

Quarterly



CID

e-BULLETIN

► Year - 2019 ► Volume - 01 ► January - September - 2019

Criminal Investigation Department,
Maharashtra State, Pune

For Internal Circulation Only



OUR VISION

To make Maharashtra the safest State in India.

OUR MISSION

We shall uphold and enforce the law through impartial and expeditious investigation of cases. We shall also strive to build Criminal Intelligence System and assist police units in curbing organized crime.

We shall continuously improve the standard of investigation by assimilating modern science and technology.

We shall work to instill a sense of security among citizens and a feeling of justice in the minds of victims of crime and the weaker sections of the society.

OUR VALUES

To be fair, open and honest.

To work in partnership with civil society.

To encourage improvement and innovation.

CID BULLETIN

(Quarterly)

Year 2019 • VOL. 01 • January - September 2019

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Maharashtra State, Pune**

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From The Desk of Director General of Police




Shri. S.K. Jaiswal (IPS)

Maharashtra Police is a renowned force in the country investigating crime and maintenance of law & order. Duties of police have altered a lot during the recent past. Criminal Investigation Department (CID) is a vital wing of the force and a specialized wing of Govt. of Maharashtra that investigates serious and complicated felonies entrusted to it by the Government, the DGP and the Higher Courts of the country. Another crucial task of the C.I.D. is to collect, collate and disseminate information concerning crime and criminals for the further assistance of police units.

With a view to make best use of data collected and analyzed at CID; Shri Atulchandra Kulkarni, Addl. Director General of Police (ADG) C.I.D., Pune along with his team have undertaken to communicate and co-ordinate with the police units in the State through a bulletin. The bulletin includes processed monthly data under various crime heads and modus operandi gathered from all the police units of the State. The same data is assembled and examined to formulate the final reports. This bulletin will certainly help in enhancement of the professional skills of investigating officers in particular, and police fraternity, in general.

I congratulate ADG CID and his team for undertaking this key initiative. I wish this endeavour all the success and hope that the police units in the State shall make productive use of the information contained in this Quarterly Bulletin.


S.K. Jaiswal
Director General of Police,
M. S., Mumbai

Preface



Shri. Atulchandra Kulkarni (IPS)

It gives me immense pleasure to present you the C.I.D. Bulletin. The first ever bulletin to bring forth an extensive analysis of crime in the State of Maharashtra for the last 9 months.

After taking over as Addl. DGP CID, I realized that each month CID collects valuable and voluminous information about crime, criminals and various other subjects. It was felt that sharing such information with police units would be of prodigious help in decision making, preventive action and professional investigation.

Through this bulletin, we are making concerted efforts in sharing information on various subjects, including crime detection, success stories of Maharashtra Police, scrutiny of different crime heads, statistical data, absconders, conviction rate, etc. It also comprises of recent developments concerning to CCTNS, Interpol, FICN, etc. in addition to reading materials that includes judgments given by Higher Courts.

Shri Prakash Gaikwad Supdt. of Police (Law & Research) and his team have undertaken inordinate efforts in collecting and compiling this bulletin under the able guidance of Shri D.Y. Mandlik Spl. IGP (SCRB). I congratulate them for timely completion of this onerous task.

We look forward to your valuable suggestions, success stories and anything relevant through mail/e-mail and feedback sheet provided within the bulletin for further excellence.

Atulchandra Kulkarni

Addl. Director General of Police,
C.I.D., M.S., Pune.

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Introduction of C.I.D.

Shri. Dattatray Mandlik
Spl. Inspector General of
Police, C.I.D., M.S., Pune



In 1902-03 the Frazer Commission was appointed by the British Government to look into the policing during British India. The Commission submitted its report and recommended better training and recruitment conditions for the police forces within the country. One of the most important recommendations was that every province should have its own Criminal Investigation Department (C.I.D.).

Mr. J. E. Down, Inspector General of Police of Bombay Presidency (1897 to June 1905) had assisted the Frazer Commission in drafting the recommendations, and the Central Government accepted the recommendations of the Commission. The Government vide G.R. NO.2 Judicial Deptt./5607/05 Dtd. 26/10/1905 appointed Dy. Inspector General of Police, R.B. Stewart, as the head of the CID - Bombay Presidency and its Headquarters were set up at Pune.



The building which housed the State CID office near Sangam Bridge, Pune, has great historical importance. This building housed the District Sessions Court, Pune. When the Court shifted to its

new premises at Shivajinagar in November 1928, the building was allotted to the State CID. The trial of the renowned freedom fighter and revolutionary, late Shri Vasudev Balvant Phadke (1845-1883) and his comrades had been held in this building. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1879 and deported to Aden, (Current capital of Yemen then part of Bombay Province), where he had breathed his last on 17 February 1883.

While facing trial in Pune, Phadke was kept in a special cell in the premises of the building for several month.

A memorial for this great freedom fighter funded by a public trust was inaugurated in 2005 in the premises of Sangam Bridge Headquarters of the CID.



(Old Building)

The functioning of the CID was shifted to its current premises at Pashan Road in September 2010.



(New Building)

Initially, the State Intelligence Department (SID) and the Railway Police were part of the CID. In addition, the following branches were merged with the CID viz. (i) Finger Print Bureau (FPB) in 1905, (ii) Handwriting and Photographic Bureau in 1948, (iii) Modus Operandi Bureau (MOB) in 1956, (iv) Police Dog Training Centre in 1963. The Railway Police Department and the SID were separated from the CID in 1980 and 1981 respectively.

Today the CID is headed by the Addl. DG as overall in-charge assisted by the Spl. IGP (Crime-West) who heads the Western region of the State for investigation of crime which includes the CID Pune unit, Mumbai unit, Nasik unit and Kolhapur unit. Similarly, the Spl. IGP (Crime East) heads the Eastern region of the State for investigation of crime, and includes the CID Aurangabad Unit, Amravati Unit and Nagpur Unit. The Economic Offences Wing of the CID is headed by a DIG rank officer assisted by two SsP.

Spl. IGP SCRB heads the State Crime Record Bureau (SCRB) and acts as the Nodal officer for CCTNS implementation in the state. The SCRB comprises of

various branches such as Statistical Branch, Modus Operandi Bureau (MOB), Anti-Dacoit and Robbery Cell (ADR), Forged Indian Currency Notes (FICN) Cell, Anti-Narcotics Cell, Statistical Analysis Wing, Criminal Intelligence Wing etc under S.P. (Law & Research) Similarly, the Computer Wing, Finger Print Bureau (FPB), Handwriting and Photography Bureau and Dog Training Centre are functioning under the control of the SP (Technical Services), who works under the supervision of the Spl. IGP (SCRB).

The above-mentioned paragraphs inform the reader about the massive and highly specialized work carried out by the CID, which has adjusted itself to the ever altering changes and new challenges to policing for more than a century. CID has rightfully evolved as the backbone, mainstay and strong support of Maharashtra Police due to its dedicated, gallant and selfless functioning over the decades.



Chapter 1

Achievement's of Maharashtra Police

1.1 62nd All India Police Duty Meet, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh



The 62nd All India Police Duty Meet was held at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, from 16/7/2019 to 20/07/2019. A total of 27 states participated in the meet. It's for the first time in the history of Maharashtra Police Team that we won the General Championship Trophy. We grabbed 5 Gold, 3 Silver and 4 Bronze Medals in events like the Scientific Aids to Investigation, Computer awareness, Police Photography and Videography, Anti Sabotage Check and Dog Unit. The Team also bagged the Hardline Trophy in Scientific Aid to Investigation and the Runner up Trophy in Police Videography.

The All India Police Duty Meet is organized every year with the aim of refining the criteria of performance among the Police Forces of India. Started in the year 1953 as a Rifle and Revolver Shooting Competition, the meet has steadily been elevated to its present form covering various

aspects of inspecting crime, predominantly those concerning the scientific and technical aids to investigation. There has always been a need to amalgamate policemen from various districts/ranges of the states for discussing the prevailing problems and their possible solutions. It also helps to share and enhance the professional expertise that we get to acquire from various sources. The main motto of such annual meets is to eventually understand and help the citizens and to promote law and order in the society.

The DGP and the Maharashtra Police are proud of the sterling and unprecedented triumph of the AIPDM team at the National level. The ADGP (CID) Shri Atulchandra Kulkarni, his squad who dedicated themselves to the success of the meet by lending administrative support, offering training etc. and the winners of the meet were congratulated by various dignitaries including Hon. Chief Minister

of Maharashtra Shri Devendra Fadanvis, Hon. Ministers of State Dr. Ranjit Patil, the Addl. CS Shri Deepak Kesarkar (Home),

Shri Sanjay Kumar and the DGP Shri Subodh Jaiswal.

1.2 Union Home Minister's Medal for Excellence in Investigation

- The Ministry of Home Affairs has instituted a scheme for the awarding of Medals to the members of the Central Investigation Agencies and the State/UTs Police Investigation Agencies for excellence in investigation to promote high professional standards of investigation of crime and to recognize such excellence in investigation by the Investigating Officers, a few years ago.
- The DGP and the Maharashtra Police are proud and honoured by the achievements of these officers.

Following are the winners of Union Home Minister's Medal for Year 2019 from Maharashtra Police.

Sr. No.	Officer's Name	Designation
1.	Shri. Avinash Laxminarayan Aghav	Police Inspector
2.	Smt. Shraddha Ashok Waidande	Asst. Police Inspector
3.	Shri. Suresh Nanabhau Rokade	Police Inspector
4.	Shri. Vijay Vishwanath Bhanushali	Police Inspector
5.	Shri. Prashant Shriram Amrutkar	Dy. Supdt. of Police
6.	Shri. Hement Subhash Patil	Police Inspector
7.	Smt. Priyanka Mahesh Shelke	Asst. Police Inspector
8.	Shri. Sagar Jagannath Shivalkar	Police Inspector
9.	Shri. Sanjay Devram Nikumbhe	Police Inspector
10.	Shri. Sudhakar Dattu Deshmukh	Police Inspector
11.	Shri Sachin Sadashivs Mane	Asst. Police Inspector

1.3 DGP's Award

Since the year 2009, recommendations for the Best Detection Award, Best Recovery Award and Best Effort for Detection Award are invited from all police units in the state every month through the Supdt.s of Police (SP), Range Inspectors General of Police (IGsP) and Commissioners of Police (CsP). The CID has been assigned the job of shortlisting the awardees.

Upon the acknowledgement of such recommendations, they are scrutinized

by a Scrutiny Committee and put up before the Apex Committee. Cases having merit are selected and recommended to the DGP. Such recommendations consist of names of 4 officers and other ranks, in each case for grant of rewards which are Rs.25,000/- for Best Detection, Rs.15,000/- for Best Recovery and Rs.10,000/- for Best Effort of Detection. A commendation certificate to each officer and other rank personnel is also issued by the DGP.

These awards have been dispensed till May 2018 and the further Proposals until March 2019 have been finalized and approved by the DGP. Awards will be distributed shortly by organizing a ceremony

at the CID Headquarters. The proposals for the period-Apr. 2019 to Aug. 2019 are under scrutiny. Most recent awards could be categorised as follows:

A. Best Conviction Award

Sr. No	Award Month & Year	District /Police Station/Cr.No.	Name of Investigation Officers
1	January 2018	Range-Aurangabad Dist. Beed Ashti Police station Cr.No. 01/2016 IPC u/s 302,201,120(B)	1. PI D.V. Aaher 2. API Hamid Shaikh 3. PN/1323/Kailas Manik Gujar 4. PC/1502/Krushna Raosaheb Doke 5. PC 1835 Ajit Gorakh Shiketod
2	February 2018	Mumbai City	1. PI Rajendra Shrimandhar Kane 2. PSI Sandip Laxman Shinde 3. PSI Pramod Appaso Hawle 4. HC/1787/Santosh Sitaram Ghadigaonkar
3	March 2018	Mumbai City V.P. Road Police station Cr.No. 283/2013 IPC u/s 302,397,452	1. PI Suresh Nanabhau Rokde 2. PSI Dnyanoba Ankushrao Suryawanshi 3. HC/29291/Anil Maruti Rane 4. PN/31018/Sunil Pandharinath Bangar
4	April 2018	Pune City Vishrantwadi Police station Cr.No. 81/2012 IPC u/s 302,363,364(A),383,387, 120(B)	1. PI Rajendra Shrimandhar Kane 2. PSI Sandip Laxman Shinde 3. PSI Pramod Appaso Hawle 4. HC/1787/Santosh Sitaram Ghadigaonkar
5	May 2018	Range - Nasik Dist.-Ahmednagar (Investigation-CID)Sonai Police station Cr.No.02/2013 IPC302,120(B),201,147, 148, 149 Atrocity Act 3(2)(5) I Arm Act 4-25	1. Dysp S.D. Bangar 2. Dysp S.S. Patil 3. PSI K.M. Shaikh 4. HC R. S. Shaikh 5. HC R. S. Kalangade

B. Best Efforts Award

Sr. No	Award Month & Year	District /Police Stn./Cr.No.	Name of Investigation Officers
1	January 2018	Range-Kokan Dist.-Thane Rural Tokawade Police station Cr.No. 107/2017 IPC- 302,201,34	1. API / Dhanajay Chittaranjan Pore 2. PSI/ Sagar Chavan 3. ASI /Suresh Parit 4. PN /3084/ Gajanan Suroshe 5. PC / 1661/ Pandurang Bagad 6. PC/3454/ Kailash Kokate

Sr. No	Award Month & Year	District /Police Stn./Cr.No.	Name of Investigation Officers
2	February 2018	Range – Kokan Dist.– Sindhudurg Sawantwadi Police station Cr.No. 229/2017 IPC 302,201(A),120(B) 34	1. PI / Sunil Dhanawde 2..PN/675/Ramchandra Mohan Malgaonkar 3. PN/459/Prakash Sahadev Kadam 4. PN/98/ Fakir Balkrushan Kalsekar
3.	March 2018	Pune City Mundhwa Police station Cr.No.51/2018 IPC 379,201	1. ACP/Milind Patil 2. PI /Anil Pathrudkar 3. PSI/A.G. Gawli 4.HC/4762 /Suresh Sonawne
4.	April 2018	Range – Kolhapur Dist – Kolhapur Gokul Shirgaon Police station Cr.No. 54/2018 IPC 302,201	1. DYSP / Suraj Gurav 2. API /Yuvraj Khade
5.	May 2018	Thane City Vishnu Nagar Cr.No. 35/2018 IPC 302	1. PSI/ A.K. Palande 2. PN/724/U.M.Sawle 3. PN/2709/N.R. Bagul 4. PN/2668/B.R. Bagul 5. PC/7298/S.K. Gawit

C. Best Recovery Award

Sr. No	Award Month & Year	District /Police Stn./Cr.No.	Name of Investigation Officers
1	January 2018	Pune City Warje Malwadi Police station Cr.No. 329/2017 IPC- 454,380,411,413,34	1. PI / B.N. Mole 2. API/ B.S. Shinde 3.PN/6441/S.B.Patil 4. PN /6696/A. M. Bhosle
2	February 2018	Pune City FaraskhanaPstn. Cr.No. 39/2018 IPC 395,397 & Arm Act 4- 25	1.ACP/ Sameer Shaikh 2. PI/Satish Nikam 3. PI/Rajendra Kadam 4. PI/Nitin BhoslePatil
3.	March 2018	Range Aurangabad Dist-JanlnaPstn– Chandanjhara, Cr.No. 75/2018IPC 395	1. PI/Rajendrasinh Gaur 2. PSI/C.A. Ingle 3. ASI/Rajjak Shaikh 4. HC/170/S. E. Sawant
4.	April 2018	Pune City Marketyard Pstn.Cr.No. 59/2018 IPC 394,341,34 Arm Act 4- 25	1. PI/Sitaram Maruti More 2. API/Ravindra Ganpat Babar 3. PN/1373/Sandeep Thavru Rathod 4. PN/836/Atul Dnyaneshwar Sathe
5.	May 2018	Mumbai City Gunhe Prakatikaran Shakha Cr.No.21/2018 IPC	1. PI/Arun Baban Pokharkar 2. API/Wahid Akbar Pathan 3. HC/2286/ShridharAnant Chavan 4. PN/960948/Pednekar

DGP and ADGP CID congratulate each of the awardees.

DGP's Commendation's being handed over by ADG CID



**Smt.Sangita Dilip Patil (Police Inspector)
Pune City**



**Rajendra Mandar Kane,(Police Inspector)
Mumbai City**



**HC 2676 Kalyan Jagtap,
Pune City**



**PN 31018 Sunil Pandharinath Bangar,
Mumbai City**

Chapter 2

Statistical Analysis

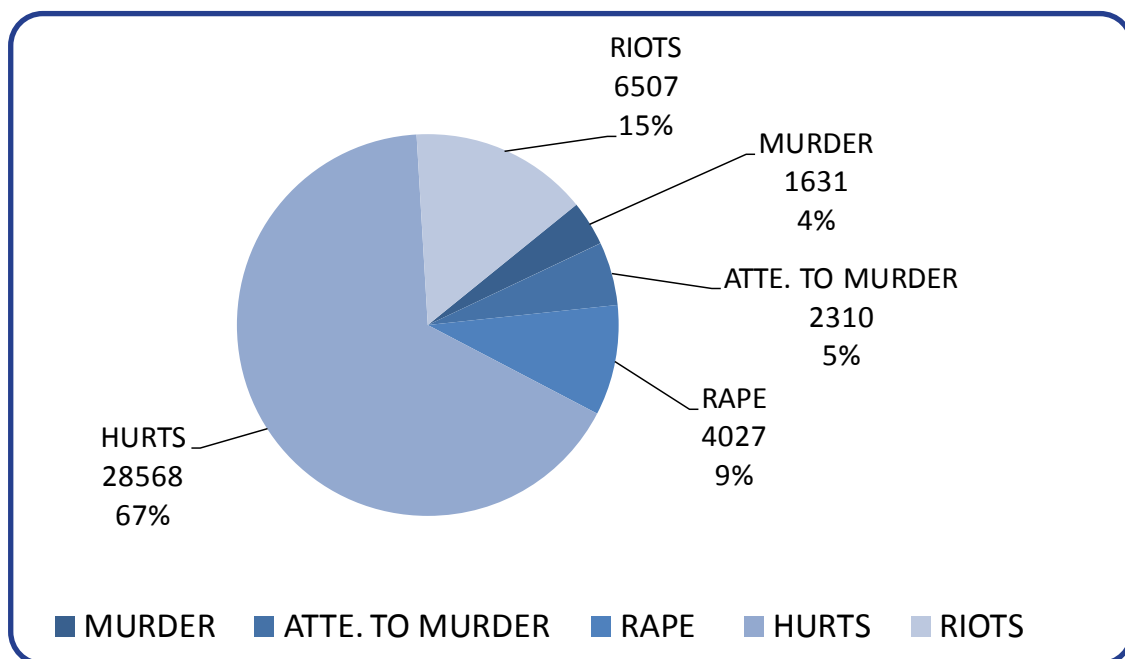
2.1 Offences Against Body

Body offences are issues of great concern prevalent in the society. Among the total offences in Maharashtra percentage of body offences merely from Jan to September, 2019 goes to 20.47%. Total offences registered in the period were 2,10,197 out of which 43,043 were recorded under

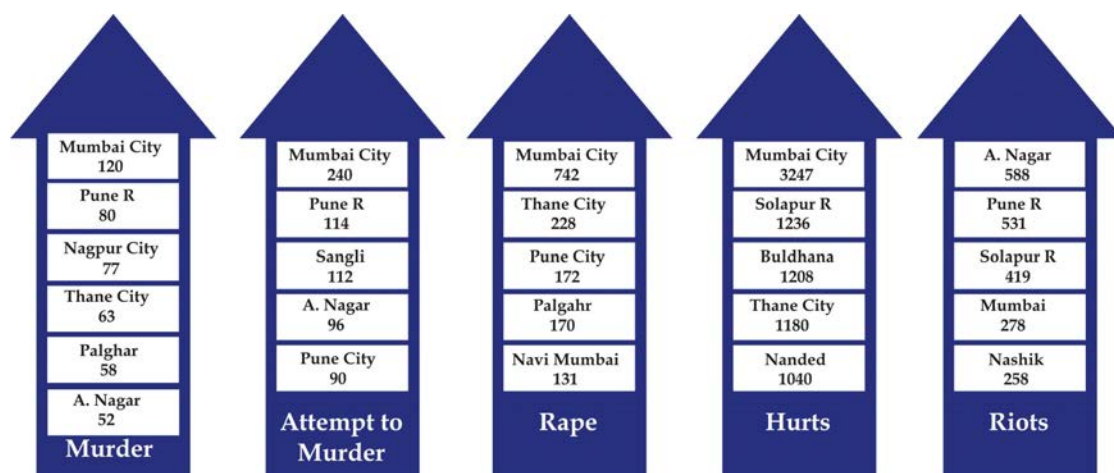
Sr. No	Head	January to September 2019	January to September 2018
1	Murder	1,631	1,672
2	Attempt To Murder	2,310	2,386
3	Rape	4,027	3,734
4	Hurts	28,568	27,807
5	Riots	6,507	8,118

Chart shows Percentage of Registration of Body Offences under Major Heads During The Period From January to September, 2019.

