

# Lost Fraternity: A mob lynching in broad daylight

June 2025

*A betrayal of the promise of  
the Constitution*



**A Fact Finding Report by**

People's Union for Civil Liberties – Karnataka

Association of Protection for Civil Rights – Karnataka

All India Lawyers Association for Justice – Karnataka

# **Lost Fraternity: A mob Lynching in broad daylight**

*A betrayal of the promise of  
the Constitution*

**A Fact Finding Report by**

People's Union for Civil Liberties - Karnataka  
Association of Protection for Civil Rights - Karnataka  
All India Lawyers Association for Justice - Karnataka

## **Publishing History**

First Edition: June 2025, 1000 copies

Published By: People's Union for Civil Liberties - Karnataka (PUCL-K),  
Association for Protection of Civil Rights - Karnataka (APCR - K), All India  
Lawyers Association for Justice - Karnataka (AILAJ- K)

Cover page by: Twisha Mehta

Any part of this report may be freely reproduced, copied or transmitted as  
necessary, with attribution to the authors.

# *Acknowledgements*

“The struggle of man against power is the struggle of memory against forgetting.” - Milan Kundera

This fact-finding report is an attempt to document one of the many mob lynchings in the country – crimes that the state and the media are systematically erasing from public memory. We produce this report as part of our commitment to keep the struggle for justice alive, and to reiterate that violations of the inherent human rights of individuals will not go unaddressed.

This Fact Finding was only possible thanks to the trust and faith placed by the family of the deceased in the fact finding team, in human rights organisations and in their own imagination of justice. We sincerely thank them for letting the fact finding team into their lives at such a dark hour of personal grief and collective loss. Our sincere thanks also to the many interlocutors/translators who made it easy for the team and the family to interact across barriers of language.

The incident covered in the report is not just a stray example; it speaks to how polarisation in the region has led to the complete dehumanisation of certain communities – and how, this has in turn resulted in the deterioration of the rule of law in Dakshina Kannada. We were able to clearly address this concern thanks to extensive discussions with Vinay Sreenivasa, Arvind Narrain, Vidya Dinker, Shujayatullae, Muneer Katipalla and Naveen Soorinje. Discussions with Adv Maitreyi, Adv Sivamanithan, Nadeem Khan, Adv Hufaiza and Prakriti shaped the team's understanding of the gaps in the investigation by the police. We are deeply grateful to them for their guidance.

Syeda Saba and Arvind Narrain gave their critical inputs on the design of the cover page and the report, we could not have done this without their support.

We also thank all the journalists and local activists whose sharp inputs on the situation in the region has ensured that the report remains sharp and grounded. We would also like to thank Riya, Manjunath and Venkatesh, who supported the team by transcribing the testimonies. Without the gracious support of Siddharth Narrain, Swathi Shivanand, Ram V, Poorna Ravishankar, Vinay Sreenivasa, Maitreyi Krishnan and Arvind Narrain to edit this report, the authors would not have been able to write this report.

The authors of this report would like to thank all these individuals for their time and valuable contribution to the report. It is because of each of these individuals that the fact finding team finds hope for justice for the family of Mohammed Ashraf.

To all the people reading this report: all these individuals and organisations are living proof that a mob lynching is not normal. A hate crime has no place in a civilised democratic society. We must not let the apathy of the many take away our conviction against what is wrong.

# Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.1. Genesis of the Fact Finding	4
Chapter 2: The reality of Dakshina Kannada	9
2.1. About Kudupu	11
Chapter 3: Timeline	13
Chapter 4: Testimonies	17
4.1. Testimony of Jabbar, brother of the deceased Ashraf	17
4.2. Testimony of Rukhiya, Mother of deceased Ashraf	19
4.3. Testimony of Syed Ali, Scrap Buyer	21
4.4. Prakash B Salian (Ex-Corporator, Activist) and Lawrance (Social Activist)	22
4.5. Prakash (Auto Driver, Author and Activist)	24
4.6. Sujit Shetty (Security Incharge and Activist)	24
4.7. Ranjan (Assistant Investigation Officer), Wamanjur Police Station	25
4.8. TD Nagaraj (Investigation Officer), Kankanady Police Station	26
4.9. Siddarth Goyal (Deputy Commisioner of Police (Law and Order), Mangalore	28
Chapter 5: A mob lynching in broad daylight - Findings	32
Chapter 6: Lost Fraternity and Failing Rule of Law	58
6.1. Collapse of the Rule of Law	60
6.2. Failure of State to protect fundamental right to life	62
6.3. What after the lynching?	67
Chapter 7: Conclusion - A call to humanise	74
7.1. Recommendations	75
To the State Government	76
To the District Administration	77
To the District Police Administration	77
To Civil Society	78



# Chapter 1

## Introduction

The summer of 2025 was upended by the gruesome killing of over 26 people in Pahalgam, a major tourist destination in the Kashmir valley, on Tuesday, 22nd April 2025. The violent attack had widespread ramifications, heightening tensions between the two major nuclear powers in South-Asia, India and Pakistan, while contributing to internal discord too. As Indians were left in shock and grief, the narrative that the tourists were killed on the basis of their Hindu identity spread like wild-fire<sup>1</sup>.

However, such narratives rapidly turned away from justice and peace and towards further fear-mongering. Instead of focussing on the security and the intelligence failure that allowed for this attack to take place, the mainstream media chose to communalise the issue and present the gory terror attack as a Hindu-Muslim issue. The communalisation of the Pahalgam tragedy through this media blitz reinforced the already prevailing anti-Muslim sentiment among large sections of society. This gave fresh impetus to the hatred and attacks against Muslims in general, and Kashmiris in particular – events that were reported widely on social media<sup>2</sup>. In the days and weeks that followed Pahalgam, Muslims (and Kashmiri Muslims in particular) were targeted by a well-oiled hate machinery across online and physical spaces, buoyed by the impunity and overt political support it enjoys from the ruling regime. In a series of incidents, vigilante groups and right-wing actors chose to take what they understood as law and order into their own hands, aware that the atmosphere of tension, the backing of the ruling regime, and the language of nationalism that they draped their actions in all offered them significant leeway.

---

1 <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/terrorists-kept-firing-for-25-30-minutes-recalls-pahalgam-eyewitness/article69483296.ece>

2 <https://thewire.in/media/communalisation-pahalgam-reinforcing-anti-muslim-sentiment>

## **.What did this communalisation cost our democracy?**

### ***A Mob Lynching in a cricket ground***

As a consequence of this hate propaganda, many people have internalised this hate. Acting out of this hate a mob lynched a Muslim ragpicker - Mohammed Ashraf next to a cricket ground.

Five days after the Pahalgam attack, on 27th of April, a 39-year-old resident of Kerala, was murdered by a mob in Kudupu village, Mangalore. On the day of his killing, his body was found by the local police on the kachha road between the Bhatarhalli Devasthanana and a cricket ground.

The Police, in the hopes of identifying the individual, put out a lookout notice on 27th April 2025. A copy of the look out notice is attached in Annexure A.

The next day on 28th April 2025, it was reported that the murder of Ashraf was in fact a lynching. He was lynched to death by a group of young men who had assembled to play cricket in a playground in Kudupu village, Mangalore. Shocked by this, the activists asked for information from the Police. In response to them, the Commissioner of Police, Mangalore, Anupam Aggarwal, behind closed doors, continued to claim till late 28th April 2025, that the Police did not find any wounds on the body of the deceased.

Late in the night on 28th April, the Mangalore Police Commissioner made a statement requesting the media not to spread rumours. He also informed the media that they were unable to identify the body.

At around 23:25 on 28th April, an FIR was registered under Sections 103(2), 115(2), 189(2), 190, 191(1), 191(3) and 240 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 based on the complaint of Deepak. A copy of the FIR is annexed as - Annexure - B.

Two aspects of FIR No. 0037/20225 warrant interrogation. Firstly, the FIR records the delay in filing the complaint. As per the FIR, the complainant Deepak (who had seen the mob lynching Ashraf) had gone home after the lynching. After going home, he came to know that a complaint was filed about the incident, so he did not complain. The next day, the complainant had gone out of town and when he came back home in the night, he got to know that the police had visited his house in regard to the inquiry into the death so he went to the police station. The complainant, who came to the police station, perused the complaint filed by Manjunath and realising that the complaint he had made was a false complaint contrary to the facts, and

filed a separate complaint. According to Deepak, Manjunath was in the mob that lynched Ashraf.

Secondly, the complaint states that, the accused having heard the stranger unilaterally shouting «Pakistan Pakistan», the accused said that they should not leave him and he should be beaten up. Apart from this claim of the complainant, there is no evidence to show that the unidentified person raised such slogans

On 29th April 2025 at 11:30 AM, Commissioner in his Press Meet informed that 19 persons have been arrested for the lynching. The body of the deceased had still not been identified.

Shockingly, at around 14:30 PM Home Minister Dr G Parameshwar issued a statement to the press that

*“An incident of mob lynching has been reported...The individual whose identity is unknown.. I was told that he shouted ‘Pakistan Zindabad’ when a local cricket match was going on...Few people got together and beat him... Later on, he died...10-12 people have been arrested...Further investigation is underway...I also appeal to the public to maintain peace and harmony... Even if he shouted ‘Pakistan Zindabad’, they could have reported to authorities instead of taking law into their hands”<sup>3</sup>.*

It is to be noted that, until this time, neither the police nor any media outlet had reported any claims that the deceased person had shouted the slogan “Pakistan Zindabad” as justification for his murder. The complaint also claims that the accused heard the deceased shout ‘Pakistan Pakistan’ and not ‘Pakistan Zindabad’. By modifying and stating this unevidenced claim of the accused without verification, the Home Minister facilitated a travesty of justice, and gave fodder to the media to ask questions not about the man’s killing, but about his alleged speech of “Pakistan Zindabad”.

Finally, at 16:00 PM on 29th April the deceased was identified as Mohammed Ashraf, a muslim ragpicker from Kerala. Accordingly, the police reached out to his family and confirmed his identity by showing them the look out notice.

---

3 [https://x.com/ANI/status/1917141774159548511?ref\\_c=twsrc%5Etfw%7Ctwcamp%5Etweetembed%7Ctwterm%5E1917141774159548511%7Ctwgr%5E8b76ebf81c6f72a5d0f730de03f13f057931e6a1%7Ctwcon%5Es1\\_&ref\\_url=https%3A%2F%2Ftimesofindia.indiatimes.com%2Fcity%2Fmangaluru%2Fman-beaten-to-death-for-shouting-pakistan-zindabad-during-cricket-match-in-karnataka-15-arrested%2Farticleshow%2F120727479.cms](https://x.com/ANI/status/1917141774159548511?ref_c=twsrc%5Etfw%7Ctwcamp%5Etweetembed%7Ctwterm%5E1917141774159548511%7Ctwgr%5E8b76ebf81c6f72a5d0f730de03f13f057931e6a1%7Ctwcon%5Es1_&ref_url=https%3A%2F%2Ftimesofindia.indiatimes.com%2Fcity%2Fmangaluru%2Fman-beaten-to-death-for-shouting-pakistan-zindabad-during-cricket-match-in-karnataka-15-arrested%2Farticleshow%2F120727479.cms)

Subsequently, the Home Minister on 30th April, in his statement to the media, ‘clarified’ that the claims of the deceased shouting Pakistan Zindabad slogan were not his. He stated,

*“In the case of a person being lynched in Mangalore, while interrogating the people who had lynched, it was they who said that he said ‘Pakistan Zindabad’. You[media] have reported as if it was my statement. The words came up in their response. It is being further investigated. It is not my statement. It is only an expression made by those people who were arrested. Nearly twenty of them have been arrested now. The investigation is on to find where does the person hail from, how did he end up in Mangalore and so on. Therefore, we also have considered this case seriously. Further investigation is in progress. There were many who went there to play cricket. All of them are being called upon and spoken to collect information. So the investigation is very serious. So, this is a clarification that I just wanted to tell. It was not my statement. It was an expression made by those who were involved in that lynching...Hence, this correction. During the investigation, they have stated that he said so and hence we beat him up. But as I told yesterday, I will share information when I obtain the full report. The full report isn’t here yet. They have said so, but it needs to be confirmed, right? His ID Card and all needs to be collected and even their parents need to be contacted. It is that they have stated it during the investigation. But even that, a witness who would second that no?. We don’t even know if he said it. They have said that he said it during the investigation... I don’t have any information on the negligence of duties by the police. All of these will be unearthed during the investigation including police failures, if any. And if it is so, we will initiate actions against them... I convey to the community therein that we do not consider any case lightly. All cases are investigated thoroughly. In some instances, the aggrieved party might feel that investigations aren’t serious and it is natural to feel so. But we are serious.”<sup>4</sup>*

### **1.1. Genesis of the Fact Finding**

It is in the context of missing factual media coverage of the mob lynching, unfounded communal political rhetoric and the delay in the registration of FIR, that the authors of this report decided to undertake a fact finding into this incident of mob lynching. The fact-finding was constituted after human rights organizations - PUCL Karnataka, APCR Karnataka and AILAJ Karnataka took cognizance of the issue at hand. This mob lynching is the first

---

4 <https://www.facebook.com/100095292183665/videos/1322057918899240/>

mob lynching in Karnataka after the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) came into force<sup>5</sup>.

The fact finding team (hereinafter referred to as the Team) consisted of Adv Manavi Atri (Peoples Union for Civil Liberties - Karnataka), Shashank S.R. (Peoples Union for Civil Liberties - Karnataka), Adv Hussain Kodibengare (Association for Protection of Civil Rights - Karnataka), Adv Tulasidas (All India Lawyers Association for Justice - Karnataka).

The fact-finding team initially planned to visit Mangalore on 3-4th May 2025. However, on the 1st of May, a rowdy sheeter, Suhas Shetty, was murdered. He incidentally also belonged to the Bajrang Dal, a Hindutva Organisation. The Police Commissioner passed orders to impose prohibitory orders under Section 163 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (2023) from May 2 till May 6 2025<sup>6</sup>. As a consequence, the fact finding team was compelled to revisit its scope of the fact finding.

It came to the attention of the fact finding team that in the aftermath of the mob lynching of Mohammed Ashraf and the murder of Suhas Shetty, a number of social media posts baying for blood went viral. Such hate speech is unfortunately commonplace in the region, which has become the Hindutva Laboratory of the South.

To understand the reality of hate crimes in the region, the foundation for this hatred, and polarisation in the region, we invite you to read the previous reports by PUCL-Karnataka which extensively document the same.

PUC-Karnataka's previous work indicates how such calls for blood in response to a murder is in fact likely to start a chain reaction. As human rights organisations we are also deeply concerned about the consequences of hate speeches in a democratic society and the relationship to hate crimes.

---

5 The BNS of 2023 replaced the Indian Penal Code of 1860. The BNS introduced a new provision that establishes criminal liability and punishment for mob killings. According to this provision, when a group of five or more individuals acting in concert commits murder based on race, caste, community, sex, place of birth, language, personal belief, or any other ground, each member of the group shall be subject to the death penalty or life imprisonment, in addition to being liable to a fine (Section 103(2) BNS, 2023). The provision, however, do not use the term lynching and have further expanded the understanding of the mob to "a group of five or more individuals."

6 <https://thesouthfirst.com/karnataka/suhas-shetty-murder-prohibitory-orders-issued-in-mangaluru-from-2-to-6-may/>

Accordingly, the terms of reference of the fact finding committee was expanded to include the endemic of hate in the region, its impact on people as well as how it violates human rights at large. Hence, this report must be seen as a continuation of the report “From Communal Policing to Hate Crimes, The Attack on Ambedkar’s Dream of Fraternity” (2021), “Cultural Policing in Dakshina Kannada: Vigilante Attacks on Women and Minorities, 2008-9” by PUCL-K, and joint report “Attacking Pubs and Birthday Parties: Communal Policing by Hindutva Outfits” dated September 2012 by PUCL-K and Forum Against Atrocities on Women<sup>7</sup>. These reports provide deep insights into the processes and methods through which entire sections of society in this region have been communalised. It provides a foundational understanding tracing the shifts in the manner of attacks from ‘cultural policing’ to ‘communal policing’ to ‘hate crimes’.

The fact finding team visited Mangalore on 9 and 10th May responding to the fast changing circumstances in Mangalore. The team visited Kudupu (the spot of mob lynching), the Wamanjur Mangalore Rural Police Station and spoke to the deceased Ashraf’s brother Jabbar in Mangalore at length. The team spoke to the then Investigation Officer, Assistant Investigation Officer and DCP (Law and Order). The team attempted to meet the Police Commissioner, but he was busy with other commitments and was unable to meet the team. The team also met with a group of activists Vidya Dinker, Shabeer Ahamed, Muneer Katipalla, Adv Sarfaraz and members of the Justice for Ashraf committee from Wayanad. The first response to the information of Ashraf being mob lynched was done by social activists - Prakash, Lawrence, Sujit Shetty among others. The team also spoke to them as well as a resident of the Kudupu village. The team also attempted to meet the Complainant (Deepak) in the FIR but to no avail. It is critical to understand this mob lynching and effort of this fact finding in the continued political context of the widespread hate and intimidation targetting the Muslims and Kashmiris.

On the 2nd of May, India Hate Lab released findings that,

*“In the immediate aftermath of the deadly terror attack in Pahalgam, Jammu and Kashmir—which killed 26 people—Hindu far-right groups have launched a coordinated nationwide campaign of hate and intimidation against Muslims. These groups are exploiting the tragedy to inflame communal tensions and mobilize calls for violence, social exclusion, and economic boycotts. Between April 22 and May 2, India Hate Lab (IHL) has documented*

---

7 <http://puclkarnataka.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Mangalore-Report.pdf>

64 in-person hate speech events across 9 states and Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. Among states, Maharashtra recorded 17 hate speech events, Uttar Pradesh (13), Uttarakhand (6), Haryana (6), Rajasthan (5), Madhya Pradesh (5), Himachal Pradesh (5), Bihar (4) and Chhattisgarh (2). Most of these rallies were organized by Hindu nationalist groups such as the Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP), Bajrang Dal, Antarrashtriya Hindu Parishad (AHP), Rashtriya Bajrang Dal (RBD), Hindu Janajagruti Samiti, Sakal Hindu Samaj, Hindu Rashtra Sena and Hindu Raksha Dal.”<sup>8</sup>

The Association for Protection of Civil Rights, on 12th May 2025, published a national compilation which recorded at least 184 instances of hate crimes against Muslims post the Pahalgam incident between April 11 and May 8<sup>9</sup>. This compilation included 84 cases of hate speech, 64 instances of intimidation, 42 cases of harassment, 39 assaults, 19 cases of vandalism, 14 instances of threats, 7 cases of verbal abuses and 3 murders. The geographical spread and varied nature of the hate crimes committed against Muslims across India in the aftermath of terrorist attacks in Pahalgam indicates the graveness of the issue.

The All India Lawyers Association for Justice in its statements released on 25.04.2025 emphasised on the role of the media in perpetuating this hate as follows:

*Mainstream media and social media are flooded with blatant lies escalating the bigotry and rhetoric against Kashmiris. The Press Council of India’s “Norms of Journalistic Conduct” lay down specific guidelines regarding the reporting of communal incidents. These norms explicitly prohibit any reporting that promotes communal hatred, glorifies violence, or stigmatizes a particular community. Similarly, Rule 6 of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994, prohibits the telecast of programs that incite communal disharmony or propagate superstition, hatred, or ill-will. We note with concern the failure of certain media outlets to adhere to these ethical and legal obligations. Sensationalist and communal coverage not only inflames public sentiment but actively undermines the secular foundations of our democracy. At a time when restraint and factual reporting are critical, the media must serve as a pillar of constitutional democracy, not an amplifier of communal rhetoric.”<sup>10</sup>*

---

8 <https://indiahatelab.com/2025/05/02/hate-speech-post-pahalgam-attack/>

9 <https://x.com/apcrofindia/status/1921865642711318542>

10 <https://ailaj.wordpress.com/2025/05/06/ailaj-condemns-the-attack-in-pahalgam-and-calls-for-constitutional-morality-media-responsibility-and-rejection-of-communal-hatred/>

The fact finding report is structured as follows:

In Chapter 2, we provide the context of the region of Dakshina Kannada and the village of Kudupu – the location of the mob lynching – in particular.

In Chapter 3 we provide a Timeline that is compiled on the basis of news reports, statements of the police and most importantly the inputs of the ground activists. This chapter also details the key questions on the basis of the timeline that came before us.

Chapter 4 encapsulates the testimonies of all the interlocutors, the deceased family's experience as well as the Police.

Chapter 5 stitches together these testimonies, news reports as well as the insights of the Fact Finding Team to present the findings on the mob lynching in broad daylight.

Chapter 6 analyses how the collapse of the rule of law is not limited to governance and State (including police, courts) but this collapse of the rule of law is also in public minds. This chapter details the failure of the State to protect the most fundamental right to life of Mohammed Ashraf. We also present the implications of the mob lynching on the society at large and what does it say about our democracy.

Chapter 7 provides a way forward to restore the lost fraternity. It foregrounds the role of the state and the people. It is a call to humanise the other for the realisation of the value of constitutional morality and fraternity.

## **Chapter 2:**

# **The reality of Dakshina Kannada**

Across the past two decades, PUCL Karnataka along with other activists have documented how the communal situation in Dakshina Kannada has deteriorated. Back in 2008-09, for example, a report titled “Cultural Policing in Dakshina Kannada: Vigilante Attacks on Women and Minorities, 2008-9” originally used the term “Cultural Policing” to describe the various attacks that were being witnessed in Dakshina Kannada<sup>1</sup>.

However, in the Second Edition of the PUCL Report on Cultural Policing, it was found that the original phraseology used of “Cultural Policing” was inadequate, as it was seen as a value neutral term that did not sufficiently communicate the charge of policing the borders of community with a view to producing self- enclosed, monolithic communities. It was found that the communal attack on Indian polity and society of groups such as the Bajrang Dal, Hindu Jagarana Vedike and Sri Ram Sene, all owing their genesis and existence to the RSS, and their aim to disrupt and destroy fraternal ways of living were not captured by the seemingly neutral description as ‘cultural policing’. Instead, it was seen that the term best captured the range of illegal actions aimed at destroying the idea of fraternity enshrined in the Indian constitution was ‘communal policing’. The Report explains the term “communal policing” or the policing of the border of the community, to extend not only to social and romantic interactions across communal boundaries but also to norms of dress and choice of entertainment of women within each community.

The growing violence in Dakshina Kannada has thereon only increased and taken on new forms. The brutal nature of the Hindutva organizations and their actions which includes use of illegal physical force, weapons and the power of mob mentality, brings forward the need to recognize such actions as “communal hate crimes”<sup>2</sup>.

---

1 <http://www.sacw.net/DC/CommunalismCollection/ArticlesArchive/CulturalPolicing-Karnataka.pdf>

2 <http://puclkarnataka.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/From-Communal-Policing-to-Hate-crimes-The-attack-on-Ambedkars-Dream-of-Fraternity.pdf>

The violent actions of Hindutva organizations that police the boundaries of communities enforcing social segregation, calls for economic boycott against Muslims, and attack in the name of Cattle, all with the intent to segregate, discriminate and subordinate minority communities - are founded on the premise of hatred and prejudice against the minority community. It is perpetuated on persons owing to their membership to a particular marginalised group, and has to be understood as “communal hate crimes”.

This process of segregation, discrimination and subordination results in a situation where social norms dictate the activities of persons, despite the fact that it stands in stark violation of the Constitution. This process of communal subordination results in the production of a religious minority which is segregated and denied equal citizenship rights, through the actions of social vigilante groups and the complicit behaviour of the State. This can be understood as an enforcement of a form of social apartheid.

In some senses this social apartheid is already in place. In a majority of instances of communal hate crimes and communal policing, there is an active involvement of onlookers such as conductors, shopkeepers etc. that inform the Hindutva organizations of fraternal relationships/ exchanges. This behaviour of the on-lookers to actively enforce social segregation is a reflection of the seeping in of the norms of social apartheid. That ordinary members of society believe in and reinforce social segregation in their everyday actions points us to a larger challenge before us - the challenge of normalisation of this social apartheid.

This framework of hate crimes in a socially enforced apartheid, sufficiently captures the reality of the mob lynching of Mohammed Ashraf as well. He was lynched by the mob after they understood that he was a Muslim.

The reality of Dakshina Kannada is stark: in the face of a crisis, locals first reach out to Hindutva organisations before approaching the police. This culture of the region demonstrates how far the society in Dakshina Kannada is from being a rule of law society. People seem to have a primary allegiance to their religion, their caste and their class. This makes the dream of fraternity much more distant. Further, it allows for lawlessness and a mob mentality to operate with impunity with the (c)overt support of the State. The lack of legal and social consequences allows the public conscience in the region centered around differences, stereotypes, prejudices that lead to hatred. As was found in the report From Communal Policing to Hate Crime: The Attack on Ambedkar Dreams of Fraternity,

*“This engineering of communal polarization is not merely a distraction – it is an agenda; it is not a ploy for securing electoral gains – it is the politics; it is not the activities of fringe organisations – it enjoys political patronage and the support of the administration, overtly or otherwise. These everyday acts of terror are inevitably by mobs of radicalised Hindu men from Hindutva organisations, perpetrated on ordinary citizens of the country, who are more often than not, Muslim, and who have been, over a period of time, dehumanised by majoritarian politics.”*

Till today this holds true,

*“Daily routines and social interactions are communally policed, and social segregation is violently enforced in the coastal parts of Karnataka. No public outrage or protests against the patently communal action of the temple authorities has taken place. No complaints about the inaction of the police and the district administration or dereliction of duty on their part has been registered. The possible reasons behind this inaction will be dealt with in the next part of this Report. Even so, it must be commented that the cumulative effect of these communal incidents is the dismantling of the notion of fraternity and the entrenching of social segregation. This further enables a social and political environment where such criminal acts are perpetrated with total impunity with no risk of penal or any other consequences. Rather, there is the guarantee of reward. There is a veritable breakdown of law and order in this region.”*

It is in this context of Dakshina Kannada that the fact finding report is written with an imagination to - address the communal engineering in the region, the veritable breakdown of law and order and the guarantee of reward instead of accountability after committing a hate crime. Before we discuss the incident in detail, we provide an overview of Kudupu village, where the lynching took place.

## **2.1.About Kudupu**

Kudupu, also known as Kudpi, is situated about 10 kilometres to the North East of the Mangalore City, on the route to Vamanjooru. Kudupu is well known for the Anantha Padmanabha Temple, which attracts devotees from neighbouring states as well. The population of Kudupu is around 2,552 of which the Scheduled Castes (18) and Scheduled Tribes (109) constitute a miniscule population; the majority of those living in Kudupu belong to various backwards castes including Pujaris, Ganigas, Devadigas, Billavas, Shettys and Bunts amongst others. Notably, the village does not house any Muslim households despite the Muslim community constituting nearly almost a

quarter of the total population in the region. And as recently as 2023, Kudupu was in the news after the Ananta Padmanabha Temple authorities failed to allot stalls to Muslim vendors during the all-famous ‘Shashthi Mahotsava’ after pressures from ‘an unnamed group’ that they would face disturbances if any stalls were allocated to Muslims<sup>3</sup>. Such pressures by groups to exclude Muslim vendors speak to the presence of right-wing groups in the region and the anti-Muslim sentiments they have succeeded in normalising, which are often precursors to violent acts like mob lynchings.

Our interactions with people from the region highlighted that cricket matches were organised all over the region and usually, four-five villages were grouped together under a ‘Belt’. The cricket matches then, organised for the villages under the belt have entered the parlance of the people of the region as ‘Belt Area Matches’. Only young men from villages under the belt are allowed to take part in these matches. The said Kudupu village alongside the neighbouring Mandara and Kudupu Katte supposedly formed a belt.

In Dakshina Kannada, where the art of Yakshagana has served as a medium of communal propaganda for long, sports like cricket have more recently evolved into instruments of communalism too. Although such sports generally foster teamspirit and fraternal feelings, they have under the patronage of local politicians and religious interest groups been weaponized to flame animosity and entrench deeply the caste and communal divide between players, teams, and also between ‘belts’. Political observers from the region point to how normalised it has become for one to witness various sports tournaments being organised on the lines of caste. It is a commonplace to exclude Muslims from participating in many such tournaments. It is in this context of communalisation of the ‘secular’ sport that this particular incident be placed. Only then, can we have answers to how we are unable to find even a single narrative of attempts being made by any of the players who had all gathered to play cricket, to stop the lynching.

---

3 <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Mangalore/kudupu-temple-authorities-accused-of-not-allotting-stalls-to-muslim-traders/article67615205.ece>

## Chapter 3

### Timeline

This timeline was collated based on news reports, statements of the police and most importantly the inputs of the ground activists.

Just 5 days after the Pahalgam attack, on 27th April, Ashraf, a person was murdered in Kudupu, Mangalore. This timeline briefly traces key incidents that followed.

#### **27 April 2025, Sunday**

- 2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.  
Ashraf lynched on the kachcha road between the Bhatarhalli Devasthanana and a cricket ground by a mob
- Around 5:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. -  
Police, SB Staff (Crime) was informed about the dead body  
DCP (L&O), Commissioner of Police along with local police station officials visit spot of crime the same day  
Mazhar, inquest conducted by the Police  
Lookout notice issued to identify the deceased  
Unnatural death report filed  
Rumours about slogans of “Pakistan Zindabad” raised by the deceased start circulating
- Around 5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.  
Local media came to know that about the killing and the rumours of sloganeering.
- At 7 PM Commissioner of Police in a press statement to the media requested media not to spread rumours.

#### **28 April 2025, Monday**

- Morning  
A group of local activists including ex-Corporator & Cong. leaders visit local P.S.  
Media verifies that as per their sources it was a mob lynching

- Evening post 6 PM  
Lookout notice that was issued to identify the deceased reaches Media
- 6:30 P.M.  
Police Commissioner informs activists that there does not seem to be grievous injury.  
Late in the night on 28th April, the Mangalore Police Commissioner made a statement requesting the media to not spread rumours and informing that they do not know whose body it is.
- 10:00 P.M. - 11:30 P.M.  
Post-mortem conducted at Wenlock District Hospital without the presence of the family.
- 11:25 P.M.  
FIR registered based on the complaint of Deepak Kumar

### **29 April 2025, Tuesday**

- 11:30 A.M.  
Commissioner's press meet after 19 arrested for lynching; body still unidentified
- 2:30 P.M.  
Home Minister Dr. G. Parameshwar confirms mob lynching; says (unidentified) man allegedly shouted "Pakistan Zindabad" during local match; beaten by crowd, later died; 10–12 arrested; urges public to maintain peace and not take law into their hands
- 4:00 P.M.  
Body identified as Mohammed Ashraf; Police informed family
- 10:00 P.M.  
6 more accused arrested by the Police

### **30 April 2025, Wednesday**

- 12:30 A.M.  
Mohammed Ashraf's family reached Mangalore
- 3:30 A.M.  
3 family members, incl. Ashraf's brother, identify body at Wenlock Mortuary, Mangalore.  
Body handed over to family after signing an acknowledgment.

- 11:30 AM  
Ashraf's funeral held at Cholakkundu Juma Masjid, Kottakkal, Malappuram District, Kerala
- 3:00 P.M.  
Chief Minister Siddaramiah gives a statement to the media "If the Pakistan Zindabad slogan was shouted, it is wrong, whoever it is. Inquiry is still going on, a case has been registered. Let the report come, it will be clear as to what action should be taken against whom. If anyone speaks in favour of Pakistan, it is wrong, it is treason."  
Police Commissioner states that 20 of 25 suspects arrested, including T. Sachin, Manjunath, Saideep, Nitesh Kumar, Dheekshith Kumar, Sandeep, Vivian Alvares, Sridatta, Rahul, Pradeep Kumar, Manish Shetty, Dhanush, Dheekshith, Kishore Kumar, Yathiraj, Sachin, Anil, Sushanth, and Adarsh
- Around 8:30 PM  
Home Minister issues clarificatory statement

### **1 May 2025, Thursday**

Former Minister Ramanath Rai, senior Congress leader from Dakshin Kannada, demands SIT probe into mob-lynching

Police Commissioner suspends 1 inspector (Chandra) and 2 constables (Yellalinga, Shivakumar) for negligence and failure to report lynching; probe revealed that the police were alerted by a man named Deepak soon after the incident

The timeline raised critical questions before us:

1. Who was Ashraf and why was he lynched in broad daylight?
2. What were the circumstances for this?
3. Who were the persons who lynched Ashraf?
4. Who informed the Police and what was done by the Police upon receiving information of a crime?
5. Who are the Police officials who inspected the scene of crime on 27th April 2025?
6. At the scene of the crime were any persons still there? Were there any vehicles present at the scene of the crime?

