

Quarterly



CID

e-BULLETIN

Year 2020 • VOL. 04 • April to June 2020

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

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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.

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

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Year 2020 • VOL. 04 • April - June 2020

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PREFACE



Shri. Atulchandra Kulkarni (IPS)

It gives me immense pleasure to present you fourth issue of CID Bulletin. This issue of bulletin brings an analysis of crime statistics of Maharashtra State from April to June 2020. Through this bulletin, we are making concrete efforts in sharing information of statistical analysis of crime and crime trends, Analysis Of Property Offences, Analysis Of Conviction Rate, CCTNS, Judgments of Interest, Reading material, Cyber updates, Absconders in Numbers & Inter State Jail Release Accused / *Bandi* list.

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.

Only E-copy of CID Bulletin will be circulate from Volume-4.

(Atulchandra Kulkarni)

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

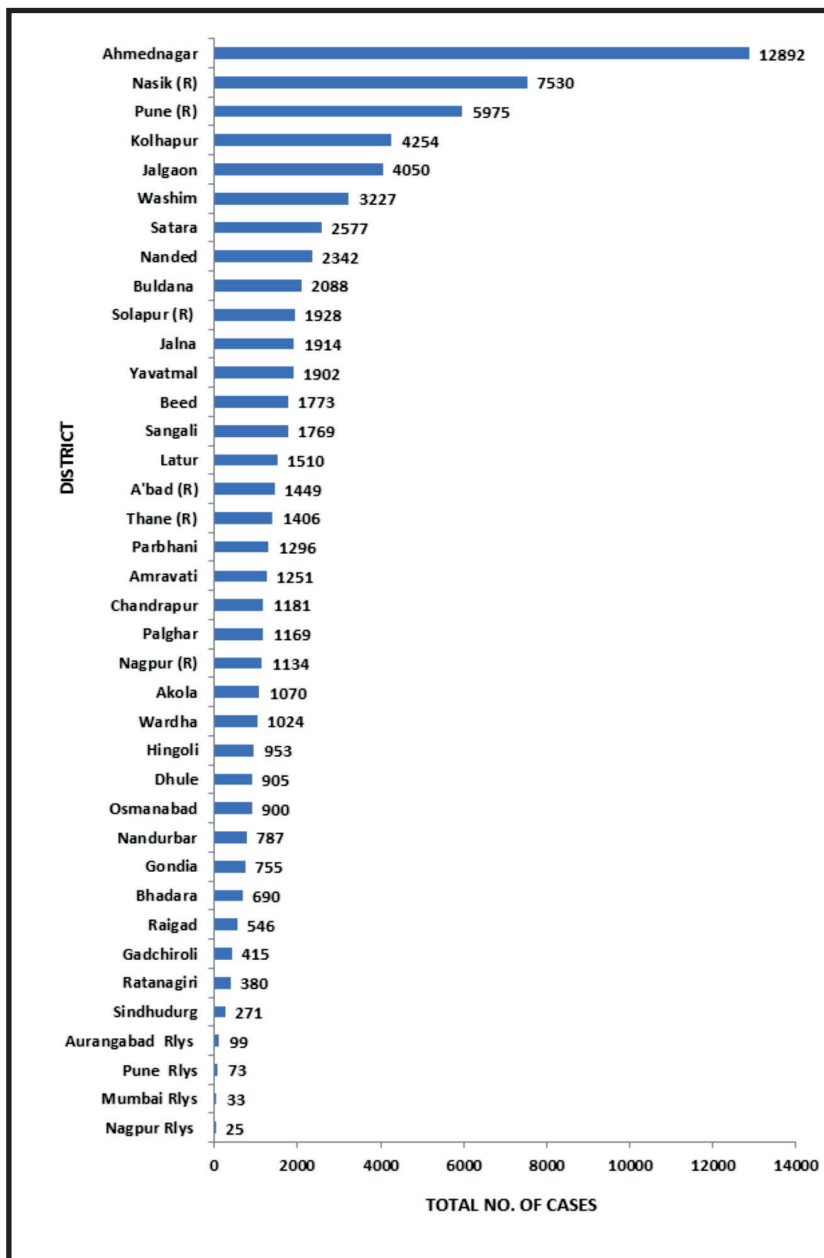
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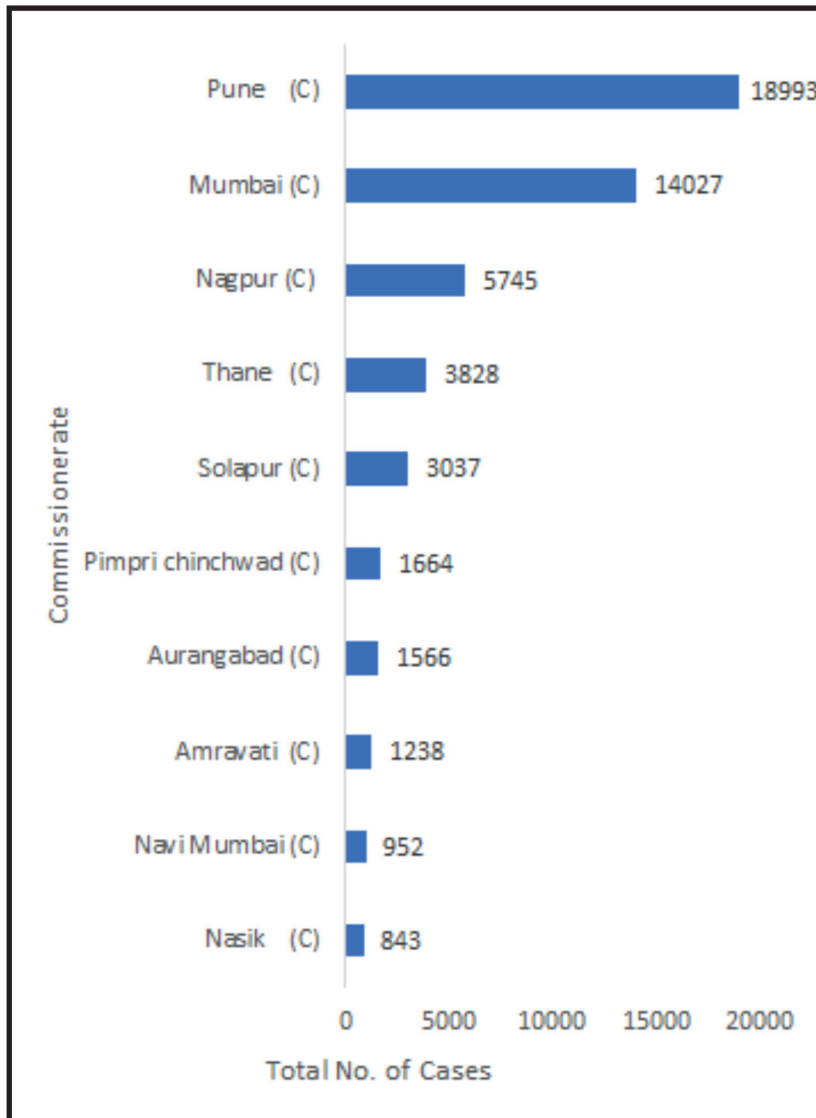
1. Statistical Analysis

1.1 TOTAL IPC CRIME (DISTRICTS)



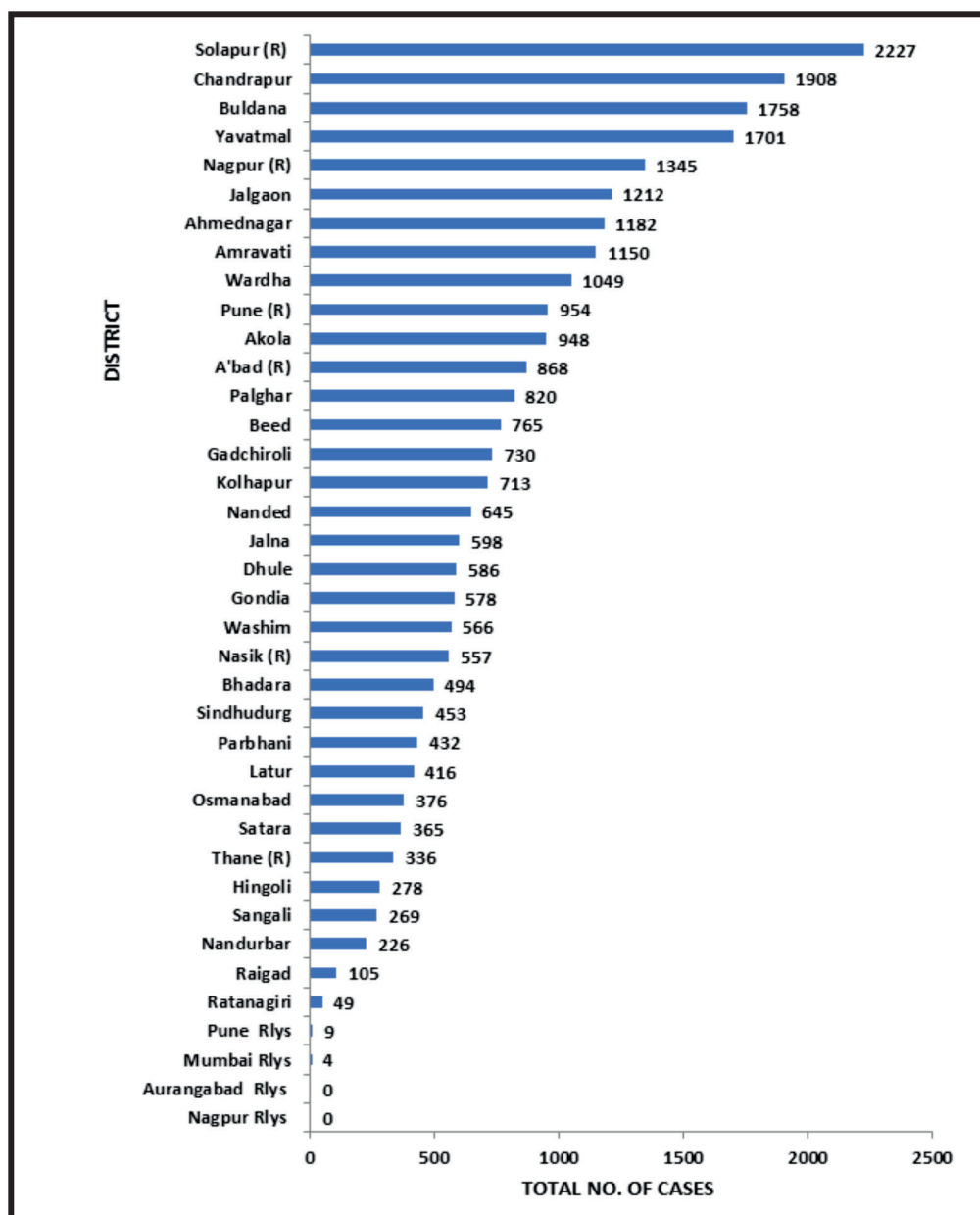
Total number of district wise Total IPC cases registered from April to June - 2020 are 73543. Increased by 24.35% With compared to April to June 2019 (59143).

1.2 TOTAL IPC CRIME (COMMISSIONERATES)



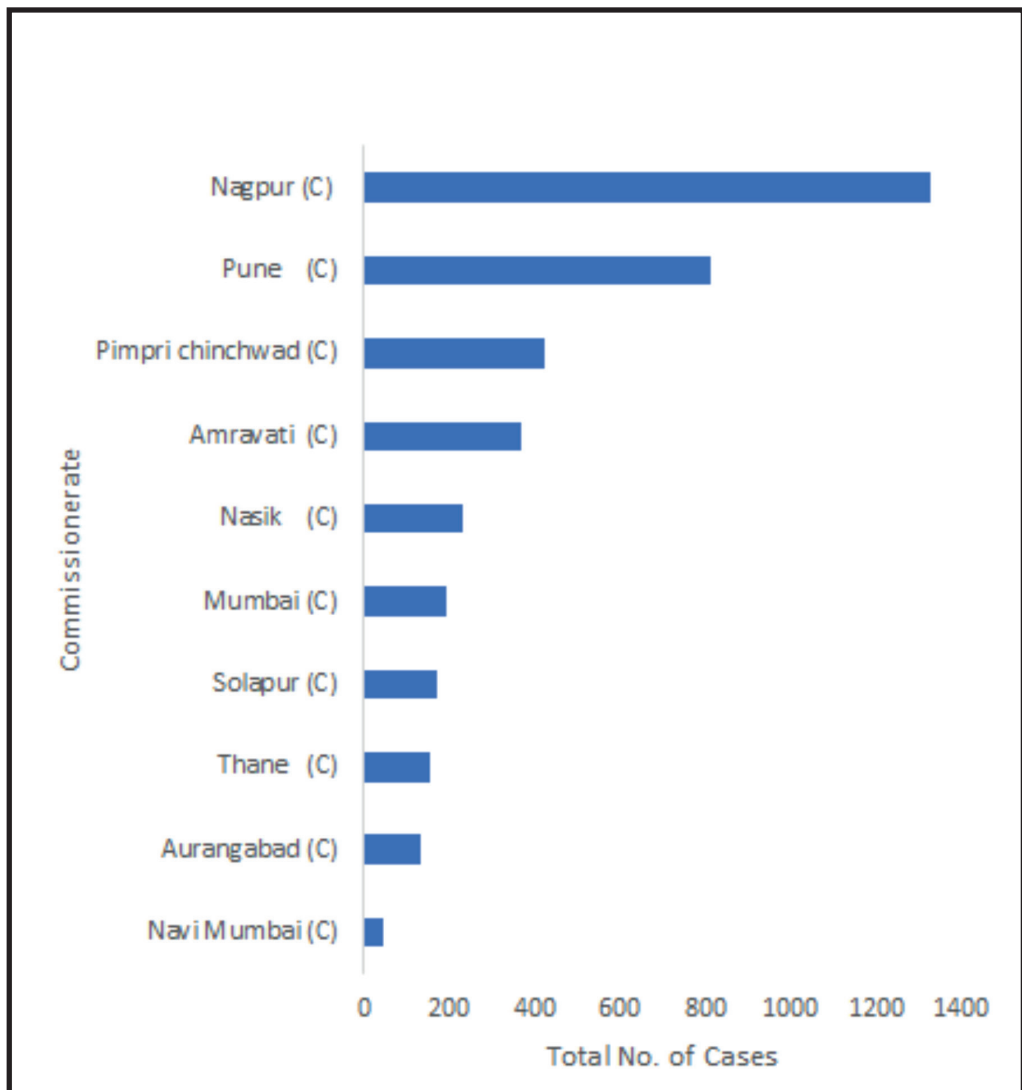
Total number of Commissionerate wise Total IPC cases registered from April to June -2020 are 51893. Increased by 82.54% With compared to April to June 2019 (28429).

