**2006 Mumbai train bombings**

The **11 July 2006 Mumbai train bombings** were a series of seven [bomb](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bomb) blasts that took place over a period of 11 minutes on the [Suburban Railway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai_Suburban_Railway) in [Mumbai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai), the capital of the [Indian state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_and_territories_of_India) of [Maharashtra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra) and the nation's financial capital. The bombs were set off in [pressure cookers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pressure_cooker) on trains plying the [Western line](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Railway_%28India%29) of the Suburban Railway network. 209 people were killed and over 700 were injured.

## The blasts

[Pressure cooker bombs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pressure_cooker_bomb) were placed on trains on the western line of the suburban ("local") train network, which forms the backbone of the city's transport network. Pressure cookers were used in this bombing and other recent explosions[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-1)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-2)[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-3) to increase the afterburn in a [thermobaric](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thermobaric) reaction, more powerful than conventional high explosives.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-4) The first blast reportedly took place at 18:24 [IST](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Standard_Time) (12:54 [UTC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UTC)), and the explosions continued for approximately eleven minutes, until 18:35,[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings" \l "cite_note-cnn-5) during the after-work rush hour. All the bombs had been placed in the first-class "general" compartments (some compartments are reserved for women, called "ladies" compartments) of several trains running from [Churchgate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Churchgate), the city-centre end of the western railway line, to the western suburbs of the city. They exploded at or in the near vicinity of the suburban railway stations of [Matunga Road](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matunga_Road), [Mahim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahim), [Bandra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bandra), [Khar Road](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khar_Road), [Jogeshwari](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jogeshwari), [Bhayandar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhayandar_%28railway_station%29) and [Borivali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borivali).[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-6)[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-7) [Home Minister](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minister_for_Home_Affairs_%28India%29) [Shivraj Patil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shivraj_Patil) told reporters that authorities had "some" information an attack was coming, "but place and time was not known".[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-8)

The bomb attacks in Mumbai came hours after a series of grenade attacks in [Srinagar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Srinagar), the largest city in the Indian state of [Jammu and Kashmir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jammu_and_Kashmir). [Home Secretary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secretary_for_Home_Affairs_%28India%29) [V K Duggal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V_K_Duggal) said there was no link between the Srinagar and Mumbai bomb blasts.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-ndtv-8-9)

## Injuries and fatalities

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **11 July 2006 Mumbai train bombings** Confirmed casualties | | | | | | |
| **Train** | **Blast location** | **Carriage type** | **Time (**[**IST**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Standard_Time)**)** | **Deaths** | **Injured** | **Sources** |
| Travelling north from [Churchgate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Churchgate) | [Khar Road](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khar_Road) – [Santacruz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santacruz_%28railway_station%29) | First Class | 18:24 |  |  |  |
| 17:50 Fast Local [Churchgate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Churchgate)-[Borivali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borivali) | [Bandra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bandra) – [Khar Road](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khar_Road) | First Class | 18:24 |  |  |  |
| 17:37 Slow Local [Churchgate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Churchgate)-[Borivali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borivali) | [Jogeshwari](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jogeshwari) (PF #1) | First Class | 18:25 |  |  |  |
| 17:54 Fast Local [Churchgate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Churchgate)-[Borivali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borivali) | [Mahim Junction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahim) (PF #3) | First Class | 18:26 |  |  |  |
| Travelling north from [Churchgate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Churchgate) | [Mira Road](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mira_Road) – [Bhayandar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhayandar) | First Class | 18:29 |  |  |  |
| 17:57 Fast Local [Churchgate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Churchgate)-[Virar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virar) | [Matunga Road](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matunga_Road) – [Mahim Junction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahim) | First Class | 18:30 |  |  |  |
| 17:37 Fast Local [Churchgate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Churchgate)-[Virar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virar) | [Borivali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borivali) 1 | First Class | 18:35 |  |  |  |
|  |  | **Total** | 11 minutes | 209 | 714 | [[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-autogenerated2-10) |
| 1 One bomb exploded at this location, but another one was found by police and defused.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-cnn-5) | | | | | | |

[Maharashtra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra) Deputy Chief Minister [R. R. Patil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._R._Patil) confirmed that a total of 200 people were killed and another 714 others have been injured.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-11) Additionally, various news organisations have reported that at least 200 people have died and that more than 700 others have been injured.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-12)[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-13)[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-14)[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-15)[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-16) A week after the blasts in [Mumbai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai) the confirmed death toll rose to 207.[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-17) In September 2006 it was confirmed that the death toll had risen to 209.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-autogenerated1-18)