7. Upon seeing the body of Ashraf on 27th April 2025, why did the Police register an Unnatural Death Report instead of an FIR?
8. Why did the then Police Commissioner of Mangalore (Anupam Aggarwal) issue a statement on the 28th April 2025 stating that no injuries were found on the body of the deceased?
9. When was the post mortem done? Was the family present during the post mortem?
10. Was the Supreme Court decisions of Tehseen Poonawalla implemented in the district of the Dakshina Kannada by the Nodal Officer?
11. Why were the 3 police officials suspended?

Through the course of the report, the fact finding team hopes to answer some of these questions.

## Chapter 4

### Testimonies

In this chapter the fact finding team presents the testimonies of the following individuals:

1. Jabbar, brother of the deceased Mohammed Ashraf,
2. Syed Ali, a scrap dealer who used to buy plastics from Ashraf
3. Local activists
4. Members of the Police

The fact finding team met the Assistant Investigation Officer Mr. Ranjan at Mangalore Rural Police Station in the afternoon of 9th May, 2025. The team was keen to meet the Commissioner of Police, Mangalore (Mr Anupam Agarwal) and Deputy Commissioner of Police (Law and Order) Mangalore (Siddarth Goyal) and Investigation Officer Mr D Nagaraj. But all three were held up with their commitments and were unable to meet. We had the chance to have a detailed telephonic conversation with the DCP (LO), Mangalore as well as the then Investigation Officer D Nagaraj.

The fact finding team made numerous attempts to meet witnesses of the mob lynching but to no avail. The fear amongst the people was so deeply entrenched that nobody was willing to come forward to speak about what they saw in the lynching.

#### **4.1. Testimony of Jabbar, brother of the deceased Ashraf**

Jabbar shared with us that Ashraf was 38-39 years old, born on 16.05.1986 in Parappur, Kottakkal, Malapuram. Ours is a family of six. Our mother is Rukhiya, 67 years old; Father Kuneer 73 years old, we are three brothers Ashraf, Abdul Hameed (45), Abdul Jabbar (36) and our two sisters Selina (47), Busrah (41). Our family runs a small stationery wholesale shop in Wayanad.

He grew up in Malappuram with his brothers and sisters. He was a very bright student till 7th standard. He started losing memory in 9th class. He also developed a kind of inferiority complex. He was an expert in handwriting. He could not go to school consistently. He studied till 10th but couldn't pass. After that he dropped out. After dropping out in 2001, he used to go and

clean other people's shops in his area. They used to pay him some money for the cleaning. He really liked cleaning. He was special like that. He only liked eating kalonji seeds and honey.

The first time he was admitted in Sacred Heart Hospital was in 2006/2007 when he was around 20 years old. He was treated for 2 months. I don't know the name of the diagnosis. Before this, sometimes he had to go for the OPD treatment.

He used to always ask all of us, "Did you eat, did you sleep?". After 10th grade, he started rag picking and collecting plastics. He didn't have his own home. He used to sleep at the bus stop and railway station only.

He used to visit our parents' home in Wayanad once every 2-3 months. Whatever he would earn he used to give it to our mother. Last time, he came and gave Rs 25,000 to our mother.

One week ago before he was lynched, he had called our elder brother from the phone of the scrap dealer. So the Mangalore Police saw him in CCTV footage entering the scrap dealer's place. They contacted the owner of the scrap dealer - Syed Ali and then found out the elder brother's number.

On 29th April 2025, at 4 PM on the same number Ashraf had called, the Mangalore Police sent a photo of his body and inquired if it was Ashraf. My elder brother confirmed it was him and then he called me. After that, I immediately started from Calicut to come to Mangalore. By then the media was already saying that he had yelled "Pakistan Zindabad". So many people called me and I was very scared of what had actually happened. I was very confused and concerned. I reached the mortuary at 2AM on 30th April 2025. I signed the statement of the police taking his body. I also gave a press statement.

After reaching here, I realised that something is wrong. That something else had happened and that there was nothing about Pakistan that he said. I was told by some people in Mangalore that he was lynched. He was walking next to the railway track as usual collecting plastics. He saw the cricket ground and people playing. So he went to the cricket ground. I believe that he took the empty plastic water bottle that was in the cricket ground to put in his gunny bag. Sachin, one of the accused, started beating him up. All the others in the cricket ground joined him and beat him to death.

The Police did not immediately register an FIR. They delayed the investigation. But they did inform me that they have 5 witnesses. Other than that, the Police

have still not given us the post mortem report. There was a lookout notice, a false complaint, a Unnatural Death Report. None of this has been given to us. We were also not informed of the arrests or how even the mazhar and the inquest was done. Actually, the lie in the media about the Pakistan slogan was exposed when I came here. Even the Home Minister wrongly claimed that he said such a slogan. We all were severely affected by how the news covered the lynching of my brother - instead of the lynching the channels wrongly spoke about the Pakistan slogan which was not even true. Even the Home Minister made a wrong claim and then withdrew his statement the next day. The Police also informed me of the three suspensions that they had done of the Police officials.

After the loss of Ashraf, I am really in pain and grief. Our mother has been really struggling to get back to normal life.

## **4.2. Testimony of Rukhiya, Mother of deceased Ashraf**

My son's name is Mohammed Ashraf. He had been staying away from us. Earlier, he was helping us with the shop we have in our native place. Then he felt like going away, he wanted to freely wander. He said he liked to collect plastic and sell it so that he wouldn't have to work under anyone or cause trouble.

I asked him, worried, "Why do you have to wander like this? Where will you sleep or stay?" He said, "No need to worry. I'll sleep in railway stations. I don't need anything more."

For him, none of this was a problem. That's all he needed; he was happy with that. Even when it came to money, he would only take what was needed for three meals a day. The rest, he would give to me. That's all he wanted.

### ***Q: Why did he go to the place of the incident?***

**Mother:** Since childhood, he loved cricket a lot. Maybe he went there to watch something. He used to tie a handkerchief on his head. They might have seen that and assumed he was a Musalman. Who knows what they did?

[With sorrow] What to do, son? He didn't do anything, my son. Some are saying he was drunk, and that's why the kids, like a mob, came and started to lynch him.

He didn't even carry a phone. He never lived with any kind of luxury. He would visit whenever he could. And he would check whether we had eaten

or had enough money to buy food. That's how he was. He didn't know how to make money, nor did he care about it.

I always used to tell him to be careful whenever he went out alone. He did everything by just walking.

[With pain, she weeps] Why was he beaten to death? What wrong did he do? Why did they do this to my boy? He wandered for miles and miles, and never got even a single scratch. I used to worry and tell him, "If you don't carry a phone, how will your mother know if you're okay?" I was always worried. We came to know about his death only after two days. By Allah's grace, we got to know, otherwise, he would have died as a nobody, without anyone knowing. His death occurred just three days after my mother passed away.

***Q: Why did he go back to Mangalore?***

He was with me for two days during Ramzan. After Ramzan, he went to Mangalore. He liked Mangalore a lot, its weather and its people.

***Q: Why did he like Mangalore?***

He liked walking through Mangalore and picking up bottles. He enjoyed that and was happy doing it.

Those who killed my son should not be let free. They should be punished.

He used to come once a month to see me. And even when he visited, he wouldn't stay for long. He would leave soon after.

***Q: Was he taking any medicines? Since when? Was there any diagnosis?***

Something happened in his childhood. From then on, he started becoming like this. He was taken to the hospital once. They said he didn't have any illness. His only issue was that he liked to wander as he pleased. No other illness.

He wouldn't carry a phone. At least I'm glad we got to know about it within two days.

This won't fade from my mind. It won't fade until my death.

Please don't let the people who killed my boy go free. They should be punished.

She continues the murmur while others are speaking: Why did they have to kill my boy? He didn't harm anybody.

### **4.3. Testimony of Syed Ali, Scrap Buyer**

I am Syed Ali, 40 years old, living at Jokatte (Belthangady), Mangaluru. I have known Ashraf for the past 6 months. I sell scraps in bulk so he used to come to my house and sell the plastic waste he had collected over the weeks from cleaning the railway tracks. He was basically a rag picker who cleaned the railway tracks. He didn't collect anything other than plastic waste. No beer bottles, no other kind of waste.

He used to usually come once 2-3 weeks. I paid him Rs 700 - Rs 1,000/- after he collected the waste over the 3 days and gave it to me. He was a very polite man, one of the best vendors who sold to me. He had no arrogance, no anger, no ounce of vulgarity. He would always speak very politely.

When he used to sell the collected plastics to me, he never asked about how many kgs. I would pay him as per kg and he never negotiated that. He would sometimes even empty the gunny bag where I collected at home and later in the evening I would give him the money. He never took any advance from me. He was a very trusting person, who went about his own life without any inconvenience to anyone.

Last I met him was on 19th April 2025, evening. That day he used my phone to call his elder brother. He did not have his own mobile. Unfortunately, nobody answered the call. When his brother did not answer his call, he very sincerely said "I don't know why they did not take the call."

He wore a simple shirt and pants. He cared about cleaning the railway tracks far more than he cared for his appearance.

Whenever he came home to sell the plastic waste he had collected, I would offer him tea, food, water. He never ate/drank anything at my place. I have actually over so many months not seen him eat or drink anything.

He only spoke about his family home in Wayanad, his mother, his sister and the different financial issues he had. Otherwise he had no other discussions or debates. He would collect the money from me for the plastic waste and go and give the entire amount to his mother. Last time I think he gave Rs 25,000/- that he had earned from rag picking to his mother. His life revolved around his mother, his sisters. To me he didn't appear like a mental patient. I was shocked to hear that the Police are calling him a mental patient.

I found out that something is not okay when on 27th April, 2 police officers called me and said that they found a body near Manjeshwar. It is a place 20

km from Mangalore approximately towards Kerala. They said it looks like as per CCTV footage he used to visit you. I had seen the photo that was being circulated but because he was beaten up so badly I couldn't identify him. They asked me what else I knew about him and if I knew where he lived. I told them that I don't have an address but a few weeks back he called his brother from my phone. They asked me to share the number. I took some time to find out the number he called and sent it back to the police. I was still unsure if it was him. The police visited my shop, collected CCTV footage as well as the call records. They also claimed he looked like he was from Assam. I told them what are you saying, he is from Kerala.

After that, based on the phone number, they traced the location and got in touch with Ashraf's family.

I was shocked that someone killed him like that. I am very sad that someone in the name of religion was killed. Then some people were circulating rumours that he shouted "Pakistan Zindabad" that is why he was killed. I cannot believe that he would do that.

#### **4.4. Prakash B Salian (Ex-Corporator, Activist) and Lawrance (Social Activist)**

It was around 10 PM on 27 April 2025 (Sunday) that we received a call from one of the boys who was on spot when the lynching took place, informing us that the mob had beaten someone to death. The boy was unsure of the identity of the person who was attacked and stated that he might have been a person hailing from North India. Upon receiving the information, I called up Lawrence. Together we decided we must intervene. On 28 April 2025, in the afternoon Lawrence called up the Assistant Commissioner of Police (Dhanya Naik) regarding the details of the case. However, the ACP told us that there were no injuries found on the body of the deceased. We could not believe this and sensed some kind of foul play. We met with other social activists from different organisations including Muneer Katipalla of DYFI, the Block President and State Labour President of the Congress and others to intervene. Together we were clear that we should see the body for ourselves. After multiple follow ups, we were allowed to see the body of the deceased at the Mortuary of Wenlock Hospital. We were shocked to see the kind of wounds on the deceased body. The false narrative of the police became clear to us.

We believe that Ravindra Nayak alias Pistol Ravi, aged 40-50 years (Husband of the former BJP corporator Sangeetha Nayak) had a role to play. He came to be known as Pistol Ravi as he was involved in cases of 'land settlements' and kinds of documentary frauds. In view of mobilising votes for the elections he organises Belt Area matches, Kesarugadde Ootas and other events. This cricket match was one such event.

The information that came to us was that there was a cricket match organised by him in the Kudupu belt area.

We were told that Ashraf took the water bottle of one boy named Sachin to drink the water and he was killed ['Neeru KeLidakke Halle (Attacked for Asking Water)']. This led to a verbal spat. It is likely 4-5 boys in the cricket ground found out Ashraf was Muslim from his Malayalam. There were atleast 30 people on the spot when the lynching took place. All of them participated in beating him up. It was finally near Bhatra Kallurti Temple that Ashraf died. All this narrative of Ashraf raising slogans about Pakistan was highlighted by the media.

Someone called up the Police on 112 and it was then when the Police arrived to spot. All those playing cricket who lynched him to death continued to play cricket as if to make it seem like none of them were related to the incident in anyway, whatsoever.

In the meantime Pistol Ravi through one of his men had ensured that the videos were deleted from phones of all the people there. Even the CCTV footage of the temple was deleted which may have had some proof of who all was present.

The Hindu boy who tipped him had already left the village. You all should note that Ravindra Nayak had a lot of cases against him which can even be revealed by a quick google search.

None of the Hindu sanghatane had taken up this issue and in fact they had fallen silent on the issue. After the killing of Ashraf and Suhas Shetty, the police have been shutting everything in Mangalore by around 9.00 PM.

It is not an effective and proper FIR and probably would not enable them to take the case to the logical end. We have heard from other people that Pistol Ravi and his team were trying to get 4 people to surrender as having committed the crime. We had news that the Police met Pistol Ravi near the circuit house at Mangalore, the day before he absconded after leaving back

in his home, his three mobile phones. The Police even have asked us if we know his whereabouts, if they are looking for Ravindra Nayak then why has the Police not named him in the FIR? If he didn't do the crime why is he absconding? We were also informed by some others that the Police even asked the MLA to call Ravindra Nayak but he still didn't answer.

#### **4.5. Prakash (Auto Driver, Author and Activist)**

I have been a resident of Kudupu for 35 years now. My house is located at a distance of 1 kilometre from the place where the lynching took place. I was not on the spot that day, but everyone in the area was sharing information about what happened. That is how I know. I was told that Ashraf had come down from the Railway track towards the temple to drink water from the tank there. Seeing this, Sachin questioned him and there started a fight. Hearing this commotion the other boys ran to Sachin's aid. By this time Sachin was already beating him up and all the others joined.

Since his body was found near the temple, Ashraf trying to drink water from the tank explains this. I know almost all of the boys arrested in the case. Sachin is a Rickshaw driver. I am sure Sachin was there and led the mob lynching. He actually doesn't live in Kudupu but lives near the cricket ground. Devdas alias Deju, is a contractor.

#### **4.6. Sujit Shetty (Security Incharge and Activist)**

I work as the security in-charge at a private hospital in Mangalore. I am not a resident of Kudupu village, I live just next to it. In the region, nearby areas are marked as belt areas. In these belt areas cricket games are organised and only people residing in that belt are allowed to be part of that particular team. These matches are restricted only for Hindus despite players from many backward castes joining the teams. Billavas (with names Pujari), Ganiga, Devadiga, Shety and the Bunts do join such teams. The team which was organising the match was - Samrat Friends' Circle. I am also part of my belt area team. It was around 11.00 PM on 27th April when I got a call from one of the boys who had gone to play that day. The boy casually shared with me that a person was beaten up during the match. The boy who called had luckily left the place as soon as the fight broke out. I was told that 'There were no slogans raised'. In fact, it was when Ashraf drank water from the bottle (baihaaki Kudidaaga) that the mob attacked, while asking Ashraf 'If he came from Pakistan'. I also know that bats, branches and sticks from the bushes nearby were used to attack

Ashraf. I know that there were 5 teams participating in the match that day, one or two teams might have left the place after they would have lost out. Hence, one would expect at least around 30-50 players on the spot when the incident took place. As soon as I heard of the news, I posted about the same on Facebook and spoke to Sunil Bijalakeri and informed Muneer Katipalla.

While others were arrested and named in the FIR, the main person behind the issue and 5-6 others are still absconding and that the BJP Ex Corporator's husband, Ravindra Nayak has not been named in the FIR. Many people have also been posting on social media saying "I stand with you Ravindra Nayak".

Actually the CCB Police had called me on 8th May, 2025 asking him where Ravindra Nayak is. I told them isn't it your job to find him? How would I know where he is? The police are actually avoiding making normal phone calls instead they call using WhatsApp to ensure that their conversations aren't recorded. I have known Inspector Chandru of Wamanjur Police Station for some time now. He leans towards Hindutva politics.

Though sizable populations of Muslim reside in Mangalore, that was not the case in Kudupu.

#### **4.7. Ranjan (Assistant Investigation Officer), Wamanjur Police Station**

It was at around 5.30 PM on 27th April that the Police had received information about the incident as someone called a SB Staff (Crime) stating that a body was found and soon, the Inspector was informed about the same. The Police went for a spot visit. However, since no one knew about the details, we were only able to gather that there was a cricket match held. However, by the time the Scene of Crime (SOC) team started to undertake their work on the same day, it was dark and had started to rain. We had to wait for the Post- Mortem reports for more details about the incident, so we registered a UDR under Sec 194(c)(4). I cannot give you a copy of the UDR. Later, the body was shifted to the Mortuary and Post-Mortem was undertaken on the 28th of April, 2025 and the police began their investigation by gathering information regarding the match that had taken place therein. After the suspension of the earlier IO, T D Nagaraj of Kankanady Police Station was appointed as the In-charge IO to investigate the case and that there were 21 arrests that were made till date and a few others were still absconding.

This is the first of mob-lynching incidents that Mangalore has seen. Phones of the accused were seized for FSL procedures. CCTV cameras from the nearby temple were collected though the place where the lynching had happened was quite into the interiors which was not covered by the CCTV. I don't know much about the Tehseen Poonawala guidelines, you talk to the higher officials about the same. There were no other incidents reported post this incident and the police had not gathered information about any incidents of hate speeches or hate crimes. We are still trying to collect information about the witnesses.

The land on which the body was found was the MMP (Mangaluru Mahanagara Palike) land. We also found a few sticks which could have been used to beat up the victim. As per my knowledge, after the suspension of the police officials the departmental inquiries have not started yet.

#### **4.8. TD Nagaraj (Investigation Officer), Kankanady Police Station**

Ashraf was beaten and killed. Injuries sometimes happen in such cases. In this case, there was mud and dirt on his body, and the injuries weren't immediately identified at the time. Everything came to light during the post-mortem.... [That injuries was found on his body] That's their version. Whatever action needed to be taken [must be taken, but] against whom? In the department, what happens is, if someone comes and complains that it's a murder, then a complaint is registered. If no one complains, when a police officer visits the spot, he won't be in a position to determine whether it's an assault or an accident. If that's not known, it's considered a doubtful death.

#### ***Q: The body was in a battered condition, suo motu action could have been taken right?***

No, even if they took action under 174(c), the case value didn't go away. Do you know the difference in value between 174 and 302 currently? They follow the same procedure, but under 174, the FIR goes to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. What happens then is, if no one comes forward to complain when a UDR (Unnatural Death Report) is filed, the police take a suo motu case and register it as a doubtful death, stating that the cause of death is unknown. They wait for the post-mortem. Once the doctor clearly states the cause in the post-mortem, a police officer can register a complaint based on their own report or a complaint can be filed through an independent witness. So, what

they did when they went there, whether there were injuries or not, we can't say. What they said was that they didn't know how this death occurred.

Who gave the information among those who were there on the spot? It was the people in the team. Will they say, "We beat him?" They won't say that. They'll say, "Sir, he had fallen, we saw him." These people saw him, and shone a torch. Since it had just happened, it's hard to say if they saw it or not. You know what they did? Since they didn't know how the death occurred, whether he was beaten or something, they shifted the body to the hospital and filed a 124(c) report.

The post-mortem isn't done when 124(c) is filed. They wait to see if anyone comes forward to say anything. They don't want future allegations, right? While they were waiting, this started on social media, "something has happened." "Something happened, it's a mob assault." That's when the inquiry starts. When other officers came and inquired, a person named Deepak gave information.

We know that he died because of assault. It's a mob lynching. That's when the case was registered. By that time, the inquest mahazar was done. When the inquest mahazar was done, the people present there didn't know there were suspects, and they signed it. Later, after it was registered as a murder case, during the investigation, it was found that the person who signed and the person who complained were the accused, and they were arrested. The case is proceeding well.

It didn't happen near the temple. It happened about 300 meters away from the temple, in the forest.

The previous officers investigated. What's there and what's not. It's confirmed death due to mob lynching. That's for sure. 20-22 people have been arrested. Some more people are yet to be arrested.

The investigation regarding Ravindra Nayak's role is already underway. He needs to be interrogated, and others also need to be interrogated. Custody of some people is still pending. I took custody on the 2nd; when I came, there were no accused. We are taking the accused now. So it will be Monday. So, the accused need to be interrogated, and those individuals need to be apprehended. When they come or when we bring them, we need to interrogate them. There will be some cross-questions. We need to confirm that. They haven't been found yet.

#### **4.9. Siddarth Goyal (Deputy Commissioner of Police (Law and Order), Mangalore**

***Q: We wanted to speak to you because as per the Tehseen Poonawala Judgement you are the nodal officer with respect to any mob lynchings that are there for the district.***

What judgement are you referring to ma'am? If you could please forward me that judgement?

The fact finding team then explained the judgement to the DCP (LO).

***Q: We wanted to know as the nodal officer- have the meetings been happening in the district? What exactly has been happening with respect to the implementation of the judgement?***

As per the judgement, the nodal officer has to have quarterly meetings with the SHOs and intelligence units with respect to areas that are disturbed, and have had previous incidents of communal incidents, and Dakshina Kannada is definitely one such region.

Two is with respect to this particular case- what are the different steps that have been taken with respect to the fast-track court because in a mob lynching case, as per the same judgement, a fast-track court needs to be designated.

Fast track has to be designated by the jurisdictional magistrate; the police can't do that. And that is within sixty days you have to submit the chargesheet. After it gets submitted to the fast-track court, that is the judiciary's matter.

In terms of meetings, we regularly conduct meetings. Every month we regularly conduct and document meetings. We have these meetings with all inspectors, with all sub-inspectors as part of our monthly review meetings.

Post this incident, we conducted special meetings and special peace committee meetings.

In terms of proceedings, the Home Minister is coming, taking reviews as well as the Commissioner.

So mob lynching is that first instance which has happened in Mangalore –

On the day it happened, both the senior officers, including me, ACP, everybody visiting, including the Commissioner sir everybody visited the spot on the same day. We immediately formed a special team, we arrested all the accused, and we caught the other people. We are doing our investigation.

***Q: If you have seen the body on the first day, including you and the Commissioner of Police, how was there an untimely death report registered***

-

We don't give opinions. On the same day the body was found- we had called the scene of crime officers, and the Mobile Forensics Van (MFSN). Both the experts were called on the same day. They have the opinion that - examining the body from a scientific angle, we are not ready to give you a cause of death right now. And the cause of death is given by scientific experts, who are the designated authority to give their opinion in that case. The conclusion is 174(c) to get the postmortem done, you have to register an unnatural death case.

***Q: On filing of FIR the next day:***

At least some case, either 174(c) or 302 (was registered), but the experts on the field, medical experts on the field are saying, examining the body from all angles that we are not ready to give the cause of death - and they told us we are not ready. It is documented, video recorded and it is in the case file. We can't tell you the cause of death. There is no stab injury. There is no blood on the body. We can't see the body without a postmortem, we can't let you know what the cause of death is.

***Q: Why didn't the police register a FIR after seeing the body?***

Even if I see a body, if there is any injury, but the expert on the field is saying something. Even in the court, if you go to the court you don't give an opinion of the injury on your own as a lawyer, you call a medical expert.

After 174(c) we got it done, then to get the post mortem inquest done we needed some relative's signature.

If the body, the victim is not identified, the standard process is to keep it in a deep freezer. We issued a lookout notice in all nearby stations, in the media, that please identify the victim. This is how we have identified. Once we get the identification, somebody approaches us to tell us that we know him, then he has to come and sign on the inquest form. The inquest form and postmortem has to be done in the presence of the family member or somebody known.

***Q: On discrepancies in descriptions in the UDR, lookout notice, and the FIR:***

So after the UDR was done. The UDR was done in the night. The next day we started identifying CCTV Cameras, we started interrogating victims – eyewitnesses who were present in the area. We started checking what had

happened, basically. Then somebody came forward and said that so and so had happened; genuine information came to the light. So, the UDR had only basic information which was visible on the scene. FIR had more detailed information.

***Q: The UDR actually mentions the name of Manjunatha, sir, who is actually the accused no. 5 if I'm not wrong.***

But that came up in the investigation. Before filing FIR you say let me do the entire investigation; let me get hold of the entire story then only I'll do the FIR. I will narrate the entire thing in the FIR, that is not possible.

***Q: Isn't it unusual for the accused to be the one reporting the incident in the first place?***

He was on the spot, he gave whatever he had to give basically. You record whatever this person says. Even in front of the police we record something-then that case goes to the court. The lawyers say that no police have recorded it, [is] a wrong statement.

***Q: On the sufficiency of witnesses, despite reports of around 60 people being present at the scene:***

We have arrested 21 persons. We have inquired, other 17 people who have been given notice. They're collecting all the technical data in terms of CDR, in terms of mobile tower data.

***Q: Are locals coming forward as witnesses?***

They are coming, and we are investigating. That we can't disclose. Investigation is being reviewed, and has been reviewed at the highest level by the Home Minister of the state. He has come to the city, he has reviewed it. The ADG has [also reviewed]. Both of them flew to the city the next day.

***Q: On the origins of the narrative that the deceased shouted "Pakistan Zindabad":***

A clarification has been issued by the Home Minister. No other comments.

***Q: On functioning of the Social Media Monitoring Unit, especially in light of videos and posts after the Suha Shetty murder:***

We [have] registered 40 cases. 40 FIRs have been done on provocative social media posts. All social media posts don't come for FIR.

We have our own government, we have our own government lawyer, which we call a PP. Standard process is, any post which is flagged to us we take a legal opinion. Whether it comes under defamation, whatever it comes under inflammatory speech, whether it comes under false information, multiple sections, basically. In case of doubtful content only we take an opinion. Where it is clear cut that it is false information or it is inflammatory post we register FIR. Both these incidents have registered 40 FIRs. After registration of FIR we ask for records, account holder's details from concerned platforms. That takes some time. That process is going on, that investigation is also going on. We have also issued a media advisory asking people not to communalise the atmosphere further by sharing false information.

## **Chapter 5**

### **A mob lynching in broad daylight - Findings**

The fact finding team recorded the testimonies of all the above and visited the spot of the lynching. We also collected all the documents that were publicly available. Sources that want to remain anonymous also sent us photos of the Police's visit to the scene of the crime. In this chapter we detail our findings.

#### **Who was Mohammed Ashraf?**

As his brother and mother shared with us, Mohammed Ashraf was a 39-year-old ragpicker who did not aspire for material comforts and remained deeply attached to his mother. From a young age he really enjoyed cleaning. Ashraf's early school life reflected potential and discipline. He was particularly appreciated for his handwriting and was felicitated by his school for this skill. However, during his 9th standard, Ashraf began to experience severe mental health issues, including memory loss and an inferiority complex. These difficulties led him to run away from home, prompting a search by his father, who eventually brought him back. His condition made him increasingly introverted, and he struggled to make friends. Despite being a brilliant student in 7th grade, he could not complete his education and dropped out after failing the 10th standard.

Ashraf's mental health issues persisted, and he began receiving treatment around 2006–2007. Over the years, he was treated at Sacred Heart Hospital, HS Ansar Hospital, and later at a government hospital in Kerala in 2016.

His mental illness caused a shift in his lifestyle — he began collecting and selling plastic and scrap materials from bus stands, railway stations, and streets. He led a simple life, wearing simple clothes and sandals, preferring to sleep on the floor, and consuming modest foods like honey and black sesame seeds.

The family of the deceased trusted the Fact Finding Team to share the hospital records of Mohammed Ashraf. On the perusal of the hospital records the fact finding team found that the deceased had been treated sufficiently for Paranoid Psychosis with Comorbid Schizotypal PD. He was discharged after

complete treatment. Any reference to his mental condition to imply that shouted “*Pakistan Pakistan*” is baseless.

As part of his daily routine, Ashraf would travel frequently and live in transit. About three months before his death, he visited his family and gave his mother his savings amounting to Rs. 25,000. After this, he again disappeared from his locality. During this time, he attempted to contact his brother Abdul Hameed, but due to the latter’s busy schedule, his call went unanswered. He used to use the phone number of a local scrap dealer to stay in touch with his family. He did not have a phone of his own.

### **The undisputed facts before the fact finding team are:**

1. Mohammed Ashraf, a Muslim ragpicker was lynched
2. He had serious injuries all over his body
3. He died between 3-5 PM
4. The lynching took place next to a cricket ground where cricket tournament was organised by Samrat Friends Club comprising of the Kudupu belt area.

### ***What were the circumstances of this lynching?***

Mohammed Ashraf was collecting plastics thrown by the people on the railway track adjoining the cricket ground next to the Bhatra Kallurti Temple. Three possibilities have emerged:

1. He saw the cricket match. He was fond of cricket and went to see the game.
2. He saw the plastic water bottles there. He went to collect the waste plastic water bottles.
3. He saw the plastic water bottles there. He went to drink water and sipped from the water bottle.

It is for the police during the investigation to ascertain which of the possibilities is true. What has been corroborated by all the persons spoken to for the fact finding is that, Sachin began shouting at Ashraf. Ashraf responded in Malayalam based on which Sachin and others near him understood that he was Muslim and Malayali. According to one anonymous source, it was Sachin and the rest of the mob that asked Ashraf if he had come from Pakistan. Sachin with the intent to assault and grievously hurt him announced to the rest of the players in the cricket ground that he was saying “Pakistan,

Pakistan”. He called the rest of the mob (including Deju alia Devdas) to teach Ashraf a lesson. With that they took turns to beat him up. They used cricket bats, tree branches to beat him along with kicking him with all their force. The mob size was between 30 - 60 people.



*Image 1: The possible pathway taken by Mohammed Ashraf from the railway track to reach the cricket ground. Photo taken by the Fact Finding Team on the visit on 9th May 2025*



*Image 2: The cricket ground with a pitch connected to the railway track. Photo taken by the Fact Finding Team on the visit on 9th May 2025*



*Image 3: The cricket ground with a pitch connected to the railway track. The elevation of the railway track is visible. Photo taken by the Fact Finding Team on the visit on 9th May 2025*

### **Why was Ashraf lynched?**

While we did not find anyone who was witness to the crime, the narration of the complaint makes it clear that the lynching was a consequence of hatred towards Muslims. Anonymous sources claimed that even after lynching him to death they continued to play cricket in the ground as though nothing had happened. Ashraf lay dead there and some individuals went back to the cricket match that was organised by Samrat Friends Circle.

### **Who informed the Police and what was done by the Police upon receiving information of a crime?**

At around 5.30 PM on 27th April the Police had received information about the incident through a phone call made to SB Staff (Crime) of the Wamanjur Police Station. The Police were informed that a body was found next to the Temple. The Police went there for a spot visit and even saw some cricket players in the vicinity of the body.

By the time the Scene of Crime (SOC) team started to undertake their work on the same day, it started to pour.

Despite seeing the condition of the body which indicated he was brutally beaten to death with sticks, possibly even the cricket bats/wickets, the Police chose to register an Unnatural Death Report instead of a First Information Report.

### **Who are the Police officials who inspected the scene of crime on 27th April 2025? Why did the Police register an Unnatural Death Report instead of an FIR?**

The Deputy Commissioner Law and Order, Mangalore, the Commissioner of Police, Mangalore along with the local police station officials were present on the 27th April 2025.

As per the Deputy Commissioner of Police Law and Order, he admits:

*“On the day it happened, both the senior officers, including me, ACP, everybody visiting, including the Commissioner sir, everybody visited the spot on the same day. We immediately formed a special team, we arrested all the accused, and we caught the other people. We are doing our investigation.”*

The Deputy Commissioner Law and Order, Mangalore further claims that the presence of a medical expert who stated that the death was “under suspicious statements”. And therefore,

*“When the body was seen we had called, in Karnataka we have the scene of crime officers, and there’s a Mobile Forensics Van (MFSN). Both the experts were called on the same day. They have the opinion that we are not; seeing the body, examining the body from a scientific angle, we are not ready to give you a cause of death right now. And the cause of death is not given by scientific experts, who are the designated authority to give their opinion in that case. The conclusion is 174(c) to get the postmortem done, you have to register some case - either 174(c) or 302, but the experts on the field, medical experts on the field are saying, examining the body from all angles that we are not ready. It is documented, video recorded and it is in the case file. We can’t tell you the cause of death. There is no stab injury. There is no blood on the body. Seeing the body without a postmortem, we can’t let you know what the cause of death is.”*

Note - Here the sections the police are referring to are from the Code of criminal procedure- Sec 174 (pertains to Police to enquire and report on suicide, etc) - and IPC 302 (Punishment for Murder)

Further he claimed, *“Even if I see a body, if there is any injury, The expert on the field is saying - even in the court, if you go to the court you don’t give an opinion of the injury on your own as a lawyer, you call a medical expert.”*

We urge all readers of this fact finding report to please see the photos of the deceased body to see the condition that the Police including the DCP (LO) and Commissioner of Police along with the local police found the body of Mohammed Ashraf in. And yet chose not to register an FIR. The unnatural death report was not sent to the Magistrate as per Section 194 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (174 of the CrPC).

