communal unrest and disturbing public peace, thereby attracting Section 352.

Section 353 – Statements Conducive to Public Mischief

Section 353 criminalises making, publishing or circulating statements intended to create fear or alarm among the public or incite one community against another.

- Sangram Jagtap repeatedly disseminated inflammatory statements portraying Muslims as terrorists and calling upon members of the Hindu community to expel an entire Muslim family from the village.
- He openly exhorted the audience to create a law and order situation if the authorities failed to act in accordance with his demands, thereby encouraging public disorder and communal confrontation.
- Sagar Baig further encouraged vigilantism by assuring organisational support, legal representation and financial assistance to persons prosecuted while engaging in activities carried out in the name of Hindutva.
- These speeches were clearly calculated to generate fear, hostility and communal tension against Muslims, encourage unlawful collective action and incite one religious community against another, thereby attracting liability under Section 353.

Accordingly, the speeches delivered by NCP MLA Sangram Jagtap and Shri Ram Sangh President Sagar Baig prima facie disclose the commission of offences punishable under Sections 196, 197(1), 299, 302, 352 and 353 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, warranting the immediate registration of an FIR and a prompt, fair and impartial investigation in accordance with the binding directions

of the Hon'ble Supreme Court on hate speech, communal incitement and the constitutional obligation of law enforcement authorities to act against speeches promoting religious hatred, vigilantism and communal violence.

Judicial precedents against Hate Speech:

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 civilisations, 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.” (Para 11).

In *Pravasi Bhalai Sangathan v. Union of India, (Ref: AIR 2014 SC 1591)*, 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.” (Para 7).

On April 28, 2023, the division bench of Justice KM Joseph and BV Nagarathna in *Ashwini Kumar Upadhyay v. Union of India [W.P. (C) No. 943 of 2021]*, extended its order and directed all States/UTs to register Suo moto FIR against Hate Speech irrespective of religion. The court added that when any speech or any action takes place which attracts offences such as Section 153A, 153B and 295A and 505 of the IPC etc., suo moto action will be taken to register cases even if no complaint is forthcoming and proceed against the offenders in accordance with law.

Prayer:

In view of the foregoing, we respectfully urge you to take immediate cognizance of the hate speeches delivered by NCP MLA Sangram Jagtap and Shri Ram Sangh President Sagar Baig during the "Hindu Janakrosh Morcha" organised by Sakal Hindu Samaj at Shevgaon, Ahilyanagar, Maharashtra, on June 17, 2026, as enclosed herewith, and to forthwith register an FIR against both speakers, as well as the organisers of the event, under the appropriate provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, and any other applicable laws governing hate speech, promotion of religious enmity, incitement to violence, advocacy of social and economic boycott, encouragement of vigilantism, criminal intimidation, dissemination of inflammatory communal narratives, abetment of unlawful acts, and offences against public tranquillity.

We further request you to investigate the organised calls made during the event for the forcible expulsion of a Muslim family from the village, the cancellation of their ration card benefits, the denial of burial to the deceased, the exhortation to create a "law and order situation" if the authorities did not act as demanded, and the assurances extended by Shri Ram Sangh President Sagar Baig that his organisation would bear the legal expenses of persons facing criminal prosecution for acts committed in the name of Hindutva. These statements warrant immediate

investigation as they constitute prima facie incitement to communal violence, organised vigilantism, collective punishment, and the commission of cognisable offences.

We further request you to inform us whether the event was videographed by the police authorities in compliance with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Shabeen Abdulla v. Union of India & Ors.*, and to preserve all audio-visual recordings, photographs, CCTV footage, drone footage, social media uploads, livestreams, electronic communications, and all other electronic evidence relating to the event, including the complete and unedited recordings of the speeches, recordings made by the police or district administration, and any material available with the organisers or participants. We also request that the electronic evidence be secured without delay so as to prevent its deletion, alteration or destruction.

We also request that we be informed of the action taken on this complaint, including the registration of the FIR, the progress of the investigation, the preservation of evidence, and any subsequent proceedings initiated against the accused persons.

We are submitting this complaint through email as well as Registered Post. We therefore request that the present complaint be treated as information disclosing cognisable offences under Section 173 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, and that an FIR be registered forthwith in accordance with law.

In anticipation,

Yours sincerely,

Nandan Maluste, CJP President

Teesta Setalvad, CJP Secretary

Annexures:

Annexure A – Video of the "Hindu Janakrosh Morcha" held at Shevgaon, Ahilyanagar, Maharashtra on June 17, 2026, downloaded and preserved by CJP