1.3 TOTAL SLL CRIME (DISTRICTS)



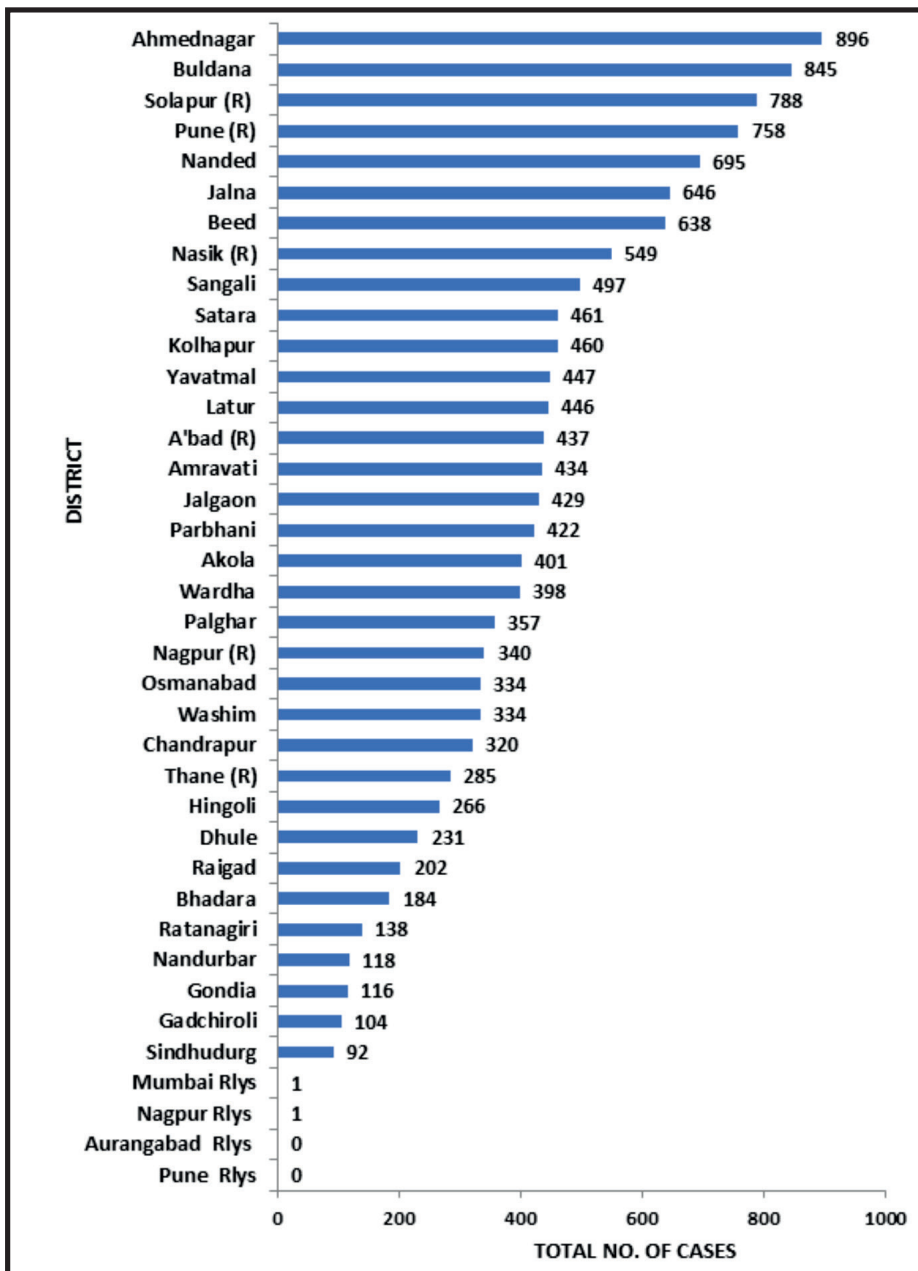
Total number of district wise Total SLL cases registered from April to June - 2020 are 26672. Increased by 7.85% With compared to April to June 2019 (24731).

1.4 TOTAL SLL CRIME (COMMISSIONERATES)



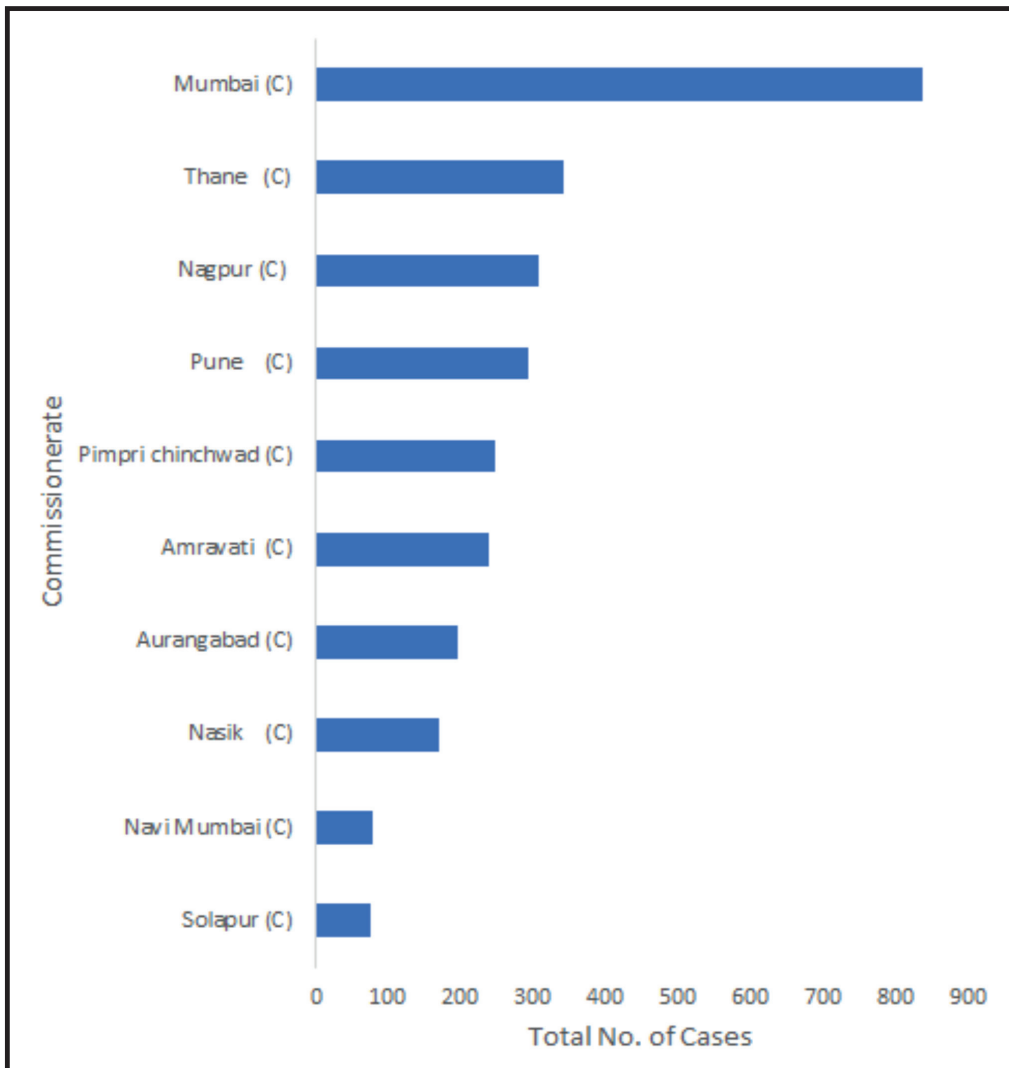
Total number of Commissionerate wise Total SLL cases registered from April to June -2020 are 3862. Decreased by 66.16% With compared to April to June 2019 (11414).

1.5 OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY (DISTRICTS)



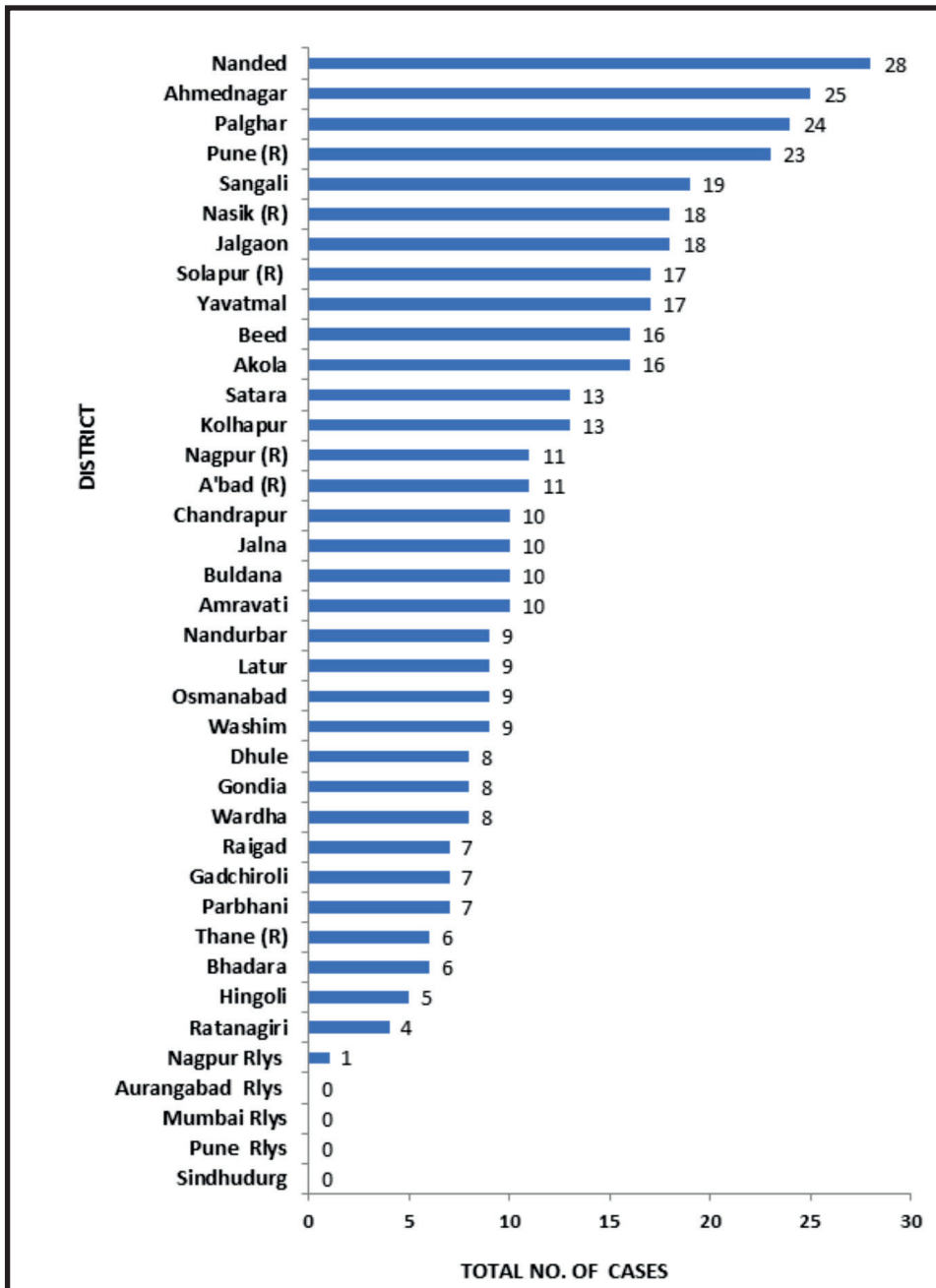
Total number of district wise Offences Against Human Body cases registered from April to June - 2020 are 14070. Increased by 25.73% With compared to April to June 2019 (11191).

1.6 OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY (COMMISSIONRATES)



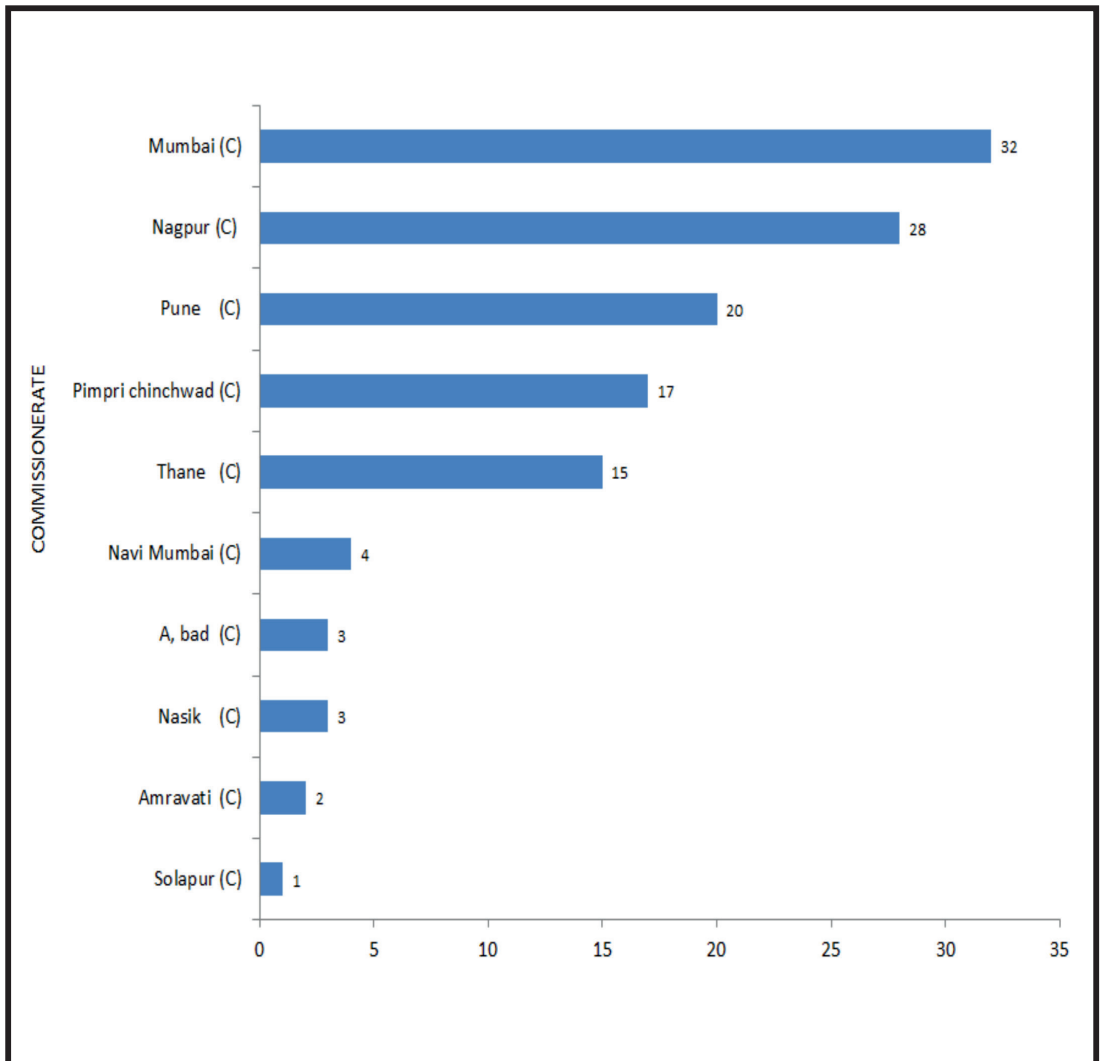
Total number of Commissionerate wise Offences Affecting Human Body cases registered from April to June - 2020 are 2786. Decreased by 31.23% With compared to April to June 2019 (4051).

