

Quarterly



# CID

## BULLETIN

Year 2021 • VOL. 07 • January to March 2021

**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.

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**Year 2021 • VOL. 07 • January to March 2021**



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

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Year 2021 • VOL. 07 • January - March 2021

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## PREFACE

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Shri. Atulchandra Kulkarni (IPS)

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It gives me immense pleasure to present you seventh issue of CID Bulletin. This issue of the Bulletin brings out an analysis of crime statistics of Maharashtra State from January to March 2021. 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 success stories, Judgments of Interest, Professional 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 is being circulated from Volume-4 onwards.

**(Atulchandra Kulkarni)**

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



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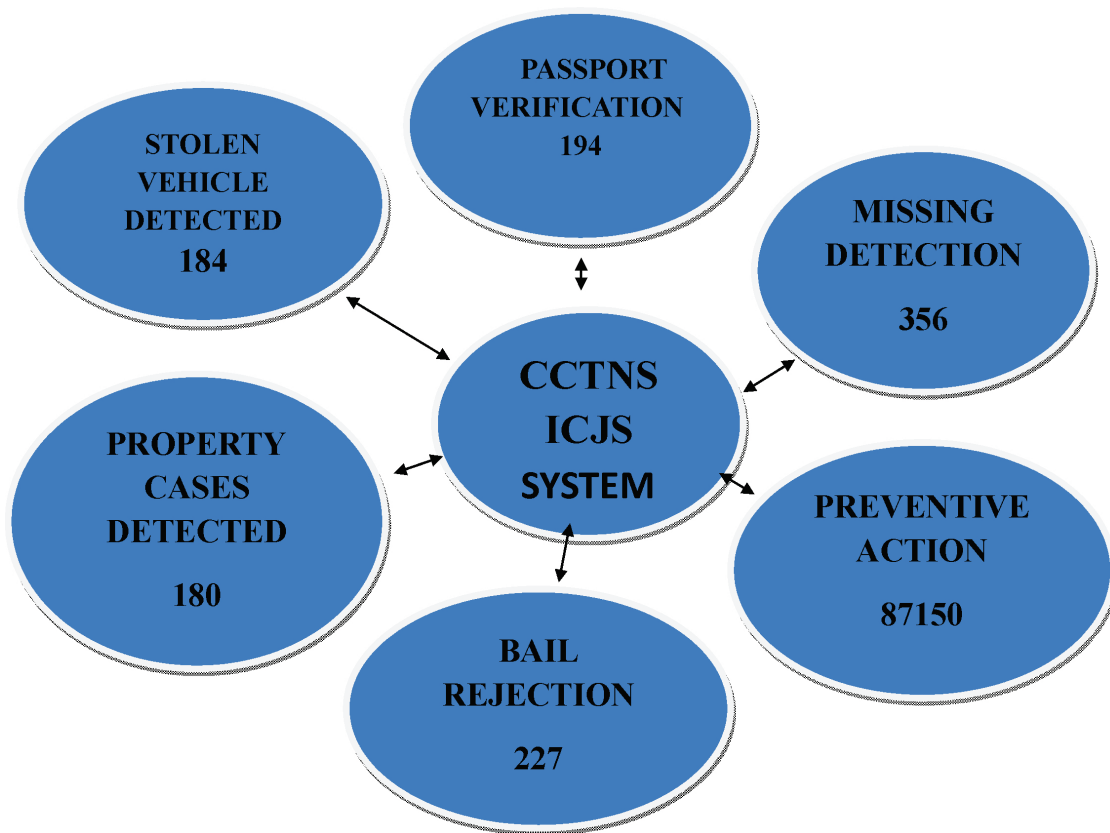
# **1.**

## **Success Stories**

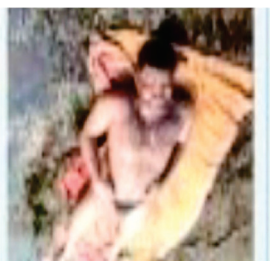
# SUCCESS STORIES

## CCTNS ICJS SYSTEM

### (1.1.21 to 31.3.21)



## 1.1 SUCCESS STORIES THROUGH CCTNS



### 1) Identifying an Un-identified Dead Body.

An unidentified dead body of a male was found floating in Washisti River, Chiplun. Hence, an A.D. u/s 174 Cr.P.C. was registered vide No. 05/2021 on 25/01/2021 at Chiplun Police Station. A query was made in ICJS Search and Query Person Matching of the CCTNS Software. It was revealed that the information of this unidentified dead body was similar and matching to the missing person named Kunal Kamlakar Mundhe aged 24 years R/O Parshuramwadi, Tal. Chiplun Dist. Ratnagiri which was registered as Missing no.41/2020 dated 11/12/2020 at Khed Police Station. Thus the CCTNS/ICJS System could help in linking the missing person to a dead body.



### 2) Abduction

On 5.01.2021, while patrolling on Solapur Railway Police found a child roaming around the railway station. The police-men questioned the child about his identity but he did not give proper answers. After thorough questioning he gave his real name. He was found addicted to alcohol, gutkha, tobacco and cigarettes and was brought

to the railway station by one transgender for begging purpose. The child could not recollect the correct address of the transgender. The Police after searching through CCTNS / ICJS found out that a kidnapping case had been registered in Pandharpur Police Station under CR. NO. 859/ 2020 U/S 363 IPC. The accused person was arrested in the case and the victim was handed over to the concerned Police Station for further procedures.

**Total 356 missing persons were found by using CCTNS data during Jan To March 2021 in Maharashtra.**

### 3) Stolen vehicle traced using CCTNS

Police Officers / Police personnel from the Local Crime Branch, Aurangabad (Rural) District received information through an undercover informant that



some suspicious persons were going to deal with the stolen vehicles. Based on this information the Police personnel from the LCB raided the concerned place. Following accused persons were found on the spot 1) Shekhar Alias Anna Prakash Dandage R/o Reukai Pimpalgaon Tal . Bhokardan Dist Jalna & 2) Vilas Rambhau Kurhade R/O Hisoda Tal Bhokardan Dist Jalna alongwith 12 motorcycles.

It was revealed after searching through the facilities provided in the CCTNS /ICJS Software that the motorcycles seized from the above accused persons were stolen from the jurisdictions of various Police Stations of Aurangabad City, Aurangabad Rural and Jalna District.

The following offences U/S 379 IPC about some vehicles had found registered at various Police Stations:

- 1) CR NO 330/19 – CIDCO PS Aurangabad City
- 2) CR NO 531/2020 – MIDC Aurangabad City
- 3) CR NO 5/2020 – Soyagaon PS Aurangabad (Rural).
- 4) CR NO 26/21 – Paradh PS Jalna.
- 5) CR NO 35/21 – Hasanabad PS Jalna.
- 6) CR NO 40/21 – Bhokardan PS Jalna
- 7) CR NO 96/21 – Sillod PS Jalna.

As the Registration Numbers of some of the motorcycles were erased, further investigation of rest of the vehicles regarding the owners of the vehicles, original registration and numbers, etc is in progress.

**Total 184 vehicles were traced by Police during January 2021 to March 2021 in Maharashtra by using CCTNS.**

#### 4) Passport Verification

Passport verification applications are verified by the concerned Police Station regarding antecedents of the applicants and are sent to the Passport Office for further procedures. In this regard, Applicant Namely Dinesh Pandurang Adwade, Ratnagiri District had applied for Passport verification. Application was sent to

**Total 17377 passport applications were received to Police for verification, in which 194 applicants were found involved in various crimes.**





Chiplun Police Station for verification where Police checked the antecedent of the applicant on CCTNS Portal and found an offence was registered at Chiplun PS Cr.No.86/2020 against the applicant.

### 5) Preventive Action



Police takes Preventive measures timely under various Acts & Sections. Total 87150 Preventive actions under various sections have filed by Police during Jan to March 2021. Police could

identify the persons who have number of offences registered at different Police Stations and police have taken action against

them like externment.

**87150 Preventive Action  
filed during Jan to March  
2021.**

### 6) Bail Rejection



The accused/suspected persons apply for the bail in various courts. Police after searching the offences registered against them by using CCTNS data base, files bail rejection reports in concerned courts. 227

bails has been rejected during the period from Jan to March

2021 by courts.

**227 Bail applications rejected,  
as reports regarding offences  
registered against them at  
different Police Stations were  
sent by Police to the concerned  
court using CCTNS database.**

### 7) Property cases detection



An accused named Anil Pawar was arrested with golden jewellery by Valasang Police Station. The offence was registered in Kamati Police Station vide C.R.No.

69/2020. It was successfully detected using CCTNS ICGS System.

**180 property cases have  
been detected by Police  
during the period from Jan  
to March 2021 at various  
Police Stations using  
CCTNS ICJS System.**

## 1.2 SUCCESS STORIES OF DOG SQUADS

Dogs are used in Police Department since long time as they have a good sense of smell. They have been utilized in the detection of crime, criminals, narcotics and for anti-sabotage checking in Police.

CID gives training to all district dogs for detection of crimes, criminals and narcotics for Maharashtra Police there is a Dog Squad for each Police Unit. Following are few success stories of dog squads in Maharashtra Police in detecting crime and criminals.

### 1) District : Buldhana Dog Unit

**Dog Name :** Julie

**Handler Details :** 1) PN/ 2053 Rajesh Padmane,  
2) PN/11 Balu Suruse

**Brief Operational Achievement :** An offence of murder at Police Station Bibi, Dist. Buldhana was registered with CR.No.54/2021 u/s.302 of IPC on 26.03.2021. The dog Julie was given the smell of the cotton rope which was found on the neck of the victim Neeta Waman Aadhe, Age-25 Yrs, R/at- Kingaon Jattu was supposedly handled by the culprit. Dog Julie traced the accused namely Waman Aadhe who was 100 meters away from the scene of crime. The accused confessed about the crime and thus the crime was detected.

**Remark :** Smell of cotton rope given to Julie and showed accused.



### 2) District : Osmanabad Dog Unit

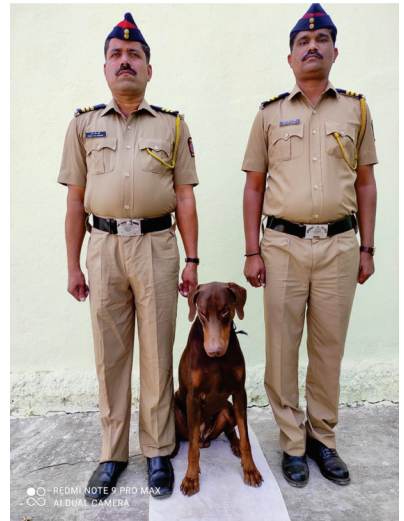
**Dog Name :** Rambo

**Handler Details :** 1) HC/1125 Mundhe  
2) HC/1156 Ganesh

**Brief Operational Achievement :** Washi Police Station, Dist. Osmanabad,

Cr.No.-54/2021 and Section, 302 of IPC on 22/01/2021 between 09.00 to Dtd. 23/1/2021 between 09.00.

There was a blood stain on the pants and shoes and we suspected that it was the clothes used in the crime. The dead body of the victim Vitthal Sonuba Chavan was lying in the farm and a pant and shoes stained with blood was found nearby. The dog Rambo has given the smell of the articles. The dog by a far distance discovered the house of accused and the offence was detected. The accused person namely Arif Nisar Soudagar, Age-23 Yrs., R/at- Vetali Galli, Tuljapur now staying near Limkar Petrol Pump was arrested in the offence & he confessed the crime. The route and accused house which was shown by dog was found correct.



**Remark :** Smell of rubber boots given to Rambo and showed accused.

### 3) District : Gondia Dog Unit

**Dog Name :** Tom

**Handler Details :** 1) PN /1418 Mendhe  
2) PN /10 Chandrikapure  
3) PN /62 Dipak Sandel

**Brief Operational Achievement :** Keshori Police Station, Dist. Gondia staff with dog Tom and handlers were in searching operation in the jungle area for identification of Naxalites and Explosives on 03.03.2021 between 08.00 to 11:55. During the search a dog barked at the scene and gave a signal that the explosives were planted in the area. The explosive material, electric switch, urea, sulphur, camphor and arms were found on the spot. The offence was registered accordingly at Keshori Police Station, Dist. Gondia as Cr. No.-25/2021 u/s. 4 and 5 with Indian Explosive Act on 03.03.2021. The explosives were diffused in time therefore the probable incidence of explosion was avoided due to dog searching. The casualties of men and other things is avoided.



**Remark :** Smell of explosive given to Tom and showed accused.

**4) District : Pune Rural Dog Unit**

**Dog Name :** Siba

**Handler Details :** 1) HC/443 G.B. Fapale  
2) PC/2624 B.S. Chaudhary

**Brief Operational Achievement :** A offence registered at Haveli Police Station, Pune Rural vide Cr.No.-63/2021, under Section 302,201 of IPC on 26/03/2021 between 09.45 near Khadakwasla canal at Nandedgaon.

A minor girl ageing 5 to 6 months was found buried near canal. The shawl was found near the spot. Dog Siba was given the smell of that shawl accordingly dog Siba run for 4 k.m. in searching process. After investigation the route was found to be correct as shown by the dog. The offence was detected.



**Remark :** Smell of shawl given to Siba and showed accused.

**5) District : Bhandara Dog Unit**

**Dog Name :** Naughty

**Handler Details :** 1) HC/721 Tikaram Kore  
2) PN/177 Pralhad Dhore

**Brief Operational Achievement :** An offence of house breaking theft occurred in between night of 14.03.2021 to 16.03.2021 till 12:00 in village Mangli, Tal.-Palandur, Dist.-Bhandara. This offence was registered with CR. No.28/2021 u/s.454,457 of IPC on 16.03.2021 at 18:06.

The dog Naughty was given the smell of bamboo which was supposedly handled by the culprit. The dog has shown the house of accused which was away from the spot.



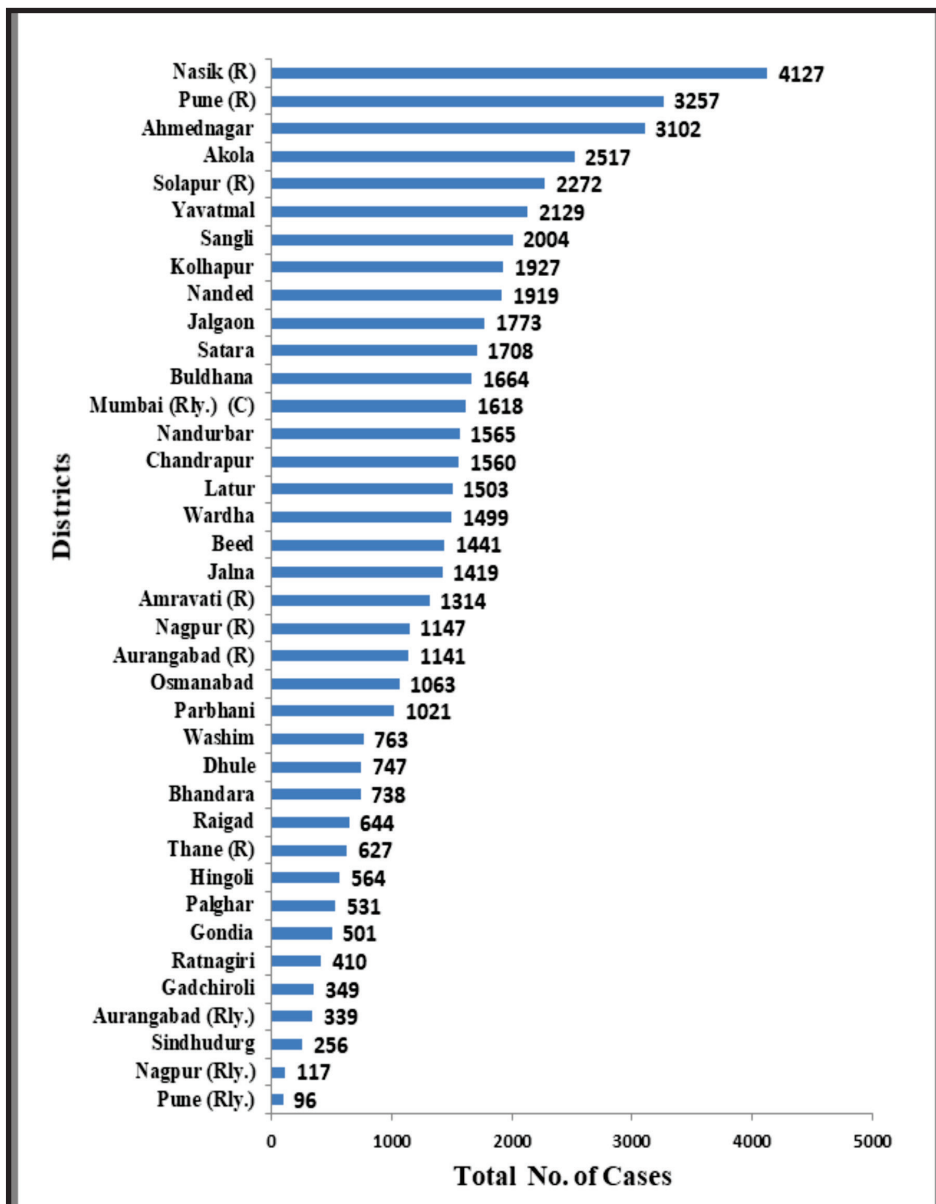
**Remark :** Smell of bamboo given to Naughty and showed accused.

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## 2.

# Statistical Analysis

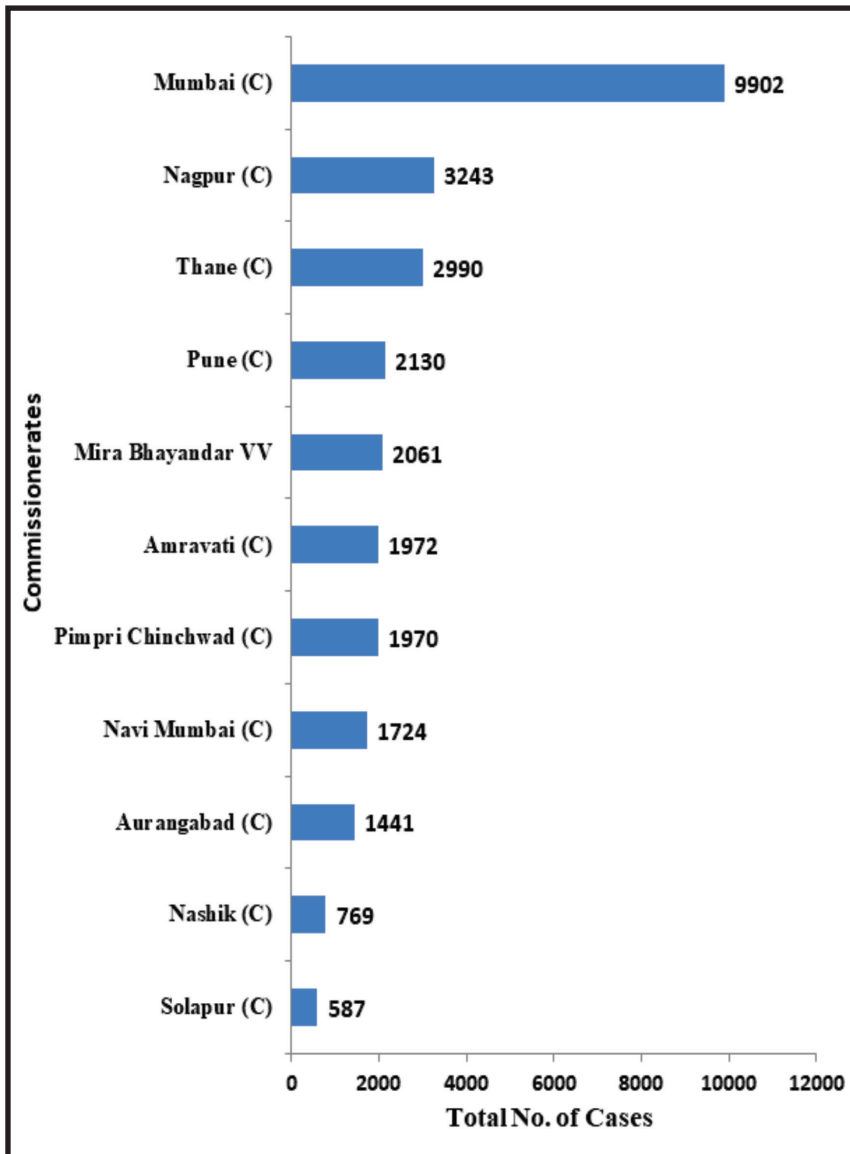
## 2.1 TOTAL IPC CRIME (DISTRICTS)



- District wise Total IPC cases registered from January to March - 2021 are 51372.
- Decreased by 11.26 % as compared with January to March - 2020 data (57888).

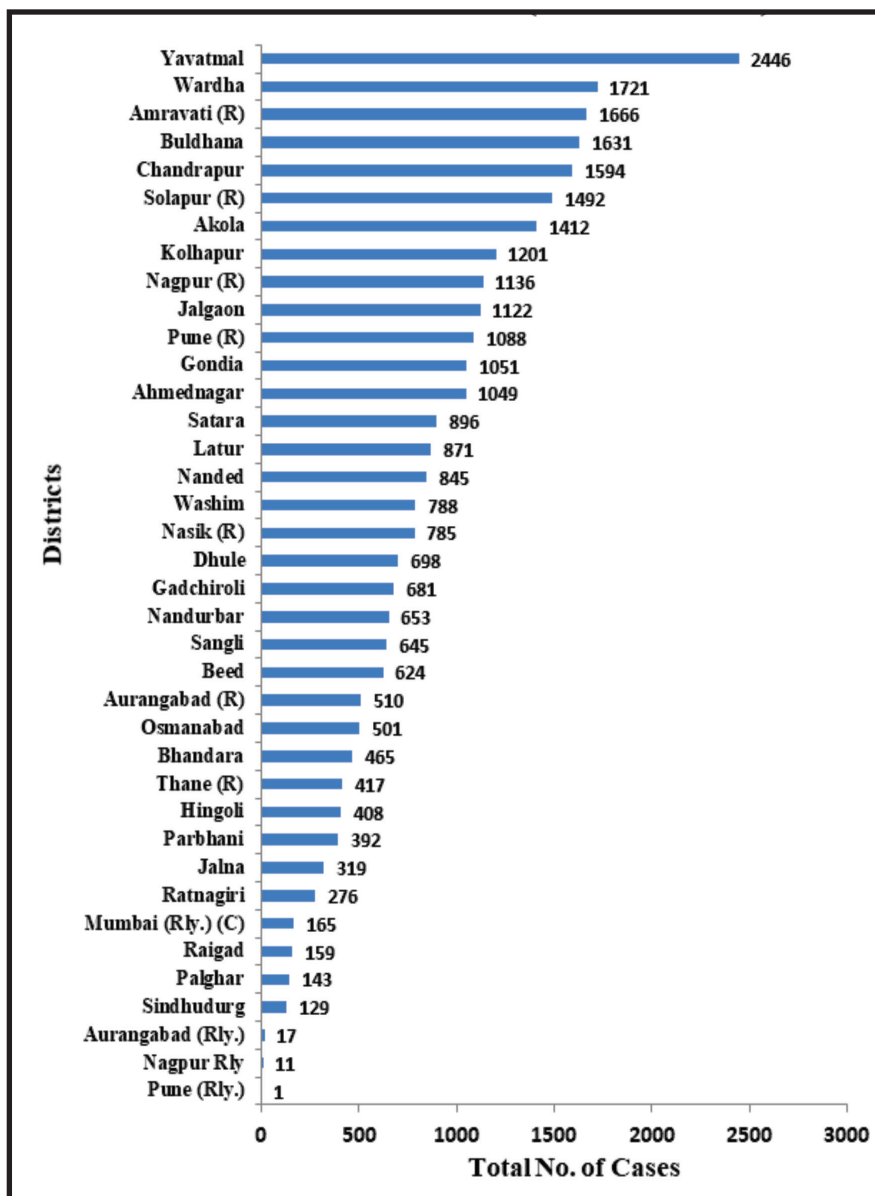


## 2.2 TOTAL IPC CRIME (COMMISSIONERATES)



- Commissionerate- wise Total IPC cases registered from January to March - 2021 are 28789.
- Decreased by 5.29% as compared with January to March – 2020 data (30388).

