

Report on Framing of Muslim Youth in Karnataka

I. INTRODUCTION:

People of Karnataka woke up to shocking news on the morning of 30th August, 2012. The newspapers and television news channels were agog with reports on the arrests of 11 persons on 29th August 2012 alleging a conspiracy to assassinate MPs and MLAs from the state, a businessman and two journalists from Bangalore as well as links with global terror networks like Lashkar-e-Taiba and Harkat-ul-Jihadal-Islami. It created a big stir in Karnataka particularly because most of the accused were young and in their twenties, and highly educated professionals like journalists, doctors, scientists and IT professionals, which prompted the media to project the accused as the ‘the new face of terror’. Some local TV channels even dropped the term “alleged” or “suspected” and started calling the accused as real culprits. A few channels carried the images of gun wielding terrorists in the background which was equally tarnishing in its portrayal of the case. But for those who were aware of the usual exaggeration that often accompanies such reports on terror attacks, the entire episode looked disjointed and lacked credibility.

While six of the accused were picked up from Bangalore, the others were arrested in Hubli. According to the police, all had links with Lashkar-e-Taiba and Harkat-ul-Jihadal-Islami. Those arrested in Bangalore were Muthi-ur-Rahman Siddiqui, 26, a journalist working for *Deccan Herald*; Shoaib Ahmed Mirza alias Chhotu, 25, who worked as junior research scientist in DRDO; Abdullah alias Abdul Hakim Jamadar, 25; Ejaz Mohammed Mirza, 25; Mohammed Yusuf Nalbandh, 28; and Riyaz Ahmed Byahatti, 28. The five arrested in Hubli from various locations have been identified as Obaidulla Imran Bahadur alias Sameer alias Imran, 24, Mohammed Sadiq Lakshkar alias Raju, 28, Waahid Hussain alias Saahil, 26, Baba alias Mehaboob, 26, and Dr Jaffar Iqbal Sholapur, 27. While the Bangalore suspects

were picked up from the one place, the Hubli terror suspects were picked up from various locations in Hubli.

Several gaps in the police narrative about the Bangalore conspiracy as well as the circumstance of their arrest made many, including some sections of the media, to doubt the veracity of the official story. State police chief Lalrokhuma Pachau told reporters that an imported 7.65 mm revolver, seven bullets, computers, hard disks, mobile phones and religious tracts were recovered from them. According to one report, the accused Shoib alias Chotu, was trained in Pakistan by the LeT. The accused had also planned a terror attack in the IT city at the time of Ganesh festival for which, it was alleged, they had already stolen and purchased a few bikes and four-wheelers for their operations. It was also alleged that the group was planning to eliminate a columnist of a Kannada newspaper and the editor-in-chief of the same newspaper (both residing in Bangalore), and had even conducted several reconnaissance and surveillance operations on their movements. The Bangalore module members had also allegedly stolen a few vehicles to carry out their reconnaissance and surveillance of their targets, and were caught in the nick of time, sources in the department said. However, the parents of the arrested and some of their neighbours were suspicious of police action and told the newspapers that neither had the police shown any warrant nor intimidated the family soon after making arrests.

Six months later, three of the accused, journalist Muthi-ur-Rahman Siddiqui, Mohammed Yusuf Nalbandh and DRDO junior researcher Shoaid Ahmed Mirza, were released. While the charge sheets of the first two could not be filed for lack of evidence, the DRDO employee has been released on bail as per the orders of the special NIA court. The arrest and acquittal of Muslims suspected of terrorist links is not new, and follows an almost regular pattern which has been ably brought out by a report by *Jamia Teachers' Solidarity Association (J TSA)*. This report shows, through a study of 16 cases in great detail, how the intelligence agencies and the Delhi police filed concocted charges leading to prolonged incarceration in jails. The victims were accused of being “agents of various terrorist organizations and charged with the most heinous of crimes: sedition; war against the state;

criminal conspiracy, planning and causing bomb blasts; training of terrorists; collection of arms, ammunition and explosives and the transfer of funds for terrorist activities. The penalties demanded by the police and prosecution were also the most severe: life sentence or death penalty.” However between 1992 and 2012, a large number of those arrested were acquitted of all charges by the courts. The report has drawn extensively from court judgments and media reports. What is important to note is that most of the acquittals happened not simply for want of evidence. To quote from the report, “What judgment after judgment comments on is the manner in which the so-called evidence provided by the police and the prosecution was tampered with and fabricated, how story after story as presented by the prosecution was unreliable, incredulous, and appeared as concocted”.

As it usually happens, the arrests are given wide publicity, sometimes even bordering on projecting the accused as guilty even before they are tried and convicted. However, their release goes almost unnoticed. For instance a local paper, whose editor was allegedly the target of the attack by the accused, did not even carry a single line report about the release of the three of the ‘suspected terrorists’. This phenomenon, which has now become a regular occurrence, raises a number of questions with regard to the Indian state’s claim about its secular credentials and its seriousness in combating terrorism, and more importantly about the human rights of those who are falsely accused and made to spend long years in prison. Such prolonged detention of innocent youth also creates untold hardship for their families and alienates them from their own community. The need to probe these questions led us to meet some of the accused in central jail at Parappana Agrahara on 9th October 2012.

While it was not our purpose to judge their innocence or guilt (something that only an impartial trial by a properly constituted court can bring out), we came away with a strong conviction that the circumstances of their arrest—the way they were picked up almost as if in a kidnap operation—and the contradictions in the police account indicated grave human rights violations on the part of the

police and needed further probing. In order to explore these issues and other related questions, a team comprising human rights activists from Bangalore and Kerala visited the families of those whom we had met in the jail as well as those who had been acquitted in earlier cases. We specifically wanted to know how the families coped with the arrest and, in the case of those acquitted, what their present situation is. With this in view a team of human rights activists drawn from PUCL, PDF and NCHRO visited Belgaum and Hubli on 19th and 20th of November 2012. The team members met three families in Belgaum (two of them had their wards acquitted) and seven families in Hubli, where all the accused were still under various stages of trial. The team also met Mehaboob Pathan, , local convenor, APCL, Belgaum.

Members of the team:

Ramdas Rao, PUCL, Bangalore.

N Ramesh, PDF, Bangalore.

V S Sreedhara, PDF, Bangalore.

Mohammad Kakkinje, NCHRO, Karnataka Chapter.

N.M.Siddiqu, NCHRO, Kerala Chapter.

K.Shabeer, Editor, *Prastuta*, a fortnightly magazine.

Raghunandan, Playwright and Director, independent member, Bangalore

In this report we provide a brief account of the five conspiracy cases in which these Muslim youth were implicated, followed by individual stories of people and their families we met in Belgaum and Hubli. In the end, we present our findings about instances of human rights violation and our appeal to the state, the media and civil society.

II. Background

Karnataka has of late become a soft target for terrorist attacks, according to IB. Whether it is so or not, what is certain is that Karnataka has become a testing ground for Sangh Parivar which has managed to spread communal venom not only among certain sections of society, but also among administration. The repeated incidents of moral policing and attack on minority communities are glaring examples of a growing communalization in our society. It is also a matter of certainty that all the five cases mentioned above have not happened in isolation, but have a political context provided by the rise of BJP to power in Karnataka. These and other cases have been repeatedly foisted on Muslims in order to project them as the face of terror. In fact, some parents of the accused we met observed that such cases have become a regular feature, occurring unfailingly before every election. They felt that the earlier pattern of creating communal disturbances before or during elections has given way to a new design wherein terror cases are foisted against Muslims in order to garner Hindu votes. It is a moot question whether these attempts have yielded results. However, the BJP has managed to get enough political mileage out of these criminal acts.

The recent findings about the real culprits in many bomb cases like Malegaon, Samjhauta Express, Mecca Masjid, and Nagpur have exposed the fact that terrorism is not restricted to one religious group. However, it has to be noted that in every such case, the first suspects are invariably Muslims and even when the culprits turn out to be Hindus, the state takes a long time to acquit the arrested Muslims. While the state is quick enough to jump into action and implicate Muslim youth, it is very slow in recognizing the criminal involvement of Hindutva groups, and even slower in taking action against them.

III THE CASES

The Hubli Bomb Blast Case

On May 10, 2008, a bomb blast occurred in the district court in Hubli. The bomb used in the blast was similar to the one used in the May 18, 2007 blast at Hyderabad's Mecca Masjid. It was placed in a Magistrate's room where the case against seven SIMI members, including Safdar Nagori, was scheduled to be heard 2 days later. No one was injured since the courts were shut due to a court holiday, but it caused extensive damage to the court premises. After the bomb blast, the police promptly claimed it was the handiwork of "sleeper cells" belonging to the LeT and SIMI. The Maharashtra police arrested Jakati Shaukat Ali Ahmed of Belgaum when he landed in Mumbai from Sharjah where he had been working before the police summoned him in connection with this case. He was then transferred to Belgaum for further investigations. The Hubli bar association passed a resolution vowing not to defend any terrorists involved in the blasts. When a lawyer named Ibrahim Jalagir tried to file a bail application on behalf of the accused, his office was vandalised and he and his colleague were badly beaten up by hoodlums. The blast occurred during the Assembly polls scheduled on May 22, and it created a wave in favour of the BJP. After the arrests, the police expressed the fear that after the bomb blast in the Hubli court complex, there might be an outbreak of communal disturbances in Hubli since it is known to be 'a sensitive area' after the Idgah maidan issue. However, B.D. Hiremath, a senior lawyer in Hubli-Dharwar, maintained that, thanks to the Assembly election process, which kept people busy, there were no communal clashes after the blast in Hubli.

Seven months later, in Jan. 2009, the police claimed to have solved the Hubli blast case. They arrested Nagaraj Jamburgi, who was reportedly a dacoit close to Pramod Muthalik and with links to Sri Ram Sene, and 8 others. However, the police at first didn't disclose Nagaraj's links with Sri Ram Sene and merely stated that Nagaraj's team carried out the blast to kill their rivals. The same team had planted a bomb on the Belgaum-Hubli highway in 2008. Nagaraj was subsequently murdered in jail by his associates, thereby leaving

many questions unanswered and facts hidden. He had reportedly threatened to expose all the people involved in the bomb blast plot. Muslim youth were similarly implicated in bomb blast incidents that took place in Madgaon during Diwali in 2009. (Perfume bottles found with the Muslims were seized as 'evidence'.) Subsequently, it was revealed to be a plot carried out by Sanatan Sansthan. Again, 21 Muslim youths were arrested in Hyderabad in connection with 3 bomb blasts in May and August 2007, killing 54 people. They were accused of 'waging war against the state', but released after a year in jail. This case also turned out to be a Hindutva operation.

APMC Conspiracy Case

During the Assembly elections, the police claimed to have unearthed a 'conspiracy' to produce a bomb blast in the APMC yard in Tilakwadi, Belgaum. Jakaati and Imtiaz Ahmed, among many others, were jailed for 3 years under UAPA. The allegations were found to be baseless and dismissed by the court.

The Saffron Flag-burning Case

In 2007, the Muslim League and Anjuman-e-Islam organized a protest in Hubli against the Sangh Parivar and Narendra Modi following disclosures in *Tehelka* magazine regarding the role of the BJP in the Gujarat carnage of 2002. A few Muslim youth had burnt a saffron flag during the protest. The VHP and the BJP submitted a memorandum to the Deputy Commissioner on this incident, and demanded the arrest of the youth who had burnt the flag. The Khade Bazaar police station registered a case against the Anjuman-e-Islam, and jailed Jakaati under UAPA.

Bangalore Assassination Conspiracy Case

12 Muslims were arrested and accused of plotting the assassination of journalists and Hindutva leaders in Bangalore. NIA, which took over the investigation from Bangalore police, stated that the 12 accused were LeT cadres and had confessed to plotting to kill prominent right-wing journalists in Bangalore, Hubli, Hyderabad, and Nanded with the intention of spreading terror and communal disharmony. Among the arrested were many doctors, engineers, and a DRDO junior scientist. One of the arrested was Dr. Nadeem

Siddique preparing for his MD examination, who was accused of providing financial and logistical support to LeT and HuJI. (Rs. 10000, a lap top and a cell phone were seized from him.) Over the next couple of months, 19 persons were arrested from various places in Karnataka. The fact that most of the accused are highly educated is a source of worry to the police who found, according to a *Times of India* report, that when they went to arrest the suspects from their J C Nagar hideout, they asked the police under what law they were being arrested. They demanded that the police show them the arrest warrants.

