



SELECTIVE JUSTICE: DETENTION, TORTURE, & RELIGIOUS TARGETING

Fact-Finding Report on the Kadapa Almaspet Incident



Association for
Protection of
Civil Rights

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APCR
ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTION
OF CIVIL RIGHTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On May 9, 2026, an incident concerning the naming of Almaspet Circle in Kadapa City resulted in violent clashes, with citizens engaging in stone pelting, police using lathis to charge the crowds, and several citizens being detained. At the core of this dispute is the issue of whether the circle should be named “Tipu Sultan Circle” in accordance with popular sentiments or “Hanuman Circle” as wanted by the Hindu citizens. The trigger of this altercation was the placement of “Hanuman Circle” banner by far-right organizations, in contradiction to an already passed proposal by the administration to change the name of the circle from Hanuman to Tipu Sultan, pending approval. The report analyzes the altercation and police investigation in detail.

In light of the facts uncovered in this report, the actions taken by the authorities are alarming. Though the police portray this incident as a clash between members of the two communities, witnesses testify otherwise. As the fact-finding depicts, Muslims seem to be unfairly accused in FIRs, detained, arrested, and subjected to custodial torture, while non-Muslims engaged in the altercation got away with lighter penalties or no punishment. What transpired afterward is an unbalanced reaction from the state machinery. The trend that comes out of the analysis is custodial torture of children, unlawful detentions, and the filing of FIRs targeting only one particular community.

BACKGROUND

Kadapa is a city shaped by history and politics. It is located in the Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. Home to Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy, one of the most influential chief ministers, Kadapa remains a place where political legacy is highly valued. The city is also very diverse. Muslims make up 45-50% of the population, and as such, Muslims and other communities have shared neighborhoods, markets, and public spaces.

One of these shared spaces is Almaspet Circle. It is a junction that people have used as a landmark for many years. Local Muslim residents and civic groups have been wanting to rename it after Tipu Sultan, the Mysore ruler who died in a battle against the British. This demand was not new and has been discussed many times over the years in meetings of Municipal Corporation. In February 2026, the Kadapa Municipal Corporation agreed to rename Almaspet Circle after Tipu Sultan. Even the present Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Nara Chandrababu Naidu, supported this idea during his election campaign. He thought it was a way to recognize the Muslim community.¹

Sometimes things that are approved on paper do not happen in real life. Months went by. There were no signs or any formal ceremony to mark the renaming. This delay created a problem. Other groups began making claims about the circle's name. Another group, broadly comprising of Hindus, wanted it named Hanuman Circle, taking exception to what it called undue credit being given to a tyrannical ruler.

When the celebrations of Hanuman Jayanti were underway at the nearby temple, banners were put up at the Almaspet Circle proclaiming it the "Hanuman Circle". This unauthorized naming sent a clear message. The naming of Almaspet Circle was now in dispute. A 30-foot-tall statue of Hanuman was also built in the temple, towering over Almaspet Circle. Local Muslims felt this was an attempt to provoke them and interpreted the unauthorized naming as an illegitimate claim to the space before the Municipal Corporation's official renaming could take place.

What was a moving bureaucratic issue transformed into a much bigger problem. Almaspet Circle was no longer a traffic junction. It had become a symbol of simmering conflict between two communities. It was also a stage for people to show their political differences. Eventually, the police intervened in the matter.

1 'Tipu Sultan circle' naming row sparks violence in AP's Kadathe pa

METHODOLOGY

Information was primarily collected through fieldwork, interviews, and narrative data from testimonies, and was substantiated by secondary research on news articles and official documents, including copies of FIRs and remand reports. Data collection was primarily qualitative, while the analysis and presentation of the broader context employed mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative). The inclusion of secondary research data has ensured the representation of the perspectives of involved persons who were otherwise difficult to reach in person.

It has also ensured that the findings are contextualized through an exhaustive body of evidence and perspectives, which is crucial given that the aftermath of the incident and the tensions in Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, are still developing.

Our findings are built upon three primary pillars of evidence:

- **Field-Based Narrative:** We relied heavily on first-hand interviews and qualitative testimonies from affected individuals to capture the lived reality of the incident.
- **Official Documentation:** To ground these narratives, we analyzed official legal records, including FIR Nos. 59/2026 and 60/2026, remand reports, and documented administrative responses.
- **Secondary Research:** We cross-referenced our field data with news archives and public reports on the police response and subsequent flag marches.