Total No. of Registered cases of Offences Against Body in January to September 2019



2.1.1 Units having Maximum Body Offences registration from January to September 2019



Observations

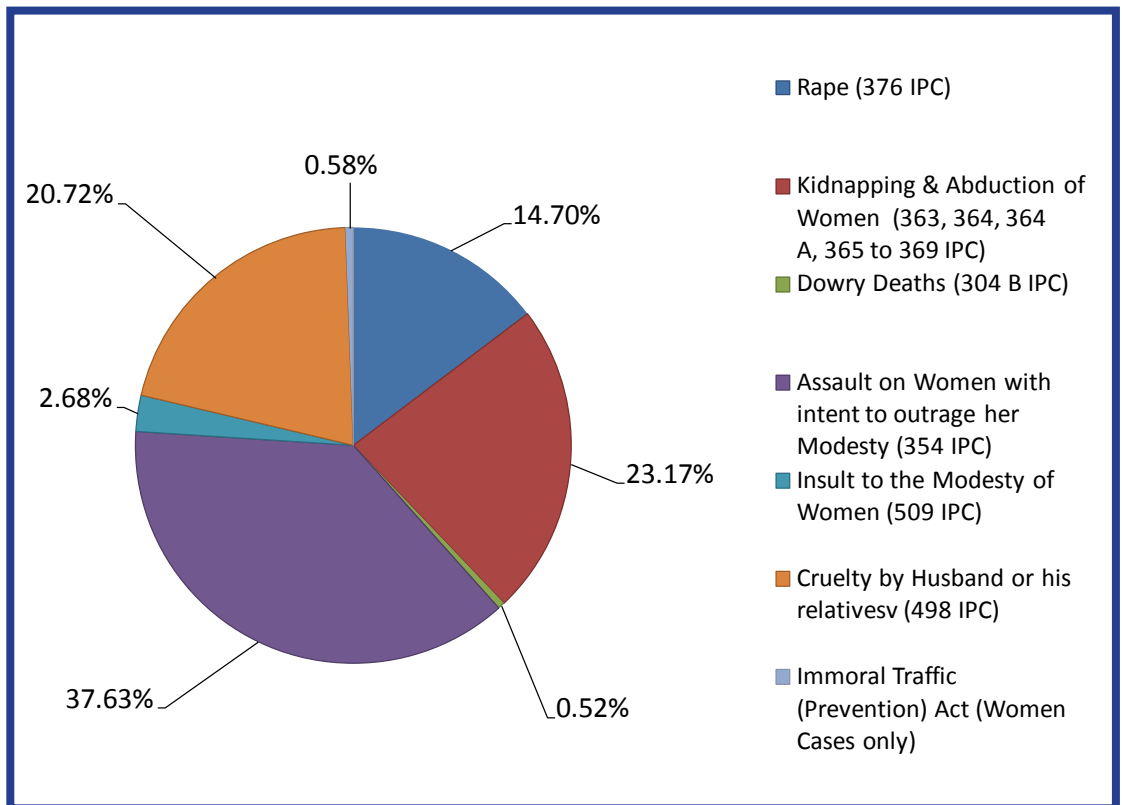
- ▶ Mumbai City topped in terms of registration of Murder, Attempt to murder, Rape and Hurts in the period of January to September 2019, while Ahmednagar topped in the registration of Riot cases.
- ▶ Body offences during the period from January to September 2019 (43,043) have decreased by 1.54% as compared to the corresponding period in 2018 (43,717).
- ▶ Murders during the period from January to September 2019 (1,631) have decreased by 2.45% as compared to the corresponding period in 2018 (1,672).
- ▶ Attempts to Murder during the period from January to September 2019 (2,310) have decreased by 3.19% as compared to the corresponding period in 2018 (2,386).
- ▶ Rape offences during the period from January to September 2019 (4,027) have increased by 7.85% as compared to the corresponding period in 2018 (3,734).
- ▶ Hurts during the period from January to September 2019 (28,568) have increased by 2.74% as compared to the corresponding period in 2018 (27,807).
- ▶ Riots during period from January to September 2019 (6,507) have decreased by 19.84% as compared to the corresponding period in 2018 (8,118).

2.2 Crime Against Women (CAW)

Crime against women is a matter of serious concern. Even though women are victims of various crimes such as murder, robbery etc., these are not yet categorized as crimes against women. Only those offences which are specifically committed against women, are treated as crimes against women. The following chart shows some major CAW during the period from January to September 2019.

Sr. No	Crime Head	January to September 2019	January to September 2018
1	Rape	4,027	3,734
2	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women	6,346	6,336
3	Dowry Deaths	142	141
4	Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty	10,306	10,385
5	Insult to the Modesty of Women	734	680
6	Cruelty by Husband or his relatives	5,674	4,645
7	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Women Cases only)	159	171
Total Crimes against Women		27,388	26,092

Registered Major crime against Women January to September 2019



Observations :

- During the period from January to September 2019, there is a significant increase 29(120.83%) in Rape cases in Latur and a significant decrease 5(38.46%) in Sindhurg as compared to the corresponding period.

- ▶ During the period from January to September 2019, there is a significant increase 13(81.25%) in Kidnapping and Abduction of women in Hingoli and a significant decrease 156(13.45%) in Mumbai City as compared to the corresponding period.
- ▶ During the period from January to September 2019, there is a significant increase 7(700%) in Dowry Deaths in Thane Rural and a significant decrease 2(66.67%) in Bhandara as compared to the corresponding period.
- ▶ During the period from January to September 2019, there is a significant increase 87(4.58%) in Assaults on women with intent to outrage their modesty in Mumbai City and a significant decrease 190(36.89%) in Pune City as compared to the corresponding period.
- ▶ During the period from January to September 2019, there is a significant increase 6(600.00%) in Insults of modesty of women in Aurangabad city and a significant decrease 12(63.16%) in Yavatmal as compared to the corresponding period.
- ▶ During the period from January to September 2019, there is a significant increase 204(159.38 %) in Cruelty by husband in Nashik (Rural) and a significant decrease 99(60.74%) in Amravati City as compared to the corresponding period.
- ▶ During the period from January to September 2019, there is a significant increase 18(128.57%) in Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Women Cases only) in Pune City and a significant decrease 21(38.18%) in Mumbai City as compared to the corresponding period

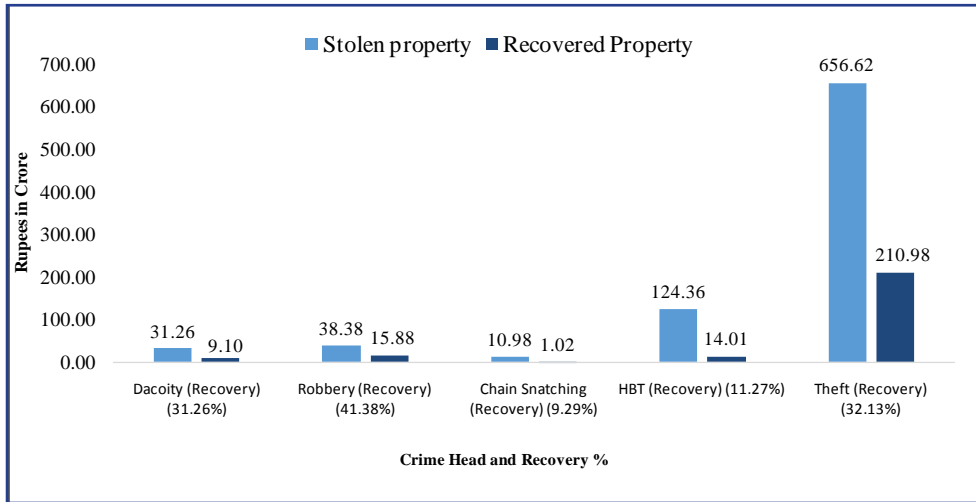
2.3 Property offences-Stolen and Recovered property during the period from January to September 2019

Property crimes include Dacoity, Robbery, Chain-snatching, HBT and Theft. Property crime corporate criminal activities to money, property, or some other monetary benefit (sentence is incomprehensible). This may involve force or the threat of force.

Following chart shows stolen and recovered property for the period from January to September 2019 in M.S.

Crime Head	January to September 2019	January to September 2018
Dacoity	31,25,94,830/-	9,10,49,627/-
Robbery	38,37,56,103/-	15,87,98,180/-
Chain Snatching	10,98,05,357/-	1,01,97,871/-
HBT	1,10,75,23,698/-	12,65,19,728/-
Theft	6,22,07,70,495/-	2,04,94,77,652/-

Stolen and Recovered property (Rupees in Crore) in Property Offences for the period of January to September 2019



While the rate of registration of Theft cases is highest, the rate of recovery in chain snatching offences is lowest in total property offences.

2.3.1 Dacoity

485 dacoity cases have been registered during the period from January to September 2019 in the state, out of which 456 cases (94%) have been detected. The chart below indicates the top five units in dacoity detection.

Top 5 Units With Maximum Detection In Dacoity Cases January-September 2019

Sr.No	Unit Name	Registered Cases	Detected Cases	Recovery
1	Jalgaon	48	44	92%
2	Ahmednagar	47	45	96%
3	Dhule	31	31	100%
4	Pimpri Chinchwad	25	25	100%
5	Kolhapur	23	22	96%

2.3.2 Robbery

5836 robbery cases have been registered during the period from January to September 2019 in the state, out of which 4035 cases (69%) have been detected. The chart below indicates the top five units in robbery detection.

Top 5 Units With Maximum Detection In Robbery Cases January-September 2019

Sr. No	Unit Name	Registered Cases	Detected Cases	Recovery
1	Mumbai Rly	1025	949	93%
2	Mumbai City	812	722	89%
3	Thane City	448	310	69%
4	Ahmednagar	290	137	47%
5	Pimpri Chinchwad	279	152	54%

2.3.3 HBT cases detection

10736 HBT cases have been registered during the period January to September 2019 in the state, out of which 1851 cases (17%) have been revealed. 11124 HBT cases were registered during the period from Jan to Sep 2018 in the state, of which 1904 cases (17%) were then detected. The chart below indicates the top five units in HBT detection for the year 2018 and 2019.

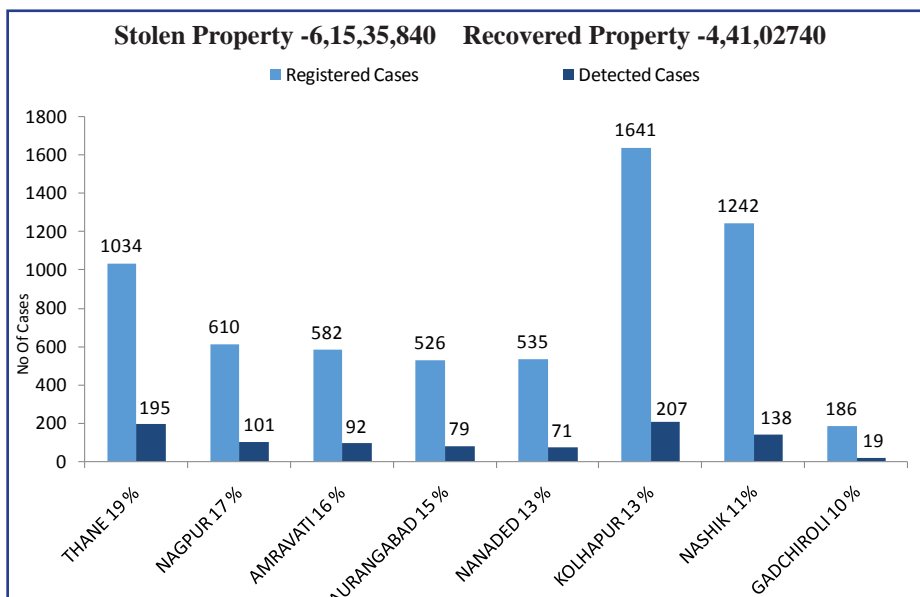
Top 5 Units with Maximum Detection in HBT Cases January- September 2019

Sr. No	Unit Name	Registered Cases	Detected Cases	Recovery
1	Mumbai City	1541	387	25 %
2	Thane City	732	175	24 %
3	Pune City	369	78	21 %
4	Nagpur City	613	110	18 %
5	Palghar	489	74	15 %

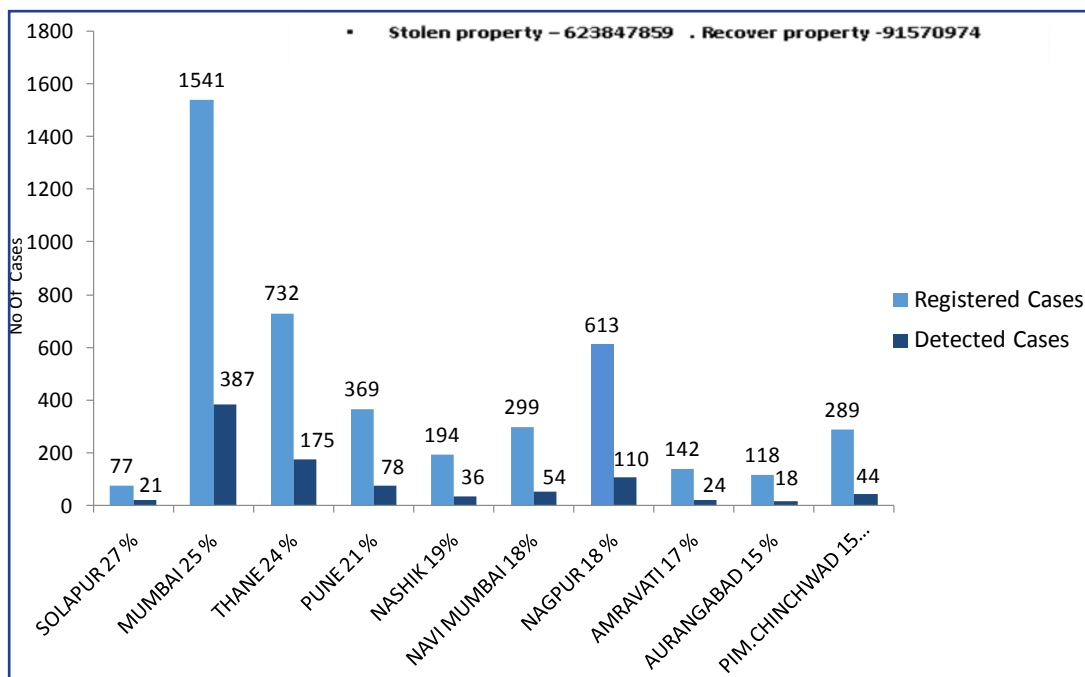
Top five Units with Maximum Detection in HBT Cases January - September 2018

Sr. No	Unit Name	Registered Cases	Detected Cases	Recovery
1	Mumbai City	1701	407	24 %
2	Navi mumbai	365	83	23 %
3	Thane City	911	177	19 %
4	Pune City	578	107	19 %
5	Nagpur City	639	95	15 %

Range-wise Stolen and Recovered property of HBT (January to September 2019) HBT in Maharashtra during the period January to September 2019



Commissionerate-wise Stolen and Recovered property of HBT (January to September-2019)



2.4 Current Status of Absconders.

A person who is proclaimed an offender by the competent court as per the procedure of section 82 CrPC. is referred to as an 'Absconder'. There are a total of 9,638 'Absconders' in Maharashtra.

The top 5 units which have arrested the highest number of Absconders during the period from January 2019 to September 2019 is given in the chart below.

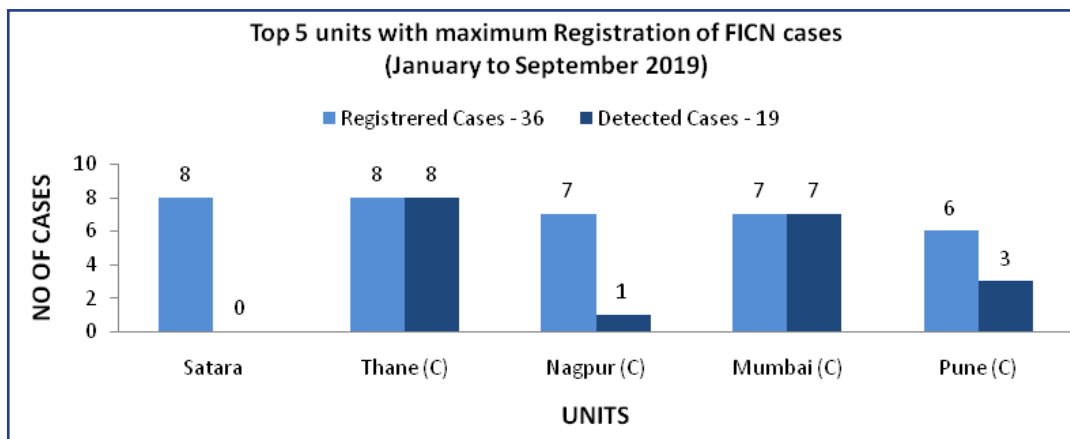
Sr. No	Unit Name	Absconders as on 30/09/2019	Absconders arrested as on 30/09/2019	Absconders arrested Percentage
1	Mumbai City	4,190	350	8.35%
2	Navi Mumbai	720	65	9.03%
3	Nagpur City	585	59	10.09%
4	Osmanabad	334	52	15.57%
5	Akola	299	46	15.38%

Units which have not arrested a single 'Absconder' during the period from January-September 2019

Unit Name	No. of Absconders As on 30/09/2019	Unit Name	No. of Absconders As on 30/09/2019
Buldhana	20	Nasik (R)	66
Chandrapur	9	Nandurbar	6
Gadchiroli	456	PimpriChinchwad	22
Pune (R)	9	Thane(R)	47
Jalgaon	65	Washim	01

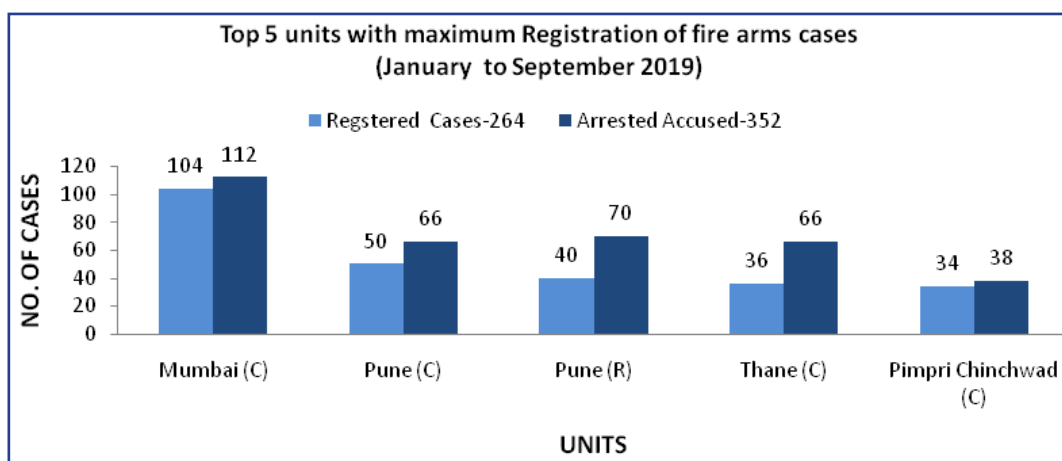
2.5 Forged Indian Currency Notes (FICN).

