

Quarterly



CID

e-BULLETIN

Year 2020 • VOL. 05 • July to September 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. 05 • July - September 2020

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PREFACE



Shri. Atulchandra Kulkarni (IPS)

It gives me immense pleasure to present you fifth issue of CID Bulletin. This issue of bulletin brings an analysis of crime statistics of Maharashtra State from July to September 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 circulating from Volume-4.

(Atulchandra Kulkarni)

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

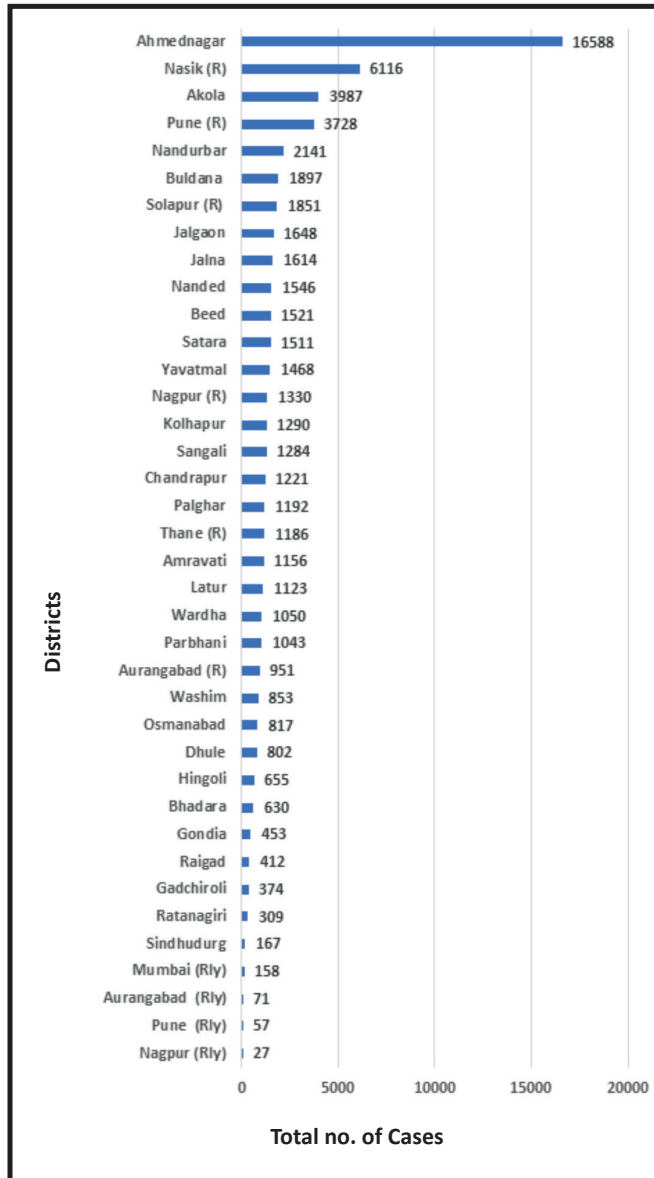
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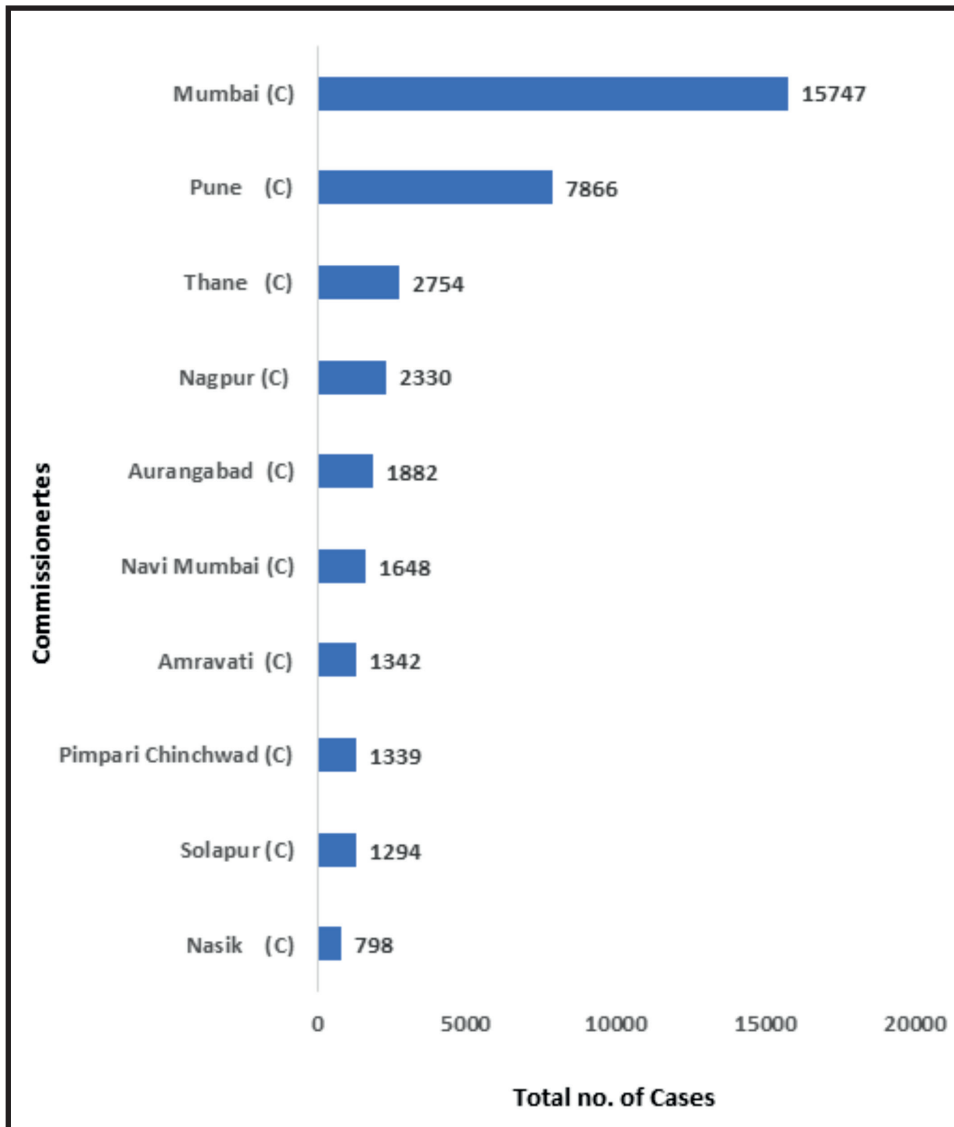
1. Statistical Analysis