## Response

A state of high alert was declared in India's major cities. Both the airports in Mumbai were placed on high alert. The western line of the [Mumbai Suburban Railway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai_Suburban_Railway) network was at first shut down, although some trains resumed service later, and stringent security arrangements, including frisking and searching of commuters, were instituted on the other lines of the network. The city's bus service, the [BEST](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brihanmumbai_Electric_Supply_and_Transport), pressed extra buses into service to transport stranded commuters home.[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-19)

The Prime Minister also held a security meeting at his residence attended by [Home Minister](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minister_for_Home_Affairs_%28India%29) [Shivraj Patil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shivraj_Patil), [National Security Advisor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Security_Advisor_%28India%29) [M K Narayanan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M_K_Narayanan), and [Home Secretary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secretary_for_Home_Affairs_%28India%29) [V K Duggal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V_K_Duggal).[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-20)

### Resumption of services and return to normality

Western Railway services were restored on 11 July by 10.45 pm.[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-Trains_back_on_track_on_12_July-21) As a show of investor confidence, the [Mumbai Stock Exchange](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai_Stock_Exchange) rebounded, starting the day with the BSE Sensex Index up by nearly 1% in morning trade. Foreign investors also retained confidence, with the Sensex up almost 3% at 10,930.09 at the end of the day's trade.

### Rescue and relief operations

* Initial rescue efforts were hampered by the heavy rains and the prevalent [monsoon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monsoon) flooding, but quickly took momentum after fellow passengers and bystanders helped victims to reach waiting ambulances and/or provided first aid.
* [Maharashtra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra) [Chief Minister](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chief_Minister_of_Maharashtra) [Vilasrao Deshmukh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vilasrao_Deshmukh) announced [ex-gratia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ex_gratia) payments of [Rs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_rupee) 1,00,000 (approximately US$2,200) to the next of kin of those who died in the explosion. The injured would be given Rs 50,000 (approximately US$1,100) each.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-ndtv-8-9)
* [Indian Railways](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Railways) announced [Rs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_rupee) 5,00,000 (approximately US$10,000) compensation and a job to the next of kin of those killed in the serial blasts in Mumbai. The announcements were made by [Railways Minister](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Railways_Minister_%28India%29) [Lalu Prasad Yadav](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lalu_Prasad_Yadav) after visiting those injured in the blasts at a hospital in Mumbai.[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-22)

However a study commissioned by former MP Kirit Somaiya noted that that only 174 of the 1,077 victims had received compensation through the Railway Claims Tribunal. For the handicapped victims, only 15 out of 235 eligible cases had been taken care of. Regarding the [Prime Minister](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_India)'s promise to India concerning the rehabilitation of the victims, [L. K. Advani](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L._K._Advani) noted that "none of the above mentioned assurances has been fulfilled to any degree of satisfaction"[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-23)

### Sources of information

Due to the mobile phone networks being jammed, news channels such as [NDTV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NDTV) ran tickertapes with information of injured individuals as well as [SMS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Short_message_service) messages from those who wished to contact their families.[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-24) Reports indicated that at around 18:00 [UTC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coordinated_Universal_Time) on 11 July (midnight in Mumbai), the phone networks were restoring service; telephone service was completely restored during the night.

Mumbai Help, a blog run by around thirty bloggers, was a useful source of information, especially for those outside India.[*[citation needed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed" \o "Wikipedia:Citation needed)*]

## Investigation

Main article: [Mumbai serial train blasts investigations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai_serial_train_blasts_investigations)