From January to September 2019, 58 cases were registered regarding forged currency notes in Maharashtra. Among these, 35 cases were detected and 67 accused persons were arrested. A maximum of 08 cases were registered by Thane city and Satara. Satara Police where bank officials are the complainant:



2.6 Seized Fire Arms & Explosives

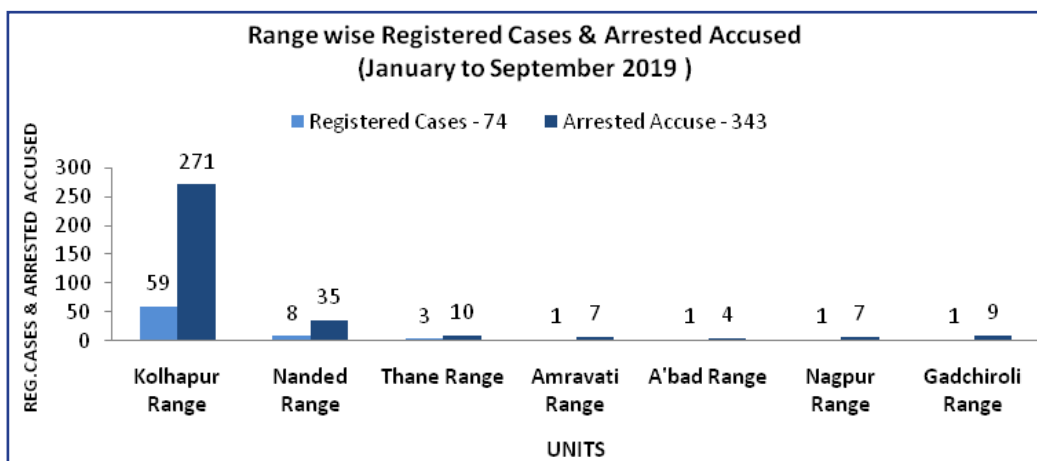
From January to September 2019, 553 cases were registered and 921 accused persons were arrested regarding illegal use of fire arms and explosives. A maximum of 104 cases were registered and 112 accused were arrested just in Mumbai City. In these 104 cases, 86 Pistols, 18 Revolvers, 01 Gun & 176 Live Rounds were seized. The following table shows the maximum registration of cases during the period January to September 2019 for the top 5 Units. It may be noted that this period witnessed the General Elections.



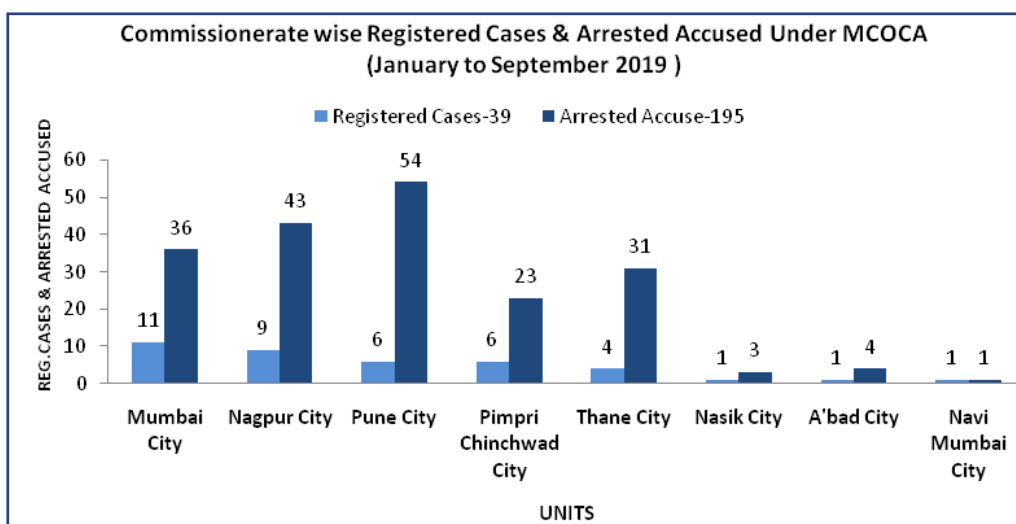
2.7 Cases under Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act (MCOCA)

From January to September 2019, 113 cases were registered in the state wherein MCOCA was applied and 538 accused persons were arrested. A maximum of 24 cases were registered

by Pune (Rural) Police, in which 121 accused were arrested. MCOCA Registered Cases & Arrested Accused:



- In the Kolhapur Range, maximum cases of MCOCA were registered compared to the other ranges. Also, the number of accused arrested in MCOCA cases was maximum.
- Not a single MCOCA case was registered in the Nashik and Railway Ranges.
- Except Beed and Washim districts, no other districts have registered a single MCOCA case in the Aurangabad and Amravati Ranges respectively.
- Latur and Gadchiroli districts have not registered a single MCOCA case in the Nanded and Gadchiroli Ranges respectively.
- The Thane Range and Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts have not registered any MCOCA case.



- Among the Commissionerates, Mumbai City has maximum registration of MCOCA cases.
- No MCOCA case was registered in the Solapur and Amravati Commissionerates.

2.8 Conviction Rate

From January to September 2019, 553 cases were registered and 921 accused persons were arrested regarding illegal use of fire arms and explosives. A maximum of 104 cases were registered and 112 accused were arrested just in Mumbai City. In these 104 cases, 86 Pistols, 18 Revolvers, 01 Gun & 176 Live Rounds were seized. The following table shows the maximum registration of cases during the period January to September 2019 for the top 5 Units. It may be noted that this period witnessed the General Elections.

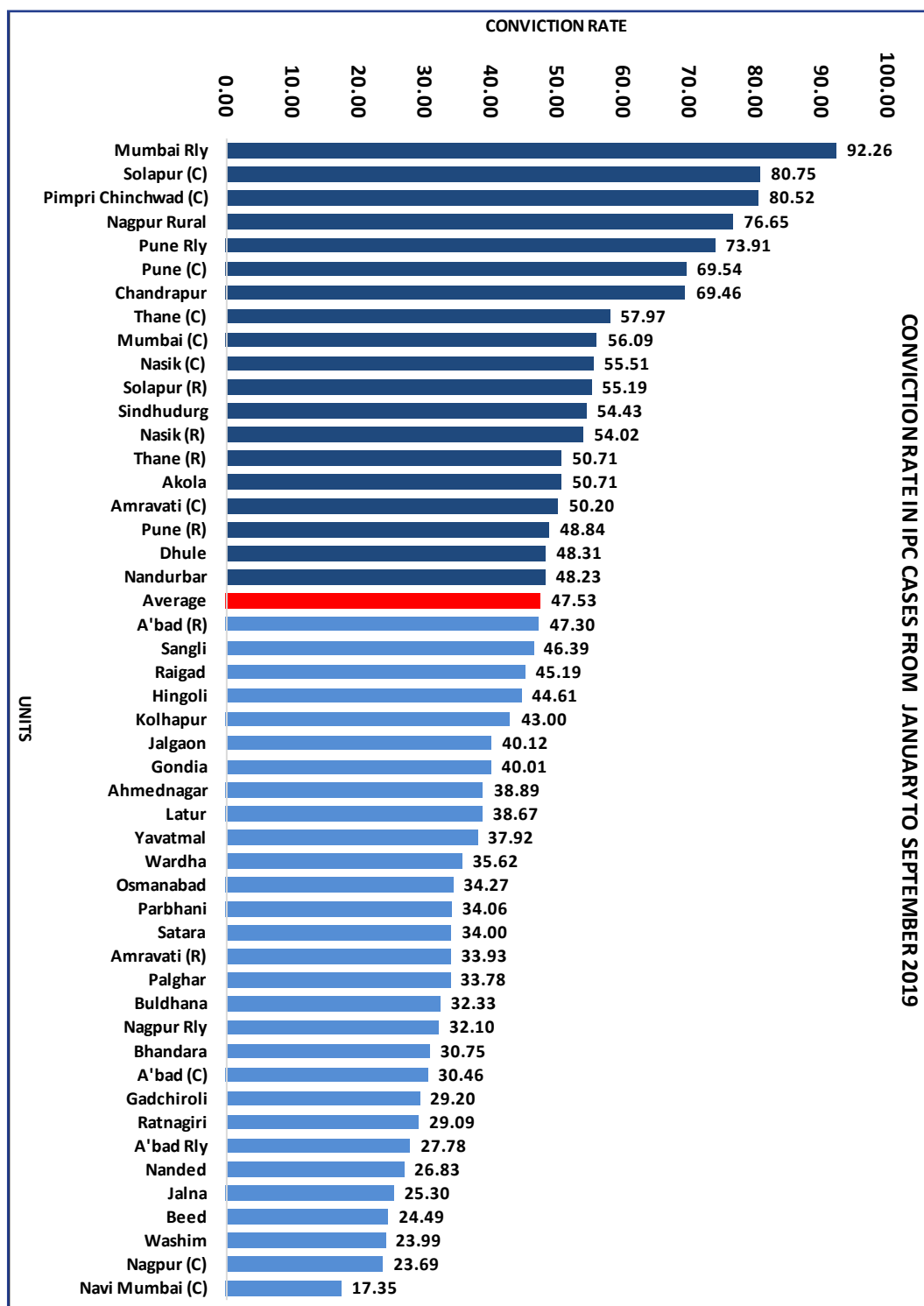
- Conviction rate is the percentage of convicted cases out of the total number of tried cases in a given unit time (eg. for a Year).
- Conviction rate is a reasonably good indicator of the efficiency and efficacy of the Criminal Justice System.
- Conviction rate is an outcome of joint efforts of the contribution of police, various experts, public prosecution, and courts.

Formula to calculate conviction rate
(ACCORDING TO N.C.R.B., NEW DELHI)

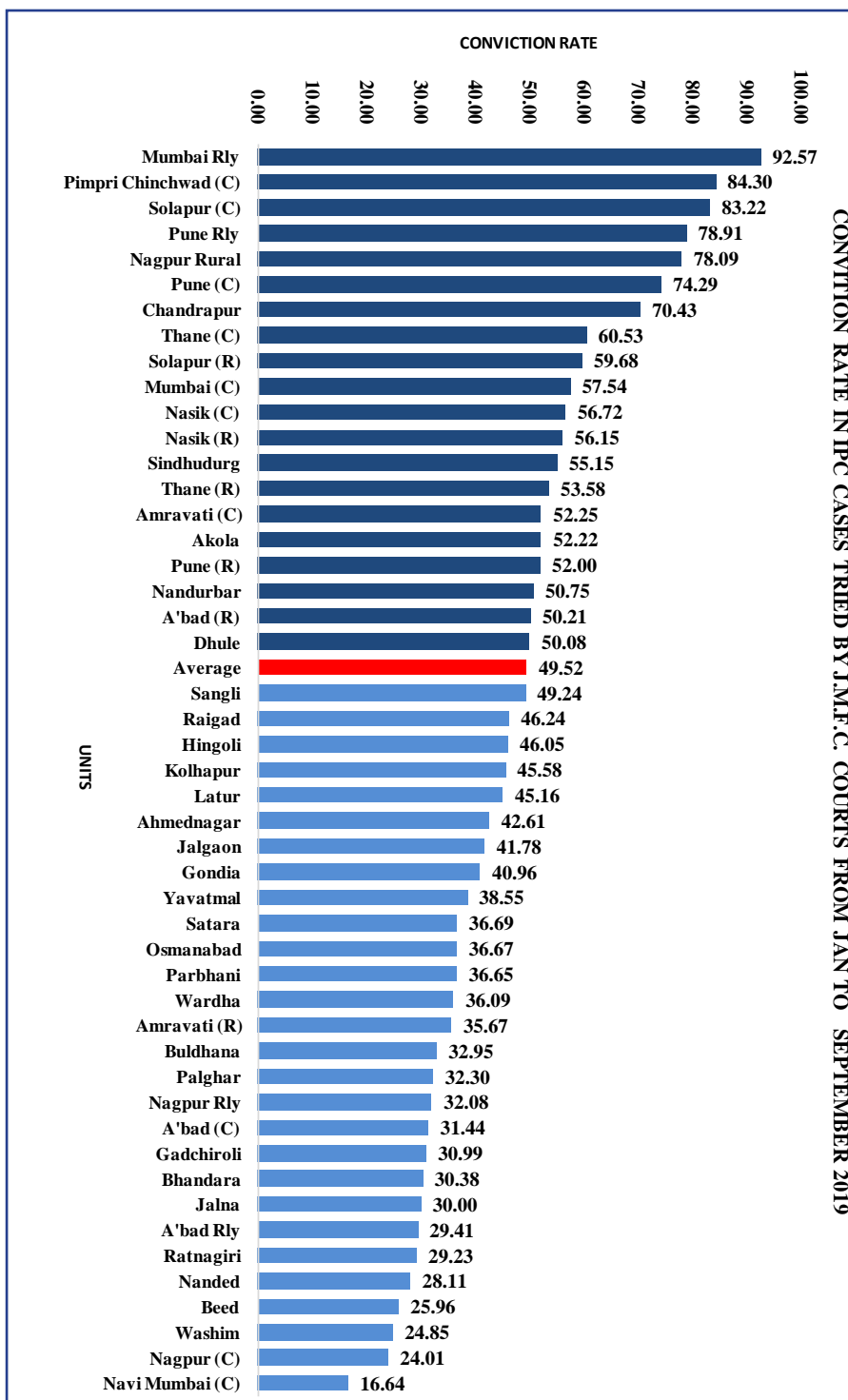
$$\text{Conviction rate} = \frac{\text{Number of convicted cases in unit time}}{\text{Number of cases tried by court in unit time}} \times 100$$

- The Conviction rate of IPC cases in Maharashtra is 47.53%, while it is 49.52% and 19.05% in the J.M.F.C. and Sessions Court respectively. The unit-wise conviction rate in IPC cases and cases tried by the J.M.F.C. and Sessions Courts from January to September 2019 is indicated in the above graphs in decreasing order.
- Mumbai Rly, Solapur City, Pimpri-Chinchwad City, Nagpur Rural, Pune Rly, Pune City & Chandrapur remain at the top in decreasing order with respect to the conviction rate in IPC cases.
- Mumbai Rly, Pimpri-Chinchwad City, Solapur City, Nagpur Rural, Pune Rly, Pune City & Chandrapur remain at the top in decreasing order with respect to the conviction rate in cases tried by the J.M.F.C. Courts.
- Whereas with respect to the conviction rate in IPC cases tried by the Sessions Courts, Mumbai Rly, Bhandara, Palghar, Mumbai City, Sindhudurg, Raigad, Nagpur Rly & Solapur City are at the top in decreasing order.
- The conviction rate in IPC cases tried by the J.M.F.C. Courts has a positive bearing on the overall conviction rate of the state. Approximately 92% to 93% of the cases were regularly tried in the J.M.F.C. Courts, whereas up to 8% were cases tried by the Sessions Courts. Thus, even a slight change in the conviction rate of the J.M.F.C. tried cases has an effect on the overall conviction rate of IPC cases.
- The conviction rate in IPC cases tried by the Session Courts is drastically less in most of the units compared to the conviction rate in IPC cases tried by the J.M.F.C. Courts.
- Hostility of the complainant, Panch & Witness are the major concern areas where cases get acquitted. Approximately 40% to 45% cases were acquitted due to hostility, which further indicates that the selection of Panch and Witness should be proper and effective with respect to the outcome of the trial.
- Lack of sufficient evidence is the biggest reason for acquittal when compared against other reasons for acquittal in IPC cases from January to September 2019.

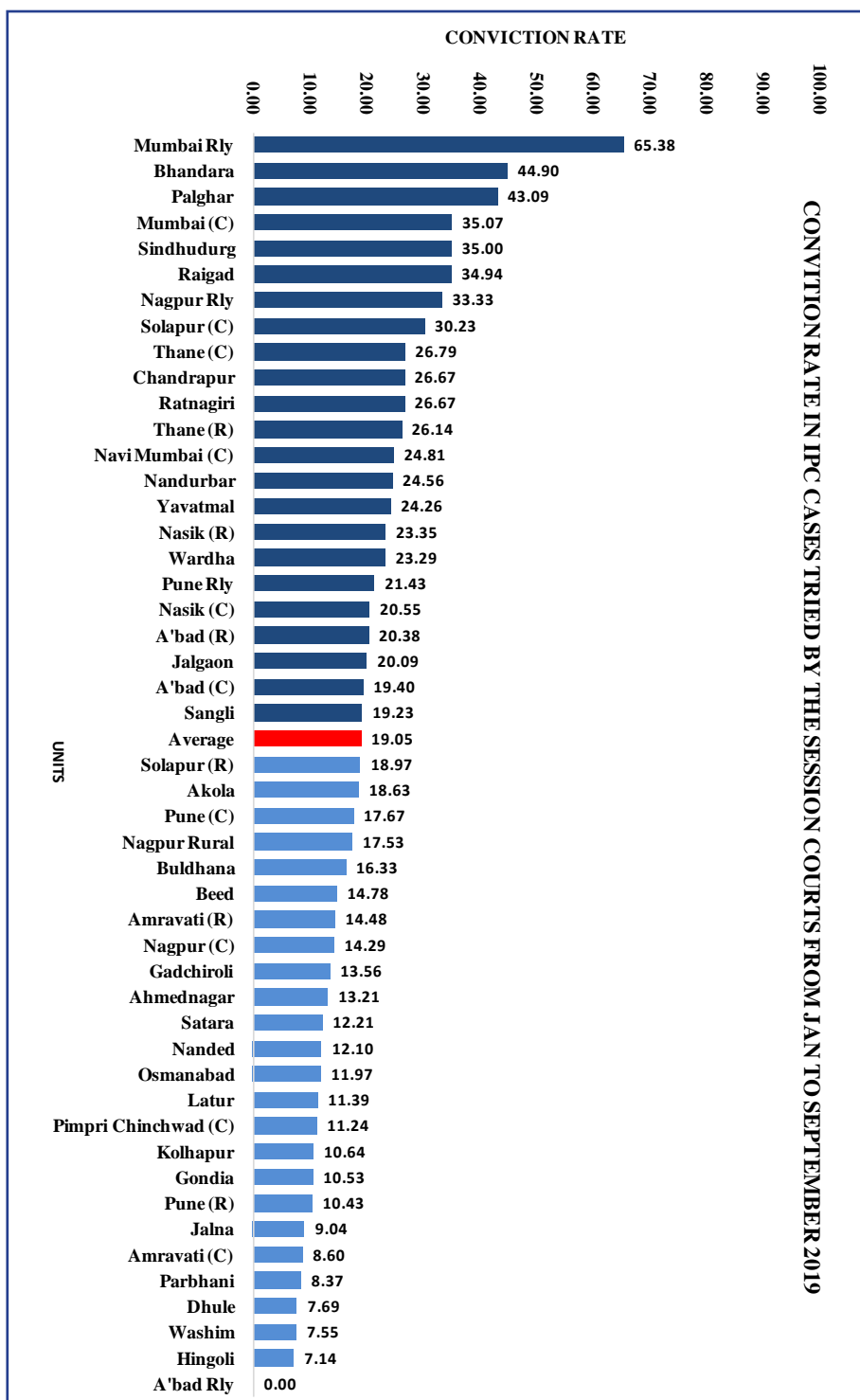
CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES FROM JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 2019



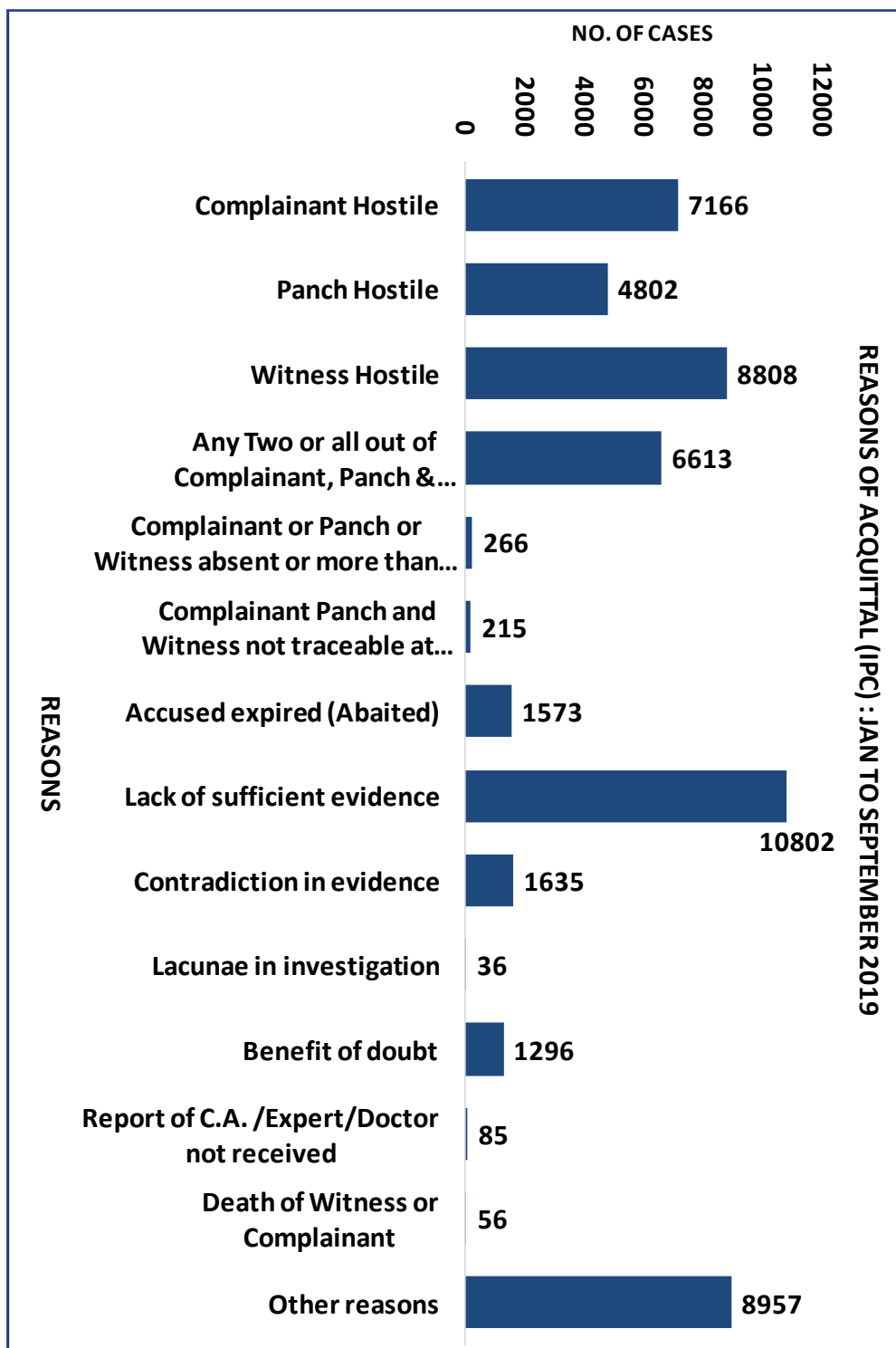
CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES TRIED BY J.M.F.C. COURTS FROM JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 2019



CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES TRIED BY THE SESSION COURTS FROM JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 2019



REASONS OF ACQUITTAL (IPC) JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 2019



Chapter 3

CCTNS

3.1 CCTNS Overview

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) is a Project under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) of the Government of India. It aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing through the principle of e-Governance and the creation of a nationwide networking infrastructure for the evolution of an IT-enabled-state-of-the-art tracking system around 'Investigation of crime and detection of criminals'.