1.1 TOTAL IPC CRIME (DISTRICTS)



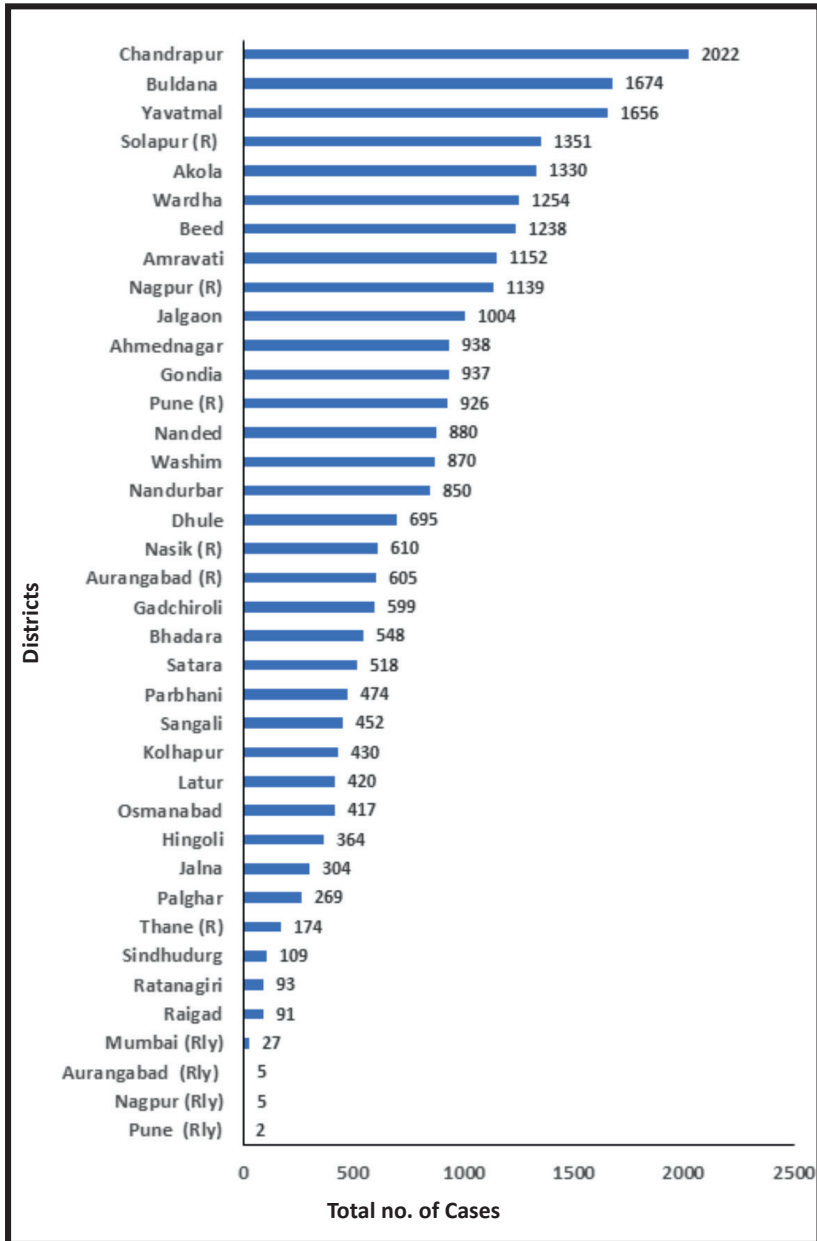
- District wise Total IPC cases registered from July to September, 2020 are 64227.
- Decreased by 22.85% as compared with July to September, 2019 data (83256).

