

[HIGH COURTS OF THE MUSHRIKEEN IN INDIA EXONERATE TABLIGHI JAMAAT FROM THE COVID SLANDER](#)

Some months ago when the covid conspiratorial Devil erupted in pursuance of the Bill Gates vaccine plot, almost 3000 member of the Tablighi Jamaat in Nizaamuddeen were criminally charged for allegedly spreading the covid virus. Now, almost nine months after 11 state governments had criminally prosecuted the Jamaat members, the High Courts excoriating the governments and politicians threw out the charges with scathing remarks such as *“virtual persecution”, “made scapegoats by a political government”, “not an iota of evidence”, “abuse of process”, “abuse of power”, “maliciously prosecuted”, etc.*

At the time of the arrest of the Tablighi Jamaat members, the Munaafiq Reverend Abraham Bham and other members of Hizbush Shaitaan, satanically labouring to bolster their claim of Musaaqid and Madaaris being “superspreaders” of the covid disease, had said:

“We know what happened in India with Nizaamuddeen Markaz”, referring to the Mushrik, brutal Indian government blaming the Tablighi Jamaat for spread of the covid satanism in India. Now with their judgments, the Mushrik High Courts of India have slapped these Munaafiq enemies of Islam in the face and kicked them in their backsides. Read the reports which are reproduced here.

HIGH COURTS EXONERATE TABLIGHI JAMAAT

Written by Administrator

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Criminalised By Govt., Cleared By Courts:

The Tablighi Story

Eight months after 11 state governments filed 20 FIRs against 2,765 Tablighi Jamaat members, not one member of the Tablighi Jamaat has been convicted. Instead, courts nationwide strongly criticised ‘malicious’ prosecutions devoid of evidence. We focus on Delhi, where most criminal cases were filed

KARAN TRIPATHI & MAISAH IRFAN

Tablighi Jamaat headquarters in New Delhi's Nizamuddin neighbourhood.

New Delhi/Srinagar: Eight months after [11 state governments filed 205 FIRs against 2,765 foreign nationals](#) for allegedly violating visa terms and intentionally disregarding Covid-19 guidelines, not one member of the Tablighi Jamaat, a back-to-roots Islamic movement, has been convicted by any court.

Instead, at least 1,086 members of the Jamaat have been exonerated in some way by eight local and high court judgements, according to our review of media reports of such judgements. The terms the judges used include: a “virtual persecution”; “made scapegoats by a political govt”; “not an iota of evidence”; “abuse of process”; “abuse of power”; “maliciously prosecuted”.

Delhi became the focus of criminal cases related to the Tablighi event, with FIRs lodged against 955 foreign nationals and seven Indians, including a sect head called Maulana Muhammad Saad. The Jamaat is a missionary movement that encourages Muslims to adhere to the faith as originally conceived and its global headquarters, or *markaz*, in Delhi draws pilgrims from many nations.

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“This is a classic case, where unsubstantiated allegations were levelled against the foreign nationals,” one of their lawyers Ashima Mandla told **Article 14**. Mandla and her colleague Mandakini Singh, represented the Tablighi Jamaat in Delhi.

Mandla described an “arduous and protracted litigation” of 150 hearings, 955 bail applications, 5 writs, 44 discharge applications, 26 quashing petitions, 80 revision petitions, 15 hearings before the Supreme Court and then a trial in a Delhi court over 9 months.

“The truth prevailed,” said Mandla, “Not even a single charge so alleged was upheld by the court of law.”

On 18 December, the Supreme Court will hear arguments in a writ petition filed by one of the foreign visitors, Malana Ala Hadrami, challenging the “unilateral and arbitrary” blacklisting of around 2,500 visitors by the ministry of home affairs for participating in a Jamaat event.

Accusations, Islamophobia, Acquittals

In March 2020, adherents of the sect from about 70 countries attended a [Jamaat](#) congregation at its *markaz* in Delhi’s Nizamuddin neighbourhood. The event took place weeks before the promulgation of Covid-19 guidelines prohibiting social and religious gatherings.

The government accused foreign Tablighi visitors of spreading the coronavirus in India, setting off a [spiral of Islamophobia](#) across the country, as **Article 14** reported in April. A *New York Times* [investigation](#) on 16 December revealed that the virus was actually spread by “[virus trains](#)”, special trains the government organised for migrants, who found themselves stranded after Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced a lockdown with no notice on 24 March.

