**LAW RELATED MOB LYNCHING IN INDIA**

**BY-:**

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**Abstract**

In this research paper, I would be focusing the law related to mob lynching in India. In today’s time the mob lynching in India has become common part. The major reason for mob lynching in India is caste, religion, political hands also. However, the victims have the protection of human rights and constitutional rights to get justice. There is no national law made on mob lynching. Mob lynching is not defined in IPC, CRPC, and nor defined in the constitution. But it is possible under Sec 223(a) of the (CRPC) to prosecute together two or more people accused for same offences committed in the course of “same transaction’’. But the provision falls for the short of an adequate legal framework for prosecuting lynch mob. So, there is need to make the bills introduced by the member of parliament as well as supreme court also to curb such violence. This paper will be leading with a study on various case identifying lynching all over India.

**KEYWORDS**

Mob lynching, Religion, Caste, Violence, Political

**Introduction**

The word “lynching” originated in mid18th century American origin of “lynching” is traced to two people named Charles lynch and William lynch, who lived in Virginia in united states. Before American civil war brought an end to slavery, several instances of black slavery being lynch were reported in the US. In some cases, whites were also lynched for opposing slavery of black peoples. lynch can be considered as awarding the death sentences without any legal trial. Mob is the English word which means unrestrained or uncontrolled crowds. In simple language we can say that, when an uncontrolled crowd kills an accused criminal person or otherwise kills him in the other way, then it is being called mob lynching.[[1]](#footnote-2)

India does not have a specific law to deal with lynching. The IPC does not word lynching. However sec 223(a) of the code of criminal procedure (CRPC), 1973 states that person or a mob in the same offence in the same act can be tried together. Somehow this provision has not helped in delivering justice in case of lynching.

In India, there is number of incidents are coming of mob lynching regularly mainly this violence is strictly inflicted upon Muslim accused in bovine related matter (love jihad) for other reason like, inter-caste marriage or lynching against Dalit, lynching related to cow smuggling allegation, lynching related to child lifting suspicions.[[2]](#footnote-3)  These crimes take place when people get encourage by hatred and anger and get ready to take law into their own hands. This violence is named as hatred crimes based on the hate of people toward particular community religion, region caste, or sex. It is very crucial to think that why people suddenly consider a person harmful for the whole society and take such a drastic decision of killing him or her.

Lynching is an unlawful murder by the mindless and morally corrupt mob. Mob lynching is not a new phenomenon in India, during 1857 revolts mobs attacked British civilians, in 1947 partitions mob attacked families, individuals in villages, cites.

**History of mob lynching in India**

Throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, white people often used violence as a means to control African Americans. For example, lynching was a popular way of punishing Native Americans who were believed to be committing crimes. Lynching an informal punishment is committed by a non-statutory authority to do so. In many cases, censorship occurs when a group believes someone has committed a crime, even though they have not been tried or convicted. The economic outrage and efforts to prevent blacks from participating in the political process have also been a factor in the lynching. Examples of lynching include public hangings, wing bends, or other forms of excessive punishment or public execution.

Lynching is different from other forms of punishment because it is done by a community outside the legal system and is usually done by a group of people, rather than ordered by a judge or law enforcement officer. Lynching is a form of mob crime, where ordinary people gather to intimidate or punish someone, they feel has violated a legal, moral, or social standard.

Although the origin of the word 'lynching' is unclear, it is reported that a Virginia court judge of the late 18th century, who was known to regularly imprison British loyalists. Because they have never been charged, and had no authority to imprison them, the practice is known as 'lynching'.[[3]](#footnote-4)

**Lynching in the United States**

In the years preceding the American Civil War, racial profiling was a common practice where white Americans punished those who showed resistance to slavery. For example, if a person promotes the abolition of slavery, or is believed to have assisted slaves in escaping exile, the principles may be invoked to encourage others to do the same.

In the United States, lynching was often triggered by feelings of white supremacy, the belief that white people were superior to other races. After the abolition of slavery and the end of the Civil War, white supremacists, such as the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), often resorted to bullying threats so that newly freed slaves did not want to be paid, or in the use of any of their newly established slaves.

In some cases, four white supremacists cite reasons for lynching that would allow the torture or killing of minorities. While these allegations included anything from gambling to raping white women, they were often baseless accusations. The real reason for the lynching was to control the treatment of Native Americans and to protect white privilege through terrorism.