Some 350 people were detained 36 hours after the incident in Maharashtra — police claim that these are people rounded up for investigations.[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-350_rounded_in_Maha-25) On 14 July, [Lashkar-e-Qahhar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lashkar-e-Qahhar), a terrorist organisation possibly linked to Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), claimed responsibility for the bombings. In an e-mail to an Indian TV channel, the outfit says it organised the bombings using 16 people who are all "safe". According to the e-mail, the main motive seems to have been a retaliation to the situation in the [Gujarat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gujarat) and [Kashmir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kashmir) regions, possibly referring to the alleged oppression of Muslim minorities in certain parts of the region. It also says that the blasts were part of a series of attacks aimed at other sites such as the Mumbai international airport, [Gateway of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gateway_of_India), the [Taj Mahal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taj_Mahal) in [Agra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agra) and the [Red Fort](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Fort) in New Delhi. The authorities are investigating this claim and are trying to track the location of the e-mail sender.[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-26) However, on 17 July, the forensic science laboratory Mumbai has confirmed the use of a mixture of the highly explosive [RDX](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RDX) and [Ammonium Nitrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ammonium_Nitrate) for the bombings. The presence of these explosives in the post explosive debris was confirmed by modern techniques such as Liquid [Chromatography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chromatography) with mass detector (LCMS), Gas Chromatography with mass detector (GCMS) and Ion Scan Chromatography. They have indicated a strong possibility of all explosives being planted at the [Churchgate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Churchgate) railway station, which was the starting point for all affected trains.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-27)

Initially, religious extremists from the Lashkar-e-Toiba and the banned Students Islamic Movement of India terrorist groups, and Pakistan's intelligence agency [ISI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inter-Services_Intelligence) were the prime suspects.[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-28)[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-Prime_suspects-29) Both Lashkar and SIMI denied responsibility for the bombings.[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-LeT_SIMI_denial-30)[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-SIMI_involvement-31) There was also evidence about the involvement of the international Islamic terrorist group [Al-Qaeda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Qaeda) following a phone call from a man claiming to be a spokesperson for the group on 13 July. The alleged al-Qaeda spokesman had said the blasts were a "consequence of Indian oppression and suppression of minorities, particularly Muslims."[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-32)

On 30 September 2006 [CNN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CNN) reported that "The Indian government accused Pakistan's military spy agency, the [Inter-Services Intelligence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inter-Services_Intelligence), of planning the 11 July Mumbai train bombings that killed 209 people".[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-autogenerated1-18)

### Arrests

On 21 July 2006 police arrested three people suspected to be involved in the bombings.[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-33) Police have detained more than 300 suspects since 18 July but these are the first arrests in the case.[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-34) Two of the men were detained on Thursday in the northern state of [Bihar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bihar) and the third later in Mumbai.[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-35)[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-36) All three are said to belong to the banned SIMI organisation.

On the same day, [Abdul Karim Tunda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abdul_Karim_Tunda) was thought to be arrested in [Mombasa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mombasa), Kenya on suspicions of involvement in the train bombings.[[37]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-37) but it was the wrong person. He was one of India's most wanted men and also a suspected organiser for the banned Islamic terrorist group Lashkar-e-Toiba.[[38]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-38) He was arrested in 2013 near the Nepal border.

In late 2006, all the seven key accused in the Mumbai train blasts in July retracted their alleged confession to the police, saying they were illegally forced to sign blank papers, an Indian TV channel reported.[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-39)

### Muslim reaction to the arrests

Following the blasts, almost immediately, police arrested hundreds of Muslims for the investigation purposes. Although the police denied singling out any group, the critics retorted that police had been mostly raiding the Muslim dominated-pockets in India as all of the perpetrators were Muslims in the blasts.

The imam of India’s largest mosque — the Jama Masjid in New Delhi — Syed Ahmed Bukhari said, “Of course this is a deliberate targeting of Muslims”. Another Muslim leader Anees Durrani echoed Imam Bukhari’s views. He said, “very biased against Muslims”. He further added, “You can see that very plainly by the way the investigations are proceeding. Leaders of Indian Muslims have condemned the Mumbai blasts and others before 11 July. No one knows who carried out the blasts but the needle of suspicion is always pointed towards us”.[[40]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-40)

### Continuing investigation

M K Narayanan, the Indian National Security Advisor, has said that India doesn't have "clinching" evidence of the involvement of ISI in the Mumbai train blasts of 11 July.

"I would hesitate to say we have clinching evidence but we have pretty good evidence," he was quoted as saying on CNN-IBN.

Following Narayanan's remarks, the Union Home Secretary V.K. Duggal on Monday characterised the evidence as "very good [...] it is fairly solid evidence,". 5 On 25 September 2008, Hindustan Times reported that "the Crime branch also learnt that the men [behind [2008 Delhi bombings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_Delhi_bombings)] are those very operatives who had introduced themselves as Pakistanis to perpetrators of 11 July 2006 Mumbai train bombings .[[41]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings" \l "cite_note-41)

Jemaah Islamiyah is known to use pressure cooker bombs with RDX and like explosives with taggants. Note that Jemaah Islamiyah had operatives in the Pakistan areas active in religious indoctrination and that were working with Egyptian Islamic Jihad through al-Zawahiri who taught on the use of pressure cooker bombs. As such it is quite possible that Jemaah Islamiyah was involved in the attack possibly through Indian Mujahideen which it also forms part of. Note that Jemaah Islamiyah was behind the 9-11 anthrax attacks as well.