THE ALTERCATION

During the Hanuman Jayanti festival, banners appeared around the junction declaring it “Hanuman Circle”, a name that had never been part of any official discussion or municipal proposal. This clearly hurt the sentiments of the Muslims. The municipality had decided earlier to rename the junction as Tipu Sultan, but the junction was being illegally renamed without any prior notice or process.



On Friday night, Muslim residents and community leaders met and decided to respond. They would gather the next morning and install their own flex banners asserting the circle’s designated name: Tipu Sultan Circle.

At 10:00-10:30 AM on Saturday, May 9, members of the Muslim community gathered at the circle. Facing them stood representatives of the pro-Hanuman Circle faction, consisting of the district president of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and representatives of various right-wing organizations. According to eyewitnesses, they had been gathered in the circle all day and had even come with a “demonstration team.”

Between the two parties, the police tried to mediate and negotiate. It took them a long time to reach an agreement, but eventually it was decided that the Circle would be divided into two parts and both sides would remove one banner on their side. But

the atmosphere remained charged, and neither group trusted the other to leave it at that.

Water packets were distributed among the Muslim gathering. The pro-Hanuman Circle faction alleges that children playing in the area began throwing the empty packets toward the non-Muslim side.

The police version, as recorded in FIR No. 59/2026 and FIR No. 60/2026, states that a crowd of Muslims attacked police personnel with stones after a call went out to mobilize more people. The FIRs allege that Taluka Circle Inspector Narasimha Raju sustained a deep head injury and was hospitalized at Holistic Hospital during this attack. Several constables were also reportedly injured, and vehicles and public property damaged. According to the police, lathi charge and forceful dispersal were necessary to restore order.



APCR Fact-Finding Team

However, a completely different picture emerges from the testimonies of people directly affected by the incident. According to their testimonies, the act of stone pelting started first from the non-Muslim side in response to the water packet “attack” by children. They allege that the BJP district president and the leaders of right-wing organizations planned attacks on Muslims through stone pelting. Police, despite being present at the scene, were unable to contain the violence enacted by the pro-Hanuman Circle faction.

The act of stone pelting stopped after a while, and talks ensued. However, the pro-Hanuman Circle faction threatened the peace once more, consequent to which the police unleashed a lathi charge around 2:30 PM. Several witnesses allege that the lathi charge dispersed Muslims from Almaspet Circle, and they moved deep inside the narrow streets in the Muslim-dominated areas.



However, even though the primary aim of the lathi charge—to disperse the crowd—had been achieved, the police chased after Muslims, intimidated them, and even beat up Muslim children in the area. Close to 100 people have been hurt in this raid disguised as lathi charge, which ended at about 4 PM. It is stated that the atmosphere was so tense for Muslims that victims did not want to go to the hospitals because they feared more police brutality. Witness accounts also allege that while police were conducting lathi charges in Muslim areas, stone-pelting and verbal abuse from the non-Muslim side continued without any intervention from the police despite their consistent presence.



THE AFTERMATH: FIRS, ARRESTS, AND DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT

The first FIR, FIR No. 59/2026, was registered on May 9, 2026, that is, the date of the incident. It consists of charges against 27 people, all Muslims, under the non-bailable Section 307 (attempt to murder) of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita.

FIR No. 60/2026 was registered the very next day, on May 10, 2026. As per one testimony of this report, this FIR was registered “to avoid coming under fire for registering FIR against Muslims alone.” The FIR starts with naming of 22 Muslims, followed by the BJP District President, and then ends with 16 Hindus.

According to the testimony, the most significant difference between the two accused groups is noted in FIR No. 60/2026, as discussed below:

- Muslim accused are named along with all their particulars, including their names, fathers’ names, addresses, and age groups.
- The non-Muslim accused are named using vague terms like “some and others,” or “some other non-Muslims which are not known to me.” No particulars of their such as the fathers’ names, addresses, age range, etc., are mentioned.
- Muslims in the FIRs registered till 10 May face non-bailable charges, while non-Muslims face bailable offenses.

Based on the testimonies, it was revealed that out of the three Muslim persons mentioned in FIR number 59/2026, namely A1, A2, and A24, were held for three days in custody where they were tortured, and then they appeared in the court on May 12, 2026, which is after three days of when (9 May) they were first detained.