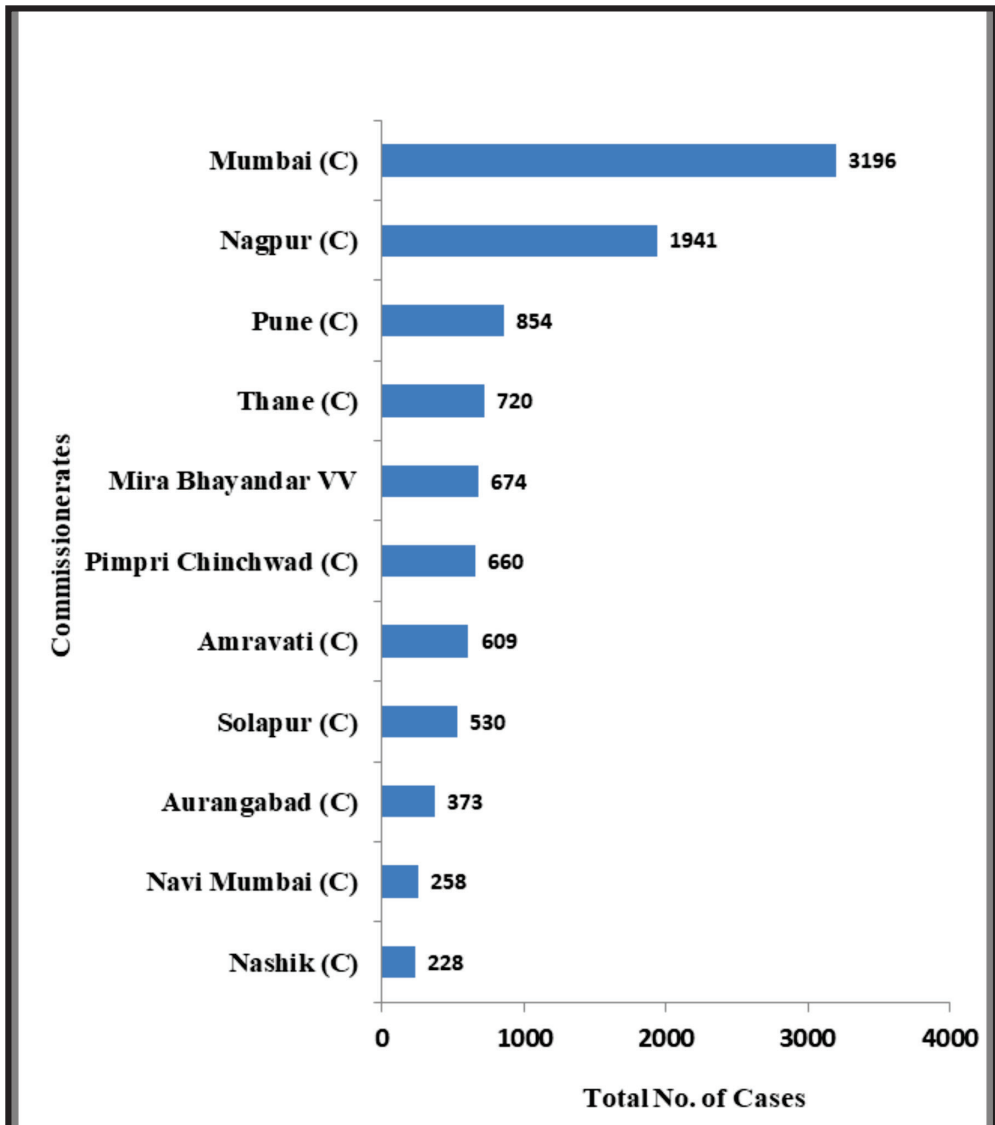
## 2.3 TOTAL SLL CRIME ( DISTRICTS)



- District wise Total SLL cases registered from January to March - 2021 are 30008.
- Increased by 2.72 % as compared with January to March - 2020 data (29214).

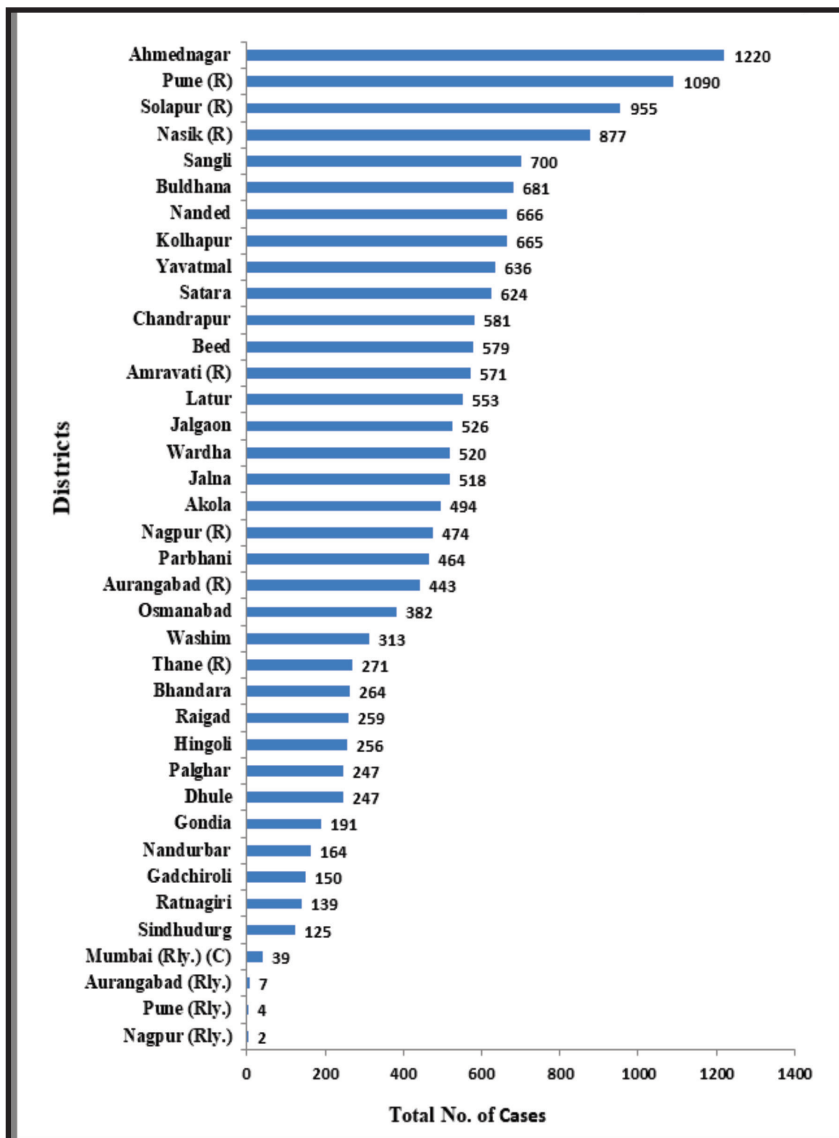


## 2.4 TOTAL SLL CRIME ( COMMISSIONERATES)



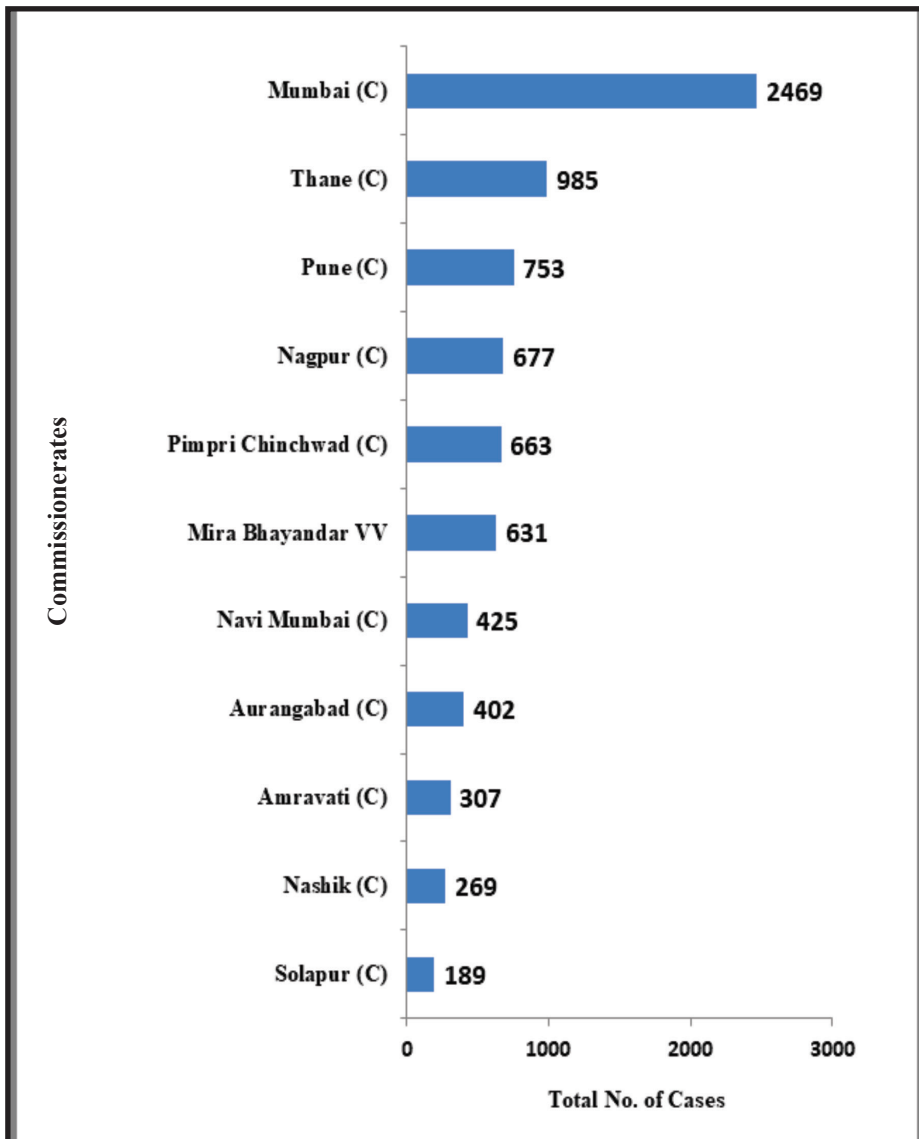
- Commissionerate - wise Total SLL cases registered from January to March - 2021 are 10043.
- Increased by 0.62 % as compared with January to March - 2020 data (9981).

## 2.5 OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY( DISTRICTS)



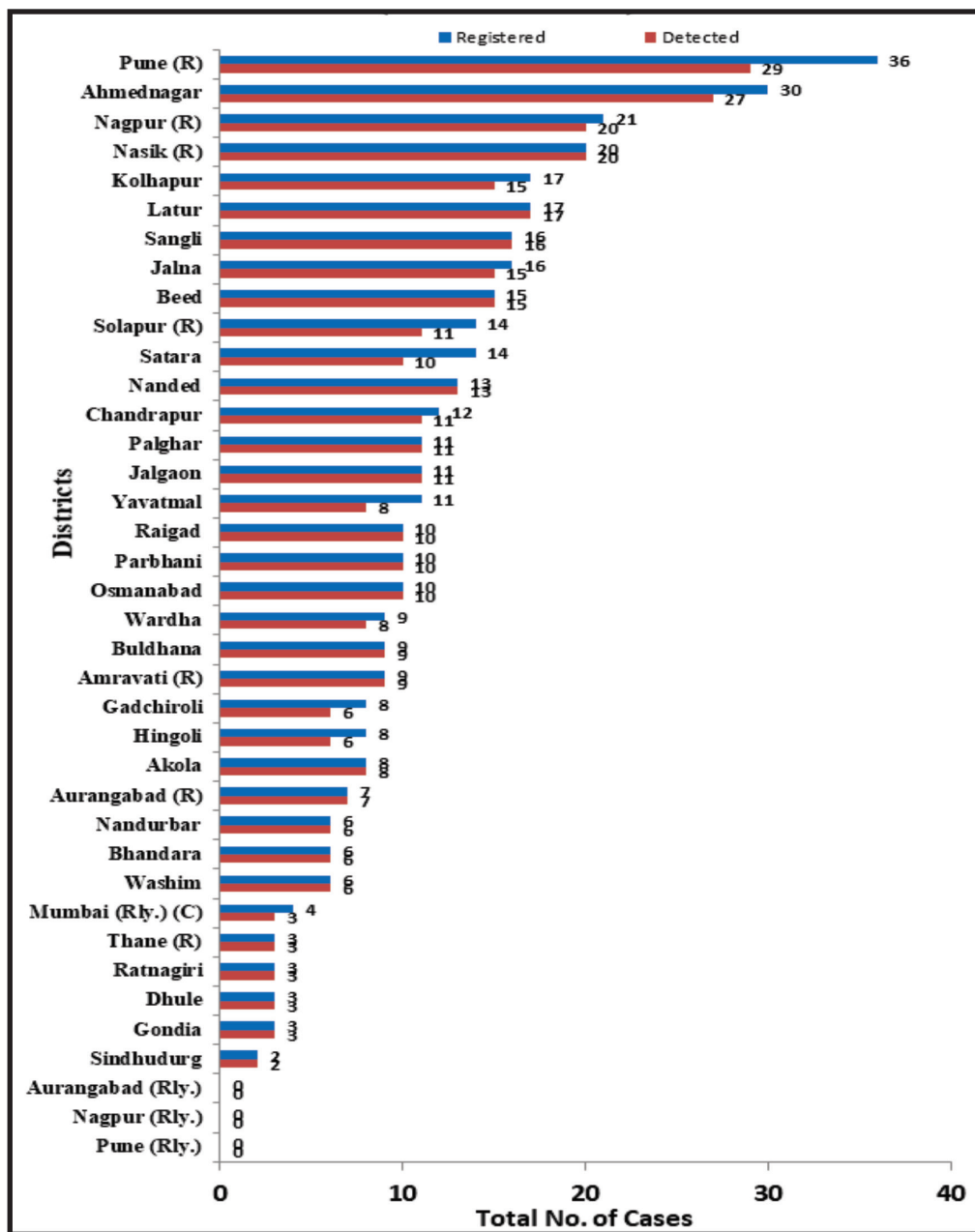
- District wise Offences Affecting Human Body cases registered from January to March - 2021 are 16897.
- Increased by 12.18 % as compared with January to March - 2020 data (15063).

## 2.6 OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY (COMMISSIONERATES)



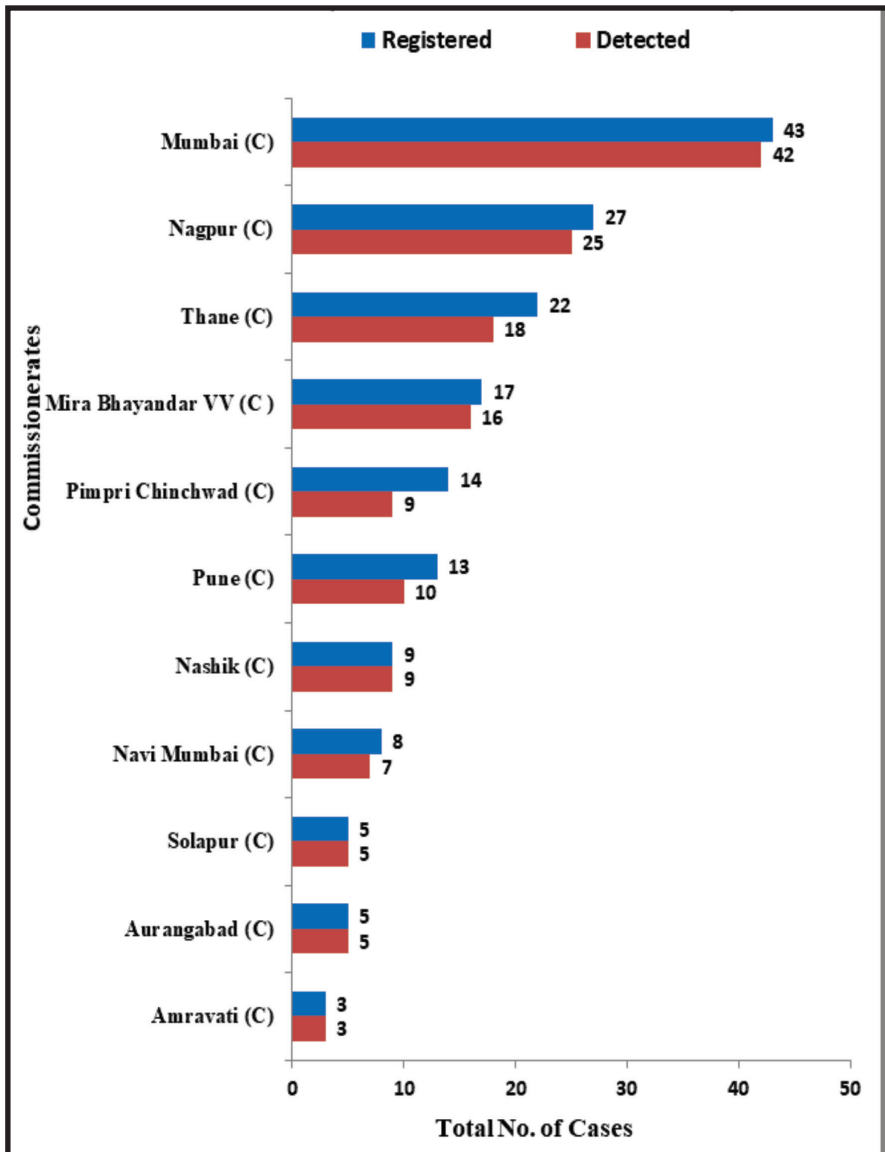
- Commissionerate- wise offences Affecting Human Body cases registered from January to March - 2021 are 7770.
- Increased by 6.54 % as compared with January to March - 2020 data (7293).

## 2.7 MURDER (DISTRICTS)



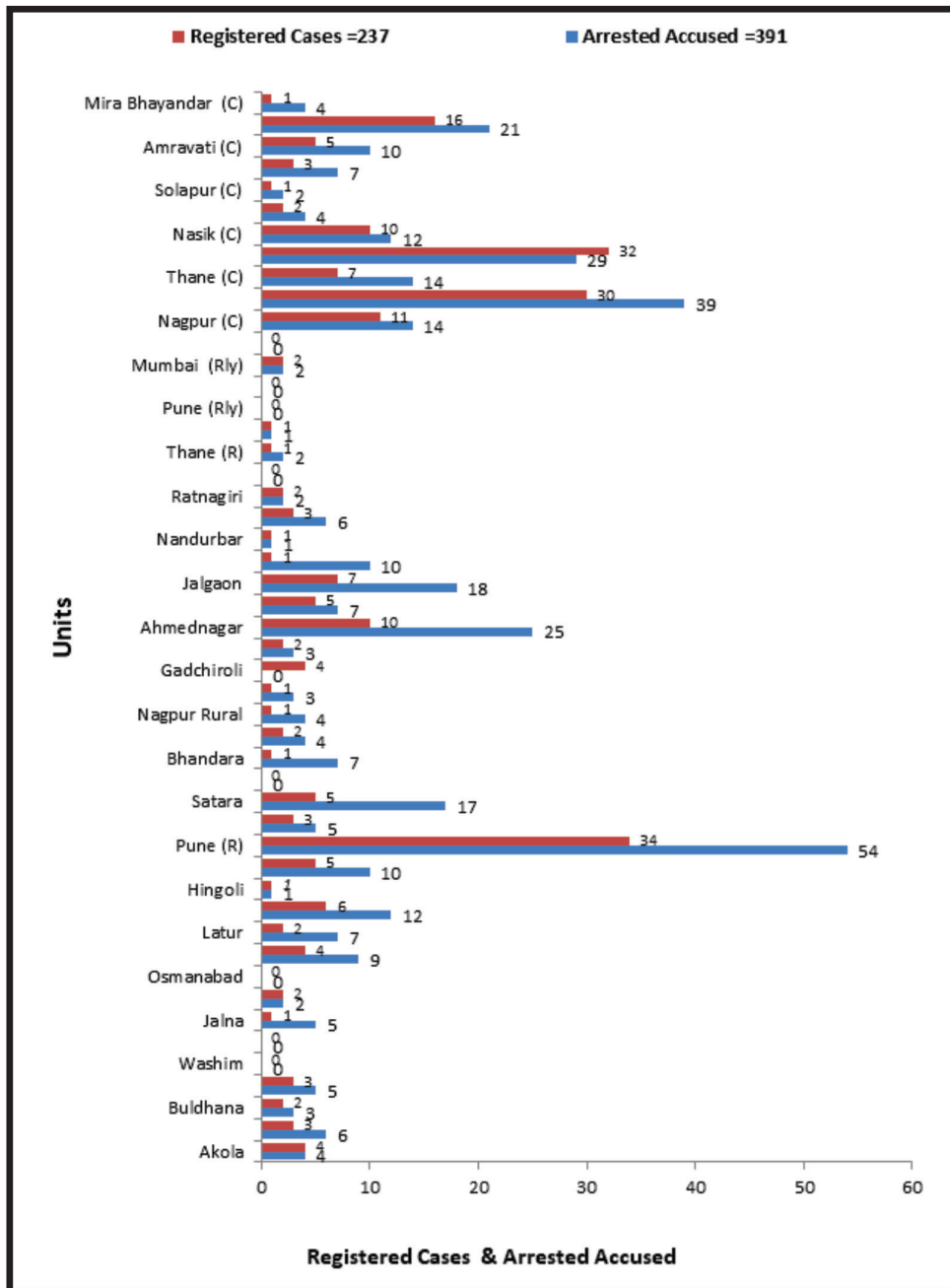
- District wise Murder cases registered from January to March - 2021 are 398.
- Increased by 23.91 % as compared with January to March - 2020 data (321).