1.7 MURDER (DISRICTS)



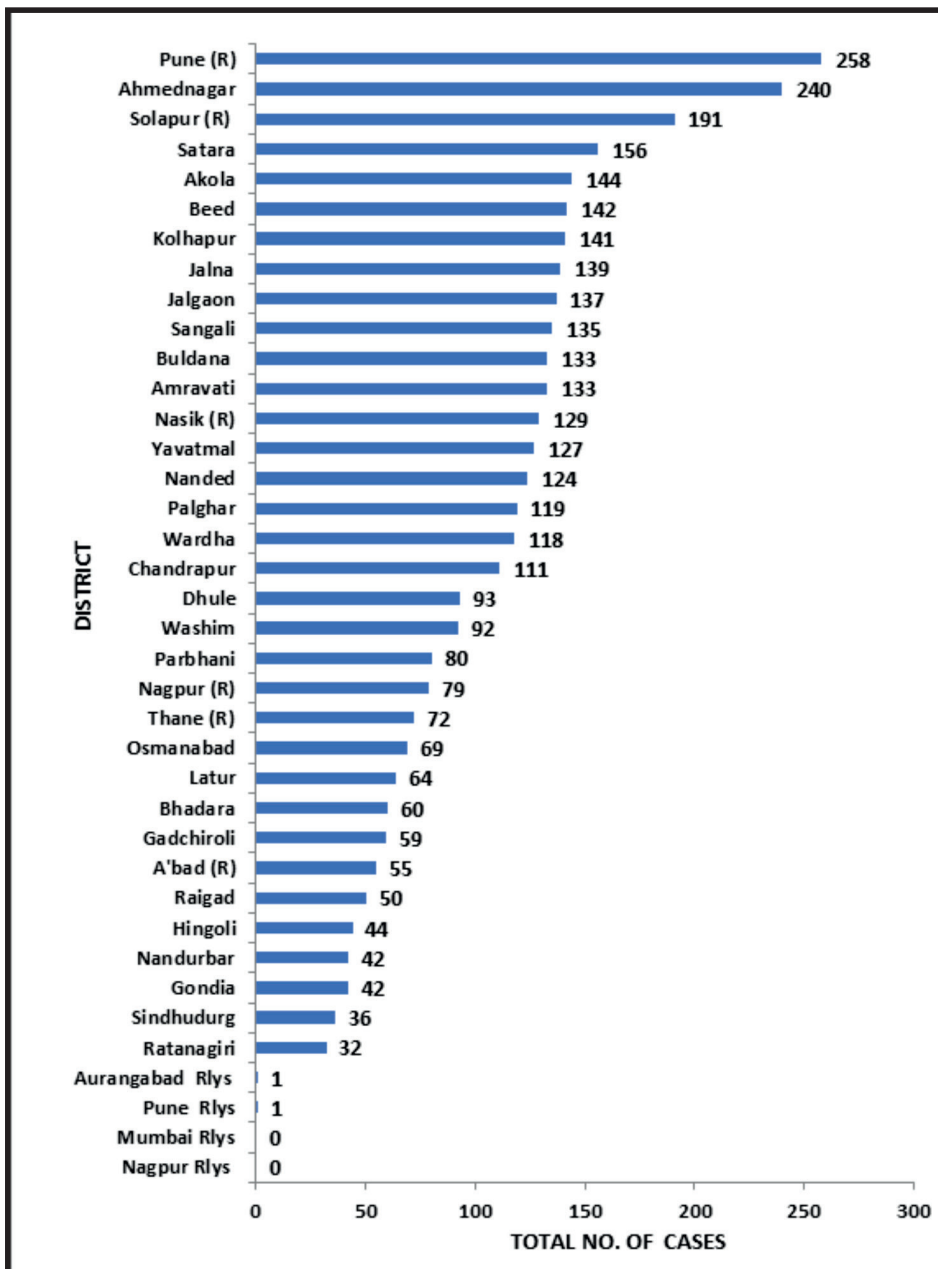
Total number of district wise Murder cases registered from April to June - 2020 are 412. Decreased by 13.26% With compared to April to June 2019 (475).

1.8 MURDER (COMMISSIONERATES)



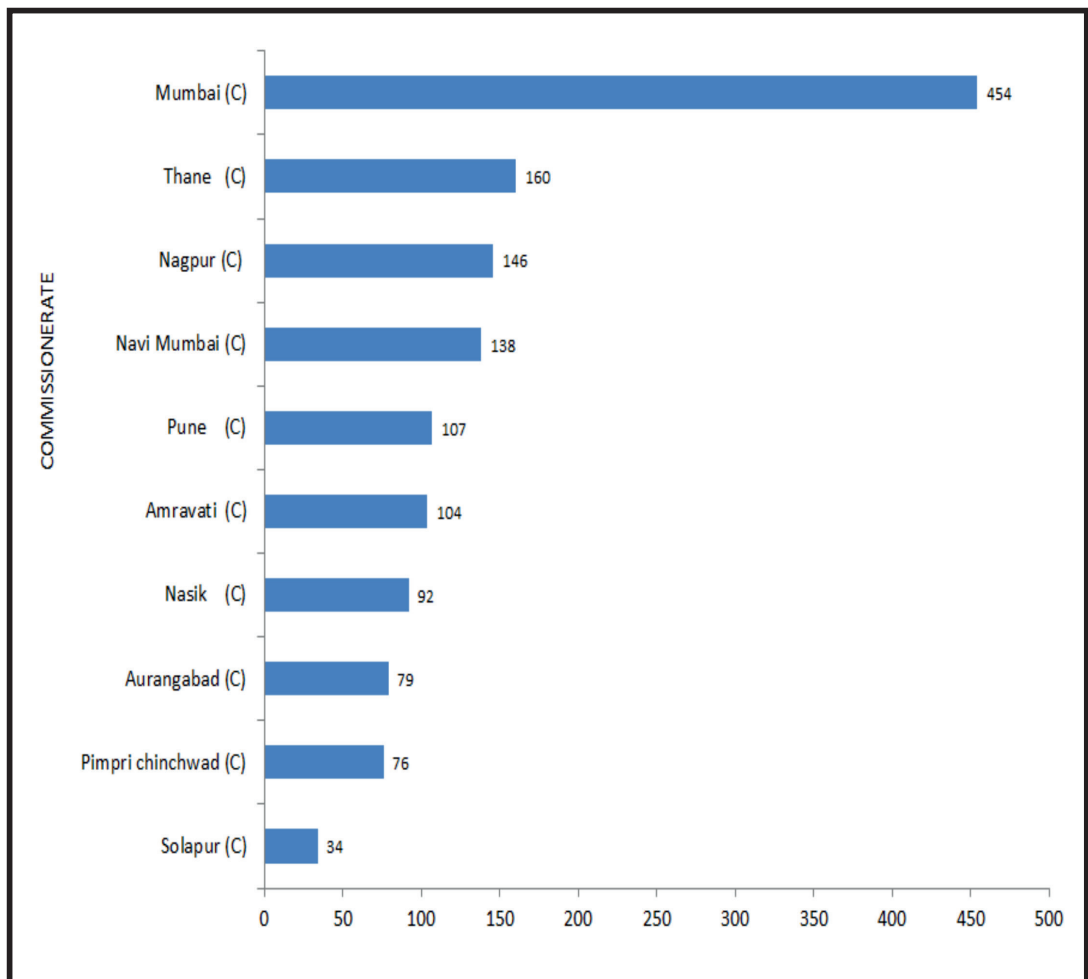
Total number of Commissionerate wise Murder cases registered from April to June - 2020 are 125. Decreased by 33.51% With compared to April to June 2019 (188).

1.9 CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (DISTRICTS)



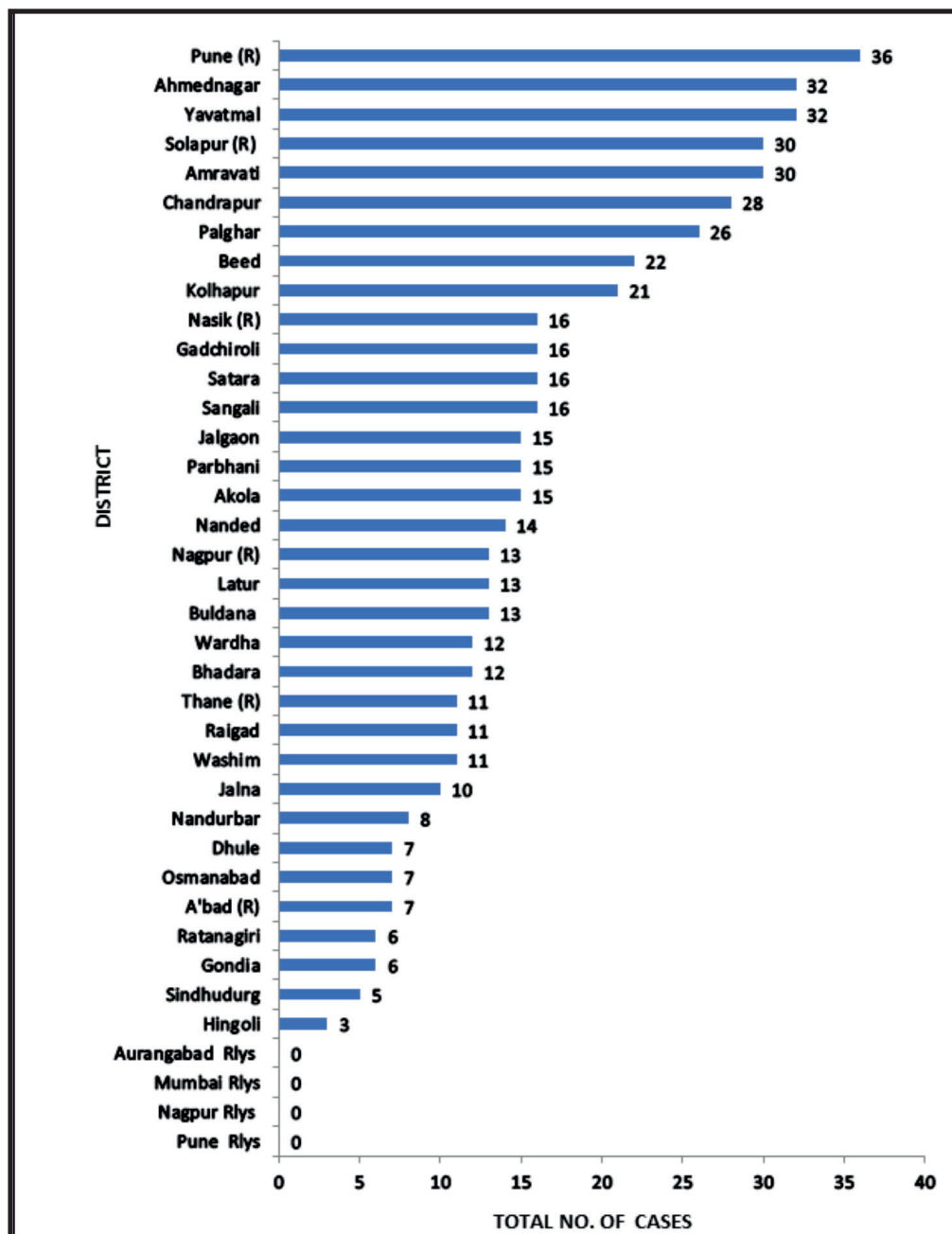
Total number of district wise Total Crime Against Women cases registered from April to June - 2020 are 3648. Decreased by 34.71% With compared to April to June 2019 (5587).

1.10 CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (COMMISSIONERATES)



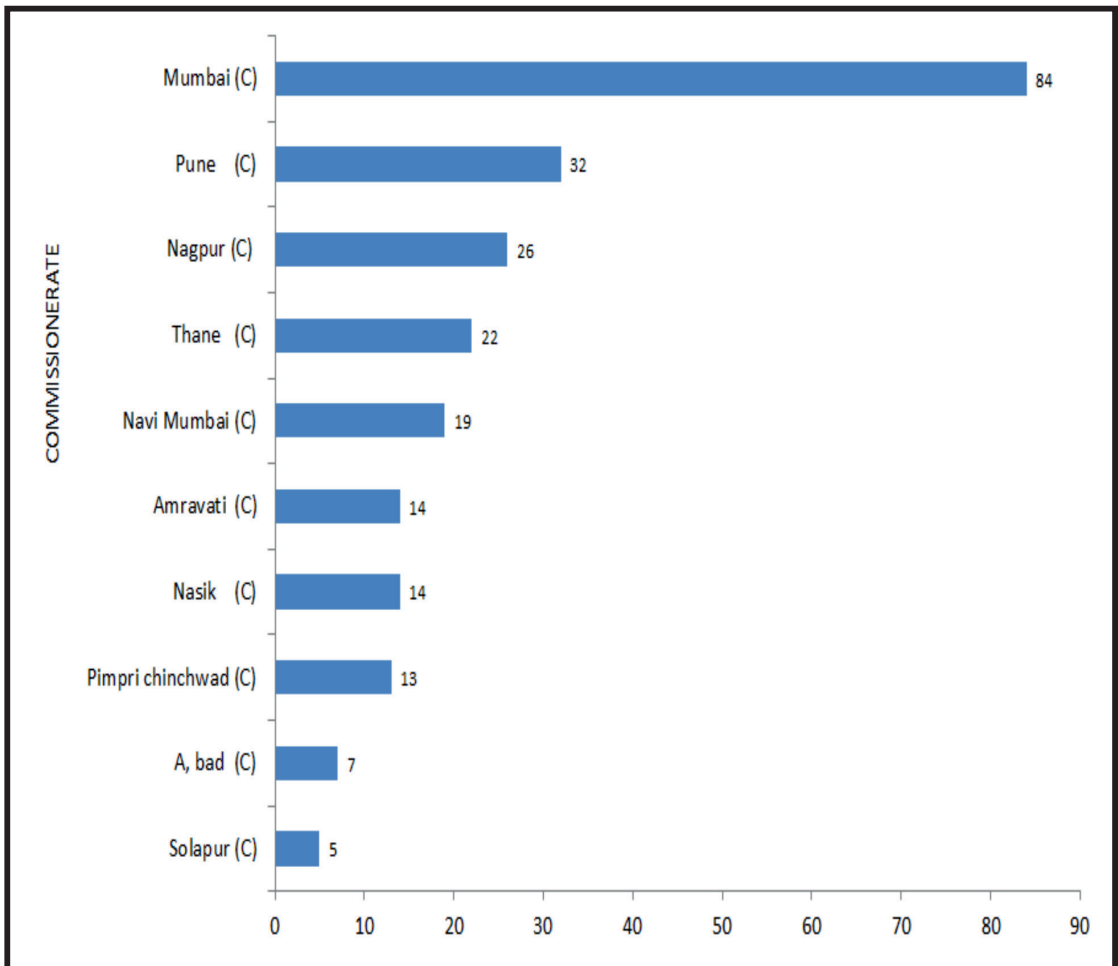
Total number of Commissionerate wise Total Crime Against Women cases registered from April to June - 2020 are 1390. Decreased by 62.21% With compared to April to June 2019 (3678).