Witnesses describe the detention of minors in disturbing terms. On 9 May, at least 25 children—including one reportedly as young as 12 years old—were allegedly picked up and held at the police station until 2 AM. According to the recorded testimonies:

- The children were made to lie on the ground.
- Their feet were stomped on.
- They were beaten and verbally abused.

Witnesses state that police officers initially wanted to send the juveniles to jail or present them in court. However, due to pressure—the source of which is not specified in the materials—these minors were released. Later on, other 22 Muslims were said

to be arrested and registered under FIR 60/2026. It was said that these muslims had no involvement in this case, either by being at the scene of the crime, visiting the place, or having any relation with the violence. They were kept in detention for almost five days from 9 May till the evening of the 13th. Some were released on Tuesday, with the rest released on Wednesday. According to testimonies, they were physically assaulted in jail.

Eventually, all the minors were released on station bail granted by police officers. As of the date of the testimony, witnesses state that apart from the BJP district president, no other non-Muslim has been arrested in connection with the incident. Only Muslims have been detained and, according to multiple accounts, subjected to custodial violence. Witnesses allege that what began as a communal dispute has been reframed by authorities as “a fight between two parties”—a political framing that, in their view, obscures the one-sided nature of the police response.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Date: Saturday, 09 May 2026

Time: Approx. 10 AM - 4 PM

Location: Almaspet Circle, Kadapa

- On the morning of 9 May, Muslim community leaders gathered near Almaspet Circle to install banners naming the spot **Tipu Sultan Circle**, following a Friday meeting to assert their long-standing demand.
- Around the same time, groups led by local BJP and Pro Hanuman Circle representatives stood on the opposite side of the circle, where “Hanuman Circle” banners had been placed for Hanuman Jayanti celebrations.
- Police were stationed under prohibitory orders equivalent to Section 144 of the BNSS (163). Mediation attempts took place early in the day, resulting in a brief truce; each group agreeing to put up its own banner.
- Around 1:10 PM, an altercation began after children on one side reportedly threw water pouches at the other side. Witnesses report that stone pelting began from the pro-Hanuman Circle side, which rapidly escalated the situation.
- Police attempted crowd control but soon resorted to a lathi charge extending deep into adjoining Muslim-majority areas from around 2:30 PM to 4 PM.
- The lathi charge reportedly led to several injuries to Muslims, including minors.

LEGAL ANALYSIS

In this regard, the findings from the FIRs and the materials provided by the local testimonies raise issues under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, and constitutional rights to life, equality, liberty, and freedom from arrest without cause. Sections used for unlawful assembly, assaults against public officials, grievous hurt, attempting murder, conspiracy, and promoting enmity point out that the police treated the case as an issue of public order.

These issues of selective arrests, torture of the suspect while in custody, and even minor arrests are dubious in light of various rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution. Although Article 14 provides equality before the law, Article 19 protects the Right to Freedom of Speech and Association, which can be regulated, and Article 21 protects the Right to Dignity, Physical well-being, and Fair Procedure. The issue of Police beating up minors, not providing immediate medical treatment, and intimidating the suspect while in custody will fall within the scope of laws relating to Juvenile Justice and the prohibition of arbitrary arrest under the Constitution.

Though the police narrative justifies the use of preventive and dispersal powers, these powers do not justify collective punishment, discrimination, and dehumanization in prosecution cases. Even when there is violent behavior, arrest should be based on the principle of individualizing, using the right evidence, acting proportionately, and handling the minors strictly according to juvenile provisions. All arrested individuals have the right to be produced promptly before a judge and to avail themselves of legal protections. The police report of titling many Muslims under non-bailable charges while referring to the participation of non-Muslims in milder terms is an indication of discrimination in prosecuting crimes.

The police registered:

- FIR No. 59/2026, naming primarily Muslim community members and organization leaders, charging them under serious non-bailable sections, including attempt to murder (Sec. 121(1)), criminal conspiracy (Sec. 192), and promoting enmity.

- FIR No. 60/2026, filed later on 10 May 2026, included both Muslim and Hindu individuals, but mostly under comparatively bailable offenses.

Analysis of FIR language and charges reveals inconsistent treatment:

- Muslim accused are fully identified with age, addresses, and parentage; most Hindu accused are partially identified or listed vaguely as “others unknown.”
- The inclusion of a single Hindu political leader appears deliberate, likely intended to balance public perception amid criticism.