### Involvement of Indian Mujahideen

On 27 February 2009, Sadiq Sheikh, an arrested leader of the [Indian Mujahideen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Mujahideen) confessed to his alleged role in the bombings in a news channel broadcast .[[42]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings" \l "cite_note-42) He claimed to have engineered the pressure cooker bombs with his associates in a flat in central Mumbai. If verified, these allegations could invalidate the previous claims by the ATS that the ISI or the SIMI were involved. Sadiq states in his confession, ‘‘All five of us arranged local first class train passes beforehand. We also had the local train time table with us so that we could choose a train as per our convenience. We purchased bags and pressure cookers in Bombay.’’ He also claimed to have misled investigators by blaming the attacks on the [Al-Qaeda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Qaeda). On 6 April 2013, IM co-founder Sadiq Sheikh declared hostile witness by defence advocates.[[43]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-43)

## Impact

### Heightened security measures

In wake of the blasts, the Indian government tightened security in railway stations. Under new restrictions passed by the [Ministry of Railways](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Railways_%28India%29), non-passengers would no longer be allowed on the railway platforms after July 2006. Other major security steps include installation of close circuit televisions inside the stations for round-the-clock vigil and installation of metal detectors.[[44]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-Heightened_security-44)

### Statements in response

Various senior political figures from India and around the world condemned the attacks. In India, [Prime Minister](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_India) Dr. Manmohan Singh was quick to call for calm in Mumbai, while [President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_India) [Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abdul_Kalam), [Railways Minister](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Railways_%28India%29) [Lalu Prasad Yadav](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lalu_Prasad_Yadav), and president of the [Indian National Congress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_National_Congress) [Sonia Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sonia_Gandhi) also issued statements regarding the bombings in Mumbai. Officials from other nations offered their condolences to those affected by the bombings. Officials, from [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) which has long feuded with India, and the United Kingdom, which was the target of [similar attacks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/7_July_2005_London_bombings) the previous July, were among those who denounced the attacks in Mumbai as well as terrorism as a whole. Several terrorist groups, including [Lashkar-e-Toiba](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lashkar-e-Toiba) and [al-Qaeda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Qaeda), made comments — both in condemnation and condonation — about the attacks as well.

### Memorial service

A [memorial service](http://www.news.com.au/heraldsun/story/0,21985,19844825-663,00.html) was held in Mumbai on 18 July at 6:25 pm local time — exactly one week after the blasts. [President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_India) [Abdul Kalam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abdul_Kalam), his hand raised to his forehead in salute, led the two-minute silence as people lit candles and placed wreaths at Mahim station, one of the seven places on the suburban rail network hit by bombs. Sirens sounded across Mumbai marking the [memorial service](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/5188450.stm). People gathered at the site of the blasts, in railway stations on the city's Western Line, traffic came to a halt, It interrupted films and observed a moment of silence to pay homage to the victims.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

### Setback for the India-Pakistan peace process

See also: [Pakistan and state terrorism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan_and_state_terrorism)

Following the bomb attacks, [Minister of State of External Affairs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minister_of_External_Affairs) E. Ahamed announced on 14 July that India would suspend the talks with Pakistan until President [Pervez Musharraf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pervez_Musharraf) abides by his 2004 promise of ending all support to [cross-border terrorism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-border_terrorism).[[45]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-End_of_talks-45) However, Prime Minister [Manmohan Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manmohan_Singh) has conveyed India's willingness to be flexible with [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) following Pakistani President [Pervez Musharraf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pervez_Musharraf)'s statements that ending the three-year-long peace process would signal a victory for the separatist terrorists.[[46]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-Possibility_for_resuming_the_peace_process-46)

On 16 September at the summit of the [Non-Aligned Movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-Aligned_Movement) in [Havana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Havana) [Cuba](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuba), Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and President Pervez Musharraf made a joint statement announcing that the two countries would resume formal peace negotiations and set up a joint agency to tackle terrorism.[[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Mumbai_train_bombings#cite_note-Peace_talks_resume-47)