1.2 TOTAL IPC CRIME (COMMISSIONERATES)



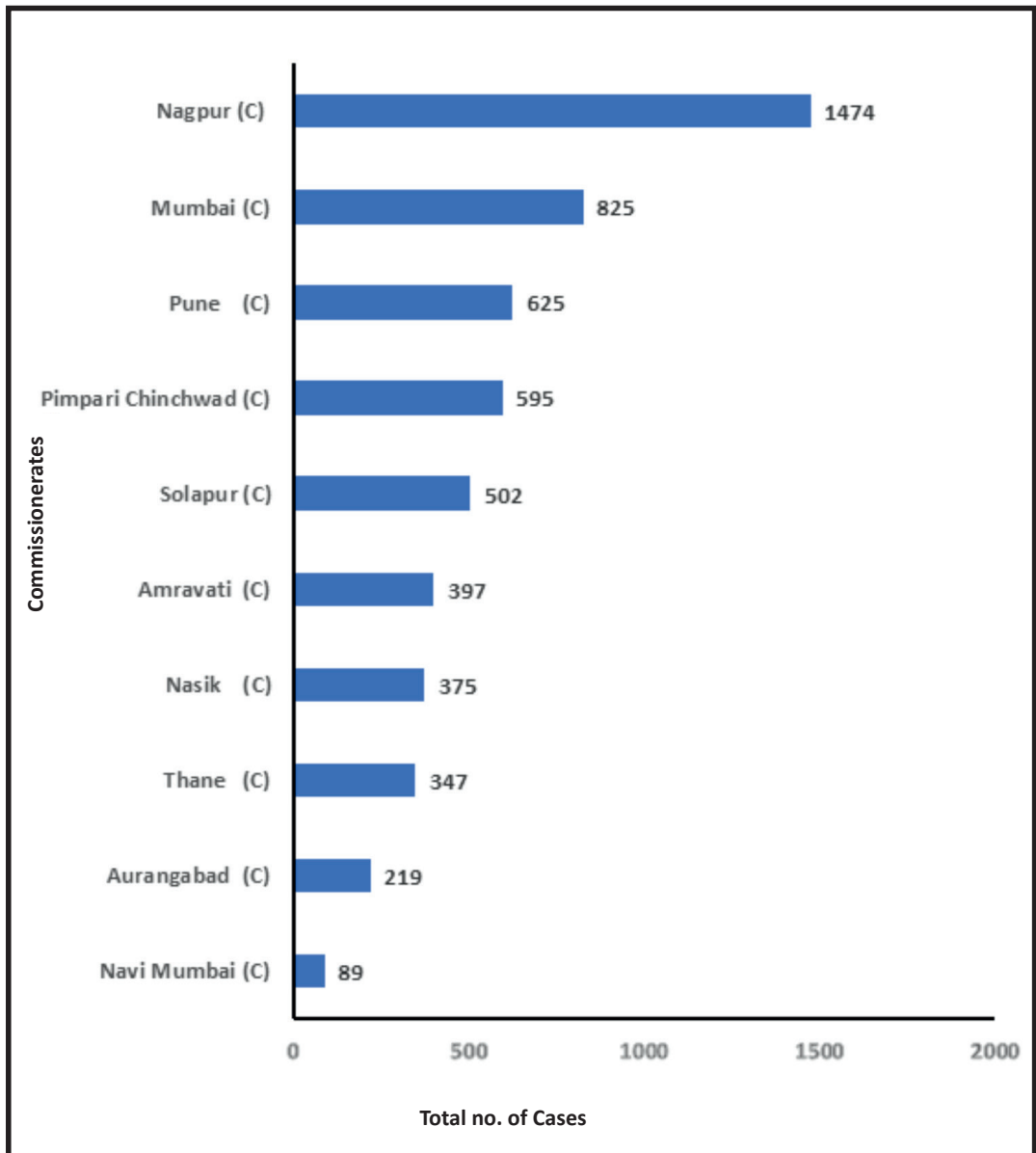
- Commissionerate-wise Total IPC cases registered from July to September, 2020 are 37000.
- Increased by 36.54 % as compared with July to September, 2019 data (27098).