ROLE OF AUTHORITIES

The police initiated their role in the situation with a lathi charge and detentions, which is precisely the manner of their response that raises serious questions. From what can be inferred from the material provided, the police were involved, whose actions were biased, especially in terms of registration of FIRs, detentions, and mishandling of minors.

In the wake of the incident, the district administration, as well as higher police officials, paid visits to the area, increased security, conducted flag marches, held peace committee meetings, diverted buses, and maintained a strong police contingent to restore peace. While all this certainly served the purpose, it did not address the allegations of arbitrary detentions and violence that emerged after the incident.

The District Administration and Police failed in three critical stages:

1. Prevention: Despite knowing the sensitivity of the naming dispute and the “Hanuman Circle” banners, no preventive measures were taken to stop the BJP leadership from mobilizing at the spot.
2. Execution: The lathi charge was not used to disperse a crowd but to “punish” a specific neighborhood, evidenced by the police entering private residential streets.
3. Post-Incident: The police engaged in custodial torture. Minors were subjected to physical abuse and verbal slurs. Furthermore, while 27 Muslims were charged with non-bailable offenses such as Attempt to Murder, Hindu participants were largely charged with bailable offenses, and only one political leader has been arrested to date.



KEY FINDINGS


- The dispute over Almaspet Circle became a communal flashpoint after competing claims over the names “Tipu Sultan Circle” and “Hanuman Circle.”
- The violence escalated into stone-pelting, the striking of civilians, damage to vehicles, and a lathi charge.
- FIR No. 59/2026 and FIR No. 60/2026 were registered. Still, the local testimonies allege that the first was overwhelmingly directed against Muslims and the second was used only after criticism of one-sided policing.
- More than 25 Muslim minors were allegedly detained, beaten, and held without proper safeguards, which raises serious legal and human rights concerns.
- 22 Muslims were illegally detained for at least 3 days, assaulted in custody, and held without any warrant.
- At least 100 Muslims were injured, 25 Muslims were arrested, and 3 remain in remand. 49 Muslims have been named in the two FIRs, while only 17 Hindus were named otherwise.
- The incident appears to have been reframed as a clash, even though the underlying issue was that of a communal conflict incited by the BJP and right-wing organisations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Order an independent judicial or magisterial inquiry into the use of force, the continued lathi charge in Muslim areas, the arrests, and the alleged custodial violence.
- Identify and review every arrest involving minors, subjecting it to immediate scrutiny under juvenile justice standards.
- Examine both FIRs for accuracy, completeness, and parity in the naming of accused persons, witnesses, and injuries.
- Preserve and forensically analyze CCTV footage, call records, social media content, police wireless logs, and hospital records.
- Suspend any officer found prima facie responsible for custodial assault, fabrication of records, or discriminatory detention pending inquiry.
- Ensure all injured persons, including minors, receive medical examination, treatment, and compensation where appropriate.
- Hold a peace committee process with equal representation from both communities, residents, and neutral mediators to prevent further polarisation.
- Protect against witness intimidation and guarantee legal aid for all detainees, especially children and economically vulnerable families.