Hubli Terror Cells Case: Simultaneously with the arrest of 15 Muslim youth (including 7 suspects from Hubli) on August 29, 2012, in connection with the Bangalore conspiracy case, the CC Branch of Karnataka Police claimed to have unearthed a network of 'terror cells' in Hubli. According to the police, the network in Hubli, which included media and other professionals (journalists, IT professionals, medical students and doctors) from the city, were hatching a conspiracy to execute killings of important media and political personalities in Bangalore. The Hubli terror cells were suspected to have links to Lashkar-e-Taiba and HuJI, and formed part of a country-wide SIMI network which gave logistic support to undertake the bomb blasts that took place in Hyderabad. All meetings of SIMI in Karnataka were held in Hubli in October, April, and May 2007. In fact, according to the police, a terrorist camp had been set up in a forest in Hubli in which over 100 youth were trained in producing and handling weapons for terrorist operations. According to *Times of India*, "terror and Hubli go hand in hand", and "Hubli became a terror hotbed in last decade" (Sept. 2012). The report alleged that Mohammed Ghouse, 23, from Hyderabad, the South India commander of LeT, had made friends with Asadullah Abubakar, a final-year student of ayurvedic medicine at Hubli and Mohamed Asif, a final-year medical student of KIMS, Hubli, and induced them to join the conspiracy. Among the arrested was Imran, alias Ubedulla, who had studied Diploma in Tool and Dye Making at NTTF in Dharwad from 2004-05, and found a job in Bangalore and later moved to Dubai. Among the other accused, Waheed Hussain Kanakannavar is an MBA graduate, Ubedulla Bahadduri is an electrical engineer,

Sadiq Lashkari worked as demolisher, and Mehaboob Saifuddin, as a mason. *Decan Herald* reported (Aug. 30, 2012) that worryingly, one of the suspects, Zafar Shoolapur, had lived close to Chief Minister Jagadish Shettar's residence at Badami Nagar in Hubli for a number of years undetected by the police. The report said that the residents were wondering about the failure of Intelligence people to identify a major security threat near the house of the chief minister: "people of Hubli-Dharwad feel that the twin cities are not safe any more."

Most of these media reports based their stories on unverified leaks from the police who had adduced only 2 pistols that they claimed to have seized as evidence as well as confessions obtained in police custody which are not permissible as evidence in a court of law. The purpose of such police-orchestrated reports is to throw suspicion on the entire Muslim community. Interestingly, *Tebelka* reports that two of the accused, Jamadar and Dr Zafar Iqbal, according to their confessions extracted by the police, wanted to travel to Pakistan via Iran to join the Taliban. They took an Air Arabia flight from Bangalore to Teheran from where, they state, ISI agents took them across the border to Pakistan where they met 2 ISI officials. After grilling them to find out whether they were working for the Indian intelligence agency, RAW, the Pakistani officials persuaded them to return to India and work for ISI. *Prima facie*, all this appears to be an elaborate game of smoke and mirrors being played by the intelligence community in order to entrap the Muslim youth (as the JTSA report convincingly shows), which only an impartial investigation by a properly-constituted court can reveal.

Now, the NIA claims to have finally found the "mastermind of the Bangalore plot": Bangalore engineer, Zakir Ustad alias Mohammed Shaheed Faisal, who fled to Saudi Arabia after "the terror module" was busted. According to the charge sheet, the suspects planned to murder, in addition to right-wing politicians and journalists, 2 top police officials. Zakir Ustad was one of the "handlers" of the "terror module" in Hubli and Bangalore. The latest NIA charge sheet repeats the earlier police story of Hubli being the training ground for the terror modules, which were handled by an elaborate network

in Riyadh, “consisting of mostly men of south Indian origin.” (DHNS, 17 April 2013).

According to a report prepared by the *Association for the Protection of Civil Rights* (an organization which is tracking all such cases in Karnataka), at least 43 Muslim youth in Karnataka have been suspected/arrested under terror cases and kept in judicial custody for 3 years and more. (See Annexure) They have all been charged under various sections of UAPA, Arms Act, Explosive Substance Act, and on occasion, Unlawful sections of the “Information Technology Act.” The following were acquitted on 8.11.2011 for lack of evidence by the courts: 1) Liyakat Ali, 32 yrs, (2 cases out of 3); 2) Nasir, age 27 yrs, ; 3) Naveed, age 30 yrs (all in the APMC case); 4) Tanveer, age 31 yrs, ; 5) Iqbal Ahmed, age 38 yrs ; 6) Nasir Patel; 7) Imtiaz, age 29 yrs; 8) Dr. Munroz, age 31 yrs (all 8 from Belgaum); 9) Mohammed Asif, age 23 yrs, from Raichur. Except Syed Sadiq Sadiq Sameer, who was granted bail, the bail applications of the others have been rejected. In many cases, the trial hasn’t started even after 3 years, especially in regard to cases filed in Surat, Gujarat, due to a stay brought in by the Gujarat government. In the Bangalore conspiracy case, the NIA court recently acquitted Muttur-Rehman Siddique, journalist with *Deccan Herald*, and Yusuf Nalaband as the NIA failed to make any charges against them. It also granted bail and released Aijaz Ahmed Mirza, DRDO scientist, after NIA failed in its statutory obligation of filing a charge sheet within 180 days. Earlier, Dr. Usman Ghani of Dharwar had been arrested in Riyadh by Saudi Arabian police at the request of the Indian Government for his links to the 2 “terror modules” unearthed in Bangalore and Hubli. He was released in Oct. 2012 after the Saudi authorities failed to find concrete evidence in Indian claims about his alleged terror connection.

Similarly, several cases of Muslim youths being arrested on charges of anti-national activities and for their reported ties with organisations like *SIMI* have been collected from Gulbarga. Mohd Nisaruddin Ahmad, Mohd Zaheeruddin Ahmad, Mohd Azeemuddin, Ijaz Akbar, Mohd Yousuf and Shamsuddin alias Baba are all facing trial and are still in prison. They were arrested in 1998 for their alleged

involvement in Hyderabad blast case. Two of them were released soon after, one for ill health and another because he was a minor.

Here are also some sample cases reported from different parts of Karnataka. —Shamsuddin was 21 when he was arrested. He was assisting his brother a painter, had moved to Mumbai with an idea of going to a foreign country in search of better opportunities. Based on a statement of Dr Javed Ali, a suspect in Hyderabad blast case, he was arrested. He has been in still jail for the last 19 years.

—Syed Nayeemuddin is a BE. graduate. He was arrested for alleged contacts with organisations like SIMI. When he was in jail in Gujarat he was subjected to mental and physical torture. He also faced threats to his life from Bajrang Dal activists who were helped in this by some jail authorities themselves. Now he is on bail. He could not take up a job with a big company which offered him good salary, but is working as a lecturer in an ITI.

—Mohd Ali and his son Javed Ali of Ullala were arrested near Mangalore in 2008. They underwent trauma as a result of an illegal arrest. One police officer, Venkatesh Prasanna was responsible for their arrest because of which the father suffered loss in his business and the son’s education was disrupted. They were released from jail after 2 years when the police could not produce any evidence against them.

Common to all the First Information Reports/ Charge sheets filed against these Muslim individuals is a number of recurrent features: a) they are charged under various sections of UAPA (1967); b) they are found to be working for banned terrorist organizations (invariably LeT, HuJI and SIMI); c) they have hatched a conspiracy and indulged in subversive activities like targeting important personalities of the Hindu community in order to eliminate them, thereby disturbing communal harmony; d) they are found to be in possession of illegal firearms in order to carry out their objectives (in one case in Hubli, the accused had an airgun in his possession); e) they wanted to “wage a war against the state and nation”; f) “Incriminating jihadi materials”

were found in their possession (in some cases, such materials include copies of the Quran and pamphlets protesting against government action meant for public distribution) These features work like a template which, with minor variations, is used in every case to build cases against them. It is not the purpose of this report to go into the veracity of these charges which can only be established after impartial investigation in a duly constituted court of law. However, given the fact that in many such cases, the accused are acquitted for lack of evidence since the charges are concocted and don't stand up to serious scrutiny in court (as revealingly brought out in the JTSA report), one is forced to conclude that the purpose of such investigations is not to establish guilt or otherwise of the suspects and punish them accordingly; rather, the punishment is in the inordinate nature of the process itself, not the conviction ensuing at the end of it. For, the process involves taking the suspect into police custody (often unlawfully, so that it is more like an abduction than an arrest); extracting confessions, often under physical and mental torture and threats; denying bail; delays in starting the trial (up to 3 years and more); prolonged trial involving examining hundreds of witnesses and filing cases against the individual suspect in different parts of the country (Gujarat, MP, UP etc.). The process, which involves abuse of the law at every point, drags on for years and involves prolonged incarceration, which leaves the suspect and his family in a state of utter destitution. (Pasha Patel, an MLC from Maharashtra, once joked that if the number of Muslim suspects in jail continued at this rate, jails would get converted to Idgahs!)

IV. INDIVIDUAL TESTIMONIES

The discrimination practiced by the Indian state came home vividly to us when we visited in Belgaum and Hubli the families of those Muslim youth who were acquitted as well as those who were still under trial.

In the following section we present testimonies of two individuals who have been acquitted of terror charges in Belgaum, followed by testimonies of those families in Belgaum and Hubli whose sons are still in prison on similar charges.

IQBAL AHMAD JAKATI

He was working for a long time (since 1992) in *Tarun Bharati*, a Marathi daily (of MES party persuasion) as a columnist. He used to write film reviews and other articles of cultural interest. He was also working as a salesman in *Manikbal Automobiles* when he was arrested in 2008. His father was a retired school Head Master in a government primary school, and died recently. He is married with 3 children—two girls aged 12 and 6, and a boy aged 11 year. His wife has studied up to 10th standard, and doesn't work. The Jakati community has about 150 members. The name comes from their job of collecting 'jakaat' (a toll collected from others as a percentage of their income) to distribute among others.)

Charges framed:

He was implicated in 3 cases—the Hubli blast case (along with 2 other suspects, Liaquat and Tanveer), the APMC conspiracy case, and the case of flag burning taking place in a procession in 2007. (In 2007, in a Muslim League protest about the Gujarat genocide, a saffron flag was burnt. Jakati was nowhere in the procession.) He was charged with being a member ('Emir') of SIMI. An accusation was also made in Mala Maruthi police station that he had forged documents of a vehicle in order to use it in the bomb blast—though he was never taken to that police station. He was framed probably because being an automobile company employee, he could easily be shown as forging RC documents of the vehicle that was later used in the blast. When he was taken to Hubli for further interrogation, he was shown a CD of his narco confession, and was told: "you have confessed to being a part of bomb blasting conspiracy, your case will now stand". But no case was filed in Hubli police station. He was again taken to Belgaum, to a different police station, and kept

there (in chains, continuously) for 2 days. He was slapped with a new case of flag burning that happened in 2007.

After this interrogation, he was taken to various places for about one and half months (16 days in Bangalore, 4 days in Hubli, 2 days in Khade Bazaar etc.). Finally, he was remanded in judicial custody, and spent three and half years there. His trial was not taken up for one and a half years. At the end of the trial, he was acquitted in the Hubli blast case, the Maruthi case and the APMC conspiracy, but the saffron flag burning case continues. He was finally released on Nov. 9, 2011. But with regard to the flag burning case, he has still to attend court every 15 days—it is a Fast Track court.

Circumstances of arrest :

His brother was working in Sharjah and sent him a visa to go there and take up a job (since he had the technical qualifications) in a car company where his brother was working. He went there on 11th June 2008, 2 days after the Hubli blast, and the police picked up this date to charge later that he escaped to Sharjah after setting off the blast. When he phoned home a month after working in Sharjah, his father told him that Mahantesh, Intelligence Officer at the ATC (anti-terrorist cell) along with Hubli police had come to his house looking for weapons and asking what he had been doing. When he called up Mahantesh, he was told that they had detailed information about his 'terrorist antecedents'. He was told to return to India and, after giving a statement to the police and answering some questions, he could return to Sharjah. But as soon as he landed in Mumbai on August 2, he was arrested and declared an absconder, and a suspected terrorist of LeT. Under a heavy guard of 400 policemen, he was taken to Sahara airport police station from the back door 'to avoid the glare of the media'. There, he was first interrogated by Rakesh Maria, Head of Maharashtra ATC (who took some preliminary details about him), and then a series of police officers from Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. (This meant that his arrival was made known to police from different states). During interrogation, he was shown pictures of other suspects and abused in the foulest language. After this initial questioning, the Belgaum police (Marihal and Nagaraj, circle inspector) came and took him by jeep to Belgaum. There,

Javed Mushaffir from ATC tried to induce him to make a full confession about the Hubli blast. Javed told him that they belonged to the same community, and that if he confessed, he would be let off on minor charges. They kept saying that they had complete evidence about the blast and that he was a member of SIMI. This went on even as he kept telling them he didn't know anything about the blast or about SIMI. Mahantesh took him to Bijapur road, and threatened to throw him out of the jeep and carry out an 'encounter'. But since he did not get down from the jeep, he was brought back. He was taken to his house and shown his old expired passport which they said was a fake passport. The Belgaum police even lamented that if only he'd landed in Bangalore instead of Mumbai, they could have taken credit for his arrest. When he asked Raghavendra, IG of Belgaum, what crime he'd committed, the IG told him that he was a traitor to the nation. After 4 days in police custody (from 3 August to 7 Aug), he was presented before the media as 'Emir' (president) of SIMI. *Vijay Karnataka* and *Samyukta Karnataka* announced that the Hubli blast case had been 'solved'. The magistrate then transferred him to judicial custody, first to Belgaum jail and then to Hubli jail.