A copy of the Unnatural Death Report has not been given to the family still.

The FIR was registered on 28th April at 23:25 in the night on the complaint of one - Deepak Kumar. The copy of the complaint is attached as Annexure - C.

As per the FIR, the complainant Deepak (who had seen the mob lynching of Ashraf) had gone home after the lynching and after going home, he came to know that a complaint was filed about the incident, so he did not complain. The next day, the complainant had gone out of town and when he came back home in the night, he got to know that the police had visited his house in regard to the inquiry into the death so he went to the police station. The complainant, who came to the police station, perused the complaint filed by Manjunath and realising that the complaint he had made was a false complaint contrary to the facts, and filed a separate complaint. According to Deepak,

Manjunath was in the mob that lynched Ashraf. The complaint states that, the accused having heard the stranger unilaterally shouting ‘Pakistan Pakistan’, the accused said that they should not leave him and he should be beaten up. Apart from this claim of the complainant, there is no evidence to show that the unidentified person raised such slogans.

As the fact finding team notes, prior to the complaint of Deepak, Manjunath had given a false complaint to the police. Sources tell us that it is possible in this false complaint the claim of “*Pakistan Pakistan*” was first told by Manjunath as a way to build a public narrative against Mohammed Ashraf. Only upon realising that a false complaint was given did Deepak come forward and register this complaint. For an individual (Manjunath) to feel protected and emboldened to file a false complaint before the police shows the complicity of the Police. Neither the family of the deceased, nor this fact finding team was given this false complaint copy by the Police.



*Image 4 :Sources that chose to be anonymous shared this photo from the crime scene with the Fact Finding Team*



*Image 5: Sources that chose to be anonymous shared this photo from the crime scene with the Fact Finding Team*



*Image 6: The spot that Mohammed Ashraf's body was found by the Police, taken by the Fact Finding Team on the visit on 9th May 2025*

***At the scene of the crime were any persons still there? Were there any vehicles present at the scene of the crime?***

When the Police team arrived at the scene of crime, videos sent to the fact finding team show at least 8 people in the videos wearing jerseys indicating they were cricket players. There are also approximately 10 two wheelers parked near the body. The video have been shared with the fact finding team on the condition of anonymity and the link to the videos can be found in the footnotes<sup>1</sup>.

Sources that requested anonymity have also shared with us that Ravindra Nayak, the husband of the former BJP corporator was present at the crime scene even when the Police was present there. The Police's interest in his whereabouts (as written in the testimonies) possibly indicates that he is person of interest for this investigation. This video of him heading to the cricket match on the same is circumstantial evidence that points to his possible presence. This video has been shared with the fact finding team on the condition of anonymity<sup>2</sup>.

---

1 [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1p5eyM-8T2Ct\\_XTTNuFYMkYoYjaaRZRNv/view?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1p5eyM-8T2Ct_XTTNuFYMkYoYjaaRZRNv/view?usp=share_link)

2 [https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1mx3B5O-Z9fLpkufBxhXpQc3Yh\\_mvbsd8](https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1mx3B5O-Z9fLpkufBxhXpQc3Yh_mvbsd8)



*Image 7: Sources that chose to be anonymous shared this photo from the crime scene with the Fact Finding Team*



*Image 8: Sources that chose to be anonymous shared this photo from the crime scene with the Fact Finding Team*

***When was the post mortem done? Was the family present during the post mortem?***

The post mortem was done on the 28th of April 2025 in Wenlock District Hospital without the presence of the family. It was after the post mortem that activists were shown the body of the deceased. All the false claims that were made by the police – such as the claim that there were no wounds on the body of the deceased –were debunked. Till now the family of the deceased have not been given a copy of the post mortem. All readers can see for themselves photos of the body below:



*Image 9*



*Image 10*



*Image 11*



*Image 12*



*Image 13*



*Image 14*

***Who informed the family members of the deceased? How was the police response to them?***

Ashraf's brothers, **Jabbar and Abdul Hameed**, were informed of the murder by **CCB police officer Sajju Niar**, who called them to inform them that an FIR had been filed and that their brother had been involved in a serious incident. Jabbar left Calicut at 6 p.m. to travel to Mangalore. They eventually reached the police station by 2 a.m., only to be intimidated by the police, who were told to remain silent, telling them that their brother had chanted pro-Pakistan slogans, and this was a natural consequence.

**ACP Dhanya Nayak** told the two brothers before taking them to the mortuary, *"Nothing has happened, there is no incident of beating or anything. He chanted slogans of Pakistan Zindabad, and 5 people witnessed the killing."* This is echoed in a statement from the **Vamanjoor Police station**, under whose jurisdiction the incident falls. At the Mortuary, the brothers were shown the dead body. Heinous stab wounds were on the victim's body, so intense that it was difficult for them to even look. There were 'crack' and slash marks on the body, indicating that swords had been used.

After this had happened, the locals gathered and planned to shift the body within five hours. They were afraid that this could cause further communal tensions, so the brothers left immediately after signing the papers.

***Was the Supreme Court decisions of Tehseen Poonawalla implemented in the district of the Dakshina Kannada by the Nodal Officer?***

Local law enforcement was simply unaware of the Supreme Court's directives. The first response of the Deputy Commissioner Law and Order, Mangalore was *"What judgement are you referring to ma'am? If you could please forward that judgement?"*

After the fact finding team explained the Tehseen Poonawalla judgement, he responded, *"In terms of meetings, we regularly conduct meetings every month. All meetings are documented with proceedings. We have these meetings with all inspectors, with all sub-inspectors as part of our monthly review meetings. Post this incident, we conducted special meetings; we conducted special peace committee meetings....."*

### **Why were the 3 police officials suspended?**

On the 1st of May 2025, three police officials were suspended. As per the suspension orders the reasons for the suspension are detailed below:

1. A cricket match was being organised in the vicinity where the above incident took place, and the said officer, Sri Yallalinga, CPC 613, was assigned to beat duty in that area. The said officer showed gross negligence in his duty by not bringing the incident or the cricket match being held within his beat to the notice of his superiors. The report proposes that the department take disciplinary action against the said officer.

A copy of the suspension order is attached as Annexure - D.

2. During inquiry on 29/04/2025, it was discovered that Deepak had called the police and informed them that a person was lynched by a mob and that Deepak was told to inform 112. However, when officers visited the scene on 27.04.2025, the Police Inspector allegedly did not relay this information to his superiors, despite being aware that players and spectators may have been involved in an incident concerning the deceased. Furthermore, it was found that these players and spectators were initially treated as witnesses in the UDR case. Despite having information that pointed towards a possible mob killing, the Police Inspector of Mangaluru Rural Police Station did not inform the appropriate authorities. This led to the incident first being registered as a UDR case instead of a mob lynching case. For showing gross negligence of duty by not informing his superiors about the potential mob murder, a departmental complaint has been filed against Sri Shivakumar K.R., Police Inspector, Mangaluru Rural Police Station. In view of these allegations, and as per the provisions of the K.S.P. (Disciplinary Proceedings) Rules, 1965/89, Sri Shivakumar K.R., Inspector of Police, Mangalore Rural Police, Mangaluru City, is hereby placed under suspension from service with immediate effect, pending a departmental inquiry.

A copy of the suspension order is attached as Annexure - E.

3. On April 27, 2025, the incident of mob lynching was reported by Deepak to Mr. Chandru P., CHC 526, who was on duty in the S.B. section of Mangaluru Police Station. The latter did not gather any information about this and did not inform his superiors about the incident. Therefore, the mob lynching case was first registered as an UDR case and then as a

mob murder case. The department report mentions a case against Shri Chandru P, CHC 526, for showing gross negligence in his duty, despite being aware of the information about the mob lynching, by not bringing it to the attention of his superiors and by not gathering any information about the case.

A copy of the suspension order is attached as Annexure - F.

The suspension orders reason that the suspended officials, *“showed gross negligence in his duty by not bringing the incident”* or the *“cricket match being held within his beat to the notice of his superiors”* and that the Police Inspector *“did not relay this information to his superiors, despite being aware that players and spectators may have been involved in an incident concerning the deceased”*. Further they did not gather more information and relay it to senior officials.

There is a clear dissonance between the reasoning given in the suspension order and the testimony of the Deputy Commissioner of the Police (Law and Order) Mangalore - Siddarth Goyal. Siddarth Goyal himself accepted that he along with the Commissioner of Police, Mangalore along with other officials had visited the spot of crime. How is it possible that the jurisdictional Police Inspector failed to inform the senior officials that this was a mob lynching, if the Police Inspector already knew about it as indicated in the suspension order? How is it possible that the senior officials did not ask the inspector if he had more information about what caused the death?

It is evident to the fact finding team that this is an attempt by the senior officials trying to escape responsibility by claiming lack of knowledge/ information and blaming it on lower rank police officials alone. It does appear that the senior officials including the Commissioner of Police, Mangalore, Anupam Agarawal and the DCP (L and O) Siddarth Goyal knew about the mob-lynching on the very first day. By delaying the registration of the FIR, they aided those accused of mob lynching to go scot free.

The crucial question this also raises is that - who was the local police acting under the instructions of, if not the Commissioner of Police and DCP (LO)? Since the DCP (LO) clearly had information of the case and had seen the body of the deceased, why was the FIR still delayed? At whose behest did the Police delay the registration of the FIR?



*Image 15: Entrance of the Bhatra Kallurti Temple through a kaccha rasta. Photo taken by the Fact Finding Team on the visit on 9th May 2025*



*Image 16: Bhatra Kallurti Temple, Photo taken by the Fact Finding Team on the visit on 9th May 2025*



Image 17: Bhatra Kallurti Temple clearly showing 2 CCTV cameras, Photo taken by the Fact Finding Team on the visit on 9th May 2025



*Image 18: A collection of Bhagwa flags at the Bhatra Kallurti Temple, Photo taken by the Fact Finding Team on the visit on 9th May 2025*



*Image 19: An attempt by the fact finding team to speak to the temple cleaner of the Bhatra Kallurti Temple to no avail, Photo taken by the Fact Finding Team on the visit on 9th May 2025*



*Image 20: The uneven pathway from the cricket ground to the spot of where the Mohammed Ashraf's body was found, Photo taken by the Fact Finding Team on the visit on 9th May 2025*



*Image 21: The uneven pathway from the cricket ground to the spot of where the Mohammed Ashraf's body was found with a small stream of water flowing under the rocks, Photo taken by the Fact Finding Team on the visit on 9th May 2025*

## Chapter 6

# Lost Fraternity and Failing Rule of Law

In this chapter, we detail how the failing Rule of Law has two aspects - firstly, the failure of the state and its institutions to uphold it and secondly the public indifference towards the collapse of rule of law.

Together, this collapse of the law along with public indifference to protecting rule of law has contributed to this alarming situation of widespread hatred in the region.

This brings to mind Dr B.R. Ambedkar's articulation of the struggle for constitutional morality, "*Constitutional morality is not a natural sentiment. It has to be cultivated. We must realise that our people have yet to learn it. Democracy in India is only a top dressing on an Indian soil which is essentially undemocratic*"<sup>1</sup>.

This mob lynching did not happen in the wee hours of the night in stealth. Based on the testimonies, it is starkly clear that the mob lynching of Mohammed Ashraf took place in broad daylight with at least 30 witnesses and 30 people beating him to death. Those who undertook this lynching had no fear of consequences. They acted with absolute impunity as self-appointed vigilantes who are not held accountable either by law or the people. The fact that no member of the public tried to intervene to stop the lynching or even called the police shows the kind of deterioration of public conscience that we are witnessing in the region. The witnesses and the lynchers recorded videos, audios, took photos — but none of these have seen the light of day either. People we spoke to, said on the condition of anonymity, that most of these photos, videos and audios were systematically deleted the same day. The question that raises is - on whose behest was this evidence deleted? Was there any role of Ravindra Nayak - husband of former BJP corporator in this systematic aiding of the mob lynchings?

The dehumanisation of the other—in this case of the Muslim is so complete—that the mob after lynching Mohammed Ashraf continued to play cricket in the cricket ground. No remorse for taking away a life. This attitude of morbid intolerance is absolutely intolerable and agonizingly painful.

---

1 Constitutional Assembly Debates, Vol.VII, November 4, 1948, p.38.

### **How cheap is life in this country?**

Jabbar, the brother of Mohammed Ashraf in a follow up conversation on 13th June 2025 expressed this to the fact finding team:

*“All political parties except some activists are trying to take advantage of this. They are trying to further divide Hindus and Muslims for their own gains. When he was lynched, the Police clearly saw Ashraf as a Muslim beggar. They thought he was just a Muslim beggar, nobody will come forward to ask questions about his lynching. They thought it is not a big deal he was lynched. They thought, “Who will come and stand for a random beggar who was murdered by people for being Muslim”. See because hatred is everywhere - hatred is in the minds and hearts of the people, hatred is in the police, hatred is in the politicians. That is why the UDR was registered. That is why they had such a lax attitude during the investigation. That is why some accused got bail from the incharge court during court vacations. Since some activists and organisations intervened there was pressure to register FIR. Otherwise they would have filed UDR and closed the case. Nobody has reached out to my parents to provide victim compensation to them after the lynching of Ashraf. All of them are apprised of the case - UT Khader sir (Assembly Speaker), Dinesh Gundu Rao (District Incharge Minister) and still no one has reached out.”*

This fact finding into the mob lynching of Mohammed Ashraf has revealed yet again the alarming ground reality of religious polarisation and hatred in Dakshina Kannada. This has led to dehumanisation of marginalised communities i.e. in the context of the Muslim community in the eyes of the state, the police, the people, the politicians. It imperative that this form of dehumanization is not left unchecked. History shows that dehumanisation has consequences and can even lead to the crime of crimes – genocide. As Dr Gregory Stanton<sup>2</sup> writes, ‘*Dehumanization overcomes the normal human revulsion against murder*’ and becomes a stage in the ten stages of genocide.<sup>2</sup>

The other reality of Dakshina Kannada is that the people in face of a crisis, first reach out to Hindutva organisations before approaching the police. This culture of the region demonstrates how far society in Dakshina Kannada has moved away from an adherence to the rule of law. This has allowed for lawlessness and a mob mentality to operate with impunity with the (c)overt support of the State. The lack of legal and social consequences has allowed both the mob lynchers and an indifferent public to accept dehumanisation as the new normal.

---

2 <https://www.genocidewatch.com/tenstages>

It is necessary to remind the people of this country that Constitutional morality always trumps any imposition of a particular view of social morality by shifting and different social regimes<sup>3</sup>.

### ***How do individuals feel emboldened to kill another individual?***

The immediate response of the Police was not to register a FIR suo motu but to delay the investigation. Despite having seen the body of the deceased on the crime scene, in the words of the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Law and Order) as the “*Police we cannot give our opinions to what is the cause of death, the medical expert has to do that.*”

By not immediately registering an FIR, the Police gave sufficient time to the mob to systematically wipe out the evidence. This delay is not inadvertent. It is planned. The Police abdicated their responsibility to protect the rule of law and deliberately delayed the registration of FIR and the post mortem. They even registered an unnatural death report, even though a look at the deceased's body would make it patently clear this was death by murder. After the registration of an unnatural death report, as per law, a report by the Officer in charge regarding the deceased body is to be produced before a Magistrate as per Section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Unsurprisingly, this was also not done by the Police.

For two days, there were no arrests. What is not known to most people is that videos and photos from the crime scene clearly show at least 8 men wearing cricket jerseys and two wheelers still parked behind where the dead body was found. These men who lynched Mohammed Ashraf or witnessed the lynching, felt safe in the presence of police to stand next to someone they killed. What is also alarming is also none of these vehicles were tracked based on the registration number plates. By looking away and by delaying investigation the police have emboldened the mob lynchers.

## **6.1. Collapse of the Rule of Law**

It is as if the state, the people have forgotten a core principle of living in a democracy is the rule of law. All persons living in this democracy including the police officials, elected representatives are duty bound to follow the rule of law. Neither state institutions nor organised groups can be above the law.

---

3 AIR 2018 SUPREME COURT 4321

Despite this being the law of the land,, what is emboldening individuals to take laws into their own hands? The Supreme Court's decisions in the Tehseen Poonawalla judgement (AIR2018SC 3354) explained that,

*“When any core group with some kind of idea takes the law into their own hands, it ushers in anarchy, chaos, disorder and, eventually, there is an emergence of a violent society. Vigilantism cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be given room to take shape, for it is absolutely a perverse notion.”*

On the basis of Mohammed Ashraf's identity as a Muslim and on the false claim that he raised slogans of “Pakistan, Pakistan”, no individual has the right to attack, violate or through any way take the law in his/her own hands.

Even if the slogan of “Pakistan, Pakistan” was raised it cannot be any justification for the mob to have lynched Ashraf to death. In fact as per the Supreme Court judgement in Balwant Singh and Anr v State of Punjab (1995) 2 S.C.R, the Supreme Court was deciding whether raising slogans such as ‘Khalistan Zindabad’, ‘Raj Karega Khalsa’ can amount to the offence of sedition and promoting enmity between groups? The Supreme Court was deciding this in the context of two lone individuals raising these slogans in a surcharged atmosphere following Indira Gandhi's assassination. The court held that,

*“.....raising some slogan only a couple of times by the two lonesome appellants, which neither evoked any response nor any reaction from any one in the public can neither attract the provisions of Section 124A or Section 153A IPC.*

*Some more overt act was required to bring home the charge to the two appellants, who are Government servants.*

*The police officials exhibited lack of maturity and more of sensitivity in arresting the appellants for raising the slogans - which arrest - and not the casual raising of one or two slogans - could have created a law and order situation, keeping in view the tense situation prevailing on the date of the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi. In situations like that, over sensitiveness sometimes is counter-productive and can result in inviting trouble. Raising of some lonesome slogans, a couple of times by two individuals, without anything more, did not constitute any threat to the Government of India as by law established nor could the same give rise to feelings of enmity or hatred among different communities or religious or other groups. Conviction and sentence for the offences under Section 124A and 153A IPC, cannot be sustained.”*

Applying the reasoning of the Supreme Court, if lone individuals raising slogans of Khalistan Zindabad is not a crime, similarly raising slogans of “*Pakistan, Pakistan*” is not a CRIME!

The Court held that even arrests cannot be made for such raising of slogans, it begs to be asked that even if the slogans of «*Pakistan, Pakistan*» were shouted by a lone individual, how can there be any justification in a rule of law society to have lynched him - when it is not even a crime as per the criminal laws of the land.

It is likely that in such a big crowd even if the slogans were shouted, it would have had no impact. The very fact of Mohammed Ashraf having raised slogans of «*Pakistan Pakistan*» is not established. It is possible that the accused misinformed the others in the cricket ground to rouse feelings in them.

Fundamentally, the question that is before us is how fragile is this nation that it can be threatened by a lone person shouting a slogan of Pakistan, Pakistan? How can it be a justification for murder?

In any case, the reason that the State is the prosecutor is because all crimes are against the State. Crimes by their very nature disturb social order. Even if an individual is killed and their life is extinguished, it is a crime against the entire society. That is the seriousness needed to address this crime.

The rule of law is the bare minimum of every society regardless of what kind of state and society it is. Right to Life is the most fundamental obligation of the State. It is shocking that not only the Police, but at the highest level, the Home Minister (who should have known better) in repeating the baseless claims of the accused that Mohammed Ashraf shouted slogans of “*Pakistan, Pakistan*”, ends up giving the go by to the rule of law.

## **6.2. Failure of State to protect fundamental right to life**

A mob lynching is not a crime against an individual — it is a hate crime symptomatic of the internalised hatred in a democratic society that individuals feel emboldened to attack an individual’s merely because of their caste, religion, gender, class, sexuality.

As has been rightly held by the Supreme Court in the Tehseen Poonawalla case,

*“18. Lynching is an affront to the Rule of law and to the exalted values of the Constitution itself. We may say without any fear of contradiction that*

*lynching by unruly mobs and barbaric violence arising out of incitement and instigation cannot be allowed to become the order of the day. Such vigilantism, be it for whatever purpose or borne out of whatever cause, has the effect of undermining the legal and formal institutions of the State and altering the constitutional order. These extrajudicial attempts under the guise of protection of the law have to be nipped in the bud; lest it would lead to rise of anarchy and lawlessness which would plague and corrode the nation like an epidemic. The tumultuous dark clouds of vigilantism have the effect of shrouding the glorious ways of democracy and justice leading to tragic breakdown of the law and transgressing all forms of civility and humanity. Unless these incidents are controlled, the day is not far when such monstrosity in the name of self professed morality is likely to assume the shape of a huge cataclysm. It is in direct violation of the quintessential spirit of the Rule of law and of the exalted faiths of tolerance and humanity.”*

Hate crimes are “*a product of intolerance, ideological dominance and prejudice ought not to be tolerated; lest it results in a reign of terror. Extra judicial elements and non-State actors cannot be allowed to take the place of law or the law enforcing agency. A fabricated identity with bigoted approach sans acceptance of plurality and diversity results in provocative sentiments and display of reactionary retributive attitude transforming itself into dehumanisation of human beings.*”

In a constitutional democracy there is no right to take away another's life. Mob lynching at the heart of it is an affront to constitutional democracy in which the state is duty bound to protect the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution.

*“No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to a procedure established by law.”*

The right to life is undoubtedly the most fundamental of all rights. All other rights add quality to the life in question and depend on the pre-existence of life itself for their operation. As human rights can only attach to living beings, one might expect the right to life itself to be in some sense primary since none of the other rights would have any value or utility without it.

It is the Article in the Constitution that has received the broadest possible interpretation. Thus, the right to life goes beyond bare necessities and includes minimum and basic requirements for a person to live with dignity.

The Supreme Court in *Kharak Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh* (1963 AIR 1295) held:

*“By the term ‘life’ as here used, something more is meant than mere animal existence. The inhibition against its deprivation extends to all those limbs and faculties by which life is enjoyed. The provision equally prohibits the mutilation of the body by amputation of an armored leg or the pulling out of an eye, or the destruction of any other organ of the body through which the soul communicates with the outer world.”*

Defining the role of the State to protect each and every individual the Supreme court in the Tehseen Poonawalla held,

*“....the State has a sacrosanct duty to protect its citizens from unruly elements and perpetrators of orchestrated lynching and vigilantism with utmost sincerity and true commitment to address and curb such incidents which must reflect in its actions and schemes.”*

The State has clearly failed to take preventative measures to protect the fundamental right to life of Mohammed Ashraf.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police (Law and Order) as per the circular dated 03.09.2018, bearing No: Law(1)/16/2017-18 is the nodal officer for the ensuring the directions of the Supreme Court to address mob lynching are complied with.

According to the testimony of the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Law and Order), all directions of the Tehseen Poonawalla judgment are being compiled with. Meetings are held regularly, minutes recorded. PUCL filed an application under the Right to Information Act requesting for copies of these meeting minutes, the number of meetings held in the district of Dakshina Kannada. A copy of the RTI Application is attached as Annexure - G.

In the response, the reply from the PIO states that they are still in the process of scrutiny. If they are permitted as per the RTI Act they will provide the information. A copy of the response to the RTI Application is attached as Annexure - H.

From the fact finding team's experience, conversations with police officials at different levels demonstrated neither knowledge of the judgement of Tehseen Poonawalla nor of the directions within it. The question to be asked is how, if regular meeting were in fact being held and where intelligence sharing between agencies was underway, could a mob lynching take place.

It is abhorrent how the State has failed to protect the most fundamental of rights - the right to life. The dehumanisation of the people and the State has

happened to such an extent that by virtue of being Muslim and on the pretext of shouting a slogan, a person is lynched.

The Supreme Court in *In Mohd. Haroon and Ors. v. Union of India and Anr.* (2014) 5 SCC 252 held that,

*“it is the responsibility of the State Administration in association with the intelligence agencies of both the State and the Centre to prevent recurrence of communal violence in any part of the State. If any officer responsible for maintaining law and order is found negligent, he/she should be brought within the ambit of law.”*

This duty of the State to protect has been clearly laid down by the Supreme Court in the *Tehseen Poonawalla* judgement as,

*“17. There can be no shadow of doubt that the authorities which are conferred with the responsibility to maintain law and order in the States have the principal obligation to see that vigilantism, be it cow vigilantism or any other vigilantism of any perception, does not take place. When any core group with some kind of idea take the law into their own hands, it ushers in anarchy, chaos, disorder and, eventually, there is an emergence of a violent society. Vigilantism cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be given room to take shape, for it is absolutely a perverse notion.*

*.....No one has the authority to enter into the said field and harbour the feeling that he is the law and the punisher himself. A country where the Rule of law prevails does not allow any such thought. It, in fact, commands for ostracisation of such thoughts with immediacy”*

There is no doubt that hate crimes violate the right to equality and non-discrimination. They are in direct violation of the fundamental rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution - the right to life, right to dignity, right to equality. Apart from the attack on our Constitution, hate crimes are essentially vigilante groups using force, coercion, and tactics of criminal intimidation which are crimes against the society as a whole. As noted by the Supreme Court in *Tehseen Poonawalla*,

*“The external forces cannot assume the role of protectors and once they pave the said path, they associate themselves with criminality and bring themselves in the category of criminals. It is imperative for them to remember that they are subservient to the law and cannot be guided by notions or emotions or sentiments or, for that matter, faith.”*

In a democracy where we live with the ideal of a fraternity, this dehumanisation has made this dream of fraternity illusive. Fraternity cannot be imagined

without the realisation of equality, dignity and freedom. The State has a positive obligation to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of all individuals irrespective of race, caste, class or religion.

The State has the primary responsibility to foster a secular, pluralistic and multiculturalist social order so as to allow free play of ideas and beliefs and co-existence of mutually contradictory perspectives.

Similarly, in *Nandini Sundar and others v. State of Chhattisgarh* (2011) 7 SCC 547, the Supreme Court held that,

*“To strive, incessantly and consistently, to promote fraternity amongst all citizens so that the dignity of every citizen is protected, nourished and promoted. That apart, it is the responsibility of the States to prevent untoward incidents and to prevent crime.”*

Further enunciating the duty of the authorities, the Supreme Court has held that,

*“17. There can be no shadow of doubt that the authorities which are conferred with the responsibility to maintain law and order in the States have the principal obligation to see that vigilantism, be it cow vigilantism or any other vigilantism of any perception, does not take place.”*

Most victims of violence suffer some form of post-incident trauma. Sometimes there is physical injury. Sometimes, there are behavioural changes. More often, there are emotional and psychological consequences. In the case of hate violence, however, there is evidence to show specifically that the socio-emotional and psychological distress suffered can potentially be greater since it has an impact on the collective psyche. Hate violence sends a terroristic message to everyone who shares the victim's identity: this “could be you”.

Further, the reason why hate violence potentially inflicts greater socio-emotional and psychological injuries is that the victims, and those around them who share their social identity, can perceive their victimisation experience as an attack upon the core of their identity: the very essence of their being. Hate violence is seen as sending a message to the victim, and those who share their social identity, that they are devalued, unwelcome, denigrated, despised. As victims of hate violence are attacked because of their social identity, such crimes are not personal. Because of this they also convey the potential for further victimisation and therefore have a terroristic impact. Some victims, and potential victims, where possible, will try to manage their visibility to

avoid victimisation. This terroristic impact also accounts in part for the higher level of post-traumatic stress reported by victims of hate violence.

### 6.3. What after the lynching?

After the lynching, the rule of law in Dakshina Kannada continues to deteriorate. What is the connection between this and the crimes that followed? The connection is a communal continuum where hate speeches are normalised that lead to crimes.

Suhas Shetty, a rowdy sheeter was murdered on the 1st of May 2025. After his murder, prohibitory orders were enforced in Mangalore by the Police Commissioner. The Commissioner's directive outlined strict prohibitions on various activities during this period: *"No public gatherings of five or more individuals in any public space; no slogans, provocative songs, or symbolic gestures that may incite communal tension; no display, distribution, or broadcast of provocative or offensive material on social media or other platforms; carrying of weapons, including knives, sticks, sharp objects, and other deadly arms, is banned; use of explosives, firecrackers, or transporting hazardous materials is strictly prohibited; effigy burning, derogatory statements, or insulting remarks against individuals, organizations, or government institutions are forbidden. Inflammatory speeches, provocative singing, or public performances that could disturb peace are not allowed. However, the order does not apply to events or functions organised by the government or those that have received prior official permission."*<sup>4</sup>

Even during these directives being in force, the state itself escorted a huge procession for the final rites of a rowdy sheeter on 2nd of May at 10:30 AM, starting from A.J. Hospital and proceeding toward Karinja. It was reported that about 1,000 people are said to have joined<sup>5</sup>.

Sharan Pumpwell of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) called for a district-wide bandh on 2nd May, effective from 6:00 AM to 6:00 PM, in the name of expressing condemnation and demanding justice for the slain activist.

As soon as the news of Suhas Shetty's murder broke out, social media was filled with posts and stories baying for Muslim blood in retaliation for this

---

4 <https://zeenews.india.com/india/suhas-shetty-murder-sparks-tension-mangaluru-bandh-today-section-144-in-force-till-may-6-2894443.html>

5 <https://daijiworld.com/news/newsDisplay?newsID=1279391#:~:text=Suhas%20Shetty%27s%20funeral%20procession%20began,ensure%20safety%20and%20maintain%20order>

murder. PUCL submitted a letter to the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Law and Order) via email dated 12.05.2025. Till date there has been no response to the letter. In this letter PUCL has collated at least 30 instances of such hateful social media posts.

To understand the seriousness and the implications of the statements here are a few statements translated - “As soon as blood is shed, revenge will be taken and souls of the activists who gave their lives for the Hindutva will find peace”, “Killed by Jihadists”, “We will reply very soon jihadis”. The copy of the PUCL Letter with all these posts is annexed — see Annexure I. There was a free reign of hate speech. People of Dakshina Kannada were using WhatsApp, Instagram, Facebook to openly express their hatred for muslims and how they will take revenge for the death of Suhas Shetty by killing a Muslim. This vigilante behaviour of common citizens behaving as though they are above the law is backed by the Bharatiya Janata Party. Different leaders of the party went to not only the final rites procession of the Suhas Shetty but also mobilised financial support for the family of the deceased.

The Mangalore Police did not issue any statements condemning such hate speeches. They claim to have filed FIR against hate speeches - but it is not substantiated. The consequences of hate speeches can be debilitating for a democracy. The Supreme Court in *Pravasi Bhallai Sangathan v Union of India* (AIR 2014 SC 1591) held that,

*“7. Hate speech is an effort to marginalise individuals based on their membership in a group. Using expression that exposes the group to hatred, hate speech seeks to delegitimise group members in the eyes of the majority, reducing their social standing and acceptance within society. Hate speech, therefore, rises beyond causing distress to individual group members. It can have a societal impact. Hate speech lays the groundwork for later, broad attacks on vulnerable that can range from discrimination, to ostracism, segregation, deportation, violence and, in the most extreme cases, to genocide. Hate speech also impacts a protected group’s ability to respond to the substantive ideas under debate, thereby placing a serious barrier to their full participation in our democracy.”*

This is not a claim made without evidence. Hate speeches lead to hate crimes. In Dakshina Kannada, 26 days after the murder of Suhas Shetty, Abdul Rahiman was murdered on 27th May 2025. He was attacked while unloading sand from a pick-up truck. According to the First Information Report (FIR),

a mob of around 15 men, armed with swords, knives, and rods dragged Rahiman from the driver's seat and stabbed him multiple times. Shafi, who attempted to intervene, was seriously injured in the assault. Through the month from 27th April to 27th May, at least three Muslim men were attacked and hospitalised in separate incidents<sup>6</sup>. Clearly there is a breakdown of not just the rule of law but also of law and order in the region. Individuals are feeling emboldened to attack another and the State is unable to protect the life, liberty and dignity of all individuals.