1.11 RAPE (DISTRICTS)



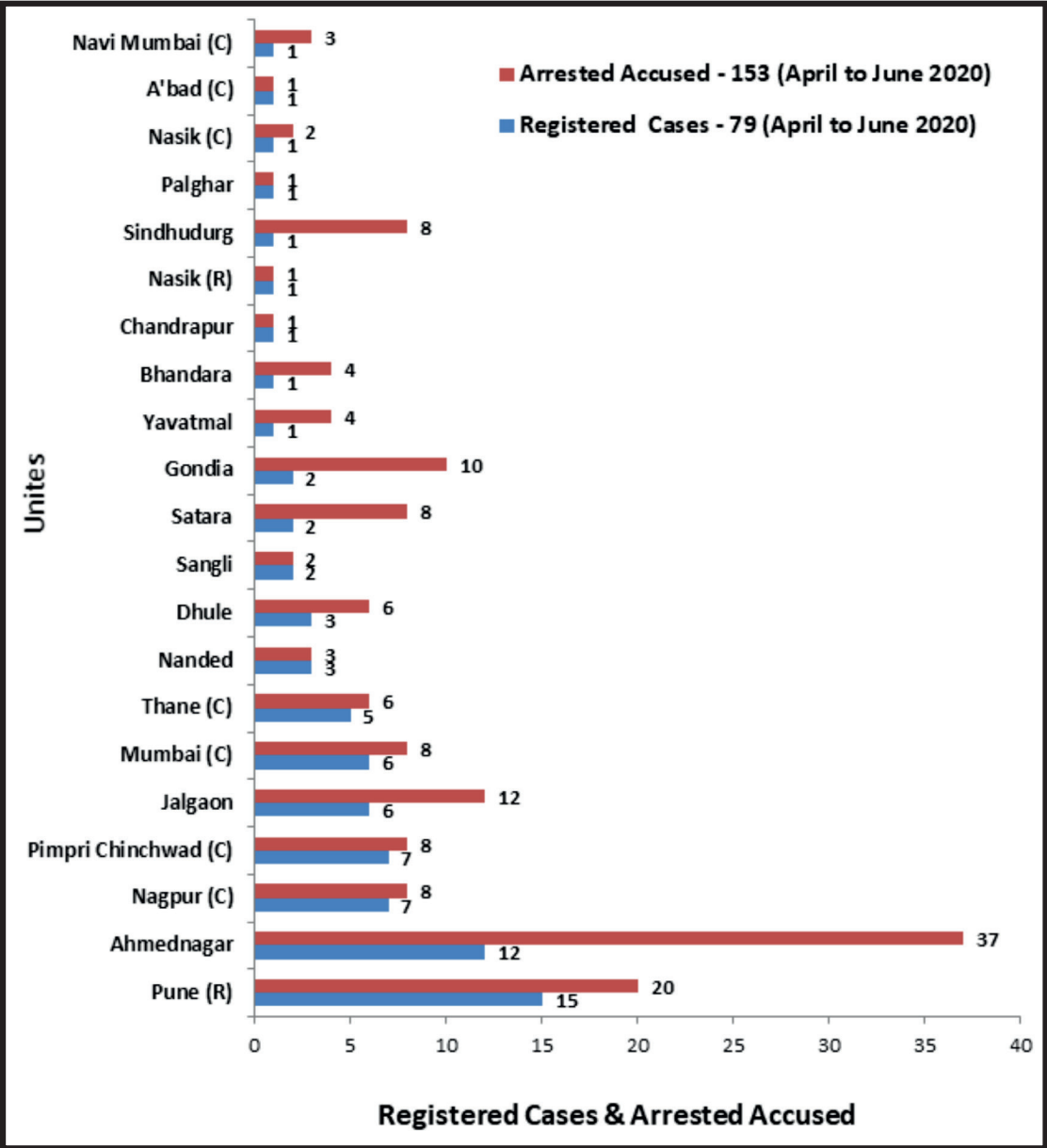
Total number of district wise Rape cases registered from April to June - 2020 are 535. Decreased by 30.25% With compared to April to June 2019 (767).

1.12 RAPE (COMMISSIONERATES)



Total number of Commissionerate wise Rape cases registered from April to June - 2020 are 236. Decreased by 60.34% With compared to April to June 2019 (595).

1.13 SEIZED FIRE ARMS & EXPLOSIVES



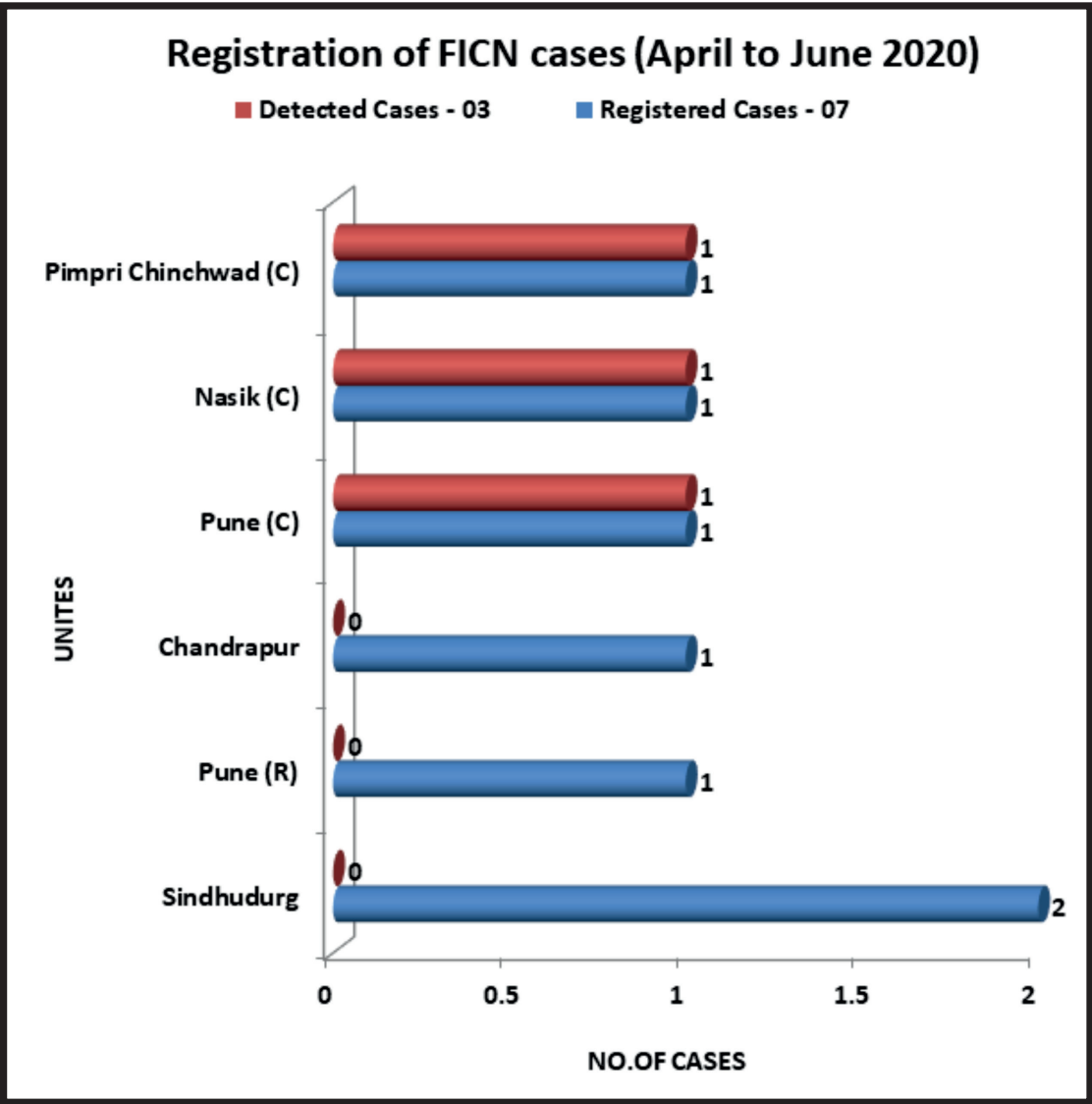
From April to June 2020, 79 cases were registered and 153 accused persons arrested regarding illegal use of fire arms and explosives in The Maharashtra State.

The following Chart indicates Registered cases and Arrested Accused.

No single Fire Arms case is registered in following Units -

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1) Amrawati Rural | 2) Buldhana | 3) A'bad Rural |
| 4) Akola | 5) Washim | 6) Jalna |
| 7) Beed | 8) Osmanabad | 9) Latur |
| 10) Parbhani | 11) Hingoli | 12) Kolhapur |
| 13) Solapur Rural | 14) Nagpur Rural | 15) Wardha |
| 16) Gadchiroli | 17) Nandurbar | 18) Thane Rural |
| 19) Raigad | 20) Ratnagiri | 21) Mumbai Rly |
| 22) Pune Rly | 23) A'bad Rly | 24) Nagpur Rly |
| 25) Amrawati (C) | 26) Solapur (C) | 27) Pune (C) |

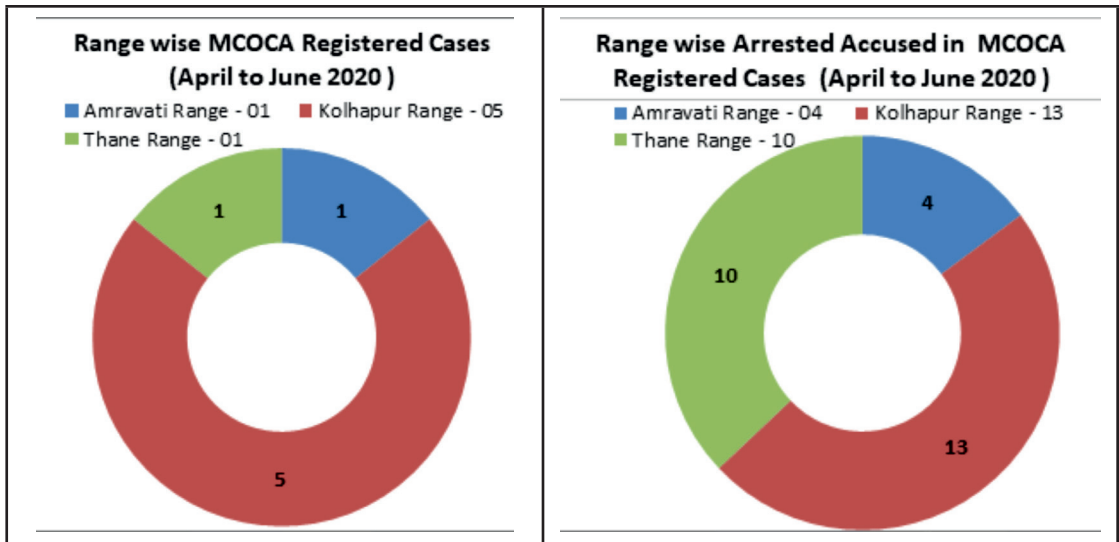
1.14 FORGED INDIAN CURRENCY NOTES (FICN)



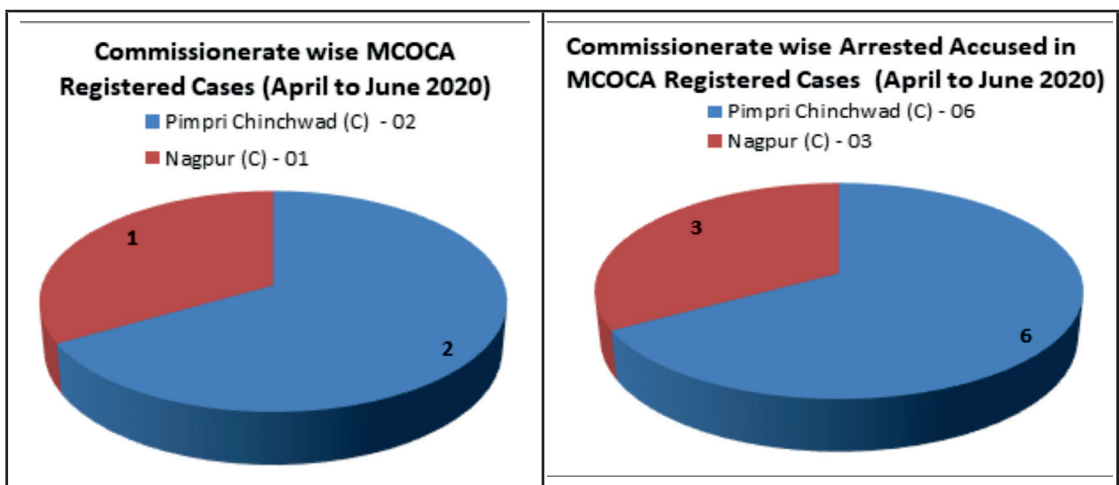
From April to June 2020, 07 cases were registered regarding forged currency notes in Maharashtra. Among these, 03 cases were detected and 15 accused persons were arrested. Maximum 02 cases were registered by Sindhudurg.

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

From April to June, 10 cases were registered in the state wherein MCOCA was applied and 36 accused persons were arrested. Maximum 04 cases were registered by Pune Rural Police in which 09 accused were arrested. MCOCA Registered Cases & Arrested Accused.



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



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

2.

Analysis of Property Offences

2.1 DACOITY

88 dacoity cases are registered during the period from April to June 2020 in the state, out of which 77 cases (87%) have been detected. Chart below indicates All units in Dacoity detection.

DACOITY

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Akola	1	1	0	100
2	Buldhana	1	1	0	100
3	Washim	1	1	0	100
4	Aurangabad Rural	3	3	0	100
5	Nanded	2	2	0	100
6	Latur	1	1	0	100
7	Hingoli	1	1	0	100
8	Kolhapur	6	6	0	100
9	Pune Rural	5	5	0	100
10	Sangli	1	1	0	100
11	Satara	3	3	0	100
12	Solapur Rural	2	2	0	100
13	Chandrapur	1	1	0	100
14	Wardha	1	1	0	100
15	Gondia	1	1	0	100
16	Jalgaon	6	6	0	100
17	Nasik Rural	1	1	0	100
18	Ratnagiri	1	1	0	100
19	Nagpur (C)	6	6	0	100
20	Pune (C)	1	1	0	100
21	Thane (C)	1	1	0	100
22	Mumbai (C)	1	1	0	100
23	Aurangabad (C)	1	1	0	100
24	Solapur (C)	2	2	0	100
25	Navi Mumbai (C)	1	1	0	100
26	Pimpri Chinchwad (C)	6	6	0	100
27	Beed	9	8	1	89

28	Ahmednagar	12	9	3	75
29	Palghar	2	1	1	50
30	Dhule	5	2	3	40
31	Jalna	2	0	2	0
32	Raigad	1	0	1	0
33	Amravati Rural	0	0	0	0
34	Yavatmal	0	0	0	0
35	Osmanabad	0	0	0	0
36	Parbhani	0	0	0	0
37	Bhandara	0	0	0	0
38	Nagpur Rural	0	0	0	0
39	Gadchiroli	0	0	0	0
40	Nandurbar	0	0	0	0
41	Sindhudurg	0	0	0	0
42	Thane Rural	0	0	0	0
43	Pune (Rly)	0	0	0	0
44	Nagpur (Rly)	0	0	0	0
45	Mumbai Rlys. (C)	0	0	0	0
46	Aurangabad (Rly)	0	0	0	0
47	Nasik (C)	0	0	0	0
48	Amravati (C)	0	0	0	0

- The units shown in green colours has 100% Detection in Dacoity whereas the units shown in pink colour has Minimum Detection.