Conditions in police custody:

He was later taken to Bangalore for 2 days for a narco analysis test, which turned out to be a horrible experience. He was administered 2 painful injections of Sodium Pentathol on his veins by Malini Harihar. He was asked to respond to questions and statements such as 'Did you carry out the blast?', 'You took your friend to the site', 'You placed the bomb on the track'. In the final CD recording, his words 'nahin kiya' ('did not do') spoken on the tape to the question 'did you carry out the blast?' were recorded as 'kiya'. The sound of the questions was resounding and the camera constantly zoomed in and out. After every narco analysis session, he used to get intense headaches, and feel heavily drugged, and fall asleep for 5-6 hours at a time. When he woke up, they would give him fruit juice.

Impact of case:

His father died in early November 2011, after being bedridden for 3 years. As Head Master, he felt humiliated, and felt he could not face society, and remained house/bed bound. No one has offered Jakaati

a job, nor has any one come and met him, and he has no capital to start a business. He is dependent on his younger brother in Sharjah. He solicits advertisements for a local paper informally, unofficially, from other areas where his antecedents are not known. He manages to earn about Rs 2000-2500 a month, in addition to his mother's family pension. The Congress MLA Feroz Sait promised to help him regarding school fees for his children, but then told the management not to comply. He had to approach his brother to raise Rs 21000 towards the school fees. But now his brother is asking him to stand on his own. His previous employer studiously avoids him. He has stopped writing columns because the magazine he used to write for doesn't accept articles from him. During his days in jail, his family burnt the file containing all his articles, thinking that he was arrested due to his writings. His family have sold newellery worth Rs. 60000 for paying his lawyer's fees. He has himself conducted his case for the last 3 months because his lawyer has turned mercenary. APCR has refused help. When he landed in Mumbai, he had Rs. 20,000, 5 mobile phones given by his brother for his family, an electric iron, and 10 pairs of dresses. They were all seized by the police, and he has no means to reclaim them. "My case is over legally, but it still haunts my mind."

Social impact of case:

According to Jakaati, members of his community avoid him completely. When he was arrested, his neighbours locked up and left. Since then, they've been avoiding him completely. His relatives have given a letter to the police disowning him. Only his parents and his in-laws visited him in jail. Since then, he hasn't been invited for any family functions. Even now his family friends greet him only if he does, otherwise, his interactions are limited to his wife, mother and children. Only his first daughter (now in 8th std) knows about his arrest, while his other children have been sent to their grandparents, and the news is kept from them. He has lost contact with his fellow accused who were acquitted with him. He would like those who are suffering now in jail to be helped. When S.R. Nayak, the Chairman of the SHRC commission, visited him in jail, he told Justice Nayak that mere visits are not enough and something should be done for the people in jail. In the eyes of his community, he hasn't been

acquitted. His appeal therefore to the team is that they should meet members of his community and explain his plight, and thus help end his isolation. "We are dying every day."

IMTHIYAZ AHMED

Personal details:

Imthiaz (33) runs a grocery shop along with a pan shop (both rented) in a centrally located area of Belgaum. He lives with his family and parents and unmarried brother. His wife has studied upto 10th standard, and they have a son and a daughter (4 yrs old, born when he was in jail). His father is a retired KSRTC driver. Imthiyaz was working as Vice President in 'All-falah Baitulmal', a social service organisation (welfare trust registered in 2003), with 11 active volunteers and 250 members. Funded by individual contributions from the community (especially the local masjid), it gave educational and medical assistance to poor people of all communities. It worked openly and legally, and performed services for people in emergencies (hospital patients, transporting bodies of the dead) and attended to their urgent needs. It was closed down after his arrest since the other members feared accusations being foisted on them as well. He was also a member of the local peace committee attached to the Mala Maruthi Poilice Station. The committee used to intervene when there were tensions during religious festivals.

Circumstances of arrest :

On 9th May 08, he was taken to the Mala Maruthi Police Station and detained there illegally for 8 days. Since the police had known him, they cajoled him to stay in jail for 4 days and then released him but required him to present himself daily for the next 4 days, even though he was only a witness in this case. They asked him about his connections with Liaquat Ali Syed (Accused no. 1, aged 33-35 yrs), who was charged with theft of a van and forgery of documents connected with this vehicle. Ali worked in London as a security guard, and had come home on vacation to see his patients. The van belonged to Imthiaz, and he was made witness in this case, and detained for 8 days and then released. In other words, he was made the accused in the same case where he was made witness. The charge sheet mentions that he was trying to use his vehicle for the blast. The transaction

concerning the sale of his van helped the police to falsely link it with the case. He didn't know the other accused (except as nodding acquaintances) since they were from another locality. After 20 days, he was arrested again in the APMC blast conspiracy case along with 10-12 others on charges of plotting a blast in Tilakwadi, Belgaum, during the MLA elections in Belgaum. The police took custody of him in the court. He told the judge trying the case that he'd no connections with the case since he knew the others only as customers. In police custody, he was not tortured but verbally abused and forced to sign several times on blank sheets of paper. Before the police produced him before the court, a police constable came and left a bag in his shop after making his father open the shop around 10 pm. Five minutes later, he was brought to his shop in a police jeep and was made to carry the bag and open it. As he was doing so, he was videographed with the bag which contained materials for making a bomb (like watch, wire, pencil cells, solder gun, torch etc). In their statement, they said that it was recovered from him. They questioned him throughout the night. Police officers had come from different states like Maharashtra, AP, and Goa, and they asked him questions about SIMI, and where he'd been trained to make bombs. Next day, he was produced in court and sent to Hindalga Jail.

Conditions in police custody :

Here, he faced different kinds of harassment. (Jakaat reports that the police in Hindalga Jail used to threaten them by saying that members of Sri Ram Sene in a neighbouring cell would attack them. One day, the police brought Sri Ram Sene men outside their cell and they shouted slogans against them with the police standing by and doing nothing.) 100 policemen headed by jail Superintendent B. Kadli descended on their cell housing SIMI suspects and carried out a brutal lathi charge. Jail superintendent D B Kadli called them traitors and when they protested to the magistrate, he didn't even look at their bodies which bore lathi marks. Then small groups among them (8 at a time) were shifted to different jails in Karnataka. He was sent to Bangalore jail where he was kept in solitary confinement in a high security cell called 'Andheri cell', which was meant for people on the death row. His neighbour was Telgi. Newspapers were supplied but all news about criminal matters were cut out. A human rights group

visiting them said that they were detained illegally and they should protest. But they didn't do so for fear that they would be tortured further. His parents were in great distress then, and his brother was studying in BBM. He was there for 1 1/2 years without trial, when their advocate Mayaboob Halli petitioned the court and had their cases transferred to Belgaum.

Account of trial :

The trial started in 2010 in the court of Sessions Judge Balakrishna, who was very good to them. He said at the outset that there was no evidence and they were innocent. He put pressure on the prosecutor and completed the trial in a record time of one and a half years. He was punctilious and persistent in questioning the Public Prosecutor, the police and even their defence lawyer. On 8thth nov 2011, he acquitted all 11 of them in the APMC conspiracy case for want of evidence. Imthiaz had been in jail for a total of three and a half years.

Cases of others:

All the accused in Belgaum bomb blast case have been acquitted. Out of this 6 are in Karnataka jails (on Hubli conspiracy case), and the other 12 in Gujarat. There are some who have cases filed against them in Gujarat on offences alleged to have been committed on the same dates when they were undertrials in Belgaum. Some have so many cases against them that the trials may run till the end of their life time.

The police have been questioning him a few times, and now tell him that they had to proceed against him due to pressure from higher-ups. According to Jakaat, the acquitted are often unwilling to talk to human rights groups since they have suffered enough and do not wish to have any further trouble from the police. Human rights groups have been meeting them and recording their observations, but it has not brought any effective change in their condition.

Social Impact:

During his time in jail, his father and younger brother got isolated in the community. His brother had to discontinue his BBM due to running around for his sake. He is now working in a sales position in a private company, without having completed his degree. Even their relatives have boycotted him, and they don't get invited to family functions. His in-laws were also afraid, though they were very supportive. His wife delivered a girl child when he was in jail; when he was released 3 years later, she couldn't recognize him and refused to come to him. Their neighbours, while not hostile, are indifferent. After his release he sold his wife's jewellery and used it to reopen the shop. But their customers have slowly drifted away from the shop which his father is now looking after. Members of the welfare trust got scared and didn't visit him in jail. The trust was closed down due to fears about what might happen to it if they continued with its activities.

MUNROZ (Testimony by Qutabuddin, father.)***Personal details:***

Qutabuddin is an ex-serviceman (working as store keeper), with three children. His 2 sons Sameer (39) and Munroz have both studied BHMS; Sameer is practising in their native place; his daughter Zameera, an MDS, is married and is a Professor in KLE Dental College. Munroz, who is also a doctor, is the one who is now under custody in Ahmedabad jail. Munroz had finished his BHMS in 2001/02 and ran a private clinic in Belgaum.

The Hubli Case:

It all started in Hubli in Dec. 2009. 11 persons were arrested from Hubli, Davangere, Dharwar, and were brought to Hubli. The accusation was that they were meeting secretly to plan a conspiracy. Cases were filed under the UAPA against 4 medical students who were studying in KMC, Hubli. Some photographs were found in one student's room of his fellow students; when the students' hostel was raided, they found prayer mats and photos of Mecca. Their collective prayer sessions during Ramadan aroused the suspicions of fellow students of other communities. Hindu boys took objection to it, calling it a fanatical activity, though the prayers were being conducted

quietly. This led to fights between 2 student groups. When a Muslim student filed a complaint against his attackers, his complaint was not registered by the police. The other students who were from ABVP were outraged that a Muslim had dared to complain against them. There were also complaints that Muslim students were assembling in the evening after fasting during Ramadan when they would invite non-Muslims for these meetings. This further aroused the suspicions of ABVP supporters. They got the support of the police who raided students' hostels in Hubli and Honnali. It was election time and hence a good opportunity to highlight the issue. 18 Muslim students were charged with having 'jehadi' literature (which in fact were copies of the Koran). One of the accused was Mohammed Asif, an academically brilliant student, who was waiting to appear in the examination for his last paper when he was picked up by the police and sent to jail along with 11 other accused. (Of the 11 accused, 5 are students, the rest are workers, many of them educated.) Principal Hiremath who had defended him was attacked and his office ransacked. (Eventually, Asif was able to appear in the examination from the jail only 3 years after his arrest, and came first in the examination. He is still in jail.)

The Case against Munroz :

After the 2007 Hubli episode, the police started stalking Munroz. Munroz had finished BHMS in 2002 and had been practising for 6 years in a private clinic. Now, the police started raiding houses of some Muslims and making inquiries about their antecedents. He heard from his neighbours that the police were making inquiries about Munroz. On Jan. 2008, the DBI summoned him and Munroz and mentioned that they had suspicions about them. They went to his office and gave their statement. The police put out a story that a CD containing incriminating 'jehadi' propoganda material about Iraq, Iran and Gujarat genocide had been seized from Nasser Patel, a BSc. student whose father was an advocate. Nasser is the prime accused in Hubli/Belgam conspiracy case. The police had in fact planted the CD in his house, and later 'discovered' it. The police said that it was given by Asif to Munroz, who in turn gave it to Naseer Patel. It was a totally fabricated piece of evidence, and not one witness came

forward to support the police story during the trial. The police charge could not be sustained during cross examination.

In the meanwhile, Munroz, fearing arrest, left Belgaum along with 8 other accused without telling his parents. He had sent his wife and children to her parents' house. Munroz and his friends (many of them had attended meetings held by the Tableeq organization) went to Pritampur in MP where they were eventually arrested by the MP police when they were staying in a mosque, probably as members of Tableeq or Jamaat. The police must have traced them through their mobiles and their photos. The police collected a photo of Munroz from his father, and immediately they flashed it all over the country marking him as a suspected terrorist on the run. They filed cases in 3-4 police stations. In 2 cases all the accused were acquitted.