1.3 TOTAL SLL CRIME (DISTRICTS)



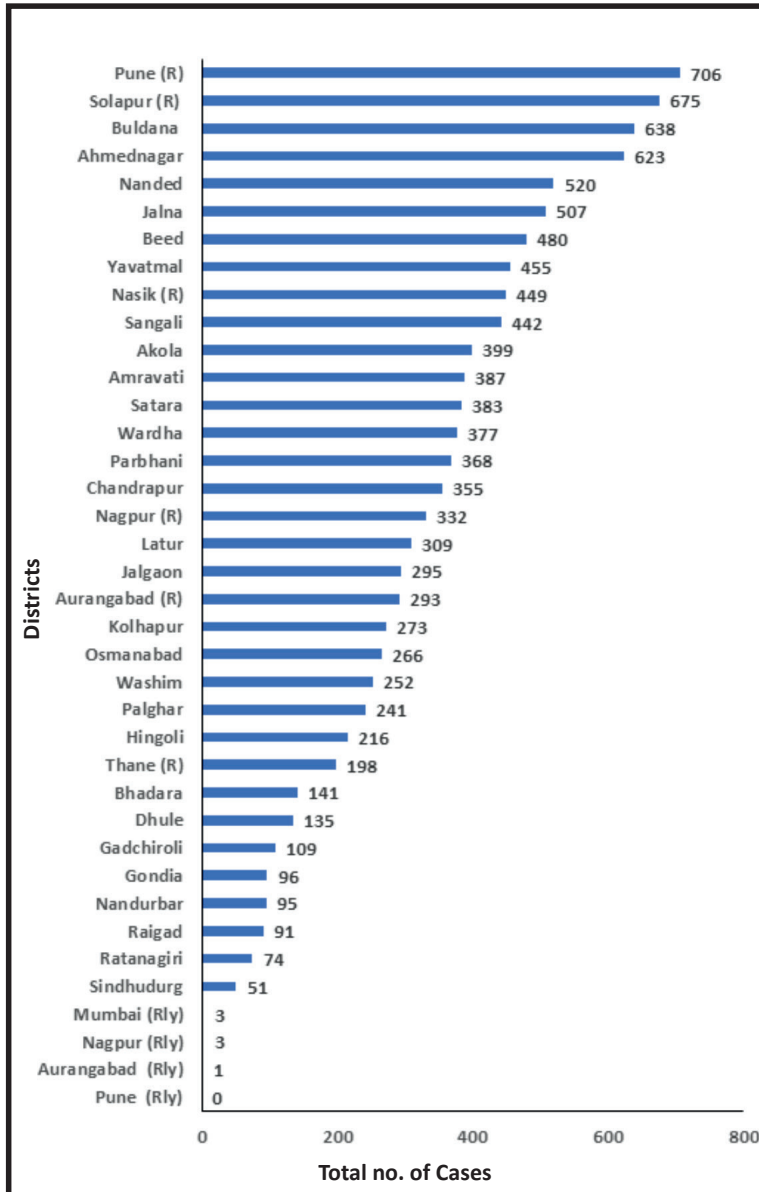
- District wise Total SLL cases registered from July to September, 2020 are 26432.
- Decreased by 12.94 % as compared with July to September, 2019 data (30359).

1.4 TOTAL SLL CRIME (COMMISSIONERATES)



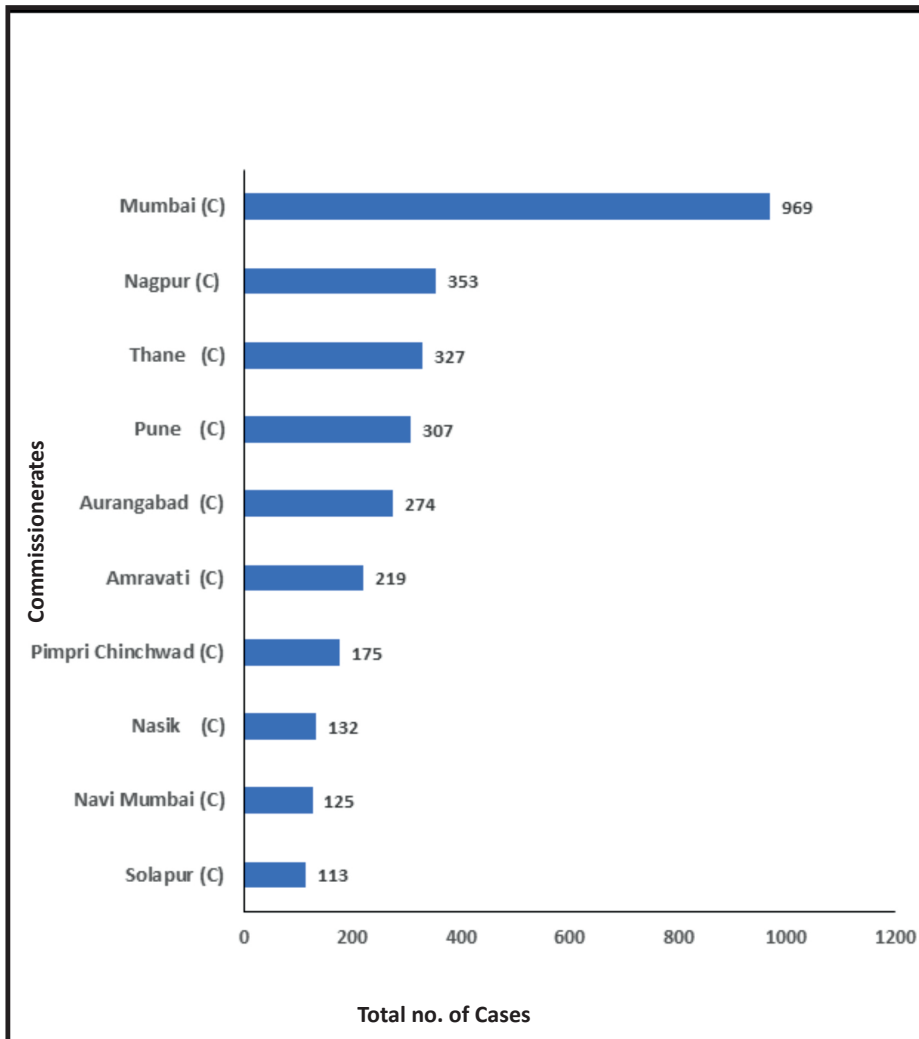
- Commissionerate wise Total SLL cases registered from July to September, 2020 are 5448.
- Decreased by 45.44 % as compared with July to September, 2019 data (9986).