This is despite the Supreme Court's direction in *Shaheen Abdullah v Union of India* (W.P. 943/2021), order dated 28.04.2023,

*".....shall ensure that immediately as and when any speech or any action takes place which attracts offences such as Sections 153A, 153B and 295A and 505 of the IPC etc., suo motu action will be taken to register cases even if no complaint is forthcoming and proceed against the offenders in accordance with law."*

They even held that any non compliance shall be seen as contempt of court,

*"Respondent Nos.9 to 36 will therefore issue direction(s) to their subordinates so that appropriate action in law will be taken at the earliest. We make it clear that any hesitation to act in accordance with this direction will be viewed as contempt of this Court and appropriate action will be taken against the erring officers."*

To address this active communalisation in Dakshina Kannada, the police businesses to close by 9-9:30 PM in the night, which the fact finding team was witness to.

Finally, after witnessing such grave consequences, the State re-announced a special task force for Udupi, Dakshina Kannada and Shimoga. The role of the special action force will include having an intelligence unit comprising a technical cell for collecting and monitoring media and social media along with intelligence about hate speech, inflammatory incidents and communal incidents<sup>7</sup>.

---

6 <https://www.thenewsminute.com/karnataka/three-arrested-for-murder-of-mosque-secretary-abdul-rahiman-in-dakshina-kannada>

7 <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Mangalore/karnataka-special-action-force-formed-to-restore-communal-harmony-in-three-districts-says-home-minister-g-parameshwara/article69690661.ece>

The State also finally woke up to the complicity of the highest official of Police. They transferred Police Commissioner of Mangalore Anupam Aggarwal on 30.05.2025<sup>8</sup>.

The questions raised by the Speaker UT Khader on why officials failed to act effectively (against hate-mongers) is critical. The failure of the police was willful and to aid the organisations communalisation in the region of Dakshina Kannada<sup>9</sup>.

The complicity of the State and gross failure to fulfill its duty, in this crime of mob lynching has had serious consequences for family of Mohammed Ashraf who are struggling for justice for him. It cannot be forgotten that it is in fact the Home Minister who first fanned the rumour of Mohammed Ashraf having raised slogans of “Pakistan, Pakistan”. His mere withdrawal of that statement without an unconditional apology to the family for the distress it caused to them is not accountability. As an elected representative his allegiance is to the Constitution on which he has taken oath.

This atmosphere of hatred, the breakdown of law and order, and the corrosion of the rule of law have had a direct bearing on the trial court proceedings. A number of accused were granted bail merely on the basis that their names did not appear in the FIR or complaint, that there was a delay in filing the FIR, or that they were strangers to the deceased and therefore lacked motive. These observations stem not from a thorough appreciation of the gravity of the crime but from the glaring failures in the investigation itself. The lack of urgency, the poor quality of evidence collected, and the State’s unwillingness to pursue the case with seriousness have allowed the accused to walk free on technical grounds. This cannot be seen in isolation; it is a continuation of the impunity that has surrounded this case from the very beginning.

On May 31, 2025, Rahul and Sushanth, aged 23 and 25, were granted bail despite their proven presence at the incident. This deeply concerning outcome directly stems from the police’s initial investigative failures: their names were inexcusably omitted from the FIR, the police failed to adequately

---

8 <https://www.deccanherald.com/india/karnataka/karnataka-transfers-mangaluru-police-commissioner-dakshina-kannada-udupi-sps-3563146#:~:text=Mangaluru%20city%20police%20commissioner%20Anupam,Krishna%20from%20the%20concurrent%20charge>

9 <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Mangalore/former-mangaluru-police-commissioner-ex-sp-of-dakshina-kannada-failed-to-take-effective-action-against-hate-mongers-says-speaker-u-t-khader/article69686047.ece#:~:text=Mr.%20Khader%20said%20he%20is,Rahiman%27s%20murder%20on%20May%2027>

establish the elements of the alleged offense against them, and there was an unconscionable delay in filing the FIR. These critical lapses by the police allowed the court to cite a “lack of motive” and consider their age and family background, ultimately leading to their release.

Subsequently, on June 5, 2025, Deekshith and Sandip were also released on bail. The court’s rationale—citing the recovery of incriminating evidence from others and the fact that co-accused had already been granted bail—unequivocally points to the police’s inability to secure sufficient direct evidence against these individuals and their failure to build a cohesive, robust case that would have prevented such precedents. On the same day, Sachin was granted bail because his name was inexplicably absent from the complaint and, yet again, because other co-accused had been released. These repeated instances demonstrate a systemic failure on the part of the police to conduct a thorough, timely, and competent investigation, thereby directly enabling the unfortunate granting of bail to all five individuals. It is also worth noting, that the court that granted these bails was the in charge court during court vacations - in this case the family court<sup>10</sup>.

This, however, became harder to ignore after the order of a coordinate bench dated June 12, 2025, which rejected the bail applications of four other accused. After the public prosecutor submitted that the police investigation was still underway and that the presence of some of the accused was required for voice sampling and further inquiry, the court called for a report from the investigating officer. The report brought to light the serious dangers of enlarging the accused on bail at this stage. Mobile phones that had been seized and sent for forensic examination had now revealed compelling evidence against several accused—some of whom had already been released on bail, and others who had remained unnamed in the FIR. The photos and videos clearly show how the deceased was mercilessly stripped of his life. In addition, some of those already out on bail have been reported to have attempted to destroy evidence and tamper with witnesses, despite the stringent conditions imposed by the court. This time, the court noted how the incident had been orchestrated by a “gang” and involved a heinous offence<sup>11</sup>.

The story so far makes it clear: the state’s unwillingness to pursue the case with seriousness has only served to further complicate the matter, making

---

10 Order granting bail - <https://bit.ly/44AKQZy> <https://bit.ly/4luf1WW> <https://bit.ly/3HXF3EJ>

11 Order rejecting bail - <https://bit.ly/4I0MJVp> <https://bit.ly/3GfQRI2>

investigation a challenge, and a fair one even harder. This cannot be seen in isolation; it is a continuation of the impunity that has surrounded this case from the very beginning.

## Chapter 7

### Conclusion - A call to humanise

In the face of these facts, a deeply concerning reality has emerged. A reality of dehumanisation of the Muslim is so widespread that to imagine fraternity appears to be a distant dream.

A decade ago, PUCL had undertaken a fact finding into the vigilante attacks in the region including the attack on women in the Amnesia Pub. Some of the women escaped the attack thanks to a conscientious individual - Pawan Kumar Shetty who stood between them and the mob. All believers in human rights and the constitution, drew tremendous hope and strength from the intervention of Pawan. As the dedications reads,

*“This Report is dedicated to the many ordinary citizens who have courageously questioned vigilante acts of cultural policing. In particular we would like to remember the courageous action of Pawan Kumar Shetty who jumped into the fray when girls were being attacked in Amnesia Pub, Mangalore and willingly bore the brunt of the mob fury thereby helping some of the girls to escape. In the context of the state’s failure to protect and defend the Constitution, we honour ordinary citizens who through their actions have tried to ensure that Constitutionally guaranteed rights remain a lived reality and not just a parchment of paper.”*

It presents us with a grim reality that in this mob lynching of Mohammed Ashraf there was no Pawan Kumar Shetty in the cricket ground. We wonder if there was one person in the mob who had the courage to stand up for the most basic human right to live, today Mohammed Ashraf would be with us.

#### ***What kind of a society have we become?***

It is also true that while the spirit embodying the Constitution may not have been present in that cricket ground where Mohammed Ashraf was lynched to death, the very reason for the truth of this mob lynching to have come out was the local intervention by activists. Without them, like Jabbar (Ashraf’s brother) shared with the team, the Police would have closed the case with registration of an Unnatural Death Report. The truth that this was a mob lynching would have never come out.

The media has utterly failed its responsibility to report on a crime which is a matter of utter nation shame. It has abdicated its responsibility to the democracy and the people by its refusal to report, follow up on a mob lynching of this nature.

The words of the father of the Constitution, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar ring more true than ever,

*“Public conscience means conscience which becomes agitated at every wrong; no matter who is the sufferer and it means that everybody whether he suffers that particular wrong or not, is prepared to join him in order to get him relieved.”*

He gives the example of how - “I have very seldom found anybody not belonging to the Scheduled Class taking up the cause of Scheduled Class and fighting, why? Because there is no “Public conscience”.

What forms the basis of this consciousness in Hindus? It is the social order of caste. He describes what allows a Hindu to not listen to the call for humanity,

*“If the Hindu observes untouchability it is because his religion enjoins him to do so. If he is ruthless and lawless in putting down the Untouchables rising against his Established Order, it is because his religion not only tells him that the Established Order is divine and therefore sacrosanct but also imposes upon him a duty to see that this Established Order is maintained by all means possible. If he does not listen to the call of humanity, it is because his religion does not enjoin him to regard the Untouchables as human beings. If he does not feel any qualms of conscience in assaulting, looting, burning and other acts of atrocities against the Untouchables, it is because his religion tells him that nothing is sin which is done in defence of the social order.”<sup>1</sup>*

In India, it is the caste hatred that is the foundation of the appetite to hate muslims. Annihilation of caste and dismantling of the caste consciousness is the necessary precursor to building a new collective consciousness that embodies the principles of the Constitution.

The work ahead of us is to bring our Constitution to life by building a public conscience at a time when hate has found a home in so many people’s hearts and minds and more alarmingly our institutions. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1949, the historic document that declares universal protection of human rights, finds “freedom from fear” as a part of one of the

---

1 Narake Hari, Ed, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol - 20, pp.445-55.

highest aspirations of people<sup>2</sup>. It is this aspiration that we must work towards - a “freedom from fear”.

A lynching is a matter of national shame. And yet apart from the miniscule few, on all fronts - the media, activists, politicians, there is no expression of this shame. There is a deafening silence or even the remote realisation of what a mob lynching says about us as a society and a people at large.

From the fact finding team, this is a call to humanise, to look at each individual as human and undo the decades of otherisation that has systematically been done.

Along with that, the State must take steps to urgently address the failure of rule of law and failure of the state to protect fundamental rights of all persons. It must take steps to inspire confidence in the rule of law in the hearts and minds of people.

In the words of the Jabbar, Mohammed Ashraf’s brother, *“This should be the last lynching. No one ever again should be lynched. All those who lynched him should pay the price for their crime. True justice for Ashraf would be when a strong message is sent against lynching and hatred.”*

## **1.1. Recommendations**

Dakshina Kannada is a district torn apart by emotion, distrust and grief at the moment. The three recent murders have affected day-to-relations between communities, between neighbours and friends. It has also affected economic activity in the region and the state. It is now up to the state and civil society to build bridges between people, across communities. The police and district administration must ensure that not only is there no further deterioration of the situation but also ensure that they win back the trust of ordinary people. Everyone who cares must work with empathy towards bringing people together in sorrow, in a manner that builds solidarities. The recommendations listed below are geared towards the same.

---

2 <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

## **To the State Government**

1. Transfer the Investigation to the CID immediately.
2. Immediately appoint a Special Public Prosecutor for the prosecution of Crime No. 37/25 of Mangaluru Rural Police Station.
3. Disburse compensation to the family of Mohammed Ashraf as per the Supreme Court decision in Tehseen Poonawalla and GO Order Number: HD 01 CRR 2023, Bengaluru dated 27.09.2023. A copy of this GO is attached as Annexure J.
4. Call for a consultative meeting with civil society in Dakshina Kannada to understand concerns related to communism, hate speech and fake news and how best the newly set-up Anti-Communalism Force can operate.
5. Call for a one-day session of the State Legislature to discuss rising hate crimes.
6. Set-up fast-track courts for the trials regarding the mob-lynching of Mohammed Ashraf.
7. Set-up programs to engage youth of different communities together in cultural programs and sports programs, along with the Dept. of Kannada and Culture and Department of Youth Services and Sports.
8. Ensure that the order of the Supreme Court in Tehseen S. Poonawalla v Union of India [AIR 2018 SC 3354] is strictly enforced and all preventive, remedial and punitive measures required thereunder immediately enforced. The preventive, remedial and punitive measures are produced in the Annexure K
9. Ensure that the directions issued by the Supreme Court in Shakti Vahini vs Union of India [AIR 2018 SC 1601] are strictly enforced.
10. Ensure that the Guidelines on Communal Harmony, 2008 issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs are strictly enforced
11. Ensure that the police force is representative of the social structure of the region and further that the police and administrative officials are of proven integrity, efficiency, impartiality and non-partisan outlook. It is necessary to further ensure that review of the training program of the police force is conducted to inculcate attitudes of secularism and communal harmony in the police force, including conducting special training and orientation as mandated by the Guidelines on Communal Harmony, 2008 issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs cited with approval by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Pravasi Bhalai Sanghatan v. Union of India AIR 2014 SC 1591.

12. Ensure that there is no parallel administration to the Government of Karnataka and in particular take stern action as per the provisions of the Bharatiya Nyay Sanhita against members of all Hindutva organizations engaged in communal violence.

### **To the District Administration**

1. Establish a District Communal Harmony Cell with representatives from Police, Civil Society, Student Unions and Women's Groups.
2. In particular, ensure that those who have committed or are threatening to commit criminal and illegal acts of hate crimes or communal policing are asked to execute a rigorous bond of good behaviour with stern action taken against those who violate the bond.
3. The Deputy Collector should initiate confidence building measures through regular interactions with members of the minority community and set aside specific days to listen to and redress grievances.
4. Work with the Press Club to encourage media houses and journalists to ensure broadcast guidelines under the Cable Television Network (Regulations) Act are followed.
5. Work with all ULBs and Panchayats in the district to organise peace meetings in their jurisdictions

### **To the District Police Administration**

1. Public, online tracker of (a) number of communal tension FIRs filed, (b) investigations pending, (c) prosecutions under hate speech/lynching provisions – so civil society can monitor
2. Ensure suo-moto registrations of FIR as directed by the Supreme Court in *Shaheen Abdullah vs Union of India* (Order dated 28.04.2023 in W.P. (Civil) No. 943/2021).
3. Ensure that an FIR is registered in every single case of hate crime, communal policing or communal violence, and in cases where the victims are in fear to file a complaint, register a suo-moto complaint in that regard. A circular to this effect should be issued.
4. Publicize a single number/app to report rumours, hate speech, suspicious gatherings—automatically alerting both police control room
5. Ensure that investigation is conducted in regard to all cases of hate crime and communal policing expeditiously.

6. Ensure that the police are trained and sensitized to safeguard Constitutional governance in the State with particular reference to concerns of hate crimes and communal policing.
7. Ensure that all citizens are able to exercise their fundamental rights without fear and take effective action to dispel the climate of fear that has gripped Dakshina Kannada and is preventing its citizens from exercising their fundamental rights
8. Issue a SOP to implement the Tehseen Poonawalla judgement of the Supreme Court on Mob-lynching, similar to what has been done by the Puducherry Police.

### **To Civil Society**

1. To undertake activities such as inter-faith, inter-caste food festivals; essay competitions for youth; to build bridges between different communities.
2. To raise issues related to economic hardships of all working class people of the district
3. To hold the District administration and police accountable for all hate speech, hate crimes and immoral policing
4. Educate the public on the need for intervention when acts of communal policing and communal hate crimes occur so that the Constitutional rights are safeguarded.

## Annexure A

### LOOK OUT NOTICE

ಇವರಿಗೆ,

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು  
ಹಾಗೂ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಉಪನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು,

ಮಾಹಿತಿ,

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ  
ಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, (ಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸು) ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ  
ಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಅಪರಾಧ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ  
ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಮಂಗಳೂರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಉಪವಿಭಾಗ  
ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಸಿ.ಸಿ.ಆರ್.ಬಿ ಮಂಗಳೂರು

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27-04-2025

ಇವರಿಂದ,

ರಾಜಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು.

ಈ ದಿನ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27-04-2025 ರಂದು ಭಾನುವಾರ ಸಂಜೆ ಸುಮಾರು 5.30 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಸಂತ್ಸೋಹ @ ನಟೇಶ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ರವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಆಟ ಆಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಕುದುಪು ಭಟ್ಟರಲ್ಲುರ್ಬೆ ದೈವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹಿಂಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೈದಾನ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಮಧ್ಯ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೈಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ, ಸದ್ರಿ ಮಧ್ಯ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಅಂಗಾತನೇ ಬಿದ್ದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಸದ್ರಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿದ್ದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಲಾಗಿ, ಆತನು ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಸದ್ರಿ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಈ ದಿನ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27-04-2025 ರಂದು ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 2-30 ಗಂಟೆಯಿಂದ ಸಂಜೆ 5-30 ಗಂಟೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿರಬಹುದು. ಸದ್ರಿ ಮೃತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ನೀರಿ ಬದ್ಧದ ಜೇನ್ಸ್ ಪ್ಯಾಂಟ್ ಧರಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಮೈಮೇಲೆ ಶರ್ಟ್ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸದ್ರಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಮೈಮೇಲೆ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಮಣ್ಣು ಅಂಟಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಎದೆಯಿಂದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮೇಲ್ಕಡೆ ಭುಜದ ಬಳಿ ಕಾರಿನ ಬೆರಳಿನ ಬಳಿ, ತುಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲಕಣ್ಣಿನ ಕೆಳಗಡೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ತರಚಿದ ಗಾಯಗಳಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದ್ರಿ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ಮೃತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 25-30 ವರ್ಷ ಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಸದ್ರಿ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ಮೃತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು, ಯಾವುದೋ ನಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದು ಗಾಯಗುಳುಂಟಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾರೊಂದಿಗೋ ಗಲಾಟೆ -ಉರುಡಾಟದಿಂದ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದು ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿರಬಹುದೆಂದು ಹಾಗೂ ಸದ್ರಿ ಮೃತ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಮರಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನುಮಾನ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾನೂನು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಕೋರಿತೆ.ಎಂಬಿತ್ಯಾದಿ ನೀಡಿದ ದೂರನಂತ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣಾ ಯುಡಿ ಆರ್ ನಂಬ್ರ:14-2025 ಕೆಲಂ 194(3)(iv) ರಂತೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿ ತನಿಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ,ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟ ಸುಮಾರು 25-30 ವರ್ಷದ ಈ ಕೆಲಕಂಡ ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ನಿಸ್ಸಂತು ಘಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಲು ಕೋರಿದೆ

1.	ಮೃತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರ	
----	-----------------------	---

•ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ರೂಂ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ:-0824-2220800.

•ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು ಮಂ.ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ:-9480805330.

•ಮಂ.ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ:-0824-2220535.

• ಮಂ.ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ ತನಿಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿ:-9449333400

## Annexure B

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪೊಲೀಸ್

ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ವರದಿ

(ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸುರಕ್ಷಾ ಸಂಹಿತೆ 173 BNSS ರ ಕೆಳಗೆ)

ಘನ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ : 3rd JMFC Court, Mangalore, Mangalore

1. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ : Mangaluru City ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ/ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ : South Sub division ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ : Mangalore Rural  
ಆವರಣ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 0037/2025 ಪ್ರ.ವ.ವ.ದಿನಾಂಕ : 28/04/2025 PS

2. ನಾಯ್ಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲಸಗಳು : THE BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA (BNS), 2023 (U/s-103(2),115(2),189(2),190,191(1),191(3),240)

3. (a) ಕೃತ್ಯ ನಡೆದ ದಿನ : Sunday ದಿನಾಂಕ ದಿಂದ : 27/04/2025 ದಿನಾಂಕ ವರೆಗೆ : 27/04/2025  
ವೇಳೆಯಿಂದ : 15:00:00 ವೇಳೆಯವರೆಗೆ : 18:00:00  
(b) ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ : 28/04/2025 23:25:00 ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ / ಹೇಳಿಕೆ : Written

(c) ಪಿರ್ಯಾದುದಾರ / ಬಾಕ್ಟೀದಾರ ತಡವಾಗಿ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳು :

ಈ ಘಟನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಂಬವರು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27-04-2025 ರಂದು ನೀಡಿದ ದೂರಿನ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಿಳಿದ ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿದಾರರನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 28-04-2025 ರಂದು ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಪಿರ್ಯಾರಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಠಾಣೆಗೆ ಬರ ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಠಾಣೆಗೆ ಬಂದ ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿದಾರರು ಮಂಜುನಾಥರವರು ನೀಡಿದ ದೂರನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಆದರೂ ನೀಡಿದ ದೂರು ಸತ್ಯಾಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ದೂರು ಎಂದು ವಿಚಿತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ದೂರು ನೀಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ತಡವಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ

(d) ಜನರಲ್ ಡೈರಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯ : 1, 23:25:00

4. (a) ಕೃತ್ಯ ನಡೆದ ಸ್ಥಳ :

The Dirt Road Behind The Kudupu Bhatra Kallurti Da, Kudupu Village, Mangaluru City, Karnataka,

(b) ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ ಯಿಂದ ಇರುವ ದಿಕ್ಕು ಮತ್ತು ದೂರ : Towards 2.5 Km North West from p

(c) ಗ್ರಾಮ : Kudupu Village ಗ್ರಾಮ ಹೆಸರು : Beat 2

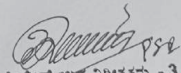
(d) ಸ್ಥಳವು ಬೇರೆ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತಹದ್ದು ಆದರೆ ಆ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯ ಹೆಸರು :

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ :

5. ಪಿರ್ಯಾದುದಾರ/ಬಾಕ್ಟೀದಾರ :

(a) ಹೆಸರು : Deepak Kumar ತಂದೆ / ನಂಜನ ಹೆಸರು : Late Ganesh Kumar  
(b) ವಯಸ್ಸು : 33 (c) ವೃತ್ತಿ : Others PI Specify  
(d) ಧರ್ಮ : Hindu (e) ಜಾತಿ : BILLAVA  
(f) ಫೋನ್ : (g) ಇ-ಮೇಲ್ : nilli@gmail.com  
(h) ದೂರವಾಣಿ : 9845881207 (i) ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆ : India

TRUE COPY

  
ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು - 3  
ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ  
ಬಾಪಂಹೂರು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ

(j) ಪಾಪ್ ಪೋಸ್ಟರ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ :

ನೀಡಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ :

(k) ವಿಳಾಸ : Door No-24-7u,  
Keshava  
Compound,Kulash  
ekhara  
Chouki,,Padavu  
Village,  
Kulashekhara  
Post, , Mangaluru  
City , Karnataka

(l) ಲಿಂಗ : Male

(m) ಪರ್ಯಾಯದಾರ ಮುದ್ದಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ

6. ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ / ಅನುಮಾನಿತ/ಅವರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ವಿವರಗಳು

Sl.No.	ಹೆಸರು / ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು / ಜಾತಿ / ವಿಳಾಸ	ವಿಧ	ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ವಿಧ	ಲಿಂಗ	ಮದುವೆ	ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ
1	Sachin(A1) ,,Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		
2	Dheekshith(A2) ,,Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		
3	Manjunatha(A3) ,,Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		
4	Sayideep(A4) ,,Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		
5	Santhos(A5) ,,Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		
6	Deju yane Devadas(A6) ,,Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		
7	Anil kudupu(A7) ,,Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		
8	Dhanush Kudupu Katte(A8) ,,Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		

9	Nithesh(A9) ..Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		
10	Shreedatta kudupu katte(A10) ..Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		
11	Viviyen kudupu nadumane(A11) ..Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		
12	Kishor Yane munna kudupu(A12) ..Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		
13	Adarasha(A13) ..Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		
14	Anil Kotimura(A14) ..Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		
15	Yathin Kotimura(A15) ..Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		
16	Sandeep Devara padavu(A16) ..Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		
17	Dheekshith Yane Munna(A17) ..Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		
18	Nagendra Kotimura(A18) ..Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		
19	Sunil(A19) ..Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		
20	Others(A20) ..Mangaluru City, Karnataka	Accused	Adult	Male		

7. ನೊಂದವರ ವಿವರಗಳು

TRUE COPY

*Signature*  
ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು - 3  
ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ  
ಪಾದುಮೂರು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ

Sl. No	ಹೆಸರು	ವಿಳಾಸ	ಗಾಯದ ವಿಧ	ಲಿಂಗ	ವಯಸ್ಸು	ವೃತ್ತಿ
1	Unknown	Mangaluru City Karnataka	Fatal	Male		

8. ಕಳುವಾಗಿರುವ / ಬಾಕಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳು

Sl.No	Property Type	Item description	Estimated Value (in Rs.)
1			

ಕಳುವಾಗಿರುವ / ಬಾಕಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳು ಮೌಲ್ಯ :

9. ಪಂಚನಾಮ ವರದಿ / ಯು.ಡಿ. ಕೆಆರ್, ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ :

10. ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ವರದಿಯ ವಿವರಗಳು

ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಸಾರಾಂಶವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿದಾರರು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27-04-2025 ರಂದು ಮಂಗಳೂರು ತಾಲೂಕು ಕುಡುವು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕುಡುವು ಭಟ್ಟ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ದೈವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹಿಂಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೈದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ, ಆಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಪಂದ್ಯಾಟ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಸುಮಾರು 3-00 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಓರ್ವ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಮೈದಾನದ ಸಮೀಪದ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಟ್ರಾಕ್ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಮೈದಾನದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ನಡೆಯತೊಡಗಿದಾಗ, ಏಕಾಏಕಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್ ಎಂದು ಜೋರಾಗಿ ಕೂಗಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಮೈದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಆಟ ಆಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ನೋಡಲು ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿದಾರರ ಪರಿಚಯದ ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿದ ಆರೋಪಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು ಸದ್ರಿ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್ ಎಂದು ಜೋರಾಗಿ ಕೂಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ, ಆತನನ್ನು ಬಿಡಬಾರದು ಹೊಡೆದು ಹಾಕಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು ಆತನನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಹೋದಾಗ ಆತನು ಮೈದಾನದ ಬಳಿಯಿಂದ ಕುಡುವು ಭಟ್ಟ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ದೈವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓಡಿದ್ದು, ಆತನನ್ನು ಬಿಡಬೇಡಿ ಕೊಂದು ಹಾಕಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು ಬೆನ್ನಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿದಾರರು ಅವರವರ ಸಲಹೆಯು ತಡೆಯುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಅವರಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಲೇ ಬಿಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೋದಾಗ ಸದ್ರಿ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಓಡುವ ರಭಸದಲ್ಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ವಹವೆ ಬಿದ್ದಾಗ ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆರೋಪಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು ಆತನನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತಿವರಿದು ಆತನಿಗೆ ಕೈಗಳಿಂದ ನೋಡಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಕಾಲುಗಳಿಂದ ತುಳಿಯತೊಡಗಿದ್ದು, ಸದ್ರಿ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಬೊಬ್ಬೆ ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಮತ್ತು ದೇವದಾಸ್ @ ದೇವು ಎಂಬವರು ಆತನ ಕಾಲನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಕೆಲವು ದೂರದವರೆಗೆ ಎಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನಃ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೈಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆಯತೊಡಗಿದಾಗ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದವರು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು ಕೂಡಾ ಆ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಕೈಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆದು ಕಾಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಯದ್ವಾತ್ತದ್ವಾಾಗಿ ತುಳಿದಿದ್ದು, ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ಮರದ ಕೋಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಅದರದಲೂ ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿದಾರರು ಅವರಗಳ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಹಲ್ಲೆ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ ವಿನಂತಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೂ ಆರೋಪಿಗಳು ಗದರಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹೋಗುವಂತೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿದಾರರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದೇ ದಿನ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27-04-2025 ರಂದು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿದಾರರು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಘಟನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದ್ದು, ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಂಜುನಾಥರವರು ನೀಡಿದ ದೂರಿನ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಸ್ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸುಮ್ಮನಿದ್ದು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 28-04-2025 ರಂದು ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿದಾರರು ಕೆಲಸ ನಿಮಿತ್ತ ಮಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದವರು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಘಟನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪೊಲೀಸರಿಗಾಗಿ ಮಾಹಾನುಭವಿ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದು, ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಂಜುನಾಥರವರಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿದಾರರು ರಾಣಿಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಮಂಜುನಾಥನು ನೀಡಿದ ದೂರಿನ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಾಗ ಈ ಘಟನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಂಜುನಾಥನು ನೀಡಿರುವ ದೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆತನು ಸತ್ಯಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಟ್ಟು ಸುಳ್ಳು ದೂರು ನೀಡಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27-04-2025 ರಂದು ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 3-00 ಗಂಟೆಯಿಂದ 4-00 ಗಂಟೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು ಕೈಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆದು ಕಾಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಯದ್ವಾತ್ತದ್ವಾಾಗಿ ತುಳಿದಿದ್ದು, ಮರದ ಕೋಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಹಲ್ಲೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಲೇ ಸದ್ರಿ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ (ಮೂಲ ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿಯನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ)

TRUE COPY

ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಸಾರಾಂಶವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿದಾರರು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27-04-2025 ರಂದು ಮಂಗಳೂರು ತಾಲೂಕು ಕುಡುವು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕುಡುವು ಭಟ್ಟ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ದೈವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹಿಂಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೈದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ, ಆಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಪಂದ್ಯಾಟ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಸುಮಾರು 3-00 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಓರ್ವ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಮೈದಾನದ ಸಮೀಪದ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಟ್ರಾಕ್ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಮೈದಾನದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ನಡೆಯತೊಡಗಿದಾಗ, ಏಕಾಏಕಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್ ಎಂದು ಜೋರಾಗಿ ಕೂಗಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಮೈದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಆಟ ಆಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ನೋಡಲು ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿದಾರರ ಪರಿಚಯದ ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿದ ಆರೋಪಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು ಸದ್ರಿ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್ ಎಂದು ಜೋರಾಗಿ ಕೂಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ, ಆತನನ್ನು ಬಿಡಬಾರದು ಹೊಡೆದು ಹಾಕಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು ಆತನನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಹೋದಾಗ ಆತನು ಮೈದಾನದ ಬಳಿಯಿಂದ ಕುಡುವು ಭಟ್ಟ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ದೈವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓಡಿದ್ದು, ಆತನನ್ನು ಬಿಡಬೇಡಿ ಕೊಂದು ಹಾಕಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು ಬೆನ್ನಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿದಾರರು ಅವರವರ ಸಲಹೆಯು ತಡೆಯುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಅವರಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಲೇ ಬಿಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೋದಾಗ ಸದ್ರಿ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಓಡುವ ರಭಸದಲ್ಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ವಹವೆ ಬಿದ್ದಾಗ ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆರೋಪಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು ಆತನನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತಿವರಿದು ಆತನಿಗೆ ಕೈಗಳಿಂದ ನೋಡಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಕಾಲುಗಳಿಂದ ತುಳಿಯತೊಡಗಿದ್ದು, ಸದ್ರಿ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಬೊಬ್ಬೆ ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಮತ್ತು ದೇವದಾಸ್ @ ದೇವು ಎಂಬವರು ಆತನ ಕಾಲನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಕೆಲವು ದೂರದವರೆಗೆ ಎಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನಃ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೈಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆಯತೊಡಗಿದಾಗ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದವರು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು ಕೂಡಾ ಆ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಕೈಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆದು ಕಾಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಯದ್ವಾತ್ತದ್ವಾಾಗಿ ತುಳಿದಿದ್ದು, ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ಮರದ ಕೋಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಅದರದಲೂ ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿದಾರರು ಅವರಗಳ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಹಲ್ಲೆ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ ವಿನಂತಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೂ ಆರೋಪಿಗಳು ಗದರಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹೋಗುವಂತೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿದಾರರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದೇ ದಿನ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27-04-2025 ರಂದು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿದಾರರು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಘಟನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದ್ದು, ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಂಜುನಾಥರವರು ನೀಡಿದ ದೂರಿನ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಸ್ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸುಮ್ಮನಿದ್ದು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 28-04-2025 ರಂದು ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿದಾರರು ಕೆಲಸ ನಿಮಿತ್ತ ಮಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದವರು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಘಟನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪೊಲೀಸರಿಗಾಗಿ ಮಾಹಾನುಭವಿ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದು, ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಂಜುನಾಥರವರಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿದಾರರು ರಾಣಿಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಮಂಜುನಾಥನು ನೀಡಿದ ದೂರಿನ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಾಗ ಈ ಘಟನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಂಜುನಾಥನು ನೀಡಿರುವ ದೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆತನು ಸತ್ಯಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಟ್ಟು ಸುಳ್ಳು ದೂರು ನೀಡಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27-04-2025 ರಂದು ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 3-00 ಗಂಟೆಯಿಂದ 4-00 ಗಂಟೆಯ ಮಧ್ಯಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು ಕೈಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆದು ಕಾಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಯದ್ವಾತ್ತದ್ವಾಾಗಿ ತುಳಿದಿದ್ದು, ಮರದ ಕೋಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಹಲ್ಲೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಲೇ ಸದ್ರಿ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ (ಮೂಲ ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿಯನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ)