The Flag burning case:

In 2007, the Muslim League conducted a protest against the banning, by Modi in Gujarat and later by the BJP government in Karnataka, of a CD produced by *Tehelka* which had incriminating material about the Bajrang Dal's role in the Gujarat genocide. In that protest, the Muslim League burnt an effigy of Modi. Bajrang Dal lodged a complaint that their religion had been maligned. Liaqat and Jakaati were implicated in the case, and later Munroz, who had been brought from Hubli, was also implicated being charged with taking part in the violence on that day. When they were in jail, Sri Ram Sene members, who were also lodged there, complained that Munroz and Liaqat had abused them; the police filed cases under Sections 504 and 506 against them. Munroz is in Hindalga jail now, and Liaqat is out on bail. In the flag burning case, which took place in 2007, Munroz, Liaqat and Jakaat were framed—in 2008, one year later. All three have been given bail. The family haven't taken bail for Munroz because he is still in jail for the Hubli conspiracy case. There are 353 witnesses in the case (including supplementary witnesses), which ensures that the case will be prolonged indefinitely. (First, there were 227 witnesses against the 11 accused, and then another 131 witnesses were added as supplementary by the CID.) Besides the police, there is also a communal-minded judiciary which has refused bail till all the witnesses are summoned. The Supreme Court has granted bail

to one accused, but the lower court has refused bail. Among the 11 accused, Naseem Patil and Nadeem Sayyad were taken to Gujarat in 2008 for investigation in 37 cases lodged there against them. This was in respect of 2 bomb blasts that took place in Surat and Ahmedabad in 2009, but these blasts have been laid at the door of these suspects who were jailed in 2008. More than 2000 witnesses have been listed against them there.

The attitude of the police:

The police react and counter-attack when they come to know that human rights groups have contacted the victims, who then get into complications. The police often raid their homes at midnight, on search-and-seize operations. Then they broadcast it to the media which sensationalize the event. The CID and IBI enjoy a lot of unfettered powers and feel free to make any and all kinds of accusations. When Muslims are targeted by the police, the community withdraws in fear. The police get their support from politicians who, in order to get into power, stir up trouble. In 2008, it was election time, and hence they fabricated the Hubli conspiracy to foist cases on the Muslims, since it brings votes.

Impact of the cases:

Munroz's son (4 years old) is studying in K.G. class, and his wife has gone to Miraj and has opened a clinic there since she can't get customers here now. Apart from having to look after the child, the stigma of living around here must also have made her move to Miraj. Mohammed Aseef is in Raichur, in financially a desperate condition, and is being defended free of cost by his lawyer. His educated neighbours, Hindu and Muslim, are supportive. Their relatives also show understanding, yet they keep their distance. His wife has developed BP.

What needs to be done?

He wants a speedy trial, and not a prolonged trial which destroys individuals and their families. If the accused are found guilty, they should be punished immediately while due processes should be followed.

His experiences in the army :

In the army that he served, there was no discrimination till he left in 1973. However towards the end, he experienced some discrimination. But after 1992 things changed, and risky jobs were assigned to Muslims. Some voices of protest were raised, but this was all subdued. In the meanwhile, the RSS had been secretly infiltrating the ranks of the army for a long time. The truth came out only when Hemant Karkure revealed that Lt Col Purohit had been receiving training in RSS even when he was in service.

Testimonies from Hubli

Wahed Hussain Kankenur, arrested in the Bangalore conspiracy case. (Testimony by Sarfaraz (Rajed Bakshar) Abdul Kankennwar, brother.)

Personal details:

Rajed works as a mobile repairer. His brother Wahed is an MBA graduate and was looking for a job when he was picked up by the police. They have 2 elder sisters and one younger sister.

Charges framed:

His brother was charged as a financier for the conspiracy. In fact, he'd taken a loan for Rs. 5 lakh as well as other loans from relatives for Rs. 80,000 in order to finance his studies. He used to collect some money from his earnings and go and stay in JC Nagar, Bangalore, in order to look for a job there. When Rajed revealed this to the media, the police amended the charges to a conspiracy to assassinate Ganu Jattarkar, Bajrang Dal leader of Hubli, and others. This too was a totally baseless charge. Rajed asked his brother if he had committed anything like a terror act, for if were to be true the family would be the first to make an enquiry— but he completely denied the charge.

Circumstances of arrest:

Wahed was picked up from home on 29 August 2012, at 9.30 am. The police came in two batches, three rushed into the house from the front door and three from the back door, all in mufti. An informer called Rafeeq, who had befriended Wahed, had pointed

him out to the police. Rajed demanded the police to show their ID, which they did after some reluctance, and bundled him into an Innova van that came from nowhere. Rajed did not know what was happening. His wife cried out to his mother who fell unconscious, his 3 year old son saw his uncle being beaten on his head while being dragged in to the vehicle. He screamed in terror and is shellshocked even now. He still asks for his 'chacha'.

Rafeeq, the informer, is from Hyderabad and befriended Wahed and his circle of friends from his neighbourhood. They would meet in the local mosque for prayers. 20 days before his arrest, Wahed had taken Rafeeq to meet a friend of his in order to collect Rs 20000 the latter had owned Wahid. Wahid remembers that Rafeeq took a snap of Wahed collecting money from his friend on his cell phone. Later, the police showed him the picture and accused him of collecting the money from a 'jehadi.' The police executed this plot later while he was being released and handed over to judicial custody.

Rajed met members of the Anjuman in Hubli, but they pleaded helplessness, and asked him to consult a lawyer. Rajed was angry and shocked. When he went to old Hubli Police Station, they did not have any information. Then he went to other police stations, but again there was no response. In fact, the police had taken away Wahed to show them the house of Bagalkot Mehaboob (another accused, now in prison). Mehaboob was not at home, and had gone to his wife's house for the night and returned a little later. They kept beating up Wahed in the meanwhile. Finally, the informer Rafeeq showed the police his wife's house—in fact, he seemed to know it readily. Once they reached there, the police pointed a gun at the women, and when Mehboob came out of the bathroom, they quickly took him away. By that time Zafar had already been picked up. Then they went to the house of Md Sadiq Lashkar, another accused, in Mantur. All of them were taken to a forest area near Mantur, beaten up continuously, and were threatened with being 'encountered.' They were then taken to Bangalore. Rajed learnt all this subsequently on Sept. 7 (at 8.30 pm), 8-10 days later when he went to Bangalore to meet his brother in police custody

in a wedding hall near Chamrajpet CCB Police station. This meeting was made possible after a lot of pressure was brought on the police. The APCR in Bangalore has taken up Wahed's case and their lawyer Sultan is conducting it very well. Wahed appeared his face swollen and sleepless, forlorn. The accused had been asked to tell their families that they were not tortured.

Conditions in the jail:

Rajed keeps going to Bangalore to meet his brother in jail. He has to bribe the jail staff to meet his brother, and that too after waiting for hours. Rajed takes his mother along to meet Wahed even though she is a BP patient. His father is too weak to travel. In the presence of his mother, Wahed was sparing with information about what happened to him in police custody. But once he drew his brother aside and told him how he was tortured (even sexually) in police custody. He and his 15 associates are confined to a special cell, and they aren't let outside even for exercise—they feel suffocated.

Social/family impact:

Their area has 70% Hindus. After the arrest, the majority of their neighbours, irrespective of their religion, showed understanding and gave them support, even after they came to know about the case. The many shopkeepers in the mobile shopping complex in which he works have also been supportive, even though many of them belong to Hindutva organizations. They say that the cases were planted and Wahed could not be a terrorist. They all believe in Wahed's innocence. In contrast, Wahed's relatives have completely abandoned them.

In conclusion :

Minorities are branded as terrorists, as in Hubli where 18 Muslims were branded as terrorists. The police in this case selected highly trained graduates, all concerned about their studies and had hardly any interest in affairs outside. The police targeted such persons precisely because they were unconnected and innocent; this would ensure that they do not retaliate. This is a new strategy conceived to win the elections. These 18 young Muslims were kept in jail for one month and underwent third degree torture. According to Rajed, while Dalits and adivasis are branded as naxalites, Muslims are called

terrorists. This naming gets into circulation usually before elections. Earlier it was common practice to create communal clashes on the eve of elections. But as people are aware of this ploy and do not buy this theory easily, they have started using a new ploy of branding Muslims as terrorists. But the government has done nothing to capture real 'tigers' like Afghan terrorists.

Obaidullah alias Ilyas Imran (also known as Bahadur), 25 yrs (Testimony by Mohamad Jaffer (59 yrs), father.)

Personal details :

Jaffer works as technical supervisor in BSNL, Hubli. He has hearing problems and is a BP patient. His condition has aggravated following the arrest of his son. Imran has been working for 5 years in Bangalore, and was busy planning a visit to China. He had asked his employer for more time to go to China later since there was a wedding at home. Now they accuse him of planning to kill someone in Hubli.

Circumstances of arrest :

At 9.25 am on 29 August 12 (Wednesday), Jaffer was sitting in balcony reading the newspaper when somebody called Irfan (whom he didn't know) came to his house asking for Imran. His son was asleep at that time. By the time Jaffer came out, 5-6 persons in mufti rushed in to the house. When Jaffer demanded their ID, they said they had come to make inquiries about his son. In connection with Imran's China visit, he had gone the previous day to the police commissioner to get NOC. Jaffer thought the police had come in connection with this matter. The police said they would release his son after questioning him for half an hour. They took him away in a Savera van. Afterwards, he came to know that Imran was taken along with others to a forest near Mantur road and videographed with fabricated scenes of their shooting targets. Imran had bought an air gun to kill bandycoots, which were creating a nuisance. He might have told the police about it, so after half an hour, another batch of policemen came asking for the gun and took it away. Jaffer called his younger brother, who is in lorry business, and knows the police, for help. His brother recognized Sakkari saab, one of the police officials, and chatted with him. Then ACP Badiger also came and showed surprise

that even he was kept under dark. He asked the police officials who'd come from Bangalore why they'd whisked Imran away without informing him.

Shortly after, the media came and immediately put the news of Imran's arrest on TV: "Suspected terrorist of LeT arrested...". How did they come to know? Jaffer's son's wedding was in Karwar on 13 Sept 1212, but the newspapers say that his son and other 'terrorists' were planning the bomb blast on that day. Even before the judicial trial, the media puts out stories linking the suspects to infamous organizations such as IM and SIMI. Jaffer wants to know: What is this media trial and even judgement? Who gave them this power? This media trial immediately leads to social boycott within their own community; their relatives shut them off. But their Hindu neighbours (lingayats) came after the arrest and wondered how Imran could be so unjustly framed.

Next, they came to know that Internal Security Department (ISD) had similarly captured some others from different houses. When he demanded to know why no information had been provided to him about his son's whereabouts, they sent news of Imran's arrest in a letter half an hour later. The police told him and other parents that they had been keeping their children under observation for a month. Jaffer asks: If the police were observing their children – as they claim – as doing something suspicious, then why did they not come and tell their parents? The parents then would have taken care to prevent such developments. Do the police capture and take away their children because they belong to a weaker section of people and hence vulnerable?

People in Hubli didn't know what was going on, but Imran's neighbours in J.C. Nagar, Bangalore (more gutsy than people in Hubli) demanded information from the police about the case. It was then that people in Hubli learnt about the case. Jaffer came to know the next day that Imran had been charged with a conspiracy to murder someone in Hubli.

The ID officials told Jaffer later that they learnt later that Imran was innocent. But they wanted to know why his son wanted to pray 5

times in the mosque. According to Jaffer, their children know only studying, praying, coming home, and praying again; yet, they are being framed. In these days of mobile phones, everyone collects cell numbers of all the people they come across anywhere; and the police use this later to frame such people.

Jaffer has met Imran in jail again and again. He has told him to have faith in God and face the rest. Imran had told the police all about his plans to visit China. The police kept asking him about his connections with the other accused, many of whom were not known to him at all. How could they have arrested a DRDO employee who'd been appointed in his job only after a full security clearance?

Dr. Zafar Iqbal (28 yrs)

(Testimony by Sheik Rafiq Ahmad, father, age 59 yrs ,(from Sholapur)

Personal details:

The father is Assistant Conservator of Forests, Watershed Development Department, Udupi. Has three sons and a daughter. Two sons are doctors, one engineer, and daughter is also a doctor. Zafar studied in Hubli. Both are MBBS doctors. The father is due for retirement, and is a heart patient, and diabetic for 22 years.

Circumstances of Arrest:

On 29 Aug., Dr.Zafar Iqbal was picked up by the police at home and taken away, in the presence of his mother and his wife. Through the Police Office Commissioner's office in Bangalore, the family came to know that their sons had been arrested in connection with a Bangalore case. The arrests had been made by the Bangalore police bypassing the Hubli police. Even the Hubli commissioner didn't know. He went to Bangalore with all the family members, and met lawyers from APRC.

Even as the boys were being taken, the media started showing their house on TV, describing his son as a terrorist. He saw Vijay Sankeshwar weeping on TV, and was shocked.