2.2 ROBBERY

475 Robbery cases are registered during the period from April to June 2020 in the state out of which 281 cases (59%) have been detected. Chart below indicates All units in Robbery detection.

ROBBERY

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Akola	3	3	0	100
2	Washim	2	2	0	100

3	Hingoli	2	2	0	100
4	Bhandara	2	2	0	100
5	Chandrapur	5	5	0	100
6	Gadchiroli	1	1	0	100
7	Gondia	2	2	0	100
8	Nandurbar	2	2	0	100
9	Raigad	2	2	0	100
10	Sindhudurg	2	2	0	100
11	Kolhapur	13	11	2	85
12	Sangli	12	10	2	83
13	Buldhana	9	7	2	78
14	Pune Rural	30	22	8	73
15	Osmanabad	6	4	2	67
16	Ahmednagar	39	26	13	67
17	Nasik Rural	12	8	4	67
18	Nanded	14	9	5	64
19	Latur	14	9	5	64
20	Jalgaon	14	9	5	64
21	Beed	5	3	2	60
22	Parbhani	5	3	2	60
23	Satara	12	7	5	58
24	Aurangabad Rural	6	3	3	50
25	Solapur Rural	19	7	12	37
26	Jalna	14	5	9	36
27	Amravati Rural	3	1	2	33
28	Nagpur Rural	3	1	2	33
29	Thane Rural	12	4	8	33
30	Palghar	14	4	10	29
31	Dhule	10	1	9	10
32	Mumbai (C)	59	31	28	0
33	Thane (C)	18	5	13	0
34	Navi Mumbai (C)	12	4	8	0
35	Mumbai Rlys.	6	1	5	0
36	Nagpur (C)	13	8	5	0
37	Nasik (C)	20	16	4	0
38	Aurangabad (C)	13	8	5	0
39	Pune (C)	14	11	3	0

40	Yavatmal	1	0	1	0
41	Wardha	1	0	1	0
42	Pimpri Chinchwad (C)	16	13	3	0
43	Pune (Rly)	2	0	2	0
44	Nagpur (Rly)	1	0	1	0
45	Solapur (C)	1	0	1	0
46	Amravati (C)	9	7	2	0
47	Ratnagiri	0	0	0	0
48	Aurangabad (Rly)	0	0	0	0

- The units shown in green colours has Maximum Detection in Robbery whereas the units shown in pink colour has Minimum Detection.

2.3 CHAIN SNATCHING

78 Chain Snatching cases are registered during the period from April to June 2020 in the state out of which 19 cases (24%) have been detected. Chart below indicates All units in chain snatching detection.

CHAIN SNATCHING

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Akola	1	1	0	100
2	Latur	1	1	0	100
3	Sangli	3	3	0	100
4	Raigad	1	1	0	100
5	Ratnagiri	1	1	0	100
6	Buldhana	5	4	1	80
7	Pune (C)	4	3	1	75
8	Mumbai (C)	14	4	10	29
9	Pune Rural	2	0	2	0
10	Solapur Rural	6	0	6	0
11	Thane Rural	5	0	5	0
12	Palghar	6	0	6	0
13	Pune (Rly)	3	0	3	0
14	Nagpur (Rly)	1	0	1	0

15	Mumbai Rlys. (C)	1	0	1	0
16	Jalna	1	0	1	0
17	Nanded	1	0	1	0
18	Kolhapur	1	0	1	0
19	Satara	1	0	1	0
20	Ahmednagar	1	0	1	0
21	Dhule	1	0	1	0
22	Jalgaon	1	0	1	0
23	Nagpur (C)	2	0	2	0
24	Thane (C)	10	1	9	0
25	Nasik (C)	1	0	1	0
26	Aurangabad (C)	1	0	1	0
27	Navi Mumbai (C)	1	0	1	0
28	Amravati (C)	1	0	1	0
29	Pimpri Chinchwad (C)	1	0	1	0
30	Amravati Rural	0	0	0	0
31	Yavatmal	0	0	0	0
32	Washim	0	0	0	0
33	Aurangabad Rural	0	0	0	0
34	Beed	0	0	0	0
35	Osmanabad	0	0	0	0
36	Parbhani	0	0	0	0
37	Hingoli	0	0	0	0
38	Bhandara	0	0	0	0
39	Chandrapur	0	0	0	0
40	Nagpur Rural	0	0	0	0
41	Wardha	0	0	0	0
42	Gadchiroli	0	0	0	0
43	Gondia	0	0	0	0
44	Nasik Rural	0	0	0	0

- The units shown in green colours has Maximum Detection in Chain Snatching whereas the units shown in pink colour has 0% Detection.

2.4 HBT

1919 HBT cases are registered during the period from April to June 2020 in state out of which 417 cases (22%) have been detected. Chart below indicates all units in HBT detection in descending order.

HBT

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Shindhudurg	6	3	3	50
2	Ratnagiri	7	3	4	42.86
3	Nandurbar	27	11	16	40.74
4	Pimpri Chincwad (C)	30	12	18	40
5	Aurangabad (R)	21	8	13	38.1
6	Ahemadnagar	92	32	60	34.78
7	Chandrapur	29	10	19	34.48
8	Nashik (C)	31	10	21	32.26
9	Kolhapur	53	17	36	32.08
10	Latur	39	12	27	30.77
11	Bhandara	23	7	16	30.43
12	Dhule	24	7	17	29.17
13	Osmanabad	26	7	19	26.92
14	Gadchiroli	15	4	11	26.67
15	Amravati (R)	28	7	21	25
16	Gondiya	16	4	12	25
17	Mumbai (C)	220	55	165	25
18	Thane (C)	73	18	55	24.66
19	Pune (C)	37	9	28	24.32
20	Aurangabad (C)	33	8	25	24.24
21	Buldhana	52	12	40	23.08
22	Sangali	45	10	35	22.22
23	Satara	69	14	55	20.29
24	Jalgaon	100	20	80	20
25	Nanded	65	12	53	18.46
26	Jalna	68	12	56	17.65
27	Navi Mumbai (C)	23	4	19	17.39

28	Nagpur (C)	105	18	87	17.14
29	Nagpur (R)	39	6	33	15.38
30	Palghar	59	9	50	15.25
31	Parbhani	56	8	48	14.29
32	Raigad	14	2	12	14.29
33	Solapur (R)	87	12	75	13.79
34	Akola	15	2	13	13.33
35	Beed	38	5	33	13.16
36	Wardha	23	3	20	13.04
37	Pune (R)	55	7	48	12.73
38	Nashik (R)	32	4	28	12.5
39	Thane (R)	33	4	29	12.12
40	Solapur (C)	27	3	24	11.11
41	Amravati (C)	36	4	32	11.11
42	Hingoli	18	1	17	5.556
43	Yevatmal	20	1	19	5
44	Vashim	9	0	9	0
45	Pune (Rly)	0	0	0	0
46	Nagpur (Rly)	0	0	0	0
47	Aurangabad (Rly)	0	0	0	0
48	Mumbai (Rly)	1	0	1	0

- The units shown in green colours has Maximum Detection in HBT whereas the units shown in pink colour has Minimum Detection.

2.5 THEFT

6812 THEFT cases are registered during the period from April to June 2020 in state out of which 2119 cases (31%) have been detected. Chart below indicates all units in THEFT detection in descending order.

THEFT

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Gondiya	86	64	22	74.42
2	Aurangabad (R)	198	145	53	73.23

3	Hingoli	82	45	37	54.88
4	Parbhani	120	64	56	53.33
5	Yevatmal	121	64	57	52.89
6	Bhandara	119	62	57	52.1
7	Osmanabad	68	35	33	51.47
8	Solapur (R)	313	156	157	49.84
9	Nagpur (R)	189	86	103	45.5
10	Jalna	272	121	151	44.49
11	Ahemadnagar	397	174	223	43.83
12	Satara	160	69	91	43.13
13	Amravati (R)	185	77	108	41.62
14	Chandrapur	123	47	76	38.21
15	Beed	140	53	87	37.86
16	Gadchiroli	42	15	27	35.71
17	Akola	97	34	63	35.05
18	Ratnagiri	37	12	25	32.43
19	Sangali	154	49	105	31.82
20	Nandurbar	38	12	26	31.58
21	Buldhana	170	53	117	31.18
22	Nashik (R)	119	34	85	28.57
23	Shindhudurg	14	4	10	28.57
24	PimpriChincwad (C)	127	35	92	27.56
25	Palghar	148	40	108	27.03
26	Pune (C)	135	36	99	26.67
27	Wardha	125	33	92	26.4
28	Jalgaon	191	48	143	25.13
29	Raigad	65	16	49	24.62
30	Pune (R)	297	73	224	24.58
31	Aurangabad (C)	124	30	94	24.19
32	Vashim	54	13	41	24.07
33	Nashik (C)	74	17	57	22.97
34	Nanded	123	28	95	22.76
35	Latur	77	17	60	22.08
36	Nagpur (C)	259	55	204	21.24
37	Kolhapur	123	26	97	21.14
38	Amravati (C)	129	26	103	20.16
39	Navi Mumbai (C)	135	18	117	13.33

40	Dhule	86	11	75	12.79
41	Thane (C)	265	31	234	11.7
42	Thane (R)	87	10	77	11.49
43	Solapur (C)	45	5	40	11.11
44	Mumbai (C)	688	75	613	10.9
45	Mumbai (Rly)	23	1	22	4.348
46	Pune (Rly)	70	0	70	0
47	Nagpur (Rly)	20	0	20	0
48	Aurangabad (Rly)	98	0	98	0

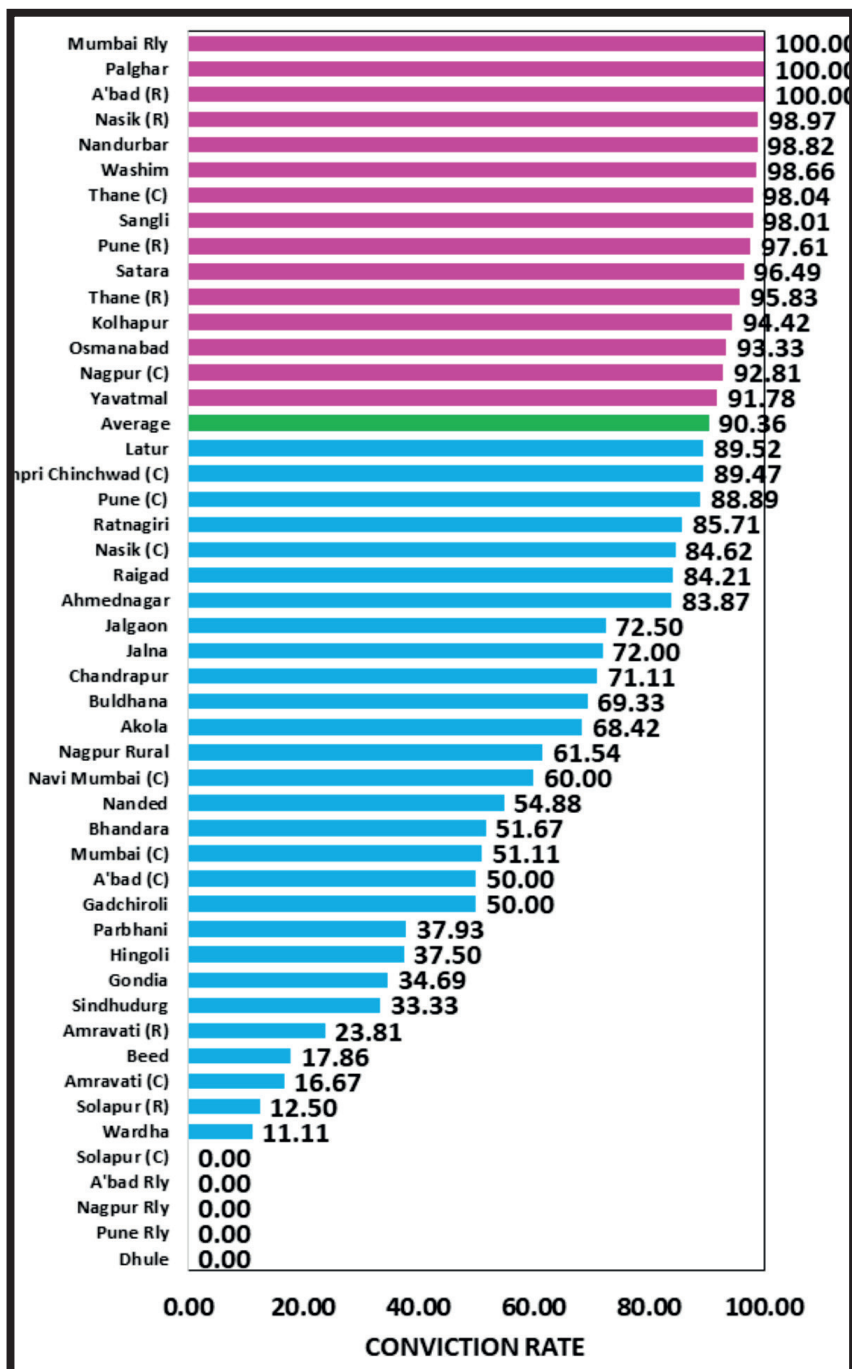
- The units shown in green colours has Maximum Detection in THEFT whereas the units shown in pink colour has Minimum Detection.
-