ANNEXURES

1. FIR 59/2026

FORM 82				A.P.P.M. Order No.409 & 416	
FIRST INFORMATION REPORT (Under Sections 173 BNSS)					
1.	Dist:	YSR Kadapa	P.S:	Kadapa II Town	Year 2026 FIR No: 59 Date 10.05.2026
2.	1.	Act:	BNS	Sections:	189(3),191(2),191(3),189(5),192,196(1)(a)(b),197(1)(c),132,121(1),109,61(2),49 r/w 190 BNS.
	2.	Other Acts & Sections.			
3. Occurrence of the offence:					
(a)	Day : Saturday	Date from:	09.05.2026	Date to:	
	Time period	Time from:	01.10 PM	Time to:	
(b)	Information received at Police Station:	Date	10.05.2026	Time:	01.00 AM
(c)	General Diary Reference Entry No.(s):	Vol. No:	II	Time:	
4.	Type of information:	: Written	Oral:	Statement	
5. Place of occurrence:					
(a)	Direction and Distance from P.S:	West - 2 KMs.	Beat No:		
(b)	Address:	At Almaspet Circle, Kadapa city of YSR Kadapa District.			
(c)	If outside the limits of this P.S., then the name of concerned P.S:	--	Dist:	--	
6. Complainant / Informant:					
(a)	Name:	P. Narasimha Raju, Inspector of Police,			
(b)	F/H Name:				
(c)	Date/ Years of Birth:	-	(d)	Nationality:	Indian.
(e)	Passport No:	-	Date of issue:	-	Place of issue:
(f)	Occupation:	Inspector of Police, Kadapa Taluka U/G PS,			
(g)	Address:	Inspector of Police, Kadapa Taluka U/G PS, Kadapa city			
7. Details of Known/Suspected/Unknown accused with full Particulars: (Attach separate sheet if necessary)					
<u>Name of the accused:</u>					
1. Syed Ahmed Basha @ Babu Bhai, District Muslim Joint Action Committee President, Friends Colony, Kadapa.					
2. Shaik Mohammed Zakir Hussain, former PFI Kadapa District President, Ravindra Nagar, Kadapa.					
3. Shaik Mohammed Tahir @ Tahir, SDPI State General Secretary, opposite Bombay Function Hall, BKM Street, Kadapa.					
4. Shaik Jafar Basha, SDPI Kadapa District Secretary, Bismilla Nagar, Kadapa.					
5. Pathan Jabir Ali Khan, SDPI Kadapa District President, Mochampet, Kadapa.					
6. Syed Shabbir, SDPI In-charge, 38th Division, Kadapa Municipal Corporation, Almaspet, Kadapa.					
7. Syed Zaid, YSRCP Youth Leader, Medar Veedhi, Kadapa Town.					
8. Syed Habeeb Bukhari, Government Khazi, Rehmatullah Street, Kadapa.					
9. Shaik Arifulla, SDPI Member, Mrutyunjaya Veedhi, Kadapa.					

2. FIR 60/2026

PS on 11/5/26 at



10:30 AM

M. Reddy

FORM 82

A.P.P.M. Order No.409 & 416

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT
(Under Sections 173 BNS)

1.	Dist:	YSR Kadapa	P.S:	Kadapa II Town	Year	2026	FIR No:	60	Date	10.05.2026
2.	1.	Act:	BNS	Sections:	189(3), 191(2), 191(3), 189(5), 192, 196(1) (a)(b), 132, 121 r/w 190 BNS					
	2.	Other Acts & Sections.								
3.	Occurrence of the offence:									
	(a)	Day :	Saturday	Date from:	09.05.2026		Date to:	09.05.2026		
		Time period		Time from:	01.30 PM		Time to:	04.00 PM		
	(b)	Information received at Police Station:			Date	10.05.2026		Time:	10.00 PM	
	(c)	General Diary Reference Entry No.(s):			Vol. No:	II		Time:	10.00 PM	
4.	Type of information:	: Written		Oral:	Telugu typed complaint					
5.	Place of occurrence:									
	(a)	Direction and Distance from P.S:			West - 2 KMs.		Beat No:			
	(b)	Address: Near Almaspet Circle, Kadapa city of YSR Kadapa District.								
	(c)	If outside the limits of this P.S., then the name of concerned P.S:			--		Dist:	--		
6.	Complainant / Informant:									
	(a)	Name: Bukke Swami Naik,								
	(b)	F/H Name: Bukke tulasiram Naik								
	(c)	Date/ Years of Birth: 48 years			(d)	Nationality: Indian.				
	(e)	Passport No: -		Date of issue: -		Place of issue: -				
	(f)	Occupation: Reserve Sub-Inspector of Police, District Armed Reserve Kadapa								
	(g)	Address: District Armed Reserve headquarters, Kadapa								
7.	Details of Known/Suspected/Unknown accused with full Particulars: {Attach separate sheet if necessary}									
	Name of the accused:									
	Names of persons belonging to the Muslim group:									
	1. Shaik Sohail, 18 years, S/o Mahaboob Basha, Nakash, Kadapa.									
	2. Syed Ameenulla, 29 years, S/o Sibgatulla, Agadi Street, Kadapa.									
	3. Shaik Mohammed Ali, 30 years, S/o Hussain, Agadi Street, Kadapa.									
	4. Shaik Nazeer, 33 years, S/o Ahmed, Vakkalapeta, Kadapa.									
	5. Dalajak Aleem, 27 years, S/o Kareemulla, Lab Technician, Nabikot, Kadapa.									
	6. Shaik Mohammed Ali, 21 years, S/o Jeelan, Saipeta, Kadapa.									
	7. Pathan Mohammed Ghouse, 27 years, S/o Pathan Hussain, Occupation: Driver, D.No. 9/185-23, Agadi Street, Kadapa.									
	8. Khazi Arif, 23 years, S/o Chand Basha, Occupation: Aluminium works, D.No. 8/613-2, Afsar Khar Colony, Kadapa.									
	9. Shaik Arifulla, 24 years, S/o Mohammed Rasool, Occupation: Welding works, D.No. 8/146, Agadi Street, Kadapa.									
	10. Shaik Shoukat Ali Khan, 36 years, S/o Buden Saab, Occupation: Welding works, D.No. 9/73, Kotireddy Street, Nagarajupeta, Kadapa.									
	11. Syed Imtiyaz, 24 years, S/o Ameer Basha, Occupation: Zomato worker, D.No. 15/149, Ravindra Nagar, Kadapa.									
	12. Shaik Sohel, 19 years, S/o Rasheed, Occupation: Latha Works (RK), near Iqbal Rice Mill, Akkayapalli, Kadapa.									
	13. Shaik Mubarak, 18 years, S/o Fairoz Hussain, Occupation: Paint works, Agadi Street, Saipeta, Kadapa.									
	14. Shaik Arif, 23 years, S/o Mahaboob Basha, Occupation: Driver, D.No. 9/185-23, Agadi Street, Kadapa.									




