

IN THE SPECIAL COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF NIA CASES, ERNAKULAM

Present: Sri. P.K. Mohandas, Judge for NIA Cases

Saturday the 31st day of August, 2024 / 9th Bhadra, 1946.

Crl.M.P. 317/2024 in SC No.02/2023/NIA

- Petitioner/Accused Nos. 47,48, 49 and 55**
1. Abbas (A47), Age- 33/2023, S/o. Razack, 3/526, Sankuvarathode, Near Mosque, Kalpathy, Palakkad District, Kerala.
 2. Naushad.T (A48), Age-39/2023, S/o. Haneefa, 30/526 (29/49) , Chadanam Kurussi, Nurani, West Yakkara, Palakkad District, Kerala.
 3. Basheer T.E (A49), Age-44/2023, S/o.Ibrahim, Thoombil House, Andramkunnu, Kallekkad PO, Pirayiri, Palakkad District,Kerala.
 4. Ameer Ali (A55), Age-37/2023, S/o.Saithalavi @ Saidalavi, Santhipurath House, Vilayur, Pattambi, Palakkad District, Kerala.

By Adv. M/s. Abdul Latheef, Adv. Abdurahiman.P.K and Adv.Wakarulislam K.S.

Respondent/Complainant : Inspector of Police, National Investigation Agency, Kochi.

**By Sri. Ajith Kumar.S
(Special Public Prosecutor, NIA) and
Sri. Sreenath.S (Public Prosecutor, NIA).**

This petition is coming on for hearing before me on 29.08.2024 and the Court on 31.08.2024 passed the following:

ORDER

This is an application for bail submitted by accused Nos.47, 48, 49 and 55 under Section 439 CrPC.

Prosecution case:

2. The brief facts of the case, as revealed from the final report and the objection filed by the investigating officer are as follows:- The Central Government had received credible information that, the office bearers, members and cadres of Popular Front of India (PFI), a registered society and its affiliates in Kerala have conspired to instigate communal violence and radicalize its cadres to commit terrorist acts in the State of Kerala and various other parts of the country. The PFI members and office bearers based at Kerala having earlier association with the proscribed terrorist organisation, SIMI, maintain operational nexus with other proscribed international terrorist organisations like Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)/Daesh and Al-Qaida. Some of the members of PFI cadres are also the members of these proscribed terrorist organisations. PFI has created organisational web which is stretched to recruit vulnerable Muslim youths into proscribed international terrorist organisations to commit terrorist acts. PFI and its members are also indulging in activities prejudicial to the maintenance of harmony by creating feeling of enmity between people of different religions and groups through violent speeches, publications, articles, social media posts, etc. with intention to disrupt public tranquility and have been seen to have organised movements intending that the participants be trained to use criminal force against people of other religions and groups such as to cause terror, fear and alarm, besides feeling of insecurity among members of other

religions and groups. In the last few years, they have been responsible for many violent incidents and murders in Kerala that have created terror in the minds of general public. PFI, its members and office bearers are also indulged in unlawful activities with the intention to cause disaffection against India by inciting people and innocent Muslims to defy Government and institutions established by law and thereby commit disruption of sovereignty and integrity of India.

3. The Central Government formed an opinion that the above activities of the Popular Front of India are offence under sections 120B, 153A of the IPC and sections 13, 18, 18B, 38 and 39 of UA (P) Act, 1967 which are scheduled offences under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008. Considering the gravity of the offences and its repercussions on national security, the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, CTCR Division vide order No.11011/82/2022-NIA dated 16.09.2022, directed the NIA to take up the investigation of the case. Accordingly, a case was registered as RC 02/2022/NIA/KOC at NIA Police Station, Kochi on 19.09.2022 for offence under sections 120B and 153A of the IPC and Sections 13, 18, 18B, 38 and 39 of UA(P) Act, 1967.

4. Investigation revealed that Crime No.318/2022 of Palakkad Town South P.S. (Srinivasan Murder Case) is a connected offence in terms of Section 8 of NIA Act and therefore, the Government of India vide its order No.11011/82/2022/NIA (Part) dated 19.12.2022 directed the NIA to investigate

crime No. 318/2022 of Palakkad Town South PS. In pursuance to this order and subsequent orders of Hon'ble High Court of Kerala and the jurisdictional Court, the case records and materials relating to that case were transferred to this Court on 30.01.2023. The case diaries were taken over by the NIA on 02.02.2023.

5. Crime No.318/2022 of Palakkad Town South Police Station was registered on the allegation that the PFI leaders and members conspired together with the intention to create terror and communal divide in the society, conducted intense recce of several Hindu leaders of that locality, whom they had short-listed using their "Reporter Wing" and subsequently selected and brutally murdered one Srinivasan, who was available. Kerala Police had filed charge-sheet in that case against 44 persons for offence under Sections 120B, 34, 118, 119, 109, 115, 143, 144, 147, 148, 449, 341, 201, 212, 302 r/w.s.149 of IPC and Section 3(a)(b)(d) r/w 7 of the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988.

6. Investigation revealed that Popular Front of India (PFI), a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, as registration No. S/226/Dist. South/2010, New Delhi, was formed in 2006 merging the three radical organizations with extremist ideologies, viz., National Democratic Front (NDF) from Kerala, Manitha Neethi Pasarai (MNP) from Tamil Nadu and Karnataka Forum for Dignity (KFD) from Karnataka. The founder leaders of PFI were former cadres and leaders of Students Islamic Movement of India

(SIMI), an organisation proscribed by the Government of India in 2001. The Popular Front of India (PFI) has the strongest presence in Kerala, where it has been repeatedly involved in cases of murder, rioting, intimidation, and having links with terrorist organisations.

7. The PFI possesses a well-knit organizational setup with various functional bodies viz. Unit, Area Committee, Division Committee, District Committee, State General Assembly, State Executive Committee, State Secretariat, National General Assembly, National Executive Committee and Central Secretariat. The 15 Member National Executive Committee is the supreme decision making body which frames policies and formulates programs of the organization.

8. PFI has frontal organisations like Rehab India Foundation (RIF), Campus Front of India (CFI), All India Imams Council (AIIC), National Confederation of Human Rights Organization (NCHRO), National Women's Front (NWF), Junior Front, Empower India Foundation and Rehab Foundation, in addition to their political wing, 'Social Democratic Party of India' (SDPI). On 28.09.2022, the Government of India declared the Popular Front of India and its affiliates/frontal organisations as an Unlawful Association as per the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.