3. Analysis Of Conviction Rate

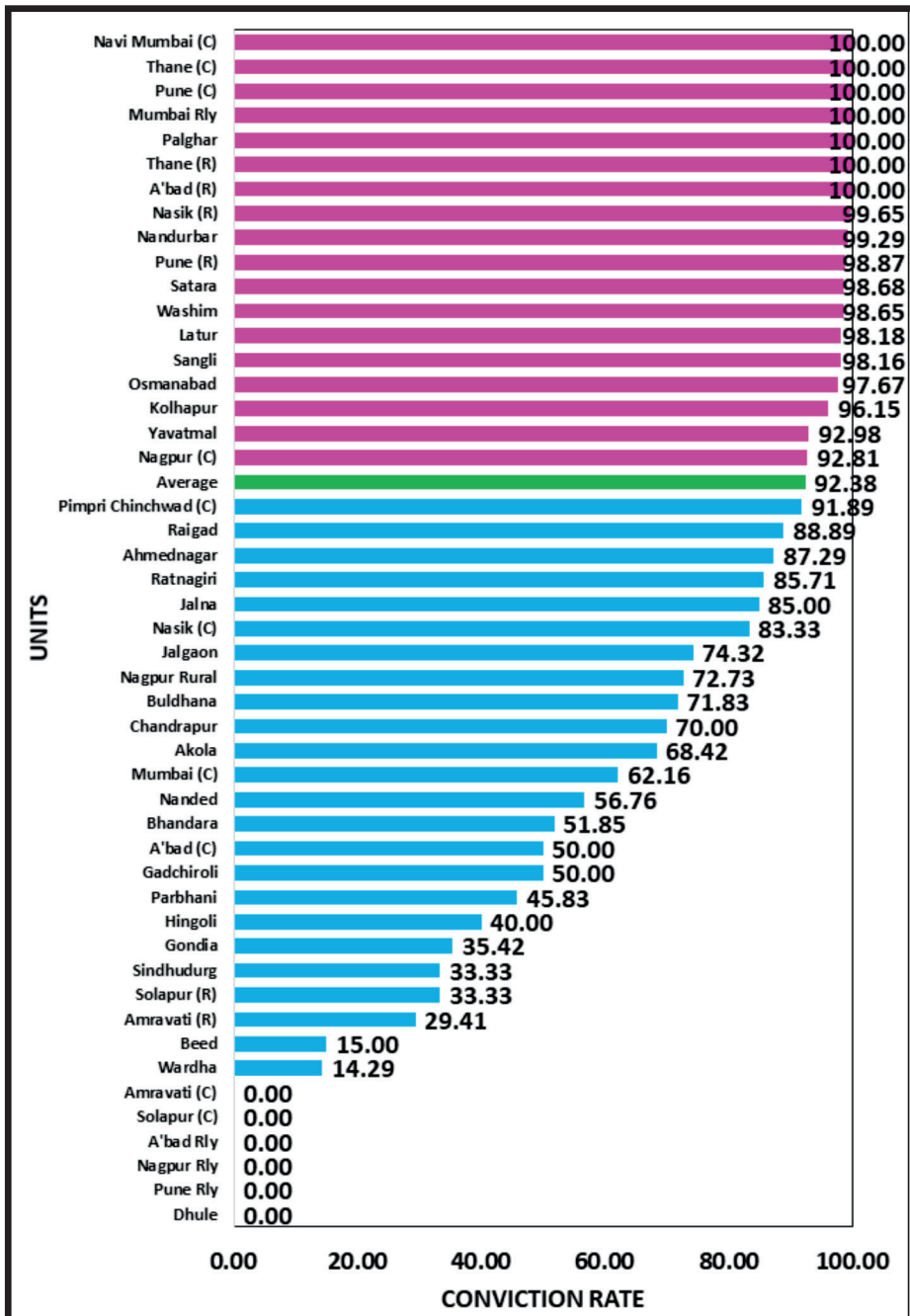
Conviction Rate

- The Conviction rate of IPC cases in Maharashtra is 90.36% while it is 92.38% and 24.66% 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 April to June 2020 is indicated in below graphs in decreasing order.
 - Mumbai Rly, Palghar, Aurangabad Rural, Nasik Rural, Nandurbar, Washim, Thane City & Sangli remain at the top in decreasing order with respect to conviction rate in IPC cases.
 - Navi Mumbai City, Thane City, Pune City, Mumbai Rly, Palghar, Thane Rural, Aurangabad Rural & Nasik Rural 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, Nasik City, Palghar, Washim, Chandrapur, Amravati City, Jalgaon & Bhandara 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 April to June 2020.
-

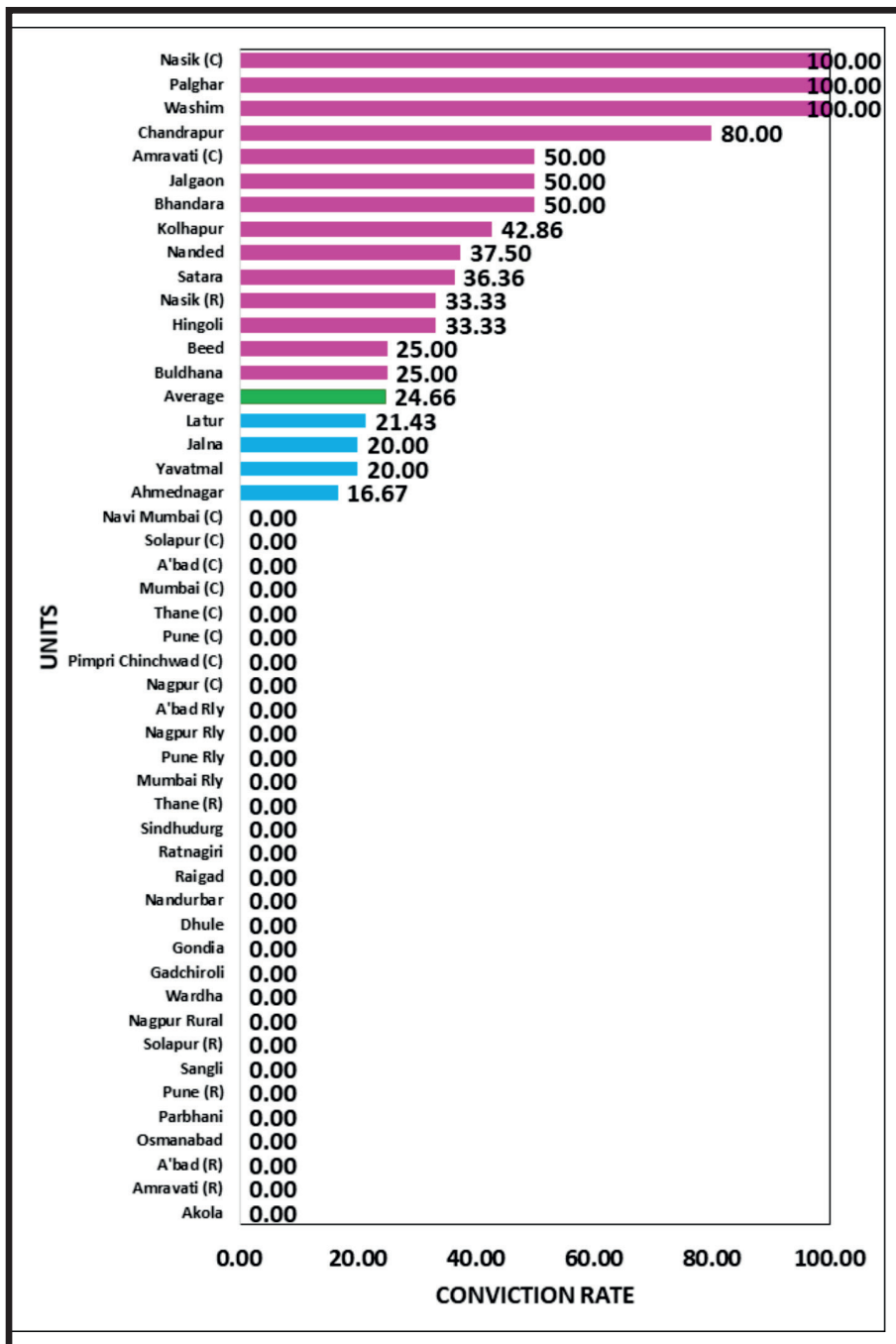
3.1 CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES



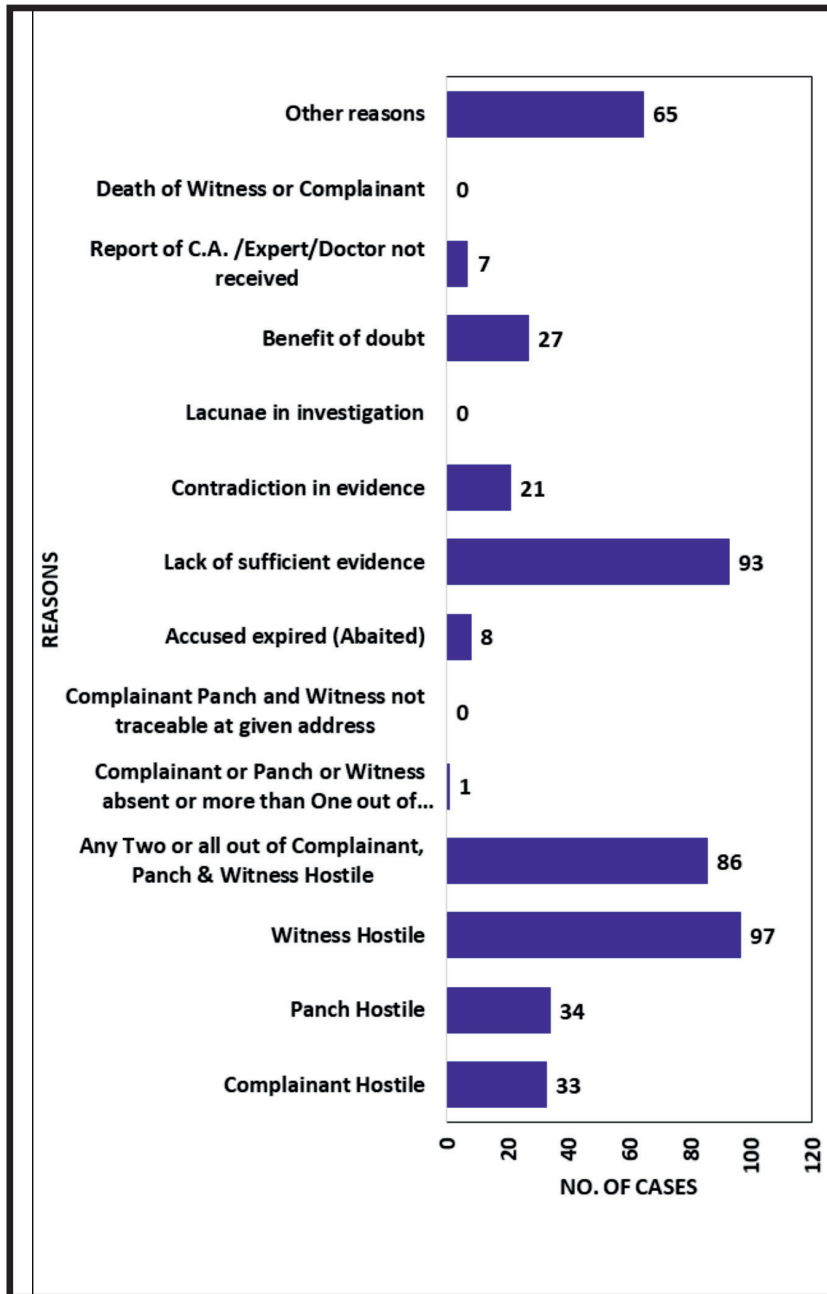
3.2 CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES TRIED BY J.M.F.C. COURTS



3.3 CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES TRIED BY THE SESSION COURTS



3.4 REASONS OF ACQUITTAL (IPC)



3.5 TO IMPROVE CONVICTION RATE

A. IPC (Indian Pinal 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	1.41	0.86	0.72	0.39	0.55	0.69	0.53	0.22	5.37
Section wise conviction rate	10.14	50.00	25.71	42.11	11.11	20.59	30.77	2.16	23.95

Overall conviction rate under IPC from APRIL TO JUNE 2020– 90.36%

B. SLL (Special local laws)

SLL Acts	Prohibition Act	Gambling Act
Percentage contribution towards tried cases	49.38	19.78
Conviction rate	0.95	65.35

Overall conviction rate under SLL from Jan. to Mar. 2020- 34.58%

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 23% 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 49.38 % cases where as its conviction rate is 0.95 only. So to improve conviction rate in special local laws, more attention should be given during investigation of Prohibition act cases.

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

4

**Crime and Criminal
Tracking Network
and Systems
(CCTNS)**

4.1 CCTNS – CCTV INTRODUCTION

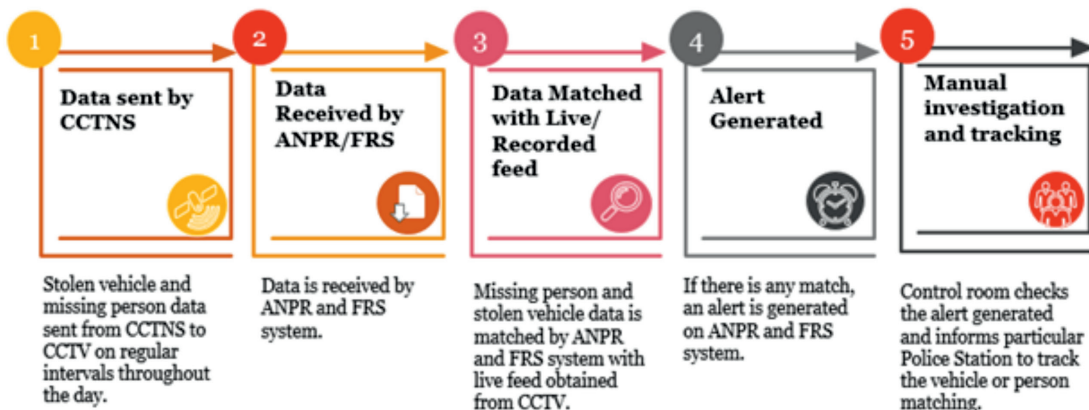
CCTNS – CCTV integration is one of the important tools used for crime detection and investigation in modern Policing. It will aid in tracing stolen vehicles by capturing number plate of the moving vehicles on road and matching it with stolen vehicle data entered in CCTNS.

Similarly, this integration will also aid in catching missing person by capturing missing person image and matching it with missing person image entered in CCTNS. This integration will ensure an alert generation if any match found. This alert will be generated in ANPR (Automatic number plate recognition) and FRS (Facial recognition system) system.

ANPR is a technology that uses optical character recognition on images to read vehicle registration plates to create vehicle location data. Similarly, FRS is a technology capable of identifying or verifying a person from a digital image or a video frame from a video source. CCTNS – CCTV integration is operational in Mumbai and Pune.

4.2 PROCESS OVERVIEW

Integration process is initiated through data shared by CCTNS system with CCTV systems (ANPR and FRS). This integration is a five-step process as shown below: -



CCTNS sends missing person and stolen vehicle data to FRS and ANPR system. FRS and ANPR systems capture data from CCTV installed in the city. A match is

performed between the data sent by CCTNS and data received through CCTV. If there is any match found, an alert is generated. For missing person web services will send data fields like FIR number, FIR date, FIR police station, FIR time, FIR district, missing person photo, name, age, gender, address, village etc. to FRS where this information will be processed and matched from live feed to get the desired results.

For stolen vehicle, CCTV processes data fields like FIR number, FIR date, FIR police station, FIR time, FIR district, Vehicle Number, type, make, model etc. which is consumed by Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) System to get the desired results.

Stolen vehicle data fields are sent from CCTNS on regular interval to ANPR system which sends an acknowledgment in return to CCTNS after consuming data for particular session. Similarly, Missing person data fields are sent from CCTNS to FRS system on regular intervals.

Further on receiving of data from CCTNS, an automatic match is done by ANPR and FRS which generates an alert if any match found.

Subsequently a manual process is initiated where the relevant police station is informed about the match found in the system.



4.3 BENEFITS OF CCTNS – CCTV INTEGRATION

- Stolen vehicle scan be traced using this system which increases the Crime detection rate.
- Missing person scan be traced using this system.