He met his son at CCB police station in Chamrajpet, Bangalore.

He told his father that a

forced confession had been extracted from him. After that he could not meet Iqbal for 15 days.

He didn't know that his son had gone to Iran on a visit. The police pounced on this trip and connected it to an imaginary trip to Pakistan. He now believes that all the youth picked up in this case are innocent.

Impact on the Individual and family :

According to Sheik Rafiq Ahmad, he knows all the top leaders of the government, and is on good terms with them. So how could they be branded as terrorists? These young men are now beginning to start on their career, how can a few highly educated people wage a war against such a strong nation? This labelling is bad, it creates immense hardship for all Muslims. Muslims are a large minority and can't be segregated, and stigmatized as a community as being unpatriotic. Their neighbours are all Hindus. Their families have received appreciation from high Hindu leaders. If the govt does not rehabilitate their children, they will be destroyed. Who is responsible for their life?

After he came back visiting his son, 40-45 activists of Bajrang Dal came and attacked his house. They were going to assault him when he was doing namaz, if the police had not intervened.

After his son's arrest, fellow Muslims have been avoiding him in mosques and other social interactions. Their relations boycott them, and turn away their faces. After such a situation, his family is totally segregated. His son's in-laws have expressed their apprehensions to him that after so many cases of young people being picked up, how can they be sure that they won't be in trouble? His elder son is doing a specialised Diploma in Bangalore. He had to resign from Fortis Hospital a month after his brother's house, due to the humiliation that he suffered there. His wife is feeling lonely in Hubli since his daughter gets off duty once in 3 days. He is busy with his retirement formalities, and has no time to attend to matters concerning his son's

arrest. He has demanded a fast-track court to deal with his son's case; if there's undue delay, they are going to suffer.

ABDUL HAKKIM JAMADAR, 26.

(Testimony: ABDUL SATHAR JAMADAR, 59, Father)

Personal details :

Aabdul Hakkim, is a B Com graduate, and was planning to do CA. He was working as an accountant in a concrete mixer company. He has 5 sons, Abdul Hakkim is second. The eldest is a civil engineer (BE), working in Mumbai. 2 sons are working as apprentices in ITI. The last son has studied upto PU, and is working as a salesman in a readymade shop.

Circumstances of arrest:

Abdul Sattar came to know about his son's arrest only on TV, one and a half days later. When he tried to call his son, his phone was switched off. The police called him on phone with numerous questions about his son. The CCB have visited his house numerous times. Even his eldest son in Mumbai was questioned and harassed by the CCB police from Bangalore. Abdul Hakeem was living in Manipallya in JC Nagar, Bangalore, along with 6 others, including Riyad and Mirza, when he was picked up by the police.

Abdul Sattar met his son the first time along with 4 others in a van under police escort 20 days after the arrest. He was shown his son near a church, and he was allowed to talk to his son and hand over some clothes. He went to Parappana Agrahara jail last on 5 November. The court rejected bail.

Conditions of custody :

Abdul Hakeem was tortured in police custody. He revealed to his father that he had made doctored confessions to the police who got his signatures on several blank sheets of paper. The APCR had taken the affected families to meet Lalitha Naik who called up ministers in the government and secured permission for them to talk to their sons.

Social impact :

His family members are in a state of constant tension. His wife is especially very tensed. The local BJP corporator sent a group of his boys to come and stage a drama of protest in front of his house. They wanted to attack his house as they did to the doctor's house. He told them that if they continued to trouble his family, it would be photographed and given to press/people. He told the corporator that he'd complain against him too, so the trouble stopped. They wanted to attack his house as they did the doctor's house. Their house is surrounded by 7 or 8 temples, and one mosque. They have been living in a Lingayat area for 5-6 generations. He has seen no communal clash so far. His Lingayat neighbours have vouchsafed for his son's innocence. Some of his relatives talk to him, some do not.

ALLAH BAKSHI YADVAD, 27 YRS

(Testimony by Waliyulla Yadawad 67, father of victim.)

Personal details:

Waliyulla Yadvad was working in the Railways, and is President of Mazdoor Union, SWR. He has 6 children, 3 are daughters. 3 of them are engineers. All his sons studied in Central schools. Allah Baksh, who is now in Dharwad jail, was an MBBS student. He was a model student.

Charges framed:

In 2008, Allah Baksh was charged under UAPA with sedition and joining a clandestine meeting for waging war against India. The police allegation is that the rented house, where secret meetings were allegedly held, was rented by Baksh. 10 witnesses against him turned hostile. Of the 18 arrested, 17 are still in jail, including Allah Baksh; one case was dropped. Waliyullah was contacted by the police and told that they wanted his son to turn approver and read out a prepared statement. When he refused, Baksh was arrested on 8.2.2008. The trial started only in 2011 and after 5 years, it is going still very slowly. Witnesses have retracted their signed statements or have not stood up to defence cross examination. The 250 witnesses of the motor cycle theft case were joined to this case as witnesses; the total no. of

witnesses is 350. The police are not summoning witnesses, and the judge is callous.

Circumstances of arrest:

As material evidence, the police picked 2 books from the house—Moudoodi's book, 'Understanding Islam' and an Arabic grammar. From Waliyullah's personal and family collection of 5000 books, the police produced 10 books before the court.

Social impact :

All their family relations have cut themselves off from them. One of his cousins didn't invite him to his daughter's marriage, but the bridegroom's family invited him, since they are his family friends. But his Hindu friends (including friends from RSS and VHP) continue to be friends with him. A Kerala friend invited him for his daughter's marriage. No advocate was ready to take up his case. Since theirs is an educated family, they are now cut off from people in their locality. He has had a heart attack. His family feels totally collapsed and isolated in their locality. Waliyullah feels that the situation is such that Muslims have to prove their loyalty to their own country.

AIJAZ MIRZA, 25 years

(Testimony by AM Mirza Railway, father, retd employee)

Personal details:

Aijaz is an engineer by profession, had joined DRDO, and had been working as a research scientist when he was arrested. He had got a good certificate from DRDO. Shoab, the second son, 24 yrs old, was studying for MCA from Al Ameen college. He is a good footballer. Both the sons stayed in JC Nagar, Bangalore in the same room. They were studious and were not after any other pursuits. With great difficulty, their father had educated his three sons.

Charges framed and Circumstances of arrest :

Mirza got the news of his son's arrest on the evening of 29th August evening, and went to Bangalore immediately. According to Mirza, his second son was 'kidnapped' by the police, not arrested. His son was severely tortured. His room has been ransacked by the police.

His sons were not involved in any of the incidents. When the media confronted him, he asked them to address their questions to the DGP who had kept the boys in police custody. APCR had called him first. He went with APCR to meet Bipin Gopalakrishna, the ADGP. The APCR questioned him about what procedures the police had followed in making the arrests. When Gopalakrishna told him that the boys had been under observation for some time, Mirza asked him in that case why the police had not intimidated the parents about their children's 'suspicious activities.' Gopalakrishna merely said that he need not respond to this. *TV9* made all kinds of allegations about his son. Mirza's question is: why were they keeping quiet about it all those days when they knew about it?

Social impact :

What is his son's future? In college, he is an engineer, but in the state's view, he is a terrorist. How can they face the future? Their people are illiterate, and always scared of the police. The name 'terrorist' is like a contagious disease, and no one comes near them. Many Muslims have stayed away from them, and a few have cooperated with the police. Mirza's wife asked the police: if he knew how to carry a gun, why would he take to pen and writing? What kind of law is being run in this country?

(Waleulla interfered and said that now things are different because there are so many cases, whereas in his case, there was no one else, and he had to bear the brunt of it all by himself.)

Mohammed Sadiq, 28 yrs

(Testimony: Mohammed Ali, brother-in-law 38 yrs)

Personal details:

Sadiq was doing demolition work and electrical work. His father does electrical work. Sadiq has been married twice, and he left the first wife because she was barren. She now lives with her parents in Bhatkal. Sadiq has been married for one and half years to Rameeza, 22 yrs, sister of Mohd Ali, who works as a tailor, getting piece work from a tailoring shop. Sadiq and Rameeza lived in Kripa Nagar, Bendigeri Police Station; after Sadiq's arrest, Rameeza has vacated the house and moved into Sadiq's house and lives with his family.

Circumstances of Arrest:

On 29 Aug. at 9-10 am, 4 policemen came in mufti looking for Sadiq, seized him by the collar and took him away in the Innova van along with others to Bangalore. The police searched the house, and took away his tools. They intimidated Rameeza and took away her mobile. Ali took his sister to the local Police Station who didn't know anything about the arrest. Later, they told him that had taken him and the others away for an inquiry and that he would be released after a few days. They didn't tell Ali where Sadiq had been taken. Sadiq contacted some lawyers (including APCR) who sent telegrams to the Police Commissioner. The accused were produced 3 days after the arrest. They were in police custody for 15 days. Again, they were produced in court on Sept. 27 and then the family was able to see him. They went to jail on Sept. 28 to meet him, and could talk to him for 20-25 minutes. Akram Sultan, his advocate, who had talked to him before, was in tears. Sadiq had been severely beaten for the first 2 days, and tortured, with electric shocks administered to his genitals.

Charges framed:

The police story initially was that he had sent MMS and SMS messages to Northeast residents in Bangalore warning them to leave Bangalore. But Sadiq was a total illiterate, and when Ali pointed this out to the police, they gave an evasive reply. But this allegation didn't feature in the charge sheet; it was done merely to confuse the people here. Then the police changed the story to allege that he and 2 other suspects (Sadiq, Mehboob, Wahid) were instigated by the Bangalore conspirators' group to attack Vishweshwar Bhat and Pratap Sinha. (The police had interrogated Ali too about Sadiq's connections.)

Social Impact:

Ali's relations have told him to remove their names from his cell phone. His elder brother as well as his friends have also cut off all connections with him. However, his neighbours, both Hindu and Muslim, are still on good terms with him.

RIYAS AHMED BYAHATTI

Personal details :

Riyaz belongs to a family of vegetable vendors. They have a total of 4 children, 3 sons and 1 daughter. The first son, Mustaq, is a vegetable road-side vendor. The sister is married, and lives in Goa. The third son does wiring work. They found a rented house 3000/- as suggested by Riyas since he had a job in Bangalore with BCA in Hubli. Now they find it unaffordable. His father has a heart ailment and requires 2000 rupees for medicine and other treatment. Generally, the family is poor and unable to manage. The brother is married and has 5 children. His mother has been mentally affected, and needs constant treatment. Riyas had gone there 4 months, working as asales for Karnataka muslim newspaper.

Circumstances of arrest:

The APCR informed the family about the arrest. APCR moved the court and got permission for the brother to see him.

Social impact:

Advocacy is being taken care of by the association.

MEHABOOB Pathaan, Local Convenor, APCR, Belgaum:

Testimony on the nature of cases filed against Muslim youth in Karnataka:

Many petty cases against Muslim youth are blown up, since they are the easiest to fabricate. The accused are made to submit to confessions under coercive conditions. No proper defence is available since their lawyers are inefficient. And new cases are filed when the accused come out clean from earlier charges. Awareness and consciousness of civil rights is minimal in our community. They form half-baked associations, and self-styled social workers make inflammatory speeches in public and mislead poor people. Community leaders have all kinds of political affiliations and with their own agendas, and their interventions damage the cases further. Since there's no organization in the community to protection their right, no proper legal representation is available, and often cases are not followed up. Acquittals more often than not happen because the prosecution case

is full of loopholes and they cannot prove anything. However, the police are not bothered about false charges, because once released, the accused don't take legal recourse and challenge the cases. When they come out of jail after a long time, they don't want to be involved again in their cases for fear of further cases being foisted on them. There is a general sense of alienation and a feeling of victimisation among the Muslim community. For this reason, many people get carried away and join protests. The police use pictures of them and implicate them in cases later. Most of the persons picked up are police informers or those who claiming to be social workers mediate between the police and the victims. They also have no backing or organisational support.

Abbas and Ustad Saadat Hussein from Gulbarga are advocates for the accused. How are these doctors/educated picked up or trapped? Sometimes these people are approached for support, may be because of their social service inclination, and sometimes they participate in public protests against the police. Muslim police informers will give their names to the police. Then they are implicated in cases from MP, Gujarat, to strengthen the police cases and also to show an 'all-India' character of Muslim terror.

Conclusions from the Testimonies

Profile of the Accused:

A good number of the arrested Muslim youth are highly educated, some are pursuing higher studies, and hold good jobs. They are well settled in their community and are raising families and even engaged in social work (e.g. Imtiaz Ahmed).

