



Mens rea was held to be a necessary ingredient for the offence under Section 153 A and Section 505 (2). The common factor of both the sections being promotion of feelings of enmity, hatred or ill [will](#) between different religious or racial or linguistic or religious groups or castes or communities, it is necessary that at least two such groups or communities should be involved.

Court analysed the ingredients of Sections 153 A and 505 (2) IPC. It was held that Section 153 A covers a case where a person by “words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations”, promotes or attempts to promote feeling of enmity, hatred or ill will. Under Section 505 (2) promotion of such feeling should have been done by making a publication or circulating any statement or report containing rumour or alarming news. Mens rea was held to be a necessary ingredient for the offence under Section 153 A and Section 505 (2). The common factor of both the sections being promotion of feelings of enmity, hatred or ill will between different religious or racial or linguistic or religious groups or castes or communities, it is necessary that at least two such groups or communities should be involved. It was further held in **Bilal Ahmed Kaloo** (supra) that merely inciting the feelings of one community or group without any reference to any other community or group cannot attract any of the two sections. The Court went on to highlight the distinction between the two offences, holding that publication of words or [representation](#) is sine qua non under Section 505. It is also relevant to refer to the [judgment](#) in **Ramesh v. Union of India, (1988) 1 SCC 668** in which it was held that words used in the alleged criminal speech should be judged from the standards of reasonable, strong-minded, firm and courageous men, and not those of weak and vacillating minds, nor of those who scent danger in every hostile point of view. The standard of an ordinary reasonable man or as they say in English law “the man on the top of a Clapham omnibus” should be applied.

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