



CID

BULLETIN

Year 2019 • VOL. 02 • October - December 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. 02 • October - December 2019



**Criminal Investigation Department,
Maharashtra State, Pune**

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Year 2019 • VOL. 02 • October - December 2019

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PREFACE



Shri. Atulchandra Kulkarni (IPS)

It gives me immense pleasure to present you second issue of CID Bulletin. This issue of bulletin brings an analysis of crime statistics of Maharashtra State from October 2019 to December 2019. Meantime 17th Maharashtra State Police Duty Meet 2019, was held at State Reserve Police Force Group I and II Pune from 27-30 November 2019. Important events of the meet have been exclusively covered in this issue of bulletin including Opening and Closing ceremony.

Through this bulletin, we are making concrete efforts in sharing information on 17th Maharashtra state police duty meet 2019, statistical analysis of crime and crime trends, police dog squad, economic offences, land mark judgments of higher courts, reading material, conviction rate & interstate jail released.

I hope that this issue will be useful and informative for the readers as previous one. Any suggestions in this regard will be welcomed for inclusion in the future issues of the bulletin.

(Atulchandra Kulkarni)

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

CID BULLETIN PUBLICATION CEREMONY



Shri Atulchandra Kulkarni, Addl. Director General of Police after taking charge of C.I.D., M.S., Pune office initiated the idea of bulletin. Through which he and his team started to share periodically the data collected at C.I.D. and its analysis and recent useful topics to police fraternity. The main idea to publish bulletin is to communicate and co-ordinate with police units in the state.

Hence, after compiling and analysing data of Jan. to October 2019, CID, M.S., Pune, published first ever issue of Bulletin on 30th November 2019 during Closing Ceremony of 17th MSPDM 2019 held at SRPF Group-I and II, Ramtekdi, Pune at the hands of Shri Subodh Kumar Jaiswal, D.G.P., M.S., Mumbai, Dr. K. Venkatesham, C.P., Pune, Shri Atulchandra Kulkarni, ADG, CID, Pune, Shri Sandeep Bishnoi, C.P., Pimpri Chinchwad, Shri Praveen Salunke, Spl. I.G.P., C.I.D., Crime (West), Shri Dattatray Mandlik Spl. I.G.P., C.I.D. (SCRB) Pune, Dr. Jalinder Supekar, D.I.G.(EOW) C.I.D., Pune, Shri. Prakash Gaikwad, S.P., (L and R) C.I.D., Pune, Smt. Arti Bansode, Addl. S. P. (Statistic Branch), C.I.D., Pune were present for publication ceremony of bulletin.

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1. Achievements

1.1 ACHIEVEMENTS OF MAHARASHTRA STATE POLICE DUTY MEET (M.S.P.D.M.)

17th Maharashtra State Police Duty Meet and 62nd All India Police Duty Meet

Maharashtra State Police Duty Meet (MSPDM) was organized by the Addl. Director General of Police, CID, MS, Pune under his guidance as per the orders of Director General of Police, MS, Mumbai. For selection of participants to participate in MSPDM, Range Police Duty Meets were organized and winner Police officers and men were selected for participation in MSPDM. Teams of Police Ranges and Commissioners consisting such winners participate in MSPDM. This way every year officers and men with excellence are selected. During MSPDM exchange of ideas helped to improve the professional quality of Police officers and men. A platform was opened for officers and men to exhibit their excellence in professional qualities by organizing MSPDM and AIPDM.

17th MSPDM 2019 was organized from 25/11/2019 to 30/11/2019 at SRPF Gr. I and II, Ramtekdi, Pune. Opening Ceremony was held on 27/11/2019 at the hands of Dr. K. Venkatesham, Commissioner of Police, Pune city. During this program, introductory speech was given by Shri Atulchandra Kulkarni, Addl. DG, CID, MS, Pune. In this meet 9 Police Ranges, 10 Police Commissionerates, CID Pune, SRPF Range, Police Wireless, MIA, ATS, SID and Force One total 25 teams participated. During the last year 62nd All India Police Duty Meet was held at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh in 2019 in which 27 teams of different states and Union Territories participated. In the meet a team of 40 participants of Maharashtra State participated and first time in history won the General Championship Trophy with 5 Gold, 3 Silver, 4 Bronze Medals and Hardliner Trophy in Scientific Aid to Investigation and Runner up trophy in Police videography. Winners of this team, coaches were felicitated by Dr. K. Venkatesham during the Inauguration ceremony.

Dr. K. Venkatesham, Commissioner of Police, Pune city gave encouraging speech to all present and the Maharashtra team participating in 63rd AIPDM to be held at Phillaur, Punjab. He further wished best to the Maharashtra team once again to bring general championship.

In MSPDM, there are 6 events of competition namely 1) Scientific Aid to Investigation, 2) Police Photography, 3) Police Videography, 4) Anti-Sabotage Check, 5) Computer Awareness and 6) Dog Squad Competition. Winners of these competitions are awarded total 60 medals including Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals and cash awards. Such awards were already given to the winners

on the evening of competition day at the hands of Shri Atulchandra Kulkarni, Addl. DG CID MS Pune.

For the Closing ceremony of the 17th MSPDM, Shri S. K. Jaiswal, Director General of Police, M. S., Mumbai was the chief guest. In these competitions 25 teams from Maharashtra participated and details of medal winners are given below:-

1) SCIENTIFIC AID TO INVESTIGATION

Forensic Science Written

Sr.	Name	Rank	Posting	Medal
1	Ashok Phalle	API	Navi Mumbai	Gold Medal
2	Archana Sadashiv Patil	API	Pune City	Silver Medal
2	R. K. Khopkar	API	Kokane Range	Bronze Medal

Finger Print Practical

1	Archana Sadashiv Patil	API	Pune City	Gold Medal
2	Shreedevi Patil	API	Nanded Range	Silver Medal
3	Mahesh Sartape	PI	Mia Pune	Bronze Medal

Crime Investigation Written

1	R. K. Khopkar	API	Kokan Range	Gold Medal
2	Machindra Khade	PI	Navi Mumbai	Silver Medal
3	Anvar Mujawar	PSI	Kokan Range	Bronze Medal

Police Portrait

1	Ravandra Bahule	PC	Aurangabad City	Gold Medal
2	Pankaj Lohi	PC	Nagpur City	Silver Medal
3	Mahesh D. Chavan	HC	Navi Mumbai	Bronze Medal

Observation

1	S. D. Swami	PN	Solapur City	Gold Medal
2	Prdip Lahudkar	PN	Amrawati Range	Silver Medal
3	B. N. Dorge	HC	C.I.D. Pune	Bronze Medal

Officers Photography

1	L. B. Bora	PSI	Kokan Range	Gold Medal
2	Archana Sadashiv Patil	API	Pune City	Silver Medal
3	Manish Kashide	PSI	Navi Mumbai	Bronze Medal

Lifting & Packing

1	Sangita Devkate	PI	Mumbai City	Gold Medal
2	Nita Misal	PI	Ats (Pts Marol)	Silver Medal
3	Archana Sadashiv Patil	API	Pune City	Bronze Medal

Medico Legal Oral

1	Nita Misal	WPI	Ats (Pts Marol)	Gold Medal
2	Sangita Devkate	WPI	Mumbai City	Silver Medal
3	Pravin V. Mundhe	API	Nagpur Range	Bronze Medal

2) Police Videography Competition

1	Kailas Banswal	PHOTOGRAPHER	C.I.D. Pune	Gold Medal
2	S. K. Nagne	HC/191	Kolhapur Range	Silver Medal
3	A. A. Gunjal	PHOTOGRAPHER	Nashik Range	Bronze Medal

3) Police Photography Competition

1	A. A. Gunjal	pc/1419	Nashik Range	Gold Medal
2	Dilip Jadhav	Sr. Technical Asst.	C.I.D. Pune	Silver Medal
3	R. R. Savant	PN/565	Srpf Range	Bronze Medal

4) COMPUTER AWARENESS COMPETITION

Computer Awareness (Event-1)

1	D. G. Kulkarni	ASI	Wireless,Pune	Gold Medal
2	S. A. Nanaware	PC	Nashik Range	Silver Medal
3	N. S. Andhalkar	ASI	Thane City	Bronze Medal

Computer Awareness (Event-II)

1	U. B. Sharangate	HC/1674	Ats Mumbai	Gold Medal
2	S. S. Dahale	WPN	C.I.D. Pune	Silver Medal
3	B. S. Shirpure	PN	Mia Pune	Bronze Medal

Computer Awareness (Event-III)

1	G. K. Khan	PC/1039	Nanded Range	Gold Medal
	S. K. S. Pathan	PC/294		
2	U. S. Shide	PC/2372	Kokan Range	Silver Medal
	P. V. Chavan	PC/3083		

3	N. R. Jadhav	PC/258	Kolhapur Range	Bronze Medal
	P. C. Mandare	PC/1017		

5) ANTI SABOTAGE CHECK COMPETITION

Anti Sabotage Check (Room Search)

1	N. K. Ghuge	PN/260	Force One	Gold Medal
2	S. V. Bangale	HC/514	Force One	Silver Medal
3	R. S. Kale	PN	Mia, Pune	Bronze Medal

Anti Sabotage Check (Vehical Search)

1	S. S. Gadekar	PN/468	Srpf Range	Gold Medal
2	S. V. Gavas	HC/30	Srpf Range	Silver Medal
3	P. P. Khetle	PC/671	Force One	Bronze Medal

Anti Sabotage Check (Lawn /Ground Search)

1	S. P. Hable	PN/2664	Pune City	Gold Medal
2	P. S. Dhoraje	HC/5851	Pune City	Silver Medal
3	S. S. Pandav	HC/2382	Kolhapur Range	Bronze Medal

Anti Sabotage Check (Access Control)

1	R. R. Kuthe	PN/1200	Kokan Range	Gold Medal
2	A. D. Gade	HC	Mia, Pune	Silver Medal
3	D. B. Shete	PC/372	Force One	Bronze Medal

6) DOG COMPETITION

Dog Event -Narcotics

1	Max N. P. Baviskar	PN/858	Nashik Range	Gold Medal
2	Anjal R. R. Borde	PN/170	Amrawati Range	Silver Medal
3	Mona A.v. More	HC/427	Aurangabad City	Bronze Medal

Dog Event -Bomb Detection

1	Mira- I.A. R. Deshmukh	PN/779	Solapur City	Gold Medal
2	Virat- I.S. D. Shirtode	HC/5824	Pune City	Silver Medal
3	Rudra - Akram Metkari	PN/1111	Kolhapur Range	Bronze Medal

Dog Event -Tracking				
1	Lucy- S. S. Shejulkar	HC/108	Amrawati Range	Gold Medal
2	Tipu- G. G. Gavitt	HC/803	Nashik Range	Silver Medal
3	Google G. A. konde	PC/78	Nashik City	Bronze Medal

To encourage winning team of 62nd AIPDM for their extra ordinary performance DGP MS Mumbai awarded Rs. 1,00,000/- to the Gold, Rs. 75,000/- to Silver and Rs. 50,000/- to Bronze Medal winners and Rs. 25000/- each to the competitors and supporting staff.

Shri S. K. Jaiswal, DGP MS Mumbai, appreciated the hard work and excellent performance shown by Maharashtra team in 62nd AIPDM in his speech. He further advised to observe discipline at all times. All the participants in 17th MSPDM 2019 were given Memento to encourage them.

Following winning teams in 17th MSPDM 2019 were awarded trophies at the hands of Chief Guest Shri S. K. Jaiswal, Director General of Police, MS, Mumbai. General Championship Trophy, CID Centenary Trophy and Trophy in Police Videography were awarded to Pune Commissionerate, Runner-up Trophy to Konkan Range, Scientific Aid to Investigation Trophy to Navi Mumbai, Police Photography to Nashik Range, Anti-Sabotage Check and Ashok Kamthe Trophy to Force One, Mumbai, Computer Awareness to Nanded Range, Dog Squad Trophy to Nanded Range.

For closing ceremony of 17th MSPDM 2019, Dr. K. Venkatesham, CP Pune, Shri Atulchandra Kulkarni, Addl. DG CID MS Pune, Shri Sandip Bishnoi, CP, Pimpri Chinchwad, Shri B. G. Shekhar, Spl. IGP, SRPF, Pune, Shri Pravin Salunkhe, Spl. IGP CID Pune, Shri F. K. Patil, Spl. IGP CID MS Pune, Shri Pradeep Deshpande, Director, MIA, Pune, Shri D. Y. Mandlik, Spl. IGP CID MS Pune, Shri Sandeep Diwan, SP CID Pune, Shri M. Ramkumar, Commandant, SRPF Gr. II, Pune and Smt. Niva Jain, Commandant, SRPF Gr. I, Pune, Smt. Pallavi Barge, SP CID Pune and Shri Prakash Gaikwad, SP CID MS Pune and Addl. S. Ps. and Dy. S. Ps. of CID MS Pune, other officers of CID MS Pune and invitees were present. Shri S.K. Jaiswal, DGP MS Mumbai appreciated the hard work of organizing committee of 17th MSPDM 2019 and successfully organizing the meet.



17th MSPDM opening ceremony
handing over of meet torch of Hon.
Dr. K. Venkatesham, CP, Pune.



17 th MSPDM general championship
trophy being awarded to pune city at
the hands of Hon. DGP M.S. Mumbai.
Accepting API Archana patil.



17th MSPDM anti sabotage check and
Ashok Kamthe trophy being awarded
to HC Bangle Force One Mumbai by
ADG CID MS Pune.



17 th MSPDM Scientific aid to
investigation trophy being awarded to
New Mumbai PI Gite Accepting it at
the hands of Hon. DGP M.S. Mumbai.

1.2 FEW SUCCESS STORIES OF DOG SQUADS IN THE YEAR-2019:

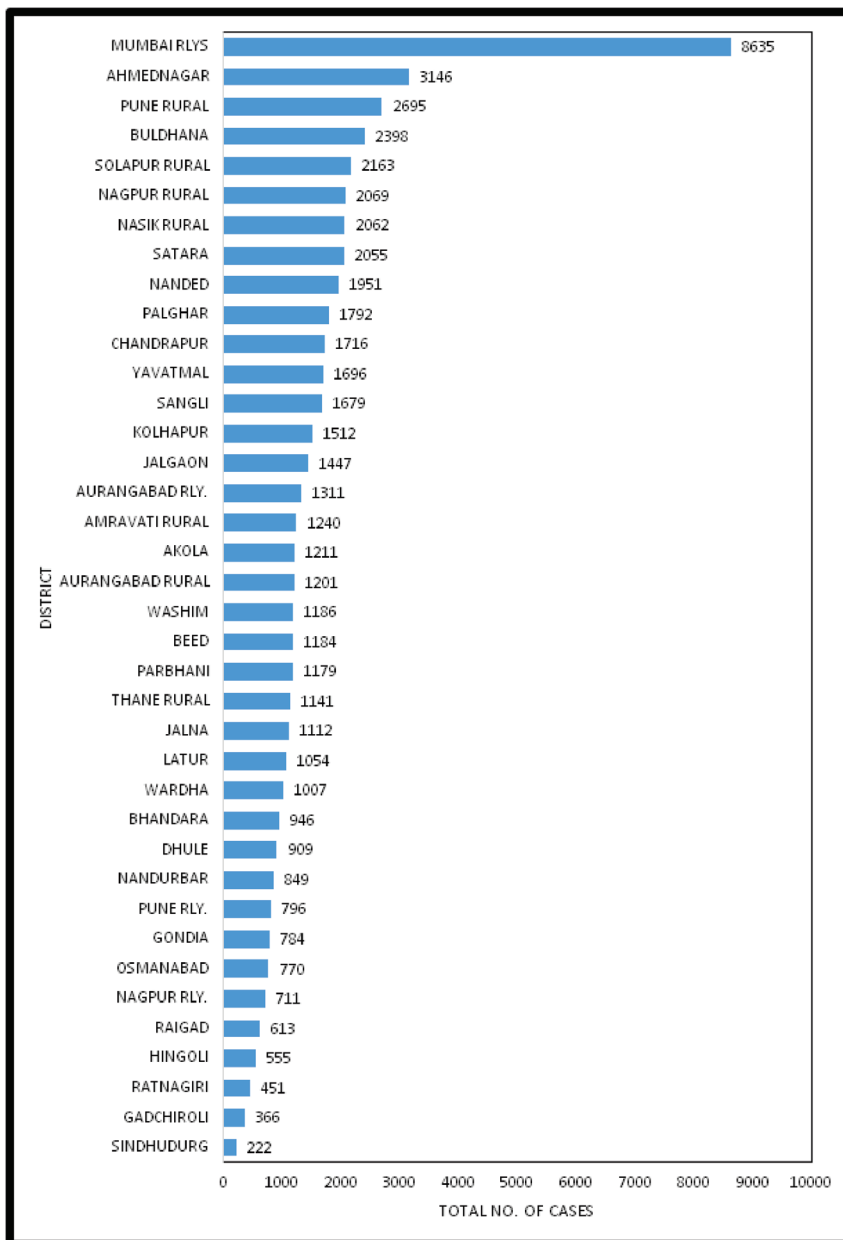
Following are few examples of how Police Dogs helped Maharashtra Police to detect Crime and Criminals:-

1. During the year 2019, in Naldurga Police Station of District Osmanabad, an offence with CR No. 102/19 u/s 302, 201, IPC was registered. The Dog namely Pluto, upon given scent of the suspected object near the dead body has the traced accused namely Kalidas Jadhav who resides about 2.5 kms away from the Crime Scene. Upon investigation, he has confessed to the crime.
2. An offence of House Breaking Theft occurred on 28.10.2019 in village Saidapur, Satara Taluka Police Station in the District Satara. This offence was registered with CR NO. 384/19 u/s 454, 457, 380 IPC. The Dog Rio was given the smell of the lock which was supposedly handled by the culprit. The accused along with stolen property was found at his residence which was far away from the scene of crime.
3. The Police Dog Victor who was specialized in Narcotics category has searched the house of accused namely Ganpat Jangam and found 5 kg of Marijuana plants and seeds, which were hidden by him. An offence was registered at Mandangad Police Station in Ratnagiri District vide CR NO. 13/2019 under sections of NDPS Act.

2.