11. (a) ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮ:

Investigation

(b) ಪ್ರ.ವ.ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಅವರದೇ ಘಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ, ಓದಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ  
ಅದರ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಪುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? : Yes

(c) ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ತನಿಖೆಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಧಾವಿಸದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಲು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೆಲಂ  
157 ಸಿ.ಆರ್.ಪಿ.ಸಿ ಯ ಕೆಲಂ (ಎ)ಅಥವಾ (ಬಿ)/176 ಬಿಎನ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್ ಯಡಿ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಬೇಕು.  
To Be Investigated

12. ಪಿಯಾರ್‌ದಿಯ ಸಹಿ/ ಹೆಚ್ಚುರೇಖೆ ಗುರುತು

*Rupak Kumar*

13. ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯ : 28/04/2025 23:55:00

14. ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದ ಪಿ.ಸಿ/ ಹೆಚ್.ಸಿ : TIRUPATI , PC 880

ಓದಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಲಾಗಿ ಸರಿಯಿದೆ

ಶಾಸಕಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಸಹಿ

*[Signature]*  
HC 221 2

ಹೆಸರು: DAYANANDA K - HC 2217

ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು : Superintendent of Police/Commissioner of Police  
DCP L&O Mangaluru City  
DCP Crime Mangaluru City  
ACP CCRB Mangaluru  
ACP South Sub Division  
PS COPY & Complaint Copy

**TRUE COPY**

*[Signature]*  
ಮೋರಿಸ್ ಉಪ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು - 3  
ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ  
ಬಾವೇಮೂಕು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ

ಶ್ರೀವರಾಹ,

ಮಾನ್ಯಕೇ,

**TRUE COPY**

85

2

ನೀಗೇವ್ರ ಕೋಟೆಯುಕ, ಸುಖಲಿ ಮುತ್ತು ಐತರರು ನದಿ ಒಡಂಬಿತ  
ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಎಂಕೆನ್ನಿನಿ ನೊಕೆನ್ನಿನಿ ಎಂಬು ಒಬ್ಬರಾ ಕಾಪುತ್ವವನಿ. ಏತನನ್ನು  
ಬಾಡುವಾರಡು ಹೊಡೆದು ಹಾಕಿ ಎಂಬು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ತುಮೇಲೆ ತ್ಯಗಿನದ  
ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಮುತ್ತು ಐತರರು ಏತನನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯು ಹೊದಾಗ ಏತನು  
ಮೊದಲನದ ಬುಟ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕುಡುಂಪು ಭಜ್ಜ ಕಲ್ಲು ಒಡಿ ದೈವನಾಸನದ ಕಡೆಗಿನ  
ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲು ಬಿಡಿದ್ದು, ಏತನನ್ನು ಬಿಡಬೇಡಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಹಾಕಿ ಎಂಬು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ  
ತುಮೇಲೆ ತ್ಯಗಿನದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗರ್ವು ಮುತ್ತು ಐತರರು ಇನ್ನೆಬ್ಬಕೊಡು  
ಹೊಗಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ನಾನು ಏವರುಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವ ನಲುವಾಗಿ  
ಏವರುಗಳ್ಳು ಹಿಂಜಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಬಿಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೊದಾಗ ನೆಡಿಏತರಬಿತ  
ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಬಿಡುವ ರಭಸವಲ್ಲು ರಸ್ತೆಯಮಧ್ಯೆ ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಬಿಡಿದ್ದು ಒಡ್ಡಗಲ್ಲ  
ತುಮೇಲೆ ತ್ಯಗಿನದ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಏತನನ್ನು ಮುತ್ತುವರಿದು ಏತನಿಗೆ ಕೈಗಳಿಂದ  
ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಕಾಬಗಳಿಂದ ಮುಯುತೊಡಗಿದ್ದು, ನೆಡಿ ಏತರಬಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು  
ಒಬ್ಬರಾ ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ತಪ್ಪಿನಕೊಳ್ಳು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಮುಂಜುನಾಥಿ  
ಮುತ್ತು ದೇವವಾನಿ @ ದೇಜು ಎಂಬವರು ಏತನ ಕಾಲನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು  
ಕೆಲವು ದುಗರದವರಿಗೆ ಎಳೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಒಳ್ಳು ಪ್ರಸ: ಏತನಿಗೆ  
ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೈಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆಯ ತೊಡಗಿಹಾಗ ಮೇಲೆ ತ್ಯಗಿನದವರು ಮುತ್ತು  
ಐತರರು ಕೂಡಾ ಏ ಏತರಬಿತ ಸೈಕೆಗೆ ಕೈಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆದು  
ಕಾಬಗಳಿಂದ ಯಬ್ಬುತದ್ದವಾಗಿ ತುಡದಿದ್ದು, ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ಮರದ  
ಕೋಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುರಿದು ಏದರಿಂದಲಿ ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು  
ನಾನು ಏವರುಗಳ್ಳು ಒಬ್ಬಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಏತನಿಗೆ ಹೊಡೆಯುವೇಡಿ  
ಏವನು ಡುಟ್ಟನಿರಬಡುಡು ಏವನನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣಿನಿ ಎಂಬು ಹೇಳಿದವರು  
ಏವರುಗಳ್ಳಿಕ್ಕೂ ನನಗೆ ಬೈದು ಏತನಿಗೆ ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಏತನು  
ಒಿಲ್ಲಯ್ಯೆ ಬಡ್ಡನು. ಓದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ನನಗೆ ಗಾಬರಿಯಾಗಿ  
ಏವರುಗಳ್ಳೊಡನೆ ಏತನನ್ನು ಒಿಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆಗೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿಲಾ  
ಇಲ್ಲದಾದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಭಗಬಡುಡು ಎಂಬು  
ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ದೇವವಾನಿ @ ದೇಜು ಎಂಬವರನ್ನು ನನಗೆ ನೀನಿಲ್ಲದ  
ಹೋಗು ನಾವು ಮೇಲೇನರಿಗೆ ಮೂರುತಿ ನೀಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ  
ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂಬು ಗದರಿಂದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಒಿಲ್ಲದ ಮನಿಗೆ  
ಹೋಗಿದ್ದನು.

ಶಿವೇ ದಿನ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27-04-2025 ರಂದು ರಾತ್ರಿ ನಾನು  
ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ಮೇಲೆ ತ್ಯೂನಿದ ಘಟನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಗೊಳಗಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು  
ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾನೆಂದು ಒಬ್ಬಗೆ ಘಟನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ  
ಮುಂದುವರಿದು ಬಂದಂತಹ ಲೇಖನವು ನಾನುಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ  
ನೋಡಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ದುರಂತ ಅದೇ ಕೇಸಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿದು



## Annexure D



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ-ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ

**ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು-575001**

ಕಡತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: MGC/EST3/SUS/12/2025-E3-COP-MGC

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 01-05-2025

ಓಬಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 119/2025

### ಆದೇಶ

ವಿಷಯ : ಶ್ರೀ ಯಲ್ಲಾಂಗಿ, ಸಿಪಿಸಿ 613, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ,

ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಇವರನ್ನು ಸೇವೆಯಿಂದ ಅಮಾನತ್ತುಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ : ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ

ರವರ ವರದಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 33/ಸಿಸಿಆರ್/ಮಂದಉವಿ/2025, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 30-04-2025

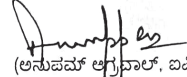
\*\*\*\*\*

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರರವರ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 27-04-2025 ರಂದು ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 2-30 ಗಂಟೆಯಿಂದ 17-30 ಗಂಟೆ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ತಾಲೂಕು, ಕುದುಪು ಗ್ರಾಮದ, ಕುದುಪು ಭಟ್ಟ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಿ ದೈವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹಿಂಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೈದಾನ ಬಳಿ ಯಾರೋ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಂಬವರು ದೂರು ನೀಡಿದಂತೆ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯುಡಿಆರ್ ನಂ 14/2025 ಕಲಂ 194 ಬಿಎನ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್ ರಂತೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದೇ ಘಟನೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ದಿನಾಂಕ 28-04-2025 ರಂದು ದೀಪಕ್ ಎಂಬವರು ನೀಡಿದ ದೂರಿನಂತೆ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣಾ ಮೊ.ನಂ 37/2025 ಕಲಂ 189(2), 191(1)(3), 115(2), 103(2), 240 ಜೊತೆಗೆ 190 ವಿಎನ್‌ಎಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಘಟನೆಯು ನಡೆದ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಪಂದ್ಯಾಟವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಟ್ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಯಲ್ಲಾಂಗಿ, ಸಿಪಿಸಿ 613 ರವರನ್ನು ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದು ಇದ್ದು, ಸದರಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರು ತನ್ನ ಬೀಟ್ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಪಂದ್ಯಾಟ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯಾಗಲೀ ಹಾಗೂ ಘಟನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಗಲೀ ಮೇಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿರವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಾರದೇ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೀವ್ರ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯತನ ತೋರಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಸದರಿಯವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಶಿಸ್ತು ಕ್ರಮ ತೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಪಾದನೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಯಲ್ಲಾಂಗಿ, ಸಿಪಿಸಿ 613, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಆದ ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ (ಡಿಪಿ-ನಿಯಮಗಳು) 1965/89 ರ ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ತಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಜ್ಞಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಶಿಸ್ತು ಕ್ರಮ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರಿಸಿ ಸೇವೆಯಿಂದ ಅಮಾನತ್ತುಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಮಾನತ್ತಿನ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಸಿ.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್ ನಿಯಮ 104 (1) ರ ಅನ್ವಯ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ರವರ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯದೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಬಾರದು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಈ ಪರತ್ತನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ತರಳಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ದೋಷಾರೋಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಅಮಾನತ್ತಿನ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಸಿ.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್ ನಿಯಮ 98(2) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ತದನಂತರದ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೂಲವೇತನದ ಶೇಕಡಾ 50 ರಷ್ಟು ಜೀವನಾಧಾರ ಭತ್ಯೆ, ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಭತ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅರ್ಹರಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಅಮಾನತ್ತಿನ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಯಾ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ

ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಬಾರದು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ದೃಢೀಕರಣ ಪತ್ರ ನೀಡಿ ನಿಯಮದಂತೆ ದೂರೆಯವ ಜೀವನಾಧಾರ ಭತ್ಯೆ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅರ್ಹರಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ವಸತಿಗೃಹದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಮಾನತ್ತು ಹೊಂದಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಮಾಫಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅರ್ಹರಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಮಾನತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕೆ.ಸಿ.ಎಸ್ .ಆರ್ ನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.

  
(ಅನುಪಮ್ ಆಗ್ರವಾಲ್, ಐಪಿಎಸ್),  
ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು,  
ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು

ರವರಿಗೆ:

- 1) ಶ್ರೀ ಯಲ್ಲಾಬಿಂಗ, ಸಿಪಿಸಿ 613, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ರವರಿಗೆ - ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ರವರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ
- 2) ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ರವರಿಗೆ - ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ದ್ವಿಪ್ರತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, ಅದರ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಸದರಿ ಸಿಪಿಸಿ ರವರಿಗೆ ಜ್ಯಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಯ ಸಹಿತದ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿ ಪಡೆದು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಮರು ನಿವೇದಿಸುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಸದ್ರಿ ಪಿಬಿ ರವರಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಸೂತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

ಪ್ರತಿ:

- 1) ಉಪ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, (ಕಾಫಿ)/ಅಸಂ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು.
- 2) ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ
- 3) ಸಹಾಯಕ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಛೇರಿ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ
- 4) ಶಾಖಾಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ/ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಶಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೈನೋ (ಸಿ.ಬಿ ಶಾಖೆ)
- 5) ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ-1,4, ಲೆಕ್ಕ-4, ಸಂಗ್ರಹ-1 ಶಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಆದೇಶ ಪುಸ್ತಕಕ್ಕೆ

## Annexure E



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ-ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ

**ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು-575001**

ಕಡತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: MGC/EST3/SUS/12/2025-E3-COP-MGC

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 01-05-2025

ಓಬಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 117/2025

### ಆದೇಶ

ವಿಷಯ : ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ್ ಕೆ ಆರ್, ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು  
ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಇವರನ್ನು  
ಸೇವೆಯಿಂದ ಅಮಾನತ್ತುಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ : ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು  
ನಗರ ರವರ ವರದಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 33/ಸಿಸಿಆರ್/ಮಂದಉವಿ/2025,  
ದಿನಾಂಕ: 30-04-2025

\*\*\*\*\*

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರರವರ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 27-04-2025 ರಂದು ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 2-30 ಗಂಟೆಯಿಂದ 17-30 ಗಂಟೆ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ತಾಲೂಕು, ಕುಡುಪು ಗ್ರಾಮದ, ಕುಡುಪು ಭಟ್ಟ ಕಲ್ಚುರ್ ದೈವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹಿಂಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೈದಾನ ಬಳಿ ಯಾರೋ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ್ ಎಂಬವರು ದೂರು ನೀಡಿದಂತೆ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯುಡಿಆರ್ ನಂ 14/2025 ಕೆಲಂ 194 ಬಿಎನ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್ ರಂತೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದೇ ಘಟನೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ದಿನಾಂಕ 28-04-2025 ರಂದು ದೀಪಕ್ ಎಂಬವರು ನೀಡಿದ ದೂರಿನಂತೆ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣಾ ಮೊ.ನಂ 37/2025 ಕೆಲಂ 189(2), 191(1)(3), 115(2), 103(2), 240 ಜೊತೆಗೆ 190 ಬಿಎನ್‌ಎಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

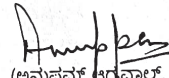
ದಿನಾಂಕ 29-04-2025 ರಂದು ಆರೋಪಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಮೈದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಪಂದ್ಯಾಟ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಸಮಯ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಪಂದ್ಯಾಟ ಆಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆಟಗಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರೆದಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕರು ಗುಂಪು ಹಲ್ಲೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೀಪಕ್ ಎಂಬವರು ಪೊಲೀಸರಿಗೆ ಪೋನ್ ಕರೆ ಮಾಡಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಅವರು 112 ಕರೆ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಈ ರೀತಿ ಗುಂಪು ಹಲ್ಲೆ ನಡೆದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಠಾಣಾ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆದರೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27-04-2025 ರಂದು ಮೇಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಘಟನಾ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದಾಗ ಘಟನಾ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಹತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಆಟವಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಆಟಗಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ನೆರೆದಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕರಿಂದ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಗುಂಪು ಹಲ್ಲೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು ಮೇಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಘಟನೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ಪೂರ್ವ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣಾ ಯುಡಿಆರ್ ನಂ 14/2025 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಿರಾಮಿದುದಾರರು ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತ ಶವ ಪಂಚನಾಮೆಗೆ ಪಂಚರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮೈದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಪಂದ್ಯಾಟ ಆಟವಾಡಿದ ಆಟಗಾರರು ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೇಲಿನ ಘಟನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಠಾಣೆರವರಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡಾ ಗುಂಪು ಹತ್ಯೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೇಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿರವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಗುಂಪು ಹತ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣವು ಮೊದಲು ಯುಡಿಎಲ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣವಾಗಿ, ತದನಂತರ ಗುಂಪು ಹತ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ದಾಖಲಾಗಲು ಕಾರಣರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಗುಂಪು ಹತ್ಯೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ, ಮೇಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಾರದೇ ತೀವ್ರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯತನ ತೋರಿದ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣಾ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ್ ಕೆ.ಆರ್ ರವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಶಿಸ್ತು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಪಾದನೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ್ ಕೆ.ಆರ್, ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಆದ ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ (ಡಿಪಿ-ನಿಯಮಗಳು) 1965/89 ರ ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ತಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಜ್ಯೂರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಶಿಸ್ತು ಕ್ರಮ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರಿಸಿ ಸೇವೆಯಿಂದ ಅಮಾನತ್ತುಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಮಾನತ್ತಿನ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಸಿ.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್ ನಿಯಮ 104 (1) ರ ಅನ್ವಯ, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ರವರ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯದೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಬಾರದು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಈ ಷರತ್ತನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ತೆರಳಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ದೋಷಾರೋಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಅಮಾನತ್ತಿನ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಸಿ.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್ ನಿಯಮ 98(2) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ತದನಂತರದ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೂಲವೇತನದ ಶೇಕಡಾ 50 ರಷ್ಟು ಜೀವನಾಧಾರ ಭತ್ಯೆ, ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಭತ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಅಮಾನತ್ತಿನ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಯಾ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಬಾರದು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ದೃಢೀಕರಣ ಪತ್ರ ನೀಡಿ ನಿಯಮದಂತೆ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಜೀವನಾಧಾರ ಭತ್ಯೆ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ವಸತಿಗೃಹದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಮಾನತ್ತು ಹೊಂದಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಮಾಫಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಅಮಾನತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕೆ.ಸಿ.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್ ನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.

  
(ಅನುಪಮ್ ಅಗ್ನಿವಾಲ್, ಐಪಿಎಸ್).

ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು,  
ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು

ರವರಿಗೆ:

- 1) ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ್ ಕೆ.ಆರ್, ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ರವರಿಗೆ - ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ರವರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ
- 2) ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ರವರಿಗೆ - ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ದ್ವಿಪ್ರತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, ಅದರ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಸದರಿ ಪಿಬಿ ರವರಿಗೆ ಜ್ಯೂರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ

ದಿನಾಂಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಯ ಸಹಿತದ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿ ಪಡೆದು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಮರು ನಿವೇದಿಸುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಸದ್ರಿ ಪಿಐ ರವರಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

ಪ್ರತಿ:

- 1) ಉಪ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಅಯುಕ್ತರು, (ಕಾಸು)/(ಅಸಂ), ಮಂಗಳೂರು.
- 2) ನಗರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಅಯುಕ್ತರವರುಗಳಿಗೆ
- 3) ಸಹಾಯಕ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಅಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಛೇರಿ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ
- 4) ಶಾಖಾಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ/ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಶಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೈನೋ (ಸಿ.ಬಿ ಶಾಖೆ)
- 5) ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ-1,6, ಲೆಕ್ಕ-4, ಸಂಗ್ರಹ-1 ಶಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಆದೇಶ ಪುಸ್ತಕಕ್ಕೆ

ಪ್ರತಿ ವಂದನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ:

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಹಾನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಮಹಾ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

## Annexure F



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ-ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ

**ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು-575001**

ಕಡತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: MGC/EST3/SUS/12/2025-E3-COP-MGC

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 01-05-2025

ಓಬಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 118/2025

### ಆದೇಶ

ವಿಷಯ : ಶ್ರೀ ಚಂದ್ರ ಪಿ, ಸಿಹೆಚ್‌ಸಿ 526, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ,

ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಇವರನ್ನು ಸೇವೆಯಿಂದ ಅಮಾನತ್ತುಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ : ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ

ರವರ ವರದಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 33/ಸಿಸಿಆರ್/ಮಂಡಲವಿ/2025, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 30-04-2025

\*\*\*\*\*

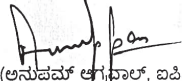
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರರವರ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 27-04-2025 ರಂದು ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 2-30 ಗಂಟೆಯಿಂದ 17-30 ಗಂಟೆ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಕುರುಪು ಗ್ರಾಮದ, ಕುರುಪು ಭಟ್ಟ ಕಲ್ಚರ್ತ್ ದೈವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹಿಂಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೈದಾನ ಬಳಿ ಯಾರೋ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ್ ಎಂಬವರು ದೂರು ನೀಡಿದಂತೆ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯುಡಿಆರ್ ನಂ 14/2025 ಕಲಂ 194/ಬಿಎನ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್ ರಂತೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದೇ ಘಟನೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ದಿನಾಂಕ 28-04-2025 ರಂದು ದೀಪಕ್ ಎಂಬವರು ನೀಡಿದ ದೂರಿನಂತೆ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣಾ ಮೊ.ನಂ 37/2025 ಕಲಂ 189(2), 191(1)(3), 115(2), 103(2), 240 ಜೊತೆಗೆ 190 ಬಿಎನ್‌ಎಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ದಿನಾಂಕ 27-04-2025 ರಂದು ಪ್ರಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಗುಂಪು ಹಲ್ಲೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಸಂಚಾರ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣಾ ಹೆಚ್‌ಸಿ 509 ದೀಪಕ್ ರವರು ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣಾ ಗುಪ್ತ ವಿಭಾಗ (ಎಸ್.ಬಿ)ದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀ ಚಂದ್ರ.ಪಿ, ಸಿಹೆಚ್‌ಸಿ 526 ರವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿಯವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಲೆ ಹಾಕದೇ, ಘಟನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೇಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿರವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸದೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ಗುಂಪು ಹತ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣವು ಮೊದಲು ಯುಡಿಆರ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣವಾಗಿ, ತದನಂತರ ಗುಂಪು ಹತ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣವಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಗುಂಪು ಹತ್ಯೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ, ಮೇಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಾರದೇ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಲೆ ಹಾಕದೇ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೀವ್ರ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯತನ ತೋರಿದ ಶ್ರೀ ಚಂದ್ರ.ಪಿ, ಸಿಹೆಚ್‌ಸಿ 526 ರವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಶಿಸ್ತು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಪಾದನಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಚಂದ್ರ.ಪಿ, ಸಿಹೆಚ್‌ಸಿ 526, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಆದ ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ (ಡಿಪಿ-ನಿಯಮಗಳು) 1965/89 ರ ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ತಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಜೈರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಶಿಸ್ತು ಕ್ರಮ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರಿಸಿ ಸೇವೆಯಿಂದ ಅಮಾನತ್ತುಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಮಾನತ್ತಿನ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಸಿ.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್ ನಿಯಮ 104 (1) ರ ಅನ್ವಯ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ರವರ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯದೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಬಾರದು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಈ

ಷರತ್ತನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ತೆರಳಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ದೋಷಾರೋಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಅಮಾನತ್ತಿನ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಸಿ.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್ ನಿಯಮ 98(2) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ತದನಂತರದ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೂಲವೇತನದ ಶೇಕಡಾ 50 ರಷ್ಟು ಜೀವನಾಧಾರ ಭತ್ಯೆ, ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಭತ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅರ್ಹರಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಅಮಾನತ್ತಿನ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಯಾ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಬಾರದು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ದೃಢೀಕರಣ ಪತ್ರ ನೀಡಿ ನಿಯಮದಂತೆ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಜೀವನಾಧಾರ ಭತ್ಯೆ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅರ್ಹರಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ವಸತಿಗೃಹದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಮಾನತ್ತು ಹೊಂದಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಮಾಫಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅರ್ಹರಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಮಾನತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕೆ.ಸಿ.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್ ನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.

  
(ಅನುಪಮ್ ಆಗ್ರವಾಲ್, ಐಪಿಎಸ್),  
ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು,  
ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು

ರವರಿಗೆ:

- 1) ಶ್ರೀ ಚಂದ್ರ ಪಿ, ಸಿಹೆಚ್‌ಸಿ 526, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ರವರಿಗೆ - ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ರವರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ
- 2) ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ರವರಿಗೆ - ಅದೇಶವನ್ನು ದ್ವಿಪ್ರತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, ಅದರ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಸದರಿ ಸಿಹೆಚ್‌ಸಿ ರವರಿಗೆ ಜ್ಯಾಗಿಂಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಯ ಸಹಿತದ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿ ಪಡೆದು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಮರು ನಿವೇದಿಸುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಸದ್ರಿ ಪಿಬಿ ರವರಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

ಪ್ರತಿ:

- 1) ಉಪ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, (ಕಾ&ಸು)/(ಅ&ಸಂ), ಮಂಗಳೂರು.
- 2) ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ
- 3) ಸಹಾಯಕ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಛೇರಿ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ
- 4) ಶಾಖಾಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ/ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಶಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೈನೋ (ಸಿ.ಬಿ ಶಾಖೆ)
- 5) ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ-1,6, ಲೆಕ್ಕ-4, ಸಂಗ್ರಹ-1 ಶಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದೇಶ ಪುಸ್ತಕಕ್ಕೆ

## **Annexure G**

To,  
Public information officer,  
Deputy Commissioner of Police – Law and Order,  
Pandeshwar,  
Mangaluru,  
Karnataka - 575001

**Subject: Application under Section 6(1) of the Right to Information Act 2005 in connection with Supreme Court of India Writ Petition (Civil) No. 754 of 2016**

As per the Government of Karnataka, Police Department No: Law (1)/16/2017-18, dated 03.09.2018, the Deputy Commissioner Law and Order is the Nodal authority for the implementation of directions under Writ Petition (WP) (Civil) No 754 of 2016. Accordingly,

1. Provide the list of identified areas prone to mob violence and lynching as per WP (Civil) No 754 of 2016? When were they identified? Including any revisions since then;
2. Date of meetings held by Nodal officers till today since the implementation of guidelines in WP (Civil) No 754 of 2016.
3. Provide the meeting minutes of the same.
4. Share the details of the reported number of mob lynchings/mob violence cases from date of commencement of guidelines of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India Writ Petition (Civil) No. 754 of 2016, till date.
5. Has any broadcast been done on the serious legal consequences of mob lynching and mob violence on Television, Radio, Police Department website including other social media platforms.
6. Provide the number and specifics of the broadcast, from 2018 till date.
7. How many trainings on the Supreme Court direction on mob lynching for the officer in charge of police stations in your jurisdiction been conducted.
8. Kindly provide date of trainings of the officers in charge in your jurisdiction since 2018.

**I also seek the inspection of all relevant documents with regard to the above.**

**Postal Order Number:**

Thanking you

## Annexure H

MGC/GNL/RTI/53/2025-GNL-COP-MGC

V565703/2025



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ  
ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ, ಎ.ಬಿ.ಕೆ.ಪ್ಲಾಟ್ ವೃತ್ತದ ಬಳಿ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು - 575001  
ದೂ.ಸಂ : 0824-2220801, ಇ-ಮೇಲ್ : ccrmgc@ksp.gov.in

\*\*\*\*\*

ಇವರಿಗೆ

ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು  
ಮತ್ತು ಆದ್ಯ ಸಹಾಯಕರು  
ಡಿಪಿ (ಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸು)  
ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಛೇರಿ  
ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ.

ವಿಷಯ : ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ - 2005 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋರಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು.  
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ : ಶ್ರೀ.ಮನವಿ ಆರ್ತಿ, ಮಂಗಳೂರುರವರ ಪತ್ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ:12-05-2025.

\*\*\*\*\*

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯ ಮತ್ತು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಶ್ರೀ.ಮನವಿ ಆರ್ತಿ, ಮಂಗಳೂರುರವರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ -2005 ರ ಅನ್ವಯ ಕೋರಿರುವ ಮನವಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ನಿಯಮ-6(3) ರಂತೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ನಿಯಮದಂತೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಶುಲ್ಕ ರೂ. 10/- ಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಕೋರಿರುವ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಲಂಕುಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಅನ್ವಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ನಿಯಮದಂತೆ ನಿಗದಿತ ಸಮಯದೊಳಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಸುರರಿ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡತಗೊಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ

Digitally signed by

RAVICHANDRA

Date: 29-05-2025

12:54:34

ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ

ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಛೇರಿ

ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ

ಶ್ರೀ.ಪಿ.ಕೆ.ಎಸ್

## Annexure I

### People's Union for Civil Liberties – Karnataka

ಪೀಪಲ್ಸ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಫಾರ್ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಲಿಬರ್ಟೀಸ್ - ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

No.15, 1<sup>st</sup> Cross, Post Office road, Sampangirama Nagar, Bangalore - 560 027

Email: puclkablr@gmail.com

(Founder: Lokanayak Jai Prakash Narayan)

President: Arvind Narrain

General Secretary: Shujayathulla

To,  
Deputy Commissioner of Police (Law and Order),  
Pandeshwar, Mangaluru,  
Karnataka 575001

12.05.2025

Respected Sir,

**Subject: Action taken regarding hate speeches on social media platforms of Twitter, Instagram and Facebook in Mangalore**

As you are aware, the PUCL – Karnataka is a human rights organization has been engaged in creating awareness on protection of human rights and seeking interventions in respect of Human Rights violations. This is in connection to your statement in press briefing regarding social media monitoring in Mangalore after the mob lynching of Ashraf and murder of Suhas Shetty.

It has come to our attention that a series of handles on the social media platforms of Twitter, Instagram and Facebook are promoting enmity between Hindus and Muslims that will further worsen the law and order situation in Mangalore.

As a part of the fact finding into the mob lynching of Ashraf, we are writing this letter to request you to provide the action taken on the below detailed social media handles in compliance with the Supreme Court Order of Shaheen Abdullah v Union of India<sup>1</sup>.


The social media posts mentioned in the Annexure all amount to offences under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

<sup>1</sup> W.P (Civil) No. 943/2021

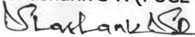
Kindly provide the mechanism used by the social media monitoring for filing FIRs against social media handles. Kindly also provide the number of FIR's registered after these incidents from April 27<sup>th</sup> 2025 till date.

Regards,

Adv Manavi Atri (PUCL- K)

 (9489272331)

Shashank S R (PUCL- K)

 (9668888718)

## ANNEXURE A



**hunasagi\_mandi** 6d  
🎵 Samuel Kim · See You Again (Epi...

Follow ...

ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಬಜರಂಗದಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತ ಸುಹಾಸ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ  
ಮತಾ@ಧ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಭೀಕರ ಹ@ತ್ಯೆ

ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಎ.ಜೆ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಬಳಿ ಭಾರೀ ಜನಸಂದಣಿ



ಮನಬಂದಂತೆ ತಲ್ಲಾರ್‌ನಿಂದ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿ ಮರ್ಡರ್



ಯಾವಾಗ ನಿಲ್ಲುವುದು ಹಿಂದೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರ ಹ@ತ್ಯೆ ?

ಓಂ ಶಾಂತಿ ಸದ್ಗತಿ ಸಹೋದರ...🙏🙏

380 8 281

hunasagi\_mandi 🙏🙏 #suhas

## ANNEXURE B



chandu\_bits... and 3 others 1w  
🎵 Paul Alex, Dinesh Lucky, Sriram...

Follow ...




ಅತಿ ಶೀಘ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ  
ಜಿಹಾದಿಗಳೇ  
ಹಿಂದುತ್ವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜೀವನವನ್ನೇ ಮುಡಿಪಾಗಿಟ್ಟ ಅಪ್ಪಟ  
ಹಿಂದೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತನನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡೆವು  
**ಸುಹಾಸ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಬಜ್ಜೆ**

393 1 10

chandu\_bits\_in\_ckm143 ಅತಿ ಶೀಘ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ  
ಜಿಹಾದಿಗಳೇ


ಮತ್ತೇ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬನ್ನಿ ಅಣ್ಣ 🙏🙏🙏🙏🙏🙏

## ANNEXURE C

unmaskkhangrace 2dFollow...

🎵 Ravi Basrur · Mother's Promise

# ಸುಹಾಸ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಅವರ ಕೊನೆಯ ವಾಟ್ಸ್ ಆಪ್ ಸ್ಕೋರಿ.



ತನ್ನ ಕೊನೆಯ ಸ್ಕೋರಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ  
ಸುಹಾಸ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದು ಹೀಗೆ  
"ಹಿಂದುತ್ವ, ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ  
ಗಂಡಸರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ, ಗಾಂಡುಗಳಿಗೆ  
ಅಲ್ಲ". ಈ ಮಾತು ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ನೂರು  
ಸತ್ಯ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಕಟ್ಟರ್  
ಹಿಂದೂಗಳ ವಾದ ಹಾಗು ನನ್ನ  
ವಾದವು ಸಹ.