Motivations/ Malafide Conduct of the Police:

Many of the accused youth seem to have no connection whatsoever with the circumstances of the cases filed against them. For example, Jakaati was not in the Muslim League protest rally at all, and yet he was framed in the saffron flag burning case. Again, Imtiaz Ahmed came to know the other accused in the APMC case only in the jail since they were from a different locality. Often, the motivations of

the police in filing cases appear to be malafide. Thus, Wahid was at first charged with financing the Hubli terrorist operation, then the police changed the story and framed him in another bogus case: a conspiracy to assassinate Ganu Jatarkar, a Bajrang Dal leader of Hubli. Mohammed Sadiq (along with Mehboob, Wahid) was at first charged with sending threatening MMS and SMS messages to Assamese people in Bangalore, even though he was completely illiterate. But this was done merely to confuse the local people for a while; the police changed tack and later implicated them in the Bangalore case, claiming that they were instigated to attack Visweshwar Bhat and Pratap Sinha by the Bangalore group. Imtiaz Ahmed was made the accused in a case of theft of a Maruthi van (which in fact originally belonged to him) where he was also made witness. He was then released, only to be re-arrested (in the court) 20 days later in the APMC blast conspiracy case. Now, the police tell him that they had to implicate him due to pressure from the higher ups. The so-called Hubli terror cells case is a classic example of the various motivations and machinations of the Karnataka police in framing Muslim youth—anti-Muslim venom, collusion with ABVP, Bajrang Dal etc. in furthering the Hindutva campaign, using the religiosity of Muslim youth (collective prayers, Tableek gatherings, and even religious relics—prayer mats, religious literature) to project them as jihadis. In the Hubli conspiracy case, there are 353 witnesses in Hubli, which ensures that the cases will be prolonged indefinitely. (First there were 227 witnesses against the 11 accused, and then another 131 witnesses were added as supplementary.) The judiciary at the lower levels is communalized and captive to local vested interests, and refuses bail in these cases till all the witnesses are summoned. (This goes against the Supreme Court convention.) Wahib's brother Sarfaraz shared with us his understanding about the police's motivation in these cases: the police selected a group of studious, devout youth who had hardly any interest in politics, unconnected to anything outside their world, since this would ensure that they could be framed easily. Often, the evidence appears to be planted, as in the case of Imtiaz, according to whom, the police planted a bag (containing articles required for the alleged blast at APMC) and videographed him picking up the bag in hand. The APMC case turned out to be a bogus case, and dismissed in the court.

Sometimes, there is a keen tussle among different police and intelligence anti-terrorist agencies of various states for claiming credit/reward for capturing the terrorist. For example, during his detention, Iqbal Jakati overheard the Belgaum police saying among themselves that if only he'd landed in Bangalore instead of Mumbai, they could have claimed exclusive credit. In the Hubli and Belgaum cases, the local police were by-passed and hence remained ignorant of the people picked up from their jurisdiction. In the Hubli conspiracy case, ACP Baliger was overheard asking the police officials carrying out the arrest why they whisked away the accused without informing him.

The parents told us that the police would tell them that the accused had been under observation and their activities had been monitored for quite some time. The parents' reaction to this is: 'If the police had such suspicions, why didn't tell us about it, so that we could have prevented our children from getting involved in such activities?'

Experiences during arrest:

—At the time of arrest, they (or their family) are often given a false assurance that it's a routine/minor inquiry, and they'll be released soon. (e.g. Iqbal Ahmed Jakati was asked to return from Sharjah to give a statement to the police, and then he could return. When he landed in Mumbai on 2 Aug., he was promptly arrested, and declared an absconding terrorist of LeT.)

—To heighten the drama of arrest, the suspect is often seized by a troop of heavily armed police, often under the glare of the electronic media, which then splash it on their 'Breaking News'. The day after his arrest, Jakaati's photo was shown in the local newspapers, and he was declared to be 'Emir of SIMI'. *Vijaya Karnataka* and *Samyukta Karnataka* announced that the Hubli blast case had been 'solved.' When Wahid Hussain (in the Bangalore conspiracy case) was picked up from home, 3 policemen from the front of the house and 3 from

the back rushed into the house, seized Wahid, bundled him into an Innova van and took him away. The police were in mufti, and they didn't produce their ID when his brother asked for it. All this while, he was being beaten up, in the presence of his mother who became unconscious and fell down; his 3 year old nephew was so traumatised by it that he is receiving counselling even now. When Wahid's brother went to the local Poilice Station, they said they didn't have any information. The police had in fact taken him to the house of another accused to identify him. The whole drama was repeated in picking up Mehboob, Sadiq and Zafar. All these 4 were taken to a forest and videographed in fabricated scenes of their shooting targets. They were also threatened that they would be killed in an encounter.

Conditions in police custody:

—Detention is illegal and often prolonged. Imtiz Ahmed was detained in Mala Maruthi Police Station for 8 days, 4 days illegally, and then was 'cajoled' by the police (whom he knew and had worked with earlier) to stay for 4 more days, reassuring him that he'd be released eventually. After his release, he was required to present himself regularly.

—In police custody, the police attempt to induce/coerce (using physical force, threats and intimidation) the accused into making confessions. (The ATC of Karnataka tried to induce Jakati into confessing that he was connected with SIMI , and responsible for the Hubli blast. While traveling in the police jeep, they threatened that they would stage an encounter after throwing him out of the jeep.) The police kept asking Imtiaz Ahmed about his supposed connections with Liaquat Ali, who was working in London as a security guard and had come to Belgaum on vacation. The police had come from different states, and they kept asking him about his SIMI connections, about where he'd been trained for bomb explosion.

—In Belgaum jail, Jakaati was chained, hand and foot, for 2 days and kept standing. Imtiaz was not tortured in police custody but verbally abused and then forced to sign on sheets of blank paper. Wahid revealed to his brother when he met him in Bangalore 20 days after his being taken into custody that he was tortured, even sexually.

—During interrogation, the suspect is often shown pictures of other suspects , and is told that the police have detailed information about his terrorist antecedents.

Conditions in Jail:

—Imtiaz Ahmed was sent to Parappana Agrahara and kept in solitary confinement for a year meant for death row inmates. A human rights group visiting the prisoners told them they were being detained illegally, and they should protest, but they didn't, for fear that they would be tortured further. Newspapers were supplied to the prisoners but with all news about thefts or about their case cut out. No trial happened for a year. Their lawyers petitioned and had their cases transferred to Belgaum in 2010. Imtiaz's total period of detention was 3 1/2 years.

—He was sent to Hindalga jail where he was tortured in various ways. "Once, about 100 police men descended on us SIMI suspects lodged in the cell, and lathicharged all of us, calling us terrorists. Then small groups (8 at a time) were sent to different jails in Karnataka.

—Jakaat told us that the police in Hindal Jail used to threaten him saying that Sri Ram Sene members in another cell would attack him. One day, the police brought Sri Ram Sene outside his cell and they shouted slogans against him.

Cases of acquittal:

—The prosecution case in such cases is full of loopholes since they are all fabricated cases with concocted evidence and forced confessions, and can't stand up to cross examination in court. (According to the Jamia Millia report on Muslim suspects, the conviction rate in such cases is about 30%). During the trial of the Hubli conspiracy case, not one witness came forward, and the police failed to substantiate their allegations when they were cross examined.

—Those who are acquitted don't take any legal recourse (for compensation, or action against the police officers). When they come out after a long time in jail, they don't want to be involved again for fear of further harassment.

—According to Jakaat, the acquitted are unwilling to talk to human rights groups—they have suffered enough and don't want further trouble from the police. Human rights groups have been coming and recording their observations, but no effective change has happened.

Impact of the Cases (even after acquittal):

a. Desperate financial condition of the family after the arrest:

Jakaat's family income consists of: Mother's pension- Rs. 5000, and his monthly earnings- Rs. 3000 (from soliciting ads for an ad agency). Jakaati's wife (who has studied upto 10th standard) doesn't work. Even after his acquittal, he hasn't been able to find a regular job. He used to write articles regularly for *Tarun Bharat* (on culture, art) but after his arrest, he has stopped writing because they don't entertain articles from him. The local MLA Feroze Sait assured free education

for his 3 children, but nothing has come of it, and Jakaati ended up paying Rs. 21000 for his children's fees. He is heavily dependant on doles from his younger brother who works in Sharjah. He has sold family jewellery worth Rs. 60000 which has gone towards the lawyer's fees. He has conducted his own case for the last 3 months because his lawyer has turned mercenary. APCR has refused help. Jakaat says: I am 41 years old. How to survive? My case is over legally, but it still haunts my mind.

—Imitaz ahmed's parents were in great distress during his imprisonment. His brother was doing his MBA, and his studies were disrupted. After his acquittal, he had to sell his wife's jewellery to reopen his shop. When he came out of jail after 3 years, his daughter couldn't recognize him.

—Munroz's wife has gone to her village and has opened a clinic there she can't get customers in Hubli any more.

b. Social boycott from the Muslim community:

—Often fellow Muslims avoid them completely. Jakaat's relatives have given a letter to the police disowning him. Only his parents and in-laws visited him in jail. He doesn't get invited for any family functions. His strong appeal is: Please let my community know about my desperate plight, and end my isolation. We are dying every day.

—Imtiaz's neighbours have boycotted him completely. His in-laws are afraid. His customers have started drifting away from his shop which his father is looking after. Members of his trust didn't visit him in jail. The trust had to close down due to fears about what might happen to them if they continued with its activities.

—A number of the families told us that many of their Hindu neighbours and friends (even those belonging to the BJP, VHP etc.) have shown understanding and support after they came to know about the arrest, but their own Muslim relatives have ‘abandoned’ them.

—Sadiq’s relatives have told his brother to remove their numbers from his mobile phone. Even the eldest brother has removed himself from the family.

The ‘Special Case’ of Judge Balakrishna:

All of them found Judge Balakrishna an exemplary judge. He said at the outset during their trial that there was no evidence against them, and that they were innocent. He was thorough and persistent in questioning the PP, the police and even our defence lawyer. He ordered the police to expedite the summoning of witnesses, and after 5 months of conducting the case, he realized that it was a fake case, and closed 2 cases. He put pressure on the prosecutor and acquitted 11 of them in the APMC case. He completed the trial in a record 1 1/2 years.

V. FINDINGS

a)The changed image of Muslim youth:

The NDTV anchor chose to describe the Muslim youth recently arrested as ‘the new face of terror’. This new image seems to be a projection of the Indian state’s search for new enemies and its creation of a fear psychosis to rally people around its not so pro-people policies. This new face goes beyond the familiar image of gun toting, bearded and veiled jihadis to reveal a new band of young, educated, tech savvy Muslim professionals who establish local links and form outfits that can threaten the mighty Indian state.

This new image of the Muslim terrorist is a departure from the old stereotype of uneducated, lower class Muslims pushed into jihadi violence. In this projection, the Islamic threat can come from the entire spectrum of Muslim society, poor and rich, old and young, educated and not so educated. If some Muslims feel, as indeed some parents expressed it, that this is a concerted effort to bar Muslim youth from gaining entry into the mainstream, how can such a suspicion be dismissed out of hand?

b)The ordeal of stigma:

As the narratives of Iqbal Ahmed Jakati and Imtiaz Ahmed show, the stigma of terrorism for the Muslim suspects continues even after their acquittal and leads to traumatic feelings of exclusion and abandonment from their own community. In fact many of the people we talked to felt that after arrests while the Hindu friends neighbours showed sympathy and concern towards their plight, the Muslim brethren seem to have retreated from them in fear. This is understandable in the context of the fear psychosis created by the state in the Muslim community. It is obvious that the reluctance to show solidarity with the affected neighbours is not so much due to the hostility they have for the accused families as it is due to the general apprehension that they will be misunderstood and even accused under similar charges.

Despite being exonerated of the terror charges, the acquitted face a lot of difficulties in picking up the threads of life and leading a normal life. Their livelihood gets endangered as they are not able to move back to their old jobs or get new ones. Even when they manage to get employed, their terrorist tag continues to haunt them thereby diminishing their identity. For instance, though Imtiaz moved back to his family business, he had to discontinue social work which he used to do earlier.

As victims of the wrongs committed by the state, these youth do not get any compensation from the state. There is no redressal mechanism to enable them to get back to mainstream life and live with dignity.

Nor have we ever heard of the erring officials being punished for their malafide act of framing young Muslims under concocted cases.