## 2.8 MURDER (COMMISSIONERATES)



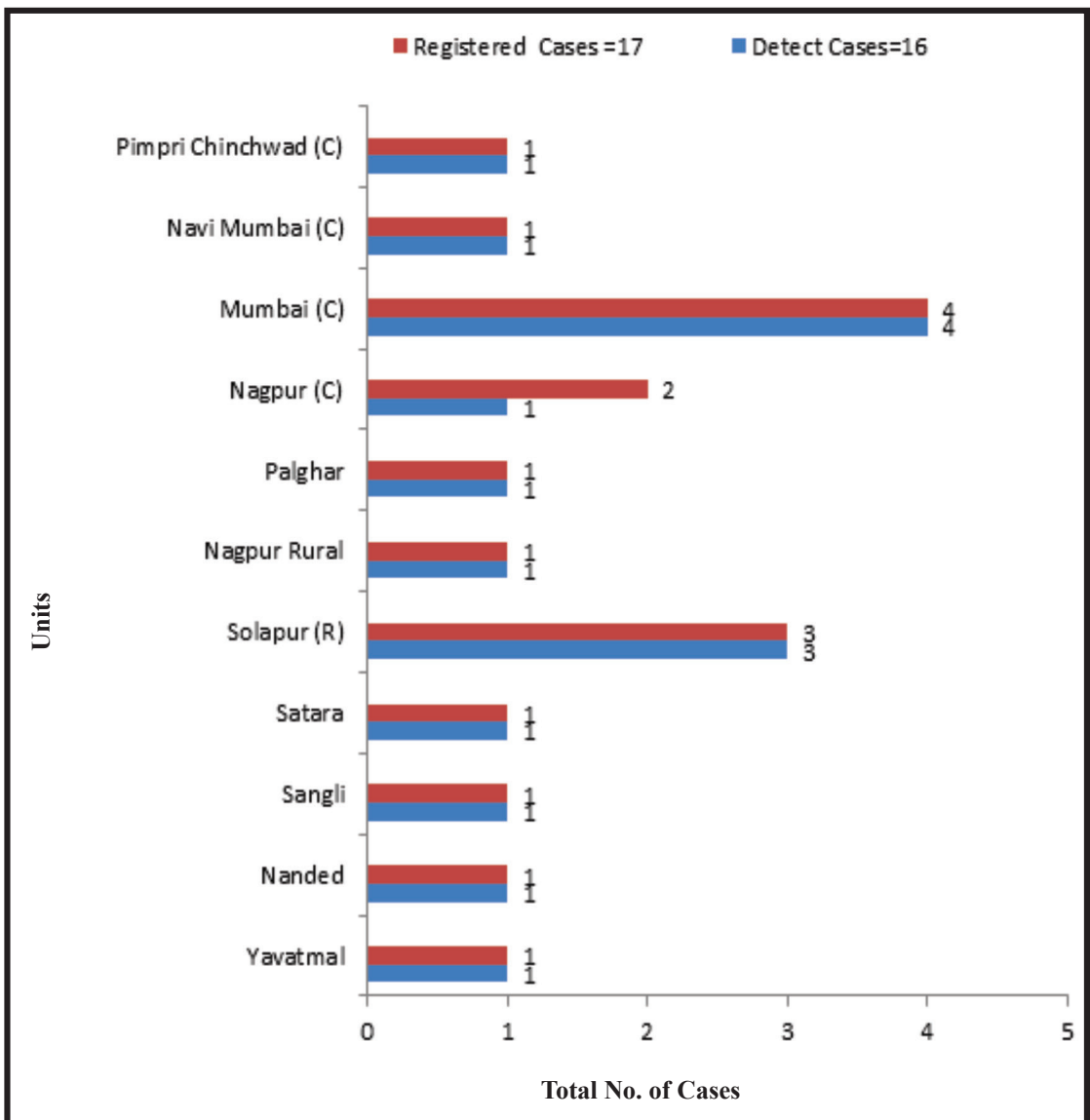
- Commissionerate wise Murder cases registered from January to March - 2021 are 166.
- Increased by 19.42 % as compared with January to March - 2020 data (139).

## 2.9 SEIZED FIRE ARMS & EXPLOSIVES



From January to March 2021, 237 cases were registered and 391 accused persons were arrested, in illegal use of fire arms and explosives cases.

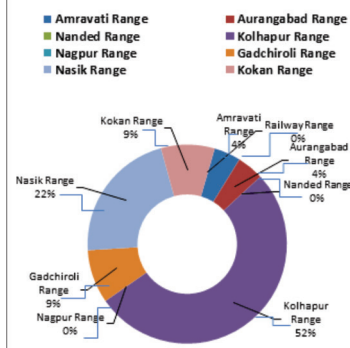
## 2.10 FORGED INDIAN CURRENCY NOTES (FICN)



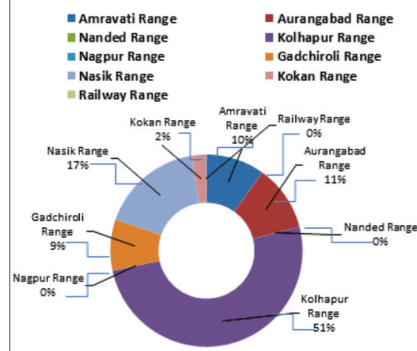
From January to March 2021, 17 cases were registered regarding forged currency notes in Maharashtra. Among these, 16 cases were detected and 38 accused persons were arrested. Maximum 04 cases were registered by Mumbai City.

## 2.11 CASES UNDER MAHARASHTRA CONTROL OF ORGANISED CRIME ACT (MCOCA)

**Ranges : MCOCA Registered cases**

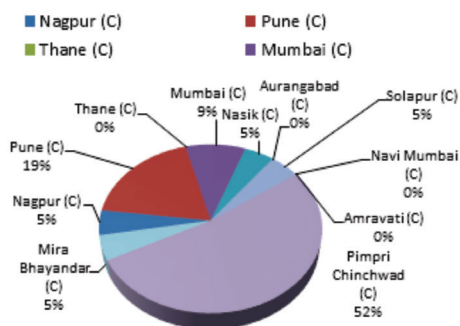


**Ranges : Arrested Accused in MCOCA**

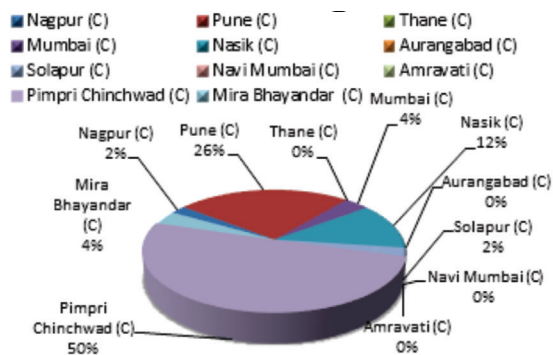


- Not a single Case where MCOCA was applied 1) Nanded Ranges: 2) Nagapur Ranges: 3) Railway Ranges:

**Commissionerates : MCOCA Registered cases**



**Commissionerates : Arrested Accused in MCOCA Registered cases**



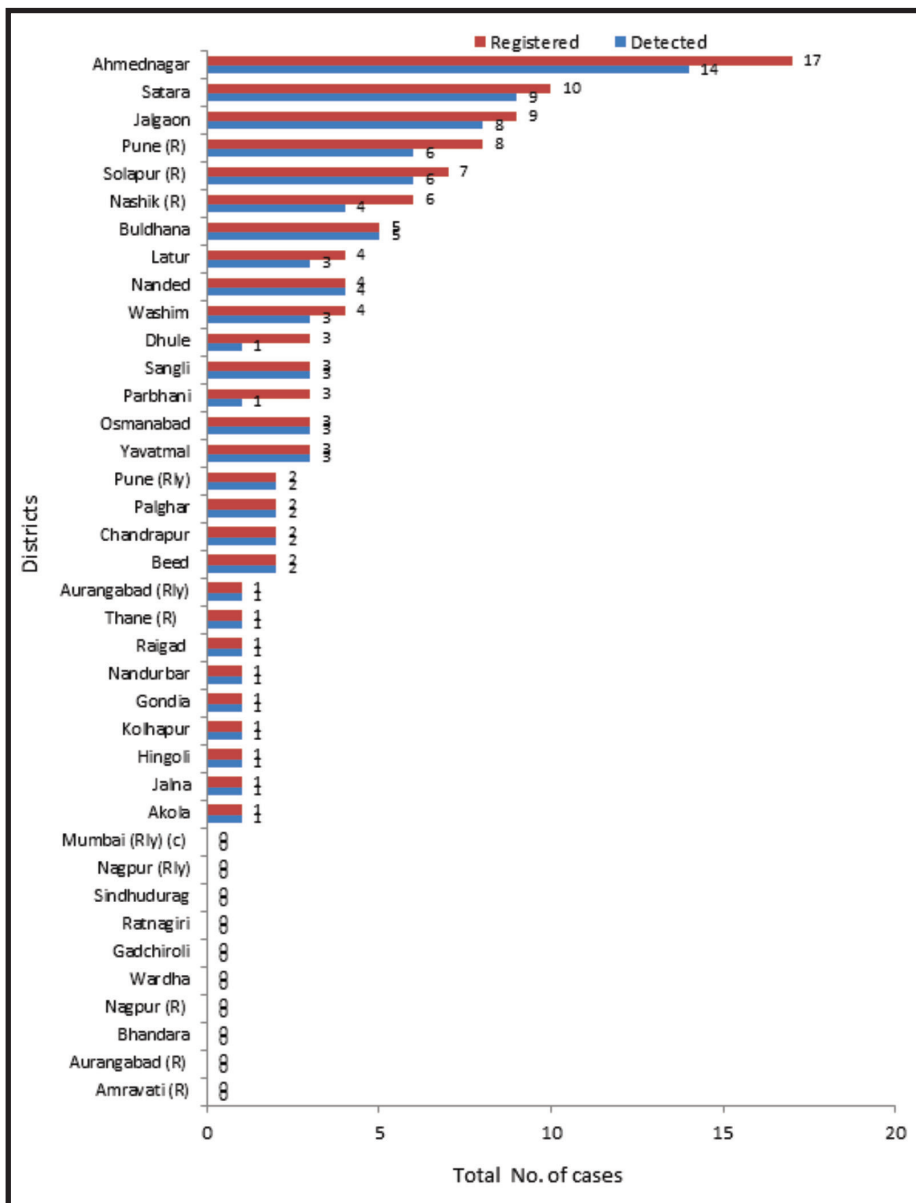
- Among the Commissionerates: Pimpri chinchwad has maximum registration of MCOCA cases.
- No MCOCA case was registered in Thane city, Aurangabad city, Navi Mumbai and Amravati City Commissionerates.



# **3.**

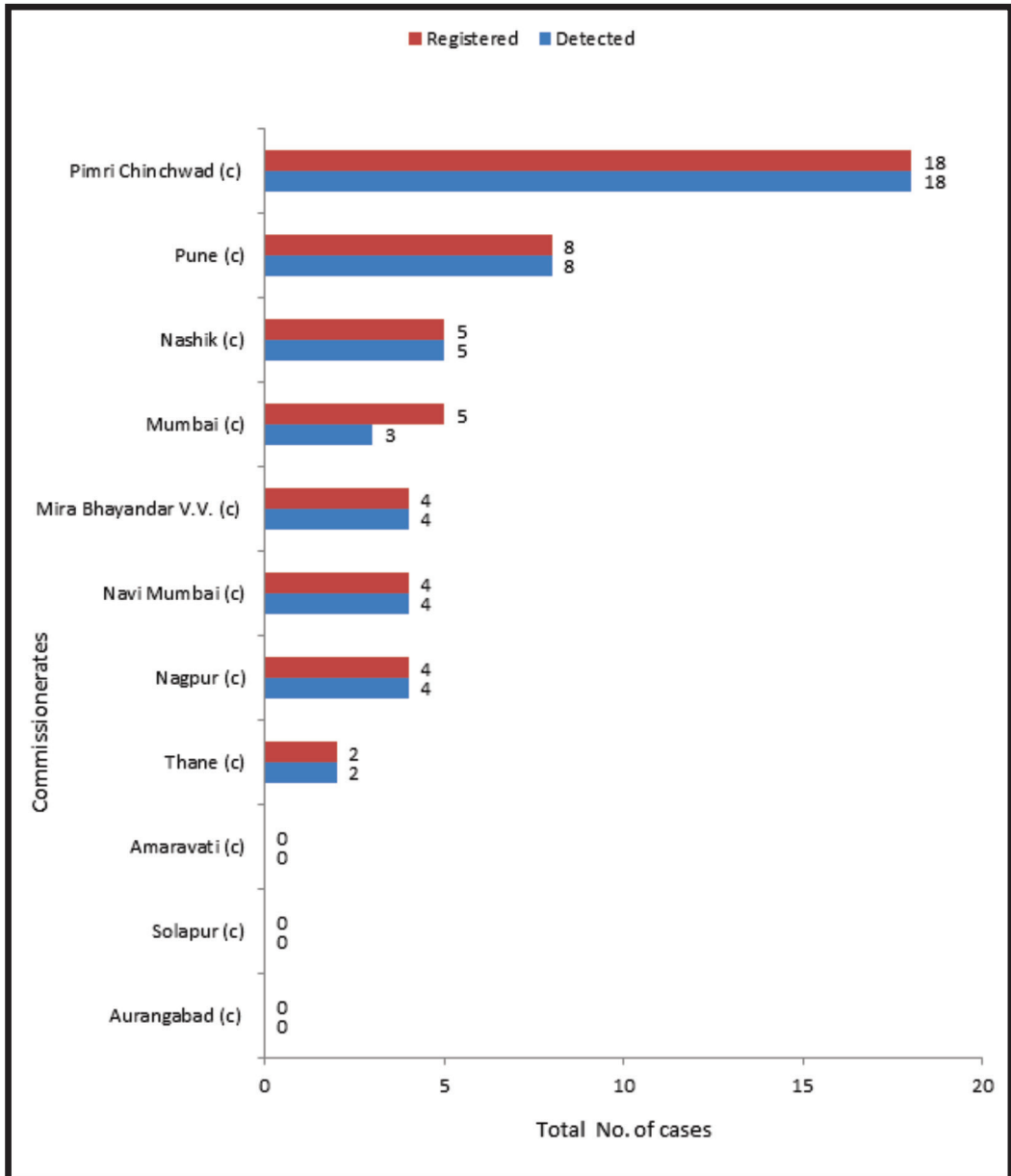
## **Analysis of Property Offences**

### 3.1 DACOITY (DISTRICTS)



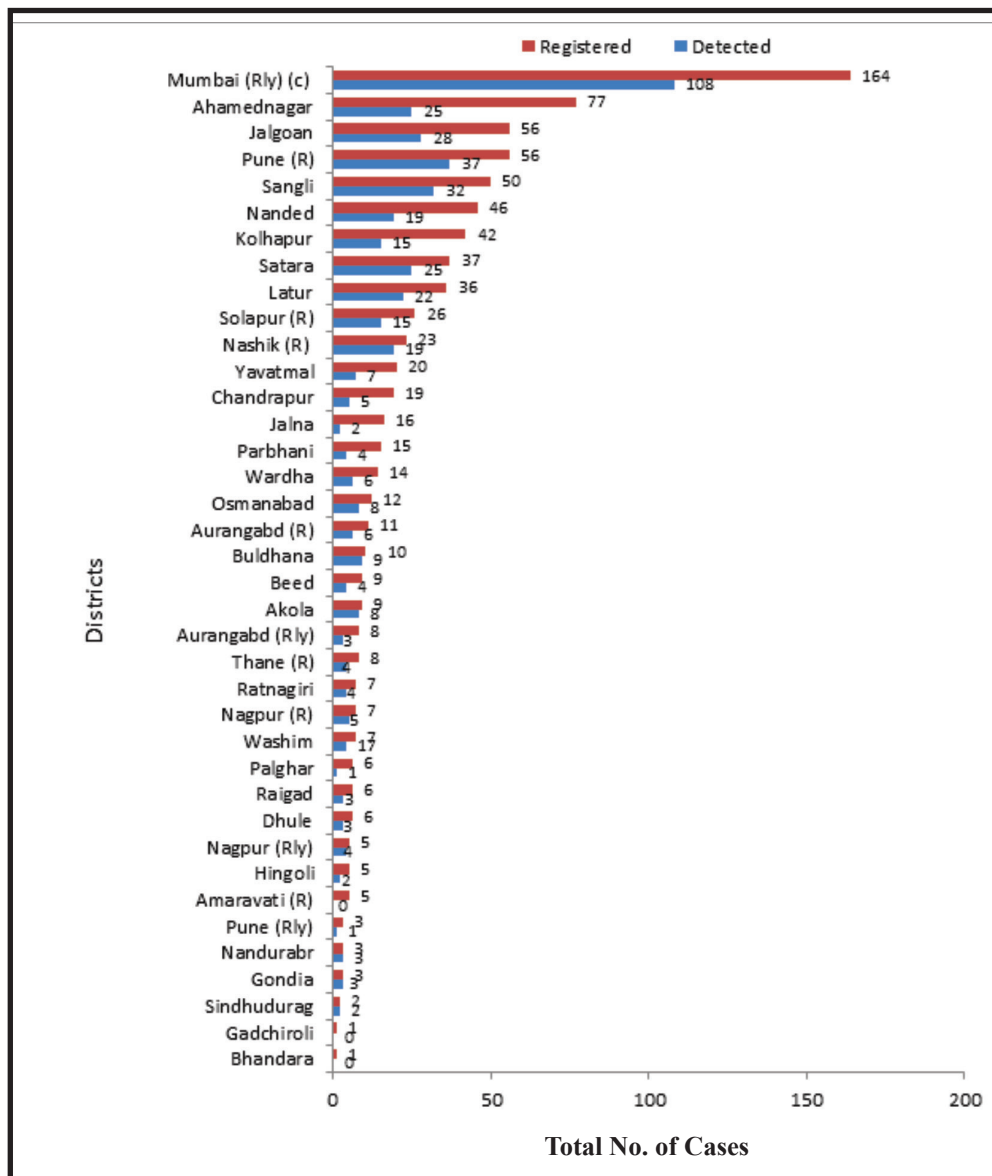
- District wise Dacoity Cases registered from January to March, 2021 are 106, Out of which 90 (85%) cases have been detected.
- Increased by 4.95% as compared with January to March, 2020 data (101).

### 3.2 DACOITY (COMMISSIONERATES)



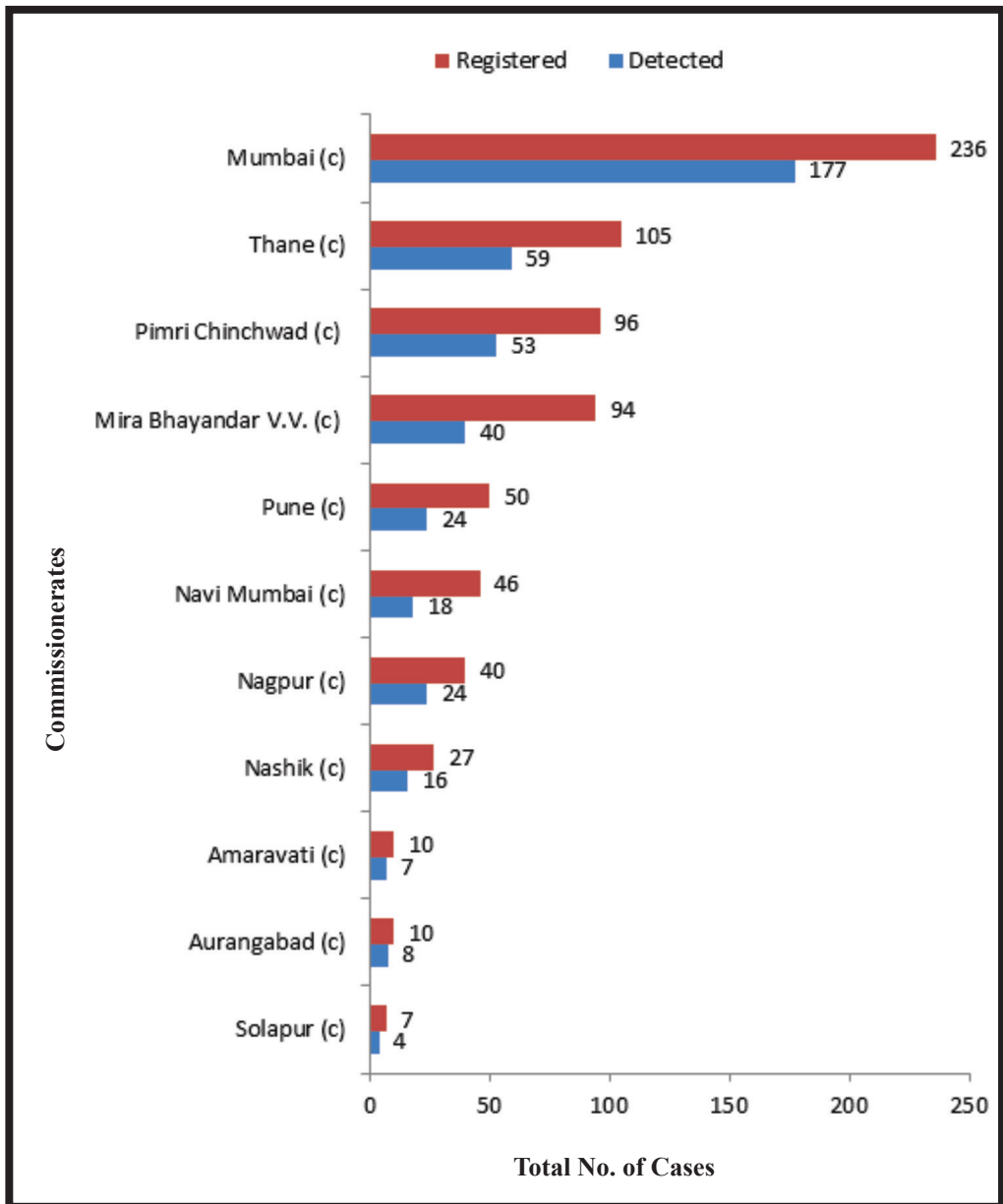
- Commissionerate wise Dacoity Cases registered from January to March, 2021 are 50, Out of which 48 (96%) cases have been detected.
- Increased by 127% as compared with January to March, 2020 data (22).