We are available on the below mentioned platforms  
Follow us on: Instagram, Facebook, Threads and Twitter

👍 28💬🚩 1🔖

unmaskkhangrace ಸುಹಾಸ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಯವರ ಕೊನೆಯ ವಾಟ್ಸ್  
ಆಪ್ ಸ್ಕೋರಿ ನೋಡಿ ರಕ್ತ ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ.

## ANNEXURE D



**hunasagi\_mandi** 6d  
Ravi Basrur · Deva Kills Vishnu

Follow ...



**Tulunadu News**  
9h · 🌐

ಮೇ 2 ರಂದು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಂದ್ ✕  
ಸುಹಾಸ್ ಬಜ್ಜೆ ಹತ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿಸಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ಹಿಂದೂ ಪರಿಷತ್  
ಮುಖಂಡ ಶರಣ್ ಪಂಪ್ಲೆಲ್ ಬಂದ್ ಗೆ ಕರೆ



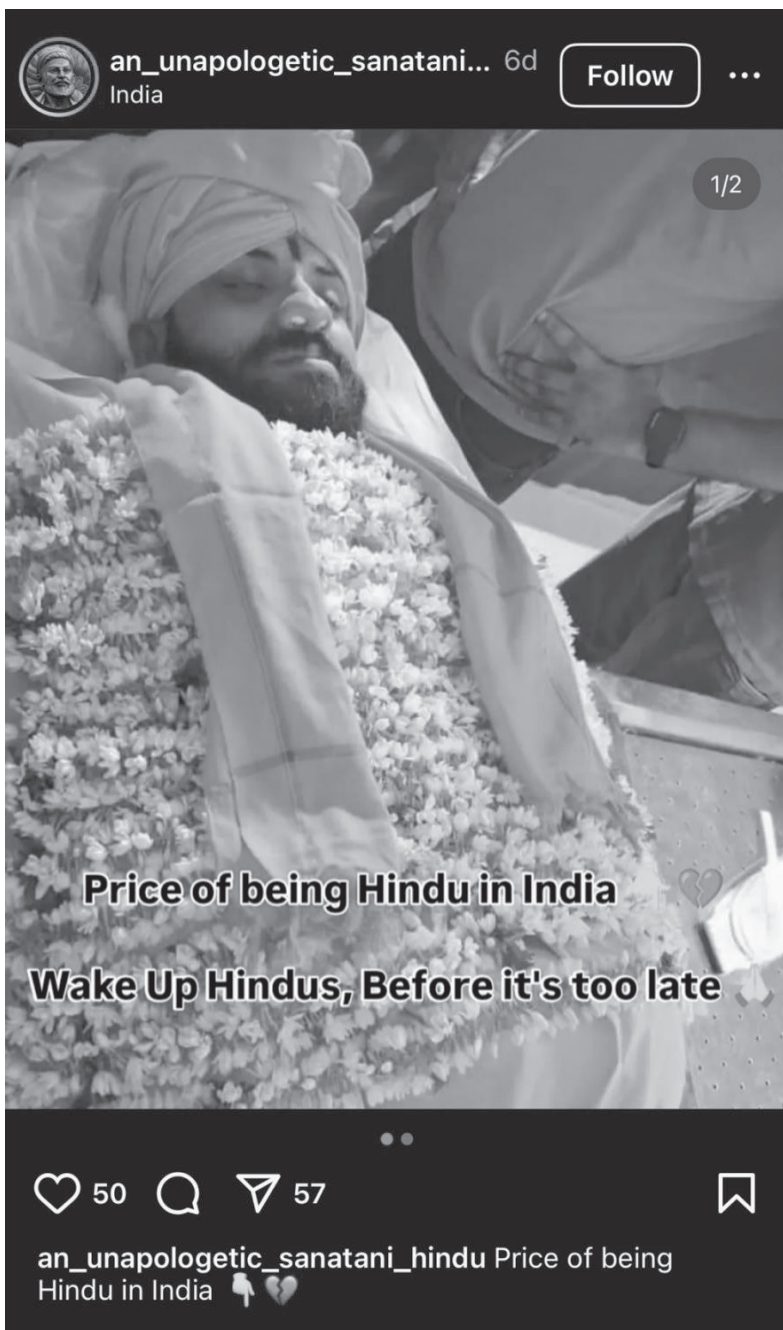
IG | HUNASAGI\_MANDI

ರಕ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ರಕ್ತ ಹರಿದಾಗಲೇ ಪ್ರತೀಕಾರ ತೀರುವುದು  
ಹಿಂದುತ್ವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರ ಆತ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ  
ಶಾಂತಿ ಸಿಗುವುದು..! ಪ್ರತಿ ಬಾರಿಯೂ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ  
ಮಾಡಿ ಬಂದ ಮಾಡಿ ಕ್ಯಾಂಡಲ್ ಹಚ್ಚಿ ಮೌನಾಚರಣೆ  
ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಶಾಂತಿ ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಹಿಂದೂ  
ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಇದು ನೆನಪಿರಲಿ...#

657 5 39

hunasagi\_mandi ಎಚ್ಚರ ಹಿಂದೂ ಎಚ್ಚರ... 🙏

## ANNEXURE E



ANNEXURE F



unity\_for\_hindu

 4d

 Tanishk Bagchi, Manoj Muntashir...

Follow

...



IG:unity for hindu

Suhas Shetty



Harsha hindu

These 4 legends sacrificed their lives for Sanatan



Kishan bhardwaj



Abhishek Rajput

 213

Liked by ranjith\_sharma\_7 and others

unity\_for\_hindu These 4 legends sacrificed their lives for Sanatan




ॐ

104


## ANNEXURE G



## ANNEXURE H





hellomangaloruFollow...

# ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮ್ ಮತಾಂಧರ ಕುತಂತ್ರ



ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೂಪರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತ ಸುಹಾಸ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಯ ಹತ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಮಿಯಾನ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಹಿಂದೂ ಹುಡುಗರನ್ನು ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ, ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ಹಿಂದೂಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೊಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಮೀಲಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಬಿಂಬಿಸಿ, ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ದಿಕ್ಕು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವ ಕುತಂತ್ರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮತಾಂಧರು.

ಈ ಕುತಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಮತಾಂಧರ ಕಾಲು ನೆಕ್ಕುವ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ, ತಪ್ಪು ಸಂದೇಶ ಸಾರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

5

## ANNEXURE I



vinay\_raj\_vinay\_raj 2d

Follow ...



ಹಲದೂರ ಭಾಮೇಶ್ವರಿ ಮಠದ  
ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತನ ಕುಟುಂಬವನ್ನು  
ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ-ಬಿಡೋದು ಇಲ್ಲ  
ಜಹಾದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪಕ್ಕೆಯಾದ  
ಭಜರಂಗದಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತ  
ಸುಹಾಸ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ  
ಕುಟುಂಬದ ನೆರವಿಗಾಗಿ  
ಹಿಂದೂ ಸಮಾಜ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಾಗಿದೆ

ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲಕ್ಕೆ ಒಟ್ಟು  
**49,92,550**  
ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿದೆ

POST CARD

SCAN & PAY

ಸುಲೋಚನ ವಿಂ. ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ  
ಕೆನರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್,  
ಕಾಡಪಳ್ಳಿ ಶಾಖೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು  
ಖಾತೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 01872200107359  
IFSC code: CNRB0010167

POST CARD

ಟಿವಿ ವಿಕ್ರಮ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಮಹೇಶ್ ವಿಕ್ರಂ ಹೆಗಡೆ  
ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಹಿಂದು ಮುಖಂಡರ ಕರೆಗೆ ಓಗೊಟ್ಟು ಸುಹಾಸ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ  
ತಾಯಿಗೆ 49.5 ಲಕ್ಷ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಿಂದು ಸಮಾಜ 🙌  
ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ದಾಟಿದ್ದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯ ಇಲ್ಲ ❤️ 🙏

👍 10 💬 1 📌

vinay\_raj\_vinay\_raj ಸುಹಾಸ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಅವರ ತಾಯಿಗೆ 49.5 ಲಕ್ಷ  
ರೂ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಿಂದೂ ಬಾಂಧವರು ❤️ 🙏 ▶

#SuhasShetty #maheshvikramhegade #tvvikrama

# ANNEXURE J

 **timesofkudla** 5d 

Follow ...



**TiMES OF KUDLA**  
TULU NEWS

**BREAKING NEWS**


**Fazil's brother Adil Mehroof involved in Suhas Shetty murder case**

1,657

101

538

**timesofkudla** Mangaluru Crime Update: Adil Mehroof, brother of Fazil, implicated in Suhas Shetty murder case. Allegedly, Adil paid ₹5 lakhs to the Safan gang for the hit. Investigation reveals two women in burkhas at the crime scene were relatives of the accused, linked to contract killers Ranjith and Nagaraj.

 **pparidapipun** 4d

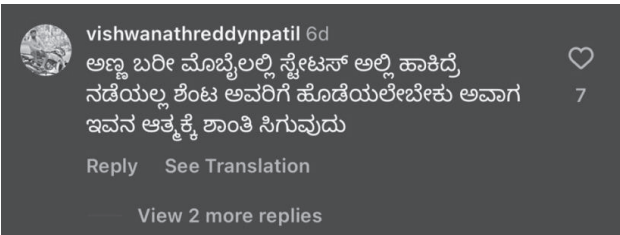
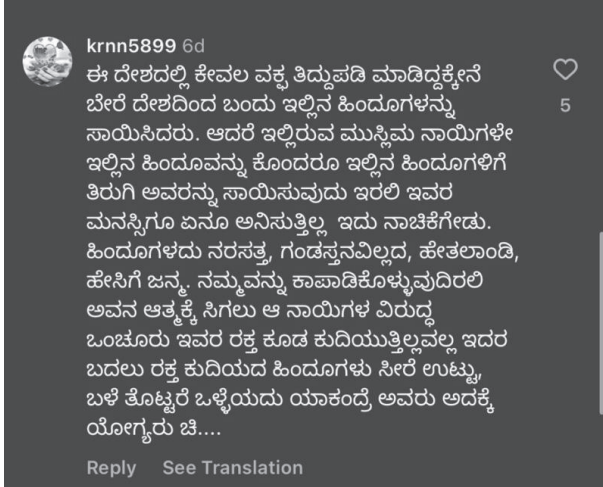
Hum log shivaji, maharanapratap ,guru teg badur ka bansaj heee,,,,,koina koi hindu badla lene kaliaa ready horahehonge..

Reply

View 1 more reply

2

## ANNEXURE K



# ANNEXURE L

ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದಕರನ್ನು  
ಬಜಾವ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಾಂಧವರು  
ಸಹಕರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು

ಮಂಗಳೂರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತಾಂಧ ಹಂತಕರನ  
ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ  
ಶಾಂತಿದೂತರು



shashi



ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಗಾಢ ನಿದ್ರೆಯಿಂದ ಎದ್ದೇಳಿ ಹಿಂದೂಗಳೆ!

2 ವಿಡಿಯೋದಲ್ಲೂ ಸಂದೇಶ ಒಂದೇ  
ಟಾರ್ಗೆಟ್ ಹಿಂದೂ ಸಮಾಜ



19



635



shashidharakaveri

am, Chi. Udayashankar, S

Follow

ಸರ್ವೇ ಜನ ಸುಖಿನೋ ಭವಂತು ...



## ANNEXURE M

pratidhvaninews 6dFollow...



ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ಅಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಫಿಕ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಮುಹೂರ್ತ..  
ಫೇಸ್‌ಬುಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಸ್ಕೆಚ್ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್

♡ 49 💬 1 🚩 9 🔖

pratidhvaninews ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ಅಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಫಿಕ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಮುಹೂರ್ತ..  
ಫೇಸ್‌ಬುಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಸ್ಕೆಚ್ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್

#kannadanewslive #suhasshetty #praveennettaru  
#mangaluru #hinduleader #mangaluru #pratidhvani

See Translation

# ANNEXURE N

SUHAS SHETTY BAJPE

♡

15.3K

💬

375

navabharat.in

kushalnagar\_legends

1, Aniruddha Sastry · Rudh

Follow

ಹೌದು.....! ನಾನು ಕೂಗಿ... ಕೂಗಿ... ಹೇಳ್ತೀನಿ ನನ್ನ ...

See Translation

1,780

112

## ANNEXURE O

**Himanshi Bisht** @himanshi\_bi... · 5d

सुहास शेटी ने हिंदुओं के लिए अपनी जान दे दी।

उन्हें इसलिए मार दिया गया क्योंकि वे हिंदू हितों के लिए लड़ रहे थे।

#SuhasShetty



0:22

From Ocean Jain

 5  61  150  7.3K  

ANNEXURE P



Sumit Jaiswal   
@sumitjaiswal02

Follow

Price of being Hindu in India 📍💔

Wake Up Hindus, Before it's too late 🙏

#manglore #Suhasshetty #Mangalore  
#suhasshettycase #JusticeForSuhasShetty  
#Justice



4:35 PM · 02/05/25 · **25K** Views

 13

 70

 174

 21



## ANNEXURE Q



अखण्ड भारत संकल्प



@Akhand\_Bharat\_S

Follow

काँग्रेस शासित 'कर्नाटक' के मंगलुरु में सरे आम बीच सड़क पर हिन्दू कार्यकर्ता 'सुहास शेटी' को Jihadi गुंडों द्वारा द्वारा नृशंस हत्या!

ये हाल है #Congress शासित राज्यों में 'कानून व्यवस्था' का। 😡

#Suhasshetty #JusticeForSuhasshetty



7:00 AM · 02/05/25 · 9.7K Views



25



202



235



14



## ANNEXURE R



**Nanavanalla**  
@Nanavanalla\_Nan

Follow

ಈ ಜಿಹಾದಿ ಬೇವರ್ಸಿಗಳ ಮುಖಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾಕೆ ಕವರ್  
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ?

#SahasShetty #SahasShettyBajpe #jihadists

Translate post



3:26 PM · 03/05/25 · 601 Views



2






2



## ANNEXURE S



 JDumde    
@JDumde

Follow

Today J!hadi killed Suhas Shetty in the streets of Karnataka & j!hadis are still roaming free

A Hindu's life means nothing in this country anymore 💔

🌸 🕯️ ॐ शांती ॐ

#HinduLifeMatters #Jihadi #Muslim #Karnataka  
#Mangaluru #SuhasShetty  
#MangaluruMurderCase  
#JusticeForSuhasShetty

# ॥ भावपूर्ण श्रद्धांजली ॥



## ANNEXURE T



**ExtraSpiceAni**  @ShrivastavAni · 5d  ...

The Pahalgam incident hadn't even passed down when #SuhasShetty an on ground warrior for Hindus was brutally hacked by Islamists. Hindu lives once again have become cheap and insignificant in Congress ruled states  
💔 Om Shanti



 6

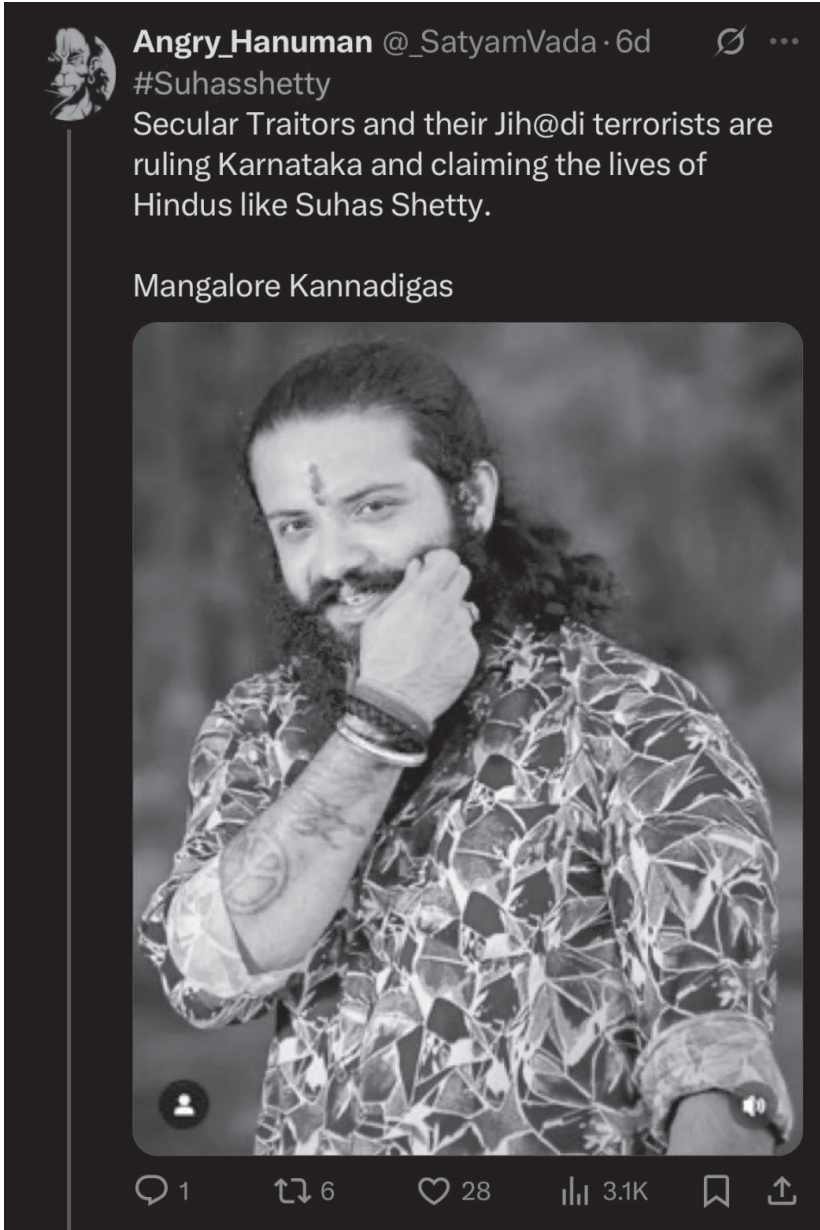
 32

 63

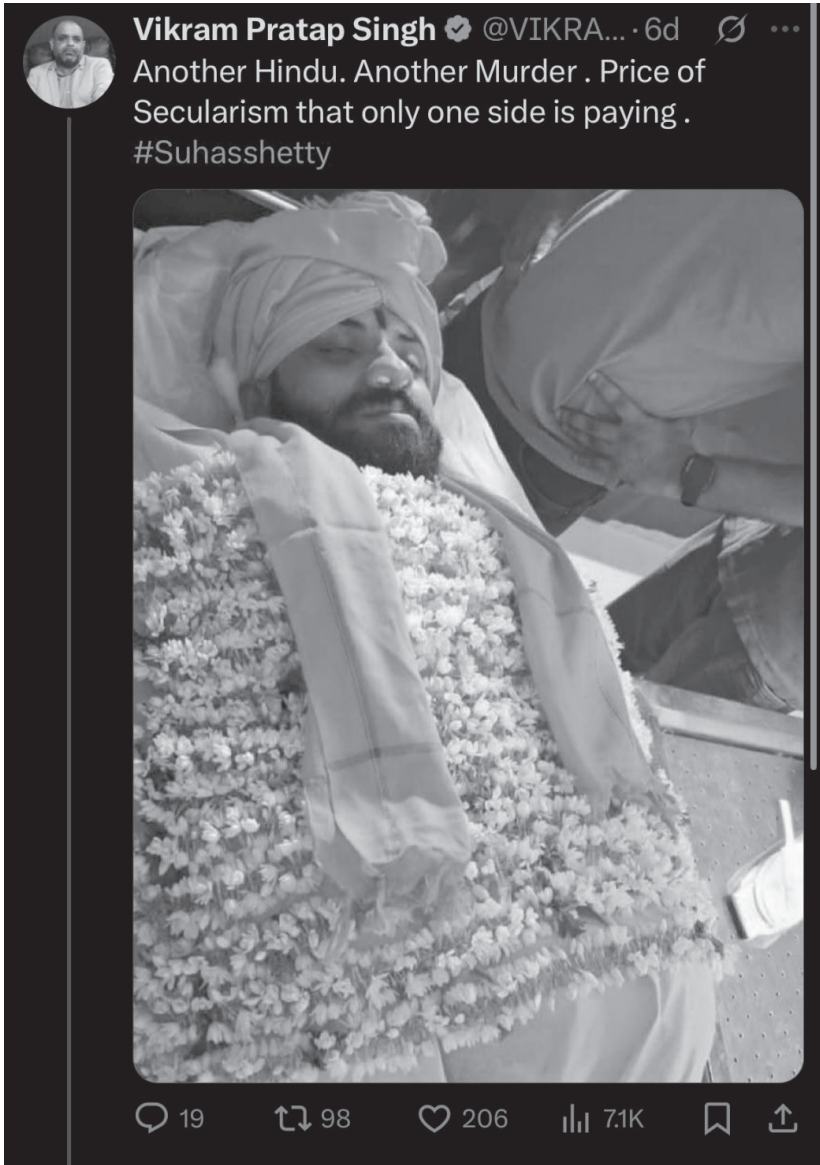
 3.3K




## ANNEXURE U



## ANNEXURE V



## ANNEXURE W

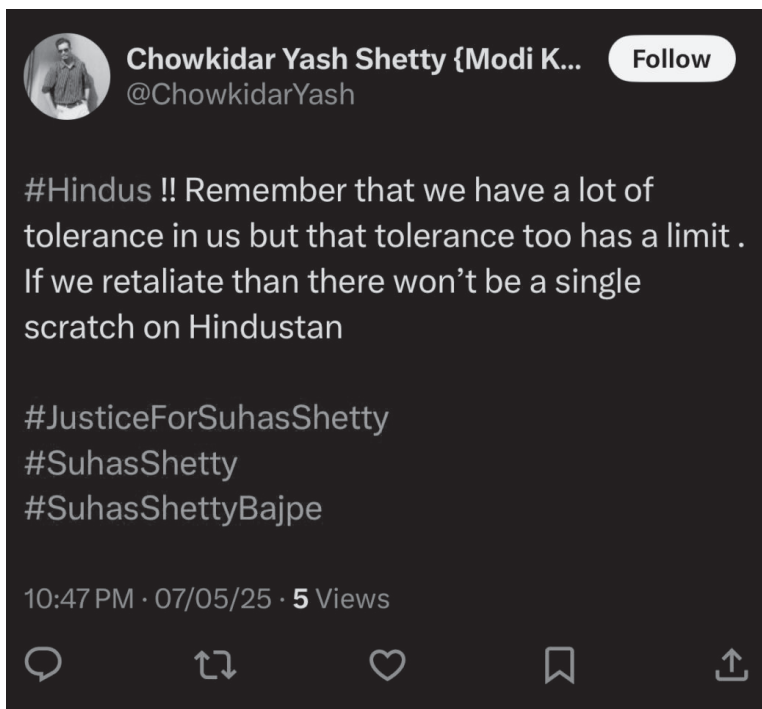
 ಶಕುಂತಲ ನಟರಾಜ್ @Shakunthala... · 2d  ...

ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕಾನೂನು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ..  
#SuhasShetty



42 365 980 16K

## ANNEXURE X



## ANNEXURE Y

**suhas\_shetty... and 3 others** 3d  
🎵 Ravindra Upadhyay, Vishvesh Pa...

Follow ...

# ಕರಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಟಾರ್ಗೆಟ್ ಲಿವಿಂಗ್...!!?

- ಕರಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊತ್ತಿ ಉರಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕೋಮು ದ್ವೇಷದ ಜ್ವಾಲೆ..!?
- ಸುಹಾಸ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆನ್ನಲ್ಲೇ ಶರಣ್ ಪಂಪ್ಲೆಲ್, ಭರತ್ ಕುಮ್ಮೇಲ್ ಮುಂದಿನ ಟಾರ್ಗೆಟ್..!?
- ಇತ್ತ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಮುಖಂಡ ರಿಯಾಝ್ ಕಡಂಬುವಿಗೂ ಜೀವ ಬೆದರಿಕೆ..!?
- ಪ್ರತಿಕಾರದ ದಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ ನಲುಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕರಾವಳಿ..ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೊನೆ ಎಂದು !?

ಶರಣ್ ಪಂಪ್ಲೆಲ್  
VHP ಮುಖಂಡರು

ಭರತ್ ಕುಮ್ಮೇಲ್  
ಭಜರಂಗರವರ ಮುಖಂಡ

ರಿಯಾಜ್ ಕಡಂಬೆ  
ಹಿರಿಯ ಪತ್ರಕರ್ತರು

ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ ಪದ್ಮಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ  
ಭಜರಂಗರವರ ಮುಖಂಡ

**ಇಂದು ರಾತ್ರಿ 7:15 ರಿಂದ**

**ನೇರಪ್ರಸಾರ**  
05-05-2025

👍 1,546

💬 4

📌 139

🔖

suhas\_shetty\_fanpage ??

## ANNEXURE Z



**Prasanna Kumar Iyengar**

1d · 🌐

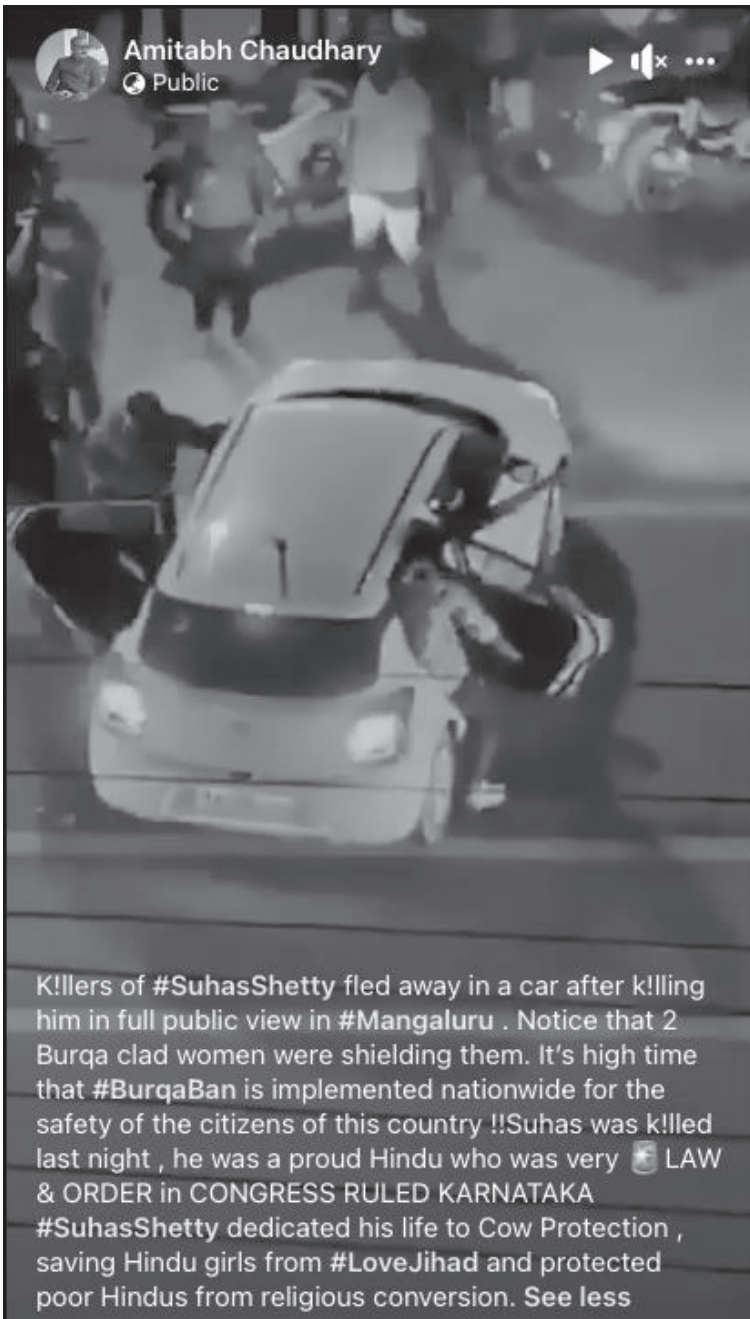
Suhas Shetty murder case:

\*Head Constable Rasheed allegedly forced him to remove weapons from his car under threat of a robbery case, despite known threats from radicals, leaving him defenseless\*

Remember every muslim is ur enemy.....



## Annexure A1



ANNEXURE A2



## ANNEXURE A3

ಹಿಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರ ಬರ್ಬರ ಹತ್ಯೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು, ಹಿಂದು ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆದರಿಸುವ, ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಸ್ವೈರ್ಯ ಕುಗ್ಗಿಸುವ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜಿಹಾದ್ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆದರುವ ಸಮಾಜ ನಮ್ಮದಲ್ಲ.!

### ಮಂಗಳೂರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತನ ಹತ್ಯೆ

hindu\_official\_ka63 ಲುದ್ದಿಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ | ಪೊಲೀಸರಿಂದ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಬಿಗಿ



#### • ಕಠಡಪ್ರಭ ವಾರ್ತೆ ಮಂಗಳೂರು

ಗುಂಪು ಹತ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಿಂದ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕೇ ದಿನದ ಅಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಭೀಕರ ಹತ್ಯೆ ಗುರುವಾರ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದೆ. ಬಹು ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತ ಪ್ರವೀಣ್ ನೆಟ್ಟಾರು ಹತ್ಯೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಸುರಕ್ಷಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿದ್ದ ಫಾಟಲ್ ಕೊಲೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆರೋಪಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಹಿಂದೂ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತ ಸುಹಾಸ್

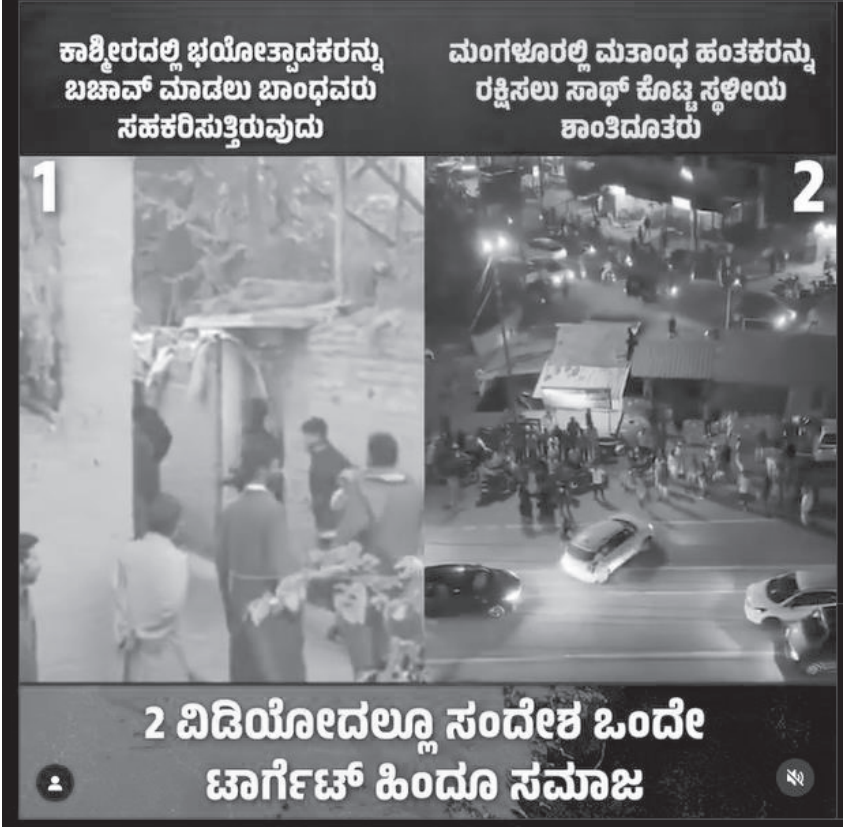


ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ (32) ಎಂದಾತನನ್ನು ಭೀಕರವಾಗಿ ಹತ್ಯೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಫಾಟಲ್ ಹತ್ಯೆಗೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಪ್ರಸಾರದ ಕೊಲೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸುಹಾಸ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಗುರು ವಾರ ರಾತ್ರಿ, ನಾಲ್ಕರ ತಂಡವೊಂದು ಒಬ್ಬನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಲವಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿ ಪರಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ರಕ್ತದ ಮದುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿದ್ದ ಸುಹಾಸ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ನಗರದ ಪಾಸಿಗೆ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಸುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಆತ ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

4

ಹನಿ ನೆತ್ತರು ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ ಹತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತ, ಸತ್ತರೆ ಸಾವಿರವಾಗುತ್ತಲಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ರಕ್ತ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಳ್ತದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತ ಆಗ್ನಿವಿ, ಸತ್ತರೆ ಸಾವಿರವಾಗ್ನಿವಿ  
ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಕಲಿಸಿದ ಪಾಠ..!! ॐ

## Annexure A4



## Annexure A5



ನಮಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು ಬೇಡ  
ರಕ್ತಕ್ಕೆ, ರಕ್ತವೇ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಬೇಕು ಜೀವಕ್ಕೆ ಜೀವನೇ  
ಬೇಕು... ✖️🙄🚩

HINDU\_SAMRAJYA\_KA21

## ANNEXURE A6



## ANNEXURE A7





#	Sno	Annexure Nos.	Hate Speech Substance	Handle Name	Link	Platform
14	Annexure N		We hindus don't feel scared	kushalnaga_legends	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/reel/DJR1c_4vj9I/2?igsh=MXkyODxb3eXdeVqNg==">https://www.instagram.com/reel/DJR1c_4vj9I/2?igsh=MXkyODxb3eXdeVqNg==</a>	Instagram
15	Annexure O		सुहस शेटी के हिंदुओं के लिए अपनी जन्म दे दी। उन्हें इसलिए मार दिया गया क्योंकि वे हिंदू हितों के लिए लड़ रहे थे।	@himanshi__bisht	<a href="https://x.com/himanshi__bisht/status/191835569860915617">https://x.com/himanshi__bisht/status/191835569860915617</a>	Twitter
16	Annexure P		Pride of being Hindu in India too late	@sumitaiswal02	<a href="https://x.com/sumitaiswal02/status/1918260425790402835">https://x.com/sumitaiswal02/status/1918260425790402835</a>	Twitter
17	Annexure Q		कॉंग्रेस शासित 'कर्नाटक' के मंगलूरु में सरे आम बीच सहक पर हिन्दू कार्यकर्ता 'सुहस शेटी' को जीहादी गुर्गो द्वारा मार मार हत्या के हिल है #Congress शासित राज्य में 'कानून व्यवस्था' का।	@Akhand_Bharat_S	<a href="https://x.com/Akhand_Bharat_S/status/1918115918242754621">https://x.com/Akhand_Bharat_S/status/1918115918242754621</a>	Twitter
18	Annexure R		ಈ ಶಿಖಾರಿ ಶಹಜಾದ್ ಸುಹಾಷ್ ಸುಹಾಷ್ ಕೊಲೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ?	@Nanavanalla_Nan	<a href="https://x.com/Nanavanalla_Nan/status/1918605638890070293">https://x.com/Nanavanalla_Nan/status/1918605638890070293</a>	Twitter
19	Annexure S		Today Jihadi killed Suhas Shetty in the streets of Karnataka & jihadis are still roaming free A Hindu's life means nothing in this country anymore	@JDumde	<a href="https://x.com/JDumde/status/1918171301324558807">https://x.com/JDumde/status/1918171301324558807</a>	Twitter
20	Annexure T		The Panalagam incident hadn't even passed down when #SuhasShetty an on ground warrior for Hindus was brutally hacked by Islamists. Hindu lives once again have become cheap and insignificant in Congress ruled states. Om Shanti	@ShrivastavAni	<a href="https://x.com/ShrivastavAni/status/191829009487322549">https://x.com/ShrivastavAni/status/191829009487322549</a>	Twitter
21	Annexure U		#SuhasShetty Secular Traitors and their Jih@di terrorists are ruling Karnataka and claiming the lives of Hindus like Suhas Shetty, Mangalore Kannadigas	@_SatyamVada	<a href="https://x.com/_SatyamVada/status/1918207020148105258">https://x.com/_SatyamVada/status/1918207020148105258</a>	Twitter
22	Annexure V		Another Hindu. Another Murder . Price of Secularism that only one side is paying. #SuhasShetty	@VIKRAMPRATAP SIN	<a href="https://x.com/VIKRAMPRATAP SIN/status/1918297359283569258">https://x.com/VIKRAMPRATAP SIN/status/1918297359283569258</a>	Twitter
23	Annexure W		ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕಾನೂನು ಧುರ್ದುರು. #SuhasShetty	@ShakunthalahS	<a href="https://x.com/ShakunthalahS/status/1919685013672493116">https://x.com/ShakunthalahS/status/1919685013672493116</a>	Twitter
24	Annexure X		#Hindus!! Remember that we have a lot of tolerance in us but that tolerance too has a limit . If we retaliate than there won't be a single scratch on Hindustan	@ChowkidarYash	<a href="https://x.com/ChowkidarYash/status/1920165995568998472">https://x.com/ChowkidarYash/status/1920165995568998472</a>	Twitter
25	Annexure Y		#JusticeForSuhasShetty #SuhasShetty #SuhasShettyBulge	suhas_shetty_fanpage	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/p/DJR9p5TDQ0/2?igsh=MXkxozh2NWJveWlqadw==">https://www.instagram.com/p/DJR9p5TDQ0/2?igsh=MXkxozh2NWJveWlqadw==</a>	Instagram
26	Annexure Z		Insinuating next targets	Prasanna Kumar Tyengar	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=fbid0291K5KE NHKGE8xvM5eoXbED wAemEIJDvUSZPPD6Jv9vX86il RVVv4PKsQkH8Pki d=6842727639">https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=fbid0291K5KE NHKGE8xvM5eoXbED wAemEIJDvUSZPPD6Jv9vX86il RVVv4PKsQkH8Pki d=6842727639</a>	Facebook
27	Annexure A1		Remember every muslim is ur enemy.....	amrabiha.chaudhary	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/reel/665975799688573">https://www.facebook.com/reel/665975799688573</a>	Facebook
28	Annexure A2		Notice that 2 Burqa clad women were shielding them. It's high time that #BurqaBan is implemented nationwide for the safety of the citizens of this country	PostcardEnglishNews	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=1260076846124626&amp;set=pb.100056669625739_2207520000">https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=1260076846124626&amp;set=pb.100056669625739_2207520000</a>	Facebook
			Enemies are not only outside but also inside the country			

#	Sno	Annexure Nos.	Hate Speech Substance	Handle Name	Link	Platform
29		Annexure A3		hindu_official_kaf3	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/p/DJ16FUzyCh3/?igsh=d9hwaW1Zy29rcmsQ">https://www.instagram.com/p/DJ16FUzyCh3/?igsh=d9hwaW1Zy29rcmsQ</a>	
30		Annexure A4	Suggests muslims aided the accused persons escape; says hindu samaja is being threatened	@arun_puthila_warriors_dk ; @team_kaki_ulala	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/reel/DJ1E7gmip4B/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&amp;igsh=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==">https://www.instagram.com/reel/DJ1E7gmip4B/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&amp;igsh=MzRlODBiNWFlZA==</a>	Instagram
31		Annexure A5	சமீப கிள்கை உடல்	hindu_samraiya_kaz1	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/p/DJ1I_hit54nu/">https://www.instagram.com/p/DJ1I_hit54nu/</a>	Instagram
32		Annexure A6		Jawari_dharwad_mandl_	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/reel/DJPNKS-z0vv/?igsh=MTVnYjZkM2QzR3NG%3D%3D">https://www.instagram.com/reel/DJPNKS-z0vv/?igsh=MTVnYjZkM2QzR3NG%3D%3D</a>	Instagram
33		Annexure A7		karnataka_hindu_samraiyaya_	<a href="https://www.instagram.com/reel/DJ1hP5AY_-/?igsh=MTI3eXE5M2htenR3Nw%3D%3D">https://www.instagram.com/reel/DJ1hP5AY_-/?igsh=MTI3eXE5M2htenR3Nw%3D%3D</a>	Instagram

## Annexure J



# ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು  
ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ - ೧ Part - I	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಬುಧವಾರ, ೨೭, ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್, ೨೦೨೩(ಆಶ್ವಯುಜ, ೦೫, ಶಕವರ್ಷ, ೧೯೪೫) BENGALURU, WEDNESDAY, 27, SEPTEMBER, 2023(AASHWAYUJA, 05, SHAKAVARSHA, 1945)	ಸಂ. ೪೩೪ No. 434
---------------------	---	--------------------

### ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

- ವಿಷಯ :** ಗುಂಪು ಹತ್ಯೆ/ಗುಂಪು ಗಲಭೆ ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಯೋಜನೆ (Lynching / Mob violence Victim Compensation Scheme) ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.
- ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ:1)** ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಹೆಚ್‌ಡಿ 1 ಪಿಸಿಬಿ 2011, ದಿನಾಂಕ:22.02.2012.
- 2)** ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯವು ರಿಟ್ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:754/2016, ದಿನಾಂಕ:17.07.2018ರಂದು ನೀಡಿರುವ ಆದೇಶ.
- 3)** ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಒಳಾಡಳಿತ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಇವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜರುಗಿದ ಸಭೆಯ ನಡವಳಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 28.08.2023.

-----

#### ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ (1)ರ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಪರಾಧ ದಂಡ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಸಂಹಿತೆ, 1973ರ ಕಲಂ 357 A ರಲ್ಲಿನ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳನ್ವಯ ಅಪರಾಧ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಬಾಧಿತರಾದ ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತರಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅವಲಂಬಿತರಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟ ಅಥವಾ ನಷ್ಟ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದವರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಯೋಜನೆ-2011 (Karnataka Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011) ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ (2)ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಘನ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯವು ಗುಂಪು ಹತ್ಯೆ/ಗುಂಪು ಗಲಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತರಾದವರಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಅಪರಾಧ ದಂಡ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಸಂಹಿತೆ, 1973ರ ಕಲಂ 357 A ರನ್ವಯ ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವಂತೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ (3)ರ ನಡವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಯೋಜನೆ-2011(Karnataka Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011) ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಗುಂಪು ಹತ್ಯೆ/ಗುಂಪು ಗಲಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತರಾದವರಿಗೆ/ ಅವಲಂಬಿತರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನೀಡಲು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

(೧)

ಆದುದರಿಂದ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಯೋಜನೆ-2011(Karnataka Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಂಪು ಹತ್ಯೆ/ಗುಂಪು ಗಲಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತರಾದವರು/ಅವಲಂಬಿತರು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೋರಬಹುದಾದ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಘನ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯವು ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ (2)ರಲ್ಲಿನ ತೀರ್ಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಂಪು ಹತ್ಯೆ/ಗುಂಪು ಗಲಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತರಾದವರಿಗೆ/ಅವಲಂಬಿತರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನೀಡಲು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವಂತೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ನೀಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

**ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಹೆಚ್‌ಡಿ 01 ಸಿಆರ್‌ಆರ್ 2023,**  
**ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಿನಾಂಕ 27.09.2023**

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಘನ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದಂತೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸುವ ಗುಂಪು ಹತ್ಯೆ/ಗುಂಪು ಗಲಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (Lynching/Mob violence Victims) ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತರಾದವರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ಅವಲಂಬಿತರಿಗೆ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಅನುಸೂಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನೀಡಲು ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಯೋಜನೆ (Victim Compensation Scheme) ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

**ಅನುಸೂಚಿ**

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ನಷ್ಟ ಅಥವಾ ಹಾನಿಯ ವಿವರಗಳು	*ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಪರಿಹಾರದ ಮೊತ್ತ (ರೂ.ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	*ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಪರಿಹಾರದ ಮೊತ್ತ (ರೂ.ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)
1.	ಪ್ರಾಣ ಹಾನಿ	5.00	10.00
2.	ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವಂತಹ ತೀವ್ರತರವಾದ ಗಾಯ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರೆ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಹಾನಿ/ತೊಂದರೆ.	1.00	2.00
3.	ಕೈಕಾಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ದೇಹ ಭಾಗದ ಅಂಗಾಗಗಳು, ಖಾಯಂ/ ಭಾಗಶಃ ಶೇಕಡಾ 80ರಷ್ಟು ಅಂಗವೈಕಲ್ಯ.	2.00	5.00
4.	ಕೈಕಾಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ದೇಹ ಭಾಗದ ಅಂಗಾಗಗಳು, ಖಾಯಂ/ ಭಾಗಶಃ ಶೇಕಡಾ 40 ರಿಂದ 80 ರಷ್ಟು ಅಂಗವೈಕಲ್ಯ.	2.00	4.00
5.	ಕೈಕಾಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ದೇಹ ಭಾಗದ ಅಂಗಾಗಗಳು, ಖಾಯಂ/ ಭಾಗಶಃ ಶೇಕಡಾ 20 ರಿಂದ 40ರಷ್ಟು ಅಂಗವೈಕಲ್ಯ.	1.00	3.00
6.	ಕೈಕಾಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ದೇಹ ಭಾಗದ ಅಂಗಾಗಗಳು, ಖಾಯಂ/ ಭಾಗಶಃ ಶೇಕಡಾ 20 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಅಂಗವೈಕಲ್ಯ.	1.00	2.00

\* Karnataka Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011ರಡಿ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತ.

R.N.I. No. KARBIL/2001/47147 POSTAL REGN. No. RNP/KA/BGS/2202/2017-19  
Licensed to post without prepayment WPP No. 297

೩

ಗುಂಪು ಹತ್ಯೆ/ಗುಂಪು ಗಲಭೆ ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಯೋಜನೆ (Lynching / Mob violence Victim Compensation Scheme) ಅಡಿ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಯೋಜನೆ-2011 (Karnataka Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011)ರಡಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನಿಧಿಯಿಂದ ಪಾವತಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿಹಾರದ ಮೊತ್ತ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾವತಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಯೋಜನೆ-2011 (Karnataka Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011)ರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಆಇ 350 ವೆಚ್ಚ-11/2023, ದಿನಾಂಕ:21.09.2023ರ ಸಹಮತಿಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ  
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

(ಬಾಣದರಂಗಯ್ಯ ಎನ್.ಆರ್.)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ (ಪ್ರ)  
ಒಳಾಡಳಿತ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಕಾನೂನು & ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ)  
☎ 2203 3254. e-mail: uslo-home@karnataka.gov.in

## Annexure K



MANU/SC/0738/2018

Equivalent Citation: AIR2018SC3354, 2018 4 AWC4307SC, III(2018)CCR202(SC), (2018)7MLJ350, 2018(3)RCR(Civil)725, 2018(9)SCALE4, (2018)9SCC501, 2019 (3) SCJ 117

### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

Writ Petition (Civil) Nos. 754, 764, 768 of 2016, 732 of 2017 and Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 122 of 2017 (Under Article 32 of the Constitution of India)

Decided On: 17.07.2018

Appellants: **Tehseen S. Poonawalla**  
**Vs.**

Respondent: **Union of India (UOI) and Ors.**

#### Hon'ble Judges/Coram:

*Dipak Misra, C.J.I., A.M. Khanwilkar and Dr. D.Y. Chandrachud, JJ.*

#### Counsels:

*For Appearing Parties: P.S. Narasimha, Atmaram N.S. Nadkarni, ASGs, Sanjay R. Hegde, Indira Jaising, Colin Gonsalves, V. Mohana, Sidharth Luthra, Sonia Mathur, Sr. Advs., Anas Tanwir, Fuzail Ahmad Ayyubi, Pranjal Kishore, Abdul Qadir, Shadan Farasat, Warisha Farasat, Rudrakshi Deo, S.R. Bhat, Tariq Adeeb, Mangala, Satya Mitra, Binu Tamta, Rukhmini Bobde, Raj Bahadur Yadav, B.V. Balaram Das, V.N. Raghupathy, Parikshit P. Angadi, Anubhav T. Mishra, Archana Pathak Dave, Pankaj Singhal, Himanshu Gupta, Nishant Ramakantrao Katneshwarkar, Rohit Kumar Singh, Tapes Kumar Singh, Mohd. Waquas, Aditya Pratap Singh, B. Krishna Prasad, Hemantika Wahi, Puja Singh, Mamta Singh, Vishakha, Subodh S. Patil, Supriya Patil, Ajay Singh, Aishwarya Bhati, Rajeev Kumar Dubey, Vaidruti Mishra, Kamendra Mishra, Ranjan Mukherjee, S. Bhowmick, K. Enatoli Sema, Edward Belho, Amit Kumar Singh, K. Luikang Michael, Atul Jha, Sandeep Jha, Dharmendra Kumar Sinha, M. Shueb Alam, Fauzia Shakil, Ujjwal Singh, Mojahid Karim Khan, Chanchal Kumar Ganguli, Bhupesh Narula, K.V. Jagdishvaran, G. Indira, Sangram S. Saron, Vikram Batra, Shree Pal Singh, Supriya Juneja, Ayush Anand, P.S. Sudheer, Santosh Kumar, Bharat Sood, Daryl Menezes, D. Bharathi Reddy, Abhishek, Anil Katiyar, Adarsh Upadhyay, M. Yogesh Kanna, Sujatha Bagadhi, Guntur Prabhakar, Prerna Singh, Gopal Singh, Shreyas Jain, V.G. Pragasa, S. Prabhu Ramasubramanian, S. Manuraj, C.K. Sasi, Saurabh Mishra, Arjun Garg, Abhinav Mukherjee, Bihu Sharma, Purnima Krishna, Aruna Mathur, Anuradha Arputham, Advs. for Arputham Aruna & Co., Mrinmay Bhattmewara, Rohit Pandey, Sanjay Kumar Tyagi, Suhaan Mukerji, Astha Sharma, Harsh Hiroo Gursahani, Amit Verma, Vishal Prasad, Ruchira Gupta, Salvador Santosh Rebello, Bhaskar Chhakara, Shuvodeep Roy, Sayooj Mohandas M., Naman Kamboj, Rituraj Biswas, Sanjeeb Panigrahi, Rashmi Singhania, Anil Grover, Noopur Singhal, Satish Kumar and Monika Gusain, Advs.*

#### Case Category:

LETTER PETITION AND PIL MATTER

#### Case Note:

**Civil - Lynching - Cow vigilantism - Petitioner had preferred present petition for commanding Respondent-State to take immediate and necessary action against cow protection groups indulging in violence - Whether guidelines require to be prescribed against cow protection groups indulging in violence.**



**Facts:**

The Petitioner, a social activist, had preferred present writ petition for commanding the Respondent-State Nos. 3 to 8 to take immediate and necessary action against the cow protection groups indulging in violence and further to issue a writ or direction to remove the violent contents from the social media uploaded and hosted by the said groups.

**Held:**

(i) Lynching and mob violence were creeping threats that may gradually take the shape of a Typhon-like monster as evidenced in the wake of the rising wave of incidents of recurring patterns by frenzied mobs across the country instigated by intolerance and misinformed by circulation of fake news and false stories. There had been an unfortunate litany of spiralling mob violence and agonized horror presenting a grim and gruesome picture that compels us to reflect whether the populace of a great Republic like ours had lost the values of tolerance to sustain a diverse culture. Besides, bystander apathy, numbness of the mute spectators of the scene of the crime, inertia of the law enforcing machinery to prevent such crimes and nip them in the bud and grandstanding of the incident by the perpetrators of the crimes including in the social media aggravates the entire problem. One must constantly remind oneself that an attitude of morbid intolerance is absolutely intolerable and agonizingly painful. [24]

(ii) There was no dispute that the act of lynching is unlawful but this court was not concerned with any specific case since it had become a sweeping phenomenon with a far-reaching impact. It was our constitutional duty to take a call to protect lives and human rights. There could not be a right higher than the right to live with dignity and further to be treated with humanness that the law provides. What the law provides may be taken away by lawful means that was the fundamental concept of law. No one was entitled to shake the said foundation. No citizen could assault the human dignity of another, for such an action would comatose the majesty of law. In a civilized society, it was the fear of law that prevents crimes. Commencing from the legal space of democratic Athens till the legal system of modern societies today, the law makers try to prevent crimes and make the people aware of the same but some persons who develop masterly skill to transgress the law jostle in the streets that eventually leads to an atmosphere which witnesses bloodshed and tears. When the preventive measures face failure, the crime takes place and then there have to be remedial and punitive measures. Steps to be taken at every stage for implementation of law are extremely important. Hence, the guidelines were necessary to be prescribed. [39]

**JUDGMENT**

**Dipak Misra, C.J.I.**

1. Law, enacted for the benefit of the society by conferring rights on the citizens and to regulate social behaviour in many a sphere, is required to be implemented by the law enforcing agencies and the citizens are duty bound to follow the law treating it as sacred. Law has to be regarded as the foundation of a civilized society. The primary goal of law is to have an orderly society where the citizenry dreams for change and progress is realized and the individual aspiration finds space for expression of his/her

potential. In such an atmosphere while every citizen is entitled to enjoy the rights and interest bestowed under the constitutional and statutory law, he is also obligated to remain obedient to the command of law. It has been stated in **Krishnamoorthy v. Sivakumar and Ors.** MANU/SC/0108/2015 : (2015) 3 SCC 467, "the law, the mightiest sovereign in a civilized society". The majesty of law cannot be sullied simply because an individual or a group generate the attitude that they have been empowered by the principles set out in law to take its enforcement into their own hands and gradually become law unto themselves and punish the violator on their own assumption and in the manner in which they deem fit. They forget that the administration of law is conferred on the law enforcing agencies and no one is allowed to take law into his own hands on the fancy of his "shallow spirit of judgment". Just as one is entitled to fight for his rights in law, the other is entitled to be treated as innocent till he is found guilty after a fair trial. No act of a citizen is to be adjudged by any kind of community under the guise of protectors of law. It is the seminal requirement of law that an Accused is booked under law and is dealt with in accordance with the procedure without any obstruction so that substantive justice is done. No individual in his own capacity or as a part of a group, which within no time assumes the character of a mob, can take law into his/their hands and deal with a person treating him as guilty. That is not only contrary to the paradigm of established legal principles in our legal system but also inconceivable in a civilized society that respects the fundamental tenets of the Rule of law. And, needless to say, such ideas and conceptions not only create a dent in the majesty of law but are also absolutely obnoxious.

2. It is worthy to note that the reliefs sought in all the writ petitions have commonality, although the expression of language as well as the width of the prayer is slightly different. What really emanates as the pivotal issue requiring our contemplated consideration is the duty of this Court under the constitutional framework to deal with the primary grievance that pertains to cow vigilantism and other incidents of lynching or, if we may say so, targeted violence and commission of offences affecting the human body and against private and public property by mobs under the garb of self-assumed and self-appointed protectors of law.

3. We shall state the facts in brief, for there are asseverations with regard to numerous incidents of lynching and mob violence which need not be specifically stated since we are going to issue certain directions covering the arena of preventive, remedial and punitive measures. We shall note the suggestions given by Mr. Sanjay R. Hegde, learned senior Counsel in one of the writ petitions. We may further state that we shall refer to the facts in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 754 of 2016.

4. The Petitioner, a social activist, has preferred this writ petition Under Article 32 of the Constitution for commanding the Respondent-State Nos. 3 to 8 to take immediate and necessary action against the cow protection groups indulging in violence; and further to issue a writ or direction to remove the violent contents from the social media uploaded and hosted by the said groups. There is also a prayer to declare Section 12 of the Gujarat Animal Prevention Act, 1954, Section 13 of the Maharashtra Animal Prevention Act, 1976 and Section 15 of the Karnataka Prevention of Cow Slaughter and Cattle Preservation Act, 1964 as unconstitutional. Certain incidents have also been narrated in the Writ Petition.

5. When the matter was taken up alongwith other matters on 21<sup>st</sup> July, 2017, the Court, while not dealing with the third prayer, that is, for declaring certain provisions of the statutes mentioned hereinabove as unconstitutional, proceeded to state thus:

As far as the first prayer is concerned, on being asked, it is submitted by Mr.



Ranjit Kumar, learned Solicitor General appearing for the Union of India that the controversy relates to the States, law and order being a State subject. He further submits that the Union of India does not support the activities of the vigilantes.

Ms. Hemantika Wahi, learned Standing Counsel for the State of Gujarat echoing the aforesaid submission contends that certain persons who were engaged in this kind of activity, especially the incident that has been referred to in the writ petition, have been booked for relevant offences and appropriate police action is taken against them. Mr. Tapes Kumar Singh, learned Counsel for the State of Jharkhand submits that appropriate legal action has been taken and the criminal cases have been instituted against the persons who have taken law unto their hands.

At this juncture, it is submitted by Mr. Sanjay R. Hegde, learned senior Counsel appearing for the Petitioner that the Union of India and the State Governments should file their respective affidavits. Mr. Ranjit Kumar, learned Solicitor General and the other learned Counsel appearing for the States pray for four weeks' time to file counter affidavit. Needless to say, the counter affidavit shall also refer to the incidents, if any, referred to in the writ petitions.

As far as the prayer No. 2 is concerned, Mr. Ranjit Kumar, learned Solicitor General and the learned Counsel appearing for the various States shall assist the Court as to how the activities of the vigilantes can be absolutely curtailed and suggest ways and methods to work out the same.

**6.** Be it noted, when Writ Petition (Civil) No. 732 of 2017 was listed along with the main writ petition, i.e., Writ Petition (Civil) No. 754 of 2016, on 6<sup>th</sup> September, 2017, the Court, while issuing notice, noted the statement made by the learned Solicitor General on the previous occasion and, thereafter, noted the submissions advanced by Ms. Indira Jaising, learned senior Counsel appearing for the Petitioner and Mr. Tushar Mehta, learned Additional Solicitor General appearing for the Union of India. We think it appropriate to reproduce the said order as it contains certain interim directions:

After referring to the same, it is urged by her that the law and order enforcing agencies of the States have great responsibility not only to register the First Information Report (FIR) after the incident takes place but also see to it that groups or a class of people do not take the law into their hands and indulge in vigilantism. Additionally, it is her submission that Under Article 256 of the Constitution of India, it is the obligation of the Central Government to issue directions to the States so that the concept of cooperative federalism is sustained and remains stable.

Mr. Tushar Mehta, learned Additional Solicitor General appearing for the Union of India shall take instructions with regard to the role of the Union of India.

When we are going to pass an ad interim order, Mr. Tushar Mehta, learned Additional Solicitor General appearing for the States of Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan submitted that these States will nominate a senior police officer of the Police Department as the Nodal Officer in each District, who shall ensure that these vigilantes do not take law unto themselves or behave in a manner that they are the law in themselves. If any



kind of deviancy takes place, the said Nodal Officer shall take action and such vigilantes are booked in accordance with law with quite promptitude.

An issue has been raised by Ms. Indira Jaising, learned senior Counsel with regard to patrolling on the highways so that such crimes are stopped. Mr. Tushar Mehta, appearing for the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Rajasthan 4 shall obtain instructions in this regard and also apprise what steps have been taken by the said four States. As far as Highway patrolling is concerned, the Chief Secretary of each State, in consultation with the Director General of Police shall take steps and file affidavits by the next date of hearing.

As far as the other States are concerned, it is directed that each of them shall nominate a senior Police Officer qua each District as Nodal Officer, who shall see to it that these vigilantes do not take law unto themselves and the deviants in law are booked quite promptly.

A copy of the order be sent to the Chief Secretary of all the States.

**7.** On 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2017, when the matter was listed, it was noted that the States of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Gujarat and Rajasthan had filed the compliance affidavit and an undertaking was given on behalf of the State of Bihar to file the affidavit of compliance in the course of the day.

**8.** In pursuance of our order, the State of Uttar Pradesh has filed an affidavit annexing a communication sent by the Secretary, Department of Home (Police) to Senior Superintendents of Police/All Superintendents of Police of all the districts in Uttar Pradesh. We think it appropriate to refer to the relevant paragraphs of the said communication:

I have been directed to say that while ensuring the compliance of the aforesaid orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, an effective control must be maintained over the Criminal Activities of the Vigilantes. Besides it the Designated Nodal Officer of each district shall take effective and prompt measures to curbe the Criminal Activities of such Vigilantes. It must be ensured that such antisocial elements are not permitted to involve themselves in any of such criminal activities.

**3.** In the monthly crime meetings, this issue must be included as one of the issue to be closely monitored. It must be regularly reviewed. Besides it, the Local Intelligence Unit must be deputed to identify such Vigilante and an strict watch be maintained on their activities.

**4.** It is further directed that while patrolling on the National Highways and other roads, the Local Police and dial 100 be directed to ensure that no Vigilante takes over Law and Order in its hands and commits a Criminal Act. Prompt enquiries be made against the unlawful activities of such antisocial elements and necessary legal action be taken against them through the designated Nodal Officers posed in their Districts. In case any such incidents comes to the notice of the local Police or dial 100 during the patrolling, the same may be brought to the Notice of the Nodal Officer immediately. Thereafter further legal action may be ensured promptly by such designated Nodal Officers.

**5.** It is therefore directed that the aforesaid process is regularly adopted, reviewed and monitored from time to time and the details if any be



forwarded to the Director General of Police U.P. Lucknow, who shall also designate a Nodal Officer out of the Officers posted at the Police Headquarters. This matter must be reviewed regularly in each of the monthly meetings and the necessary details after reviewing the situation be made available to the State Government latest by 10<sup>th</sup> of the each Month.

**9.** An affidavit has been filed on behalf of the State of Gujarat annexing orders dated 07.09.2017 and 11.09.2017 passed by the Director General cum Inspector General of Police, Gujarat State and by the Inspector General of Police, State Traffic Branch. The first order reads thus:

The volunteers of the organizations associated with cow protection or compassion for animals as well as other citizens have no right to take law into their own hands to resort to violence or other illegal acts, either collectively or individually, targeted against the individuals undertaking transportation of animals or carrying on the trade in animals/meat, under the guise of cow protection, the protection of the cow progeny or in the name of compassion for animals. With a view to effectively curb such illegal activities, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed vide the Order in question to nominate a senior Police Officer qua each district as the Nodal Officer. The Nodal Officer to be so nominated shall be required to make effective arrangements in his jurisdiction, especially on the highways, to obviate illegal acts and violence in the name of cow protection or compassion for animals. If some incidents does take place even after taking all precautions, the Nodal Officer shall have to ensure that prompt and effective legal action is initiated against the vigilantes involved in the incident. To achieve these objectives, the following officers are hereby nominated as the Nodal Officers in the Police Commissionerates and Police Districts in the State of Gujarat.

Area	Nodal Officer
Police Commissionerate	Concerned Commissioner of Police
Police District	Concerned Superintendent of Police
Jurisdiction of Western Railway, Ahmedabad/Vadodra	Concerned Superintendent of Police, Western Railway

**2.** With a view to ensure effective legal proceedings in all offences that may get registered in connection with the illegal activities under consideration, the Director General of Police, CID (Crime and Railways), Gujarat State, Gandhinagar shall undertake quarterly review of all such cases.

**10.** A communication has been sent by the Inspector General of Police, State Traffic Branch from the office of the Director General to all the Police Commissioners, Range Heads and Police Superintendents (including Western Railway, Ahmedabad). The relevant part of the said communication reads thus:

While such incidents take place in certain specific places, specific roads and particular areas, such spots on National Highway, State Highway and other roads be identified and mapped. Further, as is known, there is a specific pattern of violent incidents taking place and such workers have their camps at particular time, particular spots and they intercept vehicles at certain specific places. Therefore, such time slots and venues be identified within area of your jurisdiction as also specific modus operandi being followed by



the persons involved in transportation of cows be studied further and all police officers/personnel should be briefed about the routes, time, vehicles and methods of packing in vehicles used by such persons and instruct them to keep vigil watch on them.

3. After surveying the area, secret watch be deployed at the sensitive spots (vulnerability mapping) so identified and considering the modus operandi of transporters of Gauvansh and the practices of Cow Protectors. Further, arrangements for intensive patrolling be made and thus prevent happening such violent incidents.

4. Considering sensitivity and gravity of violent assaults on traders engaged in transportation of animals/meat, it should be ensured that no so-called workers or organizations must interfere in functioning of police in such cases, that no private persons should take law in their hands and make arrangements for spreading awareness among all concerned persons to prevent occurrence of such incidents.

5. It shall be ensured that all the statutes concerning cows and animals be followed by Police Department. Verification of legality or otherwise of transportation of animals/meat is authority of police department only. However, due to interference in this by individuals or organizations other than police lead to situation of conflicts and law and order issues, occurrence of violent incidents hence all possible efforts may be made to prevent the same and whenever any such incident takes place, legal procedures be initiated immediately and effective action be taken by tracing all the Accused involved within further delay.

It is noticeable that Nodal Officers have been nominated. There are affidavits filed by the other States indicating how compliance has been carried out.