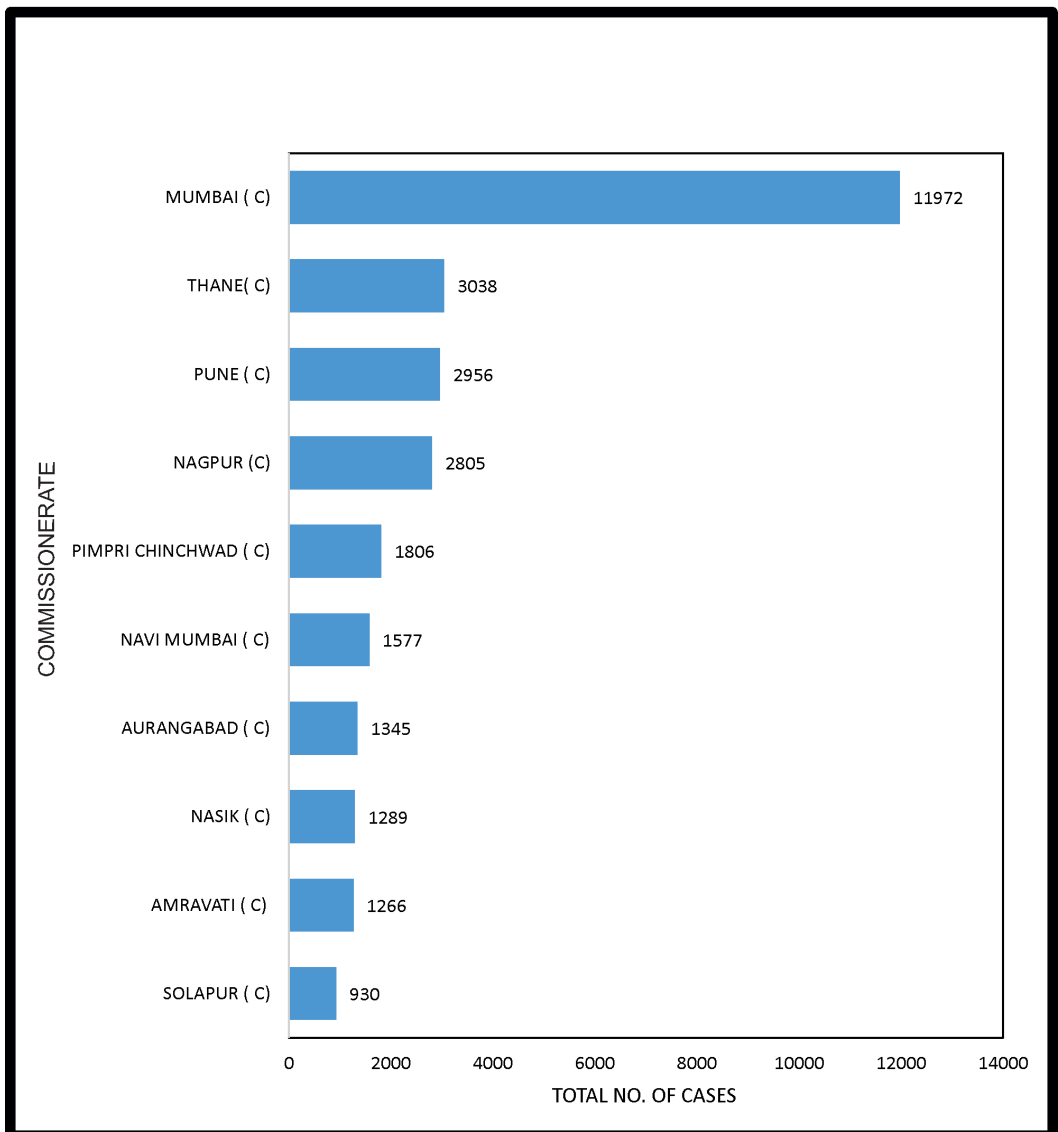
Statistical Analysis

2.1 IPC CRIME (DISTRICTS) OCTOBER TO DECEMBER - 2019



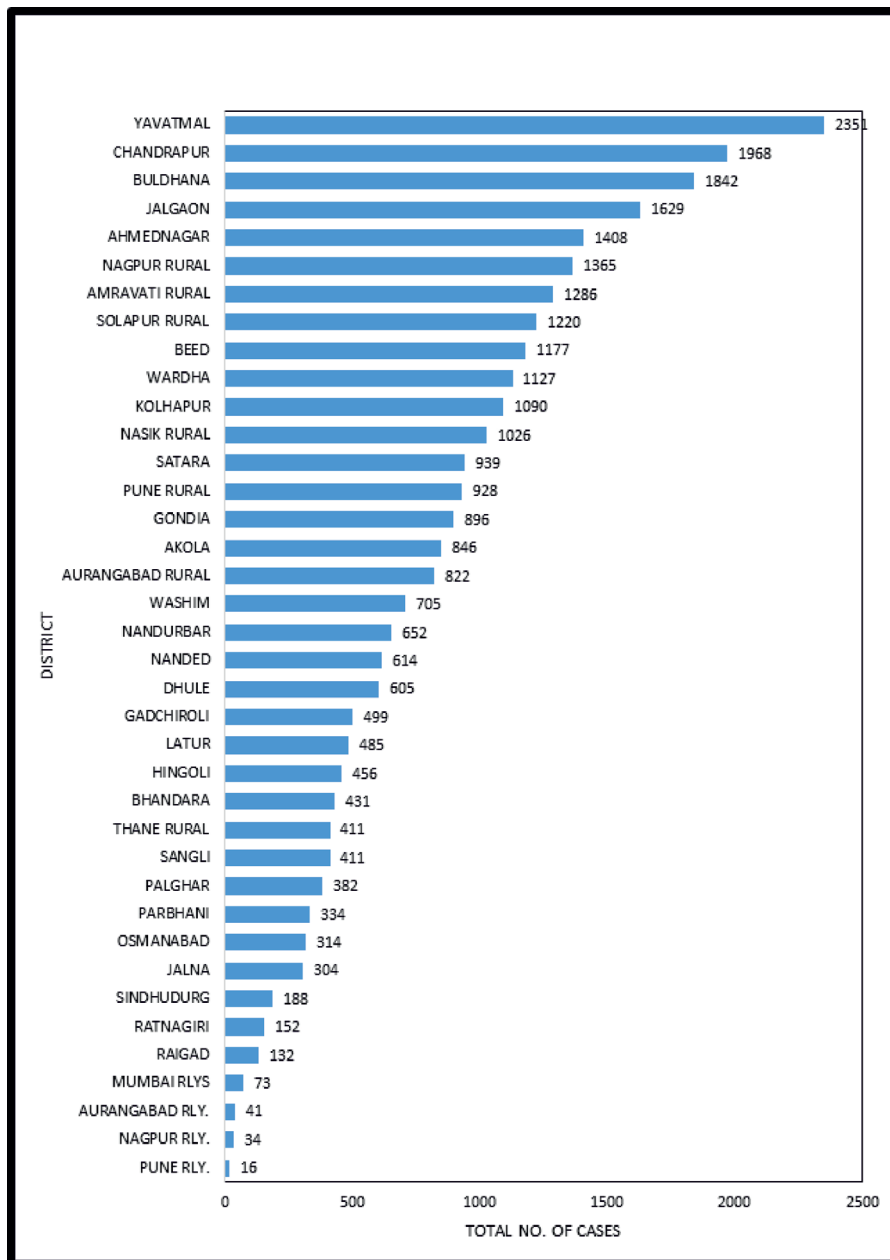
Total number of district wise Total IPC cases registered from October to December – 2019 are 57814 out of these 39345 cases are detected, which yields 68.05% detection rate.

2.2 IPC CRIME (COMMISSIONERATES) OCTOBER TO DECEMBER - 2019



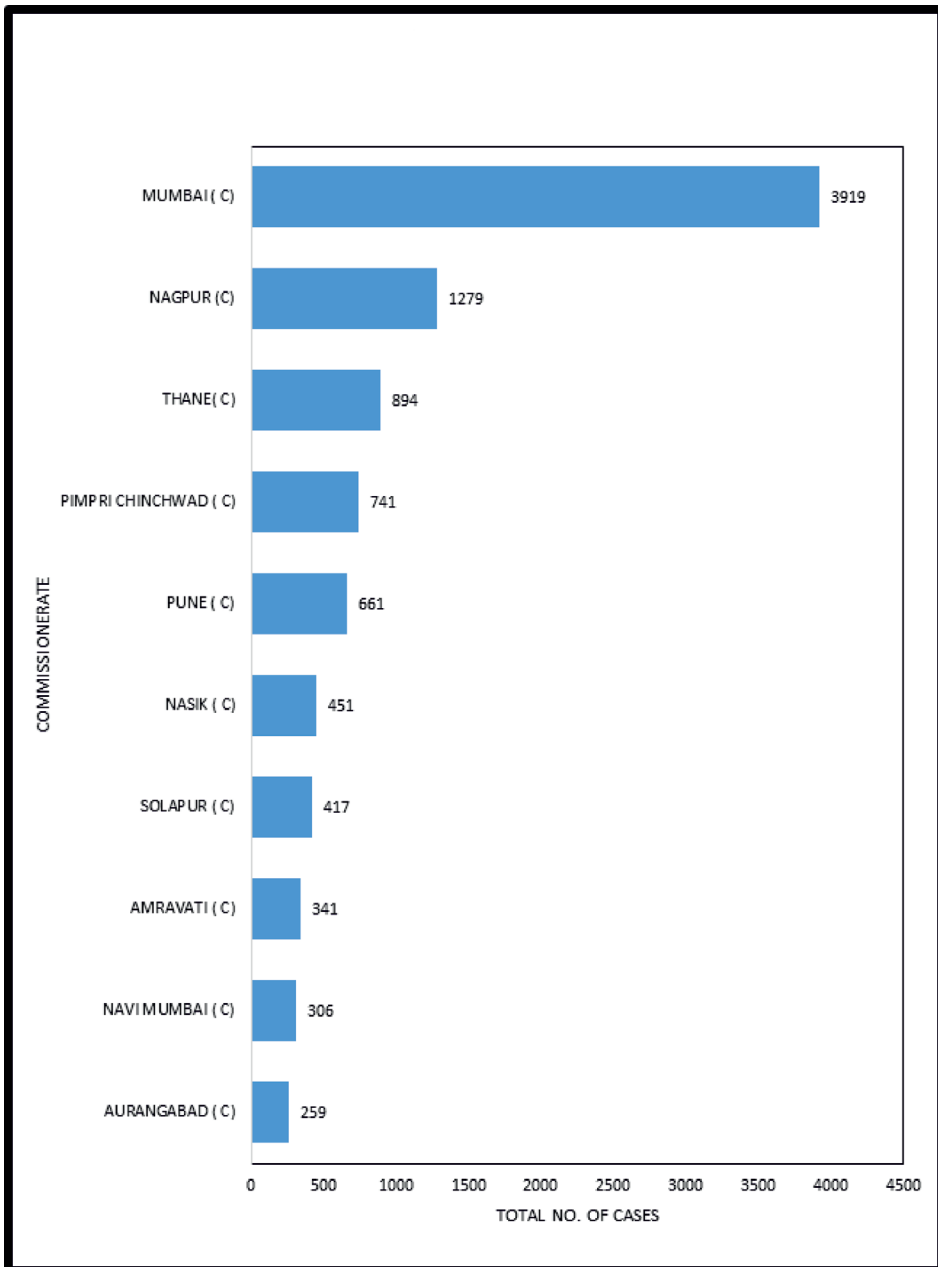
Total number of Commissionerate wise Total IPC cases registered from October to December – 2019 are 28984 out of these 22235 cases are detected, which yields 76.71% detection rate.

2.3 SLL CRIME (DISTRICTS) OCTOBER TO DECEMBER - 2019



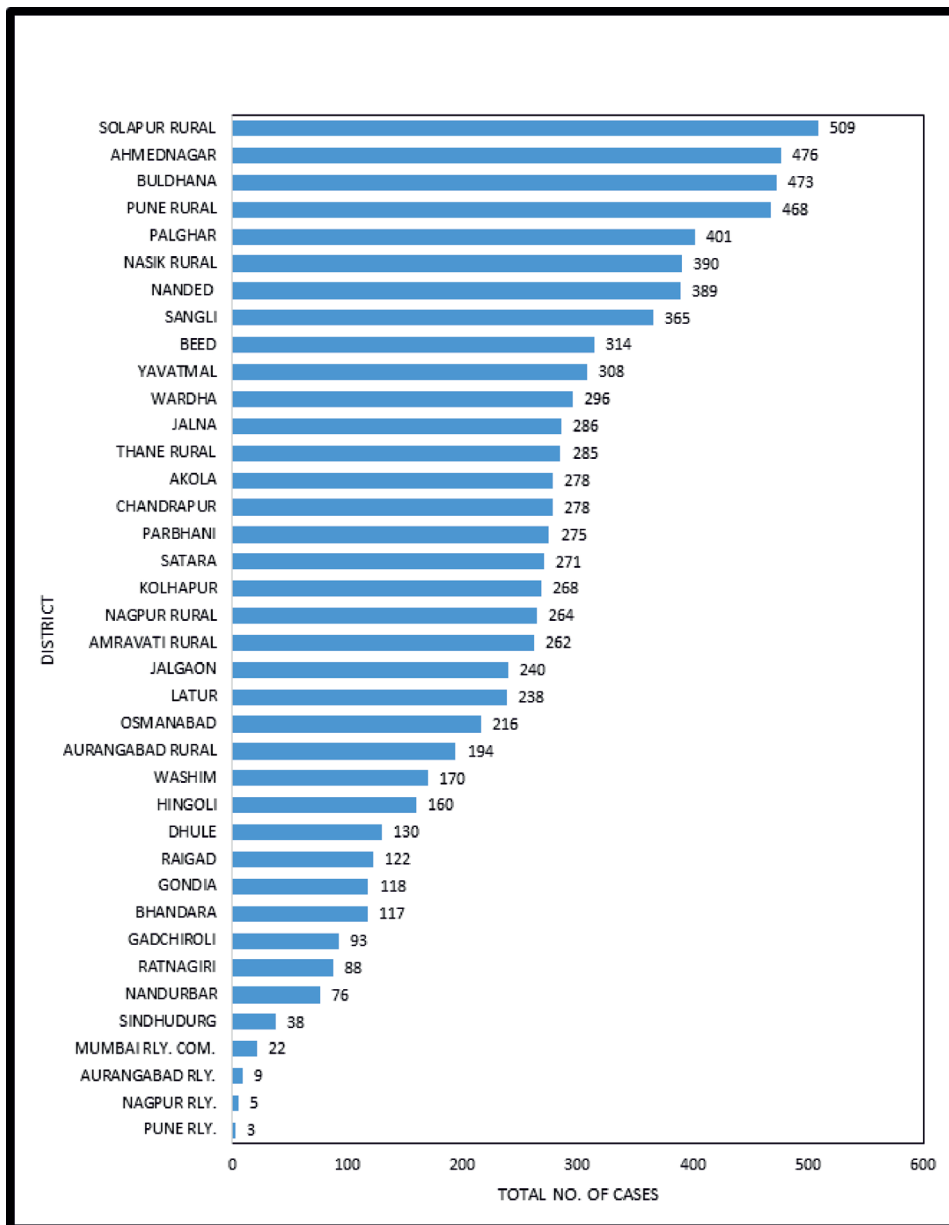
Total number of district wise Total SLL cases registered from October to December – 2019 are 29159 out of these 28409 cases are detected, which yields 97.43% detection rate.

2.4 SLL CRIME (COMMISSIONERATES) OCTOBER TO DECEMBER - 2019



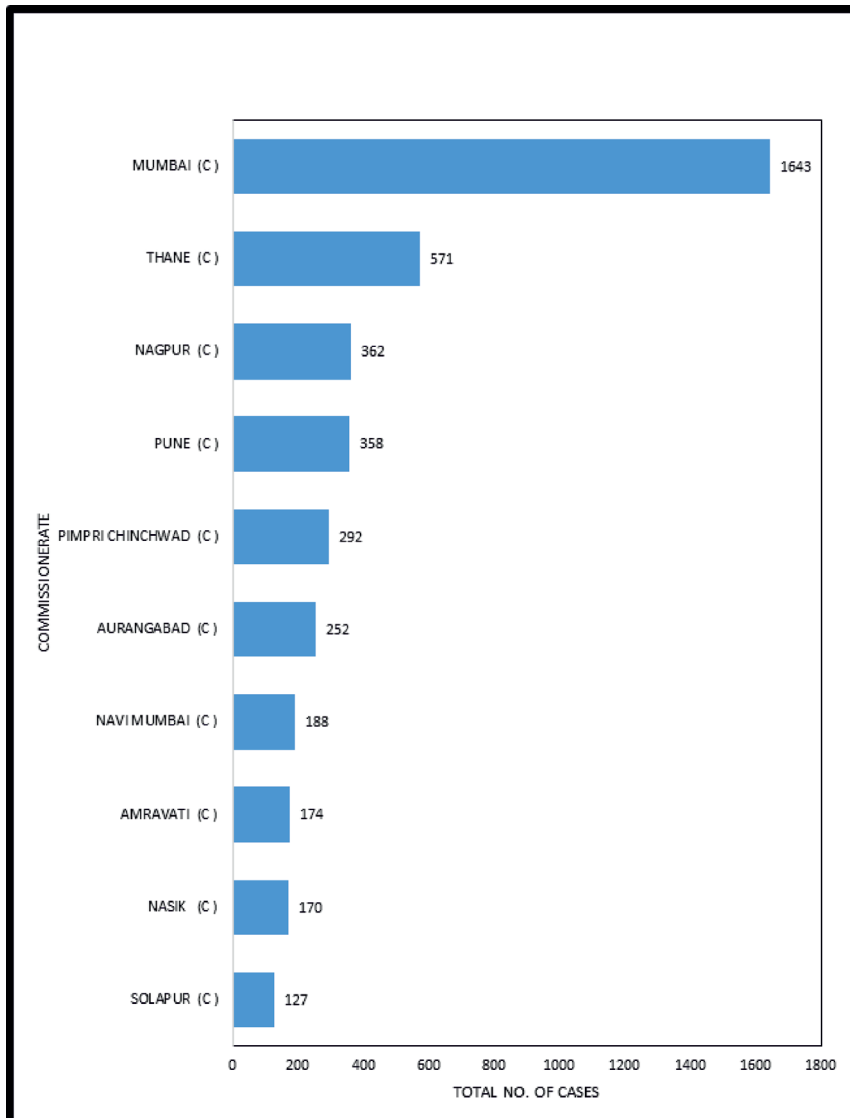
Total number of Commissionerate wise Total SLL cases registered from October to December – 2019 are 9268 out of these 9036 cases are detected, which yields 97.50% detection rate.

2.5 OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY (DISTRICTS) OCTOBER TO DECEMBER - 2019



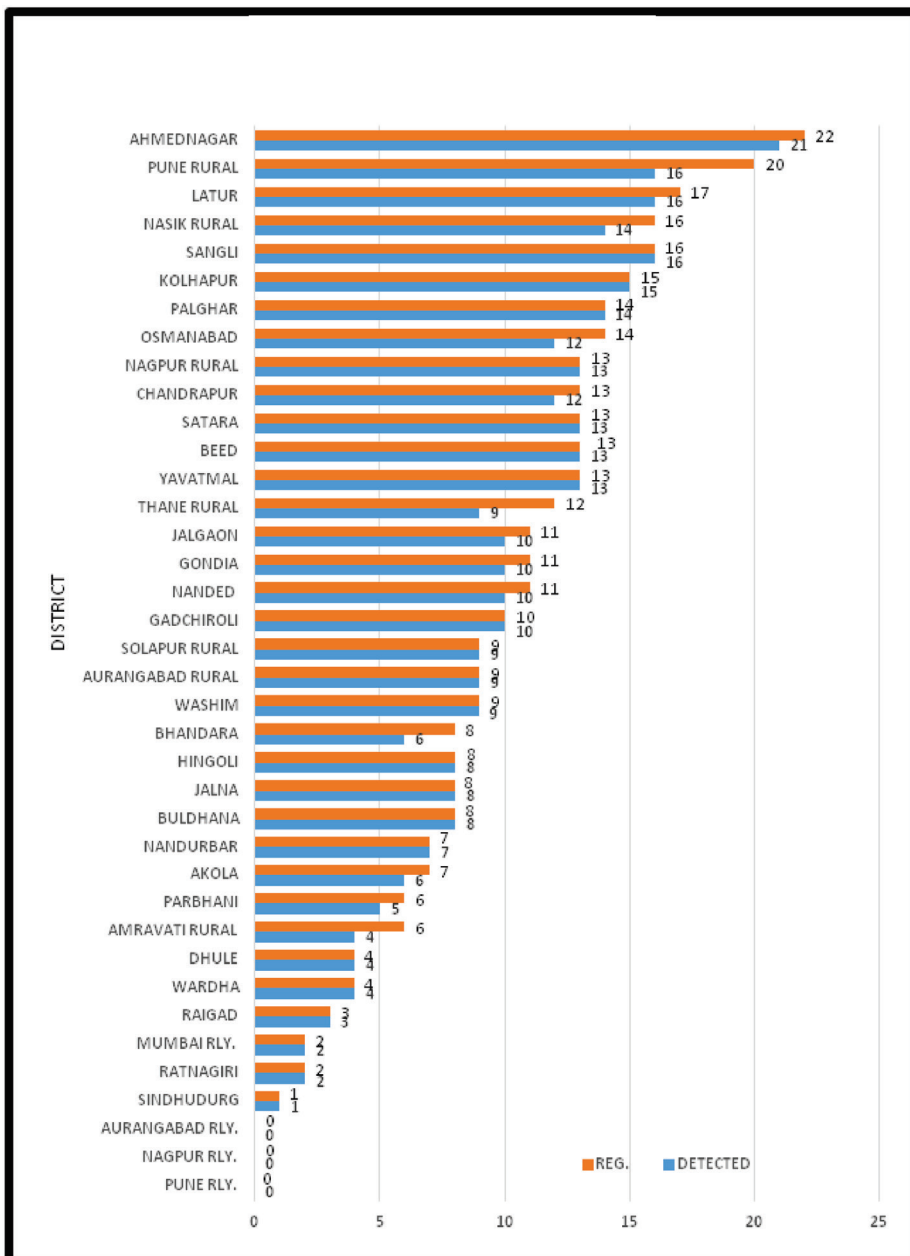
Total number of district wise Offences Against Human Body cases registered from October to December – 2019 are 8895 out of these 8666 cases are detected, which yields 97.43% detection rate.

2.6 OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY (COMMISSIONERATES) OCTOBER TO DECEMBER - 2019



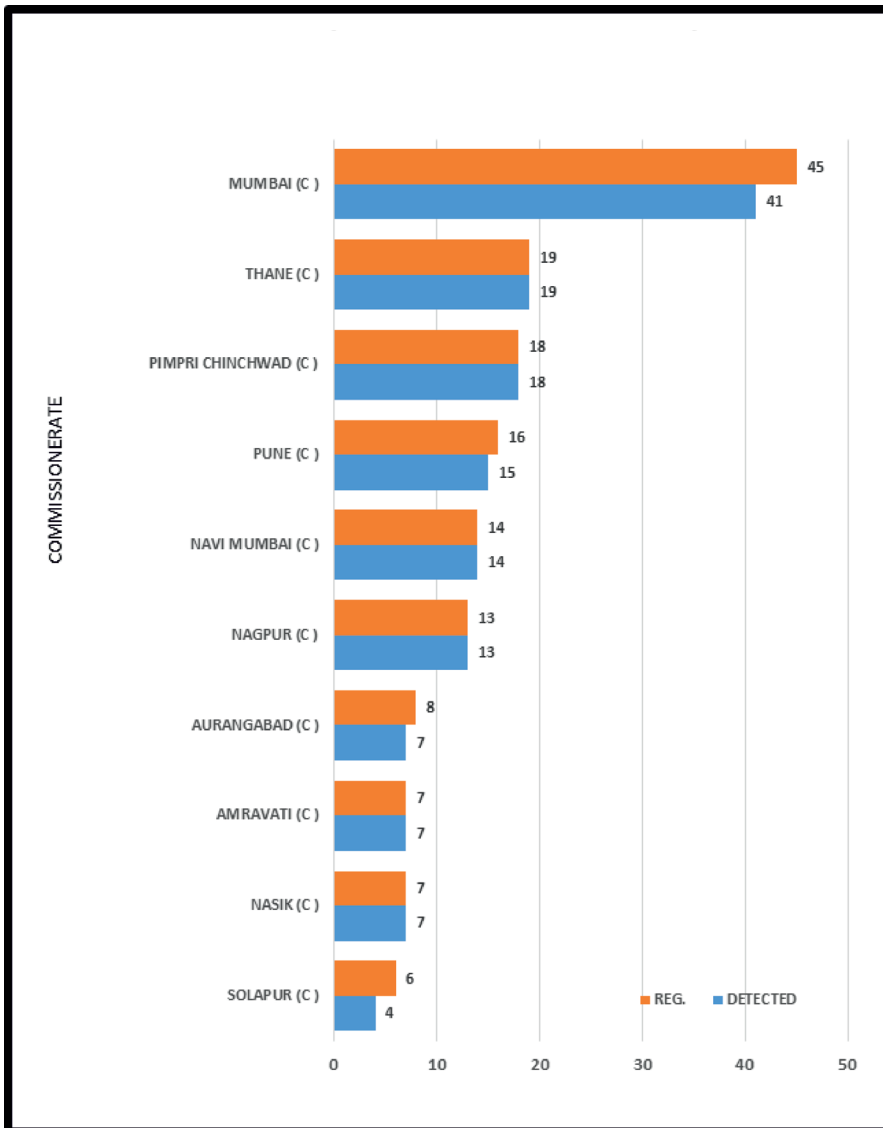
Total number of Commissionerate wise Offences Affecting Human Body cases registered from October to December – 2019 are 4137 out of these 4049 cases are detected, which yields 97.87% detection rate.