### 3.3 ROBBERY (DISTRICTS)



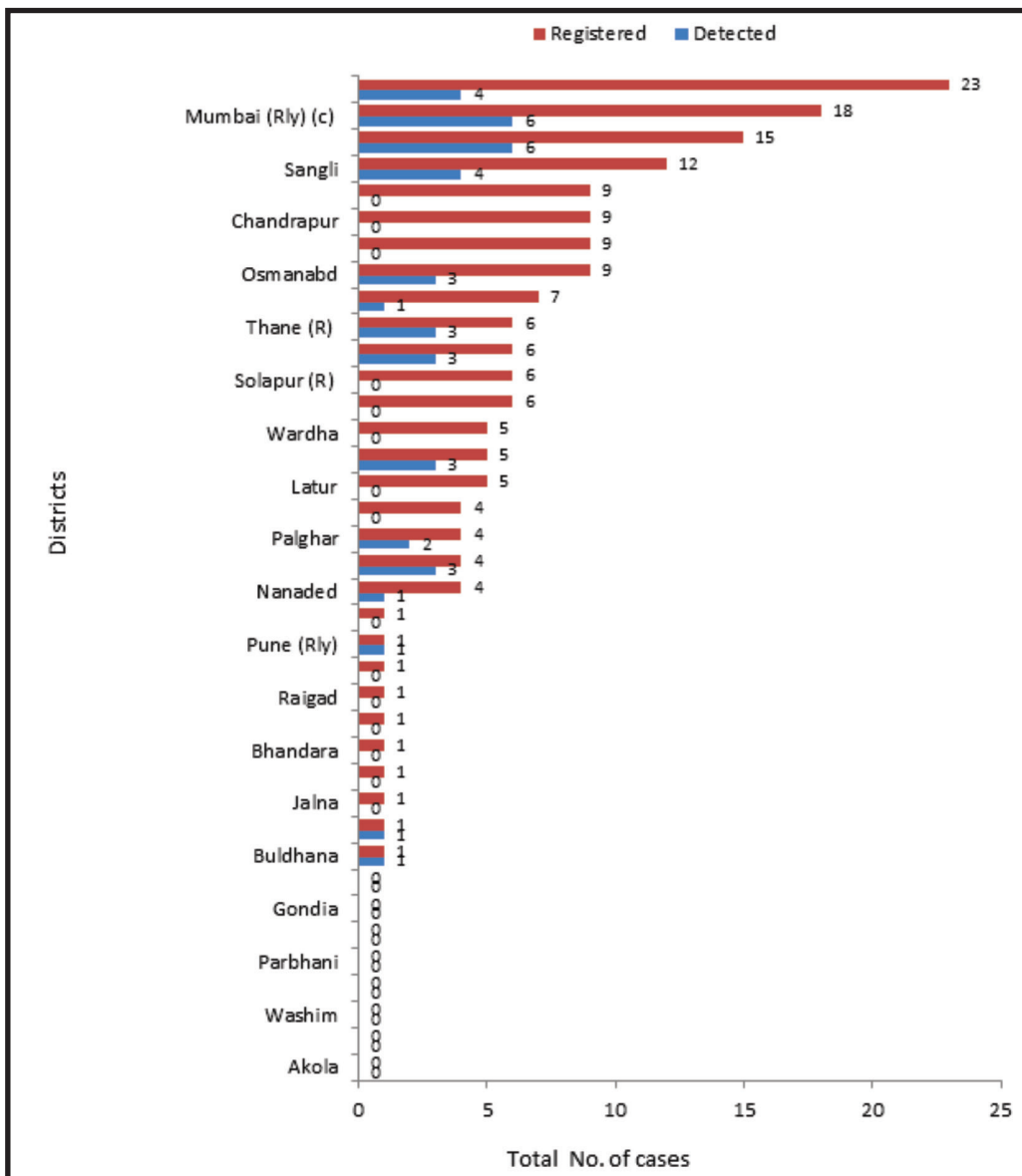
- District wise Robbery Cases registered from January to March, 2021 are 831, Out of which 446 (54%) cases have been detected.
- Decreased by 28.66% as compared with January to March, 2020 data (1165).

### 3.4 ROBBERY (COMMISSIONERATES)



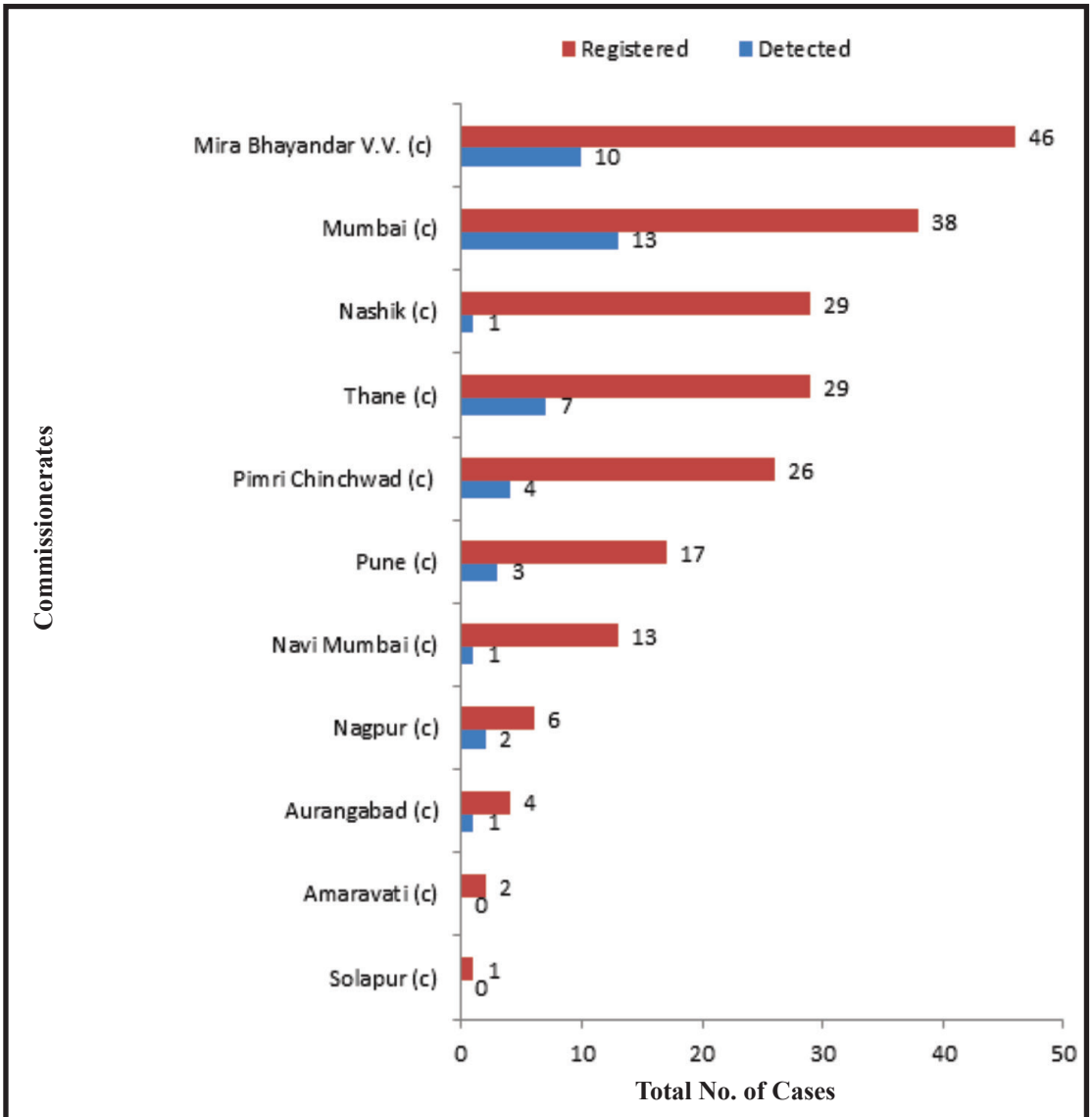
- Commissionerate wise Robbery Cases registered from January to March, 2021 are 721, Out of which 430 (60%) cases have been detected.
- Increased by 5.40% as compared with January to March, 2020 data (684).

### 3.5 CHAIN SNATCHING (DISTRICTS)



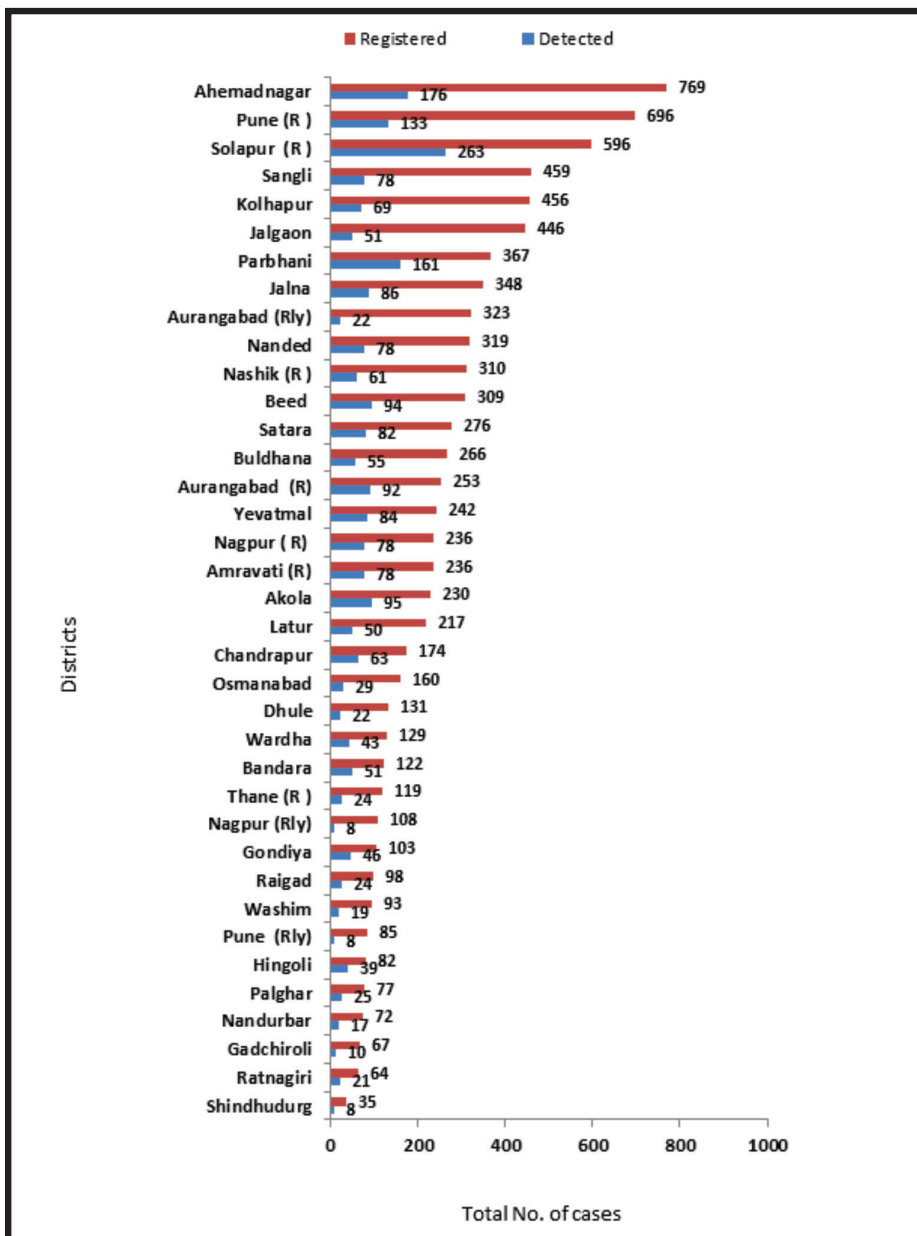
- District wise Chian Snatching Cases registered from January to March, 2021 are 176, Out of which 42 (24%) cases have been detected.
- Decreased by 44.47% as compared with January to March, 2020 data (317).

### 3.6 CHAIN SNATCHING (COMMISSIONERATES)



- Commissionerate wise Chain Snatching Cases registered from January to March, 2021 are 211, Out of which 42 (20%) cases have been detected.
- Decreased by 20.57% as compared with January to March, 2020 data (175).

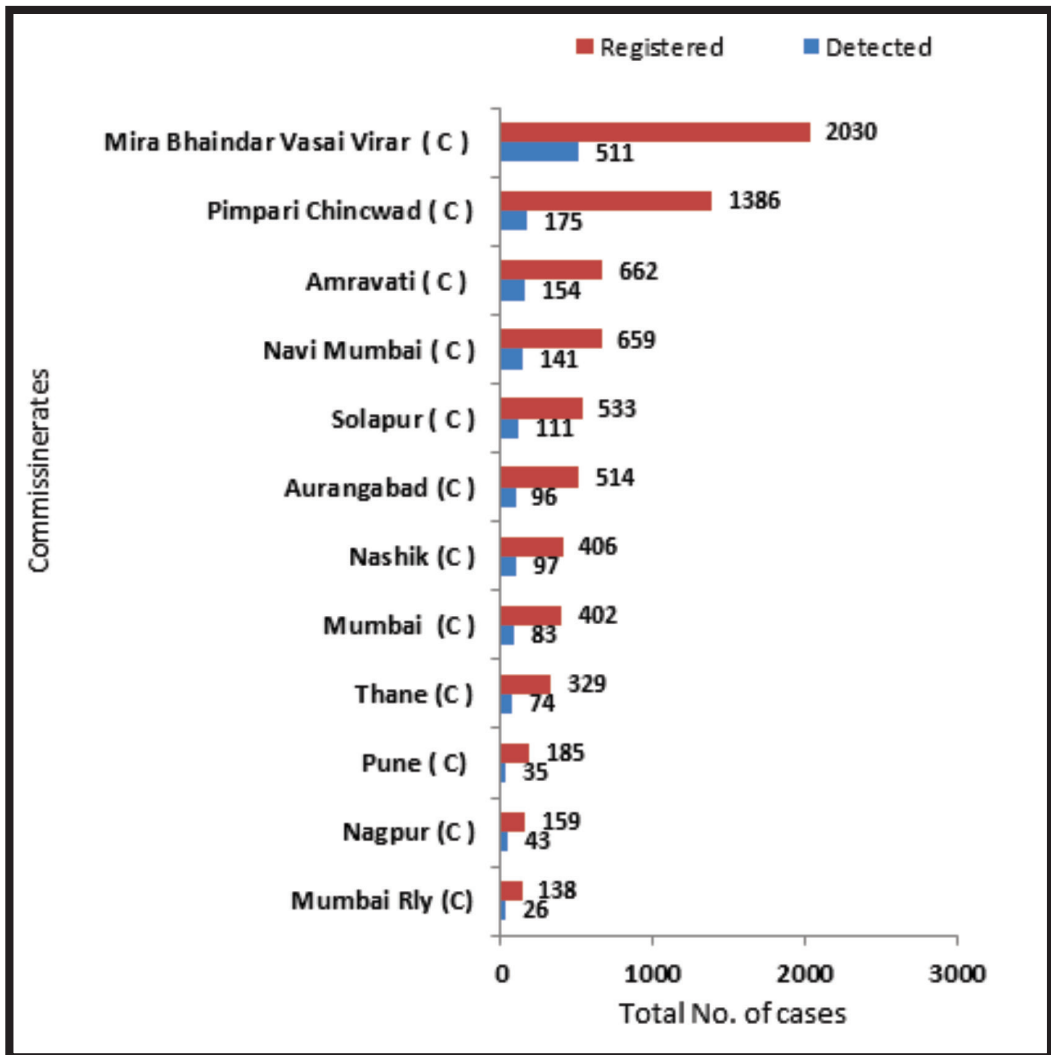
### 3.7 THEFT (DISTRICTS)



- District wise offences Against theft cases registered from January to March 2021 are 9093. out of which 2344 (25.77%)cases have been detected.
- Decreased by 5.40 % as compared with January to March 2020 data (9613)

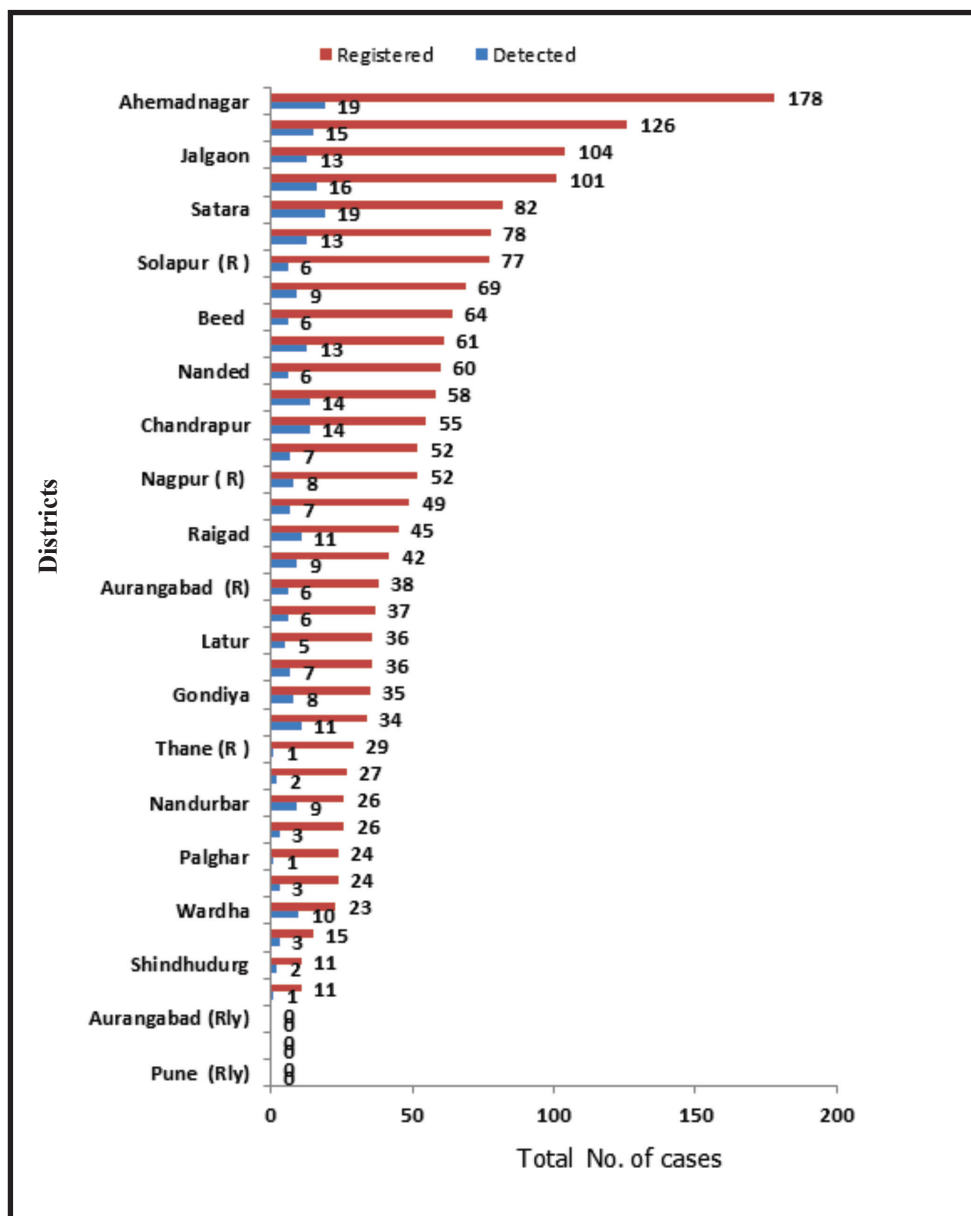


### 3.8 THEFT (COMMISSIONERATES)



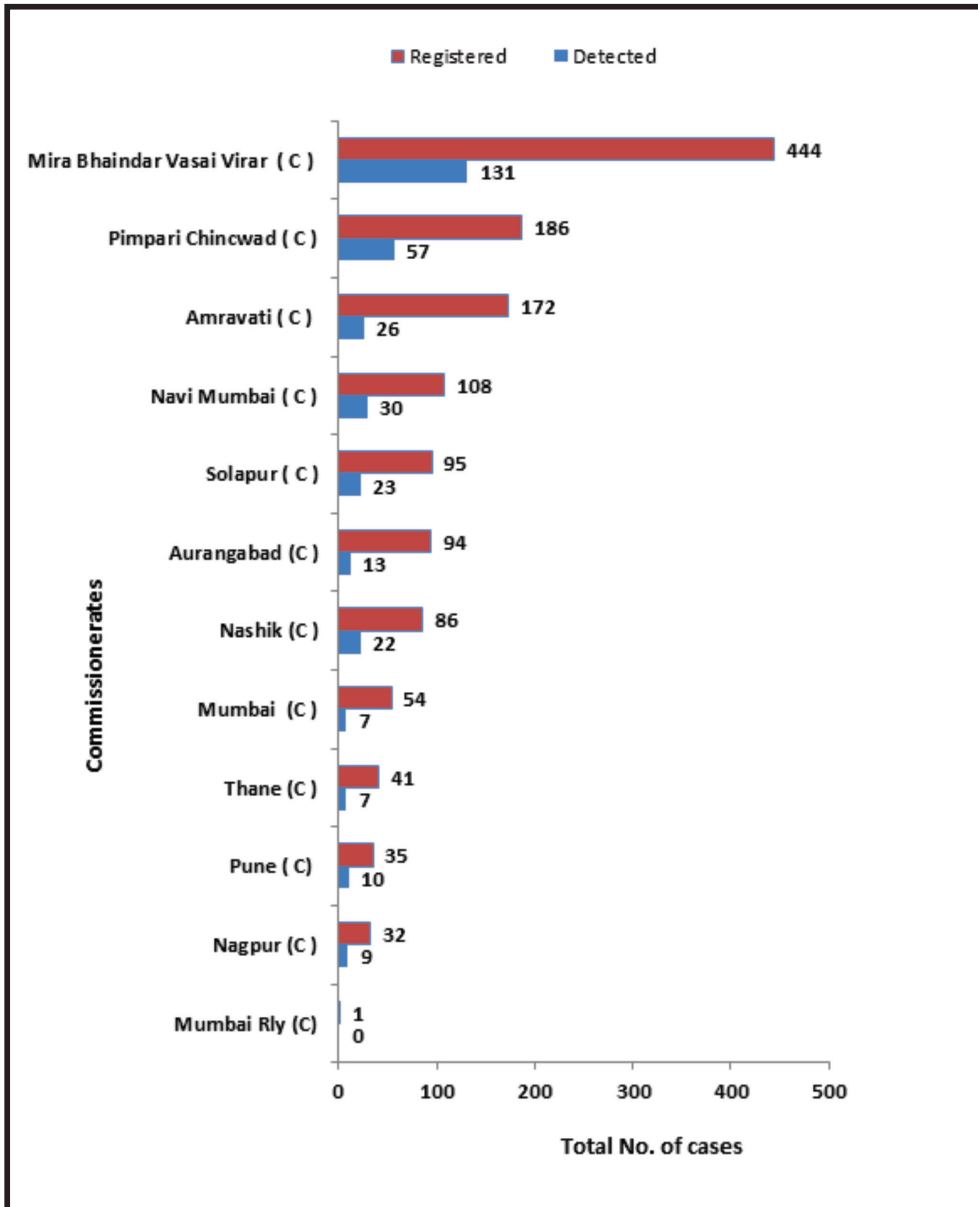
- Commissionerate wise offences Against theft cases registered from January to March 2021 are 7403. out of which 1546 (20.88%) cases have been detected.
- Decreased by 39.24 % as compared with January to March 2020 data (12186)

### 3.9 HBT (DISTRICTS)



- District wise offences Against HBT cases registered from January to March 2021 are 1785. out of which 283 (16%) cases have been detected.
- Decreased by 6.44 % as compared with January to March, 2020 data (1908)