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This is what various courts said as they released Tablighis over the past few months:

- On 16 December, a Delhi Court in Saket [acquitted](#) all the 36 foreign nationals that claimed trial by observing that it's "reasonably possible" that "none of them was present at Markaz during the relevant period and they had been picked up from different places so as to maliciously prosecute them". The court also said that there's "no iota of evidence on record to suggest that the order promulgated under section 144 of IPC was brought to the notice of persons staying in Markaz".
- On 2 December, the Allahabad High Court [ordered](#) that a charge of attempt to murder to be dropped. It said such a charge reflected an "abuse of power under the law".
- On 19 October, a metropolitan magistrate in Andheri [acquitted](#) 28 foreign nationals of all charges by holding that the prosecution did not produce even "an iota of evidence to indicate the visitors had violated government orders".
- On 21 September, the Nagpur Bench of the Bombay High Court [quashed](#) an FIR against 8 foreign nationals by holding that the "investigating agency acted without jurisdiction while registering the FIR for allegedly breaching Covid-19 advisories". The court also noted that "allowing the prosecution to continue would be nothing but an abuse of process of the court".
- On 21 August, the Aurangabad Bench of the Bombay High Court [called](#) it a "virtual persecution" of the foreign nationals. While quashing the FIR against 29 foreign nationals, the court said these visitors were possibly made "a scapegoat of the pandemic by a political government".
- On 15 June, while discharging 31 foreign visitors, the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court [said](#) "there is absolutely nothing on record to indicate that they had contributed to the spread of the novel coronavirus".

What Happened In Delhi

The first FIR in the Tablighi-Jamaat case was filed at the crime branch of the Delhi Police on 31 March against the alleged organisers of the Tablighi event. This [FIR](#) was limited to Saad and six other Indians.

This FIR did not mention any foreign visitor. It was only a day later, that another FIR was filed at

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East Delhi's Seelampur police station against foreign visitors for offences under sections [188](#) (Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant), [269](#) (Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life), [270](#) (Malignant act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life), and [271](#) (Disobedience to quarantine rule) of the [Indian Penal Code](#) (IPC), 1860, and [section 3](#) of the [Epidemic Diseases Act](#), 1897.

On 2 April, the ministry of home affairs [blacklisted](#) 960 visitors on tourist visas for "involvement in Tablighi Jamaat activities". The ministry asked state director generals of police and Delhi's police commissioner to take "necessary legal action against all such violators under the relevant provisions of the [Foreigners Act](#), 1946 and the [Disaster Management Act](#), 2005".

On 5 June, the Ministry of Home Affairs [blacklisted](#) 2,500 more foreign nationals "for involvement in Tablighi activities".

A spate of FIRs were then registered nationwide, in states such as Maharashtra,

Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Gujarat, and notices were issued to the foreign nationals under sections [160](#) (police officer's power to require attendance of witnesses) and [41A](#) (notice of appearance before a police officer) of the [Criminal Procedure Code](#) (CrPC), 1973.

Prolonged Custody, Passports Seized

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On 19 May, the foreign visitors filed a writ petition before the Delhi High Court, seeking release from institutional quarantine, where they had been held for over a month and a half, despite repeatedly testing negative for the virus.

The High Court immediately asked the Delhi government for a [status report](#) . In its [reply](#) , the government said none of the visitors were detained; they were only asked to join the investigation. The court was told that during investigation additional charges under the Foreigners Act were added, and the government seized passports of 736 foreign nationals.

On 28 May, the Delhi High Court ordered the visitors moved from institutional quarantine centres to alternate accommodation, as the Tablighis had suggested.

The Delhi Police filed 48 chargesheets and 11 supplementary chargesheets before the trial court claiming that the accused persons “willfully, deliberately, and malignantly violated the COVID advisories promulgated by the government”.

The chargesheets argued that the foreign visitors violated the terms of their tourist visa by “indulging in missionary work of professing and propagating the principles of Tablighi Jamaat”. The Delhi Police also included section [304](#) (culpable homicide not amounting to murder) of the IPC in the chargesheet, but later dropped it.

‘Completely Unwarranted, Devoid Of Evidence’

On 6 July, before the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate at Delhi’s Saket court, 911 of 955 foreign visitors accepted [plea bargains](#) —they agreed to pay a fine of Rs 4,000 to Rs 10,000 in exchange for closing of cases—and 44 chose trial. The magistrate accepted the plea bargains of the 911 and ordered their deportation.

On 6 August, the Supreme Court directed these trials be “completed expeditiously, preferably within eight weeks”.

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Despite deportation orders, the foreign visitors could not leave because their lawyers, Mandla and Singh, found the Delhi Police had filed 26 more FIRs, challenged on 31 July before the Delhi High Court and on multiple dates across August and September. These FIRs were dismissed 24 days later by then Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Gurmohina Kaur, for “being completely unwarranted and devoid of any evidence”.

Of the 44 foreign nationals who chose trial, eight were discharged at the outset— “the chargesheet neither showed their presence nor participation in the *markaz* during the relevant period”, the Saket magistrate said—and 36 faced trial.

On 16 December, after taking twice as much time as set by the Supreme Court, the Saket court acquitted all 36 men of all the charges against them. Chief Metropolitan observed Magistrate Arun Kumar Garg, who took over after Kaur was [promoted](#) on 19 November, that it is “reasonably probable that none of them was present at

Markaz

(sic) during the relevant period and they had been picked up from different places so as to maliciously prosecute them”.

The magistrate said that station house officer H N Din, falsely claimed he visited the *markaz* daily and that “there was no question of any violation or disobedience by the foreign nationals of the order issued by the police under section 144 (prohibiting the assembly of four or more) of the CrPC”. The court also rejected the Delhi police claim that the foreign visitors violated section

[50](#)

of the Disaster Management Act by holding the congregation.

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12 Jamaadiyu Thaani 1442 – 26 January 2021