2.7 MURDER (DISTRICTS) OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2019



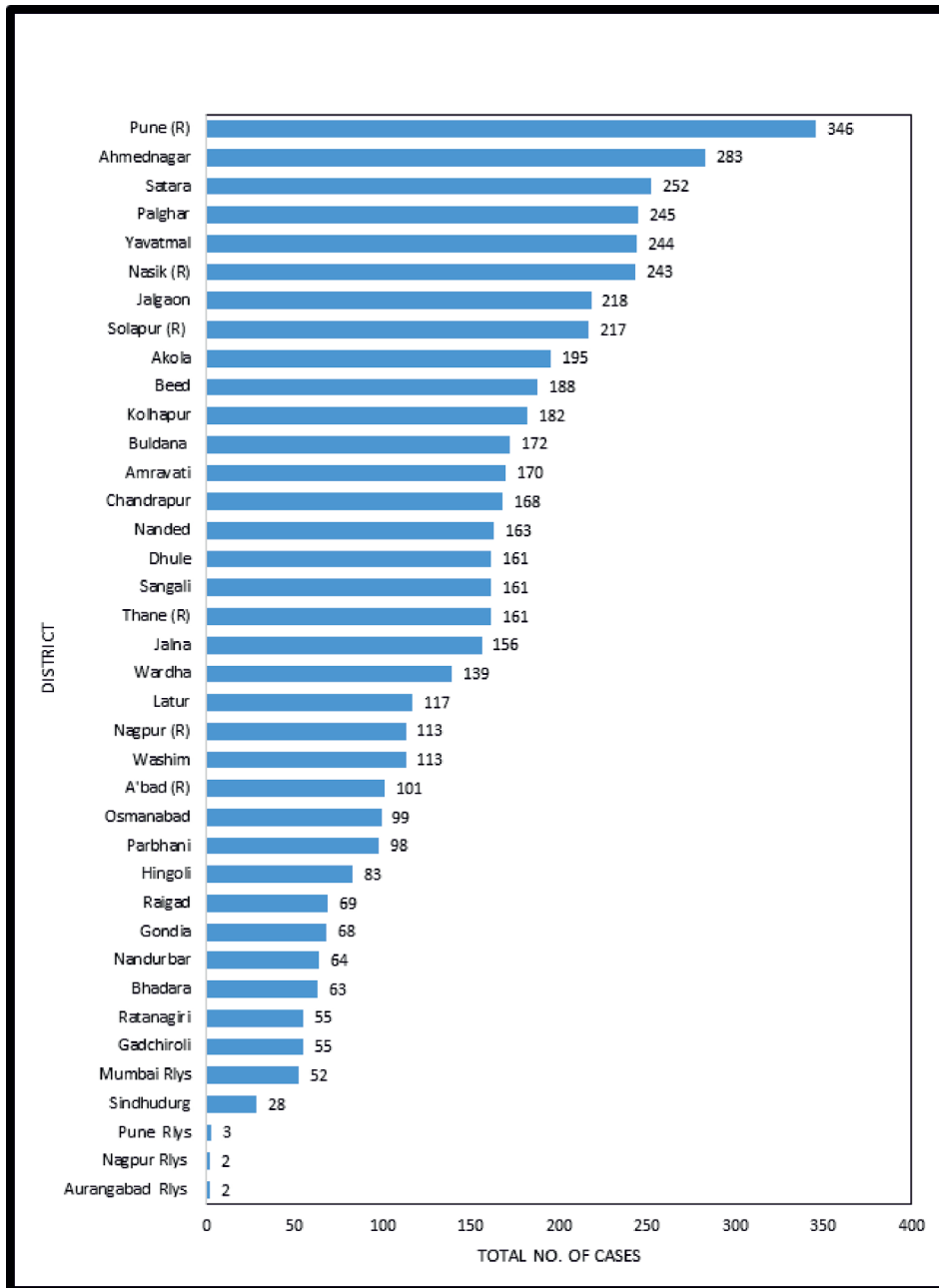
Total number of district wise Murder cases registered from October to December – 2019 are 355 out of these 336 cases are detected, which yields 94.65% detection rate.

2.8 MURDER (COMMISSIONERATES) OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2019



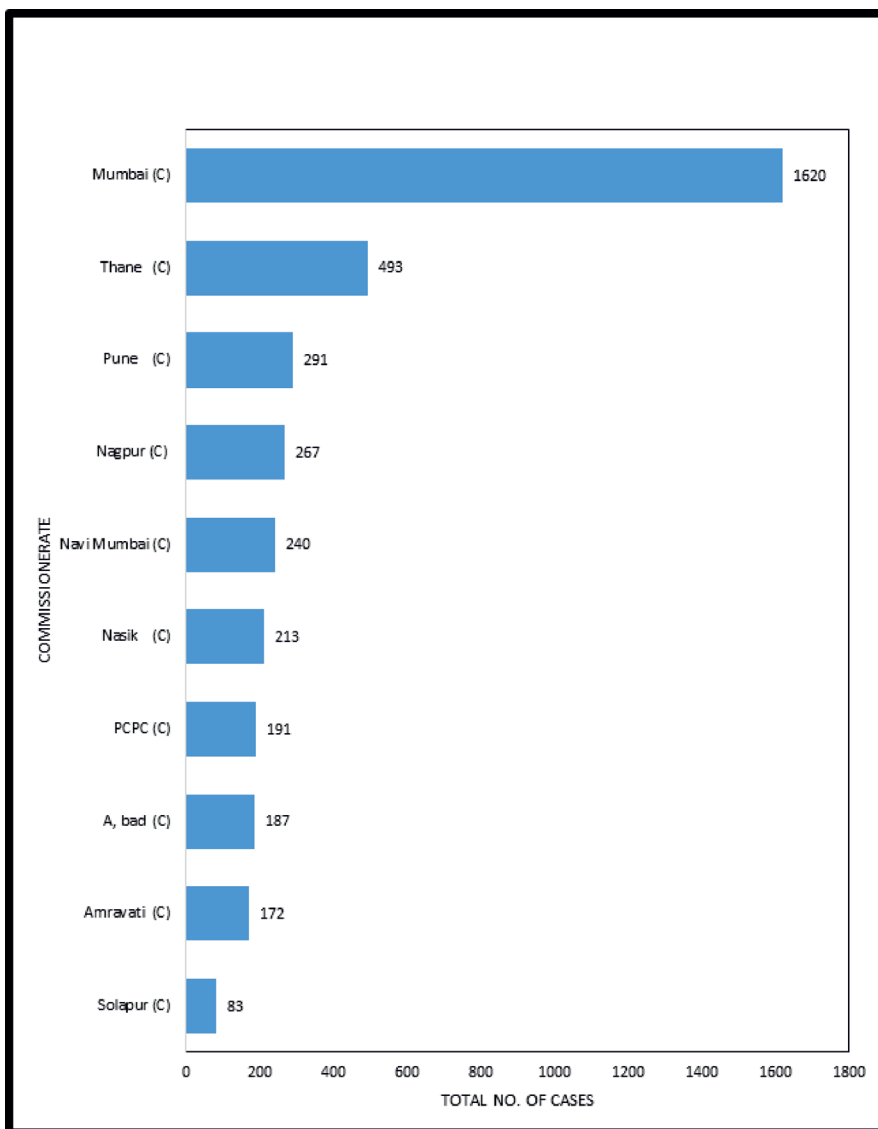
Total number of Commissionerate wise Murder cases registered from October to December – 2019 are 153 out of these 146 cases are detected, which yields 95.42% detection rate.

2.9 CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (DISTRICTS) OCTOBER TO DECEMBER - 2019



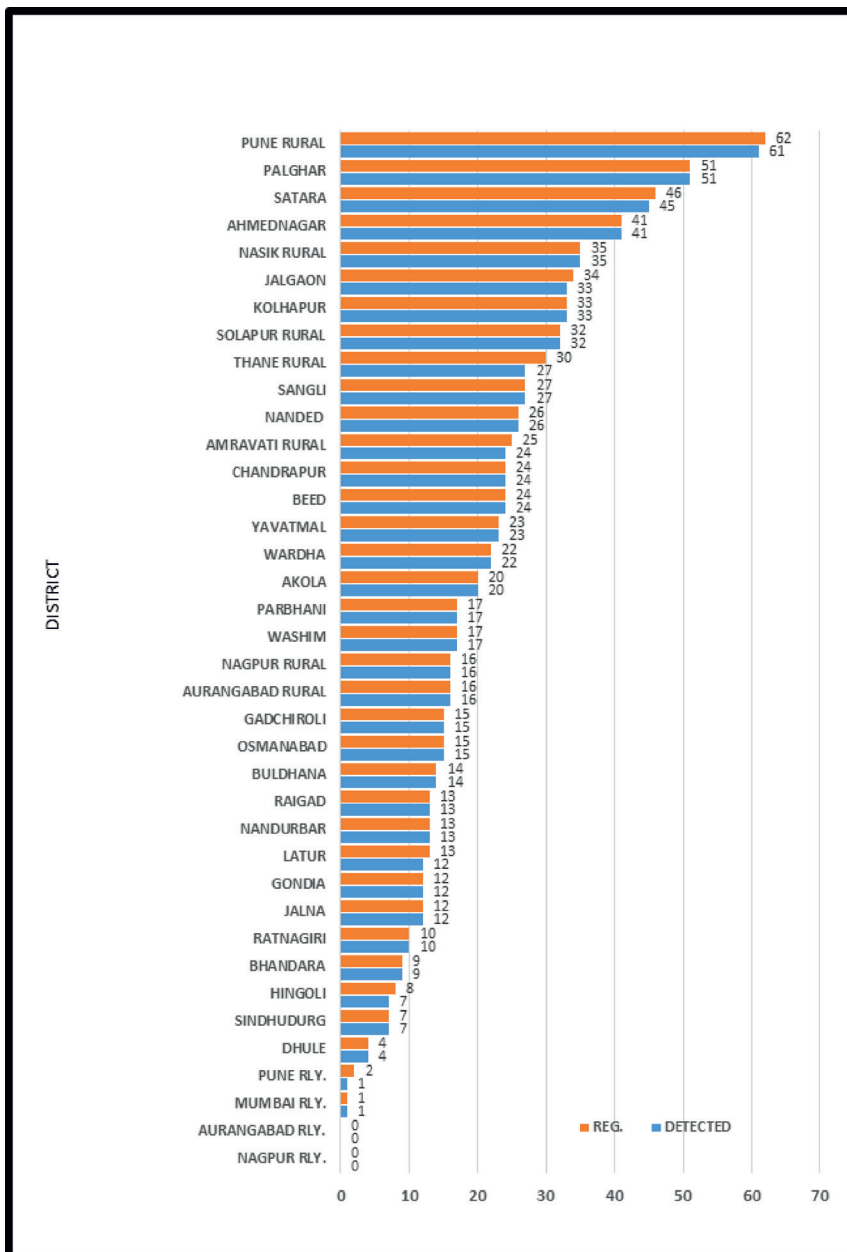
Total number of district wise Total Crime Against Women cases registered from October to December – 2019 are 5249.

2.10 CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (COMMISSIONERATES) OCTOBER TO DECEMBER - 2019



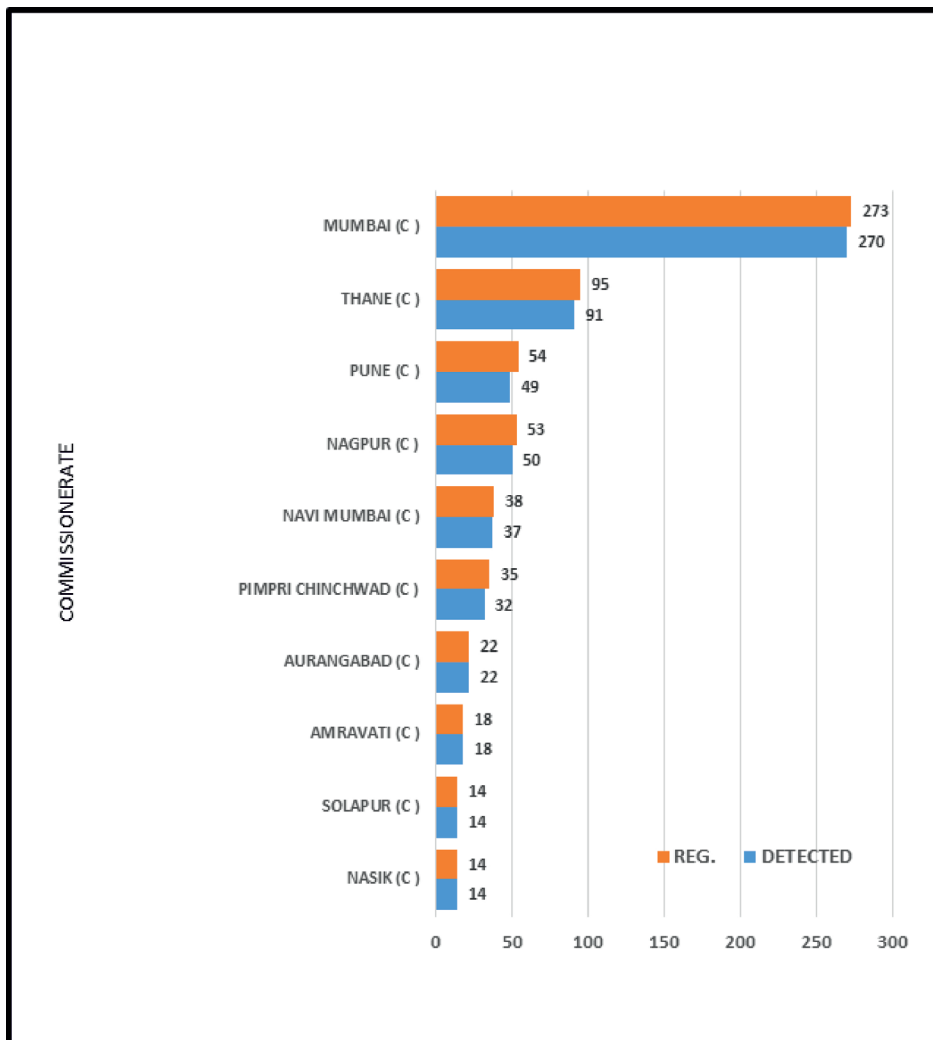
Total number of Commissionerate wise Total Crime Against Women cases registered from October to December – 2019 are 3753.

2.11 RAPE (DISTRICTS) OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2019



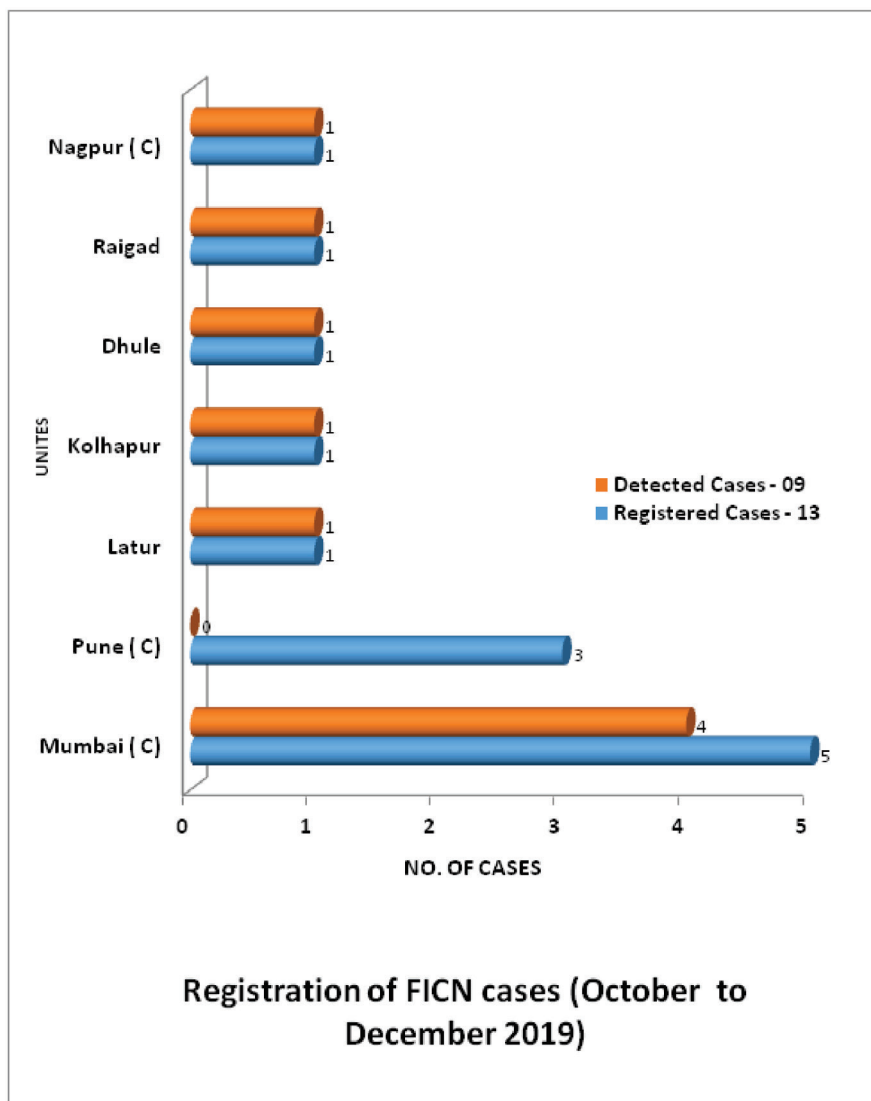
Total number of district wise Rape cases registered from October to December – 2019 are 769 out of these 750 cases are detected, which yields 97.53% detection rate.

2.12 RAPE (COMMISSIONERATES) OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2019



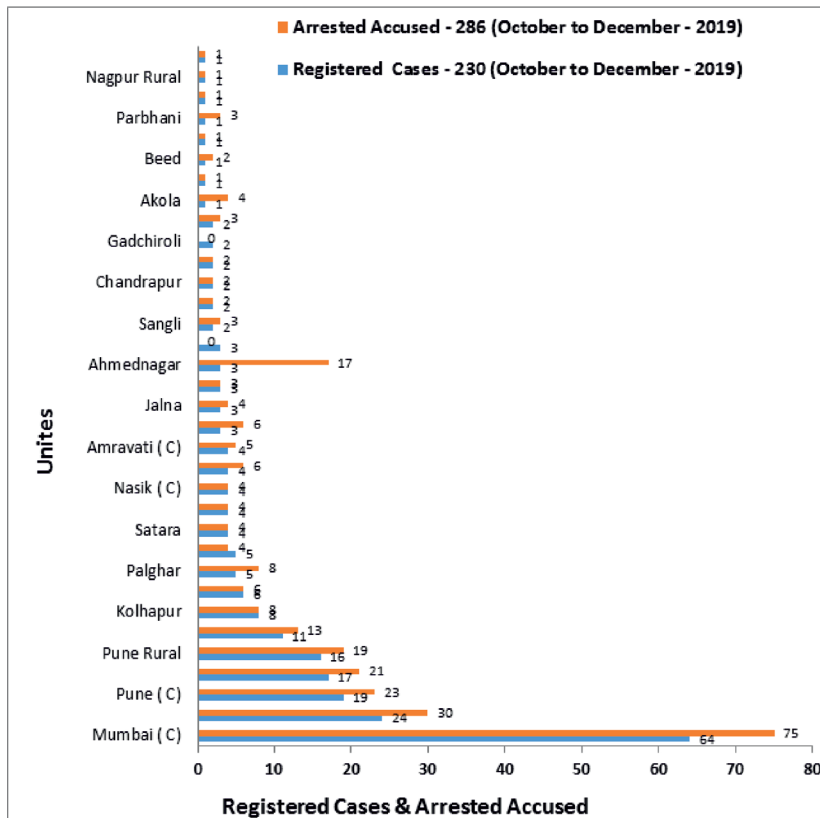
Total number of Commissionerate wise Rape cases registered from October to December – 2019 are 616 out of these 597 cases are detected, which yields 96.92% detection rate.

2.13 FORGED INDIAN CURRENCY NOTES (FICN)



From October to December 2019, 13 cases were registered regarding forged currency notes in Maharashtra. Among these, 09 cases were detected and 11 accused persons were arrested. Maximum 05 cases were registered by Mumbai city.

2.14 SEIZED FIRE ARMS & EXPLOSIVES



From October to December 2019, 230 cases were registered and 286 accused persons arrested regarding illegal use of fire arms and explosives in The Maharashtra State.

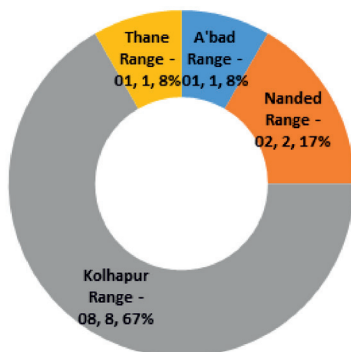
Above Chart indicates Registered cases and Arrested Accused. No single Fire Arms case is registered in following Units -

- 1) Amrawati Rural 2) Washim 3) Aurangabad Rural
- 4) Latur 5) Hingoli 6) Gondia
- 7) Raigad 8) Ratnagiri 9) Mumbai Rly
- 10) Pune Rly 11) Aurangabad Rly 12) Nagpur

2.15 CASES UNDER MAHARASHTRA CONTROL OF ORGANISED CRIME ACT (MCOCA)

**Range wise MCOCA Registered Cases
(October to December 2019)**

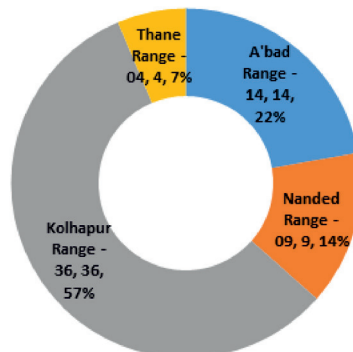
■ A'bad Range - 01 ■ Nanded Range - 02
■ Kolhapur Range - 08 ■ Thane Range - 01



Range wise Arrested

**Accused in MCOCA Registered Cases
(October to December 2019)**

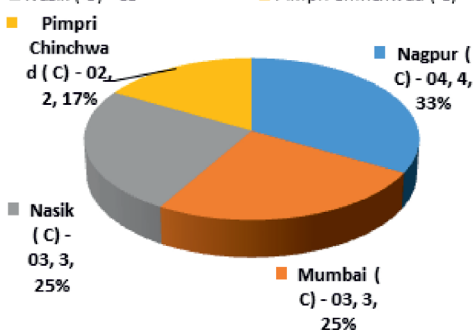
■ A'bad Range - 14 ■ Nanded Range - 09
■ Kolhapur Range - 36 ■ Thane Range - 04



- Nil cases registered in Amrawati, Nagpur, Gadchiroli, Nashik & Railway Range.