### 3.10 HBT (COMMISSIONERATES)



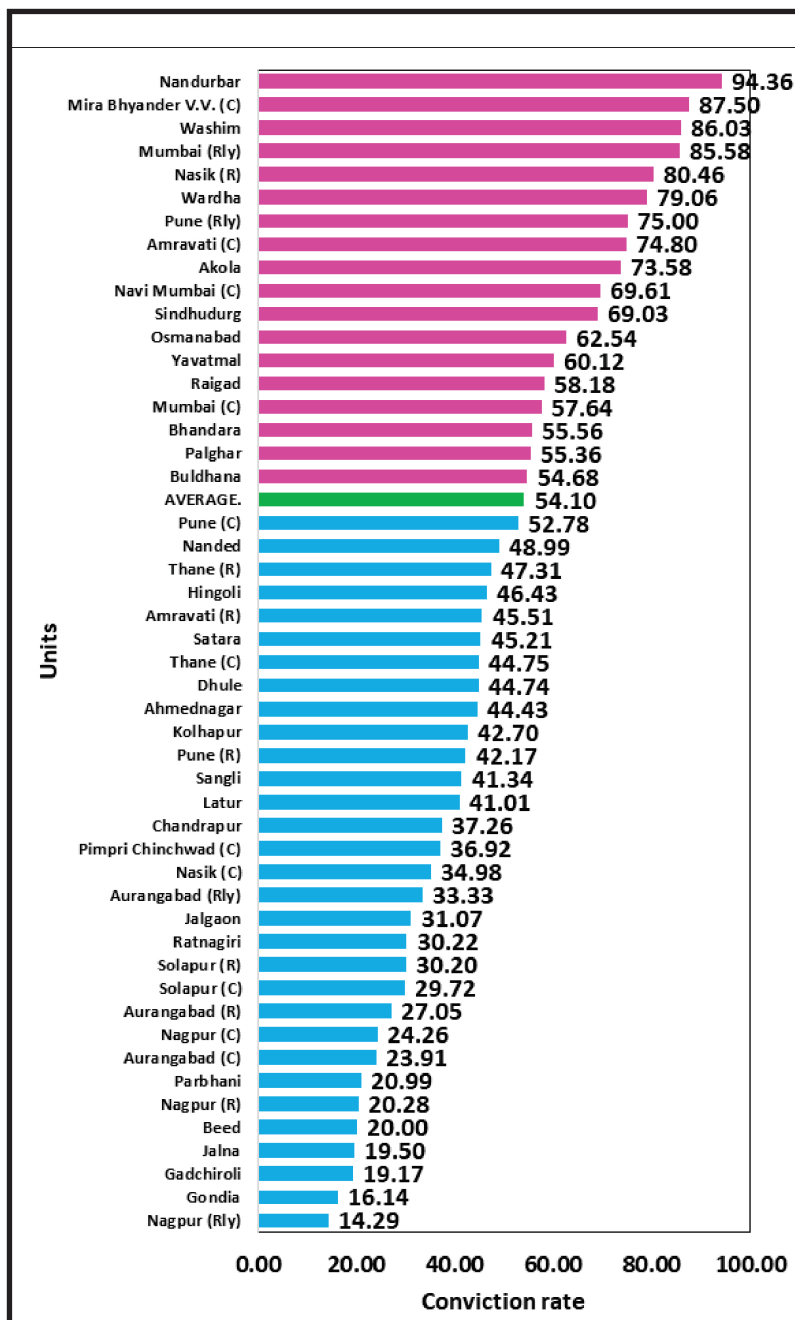
- Commissionerate wise offences Against HBT cases registered from January to March 2021 are 1348 out of which 335 (25%) cases have been detected.
- Increased by 5.06 % as compared with January to March, 2020 data (1283)

# **4.**

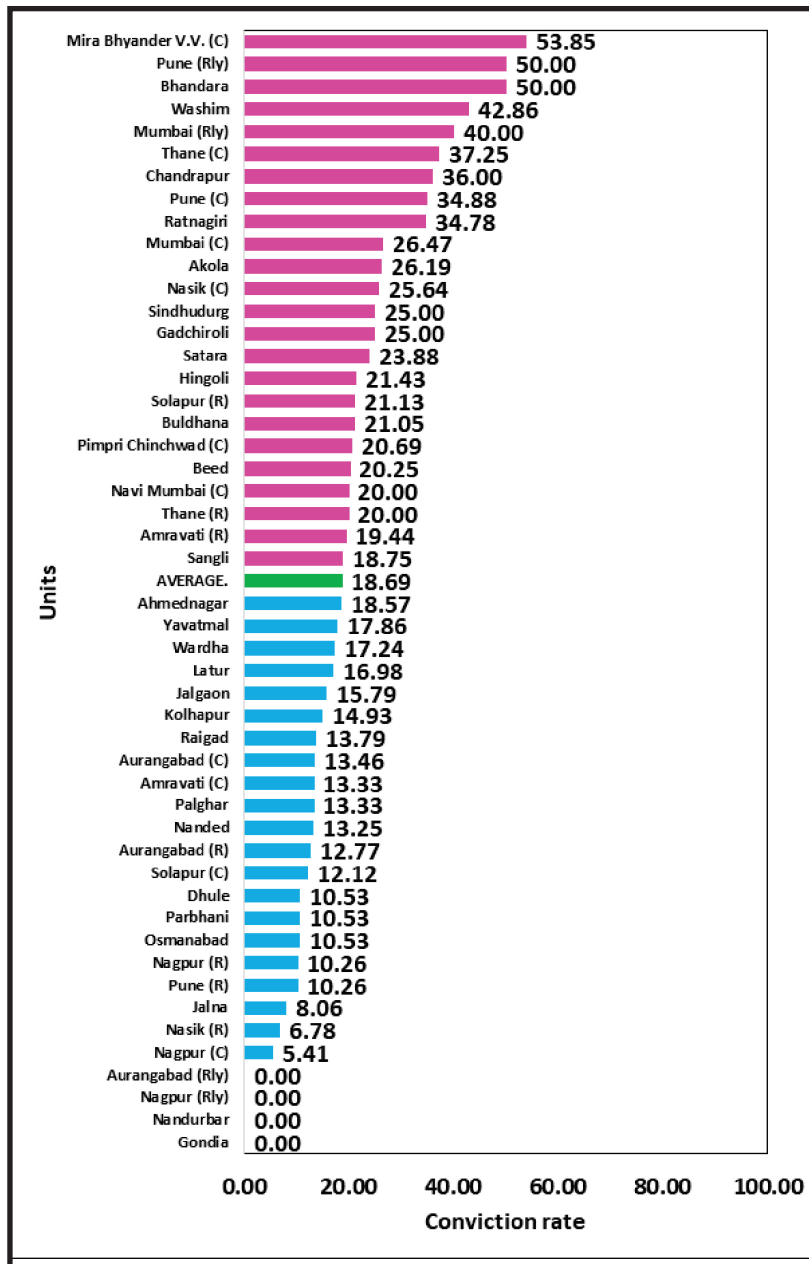
## **Analysis Of Conviction Rate**

- In Maharashtra conviction rate of IPC cases is 54.10% for a quarter of January to March – 2021.
  - The conviction rate of Session court tried IPC cases is 18.69% and for J.M.F.C. court tried IPC cases, it is 57.25%, for same period.
  - Following unit show higher conviction rate with regards to IPC cases conviction rate. Nandurbar, Mira Bhyander V.V. City, Washim, Mumbai Railway, Nasik Rural, Wardha, Pune Railway, Amravati City, Akola and Navi Mumbai City.
  - Units showing lower conviction rate with regards to IPC cases conviction rate are Nagpur Railway, Gondia, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Beed, Nagpur Rural, Parbhani, Aurangabad City, Nagpur City and Aurangabad Rural.
  - Conviction rate in IPC cases tried by J.M.F.C. Courts has positive bearing on overall conviction rate of the state. In J.M.F.C. courts 93% to 94% cases are tried regularly whereas in Session court up to 7% cases tried. Thus change in conviction rate of J.M.F.C. tried cases has impact on overall conviction rate of IPC cases.
  - Approximately 48.55% cases acquitted due to hostility of complainant, panch and witness.
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## 4.1 CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES

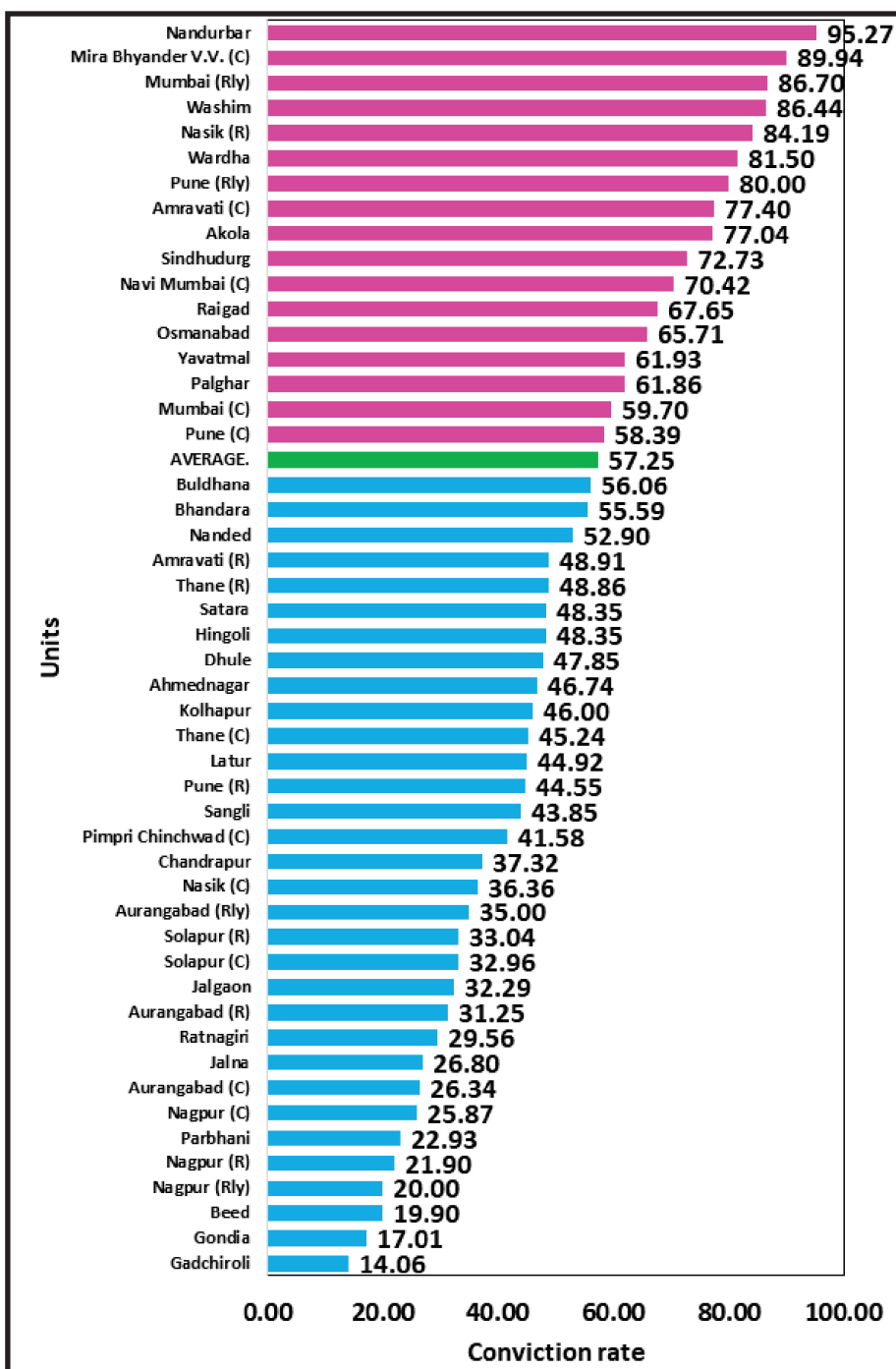


## 4.2 CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES TRIED BY THE SESSION COURTS



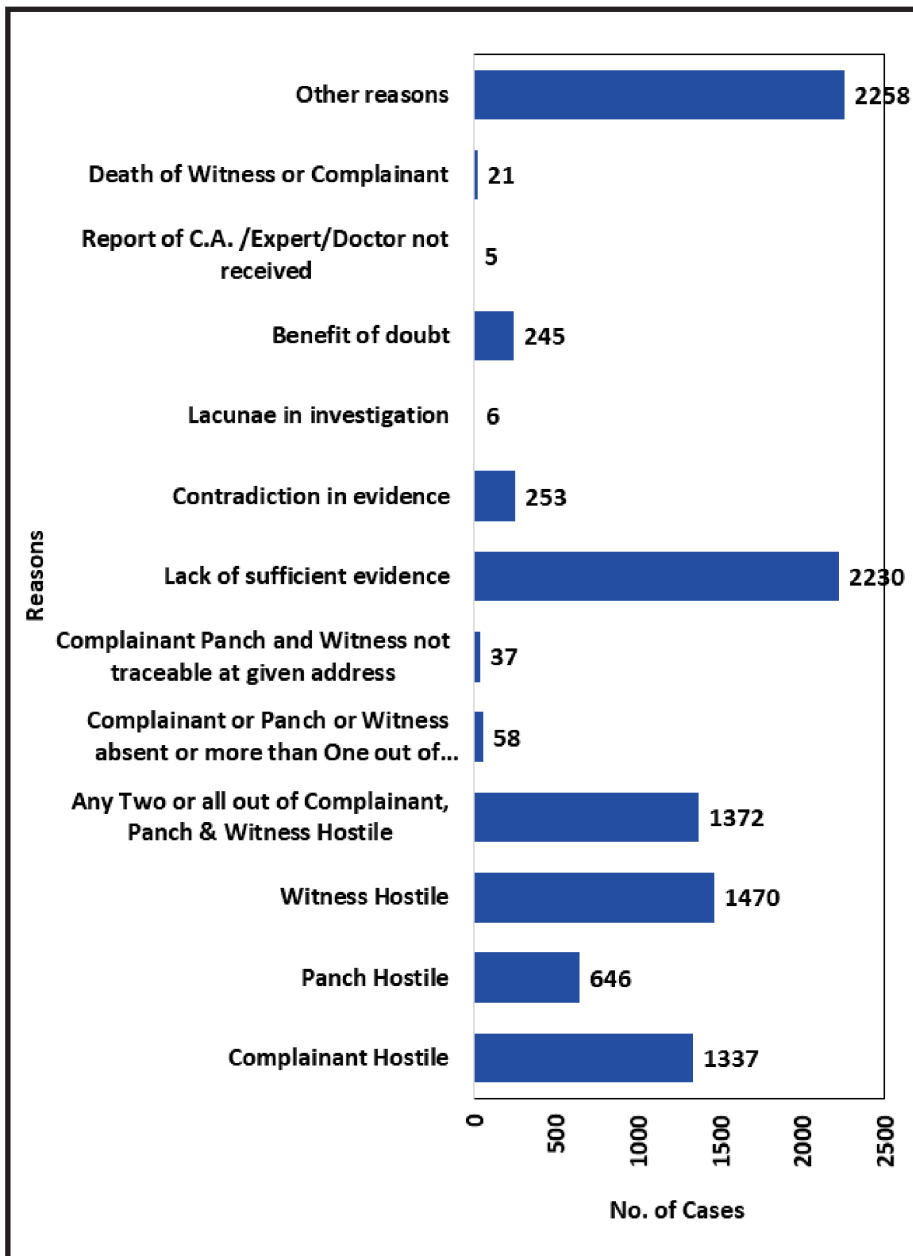
Conviction rate of some units show 0.00% as in these units, trials may have not been completed due to lock down in COVID-19 pandemic.

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





## 4.4 REASONS OF ACQUITTAL (IPC)



## 4.5 SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE CONVICTION RATE

### A. IPC (Indian Pinal Code)

IPC sections in which 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 (%)	7.64	4.60	3.59	2.98	2.66	1.90	2.13	2.42	27.92
Section wise conviction rate (%)	8.46	34.30	22.27	27.86	5.22	18.20	21.48	2.10	17.37
<b>Overall conviction rate under IPC from January to March 2021– 54.10%</b>									

### B. SLL (Special local laws)

SLL Acts	Prohibition Act	Gambling Act
Percentage contribution towards tried cases (%)	42.30	21.17
Conviction rate (%)	1.83	61.02
<b>Overall conviction rate under SLL from January to March 2021- 30.40%</b>		

To improve overall conviction rate of IPC cases, some IPC sections like 324, 379, 338, 304(A), 380, 354, 498(A) & 376 in which tried cases are more and conviction rate is nearly 18%, should be focussed while doing investigation.

In case of special local laws, cases tried in the court, under Prohibition act contribute about 42.30% cases where as its conviction rate is 1.83% only. So to improve conviction rate in SLL cases, more attention should be given in the investigation of Prohibition act cases.

**5**

**Technical Services  
Provided by CID**

## **5.1 MAHARASHTRA FINGER PRINT BUREAU**

“Human fingerprints are detailed, unique, difficult to alter and durable over the life of an individual, making them suitable as long term marks of human identity”. Faces can lie but fingerprints never. And it is the basic principle of fingerprints science. Finger print is an essential tool because of its uniqueness, permanency, individuality and ease in acquisition.

A fingerprint is an impression left by the friction ridges of a human finger. The recovery of partial fingerprints from a crime scene is an important method of forensic science. Perspiration containing moisture, dirt and fat on a finger result in fingerprints on surfaces such as glass or metal.

The Henry classification system was developed in India and implemented in most of the English speaking countries. In the Henry classification system there are three basic fingerprint patterns – loop, whorl and arch which constitute 60-65 percent, 30-35 percent and 5 percent of all finger prints.

The idea that fingerprints could be used as a means personal identification was first put forward by Sir William Herschel, district magistrate of Hoogly district of Bengal Provenience in 1858. Since the late nineteenth century fingerprint identification methods have been used by Police agencies around the world to identify suspect criminals as well as the victims of crime. Even identical twins do not have identical fingerprints.

In modern world Sir Francis Galton (1892 A.D.) an administrator in London, England very well known as father of finger print science. He deeply studied and stated the fundamental rules of finger print science that is individuality and persistency. He is the one who getting acquainted with the science of finger prints.

In Japan Dr. Henry Faulds (1877 – 1880 A.D.) developed a system of taking finger prints by using printer's ink on papers. Also he is the first who illuminate the use of finger prints in detection of crime by analyzing the finger print ridges.

In Kolkata fingerprint bureau was established in 1897 which was the first ever FPB in the world after the council of the governor general approved a committee report that fingerprints should be used for the classification of criminal record. The bureau employee Azizul Haque and Hemchandra Bose has been credited with the primary development of a fingerprint classification system eventually named after their supervisor, Sir Edward Richard Henry.

In Maharashtra fingerprint Bureau was established in 1899 at Pune under the

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control of Inspector of General of Police, Bombay Presidency.

At present there four regional Bureaux at Mumbai, Nagpur and Aurangabad which are engaged in recording and searching finger impression slips of arrestee and retrieval of chance pints found at scene of crime.

Fingerprints are the fundamental tools in every police agency for the identification of people with criminal history.

### **Working of Finger Print Bureau.**

- 1) Maintaining the record of convicted and arrested criminals.
- 2) Police arrest many accused daily, by taking the finger impression slips we can search their previous criminal history like externment orders, absconder notes, previous convictions etc. which helps in crime detection and also can be given enhance punishment in court.
- 3) In Bureaus Expert Opinion on disputed document cases is given to the many government agencies like Police, Courts, Banks, army, semi government agencies etc. to make proper justice to innocent peoples. The Opinion given by Director and evidence presented by finger print expert of finger print bureau plays the important role in justice.
- 4) When crimes like house theft, robberies, murders occurs in jurisdiction of Police Station investigation officers called finger print experts to visit the crime scene. Finger print expert visits the crime scene and develop the finger prints and search them on finger print record at district an bureau. If he succeeded the investigation officer gets a measure break through to detect the case. Also finger print expert proves his evidence in court during hearing and deliver the criminal to his destination.



**AMBIS Project Preliminary: -**

Under AMBIS project all Finger print slip of arrested, accused and convicted criminals in Maharashtra state will be collected and store through online process at Mumbai based Data Center. The information collected herein is used to verify / inspect the chance print found at scene of crime .It help to investigate the culprit by means of finger print science and also it helps to found absconder, unknown dead bodies, Externees & Deportees. This system has facility of Face detection and Iris scanner which helps to detect the criminals with the help of CCTV footage.

**Benefits:-**

- A) Finger Print Slips was taken manually by means of ink on paper. It is replaced with live scanner which is attached with Data Centre online. It helps to improve the quality of finger impression slips and it reduce the time of lengthy process of getting result. In this result quick results are possible.
- B) In this system all four finger print bureau's are connected with central server so that it possible to get a result at a glance.
- C) In this system Iris and Facial Detection facility is available, with the help of this we can search the culprits with help of CCTV footage.
- D) The finger print record cannot be erase due to natural or unnatural causes because of Digitization. Also there is Disaster recovery facility available.

**National Automated finger print Identification System (NAFIS)**

Now police from across the country would be able to get the benefits of unique "real time" criminal identification system. National Automated finger print Identification System (NAFIS) which will collect fingerprint of over 80 lakh criminal in the country and put in place a robust web based system to identify them NAFIS will enhance the ability to discern crime patterns and modus operandi across states and communicate with the state police departments to assist in crime prevention.

**Evidential value of fingerprints in India****A- Code of criminal procedure 1973**

Section 293 explain that the report submitted by Director of forensic Bureau can be taken and excepted as evidence. Nut it certain suspicious arise in the report that the court can summon the person who has submitted report.

**B- Indian Evidence Act 1872**

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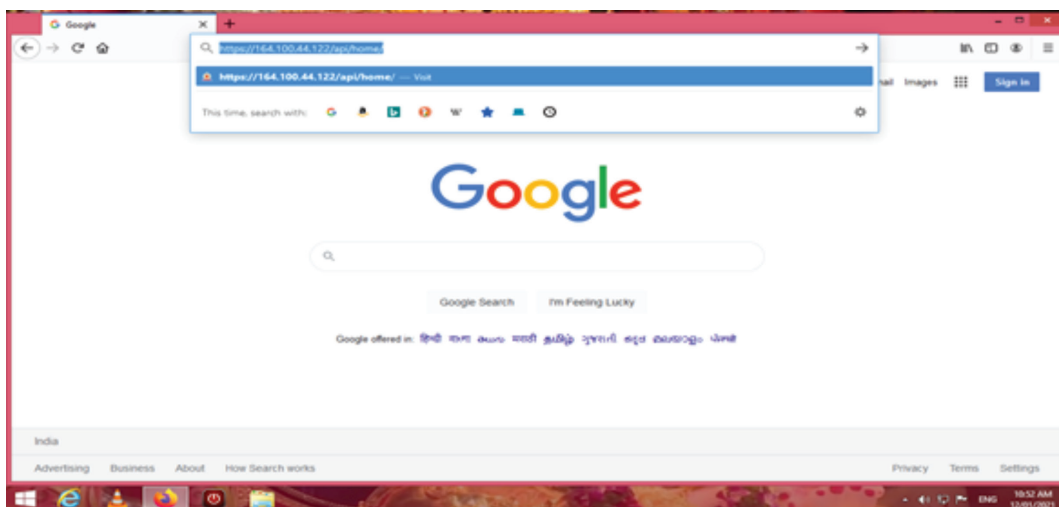
The legislators held fingerprints as valid science. The I.E.A. 1872 contains provision where in finger prints are considered as a valid piece of evidence.

Section 45 of I.E.A. say that when court has to form an opinion on a point of law which includes foreign law, science or art, Handwriting, Finger Impression the opinion of person skilled in that particular area will be accepted. Originally the term finger impression was not included in the section. The Amendment act of 1899 added the phrase finger impression. Section 73 explains that the court may direct to any person present in the court to give his fingerprint if the same is required for comparison with questioned fingerprint by the court.