9. The first accused, Popular Front of India, its office bearers, leaders and members besides their affiliates, hatched conspiracy since last few years inside and outside Kerala, with their agenda to overthrow the

democracy in India and to implement Islamic rule in India by 2047, for which they prepared structured stages of progression. In pursuance to their plans, they intended to unite Muslims under the flag of PFI, endeavour mass mobilization under the leadership of PFI, form close alliance with SCs/STs/OBCs through their political wing SDPI, and win election in few seats initially, create split between the community/groups in the Society, project the strength of PFI through uniformed march and physically intervening in the defiance of Muslim community and stockpiling of weapons and explosives. Finally, in the fourth and final stage PFI has planned that the party (SDPI) should become the undisputed leader and representative of entire Muslim community by side-lining all other Muslim organizations, gain political power, intrude the loyal cadres in judiciary, army and police, eliminate those go against the interest of PFI and recruit enough trained cadres and stockpiling of arms to declare new Constitution based on Islamic Principles.

10. In pursuance to their larger conspiracy, PFI had established 3 Wings - 'Reporters Wing', 'Physical and Arms Training Wing/PE Wing' and 'Service Wing/Hit teams'. Through their 'Reporters Wing' which is a quasi-intelligence division of the PFI, it collected private and personal information of prominent personalities in the society, besides leaders of other communities, especially the Hindu Community, including their day-to-day activities. The data is compiled at the PFI district level and communicated to their State hierarchy. The details are regularly updated and utilised to "Target" the individuals as and

when required by the terrorist gang. The PFI had trained its cadres for collection of such data and had stored them besides providing the same to their assault teams in 'Service Wing' for attack as and when decided by their leadership.

11. In further pursuance to their agenda, the PFI through their Arms Training Wing, prepared master trainers to impart uniform physical and arms training under a common syllabus with set course to their cadres in various stages under the guise of yoga training programs, rescue and relief activities, martial arts and other physical development activities. The PFI devised the program to filter the cadres through various stages and gave arms and explosives training to selected cadres through these stages. PFI used their various facilities and affiliated institutions including the institutions run in the name of 'Trusts' besides other places for conducting such training camps and for conducting secret meetings. The PFI used these trained cadres for eliminating shortlisted targets based on the decisions of their leadership as and when required. The PFI also used such selected cadres as executioners of the decisions of their pseudo court – "Darul Khada".

12. The PFI used their 'Reporters' and 'Service Wing' to eliminate many targeted personalities in Kerala. The PFI, its office bearers and cadres had conspired to commit terrorist act by killing any targeted person of other religion/section of the society to create terror in the minds of other community and public at large. In furtherance to that, PFI leaders and cadres carried out

intensive recce on members of other religion, particularly Hindu community and compiled the same for targeting through their 'Service Wing/Hit teams'.

13. PFI, its leaders and cadres had, on many occasions, conspired to target innocent persons merely for being a prominent member of other community. They do recce of several persons of the other community listed through their "Reporter Wing" and search for their presence on the intended day of elimination and available person is executed by their "Service Wing/ Hit Team". The whole process has created terror and fear in the minds of public at large. Fearing such targeting, people stay away from their home for long period.

14. In murder cases involving PFI cadres, including the one in Crime No. 318/2022 of Palakkad Town South Police Station, none of the accused had any personal enmity with the deceased. The victims have been selected solely because of their leadership/membership to a particular community and were killed to create terror in the society. Several persons were recce to become possible target. The PFI has been targeting people from different community as a part of their larger plan to achieve their objective to strike terror among the members of such organisation and community. The PFI through such acts intended to disturb harmony among the society and to terrorise people within the society with a view to create sense of fear and insecurity in their minds. The PFI also intended to instill confidence among their cadres by executing such acts. The plans so made were executed to

prevent any defiance of their command in future, in one such specific incident in pursuance to their larger conspiracy, leaders and accused persons being members of Popular Front of India (PFI) conducted conspiracy at various places in Palakkad on 15th and 16th of April 2022, conducted reconnaissance of residences belonging to several leaders from Hindu community who appear in their target-list and chose and decided to eliminate one prominent Hindu leader named S. K. Sreenivasan of Palakkad. They, in furtherance to the conspiracy, set out to commit that terrorist act on 16.04.2022 for which 5 accused persons (A-17 to A-21) came on 03 two-wheelers, three of whom criminally trespassed into SKS Autos situated at Melamuri, Pallippuram, Palakkad run by S. K. Sreenivasan and inflicted grievous injuries on Sreenivasan and killed him by hacking his head and other parts of his body with choppers which the assailants were carrying with the sole intention and purpose to brutally murder him, so as to create terror in the minds of other community and public at large. The above act of murder is in furtherance of the larger conspiracy of the first accused, to create terror. Kerala Police filed final report sheet against 44 persons regarding incident in Cr. No.318/2022 of Palakkad Town South Police Station under sections 120B, 34, 118, 119, 109, 115, 143, 144, 147, 148, 449, 341, 201, 212, 302 r/w.s.149 of IPC and Section 3(a)(b)(d) r/w.s.7 of the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988.

15. The investigation revealed that the leaders of PFI had justified the activities of cadres in support of the proscribed terrorist organisation ISIS and

were found with the possession of ISIS propaganda videos and documents for propagation. Investigation also revealed that some cadres of PFI who joined ISIS were also arrested and convicted for those offences. PFI was involved in various unlawful activities including delivery of alternate justice. The PFI, its leaders and cadres have incited the people by provocative speeches and slogans to cause communal disharmony.

16. The activities and veiled objectives of PFI have strong communal and anti-national agenda to establish an Islamic rule in India. To achieve this, they conduct stage wise radicalisation of Muslim youths, mainly through their Tarbiyath classes, showing of videos, taking lectures and ensuring allegiance through Bayath (oath) to the PFI in the name of Allah. During their Tarbiyath classes, the PFI radicalise vulnerable youths by communalising and magnifying stray incidents against Muslims with the intention to undermine democracy and establish Islamic rule in India by subverting the Constitution. The gullible Muslim youths were radicalised and motivated against the so called kafirs or non-believers and all who were opposed to their ideology, including the members of Muslim community, Government and leaders of Hindu organisations by repeatedly showing videos and photos of incidents such as Babri Masjid demolition, Gujarat riots, mob lynching, etc. to portray that the whole Muslim community in India are being targeted and oppressed by the entire State machinery and Government agencies.