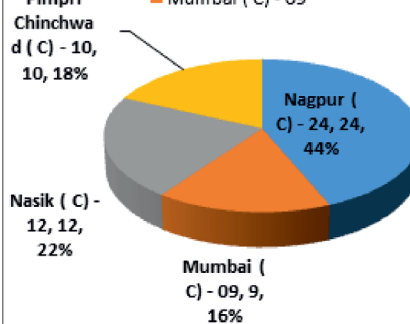
**Commissionerate wise MCOCA
Registered Cases (October to
December 2019)**

■ Nagpur (C) - 04 ■ Mumbai (C) - 03
■ Nasik (C) - 03 ■ Pimpri Chinchwad (C) - 02



**Commissionerate wise Arrested
Accused in MCOCA Registered Cases
(October to November 2019)**

■ Nagpur (C) - 24 ■ Mumbai (C) - 09



- Nil cases registered in Pune, Thane, Aurangabad, Solapur, Navi Mumbai and Amravati Commissionerates.

From October to December 2019, 24 cases were registered in the state wherein MCOCA was applied and 118 accused persons were arrested. Maximum 04 cases were registered by Nagpur City Police in which 24 accused were arrested. MCOCA Registered Cases & Arrested Accused.

3.

Analysis of Property Offences

3.1 DACOITY

DACOITY

119 Dacoity cases are registered during the period from October to December 2019 in the state, out of which 109 cases (92%) have been detected. Chart below indicates all units in Dacoity detection.

DACOITY OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2019

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Satara	9	9	0	100
2	Mumbai Rlys	8	8	0	100
3	Mumbai (C)	7	7	0	100
4	Ahmednagar	6	6	0	100
5	Jalgaon	6	6	0	100
6	Ratnagiri	5	5	0	100
7	Pimpri Chinchwad (C)	5	5	0	100
8	Kolhapur	4	4	0	100
9	Nasik (C)	4	4	0	100
10	Buldhana	3	3	0	100
11	Aurangabad Rural	3	3	0	100
12	Palghar	3	3	0	100
13	Nagpur Com.	3	3	0	100
14	Aurangabad (C)	3	3	0	100
15	Nanded	2	2	0	100
16	Sangli	2	2	0	100
17	Nasik Rural	2	2	0	100
18	Pune (C)	2	2	0	100
19	Latur	1	1	0	100
20	Hingoli	1	1	0	100
21	Bhandara	1	1	0	100
22	Nagpur Rural	1	1	0	100
23	Nandurbar	1	1	0	100
24	Pune Rly.	1	1	0	100
25	Pune Rural	11	9	2	81.82

26	Dhule	11	7	4	63.64
27	Solapur Rural	5	4	1	80.00
28	Amravati (C)	4	3	1	75.00
29	Beed	2	1	1	50.00
30	Osmanabad	2	1	1	50.00
31	Solapur (C)	2	1	1	50.00
32	Jalna	1	0	1	0
33	Akola	0	0	0	0
34	Amravati Rural	0	0	0	0
35	Yavatmal	0	0	0	0
36	Washim	0	0	0	0
37	Parbhani	0	0	0	0
38	Chandrapur	0	0	0	0
39	Wardha	0	0	0	0
40	Gadchiroli	0	0	0	0
41	Gondia	0	0	0	0
42	Raigad	0	0	0	0
43	Sindhudurg	0	0	0	0
44	Thane Rural	0	0	0	0
45	Nagpur Rly.	0	0	0	0
46	Aurangabad Rly.	0	0	0	0
47	Thane (C)	0	0	0	0
48	Navi Mumbai (C)	0	0	0	0

- Top 5 Unit's with Maximum Detection in DACOITY Cases are 1. Satara 2. Mumbai Rly 3. Mumbai City 4. Jalgaon 5. Ahmednagar.
- Five Unit's with Minimum Detection in DACOITY Cases are 1. Amravati City 2. Beed 3. Osmanabad 4. Solapur (C) 5. Jalna

3.2 ROBBERY

2027 Robbery cases are registered during the period from October to December 2019 in the state out of which 1046 cases (52%) have been detected. Chart below indicates all units in Robbery detection.

ROBBERY OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2019

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Gondia	1	1	0	100
2	Amravati Rural	7	6	1	85.71
3	Solapur Rural	16	13	3	81.25
4	Osmanabad	5	4	1	80.00
5	Raigad	8	6	2	75.00
6	Wardha	4	3	1	75.00
7	Mumbai (C)	285	201	84	70.53
8	Jalgaon	36	22	14	61.11
9	Kolhapur	43	26	17	60.47
10	Mumbai Rlys	524	316	208	60.31
11	Akola	10	6	4	60.00
12	Pune Com.	60	33	27	55.00
13	Navi Mumbai (C)	55	30	25	54.55
14	Sangli	33	18	15	54.55
15	Yavatmal	11	6	5	54.55
16	Buldhana	27	14	13	51.85
17	Aurangabad Rly.	29	15	14	51.72
18	Ratnagiri	14	7	7	50.00
19	Washim	4	2	2	50.00
20	Aurangabad (C)	37	18	19	48.65
21	Amravati (C)	15	7	8	46.67
22	Pune Rural	73	34	39	46.58
23	Nanded	41	19	22	46.34
24	Aurangabad Rural	11	5	6	45.45
25	Solapur (C)	9	4	5	44.44
26	Chandrapur	7	3	4	42.86
27	Thane Rural	33	14	19	42.42
28	Dhule	26	11	15	42.31
29	Nagpur (C)	26	11	15	42.31
30	Thane (C)	112	46	66	41.07
31	Gadchiroli	5	2	3	40.00
32	Ahmednagar	98	36	62	36.73
33	Latur	17	6	11	35.29
34	Satara	37	13	24	35.14

35	Palghar	72	24	48	33.33
36	Nagpur Rural	6	2	4	33.33
37	Nandurbar	6	2	4	33.33
38	Hingoli	3	1	2	33.33
39	Nasik Rural	28	9	19	32.14
40	Nasik ©	73	23	50	31.51
41	Pimpri Chinchwad (C)	74	23	51	31.08
42	Pune Rly	7	2	5	28.57
43	Beed	7	1	6	14.29
44	Parbhani	10	1	9	10
45	Jalna	16	0	16	0
46	Bhandara	4	0	4	0
47	Nagpur Rly.	2	0	2	0
48	Sindhudurg	0	0	0	0.00

- Top 5 Unit's with Maximum Detection in Robbery Cases are 1. Gondia, 2. Amravati Rural 3. Solapur Rural 4. Osmanabad 5. Raigad.
- Five Unit's with Minimum Detection in Robbery Cases are 1. Beed 2. Parbhni 3. Jalna 4. Bhandara 5. Nagpur Rly.

3.3 HBT

3762 HBT cases are registered during the period from October to December 2019 in state out of which 566 cases (15%) have been detected. Chart below indicates all units HBT in detection in descending order

HBT OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2019.

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Nandurbar	27	8	19	29.63
2	Aurangabad Rural	23	6	17	26.09
3	Mumbai (C)	518	134	384	25.87
4	Thane (C)	231	54	177	23.38
5	Kolhapur	101	23	78	22.77
6	Yevatmal	51	11	40	21.57
7	Ratnagiri	48	10	38	20.83
8	Aurangabad (C)	51	10	41	19.61

9	Jalgaon	101	18	83	17.82
10	Navi Mumbai (C)	88	15	73	17.05
11	Thane Rural	83	14	69	16.87
12	Chandrapur	42	7	35	16.67
13	Pune (C)	90	14	76	15.56
14	Buldhana	65	10	55	15.38
15	Vashim	26	4	22	15.38
16	Raigad	47	7	40	14.89
17	Akola	35	5	30	14.29
18	Shindhudurg	14	2	12	14.29
19	Nashik (C)	91	13	78	14.29
20	Palghar	165	23	142	13.94
21	Bhandara	36	5	31	13.89
22	Satara	109	15	94	13.76
23	Solapur (C)	47	6	41	12.77
24	Sangali	136	17	119	12.50
25	Gadchiroli	24	3	21	12.50
26	Gondiya	40	5	35	12.50
27	Wardha	41	5	36	12.20
28	Amravati Rural	50	6	44	12.00
29	Parbhani	50	6	44	12.00
30	Nanded	76	9	67	11.84
31	Nashik Rural	76	9	67	11.84
32	Amravati (C)	34	4	30	11.76
33	Nagpur (C)	186	21	165	11.29
34	Nagpur Rural	73	8	65	10.96
35	Beed	38	4	34	10.53
36	Hingoli	20	2	18	10.00
37	Dhule	65	6	59	9.23
38	Pimpri Chincwad (C)	94	8	86	8.51
39	Latur	62	5	57	8.06
40	Pune Rural	157	12	145.00	7.64
41	Solapur Rural	139	8	131.00	5.76
42	Jalna	78	4	74.00	5.13
43	Ahemadnagar	176	9	167.00	5.11
44	Osmanabad	58	1	57.00	1.72

- Top 5 unit's with Maximum Detection in HBT cases are 1. Nandurbar
2. Aurangabad Rural 3. Mumbai city 4. Thane city 5. Kolhapur
- Five Unit's with Minimum Detection in HBT Cases are 1. Osmanabad
2. Ahemadnagar 3. Jalna 4. Solapur Rural 5. Pune rural
- There is no HBT cases Reg. in this period in Rly. Range

3.4 THEFT

24375 THEFT cases are registered during the period from October to December 2019 in state, out of which 3459 cases (14%) have been detected. Chart below indicates all units in THEFT detection In descending order.

THEFT OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2019.

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Hingoli	70	32	38	1
2	Aurangabad Rural	221	97	124	2
3	Gondiya	79	31	48	3
4	Jalna	237	88	149	4
5	Ratnagiri	84	30	54	5
6	Chandrapur	196	61	135	6
7	Satara	305	88	217	7
8	Ahemadnagar	718	196	522	8
9	Nagpur Rural	274	74	200	9
10	Amravati Rural	216	57	159	10
11	Yevatmal	186	49	137	11
12	Nagpur (C)	512	132	380	12
13	Thane Rural	212	54	158	13
14	Akola	191	48	143	14
15	Beed	188	44	144	15
16	Solapur Rural	486	110	376	16
17	Aurangabad (C)	342	74	268	17
18	Buldhana	195	42	153	18
19	Wardha	156	33	123	19
20	Kolhapur	276	58	218	20
21	Amravati (C)	215	43	172	21

22	Mumbai (C)	2301	456	1845	22
23	Vashim	91	18	73	23
24	Parbhani	177	35	142	24
25	Thane (C)	639	121	518	25
26	Nashik Rural	313	59	254	26
27	Jalgaon	335	62	273	27
28	Navi Mumbai (C)	467	85	382	28
29	Osmanabad	161	28	133	29
30	Nanded	249	43	206	30
31	Sangali	388	66	322	31
32	Nashik (C)	263	44	219	32
33	Gadchiroli	48	8	40	33
34	Palghar	357	58	299	34
35	Pune (C)	636	102	534	35
36	Latur	167	25	142	36
37	Pune Rural	614	87	527	37
38	Nandurbar	79	11	68	38
39	Shindhudurg	60	8	52	39
40	Dhule	114	15	99	40
41	Raigad	137	17	120	41
42	Bhandara	221	27	94	42
43	Pimpri Chincwad (C)	499	58	441	43
44	Solapur (C)	157	16	141.00	44
45	Nagpur Rly.	690	53	637.00	45
46	Pune Rly.	769	41	728.00	46
47	Mumbai Rly.	7927	421	7507.00	47
48	Aurangabad Rly.	1254	54	1200.00	48

- Top 5 unit's With Maximum Detection in THEFT cases are 1. Hingoli 2. Aurangabad Rural 3. Gondiya 4. Jalna 5. Ratnagiri
- Five Unit's With Minimum Detection in THEFT Cases are 1. Auranagabad Rly. 2. Mumbai Rly 3. Pune Rly 4. Nagpur Rly. 5. Solapur city.

3.5 CHAIN SNATCHING

574 Chain snatching cases are registered during the period from October to December 2019 in the state, out of which 98 cases (17%) have been detected. Chart below indicates all units in chain snatching detection.

CHAIN SNATCHING OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2019

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Ratnagiri	16	9	7	56.25
2	Amravati Rural	4	2	2	50.00
3	Mumbai (C)	36	16	20	44.44
4	Pune (C)	14	6	8	42.86
5	Buldhana	8	3	5	37.50
6	Pune Rural	16	6	10	37.50
7	Jalgaon	3	1	2	33.33
8	Osmanabad	7	2	5	28.57
9	Thane Rural	8	2	6	25.00
10	Chandrapur	4	1	3	25.00
11	Navi Mumbai (C)	21	5	16	23.81
12	Kolhapur	9	2	7	22.22
13	Satara	16	3	13	18.75
14	Thane (C)	38	7	31	18.42
15	Mumbai Rlys (C)	87	15	72	17.24
16	Solapur Rural	8	1	7	12.50
17	Nagpur (C)	8	1	7	12.50
18	Amravati (C)	8	1	7	12.50
19	Latur	10	1	9	10.00
20	Ahmednagar	22	2	20	9.09
21	Pimpri Chinchwad (C)	23	2	21	8.70
22	Aurangabad (C)	12	1	11	8.33
23	Palghar	38	3	35	7.89
24	Pune Rly	16	1	15	6.25
25	Nasik (C)	51	3	48	5.88
26	Aurangabad Rly	34	2	32	5.88
27	Akola	2	0	2	0.00

28	Yavatmal	7	0	7	0.00
29	Washim	1	0	1	0.00
30	Jalna	1	0	1	0.00
31	Nanded	3	0	3	0.00
32	Parbhani	1	0	1	0.00
33	Hingoli	1	0	1	0.00
34	Sangli	8	0	8	0.00
35	Bhandara	1	0	1	0.00
36	Nagpur Rural	4	0	4	0.00
37	Gadchiroli	2	0	2	0.00
38	Gondia	1	0	1	0.00
39	Dhule	5	0	5	0.00
40	Nasik Rural	6	0	6	0.00
41	Nandurbar	2	0	2	0.00
42	Raigad	4	0	4	0.00
43	Nagpur Rly	7	0	7	0.00
44	Solapur (C)	1	0	1	0.00

- Units with 0 registration of Chain Snatching Cases are - Aurangabad Rural, Beed, Wardha, Sindhudurg.
- Five Unit's with Maximum Detection in Chain Snatching Cases are 1. Ratnagiri 2. Amravati Rural 3. Mumbai City 4. Pune City 5. Buldhana.
- Units with Minimum (0%) Detection in Chain Snatching Cases are Akola, Yavatmal, Washim, Jalna, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Sangli, Bhandara, Nagpur Rural, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Dhule, Nashik Rural, Nandurbar, Raigad, Nagpur Rly, Solapur City.

4.

Analysis Of Conviction Rate

Conviction Rate

- Conviction rate is percentage of convicted cases out of 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 court.

Formula to calculate conviction rate

(ACCORDING TO N.C.R.B., NEW DELHI)

Number of convicted cases in unit time

Conviction rate = -----X 100

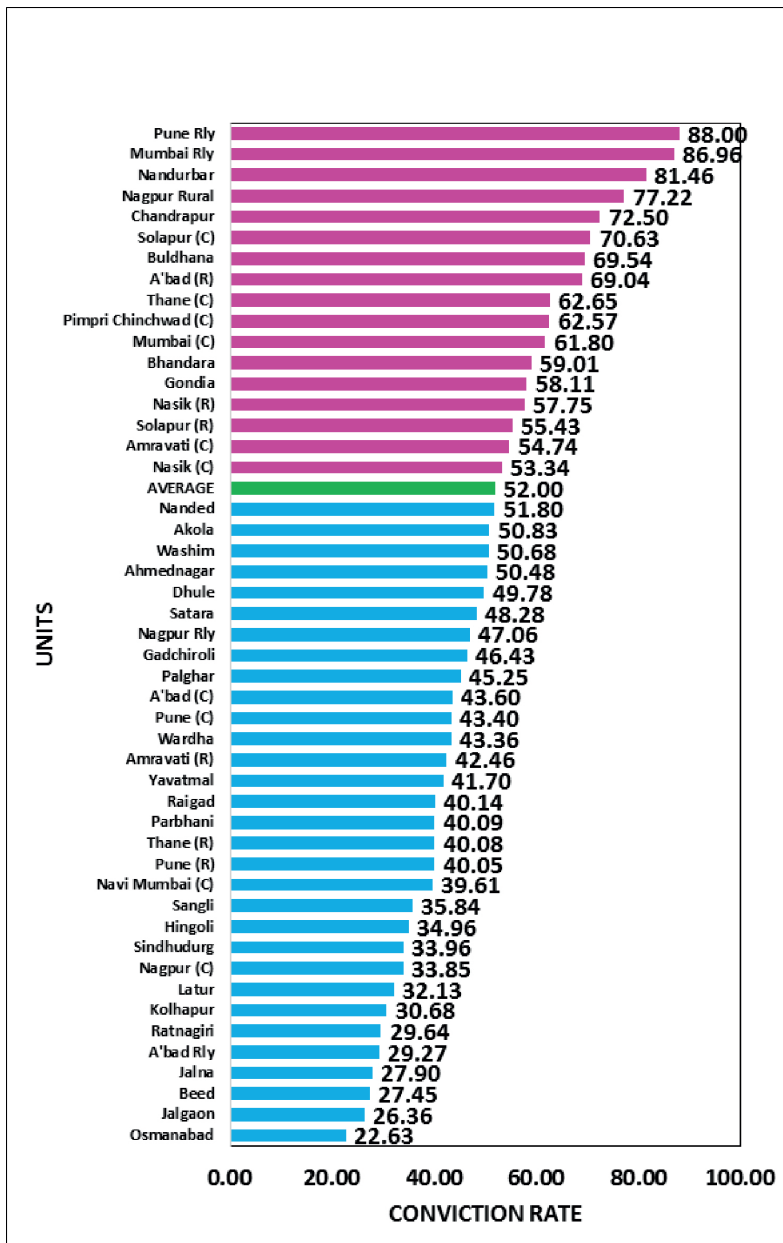
Number of cases tried by court in unit time

- The Conviction rate of IPC cases in Maharashtra is 52.00% while it is 54.71% and 18.48% of J.M.F.C. and Sessions Court respectively. Unit-wise conviction rate in IPC cases and cases tried by J.M.F.C. and Sessions Courts from October to December 2019 is indicated in given graphs in decreasing order.
 - Pune Rly, Mumbai Rly, Nandurbar, Nagpur Rural, Chandrapur, Solapur City, Buldhana & Aurangabad Rural remain at the top in decreasing order with respect to conviction rate in IPC cases.
 - Pune Rly, Mumbai Rly, Nandurbar, Nagpur Rural, Solapur City, Aurangabad Rural, Chandrapur & Buldhana remain at the top in decreasing order with respect to conviction rate in cases tried by J.M.F.C. Courts.
 - Whereas conviction rate in IPC cases tried by Session Courts, Mumbai Rly, Gadchiroli, Wardha, Ratanagiri, Nandurbar, Chandrapur, Raigad & Nasik City are at the top in decreasing order
 - Conviction rate in IPC cases tried by J.M.F.C. Courts has positive bearing on overall conviction rate of the state. Approximately 92% to 93% of cases regularly tried in J.M.F.C. Courts whereas up to 8% cases tried by Session Courts. Thus slight change in conviction rate of J.M.F.C. tried cases has effect on overall conviction rate of IPC cases.
 - Conviction rate in IPC cases tried by Session Courts is drastically less in most of the units compared to conviction rate in IPC cases tried by J.M.F.C. Courts.
 - Hostility of complainant, Panch & Witness is the major concern area where cases get acquitted. Approximately 50% cases acquitted due to hostility. Which
-

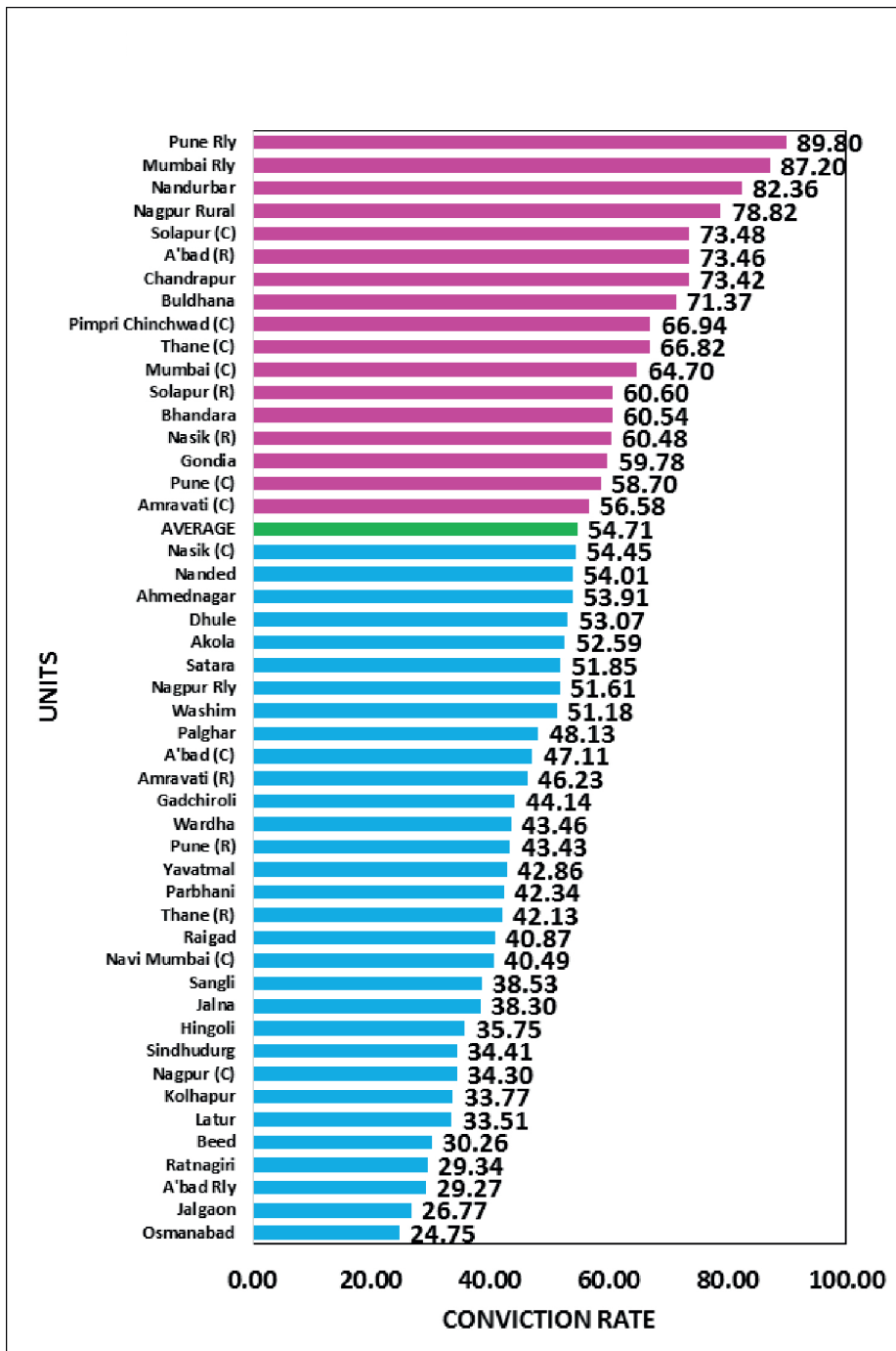
further indicates selection of Panch and witness should be proper and effective with respect to outcome of trial.