Section 73 of I.E.A. and Section 5 and 6 of Identification Prisoners Act also permits taking of thumb impression and handwriting and these document provided by them are not personal testimony and does not come under the preview of article 20(3) of Indian Constitution. A person cannot deny gives his fingerprints and specimen handwriting.

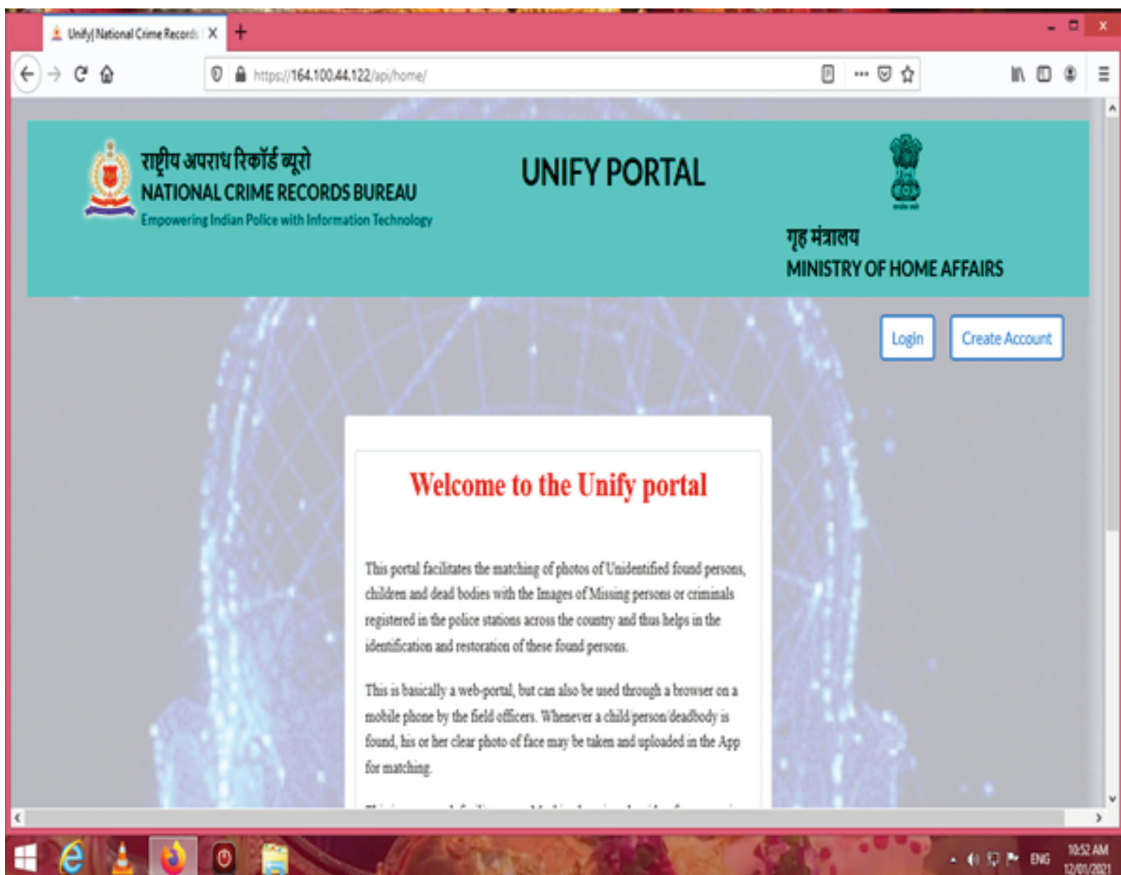
## 5.2 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP) FOR USE OF NCRB'S UNIFY PORTAL

- 1) First of all open any browser over internet and type url <https://164.100.44.122/api/home/> or simply visit digitalpolice.gov.in website to use Unify app.



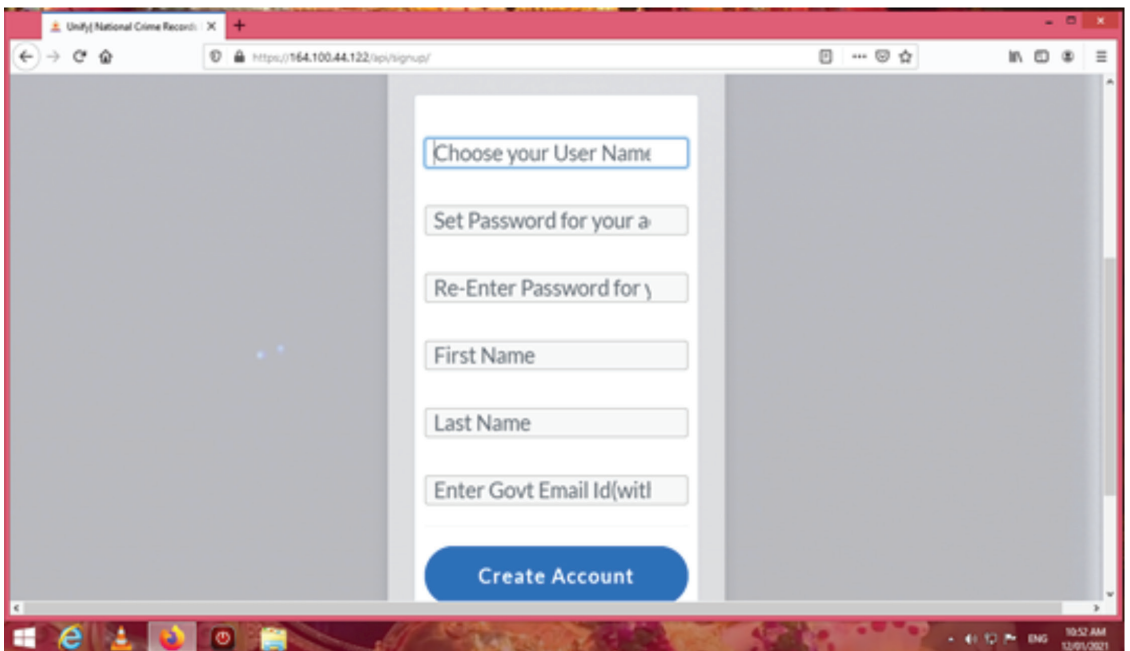


2) After typing above url the below home page of Unify Portal will appear. Click on **Create Account** tab to create new account.



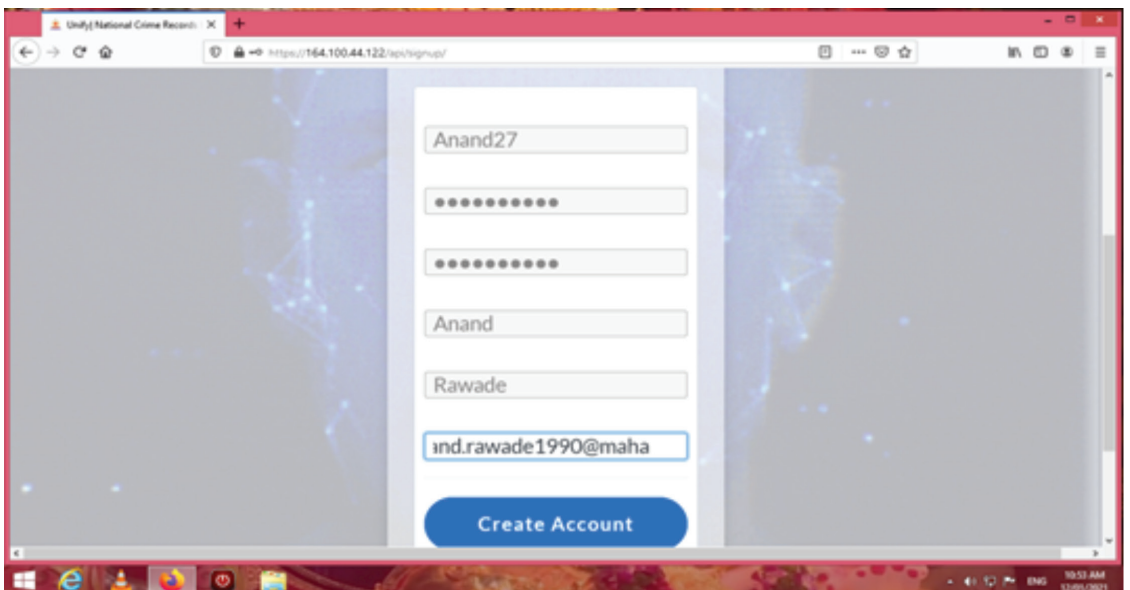


- 3) After clicking over Create Account the below window will appear.  
You have to fill all the necessary information . Use only Govt  
Provided Email ID.(NIC Mail ID).



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://164.100.44.122/sp/signup/>. The page displays a 'Create Account' form with the following fields and a button:

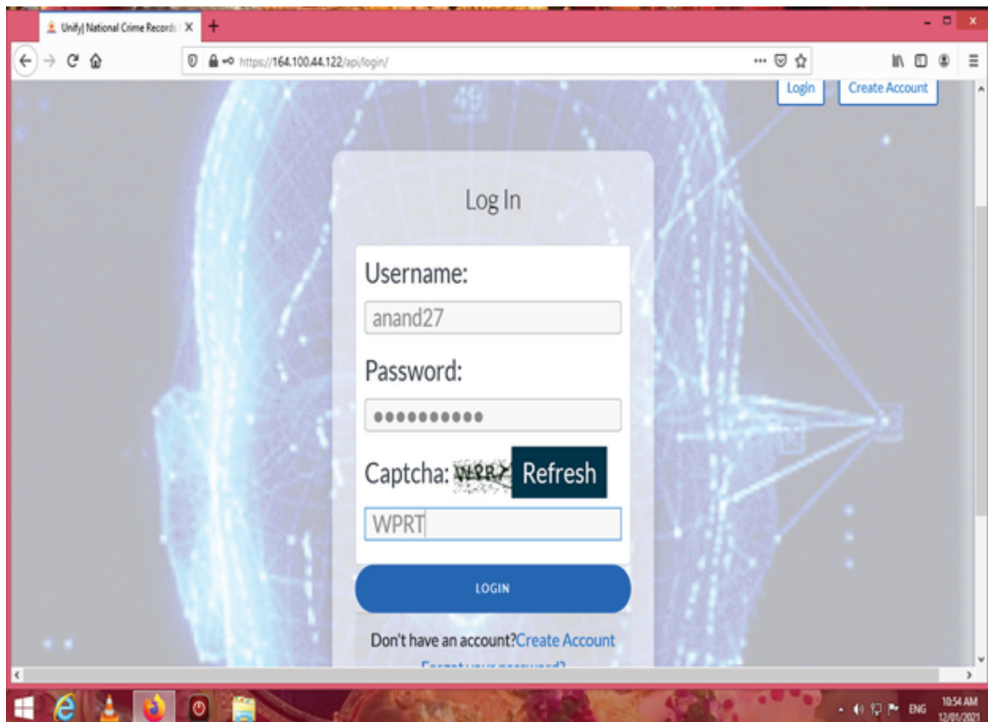
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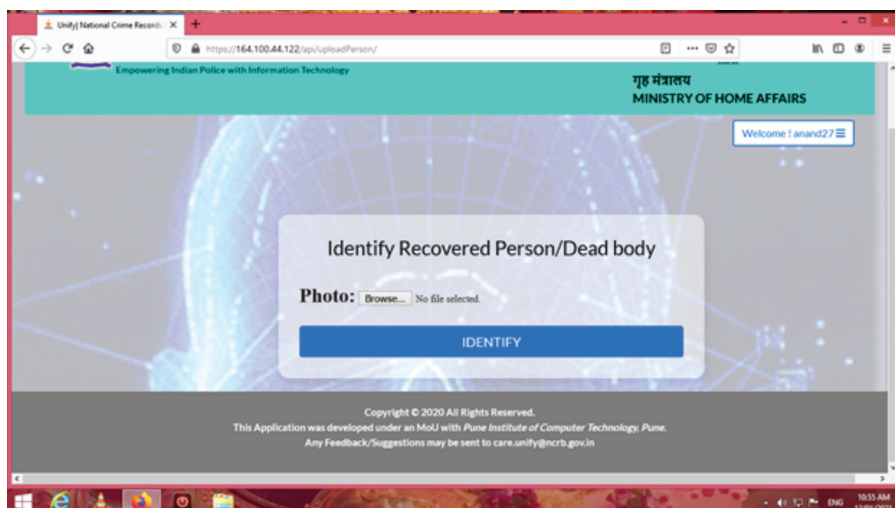
The screenshot shows the same 'Create Account' form with sample data filled in:

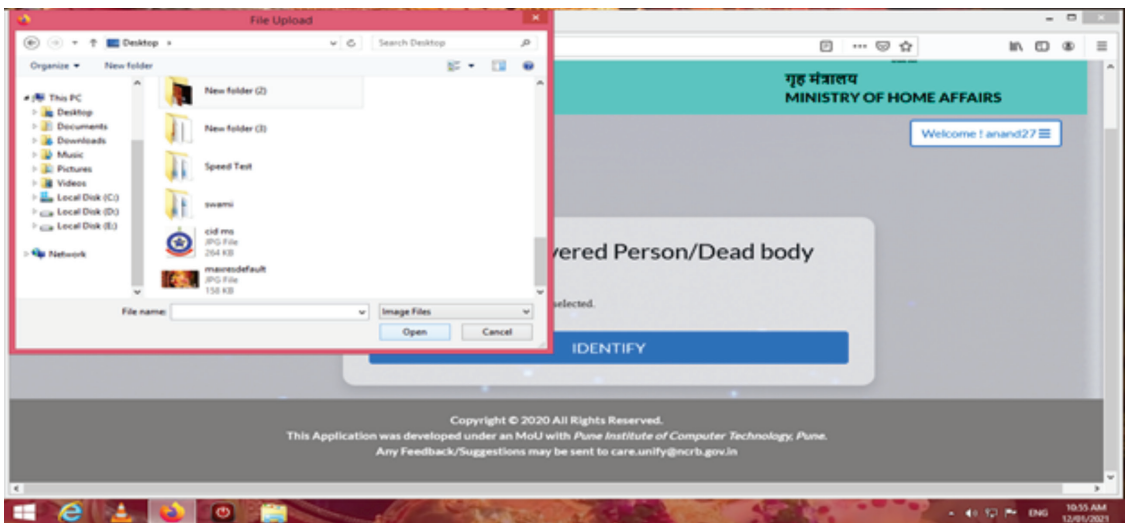
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- 4) After creating account go to the Home page and click on Log In Tab. Use Credential which were used while creating account to log in.

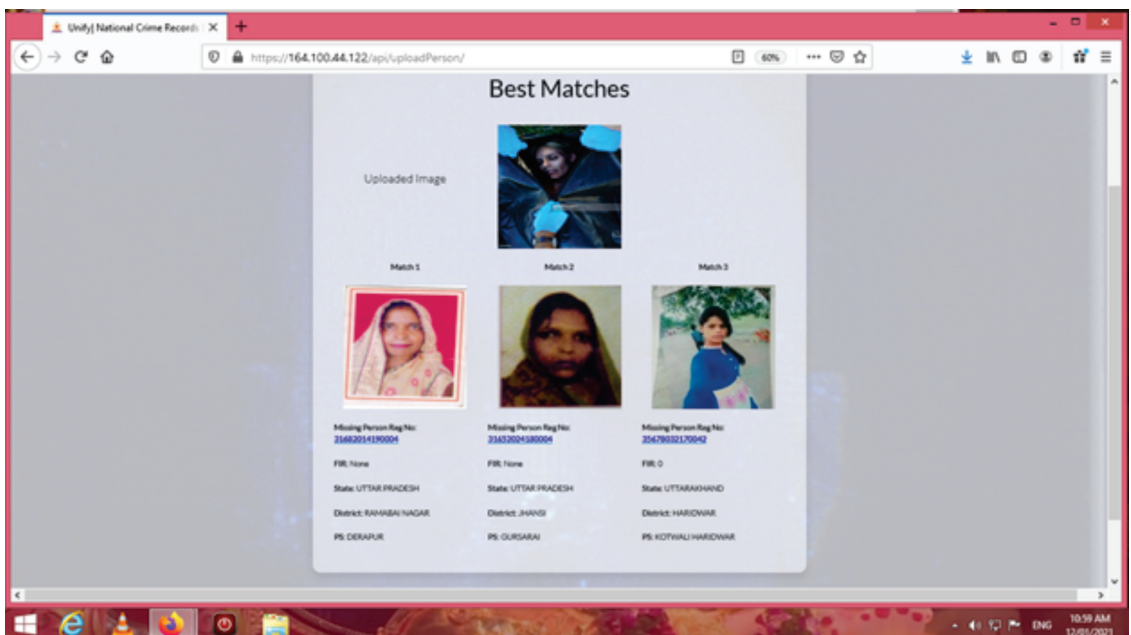


- 5) After login below window will appear. Click on Browse Option. Upload a photo of a Unidentified Person/Child/Dead Body/Criminal of which you have to match against missing persons/criminals database. Then Click on Identify tab





6) After clicking on Identify Tab, the application would display three (3) best matches from the CCTNS database



# **6.**

## **Judgments Of Interest**

## 6.1 SUPREME COURT'S LANDMARK JUDGEMENT IN RESPECT OF GUIDELINES ON CCTV CAMERAS: SHOULD BE INSTALLED IN EACH AND EVERY POLICE STATION

The State and Union Territory Governments should ensure that CCTV Cameras are installed in each and every Police Station functioning in the respective State and /or Union Territory.

- **PARMVIR SINGH SAINI V/S BALJIT SINGH & OTHERS (Reportable) (SPECIAL LEAVE PETITION (Criminal) NO. 3543 OF 2020) 2nd December 2020**

This Apex Court, vide order dated 03.04.2018 in SLP (Crl) No. 2302 of 2017 reported as Shafhi Mohammad V/s State of Himachal Pradesh (2018) 5 SCC 311, directed that a Central Oversight Body (COB) be set up by the Ministry of Home affairs to implement the plan of action with respect to the use of videography in the crime scene during the investigation. In D.K. Basu V/s State of West Bengal & others (2015) 8 SCC 744, held that there was a need for further directions that in every State an oversight mechanism be created whereby an independent committee can study the CCTV camera footages and periodically publish a report of its observations thereon.

Recently a three Judges Bench of the Supreme Court vide order dated 16.07.2020 issued notice in the instant Special Leave Petition to the Ministry of Home affairs on the question of audio-video recordings of Sec. 161 Cr.P.C. statements as is provided by Sec. 161(3) proviso, as well as the larger question as to installation of CCTV cameras in Police Station generally.

The Apex Court directed The SLOC (The State Level Oversight Committee) and the COB (Central Oversight Body) (where applicable) shall give directions to all Police Stations, investigative/enforcement agencies to prominently display at the entrance and inside the police stations/offices of investigative enforcement agencies about the coverage of the concerned premises by CCTV. This shall be done by large posters in English, Hindi and vernacular language. In addition to the above, it shall be clearly mentioned therein that a person has a right to complain about human rights violations to the National/State Human Rights Commission, Human rights Courts or the Superintendent of Police or any other authority empowered to take cognizance of an offence. It shall further mention that CCTV footage is preserved for a certain minimum time period, which shall

not be less than six months, and the victim has a right to have the same secured in the event of violation of his human rights. Since these directions are in furtherance of the fundamental rights of each citizen of India guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India, and since nothing substantial has been done in this regard for a period of over 2 and 1/2 years since our first order dated 03.04.2018 the Executive/Administrative/Police authorities are to implement this Order both in letter and in spirit as soon as possible.

- CCTV systems that have to be installed must be equipped with night vision and must necessarily consist of audio as well as video footage.
  - CCTV cameras must then be installed with such recording systems so that the data that is stored thereon shall be preserved for a period of 18 months and in any case, not below one year.
  - The State and Union territory Governments should ensure that CCTV Cameras are installed in each and every Police Station functioning in the respective State and/or Union territory. Further, in order to ensure that no part of a Police Station is left uncovered, it is imperative to ensure that CCTV Cameras are installed at all entry and exit points main gate of the police station; all lock-ups; all corridors; lobby/the reception area; all verandas/outhouses, Inspector's room; Sub-Inspector's room; area outside the lock-up room; station hall; in front of the Police Station compound; outside (not inside) washrooms/toilets; duty officer's room; back part of the Police station etc.
  - The duty and responsibility for the working, maintenance and recording of CCTV shall be that of the Station House Officer (SHO) of the Police Station Concerned.
  - The Director General/Inspector General of Police of each State and Union territory should issue directions to the person in charge of a Police Station to entrust the SHO of the concerned Police Station with the responsibility of assessing the working condition of the CCTV cameras installed in the Police station and also to take corrective action to restore the functioning of all non functional CCTV cameras. The SHO should also be made responsible for CCTV data maintenance, backup of data, fault rectification etc.
  - The Union of India is also directed to install CCTV Cameras and recording equipment in the offices of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), National Investigation Agency(NIA), Enforcement Directorate(ED), Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), Department of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), Serious Fraud Investigation office (SFIO), Any other agency which carries out interrogations and has the power of arrest.
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- As most of these agencies carry out interrogation in their office(s), CCTVs shall be compulsorily installed in all offices where such interrogation and holding of accused takes place in the same manner as it would in a police station.

***Link to View Full Judgement:***

***<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://indiankanoon.org/doc/27350779/&ved=2ahUKEwjugufS777wAhUZ7XMBHfgrD6IQFjABegQIAxAC&usg=AOvVaw3Sp8HuiBQU4248F06L-Czh>***

## **6.2 SUPREME COURT JUDGEMENT IN RESPECT OF THE INTERPRETATION OF THE WORDS ‘IMPRISONMENT FOR A TERM NOT LESS THAN TEN YEARS’ APPEARING IN CLAUSE (I) OF PROVISO (A) TO SEC. 167(2) OF THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 1973 AS AMENDED**

- **RAKESH KUMAR PAUL V/S STATE OF ASSAM (REPORTABLE) (Special Leave to Appeal (Crl) NO. 2009 of 2017 with Special Leave to Appeal (Crl) No. 2176 of 2017) 16th August 2017**

Ordinarily, the maximum period of detention during the course of investigation (without a chargesheet or challan being filed) would be 60 days in terms of clause (ii) of proviso (a) to Sec. 167(2) of the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (For short the Cr.P.C.). In the present case the question before the Hon’ble Apex Court that whether, pending investigation, the petitioner could be kept in custody for a maximum period of 60 days in terms of clause (ii) of proviso (a) to Sec. 167 (2) of the Cr.P.C. or for 90 days in terms of clause (i) of proviso (a) to Sec. 167 (2) of the Cr.P.C. without a charge sheet being filed.

IT may be mentioned that even though the petitioner had not applied for default bail he did contend before the High Court that he was entitled to default bail since no charge sheet had been filed against him within 60 days of his arrest during investigations. This submission was considered by the High Court but rejected, not on the ground that the petitioner had not applied for default bail but on the ground that he could be detained for 90 days without a charge sheet being filed and that period of 90 days had not yet come to an end.

**The Hon'ble Apex Court considering the following law point and accordingly held that :-**

It categorises these offences in the three classes:

- I. First category comprises of those offences where the maximum punishment was death;
- II. Second category comprises of those offences where the maximum punishment is life imprisonment.
- III. The third category comprises of those offences which are punishable with a term not less than 10 years.