CCTNS Maharashtra: Project Timelines & Current Status



Track wise development in CCTNS through major milestones were achieved as shown above which includes completion of hardware implementation, Core Application Software (CAS 4.5) implementation and providing connectivity to all Police Stations and Higher offices. Citizen Services web portal was also launched along with citizen portal mobile application. Currently all FIR's are being entered in CAS. Other facilities which are live and running in CAS are Reports and Registers, Search and query etc.

3.2 Facilities provided in CCTNS

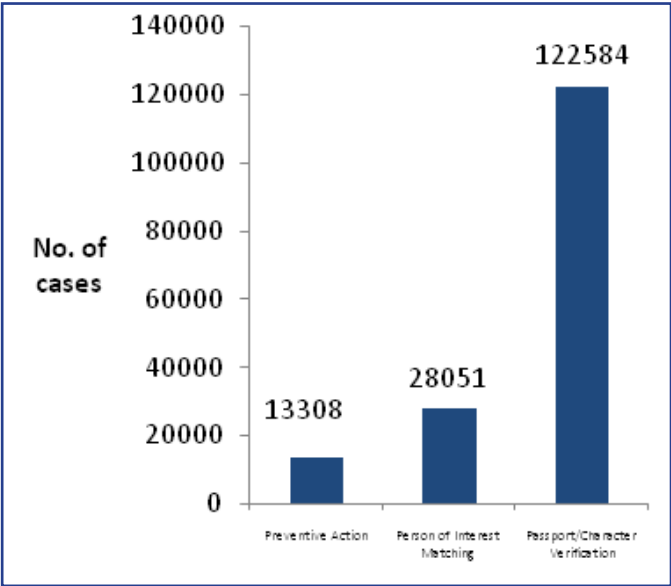
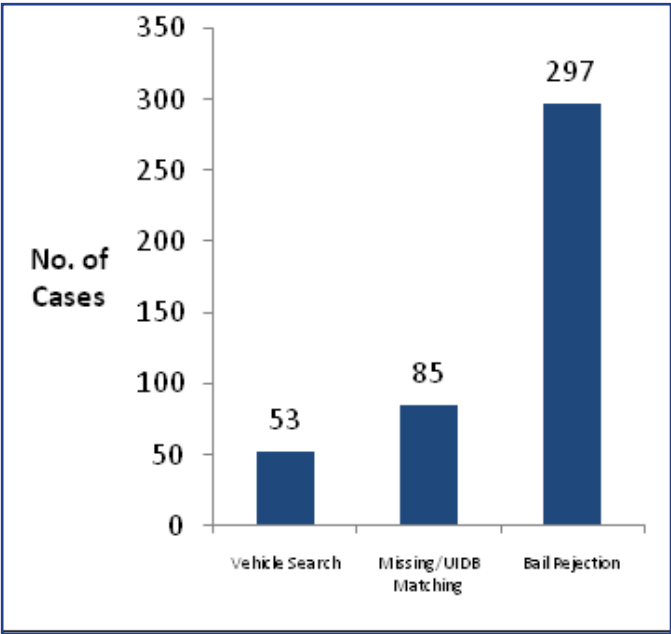
Each police station is provided with the following hardware: 4 Desktops, 2 printers, 1 UPS, 1 Diesel Generator, 1 Switch, 1 Digital Camera, 1 Electronic Pen and 1 External Hard Disk. Moreover each higher office is also provided with 3 Desktops along with all the hardware as provided to the police stations. Further numerous facilities such as Search and Query, Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) Search, National Search etc. are provided. A brief overview of the Searches is provided below

- ▶ **Search and Query:** -System is provided with multiple 'Search' options which include the following 'Searches': -
 - Person of Interest Matching
 - Person Matching
 - Property Matching (Motor Vehicle Search)
- ▶ **Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) Search:** ICJS 'Search' is provided by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) and there are three types of Named based 'Searches' available at PS level:
 - Police Search
 - Court Search
 - Prison Search

These facilities can be used by Police during investigation for Crime Prevention & Detection and Crime Supervision. Good usage of these facilities can be collated at unit level

to prepare Success Stories of the unit. All units are suggested to share their success stories with CID on a monthly basis which are collected at State Crime Record Bureau (SCRB) and further shared with National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB).

3.3 The Performance of Maharashtra State in using various facilities of CCTNS for the period From January 2019 to September 2019



3.4 Few Success Stories

Here are few Success Stories as shared by the units in using the facilities of CCTNS.

3.4.1 Accused Search

Following are few examples of how this Search was done.

Solapur Rural District- An accused was arrested in Mandrup Police Station vide CR.No.341/2019 U/s 363,344IPC and the same person was searched in CCTNS Search & Query (Person Matching), his past crime details were found as he was in custody of another crime in Akkalkot Police Station. Hence, CCTNS was used to trace the criminal history of a person.

Raigad District- Two Accused were arrested at Mahad MIDC Police Station vide CR.No. 49/2019 U/s 395, 336 IPC when history of the said accused was checked through ICJS Search, detailed information about the main accused was found. Also the information of co-accused was found. Hence in further investigation, the co-accused were traced.

3.4.2 Vehicle Search

Buldhana District- One vehicle which was seized from an arrested accused of Sillod Police Station (Aurangabad District) when searched through Search & Query, the vehicle was found stolen from Mehekar Police Station (Buldhana District).

Nandurbar District- A vehicle seized from one accused of Akkalkuva Police Station was found stolen in Nandurbar City Police Station.

Sangli District- Two Motor Cycles were seized from an arrested accused of Jath Police Station (Sangli District). When the same Registration No's searched in Search & Query, they were found stolen at Juna Rajwada Police Station (Kolhapur District) and Shirol Police Station (Kolhapur District).

Aurangabad Rural District- One Mahindra Max four-wheeler was seized from arrested accused in Virgaon Police Station (Aurangabad District) and the vehicle was found stolen at Sangamner Police Station (Ahmednagar District) by using Search and Query.

Jalgaon District- A Motor Cycle was found with one suspicious person during patrolling by Local Crime Branch (LCB) and when the same vehicle searched in CCTNS the said vehicle was found stolen at Bhusawal Police Station.

Thane Rural District- One Motor Cycle was found unclaimed in jurisdiction of Shahapur Police Station (Thane Rural) and the said vehicle was found stolen at Bhiwandi Police Station (Thane Commissionarate) by using CCTNS.

3.4.3 Missing and Unidentified Dead Bodies (UIDB) Match

By using Search & Query module (Person Matching) facility various units have identified 85 unidentified dead bodies by matching the details with missing persons.

3.4.4 Preventive Action

By using Search & Query module (Person Matching) and ICJS search, the previous record of suspects and arrested persons were collected. Total 13,308 Preventive Actions under various sections have been taken by various units.

3.4.5 Bail Rejection of Accused by Courts

By using Search & Query module (Person Matching) and ICJS Search, the previous record and information of accused persons who were in Police Custody/Judicial custody was submitted in concerned Courts and opposed the bail applications. The Court had rejected the bail applications of accused in 297 cases.

3.4.6 Passport/Character Verificationcases

By using Search & Query module (Person Matching) and ICJS Search, the record of 1,22,584 people were searched by police stations of various units in which 1,632 people were found with criminal record.

Tips For Effective Use of CCTNS

- The more you feed the correct information in CCTNS Project - the more you get the accurate results.
- Qualitative Preventive Action can be taken by using Search & Query (Person Search) Module considering the on-going Festival season and the State Elections.
- Before issuing the arms licenses the crime history, court case details and Jail record of the applicant can be checked at state & national level using ICJS search provided at each police station level.
- Person & vehicle search mobile app can be used during Nakabandi for crime prevention & detection.
- Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences (ITSSO) portal needs to be used at Unit level and Police Station level for close monitoring of investigation of IPC376 & POSCO (4&6) offences & Charge sheet submission within 60 days.

Chapter 4

Economic Offences Wing

4.1 Trends about Economic offences registered in Maharashtra

Considering the data for 3 years between 2017 & 2018, it can be observed that the economic offences are on the rise in Maharashtra in the following categories -

1. Cheating by Companies registered as per the Companies Act.
2. Cheating by financial establishments registered as per the Maharashtra Co-Operative Societies Act, 1960.
3. Cheating by promising Job/Employment.
4. Cheating by Multi-level Marketing Companies (MLMCs)

Sr. No	Year	Cheating by Company registered as per Co.Act	Cheating by financial establishment registered as per Co- op.societies Act	Cheating by promising Job/ Employment	Cheating by Multi-level Marketing Company
1	2016	10	53	114	17
2	2017	12	44	313	10
3	2018	16	59	366	22
Total		38	156	793	49

People are cheated by publishing false schemes promising high returns and double gains in short period of time. These kind of economic offences are increasing day by day.

In rural areas, people are being cheated by promising help in regard to getting high returns from schemes involving animal husbandary, milk production, poultry farming, etc.

In the light of rise in the economic offences, the Maharashtra Government has established a specialised Economic Offence Wing (EOW) in every Police Commissionerate/District and a DCP/Dy.SP has been appointed as the Nodal Officer along with officers and staff.

The EOW in the CID organises training on varied connected subjects which include information about registration of FIRs, collection of digital evidence and other evidence, seizure of documents, Cash flow statement, Forensic Audit, etc.

Generally, in the EOW cases, arrests are effected after collection of evidence. In the collection of evidence during investigation in the EOW cases, the Financial Auditors play a crucial role and during Trials, Special Prosecutors are most important. As such, both the Financial Auditors and the Special Prosecutors are appointed with great care, in case of large scale scams so that the investors/depositors get justice and all efforts are made to ensure that they get their invested amount back.

4.2 The Most Affected Units

Sr. No	Year	Unit	Offences Registered (against Financial Establishment registered as per companies Act, Maharashtra Co- op Act, Multi- level Marketing and Educational institute, Cheating by promising Job, Housing loan and share market fraud etc.)		
1	2016	Commissionerate	Pune- 1102	Thane- 702	Navi Mumbai- 431
		District	Palghar -381	Kolhapur- 346	Jalgaon- 221
2	2017	Commissionerate	Pune- 1057	Thane- 971	Nagpur- 425
		District	Pune (R)- 549	Kolhapur- 199	Ahmednagar- 192
3	2018	Commissionerate	Thane- 953	Pune- 918	Nagpur- 480
		District	Pune (R)- 373	Ahmednagar- 306	Kolhapur- 263

4.3 The Least Affected Units

Sr. No	Year	Unit	Offences Registered (against Financial Establishment registered as per companies Act, Maharashtra Co- op Act, Multi- level Marketing and Educational institute, Cheating by promising Job, Housing loan and share market fraud etc.)		
1	2016	Commissionerate	Mumbai Railway- 58	Solapur- 108	Mumbai city- 119
		District	Sindhudurg- 2	Osmanabad- 10	Yavatmal- 15
2	2017	Commissionerate	Mumbai Railway- 95	Mumbai city- 109	Solapur city- 153
		District	Yawatmal- 8	Osmanabad- 19	Hingoli & Nashik (R)- 25
3	2018	Commissionerate	Mumbai Railway- 103	Mumbai city- 117	Solapur city- 139
		District	Sindhudurg- 9	Jalna- 22	Hingoli- 24

4.4 Expected Co-operation from Police Units

After registration of offences, it takes several months to transfer them to the CID, during the investigation of which, if not done properly, the accused try to destroy the evidence, dispose of the properties and weaken the case. Hence the following action is required to be taken at the local level immediately after registering an economic offence –

1. At the time of registration of offences at the police station level, a complaint or an FIR must be given by the auditor. This is because the auditor knows all the details of financial misconduct as well as the scope, modus operandi and its causes.
2. After registration of offences at the police station, it is imperative for the local investigating officer to conduct a search of the office of the entity involved immediately and do the spot panchnama. Also, it is imperative to take over the documentary and digital evidence such as hard disk, data server, processing book, important files, loan processing book and other important files of the office computer/laptop so that the accused cannot destroy the evidence/ in order to prevent the accused from destroying the evidence.

3. Correspondence should immediately be made with the related establishments so that the accused will not dispose of the movable and immovable property.
4. Once the assemblage of proper evidence is done, then there should not be any delay in arresting the accused. Also, a structured questionnaire should be prepared for the enquiry of each individual regarding offences rather than recording formal statements only.
5. As offences are given to the CID as per the orders of the Hon'ble Court, the Government of Maharashtra and the DG Office, they are received with time lapse. Hence there is need to freeze the bank accounts of the accused, their relatives as well as those of the agents and other suspects in a judicious manner so that the money is not disposed of.
6. After the FIR is registered, the applicability of the relevant sections of the MPID Act 1999, the RBI Act 1934, the Prize, Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning Act 1978), The Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Act 2019, the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act 1960, the Multi State Co-operative Societies Act 2002, the Banker's Books Evidence Act 1891, the SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) Act 1992, and 120(b), 201 of the IPC must be explored and necessary action should be undertaken.
7. To find the cash-flow of the offences and to draw the money-trail of the suspected economical transactions, there is need to appoint a Forensic Auditor immediately.
8. A Special Public Prosecutor should be appointed for the hearing in the court.
9. The information of movable and immovable properties should be traced and the MPID proposal should be submitted to the State Government through the ADGP, EOW, MS, Mumbai.

Chapter 5

Landmark Judgements

5.1 Magistrate has Power to Direct an Accused to Give Voice Samples during Investigation without His Consent.

5.1.1 Ritesh Sinha Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh (on 2 August, 2019)

Until explicit provisions are engrafted in the Code of Criminal Procedure by Parliament, a Judicial Magistrate must be conceded the power to order a person to give a sample of his voice for the purpose of investigation

of a crime. Such power has to be conferred on a Magistrate by a process of judicial interpretation and in exercise of jurisdiction vested in this Court under Article 142 of the Constitution of India.

Source :-<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/18061439/>

5.2 The Procedure to be followed for getting an FIR registered under section 156(3) CrPC.

5.2.1 Priyanka Srivastava & Anr Vs. State Of U.P. & Ors. Criminal Appeal No. 781 of 2012.

In a judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Priyanka Srivastava & Anr vs. State Of U.P. & Ors. decided on 19 March, 2015, by a Bench of Hon'ble Justice Dipak Misra and Prafulla C. Pant held and described the procedure to be followed for getting an FIR registered. In a nutshell the judgment held and explained what steps should be taken for the complainant to get his FIR registered. It held that "We have already indicated that there has to be prior applications under Section 154(1) and 154(3) while filing a petition under Section 156(3)". To explain Section 154(1) CrPC, 154(3) CrPC and 156(3) CrPC we must read carefully the said sections. However in a nutshell Section 154(1) CrPC says that, if a complainant has any grievance he/ she must report the same, either in written form or orally to the concerned Police Station/ Station House Officer/ SHO. In case the SHO refuses to register a F.I.R. or refuses to

act upon the complaint of the complainant, then as per Section 154(3) CrPC, he/she must report to his higher officials i.e. ACP (Assistant Commissioner of Police)/ DCP (Deputy Commissioner of Police)/ CP (Commissioner of Police), regarding his inaction. In case the concerned ACP/DCP/ CP refuses to act upon your complaint, or does not act upon your complaint, then the recourse available to the complainant is to approach the concerned magistrate Section 156 (3) CrPC. seeking intervention of the court to register an FIR and act upon the complaint.

Source:-

[http://jajharkhand.in/wp/wpcontent/judicial_updates_files/07_Criminal_Law/24_section_156\(3\)_of_crpc/Priyanka_Srivastava_&_Anr_vs_State_Of_U.P.&_Ors_on_19_March,_2015.PDF](http://jajharkhand.in/wp/wpcontent/judicial_updates_files/07_Criminal_Law/24_section_156(3)_of_crpc/Priyanka_Srivastava_&_Anr_vs_State_Of_U.P.&_Ors_on_19_March,_2015.PDF)

-:DO'S:-

Here are certain important points to remember and consider while drafting your complaint:

- The Complaint must be crisp, clear and legible.
- The Complaint must be dated.
- The Complaint must bear to whom it is directed to, subject and body of complaint, prayer clause and your details.
- The Complaint must be unambiguous, direct and must bear dates and turn /series of events in detail while being self-explanatory.
- The Complaint must reveal / cull out the ingredients of an offence. This means that the offences and ingredients as explained in the Indian Penal Code or other acts must be fulfilled.

-:DON'T'S:-

- The Complaint must NOT be ambiguous.
- The Complaint must NOT be exhaustive.
- The Complaint must NOT be false.
- The Complaint must NOT be vague.
- The Complaint must NOT be misleading.
- The Complaint must NOT be confusing.
- The Complaint must NOT be cryptic.

5.3 The conviction of an accused cannot be based solely on a statement of the witnesses recorded by the Police under Section 161 or 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

5.3.1 Vinubhai Haribhai Malaviya Vs the State of Gujarat

The Supreme Court, while acquitting a rape accused, observed that the conviction of an accused cannot be based solely on a statement of the witnesses recorded by the Police under Section 161 or 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The bench comprising Justice Deepak Gupta and Justice Surya Kant acquitted a man convicted in a rape case by the Trial

Court fifteen years ago, in 2004.