17. In furtherance to the larger conspiracy, the accused in the case conspired at various places to indulge in unlawful activities for creating enmity between members of different religions and groups prejudicial to maintenance of harmony with the intention to disrupt public tranquility and cause disaffection against India, propagating alternative justice delivery system and justifying the use of criminal force causing alarm and fear amongst general public. The accused in this case have also encouraged vulnerable youths to join terrorist organisation - ISIS/Daesh for furthering its activities. They also being a part of terrorist gang formed by PFI, caused to recruit the cadres of PFI to that terrorist gang, collected the details of various leaders of Hindu community and the members of its organisations through their "Reporter Wing". They have attended, conducted, supervised and imparted physical and arms training to the cadres of PFI, planned to stock weapons and explosives, possessed arms for preparing them to commit terrorist acts with intention to establish Islamic Rule in India. In furtherance of the larger conspiracy, accused in this case knowingly and intentionally took part in the conspiracy hatched at Palakkad on 15th and 16th of April 2022, for committing the terrorist act of murdering any prominent leader of Hindu community or its organisation, to create terror in the minds of Hindu community and public at large, which has resulted in the murder of Srinivasan on 16.04.2022 at Palakkad. Accused also committed offence of destruction of evidence and knowingly harboured the accused in this case after commission of the terrorist act.

18. On completion of investigation against A1 to A14, A16 to A19, A21 to A26, A29 to A40, and A42 to A63 and A66, final report has been filed against them (59 accused) on 17.03.2023, for offence under sections 120B, 34, 109, 115, 118, 119, 143, 144, 147, 148, 449, 153A, 341, 302, 201, 212 r/w.s. 149, 120B r/w.s. 302 of IPC, Section 3(a)(b)(d) r/w 7 of the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988 and Section 13, 16, 18, 18A, 18B, 20, 22C, 23, 38 & 39 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 and Section 25 (1) (a) of Arms Act. Supplementary final report against A27 was filed on 06-11-2023 and against A68 was filed on 12-04-2024 and they are arraigned as A60 and A61 in this case. A further supplementary final report against A65 and A71 was filed on 07-08-2024 and they are arraigned as A62 and 63 in this case.

The petition :

19. The petitioners are the accused No.47, 48, 49 and 55 in the case. Their contention is that the 1st petitioner was arrested on 01.05.2022. The allegation against him is that he arranged a motorcycle to accused Nos.23 and 32 on 15-04-2022 and the same was provided to A24 and 60 on 16.04.2022 for the commission of the offence. The 2nd petitioner was arrested on 03.11.2022 and the allegation against him is that he attended the conspiracy meetings held at Palakkad on 15th and 16th of April 2022. It is also alleged that he conducted the recce along with the 3rd petitioner on 15.04.2022 and concealed his mobile phone. The 3rd petitioner was arrested on 19.10.2022. The allegation against him is that he conducted recce along with the 2nd

petitioner on 15.4.2022. The 4th petitioner was arrested on 26.10.2022. The allegation against him is that he attended the conspiracy meeting held at the house of the accused No.56 and he further attended the conspiracy at Puthupallitheru on 15.4.2022. It is also alleged that he conspired with Abdul Rasheed, A34, A35 and A36 to destroy the evidence.

20. The alleged murder of Mr.Sreenivasan is not a terrorist act and the provisions under the UAPA cannot be attracted in this case. The NIA has taken over the investigation and laid consolidated reports solely upon the political agenda of the Central Government, which can be seen throughout the reports. The consolidated and supplementary final reports of the NIA is totally diverging from the final report of local police in Crime No.318/2022. The NIA suppressed the finding of the local police that the incident of murder of Sreenivasan was happened in retaliation of murder of Subair, a PFI leader on 15.04.2022, for which crime No.203/2022 was registered by Kasaba P.S., Palakkad. Late Sreenivasan is an RSS/BJP worker, which was purposefully misinterpreted by NIA as 'Hindu leader'.

21. The local police has no case that the murder of Mr. Sreenivasan is a terrorist act so as to attract offence u/s.15 UAPA. There is no allegation of use of any lethal weapon so as to attract the offence u/s. 15 of UAPA. It is pertinent to note that no provision under Arms Act was incorporated in the police charge. The accused Nos.4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 38, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46,

53, 56, 57 were granted bail by Hon'ble High Court of Kerala by order dated 25.06.2024.

22. The petitioners are not associated with any terrorist gang or participated in any conspiracy for committing terrorist activity. They are falsely implicated in this case. The petitioners are law abiding citizens and they are ready to obey any condition that may be imposed by the Court.

The objection

23. The National Investigation Agency (NIA) opposed the application and filed a detailed objection. It is contended that the PFI has a mission to establish Islamic rule in India by their "India 2047" vision and the accused committed terrorist act of murder of Srinivasan on 16.04.2022 as a part of larger conspiracy hatched by PFI and its office bearers and cadres. The petitioners had active role in the commission of the offence. They had participated in the conspiracy, supplied vehicle to the assailants, conspired to destroyed evidence by dismantling the motorcycle used for commission of the offence. The petitioners are not entitled to bail and the application is only to be dismissed.

24. When the matter came-up for hearing, both sides were heard in detail. The learned counsel for the petitioners submitted a written note of argument. I have gone through the records of the case.

Arguments and discussion:

25. The learned counsel for the petitioners reiterated the contentions

in the petition. He contended that the petitioners are innocent of the allegations and they are undergoing detention for long period.

26. It is also contended that the NIA mainly relies on document No.1376 and voice clip allegedly recovered from the mobile phone of accused No.15 to establish the allegation of India 2047 agenda. The document No.1376 is a compilation of four documents, viz., (1) re-registered FIR RC No.31/2022/NIA, Delhi, (2) FIR No.827/2022 of Phulwarisherif Police station, Bihar, (3) order of MHA to take up the investigation in FIR 827/2022 and (4) document with title "India 2047" having 6 pages, seized from one Mr.Muhammed Jamaludheen in crime No. 827/2022. The NIA, Delhi is conducting investigation with regard to the said case and charge sheet submitted against 26 accused. There is nothing to connect the accused therein with the petitioners. The said document is brought to the present case with dubious intention that there is a larger conspiracy and the same has no legal sanctity.