IN the first two categories, the legislature made reference only to the maximum punishment imposable, regardless of the minimum punishment, which may be imposed. Therefore, if a person is charged with an offence, which is punishable with death or life imprisonment, but the minimum imprisonment is less than 10 years, then also the period of 90 days will apply. However, when we looked at the third category, the words used by the legislature are not less than ten years. This obviously means that the punishment should be 10 years or more. This can not include offence where the maximum punishment is 10 years. It obviously means that the minimum punishment is 10 years whatever be the maximum punishment.

A bare reading of Sec. 167 of the code clearly indicates that if the offence is punishable with death or life imprisonment or with a minimum sentence of 10 years, then Sec. 167 (2) (a) (i) will apply and the accused can apply for default bail only if the investigating agency does not file chargesheet within 90 days. However, in all cases where the minimum sentence is less than 10 years but the maximum sentence is not death or life imprisonment then Sec. 167 (2)(a)(ii) will apply and the accused will be entitled to grant of default bail after 60 days in case charge sheet is not filed.

The Hon'ble Apex Court held that Sec. 167 (2) (a) (i) of the code is applicable only in cases where the accused is charged with (i) offences punishable with death and any lower sentence; (ii) offences punishable with life imprisonment and any lower sentence and (iii) offences punishable with minimum sentence of 10 years;

IT is further held that In all cases where the minimum sentence is less than 10 years but the maximum sentence is not death or life imprisonment then Sec. 167 (2) (a) (ii) will apply and the accused will be entitled to grant of default bail after 60 days in case charge sheet is not filed.

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*Link to View Full Judgement:-*

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url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://indiankanoon.org/  
doc/194334432/&ved=2ahUKEwj487Pj8L7wAhVMFLcAHZIVAocQ  
FjAAegQIBRAC&usg=AOvVaw0pFYFNeGRoyjuZmPfKbD0l  
&cshid=1620641775036](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://indiankanoon.org/doc/194334432/&ved=2ahUKEwj487Pj8L7wAhVMFLcAHZIVAocQFjAAegQIBRAC&usg=AOvVaw0pFYFNeGRoyjuZmPfKbD0l&cshid=1620641775036)

### **6.3 SUPREME COURT'S JUDGEMENT ON THE PRINCIPAL QUESTION REGARDING APPEALS: WHEN AND UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCE A COURT CAN INVOKE THE PROVISION OF SEC. 73 OF THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 1973?**

- **STATE THROUGH CBI V/S DAWOOD IBRAHIM KASKAR DECIDED ON 7MAY 1997 REPORTED IN (2000) 10 SCC 438**

If the Accused evades the arrest, the only course left open to the investigating officer to ensure his presence would be to ask the Magistrate to invoke his power under Sec. 73 and thereafter those relating to proclamation and attachment.

In the present case the State prayed for issuance of non-bailable warrants of arrest against them to initiate further proceedings in the matter to apprehend them and/or to take action to declare them as proclaimed offenders. The Designated Court held that after cognizance was taken in respect of an offence process could be issued to the persons accused thereof only to compel them to face the trial but no such process could be issued by the Court in aid of investigation under Sec. 73 of the Code.

The Hon'ble Apex Court held that if the Accused evades the arrest, the only course left open to the investigating officer to ensure his presence would be to ask the Magistrate to invoke his power under Sec. 73 and thereafter those relating to proclamation and attachment. In such an eventuality, the Magistrate can legitimately exercise his power under Sec. 73, for the person to be apprehended is accused of a non-bailable offence and is evading arrest. Needless to say the provisions of proclamation and attachment as envisaged therein is to compel the appearance of a person who is evading arrest. Now, the power of issuing a proclamation under Sec. 82 can be exercised by a Court only in respect of a person against whom a warrant has been issued by it. In other words unless

the Court issues a warrant the provisions of Sec. 82 and the other Sections that follow in that part, cannot be invoked in a situation where inspite of its best effects the police cannot arrest a person under Sec. 41. Sec. 73 of the code is of general application and that in course of the investigation a Court can issue a warrant in exercise of power there under to apprehend, interalia a person who is accused of a non-bailable offence and is evading arrest. The Hon'ble Apex Court further while answering the related question held that Since warrant is and can be issued for appearance before the Court only and not before the police and since authorisation for detention in police custody is neither to be given as a matter of course nor on the mere asking of the police, but only after exercise of judicial discretion based on materials placed before him.

***Link to View Full Judgement***

***<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1519516/>***

## **6.4 CRIMINAL TRIAL- CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE- SEC. 313- IMPORTANCE AND USE:-**

- **EDMUND S LINGDOH Vs. STATE OF MEGHALAYA. Dt. 16.09.2014**

Where the accused gives evasive answers in his cross-examination under Section 313 Cr.P.C., an adverse inference can be drawn against him. But such inference cannot be a substitute for the evidence which the prosecution must adduce to bring home the offence of the accused. (Para.21)

***Link to View Full Judgement***

***<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/53287936/>***

## **6.5 CRIMINAL TRIAL- CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE- SUSPICION CANNOT BE A SUBSTITUTE FOR PROOF**

- **Sangili @ Sanganathan Vs. State of Tamil Nadu Date Of Judgment: 10.09.2014.**

It was held that “It is settled position of law that “suspicion however strong cannot be a substitute for proof. In a case resting completely on the circumstantial evidence the chain of circumstances must be so complete that they lead only to one conclusion, that is, the guilt of the accused.” (para.26) It was also observed

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that “if the case is solely based on the circumstantial evidence. In such a case, complete chain of events has to be established pointing out the culpability of the accused person. The chain should be such that no other conclusion, except the guilt of the accused person, is discernible without any doubt.” (Para.22).

***Link to View Full Judgement***

***<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/130504992/>***

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**7.**

# **Reading Material**

## **7.1 ROLE OF POLICE IN WILDLIFE ACT AND OTHER PROVISIONS. - S. Y. DHIVARE, SP, CID PUNE UNIT**

The 42nd amendment incorporated protection of wildlife and forests in the Directive Principles of our Constitution. It also included forests and protection of wild animals in the Concurrent List – Seventh Schedule (Article 256) of the Constitution.

It is now enshrined in Article 51 A (g) of the Constitution that it shall be the fundamental duty of every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment including forests and Wildlife.

The Directive Principles of State policy – Article 48 A, mandate that the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.

The Supreme Court in its decisions has given a verdict that the preservation of ecology and environment, based on the principle of sustainable development to reconcile the conflicting interest of development with the preservation of healthy environment, has been recognized as a facet of right to life.

The wildlife protection laws and policies of the country are one of the best in the world, the effective implementation of these laws and policies is a major issue. With a rich diversity of flora and fauna Maharashtra has always been a target of illegal wildlife trade. Wildlife trade remains one of the five top illicit economic activities globally, valued between USD 50-150 billion annually. Maharashtra is facing an organised syndicate of wildlife animal poachers. Maharashtra has always demonstrated the serious concern for conservation of wildlife and biodiversity. Strengthening of preventive measures is as important as effective enforcement of the law to ensure the reduction of incidents of wildlife crime across the state through effective deterrence.

To make this a reality existing measures need to be strengthened and police department can play a vital role in this conservation and implementation of forest laws and policies.

The Maharashtra police is one of the largest police force in the country having strength of around 2.5 lacs staff. Its network is huge and is equipped with latest crime detection equipment's and having dossiers of the criminal nexus in the state. Crime detection is one of the important aspect of the force and since last 5 years the conviction rate has increased up to 50%.The State Intelligence

Department and Criminal Investigation Department are also playing a crucial role in all these duties.

Coordination between The Forest Department and The police is of immense importance. Wildlife and human conflict is growing day by day on a huge scale. Due to human encroachments over wildlife areas many a time major law and order issues popup when human being is killed by any wild animal. Even during wild life rescue operations when any wildlife accidentally enters a city, many times mob management becomes very important and police has a crucial role here to play . Police has a good network of Informers throughout the state. Even at the village level police has excellent presence and many forest crimes can be prevented and detected. Sensitization of the police force is very important in this aspect. Many times forest fire are set up to clear the grounds for cultivation by culprits and even farms are electrocuted illegally to prevent wild animals from entering the farm. Police can certainly reduce this menace from their presence in the area. Apart from this police often carry 'Nakabandi' and search and other combing operations at various state borders and junctions. Wildlife trade can be controlled easily through this activity. Patrolling is a vital part of policing. Police Patil and Beat Jamdars are deployed in every villages. Police can work with special tiger protection force units and can share data record analysis regarding wildlife offences. Police can also share timely intelligence inputs and can make it available to the forest field functionaries. Regular interactions and training of the forest department with the police force and giving training at the Maharashtra Intelligence Academy Pune would also be extremely useful. Exposure to issues related to wildlife crime and poaching at the local level to the police department should be given a priority and workshop for them regarding various facets of wildlife trade , wildlife hunting, poaching, organised crimes, human-wildlife conflict mitigation and policy making for better conservation efforts.

The Tiger Cell is constituted as per GR issued in 2002 in every district and the state for the protection and conservation of tigers and other top protected species. The aim behind this move was to have a coordination with major departments regarding various wildlife issues. It was made mandatory that state tiger cell meetings should be held once in six months and the regional cell meeting, be held every three months..

### **A) Executive Powers of the Police in The wildlife (protection) Act 1972**

The best protection response is obviously prevention, which is primarily the responsibility of forest officers. However, not all cases can be prevented and illicit wildlife produce is smuggled through urban areas where the police have a stronger network to monitor and detect wildlife crime.

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Recognising the challenges involved, the Central government enacted the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 with concurrent jurisdiction to forest and police officers. The specific question of whether police officers are empowered under the Wildlife Act has been unambiguously answered by the Supreme Court in *Motilal vs Central Bureau of Investigation* in 2002, in a similar case of illegal transport of wild animal skins.

The Supreme Court has held that the Wildlife Act empowers a police officer not below the rank of a sub inspector to inspect, conduct search or seize articles as provided under Section 50 (1) clauses (a), (b) and (c). The relevant extract reads – “This would certainly mean that the police officers are not excluded from investigating the offences under the Act. Sub-section (1) starts with a non-obstante clause that ‘notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force’ which would include the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Officers mentioned therein are also entitled to inspect, search or seize the articles mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c).

“This would mean that apart from the police officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector, other officers as mentioned above are given special powers for the purpose of prevention and detection of the offence under the Act... As provided under sub-section (1) of Section 50, ‘police officers’ are not excluded for the purpose of investigation including inspection, search and seizure of the offending articles.”

The court has also held that: “The scheme of Section 50 of the Wildlife Act makes it abundantly clear that the police officer is also empowered to investigate the offences and search and seize the offending articles... Section 51 provides for penalties which would indicate that certain offences are cognizable offences meaning thereby police officer can arrest without warrant”.

In the judgment, the Supreme Court has also referred to the other relevant provision in Section 55 which deals with filing of complaints. It has recognised the power of the Central government under clause (a) to authorise officers of the CBI to file complaints.

Furthermore, another bench of the Supreme Court in *State of Madhya Pradesh vs Madhukar Rao* in its judgment in 2008, while deciding a related issue under the Wildlife Act, concurred with the decision in the *Motilal* case. The bench held: “It is indeed true that Section 50 of the Act has several provisions especially aimed at prevention and detection of offences under the Act. It confers powers of entry, search, arrest and detention on Wildlife and Forest Officers besides police officers who are normally entrusted with the responsibility of investigation and detection of offences.

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**B) Role of the police in the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 in setting policies and guidelines.****1) As per wildlife (protection) amendment act 2006 and Section 38Y of the wild life act 1972**

The Central Government has constituted a Tiger and other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau to be known as the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau consisting of-

- (a) the Director of Wildlife Preservation- Director ex- officio;
- (b) the Inspector- General of Police- Additional Director;
- (c) the Deputy Inspector- General of Police- Joint Director;

And officers from the Forest and Customs Department mainly to collect and collate intelligence related to organized wildlife crime activities and to disseminate the same to State and other enforcement agencies for immediate action so as to apprehend the criminals and to establish a centralised wildlife crime data bank and for co- ordination of actions by various officers, State Governments and other authorities in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of this Act, either directly or through regional and border units set up by the Bureau

**2) Section 58E The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 elaborates about identifying illegally acquired property.—**

An officer not below the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police duly authorised by the Central Government or as the case may be, the State Government, shall, on receipt of a complaint from the competent authority about any person having illegally acquired property, proceed to take all steps necessary for tracing and identifying any property illegally acquired by such person.

**3) Section 58 T of this act elaborates of certain officers to assist administrator competent authority and appellate Tribunal for forfeited property police officers render assistance as may be necessary to the Tribunal.****4) Section 6 The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 says about the Constitution of State Board for Wild Life.—**

- (1) The State Government shall, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2002 constitute a State Board for Wild Life consisting of the following members, namely:—
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- (a) the Chief Minister of the State and in case of the Union territory, either Chief Minister or Administrator, as the case may be—Chairperson
- (b) an officer of the State Police Department not below the rank of Inspector-General and other members.

**5) Section 33B The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 elaborates about the Advisory Committee.—**

- (1) The State Government shall constitute an Advisory Committee consisting of the Chief Wild Life Warden as its head and shall include a member of the State Legislature within whose constituency the sanctuary is situated, one representative each from departments dealing with Home and Veterinary matters etc.
- (2) The Committee shall render advice on measures to be taken for better conservation and management of the sanctuary including participation of the people living within and around the sanctuary..

**C) Some other provisions from various act and circulars of police department regarding**

**1) Environmental pollution act 1986.**

As per High Court orders in Writ Petition 180/1998 dated 23/2/98 and 1732/95 dated 10/9/96 for any contravention of the Rules of licencing , controlling and prohibiting the use of loud speaker in or near all public places and any places of public entertainment , criminal action shall be taken u/s 33(1)(n) and (r)(iii),131,79,81 of the Mumbai police act and u/s of the said act .The police should not allow the noise levels above the limits of 55(B)leg.

**1) The prevention of cruelty to animals act 1960**

Section 33- Search warrants.—

- (1) If a commissioner of police or district superintendent of police, has reason to believe that an offence under this Act is being, or is about to be, or has been committed in any place, he may either himself enter and search or by his warrant authorise any police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector to enter and search the place.
  - (2) Section 34-General power of seizure for examination.—Any police officer above the rank of a constable or any person authorised by the State Government in this behalf, who has reason to believe that an offence against this Act has been or is being, committed in respect of any animal, may, if in his opinion the
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circumstances to require, seize the animal and produce the same for examination by the nearest magistrate..

(3) Maharashtra (urban areas) preservation of trees act 1975

Section 8- of this act deals Restrictions on felling of trees and Section 21- deals with offence and penalty for Illegal felling of tree.

In tune with this Act as per circular dated 21/1/2004 no 27/2004 it is mentioned that on complaint of unauthorized cutting of trees police must register an Non cognizable offence and after due permission from the concern Court immediately start an investigation and inform The Tree Authority.

As per circular dated 4/5/2001 instructions are given to police to apply section 383 and 471 of BMC Act 1888, which are cognizable on complaint of illegal cutting of tree without permission of The Tree Authority.

# **8.**

# **Cyber Updates**

## **8.1 A HACKER CLAIMS TO BE SELLING SENSITIVE DATA FROM OTP GENERATING FIRM**

The OTP generating firm has some of the top giants as clients including Google, Facebook, Amazon, Apple, Microsoft, Signal, Telegram and Twitter, etc.

A hacker appears to be selling sensitive data the claim to have stolen from an OTP –generating company. This particular company has some of the most popular tech and business giants on its list of customers including Google, Facebook, Amazon, Apple, Microsoft, Signal, Telegram and Twitter, etc.

The same hacker is also claiming to have real-time access to the one- Time-password (OTP) system of the company. However, the InfoSec researcher behind the discovery of the alleged breach Rajshekar Rajaharia disagrees with the hacker. Rajaharia also shared sample data with Hackread.com which confirmed the presence of One-time codes and although they may not all be usable or valid today, a buyer could potentially find important working staff in there depending on the platform and its policies.

Amongst other information, it offered to reveal 50GB of exfiltrated data. The access price was dropped from an initial tag of \$18,000 to \$5000. Although the firm's name mentioned in the listing, it is deemed unethical to share it due to security reasons.

### **Source**

*<https://www.hackered.com/hacker-selling-data-from-otp-genrating-firm/?web view=true>*

## **8.2 GOOGLE ALERTS CONTINUE TO BE A HOTBED OF SCAMS AND MALWARE**

Google Alerts continues to be hotbed of scams and malware that threat actors are increasingly abusing to promote malicious website. While Google Alerts has been abused for a long time, Bleeping Computer has noticed a significant increase in activity over the past couple of weeks. For example, I use Google Alerts to monitor for various terms related to cyber attacks, security incidents, Malware, etc. In one particular Google alert, almost every new article shared With me today by the service led to a scam or malicious website. When you open these alerts, instead of being brought to a legitimate web page, you are redirected through a series of sites until you land on one promoting malware, fake adult sites, Fake dating apps, adult games, giveaway and sweepstake scams,

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and unwanted browser extensions. Unfortunately, even if you configure your Google Alert only to show you the best results, the scam alerts will often sneak through only to be detected when you open them.

### How Do Google Alerts scams work?

To deceive Google into thinking they are legitimate sites rather than scams, threat actors use a black hat search engine optimization (SEO) technique called ‘cloaking.’ Cloaking is when a website displays different content to visitors than it does search engine spiders. This cloaking allows the website to look like a plain text or a typical blog post when Google’s search engine spiders visit the page but perform malicious redirects when a user visits the site from a Google redirect. For example, if you or the GoogleBot spider visits the webpage Directly, the site will display a wall of text with high keyword density for the Terms they are trying to rank. Form the text below, you can see that the threat actor uses a lot of cyber security keywords to target well in that category.

#### Source:

[https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/google-alerts-continues-to-be-a-hotbed-of-scams-and-malware/?&web\\_view=true](https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/google-alerts-continues-to-be-a-hotbed-of-scams-and-malware/?&web_view=true)

## 8.3 QR CODES : EASY CYBER ATTACK AVENUES AS USAGE SPIKES

The use of mobile quick-response (QR) codes in daily life, for both work and personal use, continues to rise-and yet, most people aren’t aware that these handy mobile shortcuts can open them up to savvy cyber attacks.

That’s according to Ivanti, which carried out a survey of 4,157 consumers across China, France Japan, the U.K, and the U.S.it found that 57 percent of respondents have increased their QR code usage since mid-March2020 mainly because of the need for touchless transactions in the wake of COVID-19.In all, three- quarters of respondents (77percent) said they have scanned a QR code before, which 43 percent having scanned a QR code in the past week

QR code are the square, scannable code familiar from applications like touchless menus at restaurants. To use them, people simply open their camera app on their phones and hover over the image. A QR translator built into most mobile phone operating systems will them “read” the QR code and open a corresponding website.

Additionally, hackers commonly leverage QR codes for phishing and malware attacks, he noted Malicious QR codes can direct users to legitimate-looking

websites designed to steal credentials, credit- card data, corporate logins and more; or to sites that automatically download malicious software onto mobile devices. Both attack types are usually aimed at compromising mobile accounts, corporate app and data that may be on the device.

“However, the most common form of QRL jacking is when a legitimate QR code. designed to facilitate cashless payments is replaced with a malicious QR Code that exposes banking or financial account information when scanned,” Goettl told Threatpost. “That malicious QR Code could enable hackers to transfer money out of bank accounts.” To prevent from succumbing to an attack, basic, good security hygiene is a good place to start. For instance ,users should be wary of QR Codes in public places that look like they’ ve been hastily pasted or taped up, potentially replacing a legitimate QR code.

**Source:**

*<https://threatpost.com/qr-codes-cyberattack-usage-spikes/165526/>*

## **8.4 TWITTER ALARMS USERS WITH MESSAGES THAT RESEMBLED PHISHING EMAILS**

Twitter sparked a panic among some users that they were the subjects of a phishing attack in what was instead an accidental mass email.

The message sent to some Twitter users went out Thursday, asking them to confirm their email addresses by clicking on a button. To many of those users who commented about it on the social media platform, it smelled like a possible phishing attempt. Twitter clarified what had happened later that same evening.

“Some of you may have recently received an email to ‘confirm your Twitter account’ that you weren’t expecting,” the company said. “These were sent by mistake and were sorry it happened. If you received one of these emails, you don’t need to confirm your account and you can disregard the message.”

A Twitter glitch has caused a data breach before, too, prompting European regulators to fine the company for not adequately disclosing an incident in which private tweets were made public.

This time, though, it was apparently a harmless false alarm. And some cyber security experts thought the public reaction on the platform- cautioning against clicking on the confirmation button- was encouraging.

**Source :**

*<https://www.cyberscoop.com/twitter-phishing-confirm-email-mistake/?webview=true>*

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## 8.5 OVER 40 APPS WITH MORE THAN 100 MILLION DOWNLOADS FOUND LEAKING AWS KEYS

Most mobile app users tend to blindly trust that apps they download from app stores are safe and secure. But that isn't always the case. To demonstrate the pitfalls and identify vulnerabilities on a large scale, cyber-security and machine intelligence company CloudSEK recently provided a platform called BeVigil where individuals can search and check app security ratings and other security issues before installing an app. A latest report shared with The Hacker News detailed how the BeVigil search engine identified over 40 apps- with more than a cumulative 100 million downloads-that had hardcoded private Amazon Web Services (AWS) keys embedded within them, putting their internal networks and their users' data at risk of cyberattacks.

The AWS key leakage was spotted in some of the major apps such as Adobe Photoshop Fix, Adobe Comp, Hootsuite, IBM's Weather Channel, and online shopping services Club Factory and Wholee. The findings are the result of an analysis of over 10,000 apps submitted to CloudSEK's BeVigil, a mobile app security search engine.

"AWS keys hardcoded in a mobile app source code can be a huge problem, especially if it's (Identity and Access Management) role has wide scope and permissions," CloudSEK researchers said. "The possibilities for misuse are endless here, since the attacks can be chained and the attacker can gain further access to the whole infrastructure, even the code base and configuration," In an app analyzed by the Bengaluru-based cyber security firm, the exposed AWS key had access to multiple AWS services, including credentials for the S3 storage service, which in turn opened up access to 88 buckets containing 10,073,444 files and data amounting to 5.5 terabytes.

Also included in the buckets were source code, application backups, user reports, configuration and credential files which could be used to gain deeper access to the app's infrastructure, including user databases.