1.5 OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY (DISTRICTS)



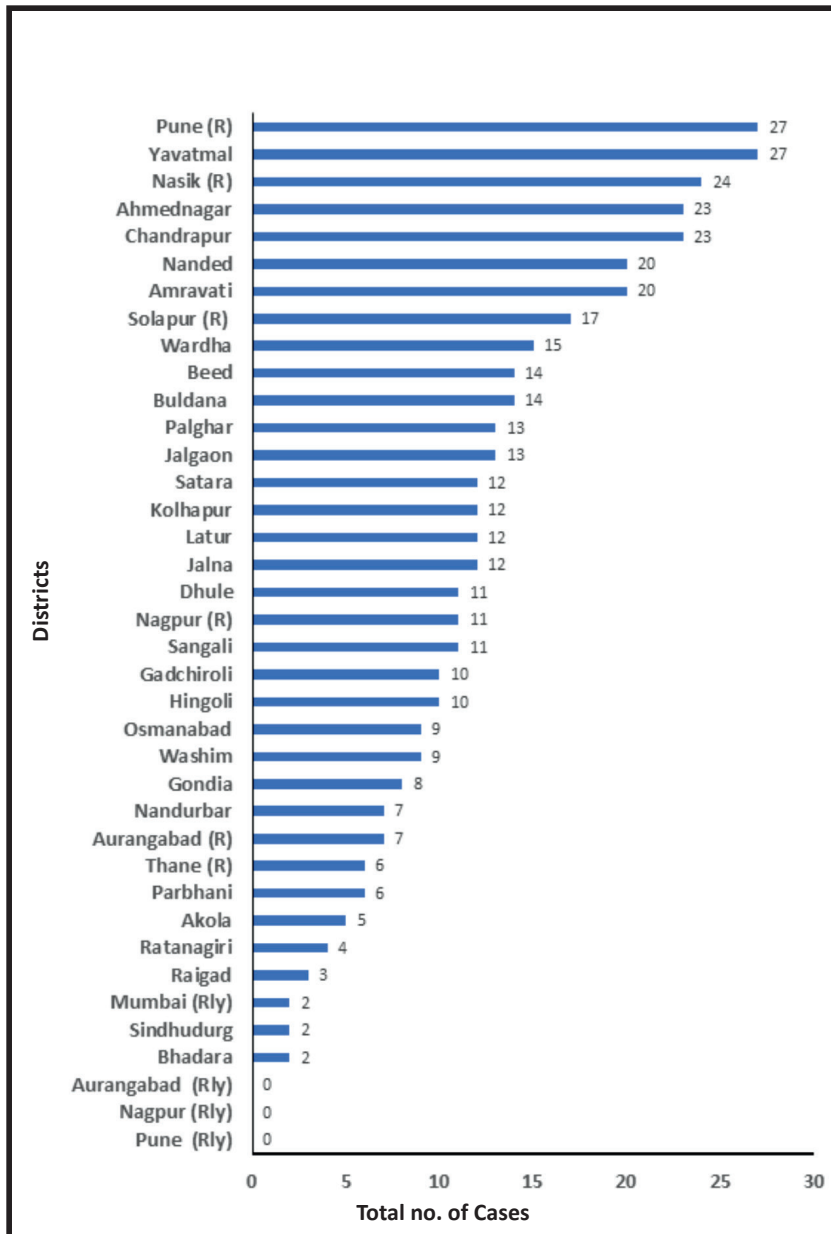
- District wise Offences Against Human Body cases registered from July to September, 2020 are 11238.
- Increased by 30.78 % as compared with July to September, 2019 data (8593).