- This integration ensures that all four types of vehicle data including stolen, recovered, involved in crime and seized can be traced.
 - Alerts are generated in ANPR system which ensures timely action by Police.
 - ANPR system has SMS services functionality which ensures intimation to concerned Police station.
 - It ensures swift action by Police reducing manual touch points.
 - Efficient resource utilization as decision taken by police will be data driven.
-

5.

Judgments Of Interest

5.1 COPIES OF FIRS, ACCEPT IN SENSITIVE CASES LIKE SEXUAL OFFENCES, OFFENCES PERTAINING TO INSURGENCY AND TERRORISM SHOULD BE UPLOADED ON THE WEBSITE WITHIN 24 HOURS OF REGISTRATION :-

YOUTH BAR ASSOCIATION OF INDIA Vs. UNION OF INDIA AND OTHERS Dt. 07-09-2016.

"Once the First Information Report is forwarded by the Police Station to the concerned Magistrate or any special Judge, an application being filed for certified copy on behalf of the accused, the same shall be given by the court concerned within two working days. The copies of the FIRs unless the offence is sensitive in nature, like sexual offence, offence pertaining to insurgency, terrorism and of that category, offence under POCSO Act and such other offence, should be uploaded on the police website, and if there is no such website, on the official website of the State Government, within 24 hours of the registration of the First Information Report so that the accused or any person connected with the same can download the FIR and file appropriate application before the Court as per law for redressal of his grievance. In case there is connectivity problems due to geographical location or there is some other unavoidable difficulty the time can be extended up to 48 hours. The said 48 hours can be extended maximum up to 72 hours and it is only relatable to connectivity problem due to geographical location. The decision not to upload the copy of the FIR on the website shall not be taken by an officer below the rank of deputy Superintendent of Police or any person holding equivalent post."

Link for Full Judgment

https://main.sci.gov.in/pdf/cir/2016-09-07_1473255359.pdf

5.2 MAGISTRATE HAS POWER TO GRANT PERMISSION TO COMPLAINANT TO CONDUCT PROSECUTION INDEPENDENTLY, UNDER SECTION 302 OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE :-

DHARIWAL INDUSTRIES LTD. Vs. KISHORE WADHWANI AND OTHERS.
Dt. 06-09-2016.

"After the charge sheet was filed, the accused persons filed an application under section 239 Crpc seeking discharge. At that juncture, the appellant made an oral prayer before the Learned Magistrate seeking permission to be heard along with Assistant Public Prosecutor which was accepted by the Learned Magistrate against which the accused respondents preferred an appeal in the High Court. The High Court modified the order of the Magistrate to the extent that the Counsel engaged by the respondents shall act under the directions of the Assistant Public Prosecutor in charge of the case. Hon?ble Supreme Court held that the Magistrate has power to grant permission to complainant to conduct prosecution independently, under section 302 of Crpc. For taking benefit of Section 302, complainant has to file written application before the Learned Magistrate." DHARIWAL INDUSTRIES LTD. Vs. KISHORE WADHWANI AND OTHERS. Dt. 06-09-2016.

Link for Full Judgment

<https://www.advocatekhoj.com/library/judgments/announcement.php?WID=7831>

5.3 MERELY BECAUSE ACCUSED PERSONS ARE IMPRISONED AND CHANGE OF COUNSEL BY DEFENCE AND THEIR FAILURE TO PUT CERTAIN QUESTIONS TO WITNESSES IS NO GROUND TO RECALL WITNESS UNDER SECTION 311 OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE. :-

STATE OF HARYANA Vs. RAM MEHAR AND OTHERS Dt. 24-08-2016.

"Section 311 C.r.p.c. can be sought to be invoked either by the prosecution or by the accused persons or by the Court itself. A Criminal trial does not singularly centres around the accused. In it there is involvement of the prosecution, the victim and the victim represents the collective. The cry of the collective may not be uttered in a decibel which is physically audible in the court premises, but the courts has to remain sensitive to such silent cries and the agonies, for the society seeks justice. Therefore, a balance has to be struck. The court should keep magnanimous approach and the magnanimity should not be founded on any kind of fanciful notion. It has to be applied on the basis of judicially established and accepted principles." Link for Full Judgment

Link for Full Judgment

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/69347951/>

5.4 MAGISTRATE CAN GRANT TENDER OF PARDON TO ACCOMPLICE/APPROVER EVEN WHERE CASES ARE TRIABLE BY SPL. JUDGE UNDER PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ACT :-

STATE THROUGH CBI, CHENNAI VS V. ARUL KUMAR DT. 13-05-2016.

"Charge-sheet was filed against the respondent and 15 others under Section 120-B read with Sections 420, 467, 468, 471 of Indian Penal Code and Section 13 (2) read with section 13 (1) of the Prevention of Corruption Act. During investigation five individual were taken as approvers after recording confessional statements and accordingly an application under Section 306 of the Criminal Procedure Code for grant of pardon was filed by the Prosecutor. The application was entertained by the Metropolitan Magistrate who granted pardon to those five approvers and then the case was committed to Spl. Judge for trial. It was held that the Magistrate had power to grant tender of pardon under Section 306 of the Code and there was no illegality in the order passed by the Magistrate. Section 306 IPC would get bypassed only in those cases where Spl. Judge takes cognizance of offence directly."

Link for Full Judgment

<https://www.lawyerservices.in/State-through-CBI-Chennai-Versus-V-Arul-Kumar-2016-05-13>

5.5 COURT CAN SUMMON ADDITIONAL ACCUSED FOR TRIAL EVEN IF HE IS NOT NAMED IN THE FIR :-

HARDEI VS STATE OF U.P. DT. 30-03-2016.

"Though the appellant not named as an accused in the FIR nor any charge-sheet was submitted against her after completion of investigation, and police chose not to send up the suspect to face trial, the powers of Trial Court under

Section 319 Criminal Procedure Code are not affected. The Court can summon that additional accused on account of evidence recorded during trial."

Link for Full Judgment

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/30534286/>

Hence this opinion.

6.

Reading Material

6.1 GUIDELINES FOR ISSUANCE OF LETTERS ROGATORY FOR INVESTIGATION ABROAD UNDER SECTION 166-A CR.P.C. 1973.

1. In order to conduct formal investigation and to collect evidence and gather material objects/documents Section 166-A of the Criminal Procedure Code 1973 lays down the procedure of sending Letter of Request (Letters Rogatory) through a competent Court. Letters Rogatory is forwarded within the ambit of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT), Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)/Arrangement etc. existing between India and requested country or on basis of reciprocity in case no such treaty and MOU exists. In certain cases, it may also be possible to use the provisions of an International Convention, providing for such mutual cooperation, to which both India and the requested country are signatory for sending such Letters Rogatory.
2. No request for issue of Letters Rogatory (Letter of Request) shall be brought before any Court by an Investigation Agency without prior concurrence of the Central Authority i.e. the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
3. In case, it is considered necessary to get a Letters Rogatory (Letter of Request) issued, a self contained proposal may be sent to Under Secretary (Legal), Internal Security Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Lok Nayak Bhawan, New Delhi – 110003 to be routed through the Home Department of the State in case of State Police and directly to MHA in case of DSPE (CBI) for obtaining concurrence of the Government before filing an application in the Competent Court.
4. Before making a proposal to the MHA, the Investigating Agency concerned may examine the matter in detail whether it is absolutely necessary to get investigation conducted abroad for taking the case to a logical conclusion. The provisions of the MLAT, MOU, Arrangement or International Convention as well as requirement of the law of requested country such as principle of dual criminality, assurance of reciprocity etc. may be studied with view to determine that such a request would fall within the parameters of legal requirements of the requested country. It is important as it would have to be specifically mentioned as to under what provisions of Treaty, MOU, Arrangement or International Convention the request was being made, Whether no such bilateral or multilateral arrangements exist Letters Rogatory may be made on the basis of assurance of reciprocity.
5. Certain countries so insist that a Letters Rogatory be sent in particular language or format. If so, the requirements thereof of making such a request may be

studied to comply with them. Assistance of IPCC, CBI, New Delhi may be taken for the purpose, if required.

6. For obtaining the concurrence of MHA, the Investigating Agency concerned would send the following in triplicate.
- (i) A self contained note containing brief facts of the case incorporating the allegations, names of the accused and particulars of the offences committed with details of Sections of Law and a copy of First Information Report (FIR). The FIR may be neatly word processed and must accompany with an English translation if written in vernacular.
 - (ii) The need to conduct investigation abroad along with the legal opinion of Director of Prosecution or the senior most Law Officer commenting on the need for such Letters Rogatory (Letter of Request), that it would fall within the ambit of MLAT, MOU, Arrangement, International Convention and laws of the requested Country on the principles of dual criminality etc. Relevance of statement of witnesses to be examined and collection of documents/ material being requested to be seized to the investigation of the case may also be commented upon.
 - (iii) The relevant provisions of the MLAT or MOU or Agreement or an International Convention under which the Letters Rogatory (Letter of Request) is to be made may be enclosed. In case it is to be sent on assurance of reciprocity the same may be mentioned.
 - (iv) The draft application proposed to be filed in the Competent court for issues of Letters Rogatory may be enclosed. The application should contain the following.
 - a. Background Note with brief facts of the case, the allegations and name of the accused and particulars of the offences committed with extract of Sections of Law and a neatly word processed copy of First Information Report (FIR) as enclosure.
 - b. The details of investigation to be carried in the requested country. Care must be taken that request made is specific as no country would allow fishing enquiries/investigation.
 - c. Particulars of the witness to be examined, their identity and addressed if available along with detailed questionnaire for examination of each witness.
 - d. Description of the documents/articles to be collected and procedure for the same.
-

- e. Extract of the corresponding Sections of laws of the requested country which would constitute an offence/s on similar allegations under investigation in India. It may be stated in particular if under the laws of the requested country principle of dual criminality or any other requirement is essential requirement for execution of Letters Rogatory.
 - f. Extract of relevant provisions of the MLAT, MoU, Arrangement or International convention etc. providing for such assistance by the requested country.
 - g. Declaration that the proposed Letters Rogatory would be in compliance of all the requirements of the requested country and that the case under investigation is not of political, military, racial or religious character.
 - h. A draft Assurance of Reciprocity in case the request is being made to a country with whom no MLAT, MOU, Arrangement exists or the request does not fall within the ambit of an International Convention.
 - i. Whether a visit by Investigating or any other officer is proposed to assist the authorities in the requested country to execute the Letters Rogatory.
7. The following precautions may be taken by the Investigating Agency while preparing a Letters Rogatory:
- (i) The documents, photographs and objects, if enclosed with the Letters Rogatory, should be clearly marked and referred to in the body to enable the requested Authority to know clearly what is required to be done with them.
 - (ii) All the photocopied papers /documents enclosed must be legible and translated in the required language, if required.
 - (iii) The Letters Rogatory should be neatly bound and page numbered.
 - (iv) The authenticated translated copies, duly signed by a translator, be enclosed along with original LR, if required to submitted in a language as proscribed in the MLAT, MoU, Arrangement or otherwise.
 - (v) At least, five copies of the Letters Rogatory should be prepared including the original. Three copies along with the translated version. If any, would need to be sent to the MHA along with a copy to the International Police Cooperation Cell of CBI.
8. MHA may consult CBI whenever required and convey its concurrence to the proposal to be filed in the Competent Court for issue of a Letters Rogatory and also mark a copy of its concurrence to IPCC, CBI, New Delhi.
-

9. After obtaining the concurrence of the MHA, an application may be filed in the Court of competent jurisdiction for issue of Letters Rogatory addressed to the competent authorities of the requested country. The Competent Court may decide to issue a Letters Rogatory addressed to the competent authority in the requested country as prayed for or otherwise.
10. In case the request is accepted, the Court would issue the Letters Rogatory under its seal and authority. A format and contents of the Letters Rogatory are given in the annexure to the guidelines.

6.2 PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED AFTER ISSUE OF LR BY THE COMPETENT COURT.

1. The Investigating agency will send three copies of the LR to IPCC, CBI, New Delhi and one copy to MHA, IPCC, CBI, New Delhi will forward the same to the competent authority in the requested country through the Indian Missions under intimation to MHA.
 2. The Indian Mission will take prompt action to present/send the LR to the competent authority and communicate the exact date of such presentation/submission to IPCC, CBI, New Delhi. The mission and IPCC will follow up the execution of LR with the competent authority in the required country.
 3. In event of requested country seeking clarifications, additional material etc. The Mission will directly communicate the same to the IPCC, CBI, New Delhi, who may take necessary action in the matter under intimation to MHA & MEA
 4. The execution report, along with evidence and supporting material, received from the requested country would be directly sent by our Mission abroad to the IPCC, CBI, New Delhi, who would in return send the same to the Agency concerned under intimation to MHA & MEA.
-

7. Cyber Updates

7.1 MALICIOUS ‘BLUR’ PHOTO APP CAMPAIGN DISCOVERED ON GOOGLE PLAY

A new campaign of malicious photo apps on Google Play floods Android devices with random ads instead of functioning as advertised. They also elude detection by making its icon disappear from the device home screen soon after it’s downloaded.

Researchers at the White Ops satori Threat Intelligence and Research Team discovered the Android apps – 29 in total- which they said “manifested suspiciously high volumes of ad traffic” during threat – hunting investigations, according to a recent report.

The team – comprised of researchers Gabi Cirlig, Michael Gethers, Marion Habiby, Christopher Soo and Dina Haines–called the campaign “ChartreuseBlur” in part because the majority of apps include the word “blur” in their package name. Many also claim to be photo editors that allow users to blur section of an image, they said.

Researchers conducted analysis on one of the apps in particular, called Square Photo Blur, finding that its behavior was consistent with all of the malicious apps. They found that once the app is downloaded, it begins bombarding the device with ads, “just appearing out of nowhere,” a phenomenon known as delivering out- of-context (OOC) ads, researchers said.

Once fully installed, researcher clicked on the Square Photo Blur app’s launcher icon on a test device and found it’s basically a “hollow shell of an app, just enough to just pass the Play Store checks,” they said.

Source :<https://threatpost.com/malicious-photo-app-campaign-google-play/157712/>

7.2 BANNING TIKTOK WONT SOLVE OUR PRIVACY ROBLEMS

Preventing the use of an apps based solely on its country of origin (no matter how hostile) is merely a Band-Aid that won’t fully address all privacy and security concerns.

Apps and privacy is a subject we return to time and time again. In the past year alone, we’ve seen headlines about a Russian-owned face-morphing app that also collects your metadata, a mainstream messaging app that was hacked to

allow the theft of a high-profile target user, and well-intentioned track and trace applications designed to control the spread of a disease. And the current TikTok controversy over how the mobile video platform is sharing the massive amount of user data it collects is no exception.

Ultimately, we need to find a technological and sociological solution, taking the following into account.

We need to be more privacy – conscious

We need to be minimalistic

We need to create and enforce legislative and economic controls

Finally, we need to focus on the elephant in the room, not just the most shocking attributes of privacy issues that catch our attention. While they don't necessarily directly represent a national security threat in the same way as TikTok or FaceApp, they pose their own problems.