### Source:

***<https://thehackernews.com/2021/05/over-40-apps-with-more-than-100-million.html>***

**9.**

# **Absconders in Numbers**



S. No	Unit Name	Absconders as on 31/12/2020	Newly Added Absconders Jan 2021 to Mar 2021	Total	Arrested Absconders Jan 2021 to Mar 2021	Absconders as on 31/03/2021
1	Akola	277	23	300	8	290
2	Amravati (R)	138	0	138	18	120
3	Buldhana	20	0	20	0	20
4	Yavatmal	52	0	52	0	52
5	Washim	1	0	1	0	1
6	Aurangabad (R)	14	0	14	0	14
7	Jalna	80	0	80	4	76
8	Beed	165	0	165	26	138
9	Osmanabad	246	1	247	10	237
10	Nanded	130	3	133	7	125
11	Latur	105	0	105	1	104
12	Parbhani	42	0	42	0	42
13	Hingoli	102	0	102	2	99
14	Kolhapur	90	3	93	7	86
15	Pune (R)	19	3	22	1	21
16	Sangli	225	2	227	10	217
17	Satara	158	8	166	3	163
18	Solapur (R)	153	2	155	2	153
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	318	8	326	11	313
24	Gondia	95	0	95	0	95
25	Ahmednagar	42	2	44	0	44
26	Dhule	94	0	94	0	94
27	Jalgaon	47	0	47	0	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	33	0	33	1	32
32	Sindhudurg	21	0	21	0	21
33	Thane(R)	47	0	47	0	47
34	Palghar	148	3	151	1	150



**10.**  
**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 January - March 2021

January 2021			
Sr. No.	Jail Released accused full Name & address	Offence details (from which Offence released) P.S., Cr.No., IPC Sec.	Released Date
<b>Bhandara Jail</b>			
1	Vivek Ranbir Sisadiya Age-22, Res- Kadiatah Pachour Dist Rajgad MP Prisoner No.31	Bhandara PS CR.no.476/2020 IPC 379	11/01/2021
<b>Chandrapur Jail</b>			
2	Sagar Deva Sayam Age- 23 Res- Kaprala Tal- Kavil Dist Nellur Prisoner No.406	Ballarsha PS CR.no.842/2020 IPC 392,34	02/01/2021
3	Jayprakash Sonu Dangi Age- 26 Res- Ashata Tal – RohatkarDist- HariyanaPrisoner No.496	Rajura PS CR No.07/2021 IPC 392,452,34	14/01/2021
4	Pradip Aajitsingh Sharan Age- 27 Res- Bhavanikheda Tal – RohatkarDist- HariyanaPrisoner No.497	Rajura PS CR No.07/2021 IPC 392,452,34	14/01/2021
<b>Central Jail Nagpur</b>			
5	Vinod Bisnarao Kumbhare Age- 30 Res- Salai, KhusaraparKatol	Songaon PS CR.no.179/2021 IPC 457,380	02/01/2021
6	Ashok Harumal Khattar Age 57 Res- Kweta Colony plot No 110 PanchbhavanLakadganj	Vathoda PS CR No 354/2020 IPC 420,467,468,471,447,381, 506,34	05/01/2021
7	Sardulsingh Baldevsingh Sandhu Age 45 Res- Panjab	Kapil Nagar PS Cr No 489/2020IPC 394,363,341,323,34	05/01/2021
8	Sharif Khan Gaphur Khan Age 40 Res- SuhanpoorHoushangabad MP	Pachpavali PS CrNo 361/2020 Arm Act 4/25 BP Act 135	05/01/2021
9	Ghanshamjagdish Rajput Age 32 Res DariyaMohalla, MP	Pachpavali PS CrNo 361/2020 Arm Act 4/25 BP Act 135	05/01/2021
10	Javed Khan Navaj Khan Age 37 Res Marza Nagar, MP	Nandanvan PS CrNo 668/2020 IPC 392,323,411,34	05/01/2021
11	EduDolarUkeke Age 32 Res New Delhi	Gittikhadan PS CrNo 554/2020 IPC419,420,384,468,471, 506,120b IT Act 66k,d	08/01/2021
12	Hajrat Hariram Prajapati Age 29 Res Gram Jankpur Vasai, MP	Beltarodi PS 471/2020 IPC 379	11/01/2021
13	Saurabhsing Sureshkumar Sing Age 33 Res – AZ 62 Vidyanagar, DandiPrayagraj, Ilhabad PS Nainilalpur, UP	Aajani PS 396/2020 IPC 406,420	15/01/2021

14	Manoj Ashok Aagare Age 22 Res – Mohan nagar Vijay nagarDurgChattisgad	Nandanvan PS CrNo 45/2018 IPC 454,457,380 CrNo 285/2018 IPC 454,380 CrNo 57/2018 IPC 457,380 CrNo 232/2018 IPC 454,380	19/01/2021
15	BholaSukhadevNagvanshi Res – Dhuri Tel- GhodaDogri, Dist-Betul, MP	Savner PS CrNo 747/2020 IPC 379,34	-
<b>Yerawada Jail</b>			
16	Krushrama Bahaddur Rana Res – KrushnaColany, Pune Main Res – Sectar no.7, Gudgoan, Hariyana Main Res – Sandhiayaka, Distrahaji, Nepal.	Kondwa PS CrNo 1127/2020 IPC 342, 363,394,552,34	13/01/2021
17	Rajeshsing Aavtarsing Mahi Res – KrushnaColany, Pune Main Res – Sectar no.7, Gudgoan, Hariyana Main Res – Sandhiayaka, Distrahaji, Nepal.	Kondwa PS CrNo 1127/2020 IPC 342, 363,394,552,34	13/01/2021
18	Suresh Kumar Ishwardas Age 26 Res – Ghar no 337/23, MastarMohallaTughalakabad , New Delhi	Vimantal PS CrNo 558/2020 IPC 419,420,34 IT Act 66c,66d	13/01/2021
19	Suryakumar Subramanyam Balji, Res- VishakhaPattanam, AP	Vimantal PS CrNo 617/2020 IPC 465	19/01/2021
20	Govind Rishipal Age 24 Res- 463,Nai Vasti, Devligoan, Khanpur, New Delhi	Vimantal PS CrNo 558/2020 IPC 419,420,34 IT Act 66k,66d	19/01/2021
21	Nikhil Dhyanewar Patil Res – Devas, Indor, MP	Bhosri PS CrNo 10/2021 IPC 379	15/01/2021
<b>CentralJail Taloja, New Mumbai</b>			
22	Sidhram Ramchandra Bada Res-Ra.Tha.Mu. Yadalapur, pa.Ghunmetkar, Tel-Yadgiri,Dist- Ghulbarga, Karnataka	Shahunagar PS CrNo 33/2018 IPC 302,304b,34	14/01/2021
<b>Sub Jail Bindu Chowk</b>			
23	Sanju Ravindra Gupta Res-jarwaliFhej – 1, Tel –bari, Kanpur, UP Prisoner No.234	Laxmipuri PS CrNo 11/2021 IPC 379,34	18/01/2021
24	Sarita Rajaram Sharma Res- BhramhanagarRobartGanj, Dist-Sonbhdard, UP Prisoner No.235	Laxmipuri PS CrNo 11/2021 IPC 379,34	18/01/2021
25	Aaushi Gulab Sharma Res-BhramhanagarRobartGanj, Dist-Sonbhdard, UP Prisoner No.235	Laxmipuri PS CrNo 11/2021 IPC 379,34	18/01/2021
26	Archana Ramchandra Chogule Res-Bhudhanagar, RenukaMandirjaval, Nipani, Dist-Belgoan, Karnataka Prisoner No.251	Bhudargad PS CrNo 231/2020,324/2020 IPC 379,34	14/01/2021
27	Manda Sagar Sakat Res-Bhudhanagar, RenukaMandirjaval, Nipani, Dist-Belgoan, Karnataka Prisoner No.252	Bhudargad PS CrNo 231/2020,324/2020 IPC 379,34	18/01/2021
28	Puja Arjun Sakat Res-Bhudhanagar, RenukaMandirjaval, Nipani, Dist-Belgoan, Karnataka Prisoner No.253	Bhudargad PS CrNo 231/2020,324/2020 IPC 379,34	16/01/2021
<b>Central Jail Kalamba</b>			
29	Mallappa Chandu Rathod Res-Jigjivi Tel- N.D.Vijapur, Karnataka Prisoner No.88	Kundal PS CrNo 31/2020 IPC 379,411,34	21/01/2021
30	Yejaj Riyaj Khan Res-Post off Road, Dist- Chikpal, Karnataka Prisoner No.101	Laxmipuri PS CrNo 11/2021 IPC 379,34	17/01/2021

Ratnagiri District Jail			
31	Sunil/Surendra Bhambahadur Rana Res-ThokaliapurA. Tone, Tel.Ghangadi, Dist-Kaikali, Kathmandu, Nepal. Prisoner No.85	Rajapur PS CrNo 91/2019 IPC 454,457,380,34	21/01/2021
32	Tara Sharma/Jaishi Res-Thokaliapur Post Motipur, SamkichuuaDist-Kaikali, Kathmandu, Nepal. Prisoner No.86	Rajapur PS CrNo 91/2019 IPC 454,457,380,34	21/01/2021
Dhule District Jail			
33	Lama Ishwar Thare Res-DhirubhaiWadi 4, Vijalpur, Tel-DistNavsari, Gujrat	Dhondaicha PS CrNo 184/2020 IPC 379	01/01/2021

February 2021			
Sr. No.	Jail Released accused full Name & address	Offence details (from which Offence released) P.S., Cr.No., IPC Sec.	Released Date
Bhandara Jail			
1	Vijaysing Aanandram Nat Age 37 Res-Kabdrāja Aasapur Vijaynagar, Tel-Dharamjgad, Dist-Raigad, ChattisgadPrisoner No.376	Lakhani PS CrNo 257/2020 IPC 392,34	25.02.2021
2	Vijaysing Aanandram Nat Age 37 Res-KabdrājaAasapurVijaynagar, Tel-Dharamjgad, Dist-Raigad, ChattisgadPrisoner No.376	Tamsar PS CrNo 305/2020 IPC 379	25.02.2021
Central Jail Nagpur			
3.	Sheikh Gulfaraj / GoluVald sheikh Maksud age 20 Res-Dhammanandnagar, Nagpur, marajpurthanatalzarisehanganj, Zarkhand.	Pachpavli PS CrNo 29/2021 IPC 379 Pachpavli PS CrNo 32/2021 IPC 379	-
4.	Jagir Aabbas Dadusahab / Sayyad age 41 Res – Gorpanpala Guru Area Bangalore	MIDC PS CrNo 41/2021 IPC 420,34	-
5.	Sajid Abdul Sattar Sheikh age 44 Res-Electronic city vipro, Bangalore	MIDC PS CrNo 41/2021 IPC 420,34	-
6.	Ramkumar Amarlal Yadav Age-24 Res-ChidiMogagoanDhanora, Shivni M.P.	Karodi PS CrNo 39/2021 IPC 381	-
7.	Rupesh / Raj Umesh Sonawane Age 21 Res-Amai Annapurna Toli, RampayliKhairlanjiBalaghat, M.P.	Pachpavli PS CrNo 640/2020 IPC 380,34	-
Yerawada Jail			
8.	Aniket Rampal Sing Res-Ushav Appt Nandoshi Road, Kirkatwadi,Tel-Haveli, Dist-Pune Rukhalu, Tel-Hasnpur, Dist-Aamroha, UP	Haveli PS , Pune Rural CrNo 279/2020 IPC 420	12.02.2021
9.	Raju Jagnnath Malhotra Res-AhilaSahiya, Tel-Khergad, Agra, UP	Daund Railway PS CrNo 69/2020 IPC 379,34	07.02.2021
10.	Amresh Annmana Chalwadi Res-Kamaldina, Tel-Hunmund, Dist-Baglkot, Karnatka	Daund Railway PS CrNo 69/2020 IPC 379,34	07.02.2021
Solapur District Jail			
11.	Pappu / Sunil Babanprasad Varma Res-NayaChowk, Jafnaganj, Dist Baliya, UP Prisoner No.771	MIDC PS CrNo 56/2021 IPC 454,457,380	11.02.2021
12.	Kamladevi Virendra Chorasiya Res-satniSaray , AmrutpaliBliya, UPPrisoner No.721	MIDC PS CrNo 56/2021 IPC 454,457,380	25.02.2021
13.	Tanvir Ahamad Jalilahamad Ansari Res-Kitiwarnagar, Bulandcity,UP Prisoner No.618	JodbhaviPeth PS CrNo 23/2021 IPC 380	26.02.2021

14.	Ramesh Shrishail Kamathe Age 33 Res Chanegoan, Tel-Chadchan, DistVijapur, KarnatkaPrisoner No.687	Mandrup PS CrNo 45/2021 IPC 379,34	01.02.2021
15.	Bhimroa Ramgunda Yelegoan age 42 Res Chanegoan, Tel-Chadchan, DistVijapur, Karnatka. Prisoner No.688	Mandrup PS CrNo 45/2021 IPC 379,34	01.02.2021
16.	Baburoa Ramgunda Yelegoan age 32 Res Chanegoan, Tel-Chadchan, DistVijapur, Karnatka. Prisoner No.689	Mandrup PS CrNo 45/2021 IPC 379,34	01.02.2021
<b>Thane Jail Nagpur</b>			
17.	Santh Chotu Bsaka Res-Thane Goan, Mudram, Mandaipur, Dist-Malda, P.B.	Kastura PS CrNo 498/2019 IPC 307,504,506	24.02.2021
<b>Central Jail Talaja</b>			
18.	Benu Yogesh Goswami, Res – Ranewadi , Post kadamtala, Tel Rajedranagar, Uttartripura	Uran PS CrNo 53/15 IPC 302,397	26.02.2021
<b>Raigad Alibaug District Jail</b>			
19.	Babru Shiva Pawar Res - Bajarangpura Post Machl, Tel Dipalpur, DistIndur, M.P. Prisoner No.37	Mahad City PS CrNo 09/2021 IPC 379,34	03.02.2021
20.	Jana Shubhash Pawar Res- Bajarangpura Post Machl, Tel Dipalpur, DistIndur, M.P. Prisoner No.33	Mahad City PS CrNo 09/2021 IPC 379,34	03.02.2021
<b>Central Jail Kalamba</b>			
21.	Shivpalbinda Prasad Chovdhari Res-Kevadiyana, Dugoliya, DistBatti, UP Prisoner No.609	Rajarampuri PS CrNo 261/2020 IPC 454,380	16.02.2021
22.	Vinod Vilad Patil Res-Sabrage Tel-Athni, Dist Belegaon, Karnatka Prisoner No.831	KavtheMahakal PS CrNo 81/2019 IPC 395,397	13.02.2021
23.	Dipak Dashrath Patil Res- Sabrage Tel-Athni, Dist Belegaon, Karnatka Prisoner No.860	KavtheMahakal PS CrNo 135/2018 IPC 399,402	18.02.2021
<b>Sub Jail BinduChowk</b>			
24.	Prakash Viranna Goad Patil Res- Siddheshwar Mandir Kakti Pahili Galli, DistBelegaon, Karnatka Prisoner No.5	Goanbhag PS CrNo 16/2021 IPC 379	08.02.2021
<b>Jalgaon District Jail</b>			
25.	Dhaneshkumar Amarnath Shaha Age 32 Res-Bagdara, Tel-Madrasganj, DistShivan, M.P. Prisoner No.527	Chopda Rural PS CrNo 13/2021 IPC 379	18.02.2021
26.	Sonu Mahadev Pasi Age 25 Res – Same Choraha, Amethi, U.P.	Mukttainagar PS 38/2021 IPC 379	04.02.2021

<b>March 2021</b>			
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Jail Released accused full Name &amp; address</b>	<b>Offence details (from which Offence released) P.S., Cr.No., IPC Sec.</b>	<b>Released Date</b>
<b>Beed District Jail</b>			
1	Sonusing Ramsing Singh Age-23, Res- Shoidapalli Tal. Kalhoni Dist Nadai Kolkata	Angora PS CR.no.35/2021 IPC 395,394,34	18/03/2021
2	Ranjeet Rashin Mandal Age – 24, Tal. KalhoniDistNadai Kolkata	Angora PS CR.no.35/2021 IPC 395,394,34	18/03/2021

Bhandara Jail			
3	Mahendra Chunnilal Bomchare Age – 35, Res. Bonkatta, Tal. Tiroda, Dist.Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh Prisoner No.329	Kardha PS CR. No. 19/2020 IPC 379	03/03/2021
4	Sonu Alias Rakesh Gyansing Sardar, Age 35, Res. Ward No.91, Bhilai Tal. Bhilai, Dist. Durga, Chattisgadh Prisoner No.126	ArjuniMorgaon PS CR. No. 05/2021, IPC 380 Salekasa PS CR. No. 266/2020 IPC 380,34	03/03/2021
5	Manju Rajesh Moude Age 37, Res. Near Dongargadh Railway Stn. Tal. Dongargadh, Dist. Rajnandgaon, Chattisgadh, Prisoner No. 370	Gondia City PS CR. No. 24,25,26,27/2021 IPC 454,380,34	06/03/2021
6	Malti Sujeet Moude Age 37, Res. Near Dongargadh Railway Stn. Tal. Dongargadh, Dist. Rajnandgaon, Chattisgadh, Prisoner No. 369	Gondia City PS CR. No. 24,25,26,27/2021 IPC 454,380,34	06/03/2021
Sub Jail – BinduChowk, Kolhapur			
7	Rohan Rupesh Patil Res. 787 A Ward, Kroti Nagar, Ganesh Puri, Dist. Belgaon, Karnatka Prisoner No. 665	Chandgad PS CR. No. 91/2021 IPC 454,380 25/03/2021	
8	Abhijeet Tanaji Toraskar Res. 787 A Ward, Kroti Nagar, Ganesh Puri, Dist. Belgaon, Karnatka Prisoner No. 666	Chandgad PS CR. No. 91/2021 IPC 454,380	25/03/2021
9	Shakti Alias Laxman Sakhamane, Res. Mankapur, Nipani, Dist. Belgaon, Karnatka	Radhanagri PS CR. No. 81/2021, Hathkanangle PS CR. No. 289/2020 IPC 379,34	31/03/2021
Sub Jail, BinduChowk, Kolhapur			
10	Juber Rais Ahmed Res. Budhan Post. Naharva Tal. Uttorasann Dist. Balrampur, UP Prisoner No. 116	Shahupuri PS CR. No. 188/20, 570/17, 449/19 IPC 379,427,34	31/03/2021
Ratnagiri District Jail			
11	Dharmesh Alias Dharmaraj Kojaram Bishnoi Age 18, Res. FulodiGaon, Tal. Fulodi, Dist. Bikaner, Rajasthan Prisoner No. 243	Devrukh PS CR. No. 33/2021 IPC 394,341,34	26/03/2021
12	Hiraram Baburam Bishnoi, Age 34, Res. Gajewala, Post. Ranjitpura, Tal. Baddak, Dist. Bikaner, Rajasthan Prisoner No.244	Devrukh PS CR. No. 33/2021 IPC 394,341,34	26/03/2021
District Jail, Sawantwadi, Sindhudurga			
13	Rajbahaddar Bhalchandra Yadav Age 42, Res. Kanavli Tal. Korakat, Dist. Jodhpur, UttarPradesh Prisoner No. 101	Kudal Court Case No. 01/2020 IPC 395,120(B), 417, 170, 188, 201	03/03/2021
Solapur District Jail			
14	Dhiranmati Moti Pande Age 28, Res. DevapandeKapura, Gazipur, UP	Prisoner No. 722 MIDC PS CR. No.56/2021 IPC 454,457,380	02/03/2021
15	Saipuali Mohammadali Sayyed Age 26 Res. Mohalla Parikha Kasba, Gulabwari, Dist. Bulandshah, UP Prisoner No. 660	Jodbhavi PS CR. No. 23/2021 IPC 454.380	03/03/2021



16	Khushbu Fulchand Pande Age 24, Res.Devapande, Dullapur, Gaziabad, Uttar Pradesh Prisoner No. 720	MIDC PS CR. No.56/2021 IPC 454,457,380	04/03/2021
17	Satendra Surendra Singh, Age 44, Res. Attara Border, Pandepur, Janari Dist. Baliya, UP	Prisoner No. 772 MIDC PS CR. No.56/2021 IPC 454,457,380	09/03/2021
18	Mohammad Shakil Noormohammad Teli, Age 44, Res. Mohalla Kahiliyan, Faridnagar, Dist. Gaziabad, UP Prisoner No. 619	Jodbhavi PS CR. No. 836/2020 IPC 454,380	11/03/2021
19	Mohammad Mubshir Aziz Shaikh Siddiqi Age 44 Res. At Hazi House, Galli no 4, Mustafakabad, Delhi Prisoner No. 659	Jodbhavi PS CR. No. 836/2020 IPC 454,380	11/03/2021
20	Gopalji Shree Garibram Gond Age 48 Res. MittiP.Stn, Baliya, Uttar Pradesh Prisoner No. 789	MIDC PS CR. No.56/2021 IPC 454,457,380	19/03/2021
<b>District Jail, Alibaug, Raigad</b>			
21	Kalyan Vyankatesh Purala Age 18 Res. Near Hyderabad Railway Station Telengana Prisoner No. 84	Mahad City PS CR. No. 23/2021 IPC 379	06/03/2021
22	Sahishram Buddu Dhumketu Age 28 Res. Hadsangari, Post Bamni, Tal. Samnapur, District Dindori, MP Prisoner No. 70	Mahad City PS CR. No. 04/2020 IPC 379,411,34	12/03/2021
<b>Central Jail, Harsul, Aurangabad</b>			
23	Bhimashankar Siddhana Hudgi Age 19 Res. KotahaliBhadari, Tal. Shingdani District Vijapur, Karnataka	KrantiChowk PS CR. No. 382/2020 IPC 379	09/03/2021
<b>Jalgaon District Jail</b>			
24	Mahesh Madhukar Sapkale Age 26 Res. Surat, Gujrat Prisoner No. 933	Bhusawal Bajarpeth PS CR. No. 103/2021 IPC 379,34	31/03/2021
25	Shaikh Unus Shaikh Usuf Age 33 Res. SuratGujrat	Bhusawal Bajarpeth PS CR. No. 103/2021 IPC 379,34	31/03/2021
<b>Central Jail, Nagpur</b>			
26	Chandu Mistrilal Mongia Age 28 Res. Gulgaon, Tal. Sachi, District Raisan, Rajasthan	Nagpur Railway PS CR. No. 88/2021 IPC 379,34	13/03/2021
27	Arun Ramdas Mongia Age 20 Res. Near Nana Til, Gandhi Nagar, Bhopal, MP	Nagpur Railway PS CR. No. 88/2021 IPC 379,34	13/03/2021
28	Badbadya Alias Pintya Bablu Solanki Age 20, Res. Tharmudra, Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh	Nagpur Railway PS CR. No. 88/2021 IPC 379,34	13/03/2021
<b>Central Jail, Talaja, Navi Mumbai</b>			
29	Akhil Sharif Khan Res. Tarimannav Nagar, near Farkani Masjid, Dumping Ground, Govandi Mumbai Hambipur, Post. Julia, District Fattepur, Uttar Pradesh	NRI PS CR. No.289, 280/2020 IPC 392,34 & Other 11 Offences U/s 392,34 IPC	17/03/2021
<b>Yearwada Central Jail, Pune</b>			
30	Pravinsing Chagansing Rajput Res. Ram, Ward No 1, Santoshi Nagar, Shavgaon, Shirai, Rajasthan	Bhor PS CR. No. 28/2021 IPC 457,380	31/03/2021
31	Dharma / Dharmesh Shankarlal Rao Res. Ram, Ward No 1, Santoshi Nagar, Shavgaon, Shirai, Rajasthan	Bhor PS CR. No. 28/2021 IPC 457,380	31/03/2021
32	Azadsing Gopalsing Bhati Res. Subhash Nagar, Bhilwadi, Rajasthan	BhartiVidyapeeth PS CR. No. 938/2020 IPC 379	06/03/2021



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