**Fast forward to the 20th century**

Although lynching was never a legal thing, many Southern judges often looked the other way, and few people have ever been tried or convicted for their involvement in lynching. As a result, culture continued into the 20th century.[[4]](#footnote-5)

For example, the last confirmed case of torture in North America took place in Indiana in 1930, when two African American men were arrested in connection with the murder of a factory worker. The suspects, Thomas Shipp and Abram Smith, are accused of killing a white man and raping his girlfriend. Before the trial began, a white mob, which included police, entered the jail and released the men. Then they were hanged.

In what was expected to be the last massacre in the United States, 19-year-old Michael Donald was killed by KKK members in Mobile, AL, after hanging him on a tree outside his home.

**The reason behind the crowd chasing and the crowd chasing events**

The recent expansion of Mob Lynching in India illustrates the bizarre nature of human behaviour. Mob Lynching involves the injury or murder of a criminal or public prosecutor in the eyes of Mob involved in this crime. Some of the popular crowd mob lynching incidents occurred in India is as per the following:

**Caste and Religious motivated:**

Violence on behalf of Caste and religion is rooted in India. The increasing current cases of the crowd are caused by intolerance and hostility to another religion and to extinction in the name of identity, practice, culture, and repair. In 2002 five Dalits from Haryana were subjected to rumours of cow slaughter and the recent riots of Muzzafarnagar and the Kokraijhar riots show solidarity with religion as the cause of the masses. In September 2015, a Hindu Mob group tortured Mohammed Akhlaq and his son Denmark on suspicion of stealing and killing a calf and storing meat for dinner in UP's Bidara village identified as the first Hindu Mob lynching Muslim in the name of a cow or cow[[5]](#footnote-6). The incident became known as Dadri Lynching and embarrassed the country.

In March 2016, Mazumum Ansari (age 32) and Imteyaz Khan (age 15) were brutally tortured by a mob known as 'GauRakshak' targeting cattle in Chatra in Jharkhand district. They were accused of smuggling cows but in fact, they had a cattle market and were on their way to selling eight cows. In June 2017, a Muslim boy walked away with two of his brothers killed by a Hindu mob after accusing him of terrorism, Pakistan, anti-national and meat buyer. Initially, an argument broke out over the train seat and turned to the death of a young boy.[[6]](#footnote-7)

**The wake of a cow vigilance**

However, the Government imposed a ban on the sale and purchase of slaughtered cattle in animal markets across India, under the ban of Cruelty to Animals Command (26 May May), sparking a new wave of cattle surveillance in the country. Although the Supreme Court, suspended the sale of beef in its July 2017 ruling, it provided assistance to the billion-dollar beef and leather industry and several provinces where beef was one of the first foods to rise in attacks that Muslims accused of eating beef. Many innocent Muslims were killed in this mass attack. But human rights experts who charge the masses are just not right and a proper definition of such violence, they want to highlight organizations or a group of corrupt people who promote such incidents. These incidents are often seen as natural in nature and are often the automatic reaction of Hindus who are often angry because of reports of smuggling and killing of cattle. But mostly not so.

In August 2018, Akbar was transporting cows on foot with a companion. He was attacked by Gao Raksha of the VHP for allegedly smuggling cattle. He died in police custody. According to the latest figures, there have been 24 incidents of human violence and violence that have occurred, resulting in 34 murders and 2 rapes of women, in recent years especially in 2015, the majority of victims of the Muslim minority and the Dalit community. Most of these were in Haryana (9killed, 2 raped), Uttar Pradesh (9killed), and Jharkhand (8 killed), West Bengal (5 killed) (Citizens Against Hate, 2017).

Along with the Muslim community, other smaller communities have also been threatened by lynching groups. Christian attacks continue to be reported, but incidents involving churches and priests accused of converting Hindus to Christian religion continue (Apoorvanand, 2017). In 2016, seven members of the Dalit family were attacked by cattle soldiers in Gujarat state, which led to mass protests by the Dalit community. Caste's historical violence against Dalits, including rape, murder, and other forms of physical assault, is all crowd. The case of deportation of cows, in which 7 Dalit youths were publicly beaten by the Gau Rakhskak Dals for beating a dead cow in Gujarat (20 July 2016), was one of the first bovine-related lords. (Citizens Fight Mzondo, 2017).