1.6 OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY (COMMISSIONERATES)



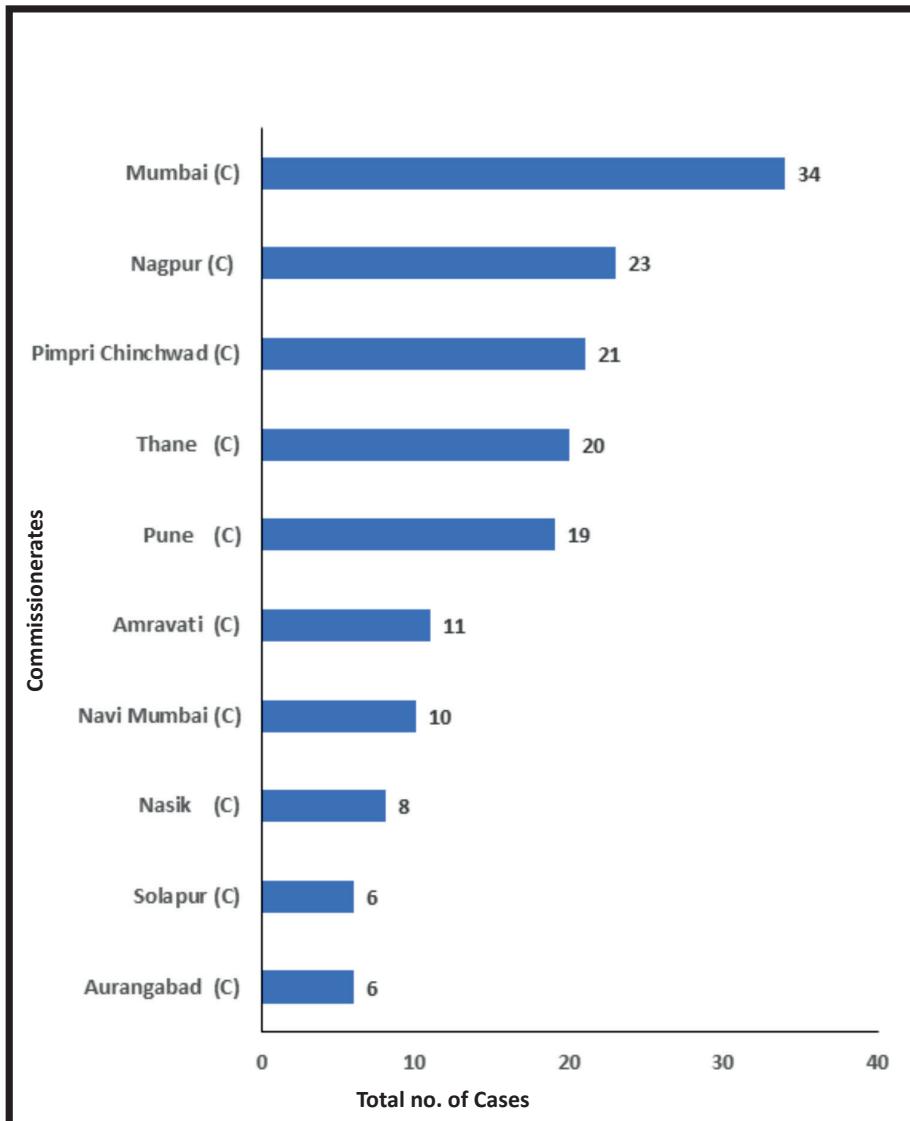
- Commissionerate wise Offences Against Human Body cases registered from July to September, 2020 are 2994.
- Decreased by 3.70 % as compared with July to September, 2019 data (3109).