- Lack of sufficient evidence is highest reason for acquittal compared with other reasons of acquittal in IPC cases from October to December 2019.

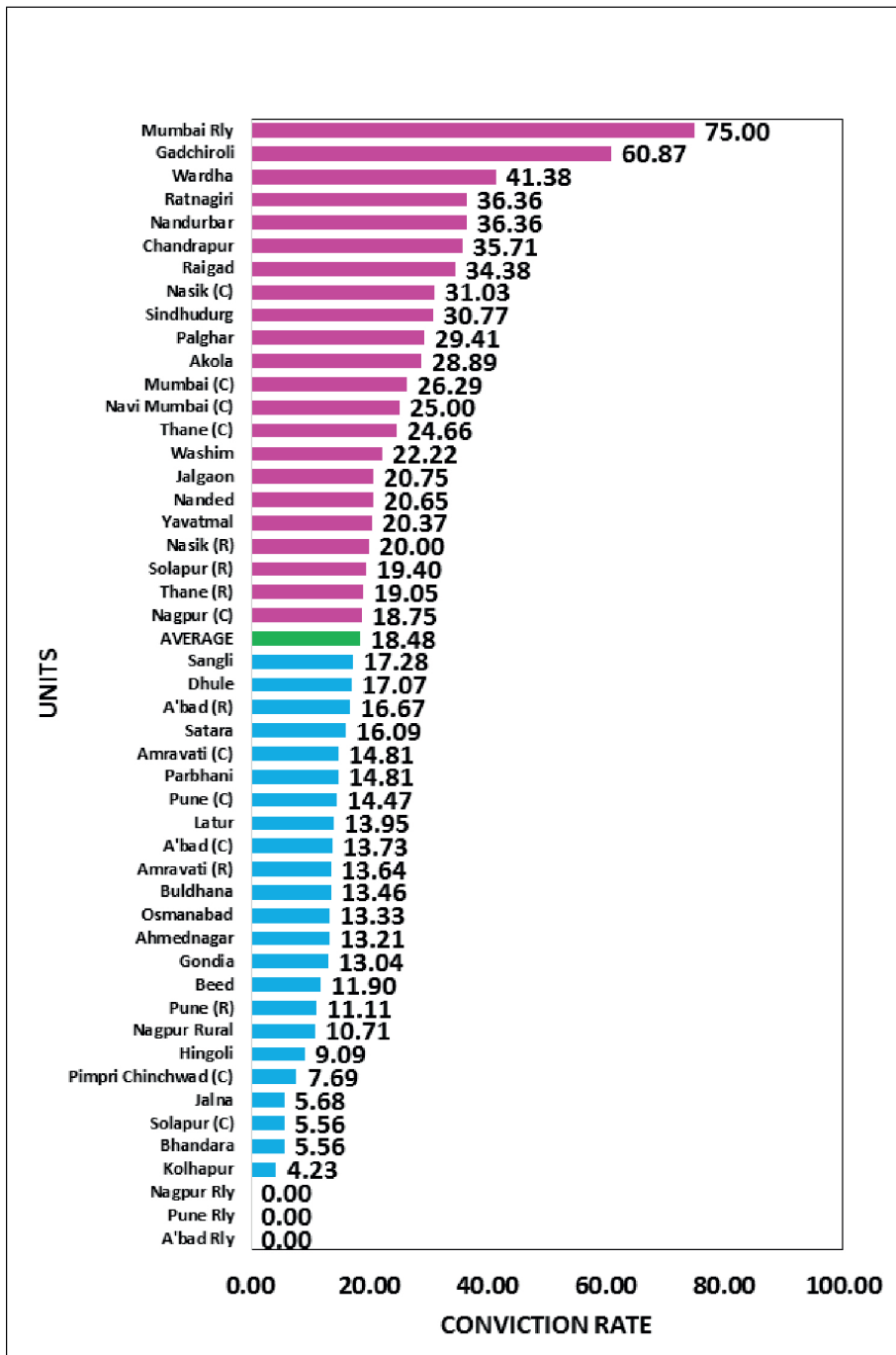
4.1 CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES FROM OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2019



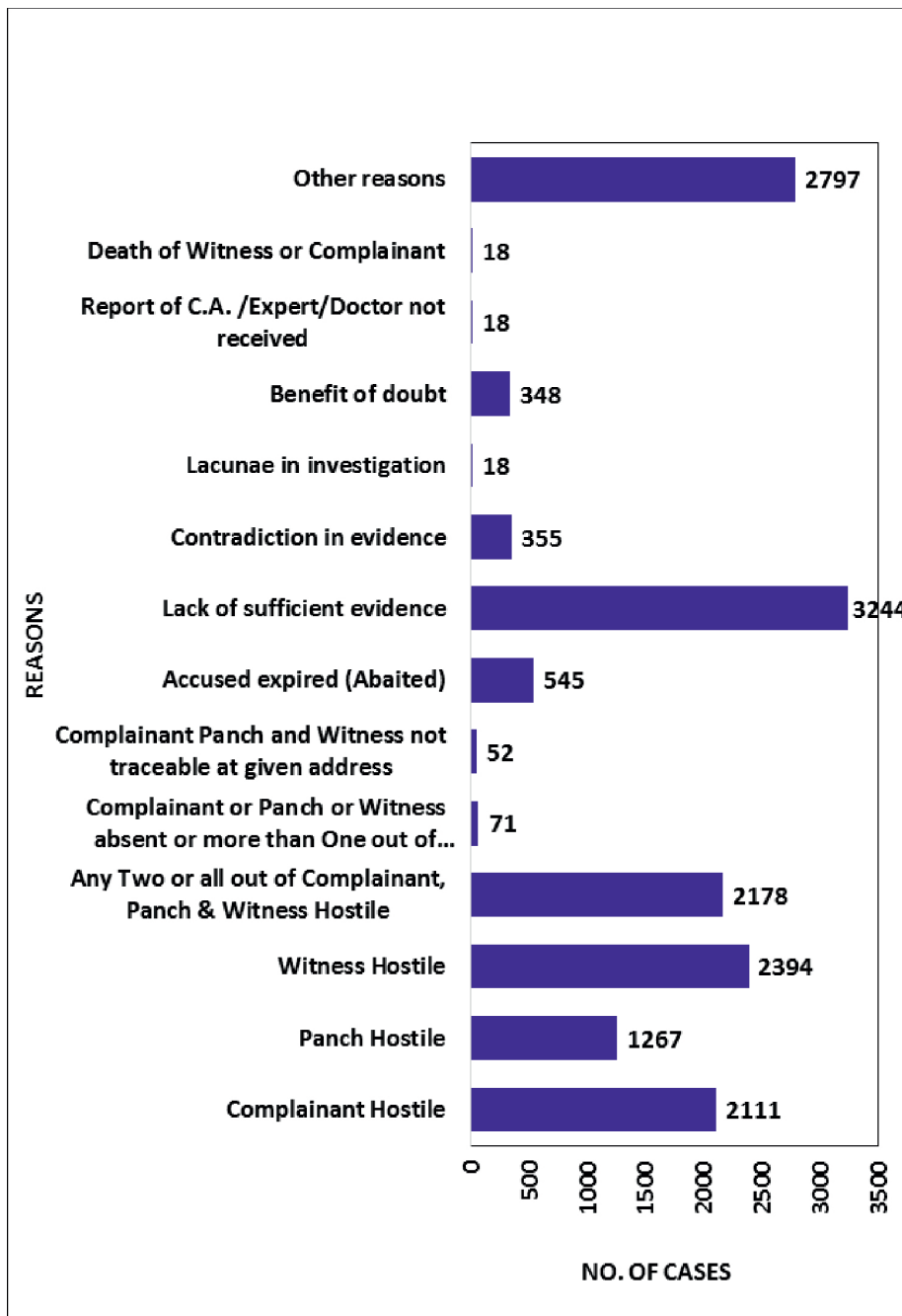
4.2 CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES TRIED BY J.M.F.C. COURTS FROM OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2019



4.3 CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES TRIED BY THE SESSION COURTS FROM OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2019



4.4 REASONS OF ACQUITTAL (IPC) : OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2019



4.5 TO IMPROVE CONVICTION RATE

A. IPC (Indian Penal Code)

IPC sections for whom tried cases are more and conviction rate is less than or near 30% should be focussed to improve conviction rate.

IPC SEC.	324	379	338	380	304.A	354	376	498.A	TOTAL
Percentage contribution towards tried cases	8.72	6.29	4.23	3.39	3.21	2.14	2.04	1.86	31.88
Section wise conviction rate	6.71	34.77	18.84	26.69	4.17	14.43	21.65	1.01	16.55

Overall conviction rate under IPC from Oct. to Dec. 2019– 52.00%

B. SLL (Special local laws)

SLL Acts	Prohibition Act	Gambling Act
Percentage contribution towards tried cases	48.32	19.19
Conviction rate	2.99	51.60

Overall conviction rate under SLL from Oct. to Dec. 2019- 33.53%

To improve overall conviction rate of IPC cases some IPC sections like 324, 379, 338, 304(A), 380, 354, 498(A) & 376 for whom tried cases are more and conviction rate is less than or near to 30% should be focussed deeply during investigation to improve conviction rate.

In case of special local laws, cases tried under Prohibition act by courts contribute about 48% cases where as its conviction rate is 2.99 only. So to improve conviction rate in special local laws, more attention should be given during investigation of Prohibition act cases. Even conviction rate of cases tried under Arms act is 10.40. So investigation of cases under Arms act should be focussed.

Amendment in Maharashtra Prohibition Act 1949 dtd 18 Sep. 2019 will help us to improve conviction rate.

5.

Police Dog Squad

Police Dog Squad

Since Roman times, humans have used canines for security and hunting. During wartime these Dogs were trained for certain important roles: sentry Dog, scout or patrol Dog, messenger Dog, or mine Dog. These Dogs are specially trained to assist Police and other law-enforcement personnel. Their duties include: searching for drugs and explosives, locating missing people, finding crime scene evidence, and attacking people targeted by the Police etc.

Dog's sense of smell is way stronger than ours. An average Dog's nose is tens of thousands of times as sensitive to odors as yours. Dogs can sniff out criminals with amazing accuracy. Put another way, Dogs can detect some odors in parts per trillion. What does that mean in terms we might understand? Well, in her book *Inside of a Dog*, Alexandra Horowitz, a Dog-cognition researcher at Barnard College, writes that while we might notice if our coffee has had a teaspoon of sugar added to it, a Dog could detect a teaspoon of sugar in a million gallons of water, or two Olympic-sized pools worth. Another Dog scientist likened their ability to catching a whiff of one rotten apple in two million barrels.

Dogs are used in Police because they have a good sense of smell and can sense bombs or other explosions set by the perpetrators. Perhaps the most popular discipline of the Police Dog is suspect apprehension. Police Dogs are trained to bite dangerous suspects and hold the hostage. Dogs are also used to detect murders, theft and dacoity. For a Dog to be considered for a Police department, it must first pass a basic obedience training course. They must be able to obey the commands of their handler without hesitation.

The establishment of Dog Squad in the State of Maharashtra came into being on 1st February, 1963 under State CID as Dog Training Center located at Shivaji Nagar Pune. In this Center, Dogs from different Units are trained in Crime Detection/ Bomb Detection / Narcotics Investigation etc.

In Maharashtra Police there is Dog Squad for each Police unit. There are 48 Dog Squads present at various units of Maharashtra and 50 Bomb Detection and Disposal Squads (BDDS) Dog units present which includes 9 commissionerates, 3 Railways and 34 Districts. The Number of these units is likely to increase in future.

The current strength of Dogs in Maharashtra Police is as Belows.

Details of Police service K9's.

Sr. No.	Details	Strength of Dog's
1	State Police Service K9's (PSKs)	
	a) Type of PSKs	
	i) Explosive Detection	194
	ii) Tracker	104
	iii) Guard	07
	iv) Infantry Patrol	08
	v) Narcotics	40
	b) Breed wise distribution	
	i) Labrador	197
	ii) German Shepherd	47
	iii) Doberman	78
	iv) Belgium Shepherd	31

They are selected as per different features:-

a) The Labrador Retriever or Labrador:



A favorite disability assistance breed in many trained countries which is used to perform screening and detection work for Dog Squad in law enforcement work. The Labrador Dog is one of the smellier breeds in the canine world. They are good in taking out way with smell and are extremely obedient. They have strong legs and shoulders which make them fast runners. They not only have energy but stamina as well, allowing them to work for long periods of time. They are strong and dependable. Hence they are used to trace people involved in crime or a missing person.

b) Doberman:

They are just built different. They have a broader chest, slightly taller, slightly heavier and a bigger head. Doberman Dogs are of strong breed and body. These Dogs are very good in tracing their way using scent so it is used to trace lost people.

c) German Shepherd:

It is a breed of medium to large sized working Dog that originated in Germany. This breed was officially known as the Alsatian. German shepherds around the world are preferred breed for many types of work, including disability assistance, search and rescue work and police work. They are curious which makes them excellent guard Dogs and suitable for search missions. They are not inclined to

become immediate friends with strangers. German shepherd is highly intelligent and obedient as well as being protective of their owner.

d) Belgium Malinois:



These breed of Dogs are newly introduced into Maharashtra Police. It is very active and intelligent Dog and can be used everywhere including during Disaster Management. Belgium Malinois are often used by Police officers who performs their duties at Airports, Trains and Subway Stations etc.

Aging Profile:

The aging profile of Dogs varies according to their adult size (often determined by their breed). Smaller Dogs often live over 15 years. The Dogs are inducted into the force when they are 2 months old. These Dogs are trained when they are 3 months old and continue to work until the age of 10 years in the service.

Basic Aspects of Training:

Firstly, the Pups are to be purchased only from the authorized breeders. A medical check-up should be done by a Veterinary doctor. After complete medical checkup selection of puppies is done & when they are 1.5 to 2 months old they are handed over to their handlers. Two handlers are appointed to take care of each Dog and complete responsibility is given to them. To make the bond stronger between the handlers and the Dog, they are kept at their respective unit up to the age of 6 months.

After this they are sent to Dog Training Centre, Pune along with their Dog handlers. Dogs which are used in Crime Investigation have to undergo 09 months of training, while those working for Bomb Squads and Narcotics branch have to undergo 06 months of training. In the Dog Training Centre, the first 3 months

Dogs are trained in obedience, discipline and how to read the signals given by their handlers. They also learn how to walk, run, sleep, sit, salute and bark when signaled by its handler. After this 3 months initial training, Dogs are then trained to search bombs and narcotic substances, how to detect and inform its handler. The training depends upon the integrity and learning ability of the Dog.

It is recommended that the same handler be appointed for the Dog right from its purchase and unto its retirement. Care of its diet is taken by the handler. Regular Medical examination of Dogs needs to be done at respective Dog Units. Daily exercises, morning walk, diet and training are carried out with discipline.

6.

**Economic
Offences Wing
(Success Story)**

Arrest of Accused in Adhunik Gruha Nirman

During 2003-2004, Adhunik Gruha Nirman Scam was reported and 23 offences were registered in the State. This company, although not authorized by Reserve Bank of India collected deposits of crores of rupees for house building by giving false promises of high returns to the investors, thereby misappropriated amount of Rs. 11,17,11,811/-. After that, they closed the company and its directors absconded. Accused Sunita Narayan Lonare is the Director of the company and has been absconding for the last 16 years. Hon'ble Court has issued standing orders against her. She being main link in the investigation of this case senior officers had issued directions to arrest her.

Brief facts of efforts made to arrest accused Sunita Narayan Lonare age 50 year resident of Wadi, Nagpur :

1. Information of accused was taken by careful reading of statements of accused.
 2. Information was collected from the statements of the relatives of the accused persons.
 3. Mobile numbers of family members of the accused were collected. CDR of minimum six months' of these mobile numbers were obtained.
 4. CDRs of the top callers in the mobile of accused were obtained.
 5. In that most common callers were found and their SDR obtained and names checked on True Caller. In that name of one caller 'Parlour Tai' was found suspicious. CDRs of this number were obtained and its top callers' SDR and True caller were checked.
 6. Everyday travel route and time of the accused was studied.
 7. On checking, CDR of the old number of accused was found.
 8. From the CDR and SMS record of the accused, information about his bank account was obtained and his IRCTC account was checked from mobile number.
 9. By using Tower Locator App and cell ID of the accused, location of the tower and residence of the accused was studied.
 10. Social media accounts of all the callers of the accused were checked. In 2-3 accounts a lady taking selfie was found and in these photos 'Pearl Beauty Parlour Nagpur' was seen.
 11. On checking social media account of common caller in her status, she was teaching skating. One WHC from CID Nagpur took valuable information that.
 12. Two women Police Head Constables were sent to the Parlour as dummy customers and it was confirmed that accused was running the Parlour. Thereafter Police party entered the Parlour, arrested the accused and left for Pune.
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7.

Judgments Of Interest

7.1 NARCO ANALYSIS, POLYGRAPH AND BRAIN MAPPING TESTS

[Smt. SELVI AND ORS. VS STATE OF KARNATAKA] (2010) 7 SCC 263 / AIR 2010 SC 1974

Held: - In light of these conclusions, we hold that no individual should be forcibly subjected to any of the techniques in question, whether in the context of investigation in criminal cases or otherwise. Doing so would amount to an unwarranted intrusion into personal liberty. However, we do leave room for the voluntary administration of the impugned techniques in the context of criminal justice, provided that certain safeguards are in place. Even when the subject has given consent to undergo any of these tests, the test results by themselves cannot be admitted as evidence because the subject does not exercise conscious control over the responses during the administration of the test. However, any information or material that is subsequently discovered with the help of voluntarily administered test results can be admitted, in accordance with Section 27 of the Evidence Act

I. Whether the involuntary administration of the impugned techniques violates the ‘right against self-incrimination’ enumerated in Article 20(3) of the Constitution?

I-A. Whether the investigative use of the impugned techniques creates a likelihood of incrimination for the subject?

I-B. Whether the results derived from the impugned techniques amount to ‘testimonial compulsion’ thereby attracting the bar of Article 20(3)?

II. Whether the involuntary administration of the impugned techniques is a reasonable restriction on ‘personal liberty’ as understood in the context of Article 21 of the Constitution?

The National Human Rights Commission had published ‘*Guidelines for the Administration of Polygraph Test (Lie Detector Test) on an Accused*’ in 2000. These guidelines should be strictly adhered to and similar safeguards should be adopted for conducting the Narco analysis technique’ and the ‘Brain Electrical Activation Profile’ test. The text of these guidelines has been reproduced below:

- (i) No Lie Detector Tests should be administered except on the basis of consent of the accused. An option should be given to the accused whether he wishes to avail such test.

- (ii) If the accused volunteers for a Lie Detector Test, he should be given access to a lawyer and the physical, emotional and legal implication of such a test should be explained to him by the police and his lawyer.
- (iii) The consent should be recorded before a Judicial Magistrate.
- (iv) During the hearing before the Magistrate, the person alleged to have agreed should be duly represented by a lawyer.
- (v) At the hearing, the person in question should also be told in clear terms that the statement that is made shall not be a 'confessional' statement to the Magistrate but will have the status of a statement made to the police.
- (vi) The Magistrate shall consider all factors relating to the detention including the length of detention and the nature of the interrogation.
- (vii) The actual recording of the Lie Detector Test shall be done by an independent agency (such as a hospital) and conducted in the presence of a lawyer.
- (viii) A full medical and factual narration of the manner of the information received must be taken on record.