**Economic and Political motivated:**

Despite the violent outbursts, the political class and the stand continued to remain silent. Human rights observers, feel that the political section in the back of lynching is rapidly increasing throng from the majority of the people who are ruling the country retained or captured power through a political system which is aggressive and violent. Besides, they have built their political career spreading violence against young people, where the masses feel powerful and strong. The political class, with the exception of their cultural rejection, avoids visiting victims or their families for survival.[[7]](#footnote-8)

Economy and Politics always plays a big role in the mob lynching. In cities, crowd funding is an easy way to seize land and property. Kherlanji Massacre Maharashtra's 2006 case was the first in lynching. Around 50 local people beat members of the family of four and parading naked wife and daughter before killing them because of conflict in the world[[8]](#footnote-9). A different kind of political perspective based on hindutva plays a major role in these events. In the case of Mob lynching it is easy to influence the crowd in the name of religion, culture, and culture. On 24 January 2009, a great outfit attacked a group of women in a pub in Mangalore, said the women were violating traditional Indian values. It is easy to mobilize a crowd by practicing religion, caste, sex, etc. As a political agenda. India and other political organizations and groups historically based religion and the text which spread hatred in the community to play their political card during the elections led to mob attacks. It is cheap and the best way to win elections in India as most people in India are religious, believe in superstition and emotion. Banned beef, Romeo squire, Ghar Vapsi and Love jihad, etc. All of it was motivated by politics, to separate the public and take advantage.

**Rumors of baby lifters**

Rumours of child abductors proved a point of reference for the mob violence, where WhatsApp posts were directed to Odisha, Tamilnadu, Gujarat, Karnataka, Telangana, Tripura and West Bengal. This will take the lives of many domestic guests, the hearts of the people of sound and gripped the crowds. According to various reports, at least 20 people have died and several Injured incidents have sparked a rumour of a kidnapping 10 states because three months ago. **Lack of proper policing**

Incidents of violence masses, and raised speculation that the children Raising children is linked to the lack of confidence of the public to the police. Common man feels police have no ability to track down criminals and heal kidnapped children. According to the home service statistics, 54.723 cases of child kidnapping (2016), 41.893 cases (2015), 37.854 cases (2014) .It was found that the police charged the kidnappers in just 40 cases each in 2016 cents and around 23 per cent of cases were decided in 2016 . Approximately three out of four people accused of abducting children go free. Besides, the government should be the suspects and try to stop the bullying being rumoured. One way would be to see the rumours circulating on social media in their respective areas well before the vents his anger and frustration at the innocent people.

**Mob Justice:**

Due to unawareness of the legal arrangements and consequences of crime, the less strict police force, and the gradual approach to the law, the people of India try to be a judge to do justice to themselves by explaining their laws and regulations. In February 2016 the JNUSU President Kanhaiya Kumar, arrested on charges of sedition, was beaten by lawyers when produced at the Patiala House Court. In May 2017, an e-rickshaw driver was arrested by crowds of Delhi University students.

The incident occurred after the driver let two drunken students out of the community who later returned with a group of students to fetch the driver (First Post, 2017). In June 2017, the two youths were beaten up by crowds of at least 250 people who suspected of being child lifters in Guhati (Tehelka, 2018). In 2017 more than 27 people have been killed in alleged child-raising. In law sometimes you get support from political parties and parties.

**Hunting Witches**:

Hunting for witches is a historical problem in India based entirely on the "Witch Hunting" movement including marking a woman as a witch, especially after Ojha confirmed the woman was a witch, the process of torture and murder of the woman, often involving mass hysteria and lynching (The Prevention of Witch Hunting Bill, 2016). Hunting for witches means that torturing and killing a woman believed to have evil magic powers. In hunting, mob involvement in torture and murder victims Reasons where hunting is portrayed as taking over the world, ending schools, family strife, property, dictatorship, superstition, oppression, submission, sexual advances, and human traits. About 2,100 suspected witches were killed between 2000 and 2012, according to 2014 criminal records. From 2000 to 2015, approximately 2200 cases were registered in the witch-hunting process in India (National Crime Record Bureau 2016). Most victims of witch hunts are Shede Cashte and Women of the Tribe Program.[[9]](#footnote-10) Investigators say that in the veil of superstition against women they are targeted and involved in the witch hunt of other people in order to capture the world and set their own interests. Sometimes, it is used to punish women who question social norms (Laxmi, 2005).