27. The learned defence counsel relied on the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Union of India v. K.A. Najeeb (2021 (3) SCC 7130) and contended that in that decision it was held that S.43 D(5) of the UAPA is comparatively less stringent than that of S.37 of the NDPS Act. He also referred to the decision in Dheeraj Kumar Shukla v. State of UP (2023 KHC 6545) and submitted that in that case the Apex court held that when there is delay in trial, the embargo u/s.37 of the NDPS Act can be dispensed with. He

also relied on the decision in Muhammed Muslim & Hussain v. State (NCT of Delhi) (AIR 2023 SC 1648) and argued that in that case the Apex Court reiterated the right for bail under Article 21. It is submitted that the petitioners are in custody for more than 2 years.

28. The defence counsel submits that 17 accused in this case have been granted bail by the Hon'ble High Court as per order dated 25.06.2024 in Ashraf Moulavi and others v. Union of India (2024 KHC Online 529). He relied on the following observations of the Hon'ble High Court:

"26. Over and above the principles gleaned from the precedents referred above, we feel that in cases such as the present, where the allegation against the accused is that they were complicit in terrorism related offences, a court examining the evidence against the accused under Section 43D of the UA (P) Act has also to guard itself against any confirmation bias that might creep in based on ideological biases and false narratives prevalent in society. Such an exercise would be required, not only in keeping with the requirement of safeguarding the personal liberty of the accused under Article 21, but also in the interests of upholding the fundamental right of an accused against arbitrariness and/or discrimination as envisaged under Article 14 of the Constitution. The role of any court, not just the constitutional courts, must be to lean in favour of the fundamental rights of the accused, and not in

favour of the restrictions that can be imposed on those rights."

29. He also relied on the decision of the Apex Court in Javed Gulam Nabi Shaikh v. State of Maharashtra and another (Crl. Appeal No.2787/2024 dated 03.07.2024 – 2024 KHC Online 6323) wherein it was observed that if the prosecuting agency cannot ensure speedy trial, they should not oppose bail citing that the seriousness of offences alleged.

30. He also submits that the apex court has granted bail to the accused in Crime RC No.34/2022/NIA/DLI, which was related to seizure of document No.1376 as per its order dated 13.08.2024 in Jalaludheen Khan v. Union of India (Crl. Appeal No.3173/2024).

31. The learned Special Public Prosecutor contended that the petitioners were part of the larger conspiracy to accomplish the mission of the PFI to establish Islamic rule in India by their "India 2047" vision. He submits that the accused committed terrorist act of murder of Srinivasan on 16.04.2022 as a part of larger conspiracy.

32. The learned Prosecutor submits that document No.1376, seized from PFI cadres at Bihar on 11.7.2022 in Crime No. 827/2022 of Pulwarisharif PS, being investigated by NIA as crime No.RC-31/2022/NIA/DLI), reveals the India 2047 vision of PFI, ie., the hidden agenda to overthrow the democracy in India and to implement Islamic rule in India by 2047. It is submitted that as per the plan, first stage is recruiting and training members into their PE department wherein they should be given arms training. In second stage, the talented

cadres to be given advanced training on weapons including fire-arms and explosives. In the third stage, to project the strength of PFI through uniformed march and physically intervening in the defiance of Muslim community and stockpiling of weapons and explosives. Finally, in fourth stage PFI has planned that the party (SDPI) should become the undisputed leader, gain political power, intrude into the loyal cadres in judiciary, army and police, eliminate those go against the interest of PFI.

33. The Prosecutor submits that the contents of the said document are corroborated by the statement of protected witnesses 2, 14, 16 and approver, Aboobacker Sidik (A-52) and the voice clips recovered from the mobile phone of Muhammed Mubarak (A-16 now A-15), which further corroborated with the statement of protected witness No. 14 (former cadre of PFI) who stated that *"I came to know about India 2047 plan of PFI, through the audio messages circulated secretly among the dedicated cadres of PFI with clear instructions to delete the voice clips after listening"*.

34. It is submitted by the Prosecutor that in India 2047 agenda it is clearly mentioned that "eliminate those go against the interest of PFI". Therefore PFI, through their secret wing "Reporters wing" collected and maintained the personal details of the people of other community, including their position, name, age, photo, etc. The same is established through the seizure of various hit lists were prepared by PFI cadres through their secret wing called 'Reporters wing'. It is submitted that documents containing the hit

list of about 240 persons of other community, i.e., document Nos.Doc- 242 to 245, 250, 252 to 254, were seized from accused Sirajudheen (A56, now A-51), who is a member of secret wing of PFI 'Reporter Wing', as per seizure mahazer dated 17.09.22 (document No.240).

35. Document No.246 is a route map and document No.251 is a photo of one of the main witness who identified the assailants (PFI cadres) in crime No. 618/2017 of Tirur PS (Bipin murder case). Protected document No.1 is the search list dated 22.9.2022 prepared at 'Periyar Valley campus' at Aluva. As per that mahassar, protected document No.2, a hit list containing the details of 5 targeted persons, including one former District judge of Kerala has been seized from the wallet of Abdul Wahab (A-15) who is absconding since then. It is submitted that 'Periyar Valley' campus is an arms training centre of PFI which has been attached by NIA u/s.25 of UAP Act as 'Proceeds of terrorism' as per order dated 29.9.2022 and the same has been confirmed by the Designated Authority.

36. It is also submitted that various documents pertaining to accused Muhammed Sadik (A-17, now approver), containing the hit lists (Protected document Nos.17 to 24, 26, 27, 29 to 31) of various persons of other community and pen drive (MO 583) containing the hit list of 197 persons were seized through seizure mahazar dated 04.01.2023 (Protected document No. 13).

37. He submits that the protected document Nos.32 to 35, containing

hit list of 35 persons were also seized from the house of Muhammed Sadik (A-17, now approver) during the house search on 17.01.2023. During the search conducted on 05.03.2023, protected document Nos.40 to 43, pertaining to absconding accused Ayoob T A (A-69), containing the hit list of about 500 person were seized.