3. Remand Report

To
The Hon'ble 1st Addl. Judicial Magistrate of First class
Kadapa,
Honoroud madam/sir

Sub:-	Remand report-Investigation established prima facia case punishable relevant to the offences in this case, beyond any reasonable doubts-material evidence collected-the marginally noted accused arrested on 11.05.2026 at 05.00 PM - investigation pending under various reasons including identifying the large number of accused involved in the crime, besides examination of witnesses and technical evidence of collecting CC camera footage and meta data-request to grant judicial remand of 15 days to the marginally accused-regarding.
Ref:	Kadapa II Town U/G PS Cr.No.59/2026 U/sec 189(3), 191(2), 191(3), 189(5), 192, 196(1)(a)(b),197(1)(c), 132 121(1), 109(1), 61(2), 49 r/w 190 BNS.

-.:000:-

Names and addresses of the arrested accused:

1. Syed Ahmed Basha @ Babu Bhai, age 59 years, s/o Syed Mahaboob Saheb, D.No.72/296-30, Friends Colony, Backside Amar hospital, Kadapa, Cell. 9441403883, Waqf Protection JAC Convenor (A-1) , Aadhar No.5022 1208 7746 (A-1) .	
2. Shaik Mohammed Zakir Hussain @ Moulana Zakeer Hussain, age 43 years, s/o Shaik Mahaboob Basha, D.No.50/85-5, Muradiya Nagar, near Raj Function Hall, Ravindra Nagar, Kadapa Town, Cell. 9618005245, Waqf Protection JAC CO-Convenor and AP Muslim Federation State General Secretary , (A-2), Aadhar No.9123 5120 0252 (A-2)	
3. Shaik Shabbir Hussain, age 36 years, s/o Shaik Mohammed Ghouse, D.No.10/81, Ameen peer Road, Khaleel Nagar, Kadapa Cell. 9985777372, Markaj Masjid Kahteab, (A-24), Aadhar No.9051 0862 4210 (A-24) .	

With regard to the above ref., cited criminal case, I submit that this is a case of "conspiracy followed by forming into unlawful assembly with deadly weapons coupled with attempting to commit murder of police officer and also disobeying the orders promulgated by the officials and also trigger the enmity between the two religious people" that occurred on 09.05.2026 at about 01.10 PM at Almaspet Circle, Kadapa City and reported in the PS on 10-05-2026 at 01.00 AM, wherein the complainant P. Narasimha Raju, Inspector of Police, Kadapa Taluka UPS, in his

4. Photos of Assault on Victims





Association for
Protection of
Civil Rights

📍 E-57/1, 4th Floor, The Scholar School, Abul Fazal Enclave-1, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi-110025

☎ 011 - 41052797

✉ apcrindia@gmail.com