In 2014, in Jharkhand, a 50-year-old woman and her daughter were accused of witchcraft, tortured and murdered by a mob (Washington Post, 2014). In August 2015, in Jharkhand five suspected witches were abducted by civilians after dragging middle-aged women into their homes, beating them to death[[10]](#footnote-11). In August 2016, a couple was abducted by a crowd for alleged witchcraft practices in Assam. The couple was dragged out of their house by a crowd from a local area identified on the sidewalk. The incident happened in front of their 10-year-old daughter (Telegraph India, 2017).

In July 2015, an Adivasi woman was evacuated from her home and killed by a mob after a local priest reported her witchcraft and accused her of being a “witch doctor” in the village (Telegraph India, 2017). In July of 2015, Villages attacked Guru Munda's family, a 40-year-old victim, in the Mundasahi district of Keonjhar district after being accused of witchcraft by the family. Munda, his wife, Budhini, two daughters and two sons were brutally murdered (Tehelka, 2018).

Kesi Chadana, a 40-year-old woman is said to be a witch in 2014 in Rajasthan State. His villagers stripped him and stripped him naked, made him wear a shoe hat, carried heavy stones on his head, and passed through the village in the neighbouring donkey's houses (Ahuja, 2018). Women called witches suffer from high levels of physical and mental violence. They are forced to swallow human urine and face, eat human flesh, or drink chicken blood ”(Live Mint, 2015).

**Following cases are noteworthy in this regard:**

 In 2016 in the same province i.e. Jharkhand two people were killed by a local "cow" protection” to the group details of how cattle were transported for slaughter some people leave.

In 2016 in New Delhi, a 40-year-old dentist was beaten to death by a group of people, including four children. The crowd was awakened by the hate speech of a woman standing there.

In 2017 a Haryana man was killed when a controversial message was circulated about a chair

with someone of another community.[[11]](#footnote-12)

In 2017, a mentally ill woman was killed in West Bengal after the departure of a 14-year-old

you are lost in the area. Here also was a hate message directed at Bangladeshi kidnappers working in the area.[[12]](#footnote-13)

In 2017 in Jharkhand a person was killed by a cattle protection team when a man was in possessions ending a message to WhatsApp to a group of falilantes calling them to the scene is the latest case of mass deportation that occurred with hate speech over social media attacks.[[13]](#footnote-14)

In 2018 in Bihar a person was killed by a mob in a message that there were some people. The community threw stones at other people.

In 2018 a mass attack in Andhra Pradesh of Hindi-speaking people is a false hate Messages were circulated that juvenile gangs from Bihar and Jharkhand were working on

the world.[[14]](#footnote-15)

In 2019 a 44-year-old woman was brutally murdered in the Bihar district cattle theft message.[[15]](#footnote-16)

**The latest case of mass deportation in India (2020): The case of Palghar[[16]](#footnote-17)**

Three men were killed by a mob in Maharashtra's Palghar district after allegedly accusing him of kidnapping and organ harvesters.

The incident occurred on the night of April 16 when two ascetics, 35-year-old Mahant KalpavrukshaGiri and 35-year-old Sushilgiri Maharaj, who was living in an ashram in Kandivali, decided to go to Surat to attend the funeral.

The two then hired a vehicle driven by Nilesh Yelgade (30) to move from Kandivali to Shuq. In an effort to avoid being stopped on their way, all three seem to have taken the back roads of the Palghar district into Gujarat rather than using the Mumbai-Gujarat highway.

The three were appointed by the forest department manager near the town of Gadchinchle. While talking to the guard, all three were greeted by an alert group and attacked. A group of residents in Gadchinchle, a village near the Palghar area, parked their car and attacked them with stones, timber and axes.[[17]](#footnote-18)

**LAW AND ORDER ON MOB LYNCHING**

**Legislations:**

Mob Lynching convicted of a serious and great violence human rights but there is no national law destroy the crowds, even though India has a long history by lynching. However, national laws such as the Indian Constitution, the Indian Penal Code and the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 can be linked to a stronger case. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the main source of official statistics on crime in India, does not record specific cases of lynching. Section 223 (a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 provides that "the people or the people involved in the same case the same action be tried together". However, the same provision has not been used to bring about justice so far. (Abraham and Rao, 2017).