1.7 MURDER (DISTRICTS)



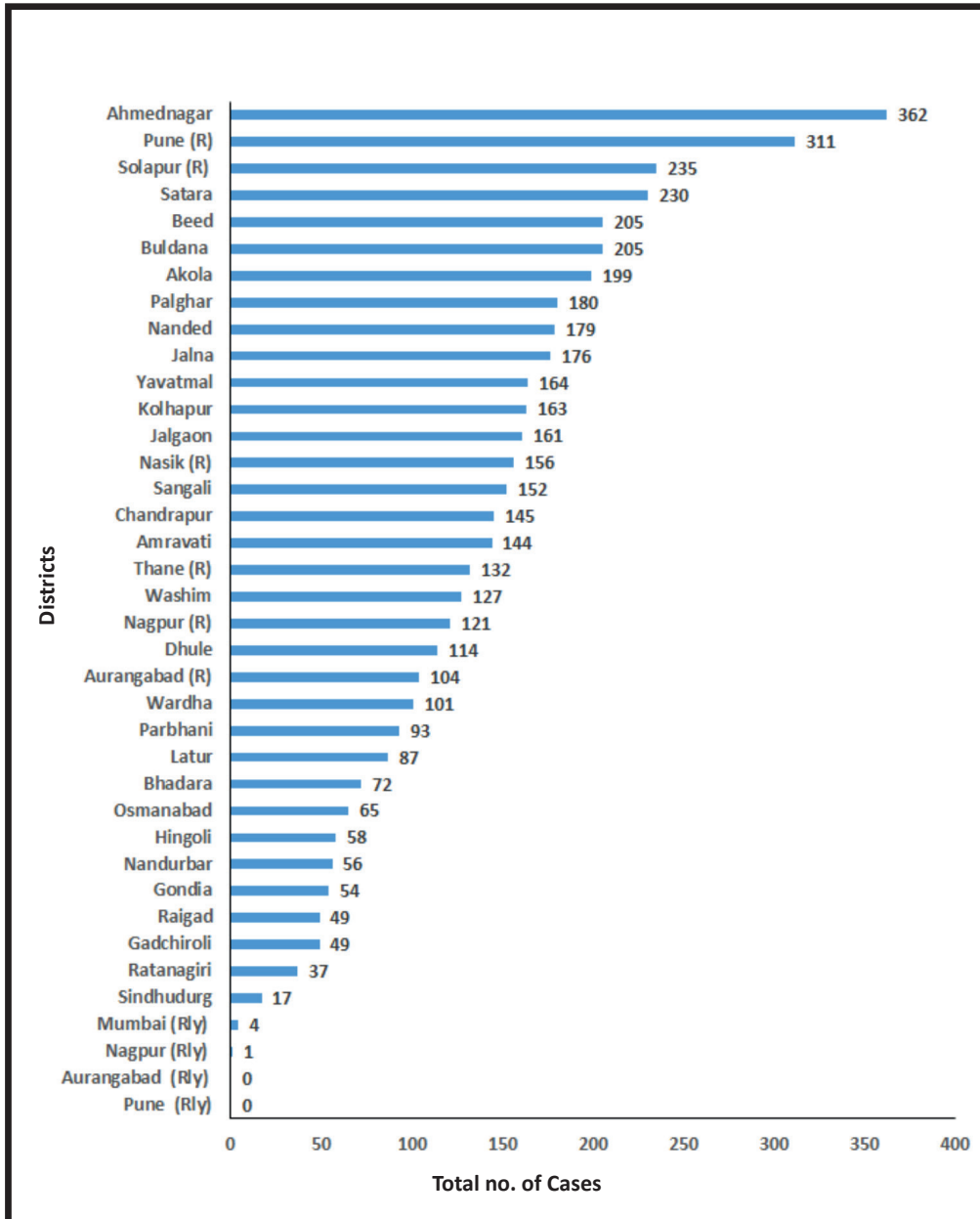
- District wise Murder cases registered from July to September, 2020 are 421.
- Increased by 23.09 % as compared with July to September, 2019 data (342).

1.8 MURDER (COMMISSIONERATES)



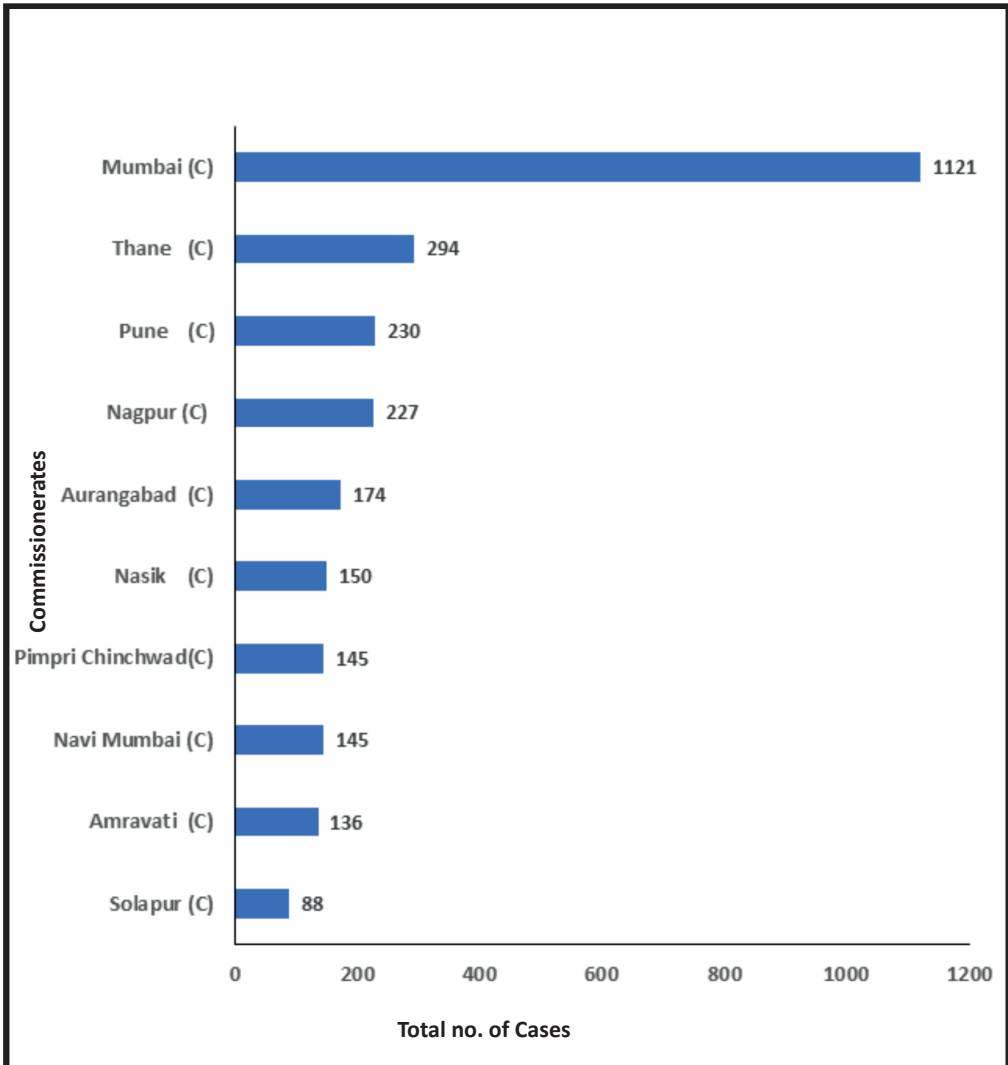
- Commissionerate wise Murder cases registered from July to September, 2020 are 158.
- No increase or decrease as compared with July to September, 2019 data (158).