As for those who continue to languish in Jail as under trials, the impact of their arrests is keenly felt by their families who face financial ruin and emotional devastation. Family members find it extremely difficult to continue with their jobs. There are cases where the brothers of the accused have been asked to quit their jobs after the arrests as well as instances where the spouses have had to relocate being unable to face the stigma and hostility of the people around.

c) Role of the Media:

The media has often played a determining role in the prosecution of the suspects, particularly when they happen to be Muslims, even before they enter the actual judicial process. Invariably, the arrests happen in the full glare of media turning the entire episode into an 'event'. (It is ironical that sometimes, even the local police are not aware of the arrests!) The reporting of arrests is repeated *ad nauseum*, with images of hooded suspects getting dragged into police custody framing the visuals. However, the initial zeal shown by the media in showcasing cases of terror suspects disappears when it comes to reporting their being acquitted for lack of evidence.

d) The manner and circumstances of arrest:

When one looks at the manner in which terror suspects are usually arrested, there seems to be a deep plotting by the police at work. There is a regular pattern of using informants to lure the victims and create incriminating circumstances to trap them. In addition, as the personal narratives above show, there are glaring discrepancies between the FIR and actual circumstances of arrest, in respect of time and manner of arrest.

e) Faith in judiciary:

Muslim families fighting the battle showed absolute faith in the judicial system and expressed their conviction that since their children/relatives were innocent, they would come out. This faith in the

intervening power of law is rather touching (considering how elusive and remote the justice that they crave for is), but the legal process seems to be their only hope since they feel that the state has failed completely to protect them.

f) The communal context:

Given the prevailing situation of growing communalization of the administration, it is not surprising to see the police abusing the framework of law during and after arrest. Thus, the protocols regarding arrests are given a go by and the arrests become no more than an act of abduction, as many of the victims revealed to us. One of the recently released suspects disclosed how, before they were taken into custody, the police had forced them to wear skull caps to signify their religious identity, as if to establish a clear connection between being Muslim and being a terrorist.

It is no co-incidence that the 'terror arrests' in Hubli and Belgaum took place at a time of elections and created an anti-Muslim wave that benefitted the BJP that was the ruling party at that time.

g) Abuse of legal process:

From the cases of Muslim youth we have examined, we see that the state has invariably used draconian laws like UAPA, making it very difficult to obtain bail. Further, the police keep on adding new witnesses resulting in inordinate delay in completing the trial process and prolonged detention. Sometimes, new charges are framed when the person is on the verge of getting released on bail, thereby frustrating the judicial process. There are also instances where multiple cases are filed in different States thereby making it nearly impossible for the cases to come up for trial within a reasonable period. To prolong the trial still further, more and more witnesses are added and the accused may never see the end of the judicial process. Given the sheer number of witnesses to be summoned in such cases, particularly when they have to be transported from one State to the other, it becomes handy for the police to use logistical difficulties as an excuse not to produce witnesses before the court. This is what is happening in the case of many Muslim suspects from Karnataka who are facing charges in Gujarat.

Such an ordeal turns a section of citizens of this country into a class of permanent suspects. This runs counter to the very spirit of Indian Constitution under which a citizen cannot be deprived of liberty without due process of law, and s/he is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty. Forced incarceration without trial, where the process itself (as we pointed out earlier) becomes the punishment, has become a fundamental feature of terror cases filed against Muslims in India. This is not the perception of just the human rights community, nor is it an expression of anguished victims pushed into a hopeless situation. It is also the considered opinion of many judges who have conducted the trial of Muslim suspects in Delhi. In conclusion, we wish to end by quoting the comments of three judges (cited in the JTSA report) which are self-explanatory.

Since there is no evidence against the accused in the instance case, as admitted by the prosecution itself, the accused is released in the instant case, henceforth. However, I cannot restrain myself from observing that it is a sorry state of affairs that a citizen of India, since I can no longer refer to him as an accused, has been kept in custody for 90 long days, which for an innocent person can actually be an "entire lifetime." The meaning of the concept of "Liberty", which has been enshrined as a basic postulate of our Constitution, really needs to be understood by the police so that "deprivation of a person's Liberty" does not continue to be justified under the garb of "pending investigation".

—Justice Seema Maini, ADJ/CMM-Delhi in *State vs. Tariq Ahmad Dar* on 24.1.2007

Just because a handful of police officials of Special Cell of Delhi Police have given a tag of LeT terrorists to two citizens of our country, this does not become a conclusive proof of their being terrorists. No doubt that LeT has been notified as a terrorist organization which has an aim of destabilising our country, but when a citizen of our country is accused of being a member of such a terrorist organization, then the agency making such an accusation is supposed to have substantive pieces of evidence, howsoever ill gotten those evidences may be.

—Justice Surinder Rathi, Addl. Sessions Judge, Tis Hazari Courts in *State vs. Imran Ahmed and Anwar* on 26.4.2011

All these police officers have acted in advancement of their self interest in total disregard to the demands of their solemn duty. These four police officers whose

duty was to protect and safeguard the citizens have turned persecutors and tormentors... These four police officers have brought utter shame and disrepute to the whole Delhi police force. There cannot be any more serious or grave crime than a police officer framing an innocent citizen in a false criminal case. Such tendency in the police officers should not be viewed or dealt with lightly but needs to be curbed with a stern hand.

—Justice Virender Bhat, Addl. Sessions Judge, Dwarka Courts, News Delhi in *State vs. Saqib Rehman* on 2.2.2011

Quotes within box, here (from page 102.148 and 152,)

DETAIL OF SUSPECTED ARRESTS

State-Karnataka

Place-----

Sl. No.	Name & Address of Victim	Date & Place of Arrests	Name of Jail	Detail of Case	Current Status	Family Status	Advocate Contact
1.	Mohd Asif s/o Mohd. Siraj Netaji Road, Raichur, Karnataka.	30/01/2008 Gokul Road Police Station Hubli	Hubli	APMC Police Station Section 120B,124A,143,149, IPC Act 13, 15 & 8 Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, Explosive Act 1908 Gokul Road police Station Section 120B, 121, 121A, 122,124A, 153A(1AB), 153B(1A)IPC & Section 10, 11, 13, prevention unlawful Act 1967 & Section 1,3, 4, 5 of Submission Act	1) Bail application rejected once at high court. 2) Trial not started because of the other accused not produced in Hubli court.		
2.	Asadullah s/o Abubakar Chappaparadhalli ,Madina Masjid, Hospet, Bellary, Karnataka	30/03/200/8 Gokul Road Police Station Hubli	Ahemdabad	Gokul Road police Station Section 120B, 121, 121A, 122,124A, 153A(1AB), 153B(1A)IPC & Section 10, 11, 13, prevention unlawful Act 1967 & Section 1,3, 4, 5 of Submission Act. Ahmedabad Police Station Section 120b, 121A, 122, 124, 153A,465,168 of IPC Section 3,4,7 of Explosive substance Act 13,15,16,18,19,20,23,38,39,40 unlawful section65,66,63 of the Information technology.	1) Trail not Started. 2) The accused is not produced to Hubli Court even after the court gave order to Gujarat Government.		

.	Hafiz Hussain s/o Tajuddin Mulla Station Road Bijapur, Karnataka	26/03/2008 Gokul Road police Station Hubli	Ahmedabad	Gokul road Police Station Section 120B, 121, 121A, 122,124A, 153A(1AB), 153B(1A)IPC & Section 10, 11, 13, prevention unlawful Act 1967 & Section 1,3, 4, 5 of Submission Act Pitampur Police Station M.P Section 122,123A,124A, IPC & 3,10,13 unlawful Act & 25,27 of Arms Act of IndoreM.P Ahmedabad Police Station Section 120b, 121A, 122, 124, 153A,465,168 of IPC Section 3,4,7 of Explosive substance Act 13,15,16,18,19,20,23,38,39,40 unlawful section65,66,63 of the Information technology.	1) Trail not Started 2) The accused is not produced to Hubli Court even after the court gave order to Gujarat Government. 3) PC not yet completed in Belgaum		
4.	Shakeel Ahmed s/o Abdul Saleem SaidapurQtrs, Dharvard, Karnataka.	12/02/2008 Gokul Road Police Station Hubli	Ahmedabad	Gokul road Police Station Section 120B, 121, 121A, 122,124A, 153A(1AB), 153B(1A)IPC & Section 10, 11, 13, prevention unlawful Act 1967 & Section 1,3, 4, 5 of Submission Act. Ahmedabad Police Station Section 120b, 121A, 122, 124, 153A,465,168 of IPC Section 3,4,7 of Explosive substance Act 13,15,16,18,19,20,23,38,39,40 unlawful section65,66,63 of the Information technology.	1) Trail not Started 2) The accused is not produced to Hubli Court even after the court gave order to Gujarat Government.		
5.	Allah Baksh s/o Waliullah Gouli Galli, Shaha bazar, Hubli	08/02/2008 Gokul Road Police Station Hubli	BelGaum	Gokul road Police Station Section 120B, 121, 121A, 122,124A, 153A(1AB), 153B(1A)IPC & Section 10, 11, 13, prevention unlawful Act 1967 &	1) Bail application rejected once at high court. 2) Trial not started		

				Section 1,3, 4, 5 of Submission Act	because of the other accused not produced in Hubli court		
6.	Mirza Ahmed s/o Mubarak Baigh Vivek Hostel, Hubli Karnataka.	07/02/2008 Gokul Road Police Station Hubli	Ahmedabad	Gokul road Police Station Section 120B, 121, 121A, 122,124A, 153A(1AB), 153B(1A)IPC & Section 10, 11, 13, prevention unlawful Act 1967 & Section 1,3, 4, 5 of Submission Act Pitampura Police Station M.P Section 122,123A,124A, IPC & 3,10,13 unlawful Act & 25,27 of Arms Act of IndoreM.P Ahmedabad Police Station Section 120b, 121A, 122, 124, 153A,465,168 of IPC Section 3,4,7 of Explosive substance Act 13,15,16,18,19,20,23,38,39,40 unlawful section65,66,63 of the Information technology.	1) Trail not Started 2) The accused is not produced to Hubli Court even after the court gave order to Gujarat Government. 3) Bail Application rejected once at High court.		
7.	Sayed Sadiq Sameer s/o late Abdul Majeed 211/2,Beside New Munuwara Masjid, New Gurppanpalya,Ban galore, Karnataka.	17/02/2008 Gokul Road Police Station Hubli	Belgaum	Gokul road Police Station Section 120B, 121, 121A, 122,124A, 153A(1AB), 153B(1A)IPC & Section 10, 11, 13, prevention unlawful Act 1967 & Section 1,3, 4, 5 of Submission Act	1) Bail Application rejected once at session court 2) Trail not Started because the other accused not produced in hubli court. 3) Bail Application rejected once at High court.		
8.	Mohd yasin s/o Gulrej Bin Abdul Hamid Khan Plot No. 17, Bandenawaz	26/03/2008 Pitampur Police Station, M.P	Ahmedabad	Gokul road Police Station Section 120B, 121, 121A, 122,124A, 153A(1AB), 153B(1A)IPC & Section 10, 11, 13, prevention unlawful Act 1967 & Section 1,3, 4, 5 of Submission Act	1) Trail not Started 2) The accused is not produced to Hubli Court even after the court gave order to		

	Colony, Gulbarga, Karnataka.			Pitampura Police Station M.P Section 122,123A,124A, IPC & 3,10,13 unlawful Act & 25,27 of Arms Act of IndoreM.P Ahmedabad Police Station Section 120b, 121A, 122, 124, 153A,465,168 of IPC Section 3,4,7 of Explosive substance Act 13,15,16,18,19,20,23,38,39,40 unlawful section65,66,63 of the Information technology.	Gujarat Government		
9.	Dr. Munroze s/o Kutubuddin Ashok Nagar,Belgaum, Karnataka.	26/03/2008 Pitam Pur Police Station M.P	Belgaum	Gokul road Police Station Section 120B, 121, 121A, 122,124A, 153A(1AB), 153B(1A)IPC & Section 10, 11, 13, prevention unlawful Act 1967 & Section 1,3, 4, 5 of Submission Act Pitampura Police Station M.P Section 122,123A,124A, IPC & 3,10,13 unlawful Act & 25,27 of Arms Act of IndoreM.P Mal Maruthi Police Station Belgaum 153A,465,473,476,129(B),511 IPC &10,13,18, Unlawful Activities (Prevention Act) 1967 as amended 2004. Khade Bazar Police Station Belgaum Act 153A & B,120B,143,149 IPC & 10,13,18 Unlawful Activities (Prevention Act) as amended in 1967. APMC Police Station Section 120B,124A,143,149, IPC Act 13, 15 & 8 Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, Explosive Act 1908	1) Bail Application rejected once at Belgaum session court 2) Trail not Started because the other accused not produced in hubli court. 3) Bail Application rejected once at High court		