Incidents of violence and abortion are often reported under section 302 for murder, 307 for trying to kill, more than 324 hurt badly, 147 million in rebellion of the Indian Penal Code and so on. Provisions such as section 153A (promotes hostility between parties to act in a discriminatory manner in maintaining peace); 153Bacts to discriminate against and maintain national unification), 295A (acts aimed at anger religious sentiment); and 295B (names are intended to hurt religious feelings) of the Indian Penal Code is considered a hate crime law in India. It is noted that in many fraudulent cases these provisions were not included in the First Police Information Reports against the respondent. In addition, even when hate crimes are documented under these sections, the data is not if you disaggregated the identity groups. There is no way of knowing then that, the difference between 'case (Citizens against hatred, in 2017). The same situation of 'public violence' referred to in the NCRB reports, with the minor recording of the victim, and who the perpetrators were. Last but not least, the above The successive laws create guilt, when order and harmony, and religious feelings are painful. There is little to punish hate-inspired action '', and including economic crime against the community at risk. "Hate crimes are acts of violence and intimidation, often directed at groups that are already disgusting and controversial" (Small Rights Group, 2014: 11).

In fact, hate crime laws are not neutral powers, rather they are there to protect the vulnerable. The non-enforcement of hate crime in India agreed, when the Legislative Commission, Bill Legal Crimes Act, 2017, proposes to be a new thing, that is. 153C in the IPC, which prohibits 'inciting hatred', goes beyond that to provoke hostility and undermine national unity. The closest thing to the Indian criminal law is the hate crime The Scheduled Social Parties and Scheduled Tribe Prevention of Cruelty to Law, 2015, in which it made it a crime of violence and violence against Dalits and the most indigenous and marginalized communities in Indian society.[[18]](#footnote-19)

The crimes inspired by hatred and engraved, as in the SC / ST. However, the SC / ST Act excludes other groups that have been disadvantaged by society because of their religious, racial and gender minority and disability status and does not include groups between Muslims and Christians who consider themselves Dalits.

As a result, there is no count of hate crimes against these minor. If there are no official records, media reports and scholarly activities which is the primary source of data of hate crimes against religious ones in India, but this is not enough. There are foreign and international tools that support victims of mob attacks. Such as Article 7, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides Equality before the law, and the protection of the law, as well as protection from discrimination. Article 20 of the international political rights and political rights "or which advertisements to national hatred, racial or religious causes leading to discrimination, hostility or violence.

**Judicial approach**:

In the judgment of Landmark Tehseen S Poonawala and others V. Union of India[[19]](#footnote-20) on July 17, 2018, which includes a three-judge bench of Chief Justice Deepak Mishra and Justices A.M. Khanwilkar and D.Y. Chandrachud of the High Court suggested that the enactment of a special expulsion law by Parliament could take place as “fear of the law and respect for the rule of law constituted the basis of civilized society”. The current complaint is listed under Section 32 of the Constitution to take immediate and necessary action against violent animal protection groups. While explaining the importance of constitutional and legal security, of all the courts, he pointed to the case of Krishnamurthy.[[20]](#footnote-21)

The 2015 Krishnamurthy case[[21]](#footnote-22) Supreme Court held that "the law is the highest rule in a civilized society. they feel they deserve it.”The Court noted that" no person is allowed to take the law into his own hands in regard to his shallow judgmental spirit. Just as one has the right to fight for his legal rights, another has the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty after a fair trial”.

Nandini Sundar and others v. The State of Chhattisgarh[[22]](#footnote-23) Court ruled that it is "the duty of the country to strive, consistently and consistently, to promote the well-being of all citizens so that the dignity of all citizens is protected, nourished and encouraged. In the Mohd Haroon and others v. Union of India and another [[23]](#footnote-24)case is held to be "the responsibility of the Co-operative Governance Office and state intelligence agencies and the institution to prevent duplication of public violence in any part of the country. Status. If any law enforcement officer is found to be negligent, it should be brought within the law”.

In the present case, the Supreme Court noted that "mob violence is a violation of the law's constitutional and constitutional values. state and statutory bodies and the constitutional amendment.”

St. Stephen's College v. University of Delhi[[24]](#footnote-25), while emphasizing the importance of diversity in diversity, the Court stated that "the purpose of our Constitution is to unite diversity and to curb any tendency to create unity among Indians in appreciating diversity. It is absolutely necessary to emphasize that India is representative of social, religious and cultural diversity.