Link: - <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/338008/>

7.2 GUIDELINES OF SUPREME COURT IN THE CASE OF POLICE AND ENCOUNTERS: PEOPLE'S UNION FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES VS STATE OF MAHARASHTRA (2014) 10 SCC 635

• POLICE AND ENCOUNTERS

- (1) Whenever the police is in receipt of any intelligence or tip-off regarding criminal movements or activities pertaining to the commission of grave criminal offence, it shall be reduced into writing in some form (preferably into case diary) or in some electronic form. Such recording need not reveal details of the suspect or the location to which the party is headed. If such intelligence or tip-off is received by a higher authority, the same may be noted in some form without revealing details of the suspect or the location.
 - (2) If pursuant to the tip-off or receipt of any intelligence, as above, encounter takes place and firearm is used by the police party and as a result of that, death occurs, an FIR to that effect shall be registered and the same shall be forwarded to the court Under Section 157 of the Code without any delay. While forwarding the report Under Section 157 of the Code, the procedure prescribed Under Section
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158 of the Code shall be followed.

- (3) An independent investigation into the incident/encounter shall be conducted by the CID or police team of another police station under the supervision of a senior officer (at least a level above the head of the police party engaged in the encounter). The team conducting inquiry/investigation shall, at a minimum, seek:
 - (a) To identify the victim; colour photographs of the victim should be taken;
 - (b) To recover and preserve evidentiary material, including bloodstained earth, hair, fibers and threads, etc., related to the death;
 - (c) To identify scene witnesses with complete names, addresses and telephone numbers and obtain their statements (including the statements of police personnel involved) concerning the death;
 - (d) To determine the cause, manner, location (including preparation of rough sketch of topography of the scene and, if possible, photo/video of the scene and any physical evidence) and time of death as well as any pattern or practice that may have brought about the death;
 - (e) It must be ensured that intact fingerprints of deceased are sent for chemical analysis. Any other fingerprints should be located, developed, lifted and sent for chemical analysis;
 - (f) Post-mortem must be conducted by two doctors in the District Hospital, one of them, as far as possible, should be In-charge/Head of the District Hospital. Post-mortem shall be video-graphed and preserved;
 - (g) Any evidence of weapons, such as guns, projectiles, bullets and cartridge cases, should be taken and preserved. Wherever applicable, tests for gunshot residue and trace metal detection should be performed.
 - (h) The cause of death should be found out, whether it was natural death, accidental death, suicide or homicide.
 - (4) A Magisterial inquiry Under Section 176 of the Code must invariably be held in all cases of death which occur in the course of police firing and a report thereof must be sent to Judicial Magistrate having jurisdiction Under Section 190 of the Code.
 - (5) The involvement of NHRC is not necessary unless there is serious doubt about independent and impartial investigation. However, the information of the incident without any delay must be sent to NHRC or the State Human Rights Commission, as the case may be.
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- (6) The injured criminal/victim should be provided medical aid and his/her statement recorded by the Magistrate or Medical Officer with certificate of fitness.
 - (7) It should be ensured that there is no delay in sending FIR, diary entries, panchnamas, sketch, etc., to the concerned Court.
 - (8) After full investigation into the incident, the report should be sent to the competent court Under Section 173 of the Code. The trial, pursuant to the charge sheet submitted by the Investigating Officer, must be concluded expeditiously.
 - (9) In the event of death, the next of kin of the alleged criminal/victim must be informed at the earliest.
 - (10) Six monthly statements of all cases where deaths have occurred in police firing must be sent to NHRC by DGPs. It must be ensured that the six monthly statements reach to NHRC by 15th day of January and July, respectively. The statements may be sent in the following format along with post mortem, inquest and, wherever available, the inquiry reports:
 - (i) Date and place of occurrence.
 - (ii) Police Station, District.
 - (iii) Circumstances leading to deaths:
 - (a) Self defence in encounter.
 - (b) In the course of dispersal of unlawful assembly.
 - (c) In the course of affecting arrest.
 - (iv) Brief facts of the incident.
 - (v) Criminal Case No.
 - (vi) Investigating Agency.
 - (vii) Findings of the Magisterial Inquiry/Inquiry by Senior Officers:
 - (a) Disclosing, in particular, names and designation of police officials, if found responsible for the death; and
 - (b) Whether use of force was justified and action taken was lawful.
 - (11) If on the conclusion of investigation the materials/evidence having come on record show that death had occurred by use of firearm amounting to offence under the Indian Penal Code, disciplinary action against such officer must be promptly initiated and he be placed under suspension.
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- (12) As regards compensation to be granted to the dependants of the victim who suffered death in a police encounter, the scheme provided Under Section 357A of the Code must be applied.
- (13) The police officer(s) concerned must surrender his/her weapons for forensic and ballistic analysis, including any other material, as required by the investigating team, subject to the rights Under Article 20 of the Constitution.
- (14) An intimation about the incident must also be sent to the police officer's family and should the family need services of a lawyer/counseling, it must be offered.
- (15) No out-of-turn promotion or instant gallantry rewards shall be bestowed on the concerned officers soon after the occurrence. It must be ensured at all costs that such rewards are given/recommended only when the gallantry of the concerned officers is established beyond doubt.
- (16) If the family of the victim finds that the above procedure has not been followed or there exists a pattern of abuse or lack of independent investigation or impartiality by any of the functionaries as above mentioned, it may make a complaint to the Sessions Judge having territorial jurisdiction over the place of incident. Upon such complaint being made, the concerned Sessions Judge shall look into the merits of the complaint and address the grievances raised therein.

The above guidelines will also be applicable to grievous injury cases in police encounter, as far as possible.

Link:-file:///C:/Documents%20and%20Settings/Administrator/My%20Documents/Downloads/People'S_Union_For_Civil_..._vs_State_Of_Maharashtra_&_Orson_23_September,_2014.PDF

7.3 SUPREME COURT'S VERDICT ON FIR REGISTRATION AND INVESTIGATION

C. Kumaravel v. The Director General of Police and others

*In a recent case taken up by the Supreme Court in the case of **C.Kumaravel v. The Director of Police &ors.**, the Supreme Court has reiterated the important tenets pertaining to investigation by Magistrate under Section 156(3) of Code of Criminal Procedure. They are as under:*

The following were the directions contained in the said order:-

- **Section 482 Cr.P.C.** cannot be invoked in all circumstances.

- It is not an alternative remedy to Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. but a repository of inherent power.
 - The normal course of remedy on a failure or refusal to record the information is Section 156(3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure after due compliance of Section 154(3) Cr.P.C.
 - A petition can be filed invoking the inherent jurisdiction of this Court only after the completion of 15 days from the date of receipt of the information by the Station House Officer. The Registry shall not receive any petition before the expiry of 15 days aforesaid.
 - No petition shall be entertained without exhausting the remedy under Section 154(3) Cr.P.C.
 - An informant can send substance of the information to the Superintendent of Police on knowing the decision of the Station House Officer in not registering the case and proceeding with the preliminary enquiry. After conducting the preliminary enquiry, the Station House Officer's decision in either registering the complaint or closing it will have to be intimated to the informant immediately and in any case not later than 7 days. Once such a decision is made, the informant cannot invoke Section 482 Cr.P.C. as the remedy lies elsewhere.
 - The directions issued by the Director General of Police in the circulars referred are to be strictly complied with by all the Station House Officers.
 - The affidavit to be filed shall contain particulars regarding the date of complaint, receipt and the date of sending substances of the information to the superintendent of Police under Section 154(3) Cr.P.C. and its receipt. The Registry shall not number any petition without due compliance.
 - This Court is not bound to direct the police to register the complaint in all cases notwithstanding the breach of time table furnished in Lalitha Kumari's case.
 - The judicial Magistrates, while dealing the petitions under Sections 156(3) Cr.P.C. are directed to keep in mind the narratives in Lalitha Kumari's case with specific reference to the cases, which might require a preliminary enquiry before issuing a direction to investigate and after careful perusal of the complaint. The other directions issued by the learned Single Judge in Sugesan Transport's case are upheld.
 - Eschewing Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. is only on exceptional and rarest of rare cases. Monstrosity of the offence, extreme official apathy and indifference, need to answer the judicial conscience, and existence of hostile environment are few of the factors to be borne in mind to bring a case under the rarest of rare one.
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However, liberty was granted to the petitioner to work out his remedy in accordance with the guidelines given by the Division Bench of the court in the above-referred decision.

Link:- <https://www.reddyandreddy.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/C-Kumaravel-V-Director-General-of-Police.pdf>

7.4 SUICIDE AND HOMICIDE ARE TWO DIFFERENT ELEMENTS, REQUIRING FOR THOSE TWO DIFFERENT ELEMENTS

Heard learned counsel for the applicant and learned A.G.A. for the State.

The applicant Manoj Soni, by means of this application under Section 482 Cr.P.C., has invoked the inherent jurisdiction of the Court with prayer to quash the impugned order dated 18.7.2019, passed by learned Additional Session Judge, Fast Track Court- I, Basti, in Session Trial No. 67 of 2019 (State Vs. Manoj Soni), under Sections 306, 498a, 323, 302 I.P.C., read with Section 4 of D.P. Act, P.S. Purani Basti, District Basti, whereby, charge has been levelled for offences punishable under Section 306 as well as 302 I.P.C. Learned counsel for the applicant argued that marriage was of year 1997 and this occurrence took place on 12.2.2019 i.e. much beyond seven years. Evidence collected by I.O., during investigation, was of commission of suicide, after abatement made by applicant, i.e. for offence punishable under Section 306 I.P.C. read with Section 4 of D.P. Act. Cognizance over it was taken but at the time of framing charge, Court framed charge for offences punishable under Sections 306, 498A, 323 I.P.C. & section 4 of D.P. Act and in alternate, charge for offence punishable under Section 302 I.P.C. Hence, for ensuring end of justice, this application has been filed with above prayer. Learned AGA has vehemently opposed the above prayer.

Apex Court in Jasvinder Saini and others Vs. State (Government of NCT of Delhi), 2013 LawSuit (SC) 559, while discussing law of Apex Court in Rajbir @ Raju & Anr. Vs. State of Haryana, 2011 AIR (SC) 568, has held that it can never be a mandatory direction, for levelling a charge punishable under Section 302 of I.P.C., in alternate, to every trial, relating with dowry death, punishable under Section 304-B I.P.C. Rather, charges are to be framed on the basis of evidence on record, under Section 216 of Cr.P.C. Meaning thereby, in routine, charge for offence of murder is not to be levelled, in alternate, for a trial for offence of dowry death.

This Court in *Prasoon Gupta and others Vs. State of U.P. and another*, 2010 LawSuit (All) 2441, has held that offence punishable under Section 306 of I.P.C. requires vital element of abatement to commit suicide, whereas, the same never requires under Section 302 of I.P.C., i.e., offence punishable under Section 306 I.P.C. is abatement to commit suicide and punishment for suicide. Whereas, Section 302 of I.P.C. is punishment for murder, which is must to be homicide. Hence, suicide and homicide are two different elements, requiring for those two different elements. Hence, once, the evidence is there for offence punishable under Section 306 of I.P.C. and charge sheet for same has been filed, cognizance over it has been taken and charge under Section 216 of Cr.P.C. has been framed for it, then, in alternate, charge for offence of murder punishable under Section 302 of I.P.C. is not to be made because there was no doubt at on the factual analysis, as to whether it was an offence of suicide? Or offence of homicide? Law of Apex *Jatinder Kumar And Others vs State (Delhi Admn.) Delhi*, 1992 CrLJ 1482, was discussed in above citation. In the present case, the accusation was of suicide. Investigation resulted in submission of charge sheet for offence punishable under Section 306 of IPC i.e. abatement to commit suicide. Cognizance for same was taken but while levelling charge, in alternate, charge for offence of murder, has been levelled. Hence, it was against the law discussed as above. Accordingly, this application is being allowed with this prayer that charge levelled for offence of murder, in alternate, is being quashed. Rest of the charges shall run in parallel. With the aforesaid directions, this application stands disposed of, accordingly.

Order Date :- 28.1.2020 Kamarjahan

Link:- <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/186289244/>

8.

Reading Material

8.1 GUIDELINES FOR EXTRADITION

Extradition request for an accused/fugitive can be initiated after charge sheet has been filed before an appropriate Court and said court having taken cognizance of the case has issued orders/directions justifying accused/fugitive's committal for trial, on the basis of evidence made available in the charge sheet and has sought presence of the accused/fugitive to face trial in the case.

All extradition requests should be supported by documents and information enumerated below.

1. It should be in spiral bound and contain an index with page numbers.
 2. The request should be supported by a self-contained affidavit, executed by the Court by whom the fugitive is wanted or by a Senior Officer in Charge of the case(not below the rank of Superintendent of Police of the Concerned investigating agency) sworn before a judicial Magistrate (of the court by which the fugitive is wanted for prosecution). The affidavit should contain brief facts and history of the case, referring at the appropriate places the statements of witnesses and other documentary evidences. Criminals description establishing his identity. Provision of the law invoked etc. So that a prima facie case is made out against the fugitive criminal.
 3. Paragraph 1 of the affidavit should indicate the basis/capacity in which the affidavit is executed.
 4. The affidavit should indicate, that the offences for which the accused is charged in India.
 5. The affidavit should also indicate that the law in question was in force at the time of Commission of offences and it is still in force, including the penalty provisions.
 6. The evidence made available should be admissible under Indian laws. Accordingly, the affidavit should indicate whether the statements of witness are admissible as evidence in India in a criminal trial/prosecution. Statements of Witnesses should be sworn before the Court.
 7. The affidavit should also indicate that if the accused were extradited to India, he would be tried in India only for those offences for which his/her extradition is sought.
 8. Copy of First information Report (FIR), duly countersigned by the competent
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judicial authority, should be enclosed with the request.

9. Competent authority should countersign copy of charge sheet, which is enclosed with the documents.
10. A letter/order from the concerned court justifying accused person's committal for trial on the basis of evidence made available in the charge sheet, with a direction seeking accused person's presence in court to stand trial in said court from the country of present stay.
11. Warrant of arrest should be in original and open dated indicating clearly only those offences for which the accused is charged and court has taken cognizance with relevant sections thereof.
12. Nationality, identity and address of the accused including his photograph should be made available with the request.
13. Copy of the relevant provisions under which the accused is charged along with the provisions of the relevant laws indicating the maximum sentence prescribed for the offence for which the accused is charged or convicted.
14. The extradition request is to be made in quadruplet (four copies). All original and copies should be attested/authenticated by the concerned court.
15. All the documents should be very clear, legible and in a presentable form as they are to be presented to the sovereign Governments of Foreign Countries.
16. Original documents in national languages should be sent along with certified English translation of each document from authorized translators.
17. Extradition requests/documents to the country where English is not first language should be submitted along with duly translated copy in host country's local language. The Court issuing warrant should certify such translated copy.

After completion of necessary formalities, the request for extradition should contain a letter/note from a Senior Official (not below the rank of joint Secretary) or the concerned State Government indicating the correctness of the case/material with a request to the Central Executive to forward it to the Government of concerned foreign country.

N.B: if the concerned court is requesting for extradition of a person the request in the form of an affidavit should be in the first person, i.e. by the Hon'ble Magistrate/Judge himself/herself. (Such requests are usually received from Court Masters or other court officials writing in third person on behalf of the Court. Requested states object to it).

List of Countries with whom India has Extradition Treaties

Sr.No.	Name of the Country	Year of Treaty	Sr.No.	Name of the Country	Year of Treaty
1	Australia	2011	19	Nepal	1963
2	Bahrain	2005	20	Netherlands	1989
3	Bangladesh	2013	21	Oman	2005
4	Belarus	2008	22	Poland	2005
5	Belgium	1958	23	Portugal	2008
6	Bhutan	1997	24	Russia	2000
7	Bulgaria	2006	25	Saudi Arabia	2012
8	Canada	1987	26	South Africa	2005
9	Egypt	2012	27	Spain	2003
10	France	2005	28	Switzerland	1996
11	Germany	2004	29	Tajikistan	2009
12	Hong Kong	1997	30	Tunisia	2004
13	Korea	2004	31	Turkey	2003
14	Kuwait	2007	32	UAE	2000
15	Malaysia	2011	33	UK	1993
16	Mauritius	2008	34	Ukraine	2006
17	Mexico	2009	35	USA	1999
18	Mongolia	2004	36	Uzbekistan	2000
			37	Vietnam	2013

List of Countries with whom India has Extradition Arrangements:

Sr.no	Name of the Country	Year of Arrangements	Sr.no	Name of the Country	Year of Arrangements
1	Fiji	1979	5	Sri Lanka	1978
2	Italy	2003	6	Sweden	1963
3	Papua New Guinea	1978	7	Tanzania	1966
4	Singapore	1972	8	Thailand	1982

**MLAT signed by India with other foreign Countries as
per list provided by MHA**

Sr.No.	Name of the Country	Year of Treaty	Sr.No.	Name of the Country	Year of Treaty
1	Australia	2011	20	Mexico	2009
2	Azerbaijan	2013	21	Mongolia	2004
3	Bahrain	2005	22	Myanmar	2010
4	Bangladesh	2011	23	Russia	2000
5	Belarus	2006	24	Singapore	2005
6	Bosnia & Herzegovina	2010	25	South Africa	2005
7	Bulgaria	2008	26	South Korea	2005
8	Canada	1998	27	Spain	2007
9	Egypt	2009	28	Sri Lanka	2010
10	France	2005	29	Switzerland	1989
11	Hong Kong	2009	30	Sultanate of Oman	2015
12	Iran	2010	31	Tajikistan	2003
13	Indonesia	2011	32	Thailand	2004
14	Israel	2015	33	Turkey	1993
15	Kazakhstan	2000	34	Ukraine	2003
16	Kyrgyz Republic	2014	35	UAE	2000
17	Kuwait	2007	36	UK	1995
18	Malaysia	2012	37	USA	2005
19	Mauritius	2006	38	Uzbekistan	2001
			39	Vietnam	2008

8.2 LACUNAE IN INVESTIGATION AT VARIOUS STAGES

(Report of Study carried out in House in CID)

A. First Information Report (FIR)

- FIR registered promptly in natural course of events was observed as being indicative of absence of any fabrication.

Court Judgment -

Dhondiba vs The State of Maharashtra on 4th April 2009 Criminal appeal no. 396 of 2007.

- Columns for delay in registration in FIR are mostly not filled.
- Reason for delay in registration of FIR is not mentioned as per actual circumstances properly.
- There is undesirable and unexplained delay of registering the FIR.

Court Judgment –

Geeta Keshav Shankar vs The State Of Maharashtra on 12 February, 2009, CRIMINAL APPEAL NO. 968 OF 2006.

- Complainant received in other language other than Marathi is enclosed with the FIR and brief is mentioned in FIR format. However, Marathi version is not explained to complainant either by I.O. or through translator.

Court Judgment -

- Hasan Geblya Padvi vs The State Of Maharashtra on 9 August, 2010, Bench: S.B. Deshmukh, S. S. Shinde, CRIMINAL APPEAL NO. 203 OF 2008
- Identification mark if any, and description of property stolen is not mentioned in FIR.
- Modus operandi (M.O.) / Mode of entry in property crime is not mentioned properly in FIR.
- Description of unidentified accused is not mentioned in FIR to correlate the same after the accused are arrested.
- Names of eyewitnesses if any, and reason for their presence on scene of crime is not mentioned in FIR.

B. Scene of Crime

- Scene of crime not properly preserved and protected by use of barricades, police tapes and other means, thereby resulting in destruction of physical and scientific evidence.
 - Panchas taken by IO for various purpose like spot, recovery, inquest and memorandum panchnama are mostly professional and interested people which are not relied upon by courts.
 - Use of professional panchas is fatal to case.
-

Court Judgment –

Shivaji vs The State Of Maharashtra on 17 February, 2010 Bench: P. B. Majmudar, Rajesh G. Ketkar, CRIMINAL APPEAL NO. 1282 OF 2002.

- Most of the I.O's. take panchas from other locality rather than taking respectable and independent persons from same locality.
- Panchas from outside should be taken only in the cases where local people are not available as panch witness and that is to be brought on record.

Court Judgment –

Supreme Court, Rony James vs The State of Maharashtra 5 March 1998, Page no 12 & 13.

- Many times photographs of scene of crime are not taken to corroborate panchnama during trial.
- Photographs in removable storage media (Digital forms) like CD/DVD/Memory Cards/Pen Drive etc., are admissible in court u/s 65 B of Indian Evidence Act.
- Generally I.O's. are not using scientific aids and method of collecting, lifting and packaging of material in a scientific manner. Thus resulting in major lacunae in investigation.
- Time for starting and ending of spot Panchnama is not correctly recorded, sometimes it is written by different pen.
- Sometimes panchnama is carried out in night but source and type of light used is not mentioned.

Court Judgment -

Khalilkhan Bismillakhan and ... vs The State Of Maharashtra on 29 January, 2008

C. Injuries

- Opinion about corresponding injury by weapon used not taken from Medical officer to correlate between recovered weapon and injury.
 - Invariably I.O. fails to ascertain probable age of injury from the medical officer.
 - All columns in post mortem (PM) report must be filled with special emphasis on column numbers 17 to 21 by medical officer and the same should be ensured by IO.
 - Invariably medical officer keeps blank the column no. 21 as to probable time
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of death. It must be ensured by I.O. that it is filled, which will help him to investigate the case.

D. Witness

- Most of the witnesses and complainants turn hostile and do not support the prosecution.

Remedy -

- Public prosecutor in court has to press for perjury action to stop such tendency.
- Generally during cross-examination most of the witnesses are not able to adhere to fact recorded in their statement u/s 161 Cr.P.C.
- The reasons are -
 - i. Statement not recorded on spot.
 - ii. Such witnesses are not briefed properly prior to appearance in court before trial.
 - iii. Inordinate delay for recording statements of crucial witnesses is hampering the evidential value of testimony.

Court Judgment –

Sushma Suresh Nigudkar vs The State Of Maharashtra on 28 January, 2009, CRIMINAL APPEAL NO.985 OF 2005.