38. The learned Public Prosecutor submits that the above materials and other evidence collected during investigation and produced before the court clearly prove the larger conspiracy of the PFI to establish Islamic rule in India under their agenda 'India 2047'. It will also prove that the accused in this case are the members of terrorist gang, prepared for commission of terrorist act by imparting/undergoing arms training, collecting the details of targets and also by committing terrorist act of murder of Sreenivasan on 16.4.2022 as a part of larger conspiracy to establish Islamic Rule in India as per their hidden agenda India 2047.

39. As regards the materials against the petitioners, the learned Special Public Prosecutor submitted that the 1st petitioner is an active cadre of PFI and Secretary of PFI Mele Pattambi unit. It is submitted that the statement of protected witness No.17, CW 783, 784, 786, 797, 798, 814 and 835, the statement of the approver Aboobacker Sidhik (A-57, now A-52) and video recovered from the mobile phone (MO 72) of Sadam Hussain (A-46), showing the participation in the procession of PFI by the 1st petitioner, etc. establish that the first petitioner is an active cadre of PFI.

40. It is also submitted that the 2nd and 3rd petitioners are active cadres of PFI. The statements of CW 784, 786, 798, 797, 800, 801, 814, 835 and Approver Aboobacker Sidik (A-52) and Protected witness 17, establish that the 2nd and 3rd petitioners are active cadres of PFI.

41. It is submitted by the Special Public Prosecutor that the 4th petitioner is also an active cadre of PFI and State Committee member of SDPI. The statement of witness Nos.CW772, 773, 784, 786, 797 to 801, 803, 808, 814, 835 to 837, 839 & 840 and protected witness Nos.3, 17 and 29, statement of approver, Aboobacker Siddik (A-57), the PFI related documents, notices, magazines, etc. (document Nos.341 to 344), the controversial question paper which led to hand chopping case (document No.340) seized during the search of his house on 27.10.2022 (document No.339), PFI notices (document No.355), PFI belt (MO173) seized from his car (MO 196) vide seizure mahazer dated 2.11.2022 (document No.351) and the various photos of the 4th petitioner addressing the meetings conducted by PFI, recovered from the memory card (MO-136) of the accused, Asharaf @ Asharaf Moulavi (A-34) as per seizure mahazer dated 29.5.2022 (document No.160) clearly establish that the 4th petitioner is an active cadre of PFI.

42. It is further contended that the 1st petitioner is a member of terrorist gang formed by PFI to commit terrorist act as part of larger conspiracy hatched by PFI and its office bearers and cadres to enact their "India 2047" agenda of establishing Islamic rule in India.

43. The petitioners 1 to 3 attended arms training conducted by PFI at Falah Masjid at Palakkad as a preparation for committing terrorist act. Protected witness No.17 has stated that the arms training to the cadres of PFI were imparted at Falah Masjid at Palakkad. He also stated that he had seen the petitioners 1 to 3 along with assailants, Adru @ Abdul Rahman (A-17), Abdul Khader @ Iqbal (A-19), Firoz @ Thambi (A-20), Riyasudheen (A-24) and other accused Jamsheer (A-25), Kaja Hussain @ Robot Kaja (A-26), Abdul Basith Ali (A-27), Muhammed Shafeeq (A-31), Fayas (A-40), Sadham Hussain (A-41), Muhammed Rizwan (A-42), Ashfak @ Unni (A-43), Ashraf (A-44), Akber Ali (A-45), Nishad (A-46) and others undergoing physical and arms training at Falah Masjid. Based on the disclosure made by Mr.Basheer (A-49), regarding arms training conducted and attended by him and co-accused at Falah Masjid at Palakkad, disclosure cum scene mahazer (document No.347) has been prepared at arms training place 'Falah Masjid, Palakkad', on 29.10.2022. CW 835 stated that the 1st petitioner herein along with the assailants (A17, 20, 24) and other accused attended arms training at Falah Masjid and that Mr.Jamsheer (A-25), Fayas (A-40) and Basheer T E (the 3rd petitioner) imparted arms training at there.

44. It is also submitted that the first petitioner attended the conspiracy meetings held at Palakkad on 15th and 16th of April 2022 for committing terrorist act of murder of Srinivasan on 16.4.2022. CW 814 has stated that he had seen the petitioners 1 to 4 with the assailants (A17, 18, 19, 21 to 28, 39, 40, 41, 45,

46, 53, 54 and other leaders and cadres of PFI at conspiracy held near Govt. Hospital Mortuary gate and Khabrishtan in the night of 15th April 2022, from where the teams left for recce the target to eliminate. The place near Khabrishtan (Cemetery) where the petitioners, assailants and others conspired and further proceeded to conduct recce the target to eliminate on 15.4.2022 has been disclosed and pointed out by the assailant Muhammed Bilal (A-22) vide disclosure cum scene mahazer dated 22.4.2022 (Document No.16). The CDR location of the petitioners also show their presence at the place of conspiracy. These documents are produced as document Nos.227, 237, 238 & 1440 along with the final report).

45. It is also pointed out that CW37 and protected witness No.36 have stated that they had seen the petitioners 1, 2 and 4 along with the assailants (A17 to 19, 21, 22, 39, 25 and 46 and other PFI leaders on 16.4.2022 at noon (i.e. just before the murder of Srinivasan) at vacant land near the District Hospital Palakkad, where the accused conspired to commit terrorist act of murder of Sreenivasan on 16.4.2022.

46. It is also submitted that the approver, Aboobacker Siddik (A-52) has stated that *'the plan was to kill anyone. The decision to kill Sreenivasan was taken near hospital premises and behind the hospital'*. Besides the 1st petitioner, A42 and other accused were also part of the conspiracy. Based on the disclosure made by A42), scene mahazer, (document No.13) was prepared on 22.4.2022. The CDR location of petitioners also shows their presence at

the place of conspiracy place (document Nos.227, 237, 238 & 1440).

47. It is also submitted that the 1st petitioner arranged motorcycle No. KL-09-AQ-713 and provided to Ansar (A-25, now A-23) and Ashraf (A-36, now A-32) for conducting recce in the night of 15.4.2022 to locate the target for committing terrorist act. He further provided the said vehicle to Riyasudheen (A-26, now A-24) and Saheer (A-27, now A-60) for assisting assailants on 16.4.2022 for committing the terrorist act of murdering Sreenivasan. CW 318 has stated that the 1st petitioner had arranged the motorcycle to the assailants.