In Narra Peddi Raju vs. State of AP, the girl herself had lodged the FIR alleging that the accused raped her. During Trial, both she and her husband turned hostile. Contrary to what she stated before the police, the girl during cross-examination stated that she did not even know the accused and could not identify who had assaulted her as it was very dark. But the Trial Court convicted the accused relying upon the statements

recorded under Sections 154 and 161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which was later upheld by the High Court in the year 2011. He was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. The High Court, to uphold, the conviction, had mainly relied on the fact that the cross examination of the witness was done three months after the examination in chief. It had also agreed with the contention of the state that the cross examination is tainted by crude maneuvering of the witnesses and that it is a case of the accused winning over them.

While considering the appeal filed by the accused, the Apex Court bench observed that the trial court recorded conviction totally bypassing the statements made on oath in the Court. It said:

"It is the statement made on oath in the Court which has to be the foundation of conviction. The conviction of an accused cannot be based on a statement of the witnesses recorded under Section 161,

Cr.P.C or even under Section 154, Cr.P.C especially when the witnesses resile from their earlier statements while appearing in the Court and make a completely different statement in the Court."

The court said that, though conviction in a case of rape can be based on the sole testimony of the prosecutrix, the statement should inspire confidence. Allowing the appeal, the bench acquitted the accused and said:

"This is a case of victim who is blowing hot and cold and changing her stand from time to time. Such a witness cannot be classified as a trustworthy witness and therefore based on her statement alone it would not be proper to convict the accused. As already stated above, even the husband has not supported the victim."

Source:-

https://www.livelaw.in/pdf_upload/pdf_upload-365777.pdf

5.4 The Supreme Court briefly explained three tests to be applied while sentencing in a criminal case.

5.4.1 State of Madhya Pradesh Vs. Udham And Others

The court said that the crime test, criminal test and comparative proportionality test have to be applied while sentencing an accused in a criminal case.

The bench comprising Justice NV Ramana, Justice Mohan M. Shanthanagoudar and Justice Ajay Rastogi were considering the High Court of Madhya Pradesh (Gwalior Bench) in which reduced the sentence awarded by the Trial Court to the period already undergone for the offences under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code read with Section 34 of IPC, and Section 452 of the IPC.

While considering the appeal [State of MP vs. Udham], the apex court bench noted that the reasoning of the High Court on the aspect of sentencing is limited to one sentence. The court observed:

It is clear that there is no detailed analysis of the facts of the case, the nature of the injuries caused, the weapons used, the number of victims, etc. given by the High Court in the impugned order.

We are of the opinion that a large number of cases are being filed before this Court, due to insufficient or wrong sentencing undertaken by the Courts below. We have time and again cautioned against the cavalier manner in which sentencing is

dealt in certain cases. There is no gainsaying that the aspect of sentencing should not be taken for granted, as this part of Criminal Justice System has determinative impact on the society. In light of the same, we are of the opinion that we need to provide further clarity on the same.

The bench briefly explained two tests:

Crime Test

Crime test involves factors like extent of planning, choice of weapon, modus of crime, disposal modus (if any), role of the accused, anti-social or abhorrent character of the crime, state of victim.

Additionally, we may note that under the crime test, seriousness needs to be ascertained. The seriousness of the crime may be ascertained by (i) bodily integrity of the victim; (ii) loss of material support or amenity; (iii) extent of humiliation; and (iv) privacy breach.

Criminal Test

Criminal test involves assessment of factors such as age of the criminal, gender of the criminal, economic conditions or social background of the criminal, motivation for crime, availability of defense, state of mind, instigation by the deceased or any one from the deceased group, adequately represented in the trial, disagreement by a judge in the appeal process, repentance, possibility of reformation, prior criminal record (not to take pending cases) and any other relevant factor (not an exhaustive list).

The bench then considering the facts and circumstances of the case sentenced the accused to three months rigorous imprisonment.

Source:-

https://www.livelaw.in/pdf_upload/pdf_upload-365817.pdf

5.5 Magistrate Can Invoke Power 156(3) CrPC. Even at Post-Cognizance Stage, SC says 43 Yrs. Old Precedent Wrongly Decided

5.5.1 Vinubhai Haribhai Malaviya and Ors. Vs. The State of Gujarat and Anr

A three judge bench of the Supreme Court has virtually overruled a 43 year old precedent and held that Magistrate can invoke power under section 156(3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure even at post-cognizance stage.

The bench headed by Justice RF Nariman held that this judgment was rendered without adverting to the definition of "investigation" in Section 2(h) of the Cr.P.C.

It observed that the finding in law in the said judgment that the power under Section 156(3) Cr PC can only be exercised at the pre-cognizance stage is erroneous.

In **Devarapalli Lakshminarayana Reddy Vs. V. Narayana Reddy (1976) 3 SCC 252**, it was held thus:

*The power to order police investigation under Section 156(3) is different from the power to direct investigation conferred by Section 202(1). The two operate in distinct spheres at different stages. **The first is exercisable at the pre-cognizance stage, the second at the postcognizance stage when the Magistrate is in seisin of the case.***

*That is to say in the case of a complaint regarding the commission of a cognizable offence, the power under Section 156(3) can be invoked by the Magistrate before he takes cognizance of the offence under Section 190(1)(a). **But if he once takes***

such cognizance and embarks upon the procedure embodied 27 in Chapter XV, he is not competent to switch back to the pre-cognizance stage and avail of Section 156(3). It may be noted further that an order made under subsection (3) of Section 156, is in the nature of a peremptory reminder or intimation to the police to exercise their plenary powers of investigation under Section 156(1).

Supreme Court Today observed that Section 2(h) of the 1973 Criminal Procedure Code defines "investigation" in the same terms as the earlier definition contained in Section 2(1) of the 1898 Criminal Procedure Code with this difference – that "investigation" after the 1973 Code has come into force will now include all the proceedings under the CrPC for collection of evidence conducted by a police officer. "All" would clearly include proceedings under Section 173(8) as well. Thus, when Section 156(3) states that a Magistrate empowered under Section 190 may order "such an investigation", such Magistrate may also order further investigation under Section 173(8), regard being had to the definition of "investigation" contained in Section 2(h).

The Bench held that the Judgment in Devarapalli Lakshminarayana Reddy case was rendered without adverting to the definition of "investigation" in Section 2(h) of the CrPC, and cannot therefore be relied upon as laying down the law on this aspect correctly.

Section 2(h) is not noticed by the aforesaid judgment at all, resulting in the erroneous finding in law that the power under Section 156(3) can only be exercised at the pre-cognizance stage. The investigation" spoken of in Section 156(3) would embrace the entire process, which begins with the collection of evidence and continues until charges are framed by the Court, at which stage the trial can be said to have begun. For these reasons, the statement of the law contained in paragraph 17 in Devarapalli Lakshminarayana Reddy (supra) cannot be relied upon.

Source:-

<https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/magistrate-can-invoke-power-us-1563-crpc-post-cognizance-148992>

Chapter 6

Reading Material

6.1 Interpol

The International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) more commonly known as **INTERPOL** facilitates worldwide police co-operation and crime control. Headquarter of Interpol is situated at Lyon, France. 188 countries are members of Interpol. India is the member of Interpol since June 1956.

INTERPOL provides investigative support, expertise, and training to law enforcement worldwide in battling three major areas of transnational crime: terrorism, cybercrime, and organized crime. Its broad mandate covers virtually every kind of crime, including crimes against humanity, child pornography, drug trafficking and production, political corruption, copyright infringement, and white-collar crime. The agency also helps co-ordinate cooperation among the world's law enforcement institutions through criminal databases and communications networks.

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been designated as the National Central Bureau (NCB) of India for routing the requests for making informal inquiries with the NCBs of other countries. The assistance through this channel is provided on police-to-

police cooperation basis. In Maharashtra the following officers are nominated to function as an Interpol Liaisoning officers (ILO) : for Mumbai City area-Joint CP (Crime); for terror related matters-ADGP (ATS) and for rest of Maharashtra-Spl. IGP(SCRB), CID, Pune.

During the course of investigation of cases by local police forces and other agencies, sometimes it becomes absolutely essential to conduct a part of the investigation e.g. interrogation of a witness / suspect / accused, verification of some facts, etc. in a foreign country. In such cases, a note incorporating the relevant facts of the case along with the points on which investigation is required to be conducted in a foreign country should be sent to the Interpol Wing. If any person is required to be interrogated, a questionnaire should also be sent.

Interpol Branch, CID, Pune corresponds with CBI, New Delhi regarding International Notices, Extradition matters, Letters Rogatory, Criminal history check, Location/ Address of persons, Company check, Verification of Documents / person etc.

Different types of notices are published by Interpol regarding different types of issues. Following types of notices are published by Interpol:

Sr. No,	Interpol Notice	Purpose of Notice Publication
1.	Red Notice	To locate offenders wanted at international level.
2.	Blue Notice	To obtain particulars of a person's criminal record.
3.	Green Notice	About persons who have committed or are likely to commit offences affecting several countries & who might be on their territory.
4.	Yellow Notice	To help locate missing persons, often minors.
5.	Black Notice	About unidentified dead bodies or deceased persons who were probably using false identities.

Sr. No.	Interpol Notice	Purpose of Notice Publication
6.	Orange Notice	To warn police about potential threats from disguise of weapons, parcel bombs.
7.	Stolen Property Notices	To circulate information about stolen property.
8.	Modus Operandi Sheets	To notify the modus operandi, procedures and hiding places used by the criminals.
9.	UN Security Council Interpol Spl. Notice	Issued for groups and individuals who are the targets of UN sanctions against Al-Qaeda and Taliban.

From 2004 till date Criminal Investigation Department, Maharashtra State, Pune has sent proposals for 16 Red Notices and 2 Yellow Notices to Interpol through ILO Maharashtra in behalf of police units rest of Maharashtra .

Extradition

Extradition may be briefly described as the surrender of an alleged or convicted criminal by one Country to another. More precisely, extradition may be defined as the process by which one Country upon the request of another surrenders to the latter, a person found within its jurisdiction for trial and punishment or, if he has been already convicted, only for punishment, on account of a crime punishable by the laws of the requesting Country and committed outside the territory of the requested Country. Extradition plays an important role in the international battle against crime.

In India the extradition of a fugitive from India to a foreign country or vice-versa is governed by the provisions of Indian Extradition Act, 1962. The basis of extradition could be a treaty between India and a foreign country. India has signed Extradition Treaties with below mentioned countries.

1) Australia 2) Bahrain 3) Bangladesh 4) Belarus 5) Belgium 6) Bhutan 7) Bulgaria 8) Canada 9) Egypt 10) France 11) Germany 12) Hong Kong 13) Korea 14) Kuwait 15) Malaysia 16) Mauritius 17) Mexico 18) Mongolia 19) Nepal (old treaty) 20) Netherlands 21) Oman 22) Poland 23) Portugal 24) Russia

25) Saudi Arabia 26) South Africa 27) Spain 28) Switzerland 29) Tajikistan 30) Tunisia 31) Turkey 32) UAE 33) UK 34) Ukraine 35) USA 36) Uzbekistan 37) Vietnam.

Recently as per Thane Police request, Red Notice is published against one of the underworld gangsters. CBI, New Delhi then informed us that the said gangster was found in Senegal country. Then as per Ministry of Home Affairs guidelines, Thane Police sent extradition proposal through ILO Maharashtra to transfer that gangster from Senegal to India and further procedure is on.

Letters Rogatory (LR)

Letters Rogatory, is a formal communication in writing sent by the Court in which action is pending to a foreign court or Judge requesting the testimony of a witness residing within the jurisdiction of that foreign court may be formally taken thereon under its direction, and transmitted to the issuing court making such request for use in a pending legal contest or action.

All above provisions mentioned in various types of International notices, Extradition treaties with different countries and Letters Rogatoryetc. enables the investigation agencies to bring the fugitive criminal to justice and him bring back to the country of territorial jurisdiction competent to try and punish him.

For more information about Interpol please visit at <http://www.cbi.gov.in>

6.2 Artificial Intelligence And Internet of Things

6.2.1 Artificial Intelligence (AI)

It refers to, ‘The ability of machines (Computer based) to perform cognitive tasks like thinking, learning, problem solving and decision making.’

AI can assemble and unify hefty information to make insights and guesses that are beyond the human capabilities through manual processing. It also upsurges organizational efficiency, reduces the likelihood of a mistake and detects irregular pattern if any. A simple example of AI is current rage called ‘Alexa’. ‘Alexa’ can be queried about the weather, stream news and music on demand and serves as a robotic assistant that responds to voice commands to control lights at home and much more. ‘Alexa’ is ostensibly reachable everywhere. ‘She’ is an AI that lives with us.

AI technology is much older than we would imagine. In 1956, American computer scientist John McCarthy explored the term AI. China, The United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada and Russia have always the ambition to be the AI superpower of the world. India is among top 20 countries in AI readiness ranking. AI will prove to be a game changer for the Indians in various fields, viz. business, agriculture, medical, education and law enforcement. Police department can use AI in sophisticated ways to prevent crimes, find suspects, detect offences and much more.

AI makes things easy for us. Despite many people being wary of the technology, it does bring huge benefits to the human race. It is used in conjunction with machine learning, enabling machines to learn from experiences, amp their actions and their efforts to a set of results, adjust to random or new Input values and lots of other human-like tasks through deep analysis of various scenarios.

AI makes use of Natural Language Processing so that it can understand human communication methods, with internal translations turning it into a machine code. It also required Deep Learning techniques and, through these technologies, AI is able to train up computers to do tasks with the minimum amount of human intervention.

Some of the biggest benefits of AI include:

1. AI systems can collaborate quite easily with technologies across multiple fields. For example, home ventilation systems are a combination of intelligent heating and cooling, or the consumer food industries uses it for temperature control for freezer and refrigeration storage. And the use of RFID and cloud technology combined has made inventory tracking so much easier.
2. Data mining. Cloud-based AI allows for large quantities of data to be analyzed and processed.
3. AI systems use analysis of past data to make predictions about the future and this benefits online marketplaces and online inventory management systems, giving them the leverage they need to boost sales and manage their inventory much better.
4. Real-time assistance is the most useful for organizations that are in constant contact with customers under tight time restraints This Includes airline ticket systems where customers need to be aware of real-time flight statuses and weather.
5. With AI, emails, online chat, calls, responses to queries, social media chat and more can all be automated and, to provide a much better customer experience, the AI systems store

previous customer interactions and use them for analysis.

Following examples of AI are given which can be used for effective policing:-

- 1) 'Automatic Licence Plate Reader' would greatly enhance the ability of police to detect criminal activity.
- 2) Scanning social media for illicit activity and cracking down using AI.
- 3) Activities of anti-social elements could be tracked by using AI based CCTV network. It can also assist in crowd control and surveillance, being increasingly used for facial identification and scanning video footage for anomalies.
- 4) AI based Robocop can be used for effective traffic control.
- 5) AI based tools can be used to analyse a victim's cell phone.

6.2.2 Internet of Things (IOT)

IOT won't work without AI. What is IOT? IOT encompasses everything connected to internet to communicate with each other in a smart manner. It is an ecosystem of connected physical objects that are accessible through the internet. The 'Things' in IOT could be a person with a heart monitor or an automobile with an inbuilt sensors. The devices or objects representing themselves digitally could be controlled from anywhere and thus the connectivity aids us to capture more data from more places ensuring more solutions. A simple example of IOT is an internet connected car which is able to optimize its own operation, maintenance as well as comfort of passengers using on-board

sensors and internet connectivity.

IOT includes connected security system, thermostats, cars, electronic appliances, lighting household, alarm clocks, speaker systems, vending machines, etc.

6.2.3 Assistance of IOT in efficient policing

- 1) e-bit patrolling system will enable effective control on crime and security.
- 2) GPS supported police vehicle sends locations to police control room via accessible cellular network. It will make policing easy and very effective.
- 3) e-Challan, CCTV surveillance, the face recognition and police data makes it easy to carry out surveillance in big crowds, public meetings etc. Curbing of traffic rule violations would be well organised.
- 4) Smart Robocop equipped with cameras and array of sensors connected to GPS can be used for smart policing as it was made useful in Hyderabad city.

Although AI and IOT can be used as effectively as mentioned, the possibilities of malware could not be ruled out. AI and IOT will also be the means of future crime and it will demand smart and robust policing

Source:

<https://www.britannica.com/technology/artificial-intelligence>

Source:

<https://www.iotforall.com/what-is-iot-simple-explanation>

Source:

<https://internetofthingsagenda.techtarget.com/definition/Internet-of-Things-IoT>

6.3 Forensic Significance of Diatoms in Investigation

Introduction:- Diatoms are aquatic unicellular photosynthetic algae. These are important biomass and oxygen producers that can be found in all aquatic ecosystems such as a lake, a pond, a river etc. There are

in excess of 1,00,000 different species and 174 genera of diatoms across the world.

Forensic significance of diatoms in drowning case:- Forensic Limnology is

the significant branch of Forensic Botany in which scientific study of water bodies such as lakes, ponds, river, sea are carried out with reference to Environmental, Biological and Physical conditions for crime investigation in aquatic environment. In addition to this, phytoplankton (microalgae) is more concern for drowning case investigation and so is forensically important.

The diatoms found inside the body of drowned victim may serve as corroborative or even conclusive evidence to support the diagnosis of death. It can be ascertained whether the drowning is ante-mortem or post-mortem. Water sample from putative site of drowning as well as hard bones (Sternum, clavicle, Femur), Soft tissue (Spleen, liver & kidney) and peritoneal pleural cavity fluid after post-mortem examination of dead body can be sent to FSL for the detection of diatoms.

The presence of specific species of diatoms can help in determining the origin of concerned diatom. Since diatoms family is specific to particular water body, the presence of similar species inside the body of person suggest the drowning in the corresponding water body.

Collection of biological sample–There are two types of sample from the post-mortem examination that are useful as

starting materials for diatoms. 1. Tissue (lung, liver, spleen, blood & bone marrow. 2. Fluids from the body. Analysis of diatoms present body tissue has been under taken supportive evidence. The most useful for general application to all drowning death is the femoral bone marrow. The main reason for preferential use of the femoral bone is that the marrow cavity is protected from decomposition and post-mortem contamination by extraneous diatoms that are present on external surface of the body.

A satisfactory alternative to the femoral bone, in the fresh body is the blood from left side of heart which may contain diatoms. The extractions of diatoms from water sample are observed under compound microscope.

This study revealed the importance of diatom test in forensic investigation and diagnosis of death due to drowning. Diatom test proved very significant application in forensic science in solving the drowning cases.

For additional information please check below URLsites.