Source :<https://www.darkreading.com/application-security/banning-tiktok-wont-solve-our-privacy-problems-/a/d-id/1338436> mc =rss x drredtdr x x-rss-simple

7.3 FACEBOOK ANNOUNCED NEW PRIVACY AND SECURITY FEATURE FOR MESSENGER

Facebook announced a new privacy feature that adds another layer of security to your private messages and stops people from accessing them

Facebook APP Lock

The App lock introduced by Facebook works like any other app locks software, the app gets locked automatically after usage and to open it requires an authentication method like Face ID, Touch ID, or fingerprint. “This optional feature give you the confidence to know that if a friend or a family member need to borrow your phone, they won’t be able to access your chat,” Facebook said. The new feature is found under the new Privacy settings section, which gives users a single location to control features like App Lock and what users they’ve blocked. The privacy section also gives you an “easy to access settings and features like the audience for your stories, muted stories, messaging settings, and blocked people.” To give users more control over who can reach and contact them, Facebook is working on new controls, said Jay Sullivan, Director of Product Management, Messenger Privacy and Safety. “We’re always working

to give you more control over your privacy, so as we introduce more privacy features, you'll have this centralized place to find them," Facebook said. We're also exploring more ways to protect your privacy and safety when someone you don't know sends you a message. We'll be testing a feature similar to what exists on Instagram and WhatsApp that blurs images in your message requests folder," Sullivan said.

Source : <https://gbhackers.com/facebook-app-lock/web view=true>

7.4 COLLEGE RECRUITMENT DATABASE LIKING NEARLY 1 MILLION STUDENTS' GPAS',SAT SCORES, IDS AND OTHER PERSONAL DATA.

We recently discovered an unsecured Amazon S3 (Simple storage Service) bucket, or database, containing nearly 1 million records of sensitive high school student academic information. Include in unsecured bucket are GPA scores, ACT,SAT and PSAT Scores, unofficial transcripts, student IDs and 'students and parents' names, email, addresses, home addresses, phone numbers and more. The unsecured bucket seems to belong to CaptainU, an a online platform that purports to help connect student athletes and colleges or universities that are interested in recruiting them for their athletic programs. Because of that, the bucket also contains pictures and videos of students athletic achievements, messages from students to coaches, and other recruitment materials. Because the data leaks concern minors (being high scholl students) age 13-18 this leaks seems particularly sensitive. On May 22, we reached out of captain to help them secure their database. When we received no response from the company, we contacted Amazon on june 1 to get the issue fixed. However, while they were able to secure the indexing on june 9, the files are still accessible. Through an Amazon representative, CaptainU claimed that the sensitive educational data was "meant to be openly available". But it seems that CaptainU never mentioned this fact to the students or their parents. Rick Garcia, whose daughter had at one point been a member of CaptainU-and whose personal files are still contained in the database-informed us that he never knew or intended for his daughter's inform to be publicly available, but to just share that on the platform for other coaches to see.

Source : <https://cybernews.com/security/college-recruitment-database-leaking-nearly-1-million-students-gpas-sat-scores-ids-and-other-personal-data/?web view=true>

7.5 # COVID 19 HOME WORKING LEADS TO CYBERSECURITY

Hiring Spree

The COVID 19 pandemic has led to a major boost in cybersecurity job vacancies in the US, data from the Cybersecurity jobs Report: Q2, has revealed. The study, produced by the international Consortium of Minority Cybersecurity Professionals (ICMCP) and CyberVista, indicates that the shift to remote working in the crisis has led to organizations investing more heavily in protecting themselves from cyber-threats. An estimated 62% of the US workforce has transitioned to working from home, Which has made businesses far more Vulnerable to attack. A study published yesterday, for example, found that 43% of employees in the UK and US have made errors leading to Cybersecurity repercussions in April. Taken from LinkedIn, there were 261,545 open Cybersecurity related positions in April, 244,140 in May and 348, 082 in June. Overall the software and IT services job market has performed comparatively strongly since the pandemic struck the US in March. While there was an industry average decline of – 10.94 % for hiring changes month-over-month in March, this was just-0.8% in software and IT services. Since then, there was a -0.35% fall in April followed by a 7.21% increase in May. Sectors which have had the largest number of openings for Cybersecurity positions since June 18 are healthcare (at least 120,000) financial services (at least 115,000), IT and services (at least 114,000), retail (at least 85,000) and computer software (at least 77,800). This is in the context of unemployment reaching its highest level since the great depression in the US during the crisis.

Source : https://www.infosecurity-magazine.com/news/home-working-cybersecurity-hiring/?web_view=true

7.6 BLUETOOTH RECONNECTION FLAW COULD LEAD TO SPOOFING ATTACKS

A group of researchers at Purdue University's Center for Education and Research in Information Assurance and Security (CERIAS) recently discovered a vulnerability that affects the many devices running Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) is the most widely utilized low-energy communication protocol for mobile and IoT devices. Sales of Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) devices are forecasted to triple by 2023 to 1.6 billion annual shipments, according to market advisory firm ABI.

8.

Absconders in Numbers

S. No	Unit Name	Absconders as on 31/03/2020	Newly added Absconders April 2020 to June 2020	Total	Arrested Absconders April 2020 to June 2020	Absconders as on 30/06/2020
1	Akola	275	0	275	0	275
2	Amravati (R)	143	0	143	0	143
3	Buldhana	20	0	20	0	20
4	Yavatmal	57	0	57	0	57
5	Washim	1	0	1	0	1
6	A'bad (R)	12	0	12	0	12
7	Jalna	61	0	61	0	61
8	Beed	167	2	169	2	166
9	Osmanabad	267	0	267	9	256
10	Nanded	130	0	130	0	130
11	Latur	107	0	107	1	106
12	Parbhani	45	0	45	3	42
13	Hingoli	100	9	109	0	109
14	Kolhapur	97	0	97	4	93
15	Pune (R)	8	0	8	0	8
16	Sangli	234	0	234	0	234
17	Satara	168	0	168	0	163
18	Solapur (R)	149	0	149	0	149
19	Bhandara	1	0	1	0	1
20	Chandrapur	9	0	9	0	9
21	Nagpur (R)	6	0	6	0	6
22	Wardha	9	0	9	0	9
23	Gadchiroli	319	0	319	0	318
24	Gondia	96	0	96	1	95
25	Ahmednagar	43	0	43	1	42
26	Dhule	94	0	94	0	94
27	Jalgaon	48	0	48	1	47
28	Nasik (R)	54	0	54	0	54
29	Nandurbar	6	0	6	0	6
30	Raigad	12	0	12	0	12
31	Ratnagiri	41	0	41	5	36
32	Sindhudurg	21	0	21	0	21
33	Thane (R)	47	0	47	0	47
34	Palghar	151	0	151	0	151

35	Mumbai (Rly)	83	0	83	0	83
36	Pune (Rly)	25	0	25	0	25
37	Nagpur (Rly)	91	0	91	0	91
38	Aurangabad (Rly)	15	0	15	0	15
39	Nagpur (C)	914	0	914	0	914
40	Pune (C)	55	0	55	0	55
41	Pimpri Chinchwad (C)	20	2	22	0	22
42	Thane (C)	279	0	279	0	279
43	Mumbai Com	4406	50	4456	0	4456
44	Nasik (C)	0	0	0	0	0
45	A' bad (C)	158	0	158	0	158
46	Solapur (C)	26	0	26	0	26
47	Navi Mumbai (C)	688	0	688	0	688
48	Amravati (C)	44	0	44	0	44
49	CID Unit	123	0	123	1	122
50	ACB Mumbai	3	0	3	0	3
51	ATS Mumbai	52	0	52	0	52
	Total	9980	63	10043	28	10006

(49 are Dead Absconders)

- Units which did not arrest a single Absconder in January to March 2020 are Akola, Amravati Rural, Buldhana, Washim, Aurangabad Rural, Jalna, Nanded, Hingoli, Pune Rural, Sangli, Satara, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Nagpur Rural, Wardha, Gadchiroli, Dhule, Nashik Rural, Nandurbar, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Thane Rural, Palghar, Pune Rly, Nagpur Rly, Mumbai Rly, Aurangabad Rly, Nagpur City, Pune City, Pimpri Chinchwad (C) Thane City, Mumbai City, Aurangabad City, Solapur City, Navi Mumbai (C) Amravati City, ACB Mumbai, ATS Mumbai

9.

**Inter State
Jail Release**

Accused / *Bandi* list

Inter State Jail Release Accused / *Bandi* list

Interstate Jail release Accused listed herewith. These accused may do crime again in future in Maharashtra and other states. So they should be under surveillance by local units. It will help to detect maximum offences and control the crimes. Hence this list is publishing herewith to take preventive measures and control crime in future. Unit should surveillance on below Interstate Jail release Accused/ *Bandi*, it helps to detect maximum cases and control crime.

Information of Interstate Jail released Accused/*Bandi* on Bail or Cr.P.C.169 under Property Offences, during month of year 2020

April 2020			
Osmanabad Dist Jail			
1	Laxman Rangappa Mandale, Age – 20 Resi – Khandala Tal. Aaland Dist. Gulbarga, Karnataka	Omerga PS 13/2020 IPC 302.	01/04/2020
2	Sanjay Ranganath Bhosale, Age – 38, Resi- Mukalewadi Basavklyan Dist. – Bidar Karnataka	Omerga PS 13/2020 IPC 302.	01/04/2020
3	Ikrakha Munshikha Mansuri, Resi – Nandhod Tal. Tarana Dist. Ujjain MP .	Ratnagiri Rural PS 20/2020 IPC 379, 34	16/04/2020
4	Hukum Laxminarayan Patel, Resi. – Maksi new colony No.1 Tal. Maksi Dist. Shajapur MP.	Ratnagiri Rural PS 20/2020 IPC 379, 34	16/04/2020
5	Yogesh Omprakash Sah, Age – 26 Resi – Gopalpur Dist. Bhagalpur Bihar.	Malvan PS 41/2020 IPC 406, 420, 380, 34, 426	25/04/2020
May 2020			
6	Deelipkumar Ramakant Sharma, Resi.- Galli no.9 Prem Nagar New Delli.	Pardi PS. 9/2020 IPC420, 465, 467, 468, 471, 120 (B), 34	11/05/2020
7	Abhay Surendra Vishwakarma, Resi. Purani Colony, Kanpur, UP	Pardi PS. 90/11 IPC 420, 465	12/05/2020
8	Pravin Namdev Madavi, Resi.- Pavani MP.	Pardi PS.57/20 IPC 457, 380, 34	30/05/2020
9	Tej Lal Govardhan Pandare, Age-30, Resi- Bhalva, Tal. Kiranpur, Dist. Balaghat, MP.	Ravanwadi PS 98/2020 IPC 457, 380, 427, 511 Gondiya rural PS 29/2020 IPC 454, 457, 380, 34	20/05/2020
10	Arvind Suraj Lal Dasere, Age- 22, Resi- Hatta, Tal- Kiranapur, Dist-Balaghat, MP.	Gondiya rural PS 29/2020 IPC 454, 457, 380, 34	20/05/2020
11	Mo.Sakir Mo. Jakar, Age-32, Resi- Bhogpur Tal-Midinkar, Gaziabad, UP.	Pnadharkavada PS 930/2019 IPC 379	18/05/2020
12	Sanjayram /Amit Ghanshyam Yadav. Resi- Pndiyakhedi Road Ujjain Ganga Ashram, Dr.Namdev Galli Sahor MP.	Nandurbar city PS 482/2019. IPS 454,380	06/06/2020
June 2020			
13	Puja Jayant Deshmukh, Resi – Gouri City, UP.	Ganesh Peth PS 38/2019, IPC 420, 467, 468, 471, 482, 120(b), 34	08/06/2020
14	Babalu/ Donga Rajaram Mohaniya, Resi – Panjabi line, Bisapur , Morkhed Chhindwara , MP.	Tahshil PS 65/2020 , IPC 454,457,380	17/06/2020
15	Jagdishakumar Naradprasad Pande, Resi- Makki Malava Tal. – Benadi Fatehpur , UP	Hudake PS 14/2020, IPC 457, 380	18/06/2020
16	Ramprasad Rekiram Ray, Resi-Chirkala, Badalpada Shivani, M P.	Parshivani PS 98/20 IPC379,34	06/04/2020

17	Nitesh Pradip Rajput, Age-24, Resi- Janta Colony, Word 13 Dist-Sonipath, Haryana	Sevagram PS 116/2020 IPC 379,511,34	11/16/2020
18	Lokraj Ramesh Sharma, Age-22, Resi-Sikka Colony Dist-Sonipath, Haryana	Sevagram PS 116/2020 IPC 379,511,34	17/06/2020
19	Nitin Surajbhan Saudaya, Age-22, Resi-Sikka Colony Dist-Sonipath, Haryana	Sevagram PS 116/2020 IPC 379,511,34	25/06/2020
20	Shravan Hajarjising chavhan Age-20, Resi-Devas, Indor MP	Loni PS 46/20 IPC 392,34	06/06/2020
21	Sunil Ramchandra Fuleriya Age-34, Resi-Dupada Indor MP	Loni PS 46/20 IPC 392,34	06/06/2020
22	Vinod Ratnlal Kavale, Resi- Gargul Aathner, MP	Mahuli PS 180/2020, IPC 381	30/06/2020
23	Poulu Sham Banala, Age-37, Resi-Shipa Colony, Tal – Thamboli, Andhra Pradesh	Pandharkavada PS 325/2020, IPC 392,34	29/06/2020
24	Devdhaman Nagaya Pitale, Resi- Shipa Colony, Tal – Thamboli, Andhra Pradesh	Pandharkavada PS 325/2020, IPC 392,34	29/06/2020
25	Mohamad Sakir/Shakir Hasan Mohamad, Resi- Hasanpur, Tal-Firojpur Zirka, Dist-Nuha Haryana	Vakad PS, Pimpri Chinchwad ,73/2020, IPC 461,380	10/06/2020
26	Rohit/Kalu Halpat, Resi-Kuber Nagar, Chara Nagar, Sigal Chali, Dist-Ahamadabad ,Gujarat	Pimpri PS, Pimpri Chinchwad 1215/2019, IPC 395	12/06/2020
27	Saifuddin Hasan, Resi-Haryana	Vakad PS, Pimpri Chinchwad 1450/2020, IPC 395	19/06/2020
28	Prakash Hari Naik, Resi Saren Bhaiya, Tal- kadurha, Dist-Khudi, Orisa	Daund Railway PS 195/18, IPC 353,324,332	12/06/2020
29	Ananta Danaya Patelya, Resi-Yenur, Kabil, UP	Shivajinagar PS 204/18, IPC 394,34	06/01/2020
30	Prakash Vinayak Patil, Age-35, Resi-Zariwadi Parthe Goa	Dedamarga PS 09/2020, Arm Act 125(1) A, IPC 34	09/06/2020
31	Karan Manohar Bhavar, Resi-Knhaniamba, UP	Vishrambaug PS 81/2020, IPC 454,457,380,34	02/06/2020
32	Sanjayram/Amit Ghanshyam Pal Yadav Resi-Pandiyakhedi, Ujjain, Sahor MP	Nandurbar PS 482/2019, IPC 454,380	06/06/2020



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