48. It is submitted that the 2nd petitioner attended the conspiracy meetings held at Palakkad on 15th April 2022 for committing terrorist act. CW814, protected witness Nos.36 and 37 have stated about the presence of the 2nd petitioner along with the assailants and other accused in the conspiracy held near Govt. Hospital Mortuary gate and Khabrishtan in the night of 15th April 2022. The CDR/IPDR (document Nos.566, 522, 523, 1451, 1541, 1563 & 1564) location of the 2nd petitioner also show his presence at the place of conspiracy. The statement of CW329 proves that the 2nd petitioner reached the place of conspiracy on a motorcycle. The said motorcycle (MO-195) has been seized as per disclosure made by the 2nd petitioner vide seizure mahazer dated 10.11.2022 (document No.407).

49. It is also pointed out that CW379 has stated about the conversation of the 2nd petitioner with him, over mobile phone, in which the 2nd petitioner told him about the murder of Subair on 15.4.2022 and about the

preparation to commit murder of any RSS worker to create fear among them. After commission of terrorist act the 2nd petitioner herein had informed him that they committed the act as intended. The said mobile conversation has been recovered from the mobile phone (MO-184) of the 2nd petitioner, which was seized vide seizure mahazer dated 4.11.2022 (Document No.359).

50. It is also submitted that the 2nd petitioner, along 3rd petitioner conducted recce of targets on 15.04.2022 for committing the terrorist act. The statements of Approvers Aboobacker Siddik (A-52) and Rishil (A-28) show that the accused conducted recce of the target to eliminate them in the night of 15.4.2022. The statement of protected witness Nos. 36 and 37 establish the presence of the 2nd petitioner along with the assailants and other accused at conspiracy place near Khabrishtan at Palakkad District Hospital in the night of 15.4.2022. CW203 has spoken about the suspicious movements of the accused in motorcycles in front of Kinfra at Lakkidi. The motorcycle No.KL-9-AK- 6726 (MO-120), which was used by the 2nd and 3rd petitioners in the night of 15.4.2022 has been seized through seizure mahazer dated 25.4.2022 (document No.26). As per the disclosure statement of assailant, Abdul Khader @ Iqbal (A-19), the said motorcycle was again used by assailants, A19 and identifiable accused (A-20) for committing terrorist act of murder of Srinivasan on 16.4.2022. Based on the disclosure statement of the 2nd and 3rd petitioners scene mahazers (document Nos.336 & 346) were prepared on 26.10.2022 and 28.10.2022 at the places where they conducted recce of the target CW

154 and CW157. The statements of CW154 and CW157 show that they are RSS/BJP workers and residing at the place where the accused conducted recce. The CCTV footage seized from Bismillah Motors, Pathiripala and from Kinfra, Lakkidi (document Nos.194 and 198) show the movement of vehicles in which accused, including the 2nd and 3rd petitioners travelled to recce the targets, CW154 and CW157.

51. It is also pointed out that the 2nd petitioner concealed his mobile phone and that of Ashraf (A-49, now A-44) after commission of the terrorist act. The mobile phone (MO-184) of the 2nd petitioner and the mobile phone (MO-185) of A44 were recovered from the vehicle of the 2nd petitioner as per seizure mahazer dated 04.11.2022 (document No.359) as disclosed by him.

52. It is submitted that the 3rd petitioner attended the conspiracy meetings held at Palakkad on 15th April 2022. CW 814 and protected witness Nos. 37 and 38 have given statement about the presence of the 3rd petitioner with the assailants and other accused at the place of conspiracy, near Govt. Hospital Mortuary gate and Khabrishtan in the night of 15th April 2022. The CDR/IPDR (document Nos.566, 522, 523, 1460 & 1561) and the location of the 3rd petitioner also show his presence at conspiracy place. The autorikshaw No.KL-51-B-3825 (MO-211) of the 3rd petitioner which was used by him for arriving at the place of conspiracy place was seized on 26.10.22 as per document No.338.

53. It is further submitted that the 3rd petitioner attended the

conspiracy meetings held at Palakkad on 16th of April 2022 and this is evident from the statements of CW37 and 38 and protected witness No.22.

54. It is submitted that the 4th petitioner attended the arms training conducted by the PFI. Protected witness No.3 has stated that the 4th petitioner and others attended the arms training at Periyar Valley campus, imparted by the PE master trainer Muhammed Mubarak (A-15) on various occasions. He also stated that the 4th petitioner and other PFI leaders conducted and supervised such arms training at Periyar Valley Campus at Aluva, Ernakulam.

55. It is also submitted that the 4th petitioner attended the conspiracy meeting held at the residence of Rasheed K T (A-61) on 15.4.2022, for harbouring the accused and destruction of evidence after committing terrorist act. The protected witness No.35 has stated about the presence of the 4th petitioner along with Rasheed K T (A-56), Saidali (A-57) and Noushad M (A-58) in the place of conspiracy, i.e., the house of Rasheed K T on 15.4.2022. As per the disclosure of A56, scene Mahazar was prepared at the conspiracy place on 16.11.22 (document No.439). The CDR/IPDR location (Document Nos.522, 523, 564, 1441 & 1548) of the 4th petitioner also show his presence at conspiracy place on 15.4.2022.

56. It is also stated that the 4th petitioner attended conspiracy meeting at PFI Office, Puthuppallitheru, Palakkad on 15th April, 2022 for committing terrorist act. Protected witness Nos.23 and 24 have stated that on 15.4.2022, Usman contacted some PFI leaders, including the 4th petitioner herein and

they heard him discussing with PFI leaders to plan or immediate retaliation against other community. They also stated that Usman has some secret meeting with PFI leaders like A-11, 13, 52, 55, 54 and the 4th petitioner. They also stated that P K Usman (A-10) told them that *"all arrangements for identifying and eliminating Hindu leader has been made in the night itself. Our people will do it within 24 hours and can hear good news tomorrow"*. They also stated that on next day, ie., on 16.4.2022, A10 told that "yesterday night's plan were not successful as they could not find a proper target" They also stated that they heard the PFI leaders discussing the availability of RSS leader Sreenivasan at Melamuri and instruction given to some people to go for the action. They also stated that A10 told "Sreenivasan's murder is a warning to all other community who challenge PFI".