11. Mr. Sanjay R. Hegde, learned senior Counsel appearing for the Petitioner in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 754 of 2016, while substantiating the assertions made in the writ petition, submitted that no individual or vigilante group can engage himself/themselves in an activity of lynching solely on the basis of a perception that a crime has been committed. That apart, submits Mr. Hegde, the supremacy of law has to be recognized and if a law prescribes a punishment for a crime, it has the mechanism provided under the law to do so. The procedural and the substantial safeguards are required to be followed. It is urged by Mr. Hegde, with all the emphasis at his command, that lynching or any kind of mob violence has to be curbed and crippled by the executive and no excuse can ever be tolerated. Stress is laid on prevention, remedial and punitive measures. In this regard, he has placed reliance on a recent judgment rendered in **Shakti Vahini v. Union of India and Ors.** MANU/SC/0291/2018 : 2018 (5) SCALE 51.

12. At this juncture, we may enumerate the submissions advanced by Ms. Indira Jaisingh, learned senior Counsel for the Petitioner in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 732 of 2017. She has referred to Martin Luther King Jr. wherein he had said that law may not be able to make a man love him, but it can keep the man from lynching him. She submits that there has been a constant increase in the number of incidents in recent years as a consequence of which citizens belonging to minority communities have become victims of targeted violence which mainly originate on suspicion and at times misinformation that the victims were involved in illegal cattle trade and such other activities. Learned senior Counsel has also referred to certain specific incidents of lynching. It is additionally argued by her that the Central Government be directed to



intervene in exercise of the power conferred Under Articles 256 and 257 of the Constitution to issue directions to the State Governments.

**13.** It is urged by her that in the recent past, self proclaimed and self-styled vigilantes have brazenly taken law into themselves and have targeted citizens belonging to certain communities and lower strata of the society which cannot be tolerated and it is the obligation of the Union and the States to take immediate action warranted in law to stop such activities. She has further submitted that there have been many an incident of lynching mostly by vigilante groups across the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi. It is her stringent stand that action is required to be taken against the perpetrators when approached by the family members of the victim.

**14.** She has canvassed that it is the foremost duty of the Central and the State Governments to ensure that the members of the minorities are not targeted by mob violence and vigilante groups and if the illegal actions of these lynchers are not totally curbed, there would be absolute chaos where any private individual can take law into his own hands for the enforcement of criminal law in accordance with his own judgment.

**15.** At the very inception, while delving into the rivalised submissions advanced at the Bar, it is necessary to understand that a controversy of the present nature deserves to be addressed with enormous sensitivity. We had issued certain directions as an interim measure and there has been some compliance but we are of the considered opinion that the situations that have emerged and the problems that have arisen need to be totally curbed. The States have the onerous duty to see that no individual or any core group take law into their own hands. Every citizen has the right to intimate the police about the infraction of law. As stated earlier, an Accused booked for an offence is entitled to fair and speedy trial under the constitutional and statutory scheme and, thereafter, he may be convicted or acquitted as per the adjudication by the judiciary on the basis of the evidence brought on record and the application of legal principles. There cannot be an investigation, trial and punishment of any nature on the streets. The process of adjudication takes place within the hallowed precincts of the courts of justice and not on the streets. No one has the right to become the guardian of law claiming that he has to protect the law by any means. It is the duty of the States, as has been stated in **Nandini Sundar and Ors. v. State of Chhattisgarh** MANU/SC/0724/2011 : (2011) 7 SCC 547, to strive, incessantly and consistently, to promote fraternity amongst all citizens so that the dignity of every citizen is protected, nourished and promoted. That apart, it is the responsibility of the States to prevent untoward incidents and to prevent crime.

**16.** In **Mohd. Haroon and Ors. v. Union of India and Anr.** MANU/SC/0226/2014 : (2014) 5 SCC 252, it has been clearly held that it is the responsibility of the State Administration in association with the intelligence agencies of both the State and the Centre to prevent recurrence of communal violence in any part of the State. If any officer responsible for maintaining law and order is found negligent, he/she should be brought within the ambit of law. In this context, reference to the authority in **Archbishop Raphael Cheenath S.V.D. v. State of Orissa and Anr.** MANU/SC/0881/2016 : (2016) 9 SCC 682 would be useful. In the said case, while dealing with the issue of communal violence, the Court observed that the State Government shall do well to enquire into and find the causes for such communal unrest and strengthen the fabric of the society. It further stated that strengthening of police infrastructure in the district would undoubtedly help in curbing any recurrence of such communal violence. Emphasis was also laid on simultaneous peace-building measures.

**17.** There can be no shadow of doubt that the authorities which are conferred with the responsibility to maintain law and order in the States have the principal obligation to see that vigilantism, be it cow vigilantism or any other vigilantism of any perception, does not take place. When any core group with some kind of idea take the law into their own hands, it ushers in anarchy, chaos, disorder and, eventually, there is an emergence of a violent society. Vigilantism cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be given room to take shape, for it is absolutely a perverse notion. We may note here that certain applications for intervention and written notes have been filed in this regard supporting the same on the basis that there is cattle smuggling and cruel treatment to animals. In this context, suffice it to say that it is the law enforcing agencies which have to survey, prevent and prosecute. No one has the authority to enter into the said field and harbour the feeling that he is the law and the punisher himself. A country where the Rule of law prevails does not allow any such thought. It, in fact, commands for ostracisation of such thoughts with immediacy.

**18.** Lynching is an affront to the Rule of law and to the exalted values of the Constitution itself. We may say without any fear of contradiction that lynching by unruly mobs and barbaric violence arising out of incitement and instigation cannot be allowed to become the order of the day. Such vigilantism, be it for whatever purpose or borne out of whatever cause, has the effect of undermining the legal and formal institutions of the State and altering the constitutional order. These extrajudicial attempts under the guise of protection of the law have to be nipped in the bud; lest it would lead to rise of anarchy and lawlessness which would plague and corrode the nation like an epidemic. The tumultuous dark clouds of vigilantism have the effect of shrouding the glorious ways of democracy and justice leading to tragic breakdown of the law and transgressing all forms of civility and humanity. Unless these incidents are controlled, the day is not far when such monstrosity in the name of self-professed morality is likely to assume the shape of a huge cataclysm. It is in direct violation of the quintessential spirit of the Rule of law and of the exalted faiths of tolerance and humanity.

**19.** Mob vigilantism and mob violence have to be prevented by the governments by taking strict action and by the vigil society who ought to report such incidents to the state machinery and the police instead of taking the law into their own hands. Rising intolerance and growing polarisation expressed through spate of incidents of mob violence cannot be permitted to become the normal way of life or the normal state of law and order in the country. Good governance and nation building require sustenance of law and order which is intricately linked to the preservation of the marrows of our social structure. In such a situation, the State has a sacrosanct duty to protect its citizens from unruly elements and perpetrators of orchestrated lynching and vigilantism with utmost sincerity and true commitment to address and curb such incidents which must reflect in its actions and schemes.

**20.** Hate crimes as a product of intolerance, ideological dominance and prejudice ought not to be tolerated; lest it results in a reign of terror. Extra judicial elements and non-State actors cannot be allowed to take the place of law or the law enforcing agency. A fabricated identity with bigoted approach sans acceptance of plurality and diversity results in provocative sentiments and display of reactionary retributive attitude transforming itself into dehumanisation of human beings. Such an atmosphere is one in which rational debate, logical discussion and sound administration of law eludes thereby manifesting clear danger to various freedoms including freedom of speech and expression. One man's freedom of thought, action, speech, expression, belief, conscience and personal choices is not being tolerated by the other and this is due to lack of objective rationalisation of acts and situations. In



this regard, it has been aptly said:

Freedom of speech is a principal pillar of a free government; When this support is taken away, the constitution of a free society is dissolved and tyranny is erected on its ruins.<sup>1</sup>

**21.** Freedom of speech and expression in different forms is the elan vital of sustenance of all other rights and is the very seed for germinating the growth of democratic views. Plurality of voices celebrates the constitutionalist idea of a liberal democracy and ought not to be suppressed. That is the idea and essence of our nation which cannot be, to borrow a line from Rabindranath Tagore, "broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls" of caste, creed, race, class or religion. Pluralism and tolerance are essential virtues and constitute the building blocks of a truly free and democratic society. It must be emphatically stated that a dynamic contemporary constitutional democracy imbibes the essential feature of accommodating pluralism in thought and approach so as to preserve cohesiveness and unity. Intolerance arising out of a dogmatic mindset sows the seeds of upheaval and has a chilling effect on freedom of thought and expression. Hence, tolerance has to be fostered and practised and not allowed to be diluted in any manner.

**22.** In *S. Rangarajan v. P. Jagjivan Ram and Ors*, MANU/SC/0475/1989 : (1989) 2 SCC 574, K. Jagannatha Shetty, J., although in a different context, referred to the decision of the European Court of Human Rights in *Handyside v. United Kingdom* 1976 EHRR 737, at p. 754 wherein it has been held thus in the context of Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR):

The court's supervisory functions oblige it to pay the utmost attention to the principles characterizing a 'democratic society'. Freedom of expression constitutes one of the essential foundations of such a society, one of the basic conditions for its progress and for the development of every man. Subject to Article 10(2), it is applicable not only to 'information' or 'ideas' that are favourably received or regarded as inoffensive or as a matter of indifference, but also to those that offend, shock or disturb the State or any sector of the population. Such are the demands of that pluralism, tolerance and broadmindedness without which there is no 'democratic society'.

**23.** In a rights based approach to constitutional legitimacy, the right to life and liberty is considered paramount and, therefore, democratic governments must propel and drive towards stronger foothold for liberties so as to ensure sustenance of higher values of democracy thereby paving the path for a spontaneous constitutional order. Crime knows no religion and neither the perpetrator nor the victim can be viewed through the lens of race, caste, class or religion. The State has a positive obligation to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of all individuals irrespective of race, caste, class or religion. The State has the primary responsibility to foster a secular, pluralistic and multi-culturalistic social order so as to allow free play of ideas and beliefs and co-existence of mutually contradictory perspectives. Stifling free voices can never bode well for a true democracy. It is essential to build societies which embrace diversity in all spheres and rebuild trust of the citizenry in the State machinery.

**24.** Lynching and mob violence are creeping threats that may gradually take the shape of a Typhon-like monster as evidenced in the wake of the rising wave of incidents of recurring patterns by frenzied mobs across the country instigated by intolerance and misinformed by circulation of fake news and false stories. There has been an unfortunate litany of spiralling mob violence and agonized horror presenting

a grim and gruesome picture that compels us to reflect whether the populace of a great Republic like ours has lost the values of tolerance to sustain a diverse culture. Besides, bystander apathy, numbness of the mute spectators of the scene of the crime, inertia of the law enforcing machinery to prevent such crimes and nip them in the bud and grandstanding of the incident by the perpetrators of the crimes including in the social media aggravates the entire problem. One must constantly remind oneself that an attitude of morbid intolerance is absolutely intolerable and agonizingly painful.

**25.** Lynching, at one point of time, was so rampant in the United States that Mark Twain had observed in his inimitable style that it had become "the United States of Lyncherdom". The sarcasm is apparent.

**26.** In the obtaining situation, the need to preserve and maintain unity amongst the fellow citizens of our country, who represent different castes, creed and races, follow different religions and use multiple languages, ought to be discussed and accentuated. It is requisite to state that our country must sustain, exalt and celebrate the feeling of solidarity and harmony so that the spirit of oneness is entrenched in the collective character. Sans such harmony and understanding, we may unwittingly pave the path of disaster.

**27.** In *St. Stephen's College v. University of Delhi* MANU/SC/0319/1992 : (1992) 1 SCC 558, while emphasizing on the significance of 'Unity in Diversity', the Court has observed that the aim of our Constitution is unity in diversity and to impede any fissiparous tendencies for enriching the unity amongst Indians by assimilating the diversities. The meaning of diversity in its connotative expanse of the term would include geographical, religious, linguistic, racial and cultural differences. It is absolutely necessary to underscore that India represents a social, religious and cultural diversity.

**28.** 'Unity' in the context of a nation means unity amongst the fellow citizens. It implies integration of the citizens whereby the citizens embrace a feeling of 'We' with a sense of bonding with fellow citizens which would definitely go a long way in holding the Indian society together. Emile Durkheim, French sociologist, has said that when unity is based on heterogeneity and diversity, it can very well be described as organic solidarity. Durkheim's view would be acceptable in the context of the Indian society as it exhibits a completely organic social solidarity.

**29.** The Court in *Sri Adi Visheshwara of Kashi Vishwanath Temple, Varanasi and Ors. v. State of U.P. and Ors.* MANU/SC/1164/1997 : (1997) 4 SCC 606. has highlighted that religious tolerance is an important facet of 'Unity in Diversity' and observed thus:

Unity in diversity is the Indian culture and ethos. The tolerance of all religious faiths, respect for each other's religion are our ethos. These pave the way and foundation for integration and national unity and foster respect for each others religion; religious faith and belief. Integration of Bharat is, thus, its arch.

**30.** In *State of Karnataka and Anr. v. Dr. Praveen Bhai Thogadia* MANU/SC/0291/2004 : (2004) 4 SCC 684 stress has been laid on 'Unity in Diversity' treating it as the ideal way of life considering that our nation is a unification of people coming from diverse cultures, religions and races. The Court further went on to say that our nation has the world's most heterogeneous society having a rich heritage where the Constitution is committed to the high ideas of socialism, secularism and the integrity of the nation and problems, if any, that arise on the path



of the nation's progress are mostly solved on the basis of human approaches and harmonious reconciliation of differences. The following observations made by the Court in the aforesaid case with regard to the need to preserve the unified social fabric are also important:

It is, therefore, imperative that if any individual or group of persons, by their action or caustic and inflammatory speech are bent upon sowing seed of mutual hatred, and their proposed activities are likely to create disharmony and disturb equilibrium, sacrificing public peace and tranquility, strong action, and more so preventive actions are essentially and vitally needed to be taken. Any speech or action which would result in ostracization of communal harmony would destroy all those high values which the Constitution aims at. Welfare of the people is the ultimate goal of all laws, and State action and above all the Constitution. They have one common object, that is to promote well being and larger interest of the society as a whole and not of any individual or particular groups carrying any brand names. It is inconceivable that there can be social well being without communal harmony, love for each other and hatred for none.

**31.** Unity in Diversity must be recognized as the most potent weapon in India's armoury which binds different and varied kinds of people in the solemn thread of humanity. This diversity is the strength of our nation and for realizing this strength, it is sine qua non that we sustain it and shun schismatic tendencies. It has to be remembered that the unique feature of 'Unity in Diversity' inculcates in the citizens the virtue of respecting the opinions and choices of others. Such respect imbibes the feeling of acceptance of plurality and elevates the idea of tolerance by promoting social cohesion and infusing a sense of fraternity and comity.

**32.** In this context, the observations in *State of Uttar Pradesh v. Lalai Singh Yadav* MANU/SC/0205/1976 : (1976) 4 SCC 213 are apt:

The State, in India, is secular and does not take sides with one religion or other prevalent in our pluralistic society. It has no direct concern with the faiths of the people but is deeply obligated not merely to preserve and protect society against breaches of the peace and violations of public order but also to create conditions where the sentiments and feelings of people of diverse or opposing beliefs and bigotries are not so molested by ribald writings or offence publications as to provoke or outrage groups into possible violent action. Essentially, good government necessitates peace and security..

Thus, for our nation to survive, without being whittled down, it is a necessary precondition that all must embrace the sentiment that they are the essential constituents of diversity that galvanizes for preservation of unity and respects pluralistic perceptions in cohesion with the constitutional ethos.

**33.** Having stated about the need of tolerance in a pluralistic society, we may refer with profit that the Court in *D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal* MANU/SC/0157/1997 : (1997) 1 SCC 416, after referring to the authorities in *Joginder Kumar v. State of U.P. and Ors.* MANU/SC/0311/1994 : (1994) 4 SCC 260, *Nilabati Behera v. State of Orissa and Ors.* MANU/SC/0307/1993 : (1993) 2 SCC 746 and *State of M.P. v. Shyamsunder Trivedi and Ors.* MANU/SC/0722/1995 : (1995) 4 SCC 262, laid down certain guidelines to be followed in cases of arrest and detention. In *Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar and Anr.* MANU/SC/0559/2014 : (2014) 8 SCC 273, this Court referred to Section 41-A of

the Code of Criminal Procedure and ruled thus:

7.3. In pith and core, the police officer before arrest must put a question to himself, why arrest? Is it really required? What purpose it will serve? What object it will achieve? It is only after these questions are addressed and one or the other conditions as enumerated above is satisfied, the power of arrest needs to be exercised. In fine, before arrest first the police officers should have reason to believe on the basis of information and material that the Accused has committed the offence. Apart from this, the police officer has to be satisfied further that the arrest is necessary for one or the more purposes envisaged by Sub-clauses (a) to (e) of Clause (1) of Section 41 Code of Criminal Procedure.

**34.** The purpose of referring to the said authorities is that the law provides a procedure for arrest and equally for investigation and the consequential trial. That is what has been interpreted by this Court while dealing with Article 21 of the Constitution. Thus, the rights of the citizens cannot be destroyed in an unlawful manner. As the investigating agency has to show fidelity to the statutory safeguards, similarly, every citizen is required to express loyalty to law and the legal procedure. No one, and we repeat no one, is entitled to take the law into his own hands and annihilate anything that the majesty of law protects. When the vigilantes involve themselves in lynching or any kind of brutality, they, in fact, put the requisite accountability of a citizen to law on the ventilator. That cannot be countenanced. Such core groups cannot be allowed to act as they please. They cannot be permitted to indulge in freezing the peace of life on the basis of their contrived notions. They are no one to punish a person by ascribing any justification. The stand and stance put forth in the interlocutory applications filed by the impleaded parties intend to convey certain contraventions of the provisions of statutory law but the prescription of punishment does not empower any one to authorize himself to behave as the protector of law and impose punishment as per his choice and fancy. That is the role and duty of the law enforcing agencies known to law. No one else can be permitted to expropriate that role. It has to be clearly understood that self-styled vigilantes have no role in that sphere. Their only right is to inform the crime, if any, to the law enforcing agency. It is the duty of the law enforcement agencies and the prosecutors to bring the Accused persons before the law adjudicating authorities who, with their innate training and sense of justice, peruse the materials brought on record, follow the provisions of law and pass the judgment. In the scheme of things, the external forces cannot assume the role of protectors and once they pave the said path, they associate themselves with criminality and bring themselves in the category of criminals. It is imperative for them to remember that they are subservient to the law and cannot be guided by notions or emotions or sentiments or, for that matter, faith.

**35.** In this context, we may reproduce a passage from **Shakti Vahini** (supra) which, though pronounced in a different context, has certain significance:

The 'Khap Panchayats' or such assembly should not take the law into their hands and further cannot assume the character of the law implementing agency, for that authority has not been conferred upon them under any law. Law has to be allowed to sustain by the law enforcement agencies. For example, when a crime under Indian Penal Code is committed, an assembly of people cannot impose the punishment. They have no authority. They are entitled to lodge an FIR or inform the police. They may also facilitate so that the Accused is dealt with in accordance with law. But, by putting forth a stand that they are spreading awareness, they really can neither affect others' fundamental rights nor cover up their own illegal acts. It is simply not



permissible. In fact, it has to be condemned as an act abhorrent to law and, therefore, it has to stop. Their activities are to be stopped in entirety. There is no other alternative. What is illegal cannot commend recognition or acceptance.

**36.** We may now refer to some of the authorities of the American Courts which have dealt with the menace of lynching which, at one point of time, was very rampant in the American society. The American Courts deplored this menace and dealt it with iron hands so as to eradicate the same. *Ex parte Riggins* (C.C.N.D. Ala., 1904) 134 Fed. 404 was a case involving the lynching of a Negro citizen who had been imprisoned on the charge of murder. While he was imprisoned in jail, the mob removed him and lynched him by hanging. Thereafter, certain mobsters involved in the said hanging were indicted. A petition of habeas corpus was filed seeking the release of the said mobsters on the ground that there was no law in the United States which legalized the indictment of the said mobsters. While disposing of the said habeas corpus petition and upholding the indictment, Thomas Goode Jones, J. made the following relevant observations:

When a private individual takes a person charged with crime from the custody of the state authorities to prevent the state from affording him due process of law, and puts him to death to punish the crime and to prevent the enjoyment of such right, it is violent usurpation and exercise, in the particular case, of the very function which the Constitution of the United States itself, under this Clause [the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment] directs the state to perform in the interest of the citizen. Such lawlessness differs from ordinary kidnapping and murder, in that dominant intent and actual result is usurpation and exercise by private individuals of the sovereign functions of administering justice and punishing crime, in order to defeat the performance of duties required of the state by the supreme law of the land. The inevitable effect of such lawlessness is not merely to prevent the state from performing its duty, but to deprive the Accused of all enjoyment, or opportunity of enjoyment of rights which this Clause of the Constitution intended to work out for him by the actual performance by the state of all things included in affording due process of law, which enjoyment can be worked out in no other way in his individual case. Such lawlessness defeats the performance of the state's duty, and the opportunity of the citizen to have the benefit of it, quite as effectually and far more frequently than vicious laws, or the partiality or the inefficiency of state officers in the discharge of their constitutional duty. It is a great, notorious, and growing evil, which directly attacks the purpose which the Constitution of the United States had in view when it enjoined the duty upon the state.

**37.** In *Wilson v. Garcia* 19471 U.S. 261 (1985), the Supreme Court of the United States referred to the debates of the Parliament while enacting the Civil Rights Act of 1871 which are relevant in the present context and read as follows:

While murder is stalking abroad in disguise, while whippings and lynchings and banishing have been visited upon unoffending American citizens, the local administrations have been found inadequate or unwilling to apply the proper corrective. Combinations, darker than the night that hides them, conspiracies, wicked as the worst of felons could devise, have gone unwhipped of justice. Immunity is given to crime, and the records of public tribunals are searched in vain for any evidence of effective redress.

**38.** Thus, the decisions of this Court as well as the authorities from other

jurisdictions clearly show that every citizen has to abide by the law and the law never confers the power on a citizen to become the law unto himself or take law into his hands. The idea is absolutely despicable, the thought is utterly detestable and the action is obnoxious and completely hellish. It is nauseatingly perverse. In the aforesaid hearing, Mr. Hegde, as stated earlier, gave the preventive, remedial and punitive measures to be laid down as guidelines by this Court. Ms. Indira Jaising, learned senior Counsel, has placed reliance on ***Pravasi Bhalai Sangathan v. Union of India and Ors.*** MANU/SC/0197/2014 : (2014) 11 SCC 477 to submit that these guidelines do come Under Sections 153 and 295A Indian Penal Code and this Court has elaborately dealt with the same.

39. There is no dispute that the act of lynching is unlawful but we are not concerned with any specific case since it has become a sweeping phenomenon with a far-reaching impact. It is our constitutional duty to take a call to protect lives and human rights. There cannot be a right higher than the right to live with dignity and further to be treated with humanness that the law provides. What the law provides may be taken away by lawful means; that is the fundamental concept of law. No one is entitled to shake the said foundation. No citizen can assault the human dignity of another, for such an action would comatose the majesty of law. In a civilized society, it is the fear of law that prevents crimes. Commencing from the legal space of democratic Athens till the legal system of modern societies today, the law makers try to prevent crimes and make the people aware of the same but some persons who develop masterly skill to transgress the law jostle in the streets that eventually leads to an atmosphere which witnesses bloodshed and tears. When the preventive measures face failure, the crime takes place and then there have to be remedial and punitive measures. Steps to be taken at every stage for implementation of law are extremely important. Hence, the guidelines are necessary to be prescribed.

40. In view of the aforesaid, we proceed to issue the following guidelines:

**A. Preventive Measures**

- (i) The State Governments shall designate, a senior police officer, not below the rank of Superintendent of Police, as Nodal Officer in each district. Such Nodal Officer shall be assisted by one of the DSP rank officers in the district for taking measures to prevent incidents of mob violence and lynching. They shall constitute a special task force so as to procure intelligence reports about the people who are likely to commit such crimes or who are involved in spreading hate speeches, provocative statements and fake news.
- (ii) The State Governments shall forthwith identify Districts, Sub-Divisions and/or Villages where instances of lynching and mob violence have been reported in the recent past, say, in the last five years. The process of identification should be done within a period of three weeks from the date of this judgment, as such time period is sufficient to get the task done in today's fast world of data collection.
- (iii) The Secretary, Home Department of the concerned States shall issue directives/advisories to the Nodal Officers of the concerned districts for ensuring that the Officer In-charge of the Police Stations of the identified areas are extra cautious if any instance of mob violence within their jurisdiction comes to their notice.
- (iv) The Nodal Officer, so designated, shall hold regular meetings (at



least once a month) with the local intelligence units in the district along with all Station House Officers of the district so as to identify the existence of the tendencies of vigilantism, mob violence or lynching in the district and take steps to prohibit instances of dissemination of offensive material through different social media platforms or any other means for inciting such tendencies. The Nodal Officer shall also make efforts to eradicate hostile environment against any community or caste which is targeted in such incidents.

(v) The Director General of Police/the Secretary, Home Department of the concerned States shall take regular review meetings (at least once a quarter) with all the Nodal Officers and State Police Intelligence heads. The Nodal Officers shall bring to the notice of the DGP any inter-district co-ordination issues for devising a strategy to tackle lynching and mob violence related issues at the State level.

(vi) It shall be the duty of every police officer to cause a mob to disperse, by exercising his power Under Section 129 of Code of Criminal Procedure, which, in his opinion, has a tendency to cause violence or wreak the havoc of lynching in the disguise of vigilantism or otherwise.

(vii) The Home Department of the Government of India must take initiative and work in co-ordination with the State Governments for sensitising the law enforcement agencies and by involving all the stake holders to identify the measures for prevention of mob violence and lynching against any caste or community and to implement the constitutional goal of social justice and the Rule of Law.

(viii) The Director General of Police shall issue a circular to the Superintendents of Police with regard to police patrolling in the sensitive areas keeping in view the incidents of the past and the intelligence obtained by the office of the Director General. It singularly means that there should be seriousness in patrolling so that the anti-social elements involved in such crimes are discouraged and remain within the boundaries of law thus fearing to even think of taking the law into their own hands.

(ix) The Central and the State Governments should broadcast on radio and television and other media platforms including the official websites of the Home Department and Police of the States that lynching and mob violence of any kind shall invite serious consequence under the law.

(x) It shall be the duty of the Central Government as well as the State Governments to take steps to curb and stop dissemination of irresponsible and explosive messages, videos and other material on various social media platforms which have a tendency to incite mob violence and lynching of any kind.

(xi) The police shall cause to register FIR Under Section 153A of Indian Penal Code and/or other relevant provisions of law against persons who disseminate irresponsible and explosive messages and videos having content which is likely to incite mob violence and lynching of any kind.

(xii) The Central Government shall also issue appropriate directions/advisories to the State Governments which would reflect the gravity and seriousness of the situation and the measures to be taken.

**B. Remedial Measures**

(i) Despite the preventive measures taken by the State Police, if it comes to the notice of the local police that an incident of lynching or mob violence has taken place, the jurisdictional police station shall immediately cause to lodge an FIR, without any undue delay, under the relevant provisions of Indian Penal Code and/or other provisions of law.

(ii) It shall be the duty of the Station House Officer, in whose police station such FIR is registered, to forthwith intimate the Nodal Officer in the district who shall, in turn, ensure that there is no further harassment of the family members of the victim(s).

(iii) Investigation in such offences shall be personally monitored by the Nodal Officer who shall be duty bound to ensure that the investigation is carried out effectively and the charge-sheet in such cases is filed within the statutory period from the date of registration of the FIR or arrest of the Accused, as the case may be.

(iv) The State Governments shall prepare a lynching/mob violence victim compensation scheme in the light of the provisions of Section 357A of Code of Criminal Procedure within one month from the date of this judgment. In the said scheme for computation of compensation, the State Governments shall give due regard to the nature of bodily injury, psychological injury and loss of earnings including loss of opportunities of employment and education and expenses incurred on account of legal and medical expenses. The said compensation scheme must also have a provision for interim relief to be paid to the victim(s) or to the next of kin of the deceased within a period of thirty days of the incident of mob violence/lynching.

(v) The cases of lynching and mob violence shall be specifically tried by designated court/Fast Track Courts earmarked for that purpose in each district. Such courts shall hold trial of the case on a day to day basis. The trial shall preferably be concluded within six months from the date of taking cognizance. We may hasten to add that this direction shall apply to even pending cases. The District Judge shall assign those cases as far as possible to one jurisdictional court so as to ensure expeditious disposal thereof. It shall be the duty of the State Governments and the Nodal Officers in particular to see that the prosecuting agency strictly carries out its role in appropriate furtherance of the trial.

(vi) To set a stern example in cases of mob violence and lynching, upon conviction of the Accused person(s), the trial court must ordinarily award maximum sentence as provided for various offences under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

(vii) The courts trying the cases of mob violence and lynching may,



on application by a witness or by the public prosecutor in relation to such witness or on its own motion, take such measures, as it deems fit, for protection and for concealing the identity and address of the witness.

(viii) The victim(s) or the next of kin of the deceased in cases of mob violence and lynching shall be given timely notice of any court proceedings and he/she shall be entitled to be heard at the trial in respect of applications such as bail, discharge, release and parole filed by the Accused persons. They shall also have the right to file written submissions on conviction, acquittal or sentencing.

(ix) The victim(s) or the next of kin of the deceased in cases of mob violence and lynching shall receive free legal aid if he or she so chooses and engage any advocate of his/her choice from amongst those enrolled in the legal aid panel under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

### C. Punitive Measures

(i) Wherever it is found that a police officer or an officer of the district administration has failed to comply with the aforesaid directions in order to prevent and/or investigate and/or facilitate expeditious trial of any crime of mob violence and lynching, the same shall be considered as an act of deliberate negligence and/or misconduct for which appropriate action must be taken against him/her and not limited to departmental action under the service rules. The departmental action shall be taken to its logical conclusion preferably within six months by the authority of the first instance.

(ii) In terms of the ruling of this Court in **Arumugam Servai v. State of Tamil Nadu** MANU/SC/0434/2011 : (2011) 6 SCC 405, the States are directed to take disciplinary action against the concerned officials if it is found that (i) such official(s) did not prevent the incident, despite having prior knowledge of it, or (ii) where the incident has already occurred, such official(s) did not promptly apprehend and institute criminal proceedings against the culprits.

**41.** The measures that are directed to be taken have to be carried out within four weeks by the Central and the State Governments. Reports of compliance be filed within the said period before the Registry of this Court.

**42.** We may emphatically note that it is axiomatic that it is the duty of the State to ensure that the machinery of law and order functions efficiently and effectively in maintaining peace so as to preserve our quintessentially secular ethos and pluralistic social fabric in a democratic set-up governed by Rule of law. In times of chaos and anarchy, the State has to act positively and responsibly to safeguard and secure the constitutional promises to its citizens. The horrendous acts of mobocracy cannot be permitted to inundate the law of the land. Earnest action and concrete steps have to be taken to protect the citizens from the recurrent pattern of violence which cannot be allowed to become "the new normal". The State cannot turn a deaf ear to the growing rumblings of its People, since its concern, to quote Woodrow Wilson, "must ring with the voices of the people." The exigencies of the situation require us to sound a clarion call for earnest action to strengthen our inclusive and all-embracing social order which would, in turn, reaffirm the constitutional faith. We expect nothing more and nothing less.



**43.** Apart from the directions we have given hereinbefore and what we have expressed, we think it appropriate to recommend to the legislature, that is, the Parliament, to create a separate offence for lynching and provide adequate punishment for the same. We have said so as a special law in this field would instill a sense of fear for law amongst the people who involve themselves in such kinds of activities. There can be no trace of doubt that fear of law and veneration for the command of law constitute the foundation of a civilized society.

**44.** Let the matters be listed on 20<sup>th</sup> August, 2018 for further directions.

---

<sup>1</sup>Benjamin Franklin, On Freedom of Speech and the Press, from the Pennsylvania Gazette, November, 1737

© Manupatra Information Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

This fact finding report is an endeavour to hold those responsible for the lynching of Mohammed Ashraf accountable. The report brings to fore the extent of dehumanisation of the Muslims in the region and the continued communal propaganda leading to a “Lost Fraternity”. It also reveals the complicity of State in this hate crime.

In the words of the Jabbar, Mohammed Ashraf's brother, "This should be the last lynching. No one ever again should be lynched. All those who lynched him should pay the price for their crime. True justice for Ashraf would be when a strong message is sent against lynching and hatred.”

**For more information contact**

People's Union for Civil Liberties – Karnataka on [pucnkablr@gmail.com](mailto:pucnkablr@gmail.com)

Association of Protection for Civil Rights – Karnataka

All India Lawyers Association for Justice – Karnataka