The existing trial court has indicated that there is an urgent need for intervention by the Government in protecting the rights of citizens. While intolerance continued, the supreme court held that "a strong contemporary democracy places the essential elements of the support of a place of thought and path in order to maintain unity and unity." The High Court noted that "more judgmental" acts such as "cow-watching or other cattle-raising awareness" and barking should be removed from the budget and passed guidelines to the Center and the provinces. The court also urged Parliament to enact special rules that would address problems caused by mainstream parties and said that until then the guidelines would regulate the law.

**GUIDELINES TO CURB LYNCHING VIOLENCE**

The Poona Walla case The Court recommended that "in relation to a number of incidents of abuse and mob violence that need not be specifically mentioned as we will issue specific directions including forums, remedial and punitive measures."

**Ways to Protect Yourself**

The court said that in each district there should be a Nodal Officer senior police officer, not under the rank of Superintendent of Police for taking steps to prevent incidents of mob violence and manslaughter. A special team should be appointed to receive intelligence reports on incidents, victims and perpetrators spreading hate speech and false stories. Areas where mass violence has just occurred should be well taken care of.[[25]](#footnote-26)

Regular meetings should take place between Nodal officials, intelligence units and police personnel to find out if there is a tendency for resilience and mob violence in the region and measures to prevent such incidents. The Nodal Officer will also make efforts to eliminate the hazardous environment in any community or bakery targeted at these incidents. The Director-General of Police / Secretary, the Ministry of Home Affairs concerned should be notified of the tactics of the campaign to meet and meet with an officer driven by officers.

The court ruled that "It shall be the duty of every police officer to cause a mob to disperse, by virtue of its powers under Section 129 of the CrPC, in its opinion, incitement to incite violence or to incite violence in secrecy or otherwise."[[26]](#footnote-27) the constitutional purpose of social justice and the Rule of Law.There should be a rush in the run so that the anti-social elements involved in such acts are discouraged and remain within the bounds of the law and therefore fear thinking and taking the law into their own hands.

Broadcasting of the adverse effects of the incident on radio and television including the official Department of Home Affairs websites should take place. The police will facilitate the registration of a FIR under Section 153A of the IPC and / or other appropriate anti-infringement and video conferencing procedures.[[27]](#footnote-28)

**Corrective Steps**

The court has directed that even though measures are being taken to prevent the incident of violence or mob violence occur, the MOT must be implemented without delay and the safety of the victim's family members should be ensured.[[28]](#footnote-29) An investigation into the charges of crowding should be done mainly by a Nodal official. A compensation plan for victims of tort that includes a provision under Section 357A of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 must be prepared by the State Government. A court track court should be appointed for cases of violence and mob violence and capital punishment as an example of creating fear of the law must be given to the plaintiffs.

Protecting criminal witnesses should be a major responsibility of the court and the police. Daily reports on the case should be given to the victims and the family. The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, to appoint a legal aid lawyer must be given to victims.

**Disciplinary Measures**

The court disclosed that wherever it is found that "a police officer or district officer has failed to comply with the stated guidelines, it will be considered an intentional negligence where appropriate action is taken and not limited to the use of the department under operating rules".

**The Law - The Need of The Hour: What We Have**

As India has confirmed the eviction of the masses there are no alternatives at present, that they are also being considered.

'New normal'. Although lynching, it's simply, it's murder but it's never mentioned

anywhere in the law of the land. It is a criminal offense but has not yet been filed

under the Indian metal code. However, it is subject to certain provisions of the Code

the following:

1. Section 302 provides for the penalty of murder.

2. Section 304 on the other hand imposes a penalty for unintentional manslaughter

to kill.

3. Section 307 imposes a penalty for attempted murder.

4. Section 323 states voluntary injury arrangements.

5. Section 325 imposes voluntary punishment for causing severe pain. It's worth it

to say here that the above rules for the proper use of the masses, shall

read other IPC preparations as outlined below:

6. Section 34 describes the general purpose.

An entire crowd can be arrested on a charge of murder. It works not

it was not only those who practiced physically but also the people who were part of

a crowd of common purpose. Similarly, section 120B will be imposed on those

a group of people involved in organizing and soliciting a crowd by spreading the word

in the WhatsApp.