- Most of the I.O's. do not take pains to find out independent witness but preferred to record statements of large number of interested witnesses.
 - It is established fact that many I.O's. record (copy / paste) stereo type statements of witnesses.
 - Statement of eye witnesses not recorded in corroboration with FIR.
 - Registration number of the vehicle narrated by witnesses to I.O. is not verified leading to wrongful investigation.
 - Statement of witnesses are not recorded with context to extra judicial confession.
 - I.O's. fail to record statements of serious injured person by himself or through Magistrate at the earliest. Before recording such statement endorsement of Medical officer must be taken about condition of the injured person.
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E. Arrest

- In many instances, arrest panchnama is not prepared in presence of panchas and entries are not taken in station diary simultaneously.
- Established procedures of arrest of accused person are not followed scrupulously. (D.K. Basu case).
- New amendment u/s 41 Cr.P.C. are not followed.

F. Section 27 of IEA

- Panchnama u/s 27 of Indian Evidence Act is not recorded as per voluntary disclosure of accused. Voluntary disclosure is free from any inducement, threat; promise is not normally recorded in Panchnama.
- If such voluntary disclosure / Panchnama leads to failure in recovery, the same is not recorded in Panchnama.
- Vehicle used for memorandum is not properly defined in Panchnama.

G. Test Identification Parade (T.I. Parade)

- Many a times T.I. Parade procedure is not followed scrupulously leading to acquittal of the accused.
- Formal permission from the concerned court is not taken for T.I. Parade, proving the said T.I. Parade as invalid.
- It is observed that presence of Police is seen in the vicinity of T.I. Parade.
- T.I. Parade is necessary when –
 - i. Accused person is unknown to victim
 - ii. Identification mark on Property.

H. Expert Opinion

- Seized articles sending to FSL delayed, which is fatal to prosecution.

Court Judgment -

Ramuvs The State Of Maharashtra on 25 June, 2010 Page No 10 Para 30.

- Statement of person carrying and bringing articles to - from FSL is not recorded.
 - Labeling of articles are not done properly leading to contradiction to evidence.
 - Proper questionnaire is not sent to FSL. CID Pune office has provided all questionnaires to all Police Units in Maharashtra.
-

I. Charge-Sheet

- Proper charge is not framed and appropriate sections are not applied.
- Charge-sheets are not submitted within stipulated time.(Refer section 167 and 468 Cr.P.C.).
- Names and addresses of witnesses, panchas, accused and medical officer are not mentioned properly.
- Application of section 75 IPC for enhance punishment is not scrupulously followed.
- Trace case memos (TCM) result should be mentioned in charge-sheet for certain offences under chapter 12 and 17 of IPC.
- Photographs of accused person are not attached on the arrest form while submitting the charge-sheet. The residence of accused is not ascertained by the IO during investigation and it is mentioned as stated by accused. In large number of cases which are found false / non existence making service of summons / warrant impossible.
- Out of the seven integrated prescribed computerized forms the first five forms i.e. FIR, crime details, arrest memo, property seizure & final form are not filled entirely leading to unnecessary doubts in the mind of judiciary.
- I.O's. While submitting the charge-sheet do not follow the ingredients of section 173(8) Cr.P.C.

8.3 गंभीर गुन्ह्यामध्ये डिजिटल पुरावे घेण्याबाबत

संदर्भ - क्र. पोमस/23/54/डिजीटल पुरावे/1253/2015/मुंबई/दि.12/10/2015

एखाद्या गुन्ह्याची फिर्याद दाखल झाल्यानंतर फौजदारी प्रक्रिया संहिता (CRPC) प्रमाणे पोलीस तपास करीत असताना फिर्याद घेणे, घटनास्थळाचा पंचनामा करणे, साक्षीदारांचा जबाब नोंदविणे इत्यादी पुरावे गोळा करण्याचे काम करण्यात येते. सायबर क्राईमचे वाढते प्रमाण, तसेच पारंपरिक गुन्ह्यामध्ये पुरावे गोळा करण्याच्या पद्धतीत शास्त्रशुद्ध संगणकीय बाबींचा उपयोग केल्यास न्यायालयामध्ये गुन्ह्यांचे अपराध सिद्धीचे प्रमाणात वाढ होण्यास मदत होऊ शकते.

1) फिर्याद : बर्यासच वेळा पोलिसांसमोर फिर्याद नोंदविली जाते व नंतर फिर्यादीच कोर्टासमोर फितूर होऊन फिर्याद दिल्याचे नाकारतो. अशा गुन्ह्यामध्ये अपराध सिद्ध करताना अडथळे निर्माण होतात. त्यामुळे फिर्यादीची फिर्याद नोंदवत असताना त्याचे व्हिडिओ शुटिंग करावे, जेणेकरून फिर्यादी फितूर झाल्यास फिर्याद सिद्ध करण्याकरिता त्या व्हिडिओ शुटिंगचा उपयोग न्यायालयात सुनावणीदरम्यान

होऊ शकतो.

- 2) **घटनास्थळ पंचनामा व जप्ती पंचनामा** : गुन्हा घडल्यानंतर बर्युच कालावधीने त्या गुन्ह्याची सुनावणी न्यायालयात सुरू होते. त्यामुळे पंचांनी पाहिलेल्या गोष्टींचे त्यांना विस्मरण होण्याची शक्यता असते किंवा पंचदेखील फितूर होतात. त्यामुळे पंचनामा करतेवेळी पंचांसमवेत घटनास्थळाचे व्हिडिओ शुटिंग करण्यात यावे. तसेच घटनास्थळावरून काही वस्तू पुराव्याकामी जप्त केल्या असल्यास त्याचेदेखील व्हिडिओ शुटिंग करण्यात यावे.
- 3) **साक्षीदाराचे जाब-जबाब** : गंभीर व महत्वाच्या गुन्ह्यांमध्ये साक्षीदारांचे जाब-जबाबदेखील व्हिडिओ शुटिंगमध्ये नोंदविता येतील.
2. वरील पुरावे डिजिटल पद्धतीने घेत असताना मा. न्यायालयात ते सिद्ध करण्याच्या दृष्टीने काही तांत्रिक बाबी लक्षात घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

अ) सदर बाबी भारतीय पुरावा कायदा 65 बप्रमाणे ग्राह्य धरण्यात येते.

ब) **हॅश व्हॅल्यू** : कोणतीही इलेक्ट्रॉनिक / डिजिटल नोंद, जसे ऑडिओ रेकॉर्डिंग / व्हिडिओ रेकॉर्डिंग / संगणकावर तयार केलेले पत्र / मेल / डिझाईन / डिजिटल पद्धतीने काढलेले फोटो किंवा अन्य कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक / डिजिटल पद्धतीने तयार केलेल्या कोणत्याही गोष्टीकरिता त्या गोष्टीपुरती एक युनिक व्हॅल्यू संगणकावर / मेमरी डिव्हाईसवर रेकॉर्ड होत असते, त्यास हॅश व्हॅल्यू असे म्हणतात.

हॅश व्हॅल्यू त्या नोंदीकरिता अथवा त्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक / डिजिटल फाईल, फोटो, रेकॉर्डिंग इ. करिता असणारी एकमेवाद्वितीय म्हणजेच युनिक अशी असते.

जर एखाद्या पुराव्याचे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक / डिजिटल रेकॉर्ड करत असताना शास्त्रशुद्ध पद्धतीने व्हिडिओ शुटिंग केल्यास व त्याची हॅश व्हॅल्यू रेकॉर्ड केल्यास अपराध सिद्धीसाठी त्याचा भक्कम पुरावा म्हणून उपयोग होऊ शकतो. अशा पद्धतीने गोळा केलेल्या पुराव्याचे वर्णन दोषरोपपत्र सादर करताना दोषारोपपत्रात नोंद करावे.

क) **हॅश व्हॅल्यू प्रशिक्षण** : हॅश व्हॅल्यू काढण्याचे तंत्र समजून घेण्यासाठी रिजनल फॉरेन्सिक सायन्स लॅबोरेटरी (RFSL) कडून प्रशिक्षण घेणे गरजेचे आहे. त्याकरिता रिजनल फॉरेन्सिक सायन्स लॅबोरेटरी (RFSL) यांच्याशी संपर्क साधून प्रशिक्षणाचे वेळापत्रक तयार करून घ्यावे व आपल्या आस्थापनावरील संगणकाचे ज्ञान असणारे प्रत्येक पोलीस ठाण्याचे किमान दोन तपासिक पोलीस अंमलदार यांना व्हिडिओ शुटिंग करणे, हॅश व्हॅल्यू काढणे, तसेच इलेक्ट्रॉनिक / डिजिटल पुरावे जमा करणे यासंबंधीचे प्रशिक्षण देण्यात यावे. सदरील प्रशिक्षण पूर्ण केल्यानंतर त्या अंमलदारास रिजनल फॉरेन्सिक सायन्स लॅबोरेटरी (RFSL) कडून अशा प्रकारचे प्रशिक्षण केल्याबाबतचे सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त करावे.

ड) **हॅश व्हॅल्यू तयार करताना काय करावे व काय करू नये?**

(एक) काय करावे?

- 1) व्हिडिओ शुटिंग करतेवेळी प्रत्येक वेळेस नवीन मेमरी कार्डचा वापर करावा.
- 2) नवीन मेमरी कार्ड पंचांसमक्ष सील कव्हरमधून काढावे.
- 3) मेमरी कार्डवर असलेला सिरियल नंबर, कंपनी, कॅपॅसिटी (उदा. 8GB / 16GB)चा उल्लेख

पंचनाम्यात करावा.

- 4) मेमरी कार्ड वापरण्यापूर्वी ते पंचांसमक्ष फॉरमॅट करून पंचांकरवी मेमरी कार्ड फॉरमॅट झाल्याची खात्री करावी व तसे त्यांना समक्ष केल्याबाबत नोंद करावी.
- 5) केलेले व्हिडिओ शुटिंग मेमरी कार्डमध्ये सेव्ह होईल, अशी सेटिंग करावी.
- 6) मेमरी कार्डवर सेव्ह झालेला व्हिडिओ हॅश व्हॅल्यू काढल्यानंतर पुन्हा पाहता येणार नाही. याकरिता हॅश व्हॅल्यू काढण्यापूर्वी मेमरी कार्डवरील व्हिडिओ अन्य ठिकाणी कॉपी करून ठेवावा.
- 7) त्यानंतर सदर मेमरी कार्डचा हॅश व्हॅल्यू कॅल्क्युलेट करून त्याची पंचनाम्यात नोंद घेऊन पंचांसमक्ष सिल करावे.
- 8) भारतीय पुरावा कायदा, कलम 65 ब अन्वयेचे सर्टिफिकेट पोलीस अंमलदाराच्या सहीने गुन्हे तपासाच्या फाईलमध्ये / दोषारोप दाखल करतेवेळी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक / डिजिटल पुराव्यासह त्यामध्ये लावण्यात यावे. (त्याचा नमूना सोबत जोडला आहे)
- 9) तसेच सदरील हॅश व्हॅल्यू कोणत्या पद्धतीने काढली, जसे MD5, SHA आणि सॉफ्टवेअरचे नाव व वर्जनचा स्पष्ट उल्लेख असावा.
- 10) या संबंधाने असेही सुचविण्यात येते की, सदरील सॉफ्टवेअर अद्ययावत (Latest) व मान्यता (Authentic) प्राप्त असलेले असावे. हे सॉफ्टवेअर कोणत्याही परिस्थितीत पायरेटेड कॉपी असू नये, याची दक्षता घ्यावी.

(दोन) काय करू नये?

- 1) डिजिटल डॉक्युमेंटची मूळ प्रत सेव्ह केल्यानंतर पुन्हा मूळ प्रत तपासाच्या दृष्टीने वापरू नये.
 - 2) हॅश व्हॅल्यू काढलेल्या पुराव्यामध्ये जर कोणी त्या डिजिटल डॉक्युमेंटमध्ये बदल (Tamper) केल्यास ही हॅश व्हॅल्यू बदलते व असा बदल (Tamper) केलेला पुरावा म्हणून न्यायालयात ग्राह्य नाही. त्यामुळे हॅश व्हॅल्यू काढलेल्या पुराव्यात कोणी बदल करणार नाही, याची खबरदारी घ्यावी.
 - 3) डिजिटल पुरावे गोळा करण्यासाठी वापरण्यात आलेले मेमरी कार्ड जुने नसावे.
3. सर्व घटक प्रमुखांनी या परिपत्रकासंदर्भात योग्य ती कार्यवाही सुरू करावी व केलेल्या कार्यवाहीचा अहवाल पुढील 15 दिवसांत न चुकता या कार्यालयास सादर करावा. तसेच मासिक गुन्हे सभेच्या वेळी सर्व अधिकारी यांना या परिपत्रकासंदर्भात त्यांनी काय कार्यवाही केली, याबाबत विचारणा करून त्याचा पाठपुरावा करावा.

Certificate U / Sec. 65(B) of Indian Evidence Act

(Certificate issued for the conversation recorded in CD / Micro SD Card / Video Recording the time of Filing FIR / Preparing Panchnama / Recording Statements)

I undersigned, P. C. No. 0000/XYZ attached to,

State to the best of my knowledge and belief that –

1. The CD / Micro SD Card titled ‘recorded conversation at the time of Filing FIR Preparing Panchnama / Recording Statements’ created on 00/00/2015 and 00/00/20 contains conversation / Video shooting recorded in the Digital Recorder / Digital Video Recorder operated by me.
2. The said conversation is recorded in the Digital Recorder / Digital Video Recorder Micro SD Card during the period over which the Digital Recorder is used regularly to record and listen conversation for the purposes of activities regularly carried on over that period by trained persons.
3. During the said period, information of the kind contained in the electronic record was regularly recorded in to the Digital Recorder / Digital Video Recorder / Micro SD Card in the ordinary course of the said activities.
4. Throughout the material part of the said period, the Digital Recorder / Digital Video Recorder and computer / laptop was operating properly.
5. The CD / Micro SD Card referred to above is appropriately copied from the relevant Digital Recorder / Digital Video Recorder with the help of computer / laptop.

Signed on this day of2015

Sd/-

(X Y Z)

Police Constable / Police Naik No. - 0000

9.

Absconders in Numbers

S. No	Unit Name	Absconders as on 30/09/2019	Newly added Absconders October 2019 to December- 2019	Total	Arrested Absconders October 2019 to December 2019	Absconders as on 31/12/2019
1	Akola	299	2	301	17	281
2	Amravati Rural	125	0	125	4	121
3	Buldhana	20	0	20	0	20
4	Yavatmal	57	1	58	2	56
5	Washim	1	0	1	0	1
6	A'bad Rural	15	0	15	0	15
7	Jalna	63	0	63	0	63
8	Beed	161	0	161	2	159
9	Osmanabad	334	2	336	17	318
10	Nanded	104	0	104	6	98
11	Latur	130	0	130	17	113
12	Parbhani	45	0	45	0	45
13	Hingoli	71	0	71	0	71
14	Kolhapur	89	0	89	0	89
15	Pune Rural	9	0	9	0	9
16	Sangli	198	0	198	0	198
17	Satara	144	0	144	10	134
18	Solapur Rural	136	0	136	3	133
19	Bhandara	8	0	8	7	1
20	Chandrapur	9	0	9	0	9
21	Nagpur Rural	5	1	6	0	6
22	Wardha	9	0	9	0	9
23	Gadchiroli	456	0	456	60	322
24	Gondia	90	7	97	0	97
25	Ahmednagar	31	1	32	1	31
26	Dhule	94	0	94	0	94
27	Jalgaon	65	0	65	0	65
28	Nasik Rural	66	0	66	0	66
29	Nandurbar	6	0	6	0	6
30	Raigad	15	0	15	3	12
31	Ratnagiri	41	0	41	0	41
32	Sindhudurg	21	0	21	0	21

33	Thane Rural	47	0	47	0	47
34	Palghar	150	2	152	0	152
35	Mumbai Rly.	105	0	105	10	85
36	Pune Rly.	25	0	25	0	25
37	Nagpur Rly.	101	0	101	9	92
38	Aurangabad Rly.	16	0	16	0	16
39	Nagpur (C)	585	124	709	3	706
40	Pune (C)	56	0	56	3	53
41	Pimpri Chinchwad (C)	22	0	22	3	19
42	Thane (C)	291	6	297	11	285
43	Mumbai (C)	4190	155	4345	123	4202
44	Nasik (C)	0	0	0	0	0
45	A'bad (C)	166	4	170	11	159
46	Solapur (C)	24	0	24	1	23
47	Navi Mumbai (C)	720	0	720	32	688
48	Amravati (C)	44	0	44	0	44
49	CID UNIT	124	0	124	0	124
50	ACB MUMBAI	3	0	3	0	3
51	ATS MUMBAI	52	0	52	0	52
	Total	9638	305	9943	355	9479
(109 are Dead Absconders)						

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- Units which did not arrest a single Absconder in October to December 2019 are Buldhana, Washim, A'bad Rural, Jalna, Parbhani, Hingoli, Kolhapur, Pune Rural, Sangli, Chandrapur, Nagpur Rural, Wardha, Gondia, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nasik Rural, Nandurbar, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Thane Rural, Palghar, Pune Rly, Aurangabad Rly, Amravati (C), CID UNIT, ACB MUMBAI, ATS MUMBAI
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10.

Inter State

Jail Release

Accused / *Bandi* list

Inter State Jail Release Accused / *Bandi* list

October-2019

Bhandara - Bhandara Jail

1	Devavrat Angar Yadav, age 25, Res.Dahibhata, Gopalganj, Bihar	Tumsar PS 423/19 IPC 379,34	08/10/2019
2	Gopal Komal Gupta, age 37, Res.Mahadeva, Dist.Satna, M.P.	Gondiya City PS 396/18 IPC 379	15/10/2019
3	Rajeshkumar Revaram Chitriv, age22, Res.Silli Mohalla, Balaghat, Chhatisgadh	Gondiya City PS 396/18 IPC 379	16/10/2019
4	Hemantkumar Diselal Varma, age 33, Res.Khursipar, Bhilai, Chhatisgadh	Sakoli PS 259/19 IPC 379,109	19/10/2019
5	Prafulla Chhotelal Banjar, age 24, Res.Khursipar, Bhilai, Chhatisgadh	Sakoli PS 259/19 IPC 379,109	20/10/2019
6	Dipak kumar Rameshwar Sahali, age 26, Res.Kubipar, Bhilai, Chhatisgadh	Sakoli PS 259/19 IPC 379,109	20/10/2019
7	Raghav Ramkhilwad Nishar, age 18, Res. Targhat, Tal. Navagadh, Chhatisgadh	Sakoli PS 259/19 IPC 379,109	20/10/2019
8	Surendra Lotanprasad Gupta, age 21, Res. Samaharjatola, Tal. Navagadh, Chhatisgadh	Tumsar PS 423/19 IPC 379,34	20/10/2019
9	Pawan Ramchandra Sonawane, Age 24 yr, A/p Tambi, Tal. Badgaon, Balaghat, M.P.	Aamgaon PS 352/18 IPC 302,376,404, 201,34	24/10/2019

Wardha - Wardha Dist. Jail

10	Mohanlal Tukaram Mehara, age 44, Res.Pipariya, Sonara, Tal. Tendukera, Dist Damoha, M.P.	Vardha PS 731/19 NDPS 20(B)(C),29	24/10/2019
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Akola - Akola Dist Jail

11	Jujarsingh Balvansingh Bhatiya, age 40, Res.Satwas, Dist. Devas, M.P.	Khadan PS 452/19 IPC 454,457,370	10/10/2019
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Aurangabad Rural - Harsul Central Jail

12	Jalalluddin Birbal, age 28, Res.Merath, U.P.	M.Paithan PS 150/19 IPC 379,34	07/10/2019
13	Rijwan Shahajoddin age 26 Res.Merath, U.P.	M.Paithan PS 150/19 IPC 379,34	07/10/2019

Beed - Beed Dist Jail-2

14	Mohammad Junaid Shaikh Imoddin, age 24, Res. Aadbar, Tal. Nuha, Dist. Mevat, Hariyana	Dharur PS 195/19 IPC 457,380	04/10/2019
15	Shaikh Tahir Roshan age 24, Res. Aadbar, Tal. Nuha, Dist. Mevat, Hariyana	Dharur PS 195/19 IPC 457,380	04/10/2019
16	Salimkhaw Mohommad Khan Liyakat, age 24, Res. Aadbar, Tal. Nuha, Dist. Mevat, Hariyana	Dharur PS 195/19 IPC 457,380	04/10/2019

Pune City - Yerawada Jail

17	Prabhakar Pavankumar Pande, Res. Ram court, Aayodhya, Faijabad, U.P.	Vishrambag PS 194/19 IPC 420	03/10/2019
18	Gopalbhai Dayabhai Gondliya, Res.Talaja, Tal.Kamrej, Gujarath	Kondhwa PS 779/19 IPC 420	04/10/2019