57. It is submitted that the above statements are further corroborated by the statements of the approver Aboobacker Siddik (A-52). He also stated about the presence of the 4th petitioner and other leaders at PFI office, Puthupallitheru on 15.4.2022. The CDR/IPDR location (document Nos.522, 523, 564, 1441 & 1548) of the 4th petitioner also prove his presence at the place of conspiracy on 15.4.2022.

58. It is also submitted that the Maruti Swift car No. KL-56-A-8833 (MO-196) used by the 4th petitioner to reach the place of conspiracy at Palakkad was also seized vide seizure mahazer dated 2.11.2022 (document No.351).

59. It is further submitted that the 4th petitioner along with other leaders gathered at Malabar Lodge at Ottappalam in the night of 15.4.2022 for co-ordinating their plan of murder. CW313 identified the 4th petitioner and stated that the 4th petitioner stayed along with other leaders of PFI in the Malabar lodge, in the night of 15.4.2022. CW368 also stated in the same line. He also stated that the 4th petitioner had given his ID proof for booking room for them. The bill book and register of Malabar lodge (document No.349 and 350) also show that the 4th petitioner and other leaders stayed in that lodge in the night of 15.4.2022. The CDR/IPDR location of the 4th petitioner also prove the same.

60. The 4th petitioner attended the conspiracy meetings held at Palakkad on 16th of April 2022 for committing terrorist act of murder of Srinivasan on 16.4.2022. CW37 and 38 and other witnesses have deposed about the same. I have already discussed about this in the foregoing paragraphs.

61. It is also pointed that one document, document No.357, containing writings in Malayalam language as "*A3 Kandaal ariyaavunna prathi, A6 Muhammed Mansoor etc.*," were also seized from the car (MO-196) of the 4th petitioner vide seizure mahazer dated 2.11.2022 (document No.351).

62. It is also submitted that the 4th petitioner conspired with the co-accused, A28 and 38 to 40 and others for destroying evidence in the case after commission of the terrorist act.

63. It is contended that the petitioners have committed offences punishable under various sections of IPC and Chapters IV and VI of UA(P) Act and final report along with the evidence collected discloses prima-facie case against the petitioners. He submits that the bar u/s 43D(5) of the UA(P) Act is applicable in this case and the petitioners are not entitled to be released on bail.

64. The specific allegation against the petitioners is that they participated in the conspiracy to commit the murder of late Srinivasan as part of the larger conspiracy and they supplied vehicle to the assailants and aided destruction of evidence by dismantling and concealing the motorcycle used by the assailants for commission of the offence.

65. The contention of the learned counsel for the petitioners is that there is no material which prima facie show that the petitioners have committed the offence coming under Chapter IV or VI of the Act. I have already narrated the prosecution allegation against the petitioners. The learned Prosecutor has given the vivid picture of the document/statements on which the prosecution rely on to substantiate the allegations against the petitioners.

66. The documents pointed by the Prosecutor and the statements of witnesses show that the petitioners are active members of PFI. It further show the presence of the petitioners at the place of conspiracy. The CDR also support this allegation.

67. The allegations against the petitioners and the materials placed

before the court in support of the same show that there are prima facie materials to substantiate the offences coming under Chapter IV of the UA(P) Act. Investigation is completed as regards the role of the petitioners in the case and final report already filed. The court has taken cognizance of the offence against them.

68. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Gurwinder Singh v. State of Pubjab (2024 KHC 6062)** has considered the question of granting bail in offences under the UA(P) Act and the scope of the proviso to S.43D(5) of the Act. The Apex Court has observed that:

“The source of the power to grant bail in respect of non-bailable offences punishable with death or life imprisonment emanates from Section 439 CrPC. It can be noticed that Section 43D(5) of the UAP Act modifies the application of the general bail provisions in respect of offences punishable under Chapter IV and Chapter VI of the UAP Act.

17. A bare reading of Sub-section (5) of Section 43D shows that apart from the fact that Sub-section (5) bars a Special Court from releasing an accused on bail without affording the Public Prosecutor an opportunity of being heard on the application seeking release of an accused on bail, the proviso to Sub-section (5) of Section 43D puts a complete embargo on the powers of the Special Court to release an accused on bail. It lays down that if the Court, ‘on perusal of the case diary or the

report made under Section 173 of the Code of Criminal Procedure', is of the opinion that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accusation, against such person, as regards commission of offence or offences under Chapter IV and/or Chapter VI of the UAP Act is prima facie true, such accused person shall not be released on bail or on his own bond. It is interesting to note that there is no analogous provision traceable in any other statute to the one found in Section 43D(5) of the UAP Act. In that sense, the language of bail limitation adopted therein remains unique to the UAP Act.

18. The conventional idea in bail jurisprudence vis-à-vis ordinary penal offences that the discretion of Courts must tilt in favour of the oft-quoted phrase - 'bail is the rule, jail is the exception' – unless circumstances justify otherwise - does not find any place while dealing with bail applications under UAP Act. The 'exercise' of the general power to grant bail under the UAP Act is severely restrictive in scope. The form of the words used in proviso to Section 43D (5)– 'shall not be released' in contrast with the form of the words as found in Section 437(1) CrPC - 'may be released'– suggests the intention of the Legislature to make bail, the exception and jail, the rule.

19. The courts are, therefore, burdened with a sensitive task on hand. In dealing with bail applications under UAP Act, the courts

are merely examining if there is justification to reject bail. The 'justifications' must be searched from the case diary and the final report submitted before the Special Court. The legislature has prescribed a low, 'prima facie' standard, as a measure of the degree of satisfaction, to be recorded by Court when scrutinising the justifications [materials on record]. This standard can be contrasted with the standard of 'strong suspicion', which is used by Courts while hearing applications for 'discharge'. In fact, the Supreme Court in *Zahoor Ali Watali* has noticed this difference, where it said: 2 (2019) 5 SCC 1 12 "In any case, the degree of satisfaction to be recorded by the Court for opining that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accusation against the accused is prima facie true, is lighter than the degree of satisfaction to be recorded for considering a discharge application or framing of charges in relation to offences under the 1967 Act."