In addition, Section 223 (a) of the Criminal Procedure Code states that “a person who is accused the same case made while the same transaction can be tried simultaneously. But it is still difficult it is not clear how the people will be tried and will be returned.[[29]](#footnote-30)

**Why not enough**

At this point, it is quite obvious that there is no mention of licking lumps in any provision of

PC. It has become a gateway to discover that those who have broken the law have committed a crime in the crowd and have not he been severely persecuted. It is a crime that has seen growth over the past few years. Due to the lack of a stricter law, bringing about justice has become impossible.[[30]](#footnote-31) However, it is worth noting that it is unimaginable, to be loved by the mobocracy. A group of people, in the name of justice, it cannot take over the power of the judicial body. Mob connections are a practice of committing a crime to provide for crimes already committed. Such actions cannot be encouraged. In the absence of special rules, we are limited to provision compensation, rehabilitation programs and immediate justice. There are no arguments against police inefficiency can be done. It is therefore appropriate to treat the dismissal of the masses as a case against the government creates a need to install it in IPC.

**Requirement of A New Law**

The apex court in its recent ruling said, "the intolerance of the terrorists violent actions that cannot be new, as well as directing the central government and central government to seize control of the country by implementing restraint and remedial measures”. In order to apply for crowdfunding, the following steps are recommended:

New Article Installation in IPC - Many steps and controls needed and preventing this great social evil, this is one important way. IPC must install a description that clearly describes the case.[[31]](#footnote-32) In addition, it should give the same punishment.

The addition of new provisions or clauses to existing laws, often faces a lot of criticism. And, to take an example, section 302, on the other hand, deals with capital punishment, which is filed with the IPC backwards. While on the other hand, Section 304B deals with deaths. It is fair to say that death is a shock it means that killing someone for a minor or other transfer can be suicide. Section 306, of for the same reason. Now, if Section 302 and 306 were not enough to control this evil to practice, no special Section 304B installations could be made. Similarly, installing a separate the clause describing the death caused by the action of the mob, which is also civil offenses can help to better understand this case and will an awareness for those who are not afraid to take the law into their own hands.

**Special law making**

The foundation of democracy is social harmony. Increasing incidents of mass outbreaks have led to social upheaval. In addition to receiving coverage under the ipc for this crime, there may be action for its prohibition. Therefore, enacting a specific law is helpful in that

• To maintain this social order,

• Controlling the crime,

• Providing immediate justice to victims and ensuring prompt follow-up

• Filling gaps due to insufficient hate laws.

• Addressing the proper functioning and role of the police,

• Procedure for such cases

• Punishment for offenders

For example, the Sati Prohibition action was introduced as a special action to end its practice.

However, sati are not mentioned anywhere in the Penal Code Substitution and Law Enforcement - Another action that can be taken both to include a separate a clause from the Indian Penal Code and perform a special act to give full effect with regard to ending this crime.[[32]](#footnote-33) Adding crowd funding to the IPC will dismiss the claim as a liability sinning with hatred while administering punishment. While the act will help in other matters such as police placement and magistrate work, reintegration, compensation, trial process and more.

**SUGGESTIONS**

Following actions can be made to protect the public from this horrible crime:

The application of the new law on this topic is a basic need to eliminate this problem.[[33]](#footnote-34)

* The scope of freedom of speech needs to be adjusted.
* Boundary issues need to be redesigned and redesigned.
* Requests for mass communication and social media need to be firmly established.
* Identity documents
* Reports should be done as a paid service.
* All social media accounts should be suspended or inactive immediately if they are found to be hate speech and should only be active after a panel recommendation, which is designed to investigate, investigate and recommend in these cases.[[34]](#footnote-35)

**CONCLUSION**

Most people without a second thought agree to kill someone show unbearable Indian intolerance due to lack of education and awareness. It has been found that in cases of mass stress, most of the victims are men, women and children, the poor, the poor and the minority. This is a clear indication that these are crimes against a community that was once inappropriate. The current situation in India calls for a special law on mob violence. From human rights, fundamental rights, to moral rights all legal tools spoke of the promotion of sections that were explicitly excluded and excluded from the community. However, most of the cases are made for them. It is a misconception that the intolerance of the Indians is to the extent that they consider themselves above the law and create unpleasant conditions contrary to law and order. Circumstances like these create an environment of shock and shock to society that somehow hampers the growth and development of the community. Belief in the caste system, blind faith in religion and superstition is itself a reflection of the Indian population.

To solve such problems, as well as stricter rules is necessary to disseminate quality education and awareness to the people. Police investigations carried out in several cases of mob attacks in rural India revealed almost no equipment being used in the same way that it should be done. Health care is a very important human right and the government must protect it. The defence, remedial and punitive measures laid down by the Supreme Court must be strictly adhered to.

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