10.	Akber Manglore				1) Trail not Started 2) The accused is not produced to Hubli Court even after the court gave order to Gujarat Government		
11.	Nasir Patil s/o Liyaqat Ali Patil Shahu Nagar, Belgaum, Karnataka.	16/06/2008 Mal Maruthi police station Belgaum	Ahmedabad	Mal Maruthi Police Station Belgaum 153A,465,473,476,129(B),511 IPC &10,13,18, Unlawful Activities (Prevention Act) 1967 as amended 2004. APMC Police Station Section 120B,124A,143,149, IPC Act 13, 15 & 8 Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, Explosive Act 1908. Ahmedabad Police Station Section 120b, 121A, 122, 124, 153A,465,168 of IPC Section 3,4,7 of Explosive substance Act 13,15,16,18,19,20,23,38,39,40 unlawful section65,66,63 of the Information technology.			
12.	Izaz s/o Ghulam hussain Khan Azamnagar, Belgaum Karnataka.	04/07/2008 A.P.M.C.Police Station, Belgaum	Belgaum	APMC Police Station Section 120B,124A,143,149, IPC Act 13, 15 & 8 Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, Explosive Act 1908.	1) Bail Application rejected once at Belgaum session court 2) Trail not Started because the other accused not produced in Belgaum court.		
1 .	Imtiyaz s/o Abdul Azeez Ashok Nagar, Belgaum, Karnataka.	16/06/2008 Mal Maruthi police station	Belgaum	Mal Maruthi Police Station Belgaum 153A,465,473,476,129(B),511 IPC &10,13,18, Unlawful Activities (Prevention Act) 1967 as amended 2004. APMC Police Station Section 120B,124A,143,149, IPC Act 13,	1)Bail Application rejected once at Belgaum session court 2)Trail not Started because the other accused not produced		

				15 & 8 Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, Explosive Act 1908.	in Belgaum court.		
14.	Nadeem s/o Abdul Sayyed MAhantesh Nagar,Belgaum Karnataka.	16/06/2008 Mal Maruthi Police Station, Belgaum	Ahmedabad	Mal Maruthi Police Station Belgaum 153A,465,473,476,129(B),511 IPC &10,13,18, Unlawful Activities (Prevention Act) 1967 as amended 2004. APMC Police Station Section 120B,124A,143,149, IPC Act 13, 15 & 8 Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, Explosive Act 1908. Ahmedabad Police Station Section 120b, 121A, 122, 124, 153A,465,168 of IPC Section 3,4,7 of Explosive substance Act 13,15,16,18,19,20,23,38,39,40 unlawful section65,66,63 of the Information technology	1)Bail Application rejected once at Belgaum session court 2)Trail not Started because the other accused not produced in Belgaum court.		
15.	Tanveer s/o Abdul Sattar Mulla Khusro Nagar, Belgaum, Karnataka.	16/06/2008 Mal Maruthi Police Station, Belgaum	Belgaum	Mal Maruthi Police Station Belgaum 153A,465,473,476,129(B),511 IPC &10,13,18, Unlawful Activities (Prevention Act) 1967 as amended 2004. APMC Police Station Section 120B,124A,143,149, IPC Act 13, 15 & 8 Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, Explosive Act 1908.	1)Bail Application rejected once at Belgaum session court 2)Trail not Started because the other accused not produced in Belgaum court.		
16.	Iqbal Ahmed s/o Shoukat Ali Azad Nagar, Belgaum, Karnataka.	06/06/2008 Mal Maruthi Police Station, Belgaum	Belgaum	Mal Maruthi Police Station Belgaum 153A,465,473,476,129(B),511 IPC &10,13,18, Unlawful Activities (Prevention Act) 1967 as amended 2004. APMC Police Station Section 120B,124A,143,149, IPC Act 13, 15 & 8 Unlawful Activities Prevention	1)Bail Application rejected once at Belgaum session court 2)Trail not Started because the other accused not produced in Belgaum court		

				Act, Explosive Act 1908.			
17.	Liyaqat Ali s/o Abdul ghani Sayyed Khusro Nagar,C.T.S. No.7737/18, Belgaum Karnataka.	14/05/2008 Mal Maruthi Police Station, Belgaum	Belgaum	Mal Maruthi Police Station Belgaum 153A,465,473,476,129(B),511 IPC &10,13,18, Unlawful Activities (Prevention Act) 1967 as amended 2004. APMC Police Station Section 120B,124A,143,149, IPC Act 13, 15 & 8 Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, Explosive Act 1908. Khade Bazar Police Station Belgaum Act 153A & B,120B,143,149 IPC & 10,13,18 Unlawful Activities (Prevention Act) as amended in 1967.	1)Bail Application rejected once at Belgaum session court 2)Trail not Started because the other accused not produced in Belgaum court.		
18.	Nasir s/o Abdul Majeed Rangrez Azad nagar, Belgaum, Karnataka.	27/10/2008 A.P.M.C Police Station, Belgaum	Belgaum	APMC Police Station Section 120B,124A,143,149, IPC Act 13, 15 & 8 Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, Explosive Act 1908.	1)Bail Application rejected once at Belgaum session court 2)Trail not Started because the other accused not produced in Belgaum court.		
19.	Naveed s/o Muneer Ahmed Khusro nagar, Belgaum Karnataka.	27/10/2008 A.P.M.C Police Station, Belgaum	Belgaum	APMC Police Station Section 120B,124A,143,149, IPC Act 13, 15 & 8 Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, Explosive Act 1908	1)Bail Application rejected once at Belgaum session court 2)Trail not Started because the other accused not produced in Belgaum court.		
20.	Samiullah s/o Dadasahab Attar Sainik School road Bijapur, Karnataka.	26/03/2008 Pitampur police Station.	Indore	Pitampur Police Station M.P Section 122,123A,124A, IPC & 3,10,13 unlawful Act & 25,27 of Arms Act of IndoreM.P	1)Bail Application rejected once at Belgaum session court 2)Trail not Started because the other accused not produced in Belgaum court.		

21.	Riyazuddin s/o Moulana Nasiruddin J.Y.Colony Hyderabad A.P.	26/03/2008 Pitampur Police Station	Ahmedabad	Gokul road Police Station Section 120B, 121, 121A, 122,124A, 153A(1AB), 153B(1A)IPC & Section 10, 11, 13, prevention unlawful Act 1967 & Section 1,3, 4, 5 of Submission Act. Ahmedabad Police Station Section 120b, 121A, 122, 124, 153A,465,168 of IPC Section 3,4,7 of Explosive substance Act 13,15,16,18,19,20,23,38,39,40 unlawful section65,66,63 of the Information technology. Pitampur Police Station M.P Section 122,123A,124A, IPC & 3,10,13 unlawful Act & 25,27 of Arms Act of IndoreM.P	1)Trail not Started 2)The accused is not produced to Hubli Court even after the court gave order to Gujarat Government		
22.	Sibli s/o Abdul Kareem Pidiyakkal,House, Yaratpatti, Kotyam, Kerala.	26/03/2008 Pitampur Police Station	Ahmedabad	Gokul road Police Station Section 120B, 121, 121A, 122,124A, 153A(1AB), 153B(1A)IPC & Section 10, 11, 13, prevention unlawful Act 1967 & Section 1,3, 4, 5 of Submission Act. Ahmedabad Police Station Section 120b, 121A, 122, 124, 153A,465,168 of IPC Section 3,4,7 of Explosive substance Act 13,15,16,18,19,20,23,38,39,40 unlawful section65,66,63 of the Information technology. Pitampur Police Station M.P Section 122,123A,124A, IPC & 3,10,13 unlawful Act & 25,27 of Arms Act of IndoreM.P	1)Trail not Started 2)The accused is not produced to Hubli Court even after the court gave order to Gujarat Government		
2 .	Yahya Aish	17/02/2008	Gulbarga	Gokul road Police Station	1)Trail not Started		

	Kummukutti s/o Viran Kutty Parambu Mukkum Post, Calicut, Kerala.	Gokul Road Police Station, Hubli.		Section 120B, 121, 121A, 122,124A, 153A(1AB), 153B(1A)IPC & Section 10, 11, 13, prevention unlawful Act 1967 & Section 1,3, 4, 5 of Submission Act.	2)Bail Application Rejected once at High Court 3)Bail Application rejected once at Session Court. 4)The Accused is not produced to Hubli Court even after Court gave order to Gulbarga jail Authorities.		
24.	Safdar nagoi Ujjain M.P.	26/03/2008 Pitampur Police Station	Ahmedabad	Gokul road Police Station Section 120B, 121, 121A, 122,124A, 153A(1AB), 153B(1A)IPC & Section 10, 11, 13, prevention unlawful Act 1967 & Section 1,3, 4, 5 of Submission Act. Ahmedabad Police Station Section 120b, 121A, 122, 124, 153A,465,168 of IPC Section 3,4,7 of Explosive substance Act 13,15,16,18,19,20,23,38,39,40 unlawful section65,66,63 of the Information technology. Pitampur Police Station M.P Section 122,123A,124A, IPC & 3,10,13 unlawful Act & 25,27 of Arms Act of IndoreM.P	1)Trail not Started 2)The accused is not produced to Hubli Court even after the court gave order to Gujarat Government		
25.	Kamruddin Ujjain, M.P.	26/03/2008 Pitampur Police Station	Ahmedabad	Gokul road Police Station Section 120B, 121, 121A, 122,124A, 153A(1AB), 153B(1A)IPC & Section 10, 11, 13, prevention unlawful Act 1967 & Section 1,3, 4, 5 of Submission Act. Ahmedabad Police Station Section 120b, 121A, 122, 124,	1)Trail not Started 2)The accused is not produced to Hubli Court even after the court gave order to Gujarat Government		

				153A,465,168 of IPC Section 3,4,7 of Explosive substance Act 13,15,16,18,19,20,23,38,39,40 unlawful section65,66,63 of the Information technology. Pitampur Police Station M.P Section 122,123A,124A, IPC & 3,10,13 unlawful Act & 25,27 of Arms Act of IndoreM.P			
26.	P.A. Shadoi s/o Abdul Karim Pidiyakkal House, Yaratpati, Koryam Kerala.	26/03/2008 Pitampur Police Station	Ahmedabad	Gokul road Police Station Section 120B, 121, 121A, 122,124A, 153A(1AB), 153B(1A)IPC & Section 10, 11, 13, prevention unlawful Act 1967 & Section 1,3, 4, 5 of Submission Act. Ahmedabad Police Station Section 120b, 121A, 122, 124, 153A,465,168 of IPC Section 3,4,7 of Explosive substance Act 13,15,16,18,19,20,23,38,39,40 unlawful section65,66,63 of the Information technology. Pitampur Police Station M.P Section 122,123A,124A, IPC & 3,10,13 unlawful Act & 25,27 of Arms Act of IndoreM.P	1)Trail not Started 2)The accused is not produced to Hubli Court even after the court gave order to Gujarat Government		
27.	Mohd Ansar s/o Abdul Razzaq Purandal House, kajunikar, Alwa post office, Yarnakulam, Kerala	26/03/2008 Pitampur Police Station	Ahmedabad	Gokul road Police Station Section 120B, 121, 121A, 122,124A, 153A(1AB), 153B(1A)IPC & Section 10, 11, 13, prevention unlawful Act 1967 & Section 1,3, 4, 5 of Submission Act. Ahmedabad Police Station Section 120b, 121A, 122, 124, 153A,465,168 of IPC Section 3,4,7 of	1)Trail not Started 2)The accused is not produced to Hubli Court even after the court gave order to Gujarat Government		

				Explosive substance Act 13,15,16,18,19,20,23,38,39,40 unlawful section65,66,63 of the Information technology. Pitampur Police Station M.P Section 122,123A,124A, IPC & 3,10,13 unlawful Act & 25,27 of Arms Act of IndoreM.P			
28.	Abu Basheer Azamgarh		Ahmedabad		1)Trail not Started 2)The Accused is not produced to Belgaum Court even after Court gave order to Gujarat Government. 3)PC is not yet Completed.		
29.	Hameed Ansari Bangalore	02/01/2012 Airport	Bangalore Jail				
0.	Saleem Bangalore	02/01/2012 Bangalore	Bangalore Jail				
1.	Muti-ur-rahman, Br. Ata-ur-rahman 8892082433	Hubli					
2.	Riyaz ahmed Br. Mushtaq Ahmed 9741906623	Hubli					
.	Abdul Hakim Abdul sattar sab 9743747421	Hubli					
4.	Dr. Zaffar Br. Dr. Zaheer 9742361293	Hubli					
5.	Shoab Ahmed	Hubli					

	Mirza Rouf Ahmed Mirza 8147818390						
6..	Ajaz Ahmed Mirza Rouf Ahmed Mirza 8147818390	Hubli					
7.	Mohd yousuf Nalband Sakina Bi 9341463875	Bagalkot					
8.	Dr. Nayeem Siddiqui Dada peer 8722395057	Davangere					
9.	Mohd Akram Br. Khalid	Hubli					
40.	Wahid Hussain Br. Sohail	Hubli					
41.	Mohd Sadiq Iashker @ Raju Yousuf	Hubli					
42.	Babu @ Mehaboob Saifuddin	Hubli					
4 .	Dr.Usman Ghani Dharvad	11 October ,Saudi, Detained		Released on 31 October	Released on 31 October		