20. In this background, the test for rejection of bail is quite plain. *Bail must be rejected as a 'rule', if after hearing the public prosecutor and after perusing the final report or Case Diary, the Court arrives at a conclusion that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accusations are prima facie true.* It is only if the test for rejection of bail is not satisfied – that the Courts would proceed to decide the bail application in accordance with

the 'tripod test' (flight risk, influencing witnesses, tampering with evidence). This position is made clear by Sub-section (6) of Section 43D, which lays down that the restrictions, on granting of bail specified in Sub-section (5), are in addition to the restrictions under the Code of Criminal Procedure or any other law for the time being in force on grant of bail." (emphasis supplied by me)

69. The Apex Court has considered the decision in *Gurwinder Singh's* case in its latest decision in **Sheikh Javed Iqbal @ Ashfaq Ansari @ Javed Ansari v. State of Uttarpradesh dated 18-07-2024 in Crl.A. No.2790/2024 (2024 INSC 534)**. According to learned counsel for the petitioner, no reliance can be placed on the decision in *Gurwinder Singh's* case. A reading of the judgment of the Apex Court in *Javed Ansari's* case shows that the accused in that case was undergoing detention from February 2015 and the Apex Court considered the Special Leave Petition against the judgment rejecting the bail application in 2024. In para 31 of the judgment the Court observed that "*In Gurwinder Singh (supra) on which reliance has been placed by the respondent, a two Judge Bench of this Court distinguished K.A. Najeeb (supra) holding that the appellant in K.A. Najeeb (supra) was in custody for five years and that the trial of the appellant in that case was severed from the other co-accused whose trial had concluded whereupon they were sentenced to imprisonment of eight years; but in Gurwinder Singh, the trial was already*

underway and that twenty two witnesses including the protected witnesses have been examined. It was in that context, the two Judge Bench of this Court in Gurwinder Singh observed that mere delay in trial pertaining to grave offences cannot be used as a ground to grant bail.”

70. The two Judge Bench of the Apex Court in Union of India represented by **the Inspector of Police, NIA, Chennai Branch v. Barakathullah (Crl.A. No.2715/2024 dated 22-05-2024, reported in 2024 INSC 452)** has referred to and followed the decisions in *Watali's case* and *Gurwinder Singh's case*. In the decision referred to by the counsel for the petitioner, the Apex Court distinguished the decision in *Gurwinder Singh's case* on facts. That decision was rendered on the fact that the accused was undergoing detention for long period without trial. So, there is no change in the law laid down in *Gurwinder Singh* and this court is bound to follow the same.

71. The Hon'ble High Court of Kerala has disposed the appeals filed by some of the accused in this case against the rejection of their bail applications as per judgment dated 25-06-2024 in Crl.A.139/2024 and connected appeals. The Hon'ble Court was pleased to release some of the accused on bail and dismissed the appeals filed by the other accused. After referring to the decisions of the Apex Court regarding granting of bail in such cases, the Court observed in para 29 of the judgment that : *“Proceeding thus, we feel that it is only in respect of those appellants/accused, against whom the material relied upon by the prosecution, when taken as a whole, crosses the*

threshold of 'general allegations coupled with overt acts that would clearly suggest the complicity of the accused in the offence with which he is charged', that we can say with any degree of conviction that there are reasonable grounds for believing that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accusation against the person is prima facie true. In other words, there has to be some corroborative materials, other than mere statement of witnesses, to show that there were overt acts or acts of active participation by the appellants/accused, such as authorship of offensive documents and/or speeches, in order to deny them bail."

72. In this case, apart from the statement of witnesses, there are materials to prima facie suggest that the petitioners had active role in the commission of the offence. The materials placed before the court prima facie make out the offence under Chapter IV of the Act. In order to make out a "terrorist act" as defined in Section 15, the person need not be a member of the terrorist organisation. In the case in hand, there is specific allegation that the accused have hatched conspiracy to further their target of "India 2047", allegedly, to establish Islamic rule in India. It is further alleged that the murder of Mr.Srinivasan is part of their attempt to further such activities and part of the larger conspiracy. As stated above, there are materials which prima faice show that the petitioners had involved in the conspiracy and destruction of evidence. While considering an application for bail the court need not go deep into the evidence. The Apex Court in **Jagjeet Singh and ors v. Ashish Mishra @**

Monu and anr (2022 (3) KHC 449) has held that a court while deciding an application for bail, should refrain from evaluating or undertaking a detailed assessment of evidence, as the same is not a relevant consideration at the threshold stage.

73. In the light of the discussion in the foregoing paragraphs and on a careful scrutiny of the materials placed before me, I am of the view that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accusation against the petitioners are prima facie true. The allegations against the petitioners are serious in nature. The Proviso to Section 43D(5) is applicable in this case and the petitioners are not entitled to be released on bail at this stage.

74. The learned counsel for the petitioners contended that the petitioners are undergoing detention for long time and considering the period of detention and the fact that the case is not ripe for trial, the petitioners are entitled to bail. It is true that the first and the petitioners 1 to 4 were arrested on 01.05.2022, 3.11.2022, 19.10.2022 and 26.10.2022 respectively and they are in remand since then. As regards the petitioners are concerned, investigation is completed and final report filed. The learned Prosecutor submitted that some of the accused have filed a petition as SLP (Crl.) 3658/2024 and the Hon'ble Supreme Court was pleased to pass an order restraining this Court from framing charge as per order dated 06-05-2024 and the order was extended until further orders on 15-07-2024. So, though the investigation is completed and final report against all the arrested accused filed, the trial of the

case could not be proceeded with. The petitioners cannot take advantage of such a situation and seek bail.

75. In the light of the discussion in the foregoing paragraphs and on a careful scrutiny of the materials placed before me, I am of the view that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accusation against the petitioners are prima facie true. The allegations against the petitioners are serious in nature. Final report is already filed and the case is ripe for trial. The Proviso to Section 43D(5) is applicable in this case and the petitioners are not entitled to be released on bail at this stage. Hence the petition is only to be dismissed.

In the result, the petition is dismissed.

Dictated to the Confidential Asst., transcribed and typewritten by her, corrected and pronounced by me in open court on this the 31st day of August, 2024.

Sd/-
P. K. Mohandas
Judge, Special Court for NIA Cases

Appendix: Nil

Id/-
Judge, Special Court for NIA Cases
(By Order)

//True Copy//

Sd/-
Sheristadar.