19	Bharatkumar Jainad Gupta, Res.Bhojpur, Bihar	Vishratwadi PS 175/19 IPC 420	12/10/2019
20	Moujuddin Misiddin Manihar, Res.Siddharthanagar, U.P.	Chakan PS 1221/19 IPC 381,34	06/10/2019
21	Asiullha Shafiullha Shah Res. Sourandhagad, U.P.	Chakan PS 1221/19 IPC 381,34	06/10/2019
22	Mehulkumar Ramjibhai Patel, Res, Bahar, Marmad, Ganeshpura, Gujarat	Pimpri PS 625/19 IPC 420	07/10/2019
23	Kiranji Rameshji Thakur, Res, Juna Rampura, near Ramji Temple Gujarat	Pimpri PS 625/19 IPC 420	07/10/2019
24	Bijalji Dashrathji Thakur, Res, Juna Rampura, near Ramji Temple Gujarat	Pimpri PS 625/19 IPC 420	07/10/2019
25	Sunil Angata Bahadurshahi, Res. Delake Nepal	Hinjawadi PS 666/19,IPC 394,34	08/10/2019
26	Prashant Bhaurao Patil Res. Kupadgiri, Tal. Khanapur, Dist-Belgaon	Wakad PS 672/17 IPC 420	10/10/2019
Solapur City - Solapur			
27	Sunil Shivaji Suryawanshi, A/p Sultanpur, Karnataka	Jadebhavi peth PS 520/19 IPC 379	10/10/2019
28	Devdhanam Nagappa Pitala, Age 35, Res.Shippa Colony, damvarem, Tal. Kavil, Dist-Nelur, Karnataka	Akaluj PS 486/19 IPC 379	10/10/2019
Thane City - Thane Jail			
29	Thakdar @ Rehan Habibkhan, Res. Ghasbandi, Satyanarayan Mohalla, Gwalehar M.P.	Naupada PS 310/19, IPC 392, 354(D)	16/10/2019
Mumbai City - Thane Jail			
30	Azad Ajij Khan, Res. Pericon, Rihat Kotawali, Dist-Lakhanow, U.P.	Vikroli PS 98/19 IRA4,25 MPA 37(1)(A)135	12/10/2019
Mumbai City - Arthur Road Jail			
31	Kishansing Vanrajsing Rajput, Res. Jadoul, sinhpur, Tal. Raipur, Dist-Bhilwada, Rajasthan	D.N. Nagar PS 722/14, IPC 354, 8,10,12 POCSO	10/10/2019
32	Isa Amir Shaikh Res. Tarakpur, U.P.	Mahim PS 44/19 IRA4,25 MPA 37(1)135	16/10/2019
33	Shahid Chhabban Khan Res. Bhopatpur, Tal. Nanpara, Dist- Barich, U.P.	Gowandi PS 445/19 IPC 376(2), POCSO 6	17/10/2019
34	Mustafa Makatumasab Hatimtur, Res. Housanagar, Tal. Bedagi, Dist. Haveri, Karnataka	Paydhuni PS 78/19 IPC 376,363 & POCSO 4	18/10/2019
35	Ashish Ramajor Yadav Res. Godhan, Narave, Ral.- Ajamadam, U.P.	Trombe PS 97/18 IPC 302,307,342,,504,34	19/10/2019
36	Farman Raju Khan Res. Kasaimandi Rafiknagar Mohalla, Dist.- Balarampur, U.P.	Antophill PS 259/19 IPC 363,354,34 & POCSO	19/10/2019
37	M. Tannvir @ Rashid Mohammad Hamid Age 43, Kastiya Masjid, Body lane Kolkata	Oshivara PS 158/19 IPC 376,323,506 \$ POCSO 4,8,12	25/10/2019
Kolhapur - Kolhapur Sub Jail			
38	Baram Shriram Shribinda, Res.Mulam, Sakaldipatti, Dist.Chandoli, U.P.	Shivajinagar PS 492/19 IPC 379	19/10/2019
Sindhudurg - Sawantwadi Dist Jail			
39	Vishali Harkhushbhai Dadukiya, age-22, Res.Manavadar, Junagardh, Gurjath	Kankawali PS 55/19 BPAAct 65 (E)	01/10/2019
40	Aashish Pravin Rathi, age-22, Res. Lapada, Porbandar, Gujarath	Kankawali PS 55/19 BPAAct 65 (E)	01/10/2019

41	Suraj Nazir Mehatar, age-33, Res. Housing Board, Ganeshpuri, Goa	Sawantwadi PS 92/19 IPC 395, 397,363,170,324, 323,506,120 (B)	05/10/2019
42	Uttam Vishnu Kamthe, age-31, Res.Sakharwadi Mauli Mandir, Nipani, Belgaon, Karnataka	Sawantwadi PS 92/19 IPC 395, 397,363,170,324, 323,506,120 (B)	06/10/2019
43	Ramesh Bandu Jadhav, age-30, Res. Bhopale Galli, Nipani, Belgaon, Karnataka	Sawantwadi PS 92/19 IPC 395, 397,363,170,324,323, 506,120(B)	07/10/2019
44	Mahendra Machhindra Choughule, age-31, Res.Shivnagar, Belgaon, Karnataka	Sawantwadi PS 132/19 IPC 327,143,147,148	16/10/2019
45	Charan Nirmal Londhe, age-20 Res.Shivnagar, Belgaon, Karnataka	Sawantwadi PS 132/19 IPC 327,143,147,148	16/10/2019
46	Sanish Shravan Londhe, age-20 Res.Shivnagar, Belgaon, Karnataka	Sawantwadi PS 132/19 IPC 327,143,147,148	16/10/2019
47	Sainath Bisu Londhe, age-38 Res. Shivnagar, Belgaon, Karnataka	Sawantwadi PS 132/19 IPC 327,143,147,148	16/10/2019
48	Kisan Kadam Londhe, age-20 Res. Shivnagar, Belgaon, Karnataka	Sawantwadi PS 132/19 IPC 327,143,147,148	16/10/2019
49	Ajay Sanjay Londhe, age-30 Res. Shivnagar, Belgaon, Karnataka	Sawantwadi PS 132/19 IPC 327,143,147,148	16/10/2019
50	Prem Jaiswal Londhe, age-27 Res. Shivnagar, Belgaon, Karnataka	Sawantwadi PS 132/19 IPC 327,143,147,148	16/10/2019
51	Althaf Ajit Choughule age-20 Res. Shivnagar, Belgaon, Karnataka	Sawantwadi PS 132/19 IPC 327,143,147,148	16/10/2019
52	Ajay Ajit Londhe, age-20 Res. Shivnagar, Belgaon, Karnataka	Sawantwadi PS 132/19 IPC 327,143,147,148	16/10/2019

Jalgaon - Jalgaon Dist Jail

53	Mangalrav Khayaliram Rao age-30 Res. Idga Moholla, Tal. Nagad, Ujjain, M.P.	MIDC PS 657/19 IPC 379	05/10/2019
54	Pappu Shamshaha Thateri, age-33, Res. Aekadara, Tal. Kattelgaon, Dist. Bhagalpur, Bihar	MIDC PS 542,511/19 IPC 420,34	15/10/2019
55	Kailas Lakhn Shaha, age-29, Madhanpura, Bihar	MIDC PS 728/19 IPC 379,420	24/10/2019

Nashik Rural - Nashik Road Central Jail

56	Prakash Nagaji Chandrawanshi, Res. Bhilsoda, Ujjain, M.P.	Ozar PS 88/19 IPC 379,34	23/10/2019
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November-2019

Bhandara - Bhandara

57	Pavan Ramchandra Upadhyay, age – 24, Res. Sategon Dist. Devas, M.P.	Lakhani PS 164/19 NDPS Act 20(b) 29(c)	05/12/2019
58	Balaram deva Kumbhare, age – 22, Res. Sategon Dist. Devas, M.P.	Lakhani PS 164/19 NDPS Act 20(b) 29(c)	05/12/2019
59	Nilkhanth Asaram Kumbhalakar, age- 69, Res. Chirpani Post. Dongargadh Chhattisgarh.	Salekasa PS, 239/16 IPC 379	09/11/2019
60	Devan Kalim Bhehara, age 26, Res – Pandhari Tal –Raipur Chhattisgarh.	Gondhiya city PS, 199/19 IPC 394, 34	24/11/2019

Chandrapur - Dist Jail Chandrapur			
61	Shrikant Vankatnarayan Shriramlu, age- 28, Res. Rudramudam, Dist. Varangan, Telangana	Shironcha PS, 81/2019, IPC 457,380	30/11/2019
Nagpur City - Central Jail Nagpur			
62	Manoj Tej 63ram Tivari, age-35, Res. Aazadvad Baitul M.P.	Wadi PS, 315/19, IPC 420,406, 467,468, 471, 34	19/11/2019
63	Gangaprasad Bhavargi Varma, age 41, Res. Rilakhedi Hanuman Mandir Galli Bhopal, M.P.	Pachapavali PS, 823/19 IPC 379	28/11/2019
Nagpur Rural - Central Jail Nagpur			
64	Akhilekh Devakinand Pathak, age- 36, Res. Balaghat Pavani, M.P.	191/19 IPC 395, 394	11/11/2019
Akola - Akola Jail			
65	Shadab Ali Hasan Malik, age-20, Res. Vaisumma Tal. Mavana, Dist. Merath, U.P.	Pusad PS, 356/19 IPC 379, 411, 34	14/11/2019
66	Afjal Hasan A.Ajij, age-28, Res. Shanvara Ward No.32, Tal/Dist. Barhanpur M.P.	GRP PS,912/19 , IPC 379	28/11/2019
Jalana - Dist Jail Jalana			
67	Mukesh Gopinath Gofane, age-22, Res.Krantinagar, Jafrabad, Gujrat.	Tembhurni PS, 102/19, IPC 457,380	09/11/2019
Nanded - Nanded Jail			
68	Raju Ravalya Palewar, age- 27, Res. Jukkal Kamareddi Tamilnadu	Deglur PS, 223/2011, IPC 379	02/11/2019
Pimpri- Chinchwad - Yerwada Jail			
69	Pramod Nagesh Pujari, Res. Hubali Karnataka	Bhosari MIDC PS, 690/19 IPC 392	02/11/2019
70	Shindhu Mohamad Hasan Shiddaki, Res. Govin Guru Colony, U.P.	Sangavi PS, 585/2018 IPC 376,377,420	09/11/2019
71	Shavankumar sahu, Res. Kishora, Chhattisgarh.	Aalandi PS, 319/19 IPC 380	09/11/2019
72	Vijay Shrihari Naik, Res. Odisha	Chakan PS, 1351/2011 IPC379	19/11/2019
73	Chand Pasha Aaminsab Patel, Res. Humanabad Bidar Karanataka	Aalandi PS, 336/19 IPC 406	28/11/2019
Pune Rural - Yerwada Jail			
74	Akabar Ali Mahamad Hasan, Res. Ukasi Aamroha, U.P	Jejuri PS, 336/19, IPC 379	15/11/2019
75	Mohhamad Nunnekhan Usuf, Res. Mandi Dhanora Aamroha, U.P.	Jejuri PS, 336/19, IPC 379	15/11/2019
76	Kaim Ahemad Kurban Ahemad, Res. Khailoki Dhanora Aamroha, U.P.	Jejuri PS, 336/19, IPC 379	15/11/2019
77	Usuf Ismail Khan, Res. Nai, Tal. Punhana Dist. Nevadnoha, Hariyana.	Jejuri PS, 336/19, IPC 379	15/11/2019
78	Ramnayan Sadari Yadav, Res. Bilahi, Tal. Bhuranpur Aazamgadh, U.P.	Jejuri PS, 336/19, IPC 379	15/11/2019
79	Imannulla Hakimmuddhin Khan, Res. Bhavani Purata Nijamabad Aazamgadh, U.P.	Jejuri PS, 336/19, IPC 379	15/11/2019
80	Tek Jagbahadur Shahi, Res. Shivaji Park Dadar Mumbai Nepal.	Lonikalbhor PS, 766/19 IPC 380	28/11/2019
Pune Railway - Yerwada Jail			
81	Raju Shribhandari Goutam, Res. Chapara Aazamgarh Gujrat.	Pune Lohmarg PS, 1374/18, IPC 379	25/11/2019

Solapur City - Solapur Dist jail

82	Ahamed Ajit Goli, Res. Nehruganj Gulbarga, Karnataka	Chavadi PS, 1091/19 IPC 394, 395, 365, 342, 506, 504,	14/11/2019
83	M. Ahemad M. Sardar Pasha, Res. Panchmukhi Hanuman Colony Nijamabad, Telangana	Chavadi PS, 1091/19 IPC 394, 395, 365, 342, 506, 504,	17/11/2019
84	Imran Ikbal Shaikh, Res. Kisanbag, Bhadurpura, Haidrabad, Telangana	Chavadi PS, 1091/19 IPC 394, 395, 365, 342, 506, 504,	17/11/2019

Thane City - Thane Jail

85	Guripreetsing Kuldeep Singh, Res. Amrutsar Naisampur, Tal. Baba wadala, Dist. Amrutsar Rajsthan	Manpada PS, 739/19 IPC 392, 34	21/11/2019
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Mumbai City - Arthur road Jail

86	Akshay/ Sultan Chandrakant Barve, Res. Niga Bhattapara, Tal. Asansol, Dist. Vardhaman, Bangal	LTM Marg PS, 326/19 IPC 376, 34	02/11/2019
87	Nasim/ Shaharukh Jibral Khan, Res. Hasanpur Begapur, Tal. Dhingapur, Dist. Beharich, UP	Sakinaka PS, 374/18 IPC 363, 376	07/11/2019
88	Mo. Imran Sabu Uddin Shaikh, Res. Mulanachak Tal. Mujajapur, Dist. Mankapur, Bihar	VP Road PS, 32/19 Bp Act 4(25) 37(1)(a) 135	08/11/2019
89	Krist Chidhiberi Dayla Emostat Mafer umudhali Rukoro Naijeriyan	Bhaikhala PS, 349/18 IPC 120(B), 307,353,332,419,143,147,148,149 with Arms Act 3,25,7 with NDPS Act 21,22	21/11/2019
90	Aravind Ramesh Pawar, Res. Narola Gulbarga Karnataka	Mevadi PS,179/19 IPC 363,354(B)	20/11/2019
91	Ranivas Mithulala katariya, Res. Kanchanpur Tikapur Dist. Kaikali Nepal.	Tilaknagar PS,180/19 IPC 4,25 with 37(1)(A),135	28/11/2019
92	Vishaveshwar Wadav Kisan, Res. Indiranagar Zopadapatti Sudargadh Garjan Odisa.	Antohill PS, 406/15 IPC 394,34	27/11/2019
93	Lalajidhanji Gorsiya, Res. Matapark Highway Near Kargo Motors Dist. Khach Gujrat	Khar PS, 158/19	28/11/2019

Navi Mumbai - Taloja Jail

94	Suresh Ramnaval Yadav, Res. PotaBhikri Tal. Sayadpur Dist. Gazipur U.P.	Taloja PS, 132/17 IPC 394,34	11/09/2019
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Kolhapur - Sub Jail Kolhapur

95	Nimesh Sitaram Chopmop, Res. Kaireg, Tal. Chainmur Dist. Gumla, Zarkhand	Chandgad PS, 174/19 IPC 457,511	08/11/2019
96	Munnakumar Mulesar Ravidas, Res. Sakoda Nusrai, Dist. Nalanda Bihar	Kagal PS, 272/19 IPC 379,34	09/11/2019
97	Guddukumar Satwari Mistri, Res. Hemrasola Dardesha, Tal. Khindsaraua Dist. Gaya Bihar	Kagal PS, 272/19 IPC 379,34	09/11/2019
98	Dipkumar Dinsha Shinj, Res. Khalakpur, Tal. Belgiga, Dist. Gaya, Bihar	Kagal PS, 272/19 IPC 379,34	09/11/2019
99	Estiyan /Mustak Malahu Khan, Res. Humriyagang, Tal. Banvapur, Dist. Shiddarthnagar, U.P.	Shirvarl PS, 229/19 IPC 461,380,34	15/11/2019
100	Krushana Raju Gupta, Res. Rundvali, Dist. Basti, Bihar	Shirvarl PS, 229/19 IPC 461,380,34	15/11/2019
101	Anil/ Sunil Ramvilas Yadav, Res. Durjanpur Dist. Shiddarthnagar, U.P.	Shirvarl PS, 229/19 IPC 461,380,34	15/11/2019

Ratnagiri - Ratnagiri Dist. Jail			
102	Kemala Rajpati Kevat, Res. Upani, Tal. Gopatbanas, Dist. Sindhi, M.P.	Ratnagiri City PS, 411/19 IPC 379,34	11/11/2019
Satara - Satara Jail			
103	Pramod/ Prabhu Bhimsenkumar Prajapati, age- 26, Res. Dhanor Ramshabad, Tal. Agra, M.P.	Shahupuri PS, 395/19 IPC 381,34	22/11/2019
Ahmednagar - Dist. Jail – 2 Ahmednagar			
104	Majit Hasan Muhammad Hasan Muhhamad Irfan Hasan, Res. Sansarpur Tal. Bihed, Dist- Saharnpur, U.P.	Kotvali PS, IPC 452,511	01/11/2019
105	Mitlesh Naresh Prasad Yadav, Res. Haran Shirdar Tarang, Dist. Navada, Bihar	Kotvali PS, IPC 380	18/11/2019
December-2019			
Bhandara - Bhandara			
106	Sahadeo Bansi Viyar, Age-19, Res. Balaji Nagar Khurshipar Bhilai, Chhattisgarh.	Ramnagar PS, 163/19 IPC 379, 511, 34	05/12/2019
107	Raju Vibahadur Lama, age-26, Res. Balaji Nagar Khurshipar Bhilai, Chhattisgarh.	Ramnagar PS, 163/19 IPC 379, 511, 34	05/12/2019
108	Javed Mubarak Husen, age-30, Res. Balaji Nagar Khurshipar Bhilai, Chhattisgarh.	Ramnagar PS, 163/19 IPC 379, 511, 34	05/12/2019
109	Raju Vibahadur Lama, age-26, Res. Balaji Nagar Khurshipar Bhilai, Chhattisgarh.	Ramnagar PS, 163/19 IPC 379, 511, 34	05/12/2019
110	Shiddyal Prabhudayal PhulBandhe, age-30, Ward no 13 Near ITI Balaghat, M.P.	Gondiya S.C.C. 060/2016, IPC 138, 142, 420	23/12/2011
Nagpur City - Central Jail Nagpur			
111	Dipak Ramkumar Shahu, age-22, Res. Bagahsar Fasedpur, U.P.	Koradi, 266/19, IPC 454, 457, 380	22/12/2019
112	Ramprasad Rikiram Ray, age-25, Res. Chikalgan, M.P.	920/19 IPC 379	14/12/2019
113	Ramshing Omkarshing Aherao, age-64, Res. Indore	96/2019, IPC 302, 201	21/12/2019
Akola - Akola Jail			
114	Mangalshing Fundilala Varma, Age-21, Res. Ron, Dist. Bhind, M.P.	GRP Akola PS, 973/2019, IPC 379, 34	22/12/2019
115	Dilipshing Ramnarayanshing, age-20, Res. Ron, Dist. Bhind, M.P.	GRP Akola PS, 973/2019, IPC 379, 34	22/12/2019
Yavatmal - Yavatmal Dist Jail			
116	Sarfaraj Kha Umar Kha, Res. Bhojpur Tal. Moghi Nagar, Dist. Gajiyabad, U.P.	Pandharkada PS, 930/2019, IPC 461, 380	24/12/2019
Mumbai City - Thane Central Jail			
117	Arman Anis Idrisee, Res. Bhajruba Bajar Hujurpura Tal. Bohraes, U.P.	Dindoshi PS, 238/2019IPC 376(2) (a)	12/12/2019
Mumbai City - Arthur road Central Jail			
118	Muhammad Imran Abdul Majid Husen, Res. Kasarewadi Dharamvila Aasam.	Oshiwara PS 181/2019 IPC 376,354(A), 504, 509,506 with POCSO	13/12/2019

Mumbai City - Thane Central Jail

119	Aashishkumar Shivkumar Kushwaha, Res. RJ Collage near, Dharmashala Moholla, U.P.	Vanrai PS 339/2019 IPC 392 with Arms Act 3/25	16/12/2019
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Mumbai City - Talaja Jail

120	Sujan Sarkar Rath, Res. Shrinivas puram Road, Tirupati, A.P.	Vadala PS 202/2014 IPC 363,376 with POCSO	27/12/2019
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Mumbai City - Arthur road Central Jail

121	Abhu Talif Tarukh Khan, Res. Nandivali Thana, Dist. Sultanpur, U.P.	Shivajinagar PS 379/2019 IPC 376(3) with POCSO 4,6,8,12	27/12/2019
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Navi Mumbai - Talaja Jail

122	Nur Mu.Dosto Mu. Shaikh, Res. Balarampur, Dist. Balarampur, U.P.	Kalamboli PS 353/2019 IPC 392,34	12/07/2019
123	Shivam Lavkush Pandiya, Res. Kirayi, Post. Andya, Dist. Riva, M.P.	Kalamboli PS 199/2018 IPC 365,395,397	12/08/2019
124	Ashok Shamsundar Patel, Res. Zalwar, Tal. Rampur, Dist Sindhi, M.P.	Uran PS 177/2018 IPC 302,34	14/12/2019
125	Rohitkumar Sukhsagar, Res. Chitarangi, Dist. Singharoli, M.P.	Kharghar PS 416/2019 IPC 394	27/12/2019

Sindhudurg - Sawantwadi Dist Jail

126	Rahulraj Anil Sahu, age-22, Res. Bihar	Banda PS 96/2019 IPC 419,420,34	24/12/2019
127	Souravkumar Satishkumar Sahu, Age-21, Res. Bihar	Banda PS 96/2019 IPC 419,420,34	24/12/2019
128	Nandakumar Dasharath Sahu, Age-25, Res. Bihar	Banda PS 96/2019 IPC 419,420,34	24/12/2019
129	Mohammad Salauddin Mahammad, Age-22, Res. Bihar	Banda PS 96/2019 IPC 419,420,34	26/12/2019

Sindhudurg - Dist Jail-2

130	Gouravkumar Sanjitkumar Saha, Age-21, Res. Professor Colony, Nagachiya, Dist. Bhagalpur, Bihar	Banda PS 96/2019 IPC 419,420,34	25/12/2019
131	Madan Gega Bhagat, age-25, Res. Yamoniya Parvata gaon, Dist. Bhagalpur, Bihar	Banda PS 96/2019 IPC 419,420,34	25/12/2019
132	Rahulraj Anil Sahu, Age-22 Res. Udakishan nagar, Dist. Madhepura, Bihar	Banda PS 96/2019 IPC 419,420,34	25/12/2019
133	Mohammad Safaruddin Nafiya, Age-22, Res. Mohanpura, Anjari Panchayat, Parval, Dist. Puniya, Bihar	Banda PS 96/2019 IPC 419,420,34	26/12/2019

Jalgaon - Jalgaon Dist Jail

134	Abhishek Amarsingh Chendal, Age-20, Res. Fulkheda, Tal. Nasibgad, Dist. Rajgad, M.P.	Ramanada PS 195/2019 IPC 379	21/12/2019
135	Gajanan Suresh Mali, Age-28, Res. Mali Galli, Ichhapur, Tal. Burhanpur, M.P.	Muktainagar PS 85/2019 IPC 394	11/12/2019



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