<http://www.sciencedaily.com>

<http://www.researchgate.net>

<http://www.omicsonline.org>

6.4 Ensuring Quality of Investigation of Crime

1. The monitoring of investigation to ensure that the instigating Officers (IO) as well as Prosecutors should discharge their duties in such a way so as to reduce the number of acquittals occur due to errors/lapses/gaps inconsistencies during investigating or prosecution of the cases/also in cases of wrongful persecution, which is deplorable.
2. The Supreme Court in Criminal Appeal No 1485 of 2008 on 7.1.2014 in State of

Gujarat Vs Kishanbhai had deprecated acquittals due to lapses of IOs and Prosecution acquittals due to shady investigation or prosecution as they do serve the cause of justice It has suggested the following measures to ensure that acquittals are reduced and the cause of justice is served by ensuring conviction of the accused for crimes committed on the victim and also infuse a sense of seriousness in the performance of

Investigating and Prosecuting Officials, to ensure that the process is purposeful and decisive. They are as follows:

- a) On the completion of a criminal case, the Prosecuting agency should independently apply its mind and ensure that all shortcomings are rectified, if necessary, by ordering further investigation.
 - b) It should be ensured, that the evidence gathered during investigation is true and faithfully utilized, by confirming that all relevant witnesses and materials used for establishing the charges are conscientiously presented during the trial of a case.
3. Some of the observations mentioned in judgment of The Supreme Court in Criminal Appeal No 1485 of 2008 on 7.1.2014 in State of Gujarat Vs Kishanbhai
- a) After examining the evidence produced by the prosecution, the Trial Court vide its judgment dated 18.8.2004, arrived at the conclusion that prosecution had successfully proved its case beyond reasonable doubt. By a separate order dated 18.8.2004 the Trial Court sentence daccused to death by hanging, subject to confirmation of the saidsentence by the High Court of Gujarat at Ahmedabad under Section 366 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
 - b) In the above view of the matter, the proceedings conducted by the Court of Session, were placed before the High Court at the behest of the State of Gujarat, as Confirmation Case No. 7 of 2004. Independently ofthe confirmation proceedings, the accused, aggrieved by the judgment and order of sentence dated 18.8.2004, in Sessions Case No.346 of 2003, filed Criminal Appeal No. 1549 of 2004 before the High Court.
 - c) The criminal appeal filed by the accused wasaccepted by the High Court. was acquitted by giving him the benefit of doubt. The Confirmation Case No. 7 of 2004 was turned down in view of the judgment of acquittal rendered by the High Courtwhile allowing Criminal Appeal no. 1549 of 2004.
 - d) Dissatisfied with the order passed by the High Court, the State of Gujarat approached this Court by filing Petition for Special Leave to Appeal (Crl.) No. 599 of 2006. On 11.9.2008 leave to appeal was granted. There upon, the matter came to be registered as Criminal Appeal No. 1485 of 2008.
 - e) The lapse of the prosecution on account of not producing important prosecution witness, according to the High Court, resulted in a missing link in the chain of events which would have established the link of the accused, with the anklets, and thereby convulsively connecting him with the crime.
 - f) The prosecution story further discloses, that witness the owner of Jewelry shop, had executed a receipt with theaccuse, depicting the pledging of the anklets for a sum of Rs.1,000/-. The aforesaid receipt was placed on record of the Trial Court. The receipt according to witness, was thumb marked by the accused. Even though the receipt indicates the name of the person who had pledged the anklets as Rajubhai, the same could clearly be a false name given by the person who pledged the anklets. Certainly, there could be no mistake in the identity of the thumb mark affixed on the said receipt. The prosecution could have easily established the identity of the pledger, by comparing the thumb impression on the receipt, with the thumb impression of the accused. This was however not done. The lapse committed by the prosecution in not producing important witness,

could have easily been overcome by proving the identity of the person who had pledged the anklets, by identifying the thumb impression on the receipt,

- g) In order to link the money recovered from his possession at the time of his detention, it was imperative for the prosecution to establish how and why a sum of Rs.940/- only, was recovered from the possession of the accused.
- h) In fact Doctor was a cited witness before the Trial Court. Despite the he was not examined as a prosecution witness. Clearly a vital link in a chain of events, to establish the rape of the victim came to be broken consequent upon by the non-examination of Doctor as a prosecution witness.
- i) The High Court has also noticed, that even the report/certificate given by the medical officer relating to the medical examination of the accused was not produced by the prosecution before the Trial Court.
- j) The accused could have been medically examined within a period of 24 hours of the occurrence. The prosecution case does not show whether or not such action was taken. This lapse in the investigation of the case, had also resulted the omission of a vital link in the chain of events which would have unquestionably established the guilt of the accused of having committed rape (or possibly his innocence).
- k) The importance of nature of the injuries suffered by the accused emerges from the fact, that both the accused and the victim had the same blood group "B +ve". An inference could have only been drawn that the blood on his clothes was that of the victim, in case it was established that the accused had not suffered any bleeding injuries, and therefore, the possibility of his own blood being on his clothes was ruled out. This important link in the chain of events is also missing from the evidence produced by the prosecution, and constitutes a serious lapse in the investigation/prosecution of the case.
- l) In view of the above factual position, the High Court made the following observations "Looking to the advancement in the field of medical science, the investigating agency should not have stopped at this stage. Though ABO system of blood grouping is one of the most important system, which is being normally used for distinguishing blood of different persons, there are about 19 genetically determined blood grouping systems known to the present day science, and it is also known that there are about 200 different blood groups, which have been identified by the modern scientific methods (Source: Mc-Graw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology, Vol.2). Had such an effort been made by the prosecution, the outcome of the said effort would have helped a lot to the trial Court in ascertaining whether the accused had in fact visited the scene of offence." This also constitutes a glaring lapse in the investigation of the crime under reference.
- m) There has now been a great advancement in scientific investigation on the instant aspect of the matter. The investigating agency ought to have sought DNA profiling of the blood samples, which would have given a clear picture whether or not the blood of the victim was, in fact on the clothes of the accused. This scientific investigation would have unquestionably determined whether or not the accused was linked with the crime. Additionally, DNA profiling of the blood found on the knife used in

the commission of the crime, would have uncontrovertibly determined, whether or not the said knife had been used for severing the legs of the victim, to remove her anklets. In spite of so much advancement in the field of forensic science, the investigating agency seriously erred in carrying out an effective investigation to genuinely determine the culpability of the accused.

- n) The omission in not explaining the presence of the green “dupatta”, has also been taken by the High Court, as a glaring omission at the hands of the prosecution in the process of investigation/prosecution of the charges levelled against the accused.
- o) Had a sketch map been prepared or details with regard to the distance been given, the courts concerned would have been able to determine all that was alleged in the prosecution version of the incident. This deficiency in the prosecution evidence, must be construed as a serious infirmity in the matter.
- p) It is not possible for us to contemplate that the legs of the deceased were cut whilst she was in her senses, is incomprehensible and therefore, most unlikely. Now, the question to be considered is, whether it was humanly possible for even the most perverted person, to have committed rape on a child, who had been killed by causing injuries on head and other parts of body, and after her feet had been severed from her legs. We would have no hesitation by responding in the negative. The prosecution in the instant case apparently projected a version including an act of rape, which is impossible to accept on the touch stone of logic and commonsense.
- q) The question which arises for

consideration is, whether the investigation agency adopted the usual practice of padding so as to depict the occurrence in a manner different from the actual occurrence. A question also arises as to why it was necessary for the investigating agency to adopt the above practice, despite the fact that it was depicted as an open and shut case.

- r) It is therefore clear that investigation officer, had left the police station without making an entry depicting the purpose of his departure. All this further adds to the suspicion of the manner in which investigation of the matter was conducted.
- s) The inordinate delay by the investigating agency, in confirming the version of the accused, in respect of the weapon of the crime, renders the prosecution version suspicious. Such delay would not have taken place in the ordinary course of investigation. If there were good reasons for the delay, they ought to have been made known to the Trial Court by way of reliable evidence. This fact too raises a doubt about the correctness of the prosecution version of the incident.
- t) By demonstrating inconsistencies and infirmities in the statements of the above witnesses, their statements have also been rendered suspicious and accordingly unreliable. There is also a serious impression of fudging and padding at the hands of the agencies involved. As a matter of fact, the lack of truthfulness of the statements of witnesses has been demonstrated by means of simple logic emerging from the factual position expressed through different prosecution witnesses
- u) The evidence produced to prove the charges, has been systematically shattered, thereby demolishing the prosecution version. More than all

that, is the non-production of evidence which the prosecution has unjustifiably withheld, resulting in dashing all the States efforts to the ground. It is not necessary for us to record our detailed determination on the submissions advanced at the hands of the learned counsel for the appellant, for such reasons clearly emerge from the factual position noticed in paragraphs 11 and 12 herein above. Recording of reasons all over again, would just be a matter of repetition. In view of the above, we find no merit in this appeal and the same is accordingly dismissed.

- v) The investigating officials and the prosecutors involved in presenting this case, have miserably failed in discharging their duties. They have been instrumental in denying to serve the cause of justice. The misery of

the family of the victim has remained unaddressed. The perpetrators of a horrendous crime, involving extremely ruthless and savage treatment to the victim, have remained unpunished. A heartless and merciless criminal, who has committed an extremely heinous crime, has gone scot-free. He must be walking around in around the city, or some other city/town in India, with his head held high. A criminal on the move. Fearless and fearsome. Fearless now, because he could not be administered the punishment, he ought to have suffered. And fearsome, on account of his having remained unaffected by the brutal crime committed by him. His actions now, know of no barriers. He could be expected to act in an unfathomable savage manner, incomprehensible to a sane mind.

Chapter 7

Interstate Jail released Accused/Bandi List

Interstate Jail released Accused listed herewith. These accused may commit a crime again in future in Maharashtra and other states. So they should be under surveillance by local units. It will help to detect maximum offences and control crimes. Hence this list is published herewith to take preventive measures and control crime in future.

Unit should install surveillance on below Interstate Jail released Accused/Bandi, it helps to detect maximum cases and control crime.

Information of Interstate Jail released Accused/Bandi on Bail or Cr.P.C.169 under Property Offences, during the month of January to September 2019

Name and Address		Offence details (from which Offence released) P.S., Cr.No., IPC Sec.
January 2019		
Nagpur City - Nagpur Central Jail		
1	Ravi Raju Kanojiya, age-26, Res.3/3 Kuvarsingh Chowk, Majjit Nagar, New Delhi	M.I.D.C. PS 471/2018 IPC 419,420
2	Sud Ninayam Baruaa / Nayan Suman Talukdar, age-31, Res. Bhogva, Dhopapuri, Bangladesh	Gittighadan PS 395/18 IPC 420,468,471
Nagpur Rural - Nagpur Central Jail		
3	Deshraj /Bhuru Mitoram Jaiswal, age-38, Res.Indra Colony, Goraghpur, U.P.	Kanhan PS 139/2014 IPC 143,144,307,302
4	Arun /Rajkumar Shivsingh Gurjar, age-30, Res.Gram Sayripura, Rajasthan	Kalameshwar PS 458/17 IPC 307
Nagpur Railway - Nagpur Central Jail		
5	Rajarav Narsingrao Mutalu, age-53, Res.Sheth line Road, Jamshedpur, Zarkhand	Railway PS Gondiya 155/18 IPC 379
Vardha- Vardha Dist. Jail		
6	Guddu /Prabhat Sudhakar Sahu, age-20, Res.Jamberai, dist. Baleshwar, Odisha	Hinganghat PS 1605/18 IPC 408,424,34
7	Jagga /Jagannath Sudhakar Sahu, age-25, Res.Jamberai, dist. Baleshwar, Odisha	Hinganghat PS 1605/18 IPC 408,424,34
8	Prashantkumar Sudhakar Sahu, age-28, Res.Kanchan kudiya, Tal.Maliyapar, dist.Baleshwar, Odisha	Hinganghat PS 1605/18 IPC 408,424,34
9	Santoshkumar Sudhakar Sahu, age-23, Res.Kanchan kudiya, Tal.Maliyapar, Odisha	Hinganghat PS 1605/18 IPC 408,424,34
10	Deepakkumar Madhusudan Dalai, age-24, Res.Simodiya, Machranga, dist.Baleshwar, Odisha	Hinganghat PS 1605/18 IPC 408,424,34
Buldhana- Buldhana Dist. Jail		
11	Shaikh Hassan Shaikh, age 23, Res.Rajiyannagar, Bistan Aawas, B 42, Navagaon, Surat, Gujrat	Shegaon Rail. PS 342/18 IPC 379,34
Yawatmal- Yawatmal Dist. Jail		
12	Raiskhan Gafarkhan, age-57, Bhopal, M.P.	Arani PS 74/2019 IPC 379,428,429
13	Sonukhan Indriskhan age-19, Res.Babariya, M.P.	Arani PS 74/2019 IPC 379,428,429
14	Khalil Khan Mu. Arifkhan, age-19, Res.Sayara, M.P.	Arani PS 74/2019 IPC 379,428,429

Jalna - Jalna Dist. Jail

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| 15 | Javedsahab Rahemansab, age-19, Res.Aazadnagar, Tal. Nagarnigam, Dist.Burhanpur, M.P. | Chandanzira PS, Jalna 424/18 IPC 380,381, 511,34 |
| 16 | Shaikh Kalim Shaikh Anwar, age-30, Res.Aazadnagar, Tal. Nagarnigam, Dist.Burhanpur, M.P. | Chandanzira PS, Jalna 424/18 IPC 380,381, 511,34 |

Solapur - Solapur Dist. Jail

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| 17 | Firajkhan Aalikhan, Res.Gadholi, Tal.Magshi, Dist.Sajapur, M.P. | Barshi Tal PS 166/18 IPC 379,34 |
| 18 | Aajamkhan Bashirkhan, Res.Gadholi, Tal.Magshi, Dist.Sajapur, M.P. | Barshi Tal PS 166/18 IPC 379,34 |
| 19 | Shakir Ajiikhan, Res.Gadholi, Tal.Magshi, Dist.Sajapur, M.P. | Barshi Tal PS 166/18 IPC 379,34 |
| 20 | Vinod Ranasingh Parmar, Res.Gadholi, Tal.Magshi, Dist. Sajapur, M.P. | Barshi Tal PS 166/18 IPC 379,34 |
| 21 | Prembaba Shaikh, age-19, Bharatnagar, Tanda Gulbarga, Karnataka | GRP PS 04/2019 IPC 379 |

Navi Mumbai - Taloja Jail

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| 22 | Aktar Hanifmiya Ansari, Res. At Koyappatta, Tal.Takriya, Dist. Kushinagar, U.P. | Rabale MIDC PS 136/17 IPC 399,402 |
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Raigad - Alibag Dist Jail

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| 23 | Paras Nakshiram Sahani, age-45, Res.Bahadurganj, Post Kasamabad, Dist.Gajipur, U.P. | Mahad PS 56/2018 IPC 379,34 |
| 24 | Najir Abdul Rahiman Tolkar, age-43, Res.Bahadurganj, Post Kasamabad, Dist.Gajipur, U.P. | Mahad PS 56/2018 IPC 379,34 |
| 25 | Nasim Hamid Vajgare, age-26, Res.Bahadurganj, Post Kasamabad, Dist.Gajipur, U.P. | Mahad PS 56/2018 IPC 379,34 |

Kolhapur - Kolhapur Sub Jail

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| 26 | Tichu Gyansingh Bavar, Res. Gayawar, Dist.Chhar, M.P. | Shahupuri PS 725/18 IPC 457,511 |
| 27 | Sunil Rupsingh Bavar, Res. Gayawar, Dist.Chhar, M.P. | Shahupuri PS 725/18 IPC 457,511 |

Sangli - Sangli Dist Jail

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| 28 | Karim Sharif Mohaddin Shaikh, Res.Tumakakar, Karnataka | Islampur PS 595/18 IPC 379 |
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Nandurbar - Nandurbar Dist. Jail-1

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| 29 | Surendra /Suresh Dasharath Soni, Res.Shitalmata Galli, Tal. Shegaon, Dist Khargon, M.P. | Shahada PS 314/18 IPC 454,457,380 |
| 30 | Shaikh Ali / Raja Islomoddin, Res.Rajpur, Dist Badwani, M.P. | Shahada PS 314/18 IPC 454,457,380 |

February-2019**Nagpur City - Nagpur Central Jail**

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| 31 | Lavake Hari Kunjam, age -22 Res.Vadepani, Ward No.12, M.P. | Belatrodi PS 11/2019 IPC 379 |
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Amravati - Amravati Dist. Jail

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| 32 | Dinesh Hira Mavaskar, age-25 Res.Nagottar, M.P. | Dharani PS 3/2019 IPC 379,353,332,367 |
| 33 | Naval Mangal Dhande, age-25 Res.Nagottar, M.P. | Dharani PS 3/2019 IPC 379,353,332,367 |

Aurangabad Rural - Harsul Central Jail

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| 34 | Telsingh Nababsingh Yadav, age-40, Res.Shastrinagar, Bhinda, M.P. | Gangapur PS 31/18 IPC 379,34 |
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Jalna - Jalna Dist. Jail

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| 35 | Sukhalal Ramesh Vaskale, age-20, Res.Chillara, Dist. Barhanpur, M.P. | Aashti PS 161/18 IPC 395,394 |
| 36 | Mukesh Ramesh Vaskale, age-19, Res.Chillara, Dist.Barhanpur, M.P. | Aashti PS 161/18 IPC 395,394 |

37 Bagalsingh Bhausingh Vaskale, age-19, Res.Chillara, Dist. Barhanpur, M.P. Aashti PS 161/18 IPC 395,394

Pimpri -Chinchwad - Yerawada Jail

38 Himanshu kumar Pramodkumar, Res.kamalvihar, Delhi Chikhali PS 121/18 IPC 420

39 Manish Avadhesh Soni, Res.Kashmira gate, Delhi Chikhali PS 121/18 IPC 420

Pune Rural - Yerawada Jail

40 Firaj Sibir Khan, Res.Ukhaldara, Dhar, M.P. Kamshet PS 116/2017 IPC 379,34

41 Kudrat Ali Kalekhan, Res.Ukhaldara, Dhar, M.P. Kamshet PS 116/2017 IPC 379,34

Solapur City - Solapur Dist. Jail

42 Lekharaj Parvatsingh Malavi, Res.Khed, Dist.Sajapur, M.P. Barshi PS 166/2018 IPC 379

Solapur Rural - Solapur Dist. Jail

43 Nurjahan Mahipal Upadhe, Res.Bapunagar, Gulbarga, Karnataka Pandharpur Town PS 340/19 IPC 392

Mumbai City - Talaja Central Jail

44 Satishkumar Shrinivas Nayak, Res.Dist Jatpur, Odisha Trombe PS 22/2019 IPC 354,385,507

45 Sherukumar Satyanarayan Rath, Res Shivali, Dist.Akabarpur, U.P. Shahunagar PS 254/18 IPC 376(3)

Mumbai City - Arthur Road Central Jail

46 Vinod Dayaram Yadav, Res.Trilokpur, Tal.Tulsipur, Dist. Balarampur, U.P. Kurla PS 407/18 IPC 363,376

Mumbai City - Bhaikhala Central Jail

47 Vajir Mu.Jakhir Ansari, Res.Shivhar, Tal. Dampur, Dist.Bijnur, U.P. Ghatkopar PS 502/18 IPC 363,376

Ratnagiri - Ratnagiri Spl Jail

48 Kamalesh Santosh Kadam Res.Nagalpur, Dist.Ujjain, M.P. Ratnagiri PS 37/19 IPC 387,504,506

49 Masik Rafiya Bhangiya, Res.Birgachhi Chowk, Dist.Adariya, Bihar Ratnariri PS 41/2019 IPC 379,34

50 Abdul Karim Nivas Ali, Res.Fattepur, Bankegaon, Dist.sidhartha nagar, U.P. Ratnariri PS 41/2019 IPC 379,34

51 Mohommad Aazad Shabuddin Malik Sultan, Res.zakir Husain Colony, Dist.Merat, U.P. Bankhat PS 1/2019 IPC 420,406

52 Shahajad Shabuddin Malik, Res.zakir Husain Colony, Dist. Merat, U.P. Bankhat PS 1/2019 IPC 420,406

Ahamadnagar -Ahamadnagar Dist. Jail

53 Shamvaran Gopal Varma, Res.Raipur, Rajasthan Shegaon PS 222/2016 IPC 395,397

Jalgaon - Jalgaon Dist. Jail

54 Samshuddin Naviharam Khan, Res.Kulghoi, Dist.Maharajganj, U.P. Pahur PS 78/18, 125/18, 136/18 IPC 379,34

55 Savli /Punam Ramzon, age-23, Res. Near Airport, Indore, M.P. Bhusaval PS 41/2019 IPC 454,380

56 Raju Mohansingh Rathod, age-18, Res.Bhilkhed, Khandwa, M.P. Bhadgaon PS 08/2019 IPC 379

March-2019

Bhandara - Bhandara Dist. Jail

57 Murli Sushanti Sharma, age 30, Res.Om Sadan Colony, sahadol, M.P. Gondiya PS 6/2019 IPC 395,143,144

58 Narendrakumar Kolhare, age -22 Res.Badajapura, Balaghat, M.P. Duggipar PS 146/18 IPC 457,380

Nagpur City - Nagpur Central Jail

59 Shailendra Manohar Raut., age-28, Res.Pethali, Balaghat, M.P. Lakadganj PS 256/18 IPC 379,34

60 Siyaram Mungaram Varma, age-33, Res.Tatibanda, Raipur, Chhatisghad Lakadganj PS 256/18 IPC 379,34

61	Sarang Digambar Battalwar, age-34, Res.Dyanvihar, Manakpur	Shakkardara PS 169/18 IPC 465,467, 468, 471,420
62	Kayum Abdul Satar Khan, age-50 Res.Menuhu Pratap Gadh, U.P.	Belakrodi PS
Nagpur Rural - Nagpur Central Jail		
63	Rahul Potraj Rjrat age-21 Res Janpur korai Orisa	Ramtek PS 117/14 IPC 392
Nagpur Railway - Nagpur Central Jail		
64	Sharadsigh Loksing Thakur age-21 Res. Santoshi nagar Durgapara Raipur, M.P.	Gondia PS 60/2019 IPC 379,34
Vardha - Vardha Dist. Jail		
65	Pankaj Jagdish Ratod age-28 Res-Sangmvihar,New Dheli	Nevsara PS 58/19 IPC 420
66	Rahul Surajnsingh Yadav age-22 Res-Govindpuri New Dhelhi	Govindpuri PS 58/2019 IPC 420
67	Lakhan Kashiram Madavi age-29, Chiradongari Naynpur Dist Maindla M.P	Hinganghat PS 1584/18 IPC 379,34
Buldhana - Buldhana Dist. Jail		
68	Dudhbasha Musambasha, age-25, Res.Post Gounegundala, Dist. Bhagalpur, Bihar	Shegaon Rail.PS 227/18 IPC 379
69	Mujahin Ali Jabbar Pathan, age-22, Res.Post Navagachha Mujayat, Dist.Bhagalpur, Bihar	Buldhana City PS 15/19 IPC 379,511,34
70	Imjehaj Gayasuddin, age-25, Res.Jamoniya, Dist.Bhagalpur, Bihar	Buldhana City PS 15/19 IPC 379,511,34
71	Arshadkhan Rehemankhan, age-25, Res.Pimparoli, Tal,Punhala, Hariyana	Shivajinagar PS 244/18 IPC 307,397,399,402, 453, 279
72	Aasifkhan Harunkhan, age-25, Res.Post Narayan gadh, Dist. Mathura, U.P.	Shivajinagar PS 244/18 IPC 307,397,399,402, 453, 279
73	Aajmin Mo. Aashak, age-24, Res.Post Jayasinghpur, Nudu, Hariyana	Shivajinagar PS 244/18 IPC 307,397,399,402, 453, 279
74	Abdulla Majjiddkhan, age-24, Res.Post Badli, Tal.Punhala, Nudu, Hariyana	Shivajinagar PS 244/18 IPC 307,397,399,402, 453, 279
Pune City - Yerawada Jail		
75	Utajal Sabalu Aawala Res.Aandhrapradesh	Mundhawa PS 74/18 IPC 379
76	Utajal Sabalu Aawala Res.Aandhrapradesh	Hadapsar PS 252/18 IPC 379
77	Utajal Sabalu Aawala Res.Aandhrapradesh	Khadki PS 66/18 IPC 379
78	Yeshubu Janu Gogala Res.Aandhrapradesh	Mundhawa PS 66/18 IPC 379
79	Yeshubu Janu Gogala Res.Aandhrapradesh	Hadapsar PS 252/18 IPC 379
80	Yeshubu Janu Gogala Res.Aandhrapradesh	Khadki PS 66/18 IPC 379
Pimpri Chinchwad - Yerawada Jail		
81	Yeshubu Janu Gogala Res.Aandhrapradesh	Sangvi PS 81/18 IPC 379
82	Utajal Sabalu Aawala Res.Aandhrapradesh	Sangvi PS 81/18 IPC 379
83	Sani Yelia Chal Res.Nerulla, Aandhrapradesh	Sangvi PS 113/18 IPC 399
Pune Rural - Yerawada Jail		
84	Ishrat Ali Khan Res.Katthana, Gopalpur U.P	Lonikand PS 62/2019 IPC 379
Navi Mumbai - Taloja Jail		
85	Mithun Shoukatali Shaikh, Res.Harkula, Tal.Ranaban, Dist. Nadiya, W.Bengal	Nerul PS 66/15 IPC 397,302,120
86	Mintu Jahar Mandal, Res. Tal.Ranaban, Dist. Nadiya, W.Bengal	Nerul PS 66/15 IPC 397,302,120

Sangli - Sangli Dist. Jail

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| 87 | Abhijit Taty Choghule Res-Rajmati, Katnal, Tal.Athani, Dist. Belgaon, Karnataka | Vishrambag PS 108/18 IPC 379 |
| 88 | Vishal Nagarkarsingh, Res- Tal.Hirodi, Dist.Kodorum Zarkhand | Tasgaon PS 351/18 IPC 381 |

Jalgaon - Jalgaon Dist. Jail

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| 89 | Gavinda Ramkisan Guard, Age-19, Vithalmarket, Shahapur, Bhopal M.P. | Badgaon PS 08/2019 IPC 379 |
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April-2019

Nagpur - Nagpur Central Jail

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| 90 | Manjan Vyankateshan age – 32 Udayrajpayam Thottalam Vellour, Tamilnadu | Kalmana PS, 05/2018 , IPC 380 |
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Aurangabad Rural - Aurangabad Central Jail Harsul

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| 91 | Juber Pita Jammukhan age – 27 , Aalam society Ramoad Ahamdabad Gujrat | DevgaonRangariPS Rulan 126/2018 IPC 461, 380, 427 |
| 92 | Shoukin Janukhan age-23, Ramoad Ahamdabad Gujrat | DevgaonRangari PS Rulan 126/2018 IPC 461, 380, 427 |
| 93 | Rahul Ali- Mohhammad Khan age – 32 ,Devlan Tal. Nuhu Dist- Mevat Hariyana | Devgaon Rangari PS Rulan 126/2018 IPC 461, 380, 427 |

Jalana - Dist. Jail Jalana

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| 94 | Shaik Akil Shaik Shabirbhai age-31 Bil. No. 138 B-5 , Kosad Surat Gujrat | Bhokardan PS Jalana 97/19 IPC 379, 34 |
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Pune City - Yerawada Jail

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| 95 | Rutik Ramkrushan Shing House No .9 Sasanenagar Hadapsar - Guvaliya, Gram Bichshing Tal. West Medanpura Kolkatta W.Bengal | Kondhawa PS Pune City 163/19 IPC 420, 406, 504, 34 |
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Pimpri Chinchwad- Yerawada Jail

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| 96 | Sanjay SuryabhushanGourIndiranagarLucknowU.P. | Nigadi PS 457/19 IPC 406 |
| 97 | Aravindh kumar Shrihansaraj Bharadwaj G 208/92, Sr.No. Rohini Sadan , Delhi | Nigadi PS 457/19 IPC 406 |

Pune Rural - Yerawada Jail

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| 98 | Shankar Rajaram Chouhan ,Danevalli ,Tal. Bali ,Dist.- Pali Rajasthan | Lonavala City PS IPC 380 |
| 99 | Hariram Motiram Chouhan ,Danevalli ,Tal. Bali ,Dist.- Pali Rajasthan | Lonavala City PS 101/19 IPC 380 |
| 100 | Motiram Chatraram Chouhan , Danevalli ,Tal. Bali ,Dist.- Pali Rajasthan | Lonavala City PS 101/19 IPC 380 |

Solapur City - Solapur Dist. Jail Solapur

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| 101 | Gautam Shidhhappa Kattamani Hingani Tal. Indi Dist. Vijapur Karnataka | Akkalkot South PS 138/2019 Arm Act 25 |
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Mumbai City - Thane Central Jail

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| 102 | Aashish Dilip Shigrathi , gadha Dist. Riva Madhya Pradesh | Borivali PS CR NO. 865/19 IPC 379 |
| 103 | Murad Hasan Ali rathi , Bhatpur vase , Tal- Jalalabad, Tal- Janlibad , Dist.- Sayyadpur, U.P. | Malvani PS , IPC 376, 366(A) Posco |

Mumbai City - Athur Road Central Jail

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| 104 | Tiku Sahadeo Mahantorathi ,Bhitapo Barvadi Tal. Tisarigi Zarkhand | Oshivara PS, 156/18 IPC 363, 376(2)(n) Posco |
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Mumbai City - Talaja Central Jail

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| 105 | Imran Javed Shaikh, Madani Tal. – AalanDist- Gulbarga Karnataka | Kanjurmarg PS , CR no. 159/18 IPC 307, 452, 143, 144, 147, to 149, 323, 427, 504, 506 |
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Navi Mumbai - Taloja Jail

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| 106 | Jitendra Sheshnath Pandey At- Saranpur, Tal-Rampur , Dist- Devriya, Uttarpradesh | Nerul PS , CR No 149/18 IPC 392, 34 |
| 107 | Ajaykumar Chotelal Varma, At- Mulinpur, Tal- Chwakighat , Dist- Bhairiaech U.P. | Nerul PS , CR No 149/18 IPC 392, 34 |

Kolhapur - Sub Jail Kolhapur

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| 108 | Niranjan Vasant Aagabakshi AT- Vithoba Mandir Nipani Belgon Karnataka | Shahapur Ps 135/19 IPC 379, 34 |
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Ratnagiri - Ratnagiri special Jail

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| 109 | Maruti Hulgappa Muttalegiri At- Aarabadi Guddevari Tal. Gokak Dist. Belgon Karnataka | Ratnagiri PS , CR no 325/18 IPC 364(A) 379 |
| 110 | Munna Roshanlal Sharma, At- Khairavat , Tal- Hasanganj , Dist- Unnav U.P. | Ratnagiri session court case no 10/2015 IPC 332, 395 |

Sindhudurga - Dist. Jail Savantwadi

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| 111 | Shankar Aapparao Simmha Age – 43 At Andhrapradesh | Oras PS Session court case no 47/18 IPC 401 |
| 112 | Rvi Subbarao Regula age – 52 Hindpur Aanantpur Andhrapradesh | Oras PS Session court case no 47/18 IPC 401 |

Jalgaon - Dist. Jail Jalana

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| 113 | Saroj Lakhani Lal Silare/ chohan, age 20 At- Ziri Tal. Harada M.P | Badgaon Ps CR No 08/19 IPC 379 |
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May-2019**Bhandara - Bhandara Sub Jail**

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| 114 | Kapit Saiyyad Kesharali, Age 30, Res. Siroj ward No.15, Dist. Videsha, M.P. | Ramnagar PS 114/18 IPC 394, 34 |
| 115 | Sunilkumar / Bablu Pande, age-42, Res. Kachnariya, Dist. Raigad, M.P. | Bandhara PS 962/18 IPC 420, 417, 418, 406, 120(B) |

Nagpur City - Nagpur Central Jail

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| 116 | Firoj Khan Valda Bahaddur Khan, age 30, Res. Aazadnagar, Kohinur colony, Indor, M.P. | Lakadganj PS 243/18 IPC 379, 34, Nandanvan PS 667 /18 IPC 457, 380, 34 |
| 117 | Batun Ahamad Abdul Salam, age 32, Res. Dhampur, Bijour, U.P. | Ganeshpeth PS 565/18 IPC 379 |
| 118 | Sunil Kumar Chamansingh, age 28, Res. Niyamatabad, Dhampur, Bijour, U.P. | Ganeshpeth PS 565/18 IPC 379 |
| 119 | Itwari Kairoti, age 60, Res. Bijour, U.P. | Ganeshpeth PS 565/18 IPC 379 |
| 120 | Ravishankar S Bhanmugan, age 32, Res. Murug, PKR Collage near, Tamilnadu | Tahasil PS 54/19 IPC 406, 468 |
| 121 | Suraj Kumar Rajesh Prasad Gupta, age 21, Res. Aurangabad, Bihar | Sadar PS 168/19 IPC 379, 34 |

Nagpur Rural - Nagpur Central Jail

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| 122 | Vahidali Hussien, age 25, Res. Tihresh, Iran | Ramtech PS 274/19 IPC 379, 34 |
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Wardha - Wardha Dist. Jail

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| 123 | Ishwar Devra Damor, age-40, Res. Dist. Davor, Gujrat | Wardha City PS 383/2006 IPC 394 |
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Pune City - Yerawada Jail

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| 124 | Mohammad Isab Akabarali Khan, Res. Sidhartha nagar, U.P. | Swargate PS 229/19 IPC 381 |
| 125 | Durgesh Subhashchandra Sharma Res. U.P. | Shivajinagar PS 149/19 IPC 419 |

Pimpri Chinchwad - Yerawada Jail

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| 126 | Julfikar Mohamad Shaikh, Res. tal. zanpor, Dist. Bijour, U.P. | Chikhali PS 357/19 IPC 379 |
| 127 | Nanga Gond Sinha, Res. Sohanpur, Rajasthan | Bhosari MIDC PS 376/19 IPC 381 |

Mumbai City - Thane Central Jail

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| 128 | Ranvijay / Nikhilkumar Shivnath Sahani, Res. Rathi gaon, Ispur, Bhagvanpur, Bihar | Tilak nagar PS 1/2017 IPC 302]201]34 |
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- 129 Arvinda Mithalal Gupta, Res.Gonapur, Post singarara, Sonpur, U.P. Kandivali PS 110/19 IPC 306,326,323,504,506,34
- 130 Rajmani Promodkumar Mishra Res.shishwa gaon, Tal.Kamsheli, Banaras, U.P. Charkop PS 220/18 IPC 307,504,34

Mumbai City - Athar road Central Jail

- 131 Tinku Aslam Mandal, Res.Sohanpur, Murshidabad, W.Bengal MRA Marg PS24/2019 IPC 363,376,34

Navi Mumbai - Taloja Jail

- 132 Ravi Bachhu Indekar, Res.Kuber nagar, Ahamadabad, Gujarath Vasai PS 69/19,61/19 IPC 392,34
- 133 Jugnu /Jignesh Dinesh Ghashi Res. Kuber nagar, Ahamadabad, Gujarath Vasai PS 69/19,61/19 IPC 392,34

Ratnagiri- Ratnagiri Spl. Dist. Jail

- 134 Thakursingh Ratansing Minawa, Res.Ghodudaliya, Post narvali, Dist Dhar, M.P. Chiplun PS 338/18 IPC 457,380,511
- 135 Kalu Tharu Bhuriya, Res.Post Aakhada, Dist Dhar, M.P. Chiplun PS 338/18 IPC 457,380,511
- 136 Jagdish Bhangu Ajanar, Res.Post Jubad, Tal.Aati, Rajpur, M.P. Chiplun PS 338/18 IPC 457,380,511
- 137 Farid Abbas Shaikh, Res.Jinoil, Bangladesh Mandangad PS 49/16 IPC 420,465,468

Dhule- Dhule Dist. Jail

- 138 Babuji Nemaji Thakur, Res.Bhurabhai Chal, Ahamadabad, Gujrat Dhule Taluka PS 141/19 IPC 392,427,34

June 2019

Bhandara - Bhandara Jail

- 139 Ashok /Raju Narshig Malkam age- 35 At- Nukarmandagaontal. Khairakad Dist. Rajnandagaon Chhattisgad Ravanwadi CR No. 40/18 IPC 457, 379
- 140 Dipil Bholaram Sonavane age- 35 At- Vard no 13 Vadpani Tumsar CR No. 47/19 Ipc 379
- 141 Santosh Anantarao Sonavane age- 25 At- Vard no 4 Vadpani Tumsar CR No. 47/19 Ipc 379
- Goreghat Tal.- tiroda Dist.- Balaghat M.P.

Nagpur city - Nagpur Central Jail

- 142 Ranjatkumar Subhashchandra Kumar Gupta age- 39 At- BijoliAlighadh, U.P. GittikhadanPS CR No. 193/18 IPC 420, 66(A)IT Act
- 143 Rahul Kumar Dayaramshig Gahaloat Age – 31 At- Semula Bijnor U.P. Gittikhadan PS CR No. 193/18 IPC 420, 66(A)IT Act
- 144 Niraj Dhanulal Zariya age – 20 At – Mangbola, Bichiya, M.P. Shantinagar PS CR No 212/19 IPC 379

Nagpur Rural - Nagpur Central Jail

- 145 NarendraAnaklalVishawkarma age 20, Res. Timicha Boak, Paghadi road, Chindwada M.P. Umred PS CR No 96/19 IPC 353, 333, 307
- 146 Monu JangaluYadav age 19 At – Chougar, Chandanvada Shivani, M.P. Kalmeshwar PS CR No. 460/19 IPC 379
- 147 DhyaneshwarBhaskarKarade age 26, Res. Manglour, Karanatak Umred PS CR No 490/19 IPC 380, 461

Wardha - Wardha Dist. Jail

- 148 Shankar RatanYadav age 29 Res.Nayatola, kahyani. Tal. Madharajpura, Dist. Sahibganj, Jaharkhand Taljhari PS CR No. 916/19 IPC 379, 34
- 149 ArunShanicharShaha age – 21 Res.Teluliya Tinpahad, Tal. Rajmahal, Dist- Sahibchand Jaharkhand Taljhari PS CR No. 916/19 IPC 379, 34

Amravati city - Dist. Central Jail Amravati

- 150 Javed Ahemad Mustaka Ahemad age – 22, Res. Kotwali Ward No.04, U.P. Gadagenagar PS CR No 239/19 IPC 457, 380

Aurangabad City - Aurangabad Central Jail Harsul

- 151 Shivdatta Ramkishan Sharma age- 48 Res.Modinagar, Gaziabad, U.P. M Walunj PS CR No 133/19 IPC 381, 379

152	Manoj Rushipalshig Tyagi age- 50 At- Miyavali colony, Gandgaon Hariyana	M Walunj PS CR No 133/19 IPC 381, 379
153	MakimFeku khan age 36 At- kutawaThavariAmethi U.P.	M Walunj PS CR No 133/19 IPC 381, 379
154	DharmendraRamtirtha pal age 32 At- RamtekadiKhurdKochara Tal.- lathbhusa Dist. Sultanpur U.P.	M Walunj PS CR No 133/19 IPC 381, 379

Jalna - Dist. Jail Jalna

155	AashishKerisGujar age 18 At –Hanpur M.P.	Kadhim PS CR No 224/19 IPC 379
156	Jogendra Dinesh Pawar age 18 At –Hanpur M.P.	Kadhim PS CR No 224/19 IPC 379

Beed - Dist. Jail Beed

157	Dharmendra Shivilal Solanki age- 25 At- Doganla Tal.- maidhpura Dist – Ujjean M.P.	Vadawani PS CR NO. 44/19 IPC 379
158	Govind Giridhar ChamarAt Aavar Tal- Aavar M.P.	Vadawani PS CR NO. 44/19 IPC 379

Pune City - Yerawada Jail

159	Danish Dahish Ahamad Kureshi, Res.Shastrri Park, Delhi	Yerawada PS 373/19 IPC 392
160	Thiaguraj Kumar Rama, Res.Hanuman Pale Road, Sultanpada, Benglore, Karnataka	Hadapsar PS 323/19 IPC 420
161	Ramlalilt Dinesh Paswan, Res. Bihar	Bandgarden PS 221/19 IPC 392,34
162	Ashish Rajendra Upadhyay , Res.Shahapur, Tal.Patti, Dist. Pratapgadh. U.P.	Vimantal PS 264/16 IPC 407
163	Mahadeo Vijaykumar Mutali, Res.Savalgi, Tal.Aalan, Gulbarga, Karnataka	Kondhwa PS 507/16, IPC 394
164	Santosh Shivram Sangolki, Res.Gulbarga, Karnataka	Kondhwa PS 507/16, IPC 394

Pimpri-Chinchwad - Yerawada Jail

165	Devendra Jyoty Singh. Res Bahubind, Tal.Patti, Dist.Taruntaran, Panjab	Nigdi PS 307/19 IPC 379
166	Devendra Jyoty Singh. Res Bahubind, Tal.Patti, Dist.Taruntaran, Panjab	Chinchwad PS 85/19 IPC 379
167	Amanvir Sahesingh, Res. Bahubind, Tal.Patti, Dist.Taruntaran, Panjab	Nigdi PS 307/19 IPC 379
168	Piyush Suresh Dube, Res.Defence Colony, Brahmanpur, M.P.	Hinjawadi PS 716/19 IPC 406
169	Kunalkumar Manohar Nakate, Res.Dist.Bettur, M.P.	Hinjawadi PS 716/19 IPC 406
170	Lokeshkumar Sultansingh Choudhari, Res.Berangariya, Tal.Iglas, Aligadh, U.P.	Bhosari MIDC PS 415/19 IPC 381

Mumbai City - Thane Central Jail

171	Taidul Didhaki Mandal, Res. Rathi Dist.Vakuda, W.Bengal	MHB Colony PS 235/18 IPC 395,120(B)
172	Saifulla Islam Amin Mandal, Res. Rathi Dist.Vakuda, W.Bengal	MHB Colony PS 235/18 IPC 395,120(B)
173	Nijaj Aiyajkhan, Res. Gavshra vasti, Dist.Bhairaj, U.P.	Boroli IPC 392/147
174	Shvikumar R. Ramaiya, Res.Kurunagar, Tripala, Madurai, Tamilnadu	Neharunagar PS 244/18 IPC 307

Navi Mumbai - Taloja Jail

175	Chintu Rajdhar Mishra, Res. Mahadeo Tal.Shejpur, U.P.	Trubhe PS 118/19, IPC 392
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Kolhapur - Kolhapur Sub Jail

176	Doulatram Dhularam Garasidha, Res.Kotlawar, Dist.Pali, Rajasthan	Jaisingpur PS 56/18 IPC 457,380
177	Mohan Yamanappa Bagadi, Res.Saranagar, Belgaon, Karnataka	Juna rajwada PS 92,174,198,205/ 2019
178	Dilip Shankar Koli, Res.Teli galli, Kognoli, Belgaon, Karnataka	Gandhinagar PS 111/19 IPC 392,34

Ratnagiri - Ratnagiri Spl Dist. Jail

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| 179 | Nikhilkumar Kepi Narayankumar, Res.Shantigiri, Tal.valseri, Kannur, Keral | Khed PS 162/19 IPC 379 |
| 180 | Rotash Jogilal Kumare, Res.Sonpathar, Dist.Chandwada, M.P. | Khed PS 22/19 IPC 143 to 149, 307,397 |

Sangli - Sangli Dist. Jail

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| 181 | Aabbas Elisha banala, Res.Kapralla Nipan, Vitargud, A.P. | Sangli City PS 264/18 ICP 392,34 |
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Jalgaon - Jalgaon Dist. Jail -2

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| 182 | Muragan Krushna Vaddi, Age-25, Res.Nellure ST Stand near, A.P. | Ramanand Nagar PS 86/19 IPC 380 |
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July-2019

Bandara - Bhandara Dist. Jail

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| 183 | Aashik Abba Ansari, age22, Res.Amarnagar, Asanpur, Tal. chourahi, Dist Chhindawada, M.P. | Aandhalgaon PS 14/18 IPC 457,380 |
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Nagpur City - Nagpur Central Jail

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| 184 | Dharmendra Bhajanlal Rathod, age 32, Res.Makan No.2/961, Jahagirpura, Delhi | Gittikhadan PS 618/19 IPC 420 |
| 185 | Dhanraj Krushna Yadav, age-19 Res.Aamla, Baitul, M.P. | Sitabardi PS 266/18 IPC 454,457,380 |

Gondiya - Bandara Dist. Jail

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| 186 | Devendra Ratiram Nirvikar, age 29, Res.Katangi, M.P. | Gondiya PS 166/19 IPC 379 |
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Akola - Akola Jail

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| 187 | Mukeshkumar /Raju Ramashankar Yadav, age 31, Baitul, M.P. | Murtijapur PS 140/19 IPC 379,381 |
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Amravati Rural - Amravati Dist Jail

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| 188 | Raju/Gorelal Bahaddur Jaiswal, age 31, Res.Marathgaon, Raghagaj, Jabalpur, M.P. | Brahamanwada PS 68/19 IPC 395,365,452 |
| 189 | Deepak Hiralal Khejare, Res.Bamor, Dist.Munera, M.P. | Paratwada PS 59/19 IPC 454,457,380 |
| 190 | Pravin /Sonu Hiraram Pandagare, age 28, Res.Sarni, Ghodadongari, M.P. | Benuda PS 136/19 IPC 395 |

Aurangabad City - Harsul Jail

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| 191 | Nayankishor Mahanto, Age 31, Res.Tal.Bamoliya, Dist Kuruliya, W.Bengal | Walunj PS471/19 IPC 381 |
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Pune City - Yerawada Jail

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| 192 | Aashishkumar Goutam, Res. Barkatnagar, Lakhnow, U.P. | Bandgarden PS 278/19 IPC 381 |
| 193 | Arun Prakash Koul, Res. Sahanpur, Khousangabad, M.P. | Deccan PS 178,179/18 IPC 379 |
| 194 | Pawan Kanakraj Akula, Res.Vijaywada, A.P. | Warje PS 263/19 IPC 379 |
| 195 | Diwakar Raghav Meheta, Res.Jaipur, Rajasthan | Alankar PS 156/19 IPC 380 |

Pimpri-Chinchwad - Yerawada Jail

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| 196 | Viju Devsingh Thakur, Res.Ben nagariya Dist.Aligad, U.P. | MIDC Bhosari PS 415/19 IPC 381 |
| 197 | Rajkumar Kalicharan Dimar, Res.Mathura, U.P. | MIDC Bhosari PS 415/19 IPC 381 |
| 198 | Kushal Rajendrasingh Choudhari Res.Jathari, Tal Khed, Aligad, U.P. | MIDC Bhosari PS 415/19 IPC 381 |
| 199 | Pralhad Sukaram Divakar, Res.Mathura, U.P. | MIDC Bhosari PS 415/19 IPC 381 |
| 200 | Keshavkumar Ravikiransingh Thakur , Res.Vernagariya, Dist Aligadh, U.P. | MIDC Bhosari PS 415/19 IPC 381 |
| 201 | Mahammad Rafik Alab, Res.Kisanganj, Tal Bandar, Bihar | Hinjawadi PS 796/19 IPC 380,34 |
| 202 | Anarol Ilabul Hakk, Res.Dist Malada Town, W.Bengal | Hinjawadi PS 796/19 IPC 380,34 |
| 203 | Pradeep Subhash Jadhav Res.Dist Bidar, U.P. | Sangvi PS 312/19 IPC |

Solapur City - Solapur Dist. Jail

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| 204 | Mohmad Salim Masumali age-25 Stasaba U.P | GRPF P.S 166/19 IPC379 |
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Mumbai City - Arthur Road Central Jail

205	Smsher Amal mo Farukh Sheik Res-Mujafr Hrpula hori ayyapur U.P	Nagpada PS 307/15 IPC354
206	Jivlal Chandrbhaga Raguram Res-Bagampur Tal-Gmirva Dist-U.P	Amboli PS 53/18 IPC 376A,363
207	Mehbubali Charniya Rathi Res-Surat Raily Station Gopinath Road Shastri Nagar Bavnnagar Gujrat	Khar PS 280/19 IPC 363

Mumbai City - Talaja Jail

208	Prem Bhadur Bdela Bdela Rathi Res-Post Dhnvdi Dist Valiki Nepal	Juhu PS 338/11 IPC 302,397,341,452
209	Ramshing Bhadurshig Bdela Rathi Res- Dhnvdi Dist Valiki Nepal	Juhu PS 338/11 IPC 302,397,341,452
210	Kanojibhai Pujabhai Wagela Res- Bhavnagar Gujrat	Vdala PS 469/17 IPC 376,506
211	Badshaha Ali Khan Res-Gopalpur Bihar	Lt Marga PS 13/19 IPC 379,511
212	Rajendsing Sharadsing Vagela Res-Samrpit Sal Room no-21 Narlekali Ahmadabad	Paydhuni PS 122/15 IPC 370,120
213	Prabhatkumar Rajendra Mishra Res-Post Tikuliya Tal Chanvitgad, Bihar	Gavdevi PS 99/17 IPC 376,506

Raigad - Alibag Dist Jail

214	Kapil Rajendra Pancholi age-18 Res-Bori Dist-Alirajpur M.P	Roha PS 44/2019 IPC 379,380, 454,457,411
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Ratnagiri - Ratnagiri Spl. Jail

215	Abubkar Mira Sheikh Res- Karambar, Dist.Menglore, Karnataka	Ratnagiri City PS IPC 409, 420, 463, 469,477
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Sangli - Sangli Dist. Jail

216	Raju Shankar Rathod, Res.Kakon Tanda, Indi, Vijapur, Karnataka	Vita PS 212/19 IPC 381
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Jalgaon - Jalgaon Dist. Jail

217	Chandankumar Ramesh Mahanto, Res.Maharajpur, Dist.Sayguj, Zarkhand	Bhusaval Rail PS 690/19 IPC 379
218	Rahulkumar Punamkumar Chandewar, age-27 Res.Khidkiya, Tal. Harada, M.P.	Bhusaval Bajarpeth PS 207/19 IPC 457,38

August-2019**Nagpur city - Nagpur Central Jail**

219	Virendra kamal kori age 23 At-Pandalpur , Raheli M.P.	Jaripatka PS CR NO. 918/19 IPC 379
220	Sonu Narmada Zariya age- 23 Vasant Nagar Baragi M.P.	Jaripatka PS CR NO. 918/19 IPC 379
221	Rakesh Bhojilal Parate age 19 At- Shivani M.P.	MIDC PS CR No 504/19 IPC 381,34
222	Tejilala Ramdayal Ueke age 20 At- Dhanora M.P.	MIDC PS CR No 504/19 IPC 381,34
223	Prasaram Chirojilala Yadav age- 40 Bakka Chikhali Betul M.P.	Dhantoli PS CR No. 204/19 IPC 379

Nagpur Rural - Nagpur Central Jail

224	Shivcharan Sanju Parteti Age 29 Chinchgaon Bichava M.P.	Savner PS CR No. 152/17 IPC 302
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Amravati Rular - Dist. Central Jail Amravati

225	Chetaram Shamu Dhurve age 55 At- Betul M.P.	Chandur Bazar CR No 212/19 IPC 379
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Pune City - Yerawada Jail

226	Saddam-Ali Husen At- Kanpur U.P.	Bandgarden PS CR No. 41/19 IPC 381
227	Navnit Krushankumarmehata At -14 Subhash Marg Nagad Junction, M.P.	Sagavi PS CR No. 568/2019 IPC 420

Pimpri-Chinchawad - Yerawada Jail

228	Anil Mistri Rajbhar At-Zonpur U.P.	Wakad PS CR No. 787/19 IPC 380
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Mumbai City - Athur Road Central Jail

229	Dilbar Narul Husen rathi Pirgang ,Aalya Dist.- Mapaha W.Bangal	Dadar PS CR No. 78/19 IPC 363, 376(N)365 posco Act 4, 6
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| 230 | Prganesh Ratilal Mali At- C/204 Shakunsa Prenati tempal Jodhapur Ahembad Gujarat | Amboli PS CR No. 175/19 IPC 376 (1) 506(2) |
| 231 | Ramlakhan Jitlala Nirmal rathi AT- Vikrampur Mohaganj Tal – Pratapgadh U.P. | Malbarhill PS CR No. 67/18 IPC 376(2) posco Act 6 |

Mumbai City - Bhaikhala Central Jail

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| 232 | Aslam Rafiuddin Shaikh At – Tirgiran Guddi Bajar Room No 77 Merath U.P. | Sir J J Marg PS CR No 146/12 IPc 302, 34 |
| 233 | Hema Suresh Ahuja At- 526 Shindhi Camp Bhaji Mandai Satana M.P. | Bhaykhala PS CR No 157/2019 IPC 306, 301, 34 |

Mumbai City - Taloja Central Jail Navi Mumbai

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| 234 | Shehajang Manvar-Ali Aalam At Navnath Banjan Tal.- Konvali Dist- Mahu U.P. | Aamboli PS CR No. 159/2019 IPC 392, 363, 385 323, 504, 506, 34 |
| 235 | Maksud Alam Makki Hasan Alam At- Bagal Hawa Tal- Itawa Dist- Sidharthnagar U.P. | Navhaseva PS CR No 74/19 IPC 379, 34 |
| 236 | Razaulla Lihasan Chaudhari At- Dupdiya Tal- Itawa Dist- Sidharthnagar U.P. | Navhaseva PS CR No 74/19 IPC 379, 34 |
| 237 | Munna/Rafik Abdul Malik At- Huberiya Ganj Tal – Bhavaniganj Dist- Sidharthnagar U.P. | Navhaseva PS CR No 74/19 IPC 379, 34 |

Kolhapur - Sub Jail Kolhapur

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| 238 | Mahesh Yesu Puselal At- Near Rail station Tal.- Kavang Dist- Hyderabad A.P. | Shahupuri PS CR NO 479/2015 IPC 379 |
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Ratnagiri - Ratnagiri Special Jail

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| 239 | Aashish Rupkishor Gupta At- Aavantika Sector -1 B-364 New Delhi | Dapoli PS Cr NO 63/19 IPC 420, 34 |
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Jalgaon - Dist. Jail Jalana

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| 240 | Mujinath Sukarman age 34 At Nirali Tal Nikrajak Kasarsoad Kerala | Jalgaon City Ps CR No. 101/19 IPC 395 |
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September - 2019

Bhandara - Bhandara Dist.Jail

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| 241 | Chatru Eshwardas Bhavare, age-30, Res.Jagpur Po.Kusari, Tal.- Dist.Balaghat, M.P. | Salekasa PS 135/2019 IPC 457,380 |
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Nagpur City - Nagpur Central Jail

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| 242 | Vimale / Vikas Dahiman Saket, age-25, Res. Duaara Riva M.P. | Bajaj Nagar PS 145/2019 IPC 379 |
| 243 | Bhola Godhan Mahato, age-22, Res. Tin Pahad, Rajmahal, Saheb Ganj, Zarkhand | Dhantoli PS 247/2019 IPC 379, 345/2019 IPC 379, 346/2019 IPC 379, 338/2019 IPC 379,34 |
| 244 | Vimalkumar Ganga Mahato, age-18, Res. Maharajpur, Talazadi, Zarkhand | Dhantoli PS 247/2019 IPC 379, 345/2019 IPC 379, 346/2019 IPC 379, 338/2019 IPC 379,34 |
| 245 | Nandakumar Umendra Choudari, age-21, Res. Maharajpur, Talazadi, Zarkhand | Dhantoli PS 247/2019 IPC 379, 345/2019 IPC 379, 346/2019 IPC 379, 338/2019 IPC 379,34 |
| 246 | Aastik Anil Dhobe, age-20, Res.Sutilalmalapada, Rajmahal, Talazadi, Zarkhand | Dhantoli PS 247/2019 IPC 379, 345/2019 IPC 379, 346/2019 IPC 379, 338/2019 IPC 379,34 |
| 247 | Dharmendrakumar Bihari Mandal, age-19, Res.Tinpahad, Rajmahal, Talazadi, Zarkhand | Dhantoli PS 247/2019 IPC 379, 345/2019 IPC 379, 346/2019 IPC 379, 338/2019 IPC 379,34 |
| 248 | Amarjit Ganga Mahato, age-19, Res.Tinpahad, Rajmahal, Talazadi, Zarkhand | Dhantoli PS 247/2019 IPC 379, 345/2019 IPC 379, 346/2019 IPC 379, 338/2019 IPC 379,34 |
| 249 | Aafatab Ebarar Ansari, age-19, Res.Bhagalpur, Bihar | Dhantoli PS 345/2019 IPC 379, 346/2019 IPC 379, 338/2019 IPC 379,34 |
| 250 | Sumit Prabhakar Somkuvar, age-22 Res.ward No.3 Ambadi, Chhindawada, M.P. | Sadar PS 433/2019, IPC 379, 511 |

251	Salman Samuddin Kure, age-25, Res.Merath, U.P.	Crime Branch 334/2019 IPC 399,402, Hudake PS 402/2019 IPC 454,457,380
252	Kurfan Mo. Khan, age-26, Res.Bahamahal, Kasaba, U.P.	Crime Branch 334/2019 IPC 399,402, Hudake PS 402/2019 IPC 454,457,380
253	Taj Mo. Khalid Ahamad Khan, age-28, Res.Bahamahal, Kasaba, U.P.	Crime Branch 334/2019 IPC 399,402, Hudake PS 402/2019 IPC 454,457,380

Yawatmal - Yawatmal Dist. Jail

254	Bandi No.1482 Monu Balaksalal Khilare, age-18, Res.Giri Guthaviya, Tal.Harada, M.P.	Umarkhed PS392/2019 IPC379,34
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Amravati - Amravati Dist. Jail

255	Aazad Ansari Nur.Mo.Ansari, age-25 Res.Bairoli, Bihar	City Kotwali PS 269/2019 IPC 457,380
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Beed - Beed Dist. Jail

256	Nyahaj Alvi Mammanoddinan, age 30, Res.Jamalgad, Tal. Punhana, Dist.Mevat, Hariyana	Sirsala PS 195/2019 IPC 457,380
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Pune City - Yerawada Jail

257	Naresh Balaram Dara/Bishnoi, Res.Badner, Rajasthan	Vishrambag PS 346/2017 IPC 381
258	Shubham Krupashankar Upadhyay, Res.604, Jawalamukhi Camp, New Delhi	Vishrambag PS 337/2018 IPC 420
259	Shubho Shimbo Haldar, Res.Sr.No.10, Krushnanagar, Rana Ghat, Dist-Nadiya	Yerawada PS 699/2018 IPC 420

Pimpri-Chinchwad - Yerawada Jail

260	Santosh Madhav Sarkar, Res.Nadiya, W.Bengal	Sangvi PS 703/2019 IPC 379
261	Sushant Upendrasingh Parmar, Res.Nalanda Apt., Zarkhand	Talegaon Dabhade PS 691/2019 IPC 420,511
262	Chandrakarnt Devmani Mishra, Res.Tamapar, Dist Gound, U.P.	Nigdi M.I.D.C. PS 727/2019 IPC 420
263	Mahamad Ahamad Husen, Res.Sarfaraj Colony, Haidrabad, A.P.	Bhosari PS 667/2019 IPC 420
264	Mahamad Usuf Mahamad Husen, Res.Sarfaraj Colony, Haidrabad, A.P.	Bhosari PS 667/2019 IPC 420
265	Danesh Yajaj Khan, Res.Kamalapark, Bhopal, M.P.	Pimpri PS 615/2019 IPC 408,406

Pune Rural - Yerawada Jail

266	Sanaulla Ramjanali Ansari, Res.Rasulpur, U.P.	Lonavala City PS 153/2019 IPC 395
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Solapur City - Solapur Central Jail

267	Sunil Shankar Ankalagi, Res. Sultanpur, Dist Gulbarga, Karnataka	Jail Road PS 595/2019 IPC 379
268	Ajaruddin Rati Khan, Res.Neharu nagar, Tahasil Kisan ghadwas, Dist. Alwar, Rajasthan	Jail Road PS 489/2019 IPC 427,457,380
269	Khaja Bandenawaj Moulasab Padekanur, 42B/1819, Benglore, Sonata Prime City, Bijapur, Katnataka	Sadar bazar PS 362/2019, IPC 394,34

Mumbai City - Arthur Jail

270	Maya Ram Bariya, Res.Pandurang Society, Pipadi Kata, Jafarabaj, Dist.Amreli, Gujrat	D.N.Nagar PS 644/2018 IPC 307,394,397,34
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Navi Mumbai - Taloja Jail

271	1)Ramsundar Urf Mannu Bajarang Tivari, Res. Tekwara, Tal-Panmar, Dist- Riwa, M.P. 2)Dhyanendra Radhesham Tiwari, A/P Karun, Jonala, Tal-Anrayala, M.P.	Kalmboli P.S. CR no. 199/18, u/s 365,395,397 I.P.C.
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Mumbai Railway - Bhaikhala Central Jail

272	Mahesh Nanu Tanar Res. Shilod Ma. Padana, Dist- Khandwa M.P.	Kurla Railway P.S. 1014/19 392 IPC
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Sindhudurg - District Jail, Sawantwadi

273 UT no 267 Nitesh Nandkumar Naikara, Bicholi, Goa.

Sawantwadi PS 92/2019, Case no. 48/2019, 395,397, 363,170,324,323,506,120b

Ratnagiri - Ratnagiri Special Jail, Ratnagiri dist.

274 Bandi no. 557, Sudhirkumar Ram Chhabila Kushwah, M Kudawahari, A/Ptarosa, Tal- Bhagalpur, Dist- Dawariya, U.P.

Ratnagiri city PS 95/19 and 427/19 u/s 379,411 IPC

Information Of Interstate Jail released after complition of Punishment under Property Offences During month September 2019

Name and Address	Offence details (from which Offence released) P.S., Cr.No., IPC Sec.
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Pune City - Yerawada Jail

1 B38661, Arun Sanatan Thakur, A/P Arekam Tal- Pichukali, Dist- Khushiroad, Odisa.

Pune Railway PS 197/2017 IPC 379



62nd All India Police Duty Meet At Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh 2019

ACHIEVEMENT'S

All Maharastra Team Receiving General Championship Trophy from
Hon. Yogi Adityanath Chief Minister, (U.P)





62nd All India Police Duty Meet At Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh 2019

ACHIEVEMENT'S

All Maharastra Team together with General Championship Trophy,
Scientific Aids Investigation Hard Liner Trophy and Videography Trophy.





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