1.9 CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (DISTRICTS)



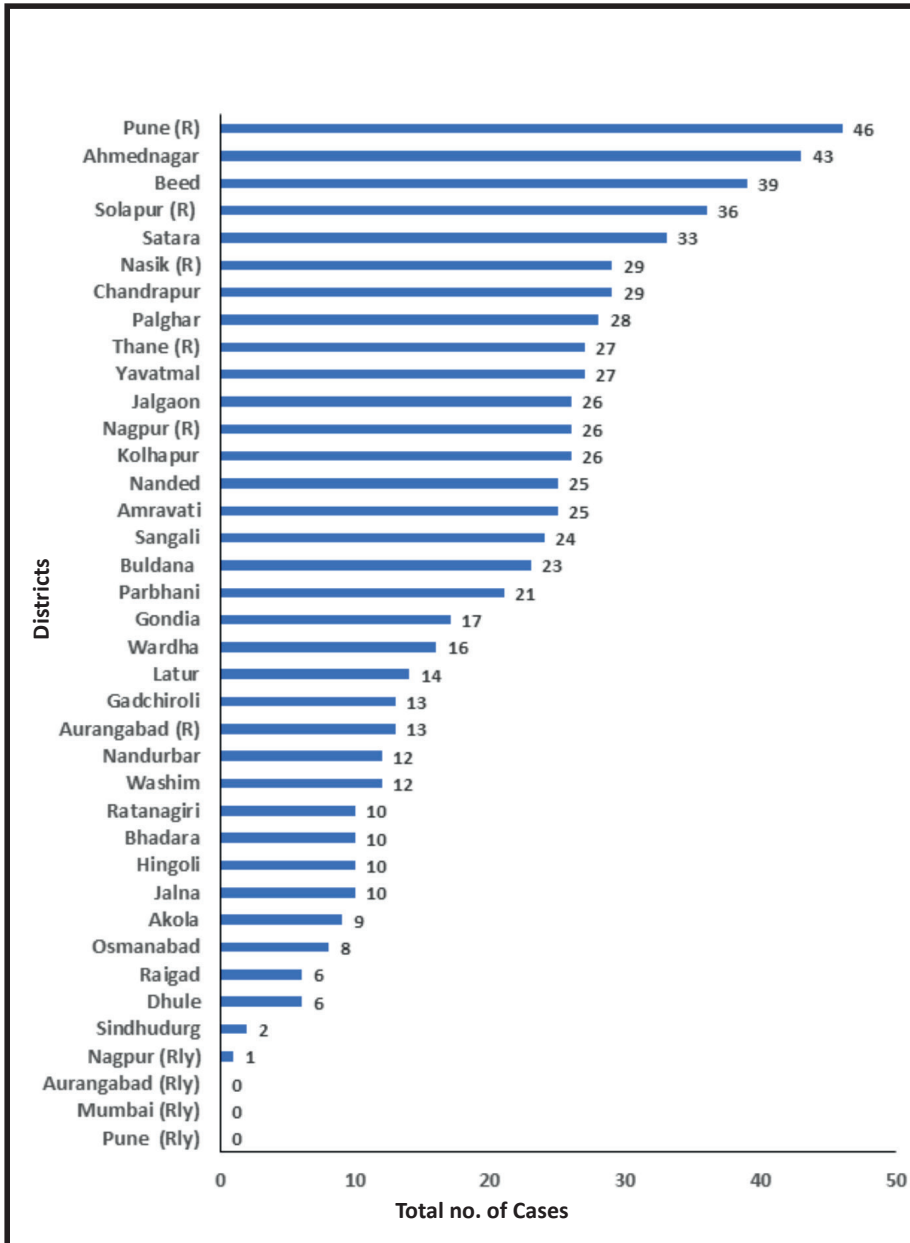
- District wise Crime Against Women cases registered from July to September, 2020 are 4708.
- Decreased by 10.01 % as compared with July to September, 2019 data (5232).

1.10 CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (COMMISSIONERATES)



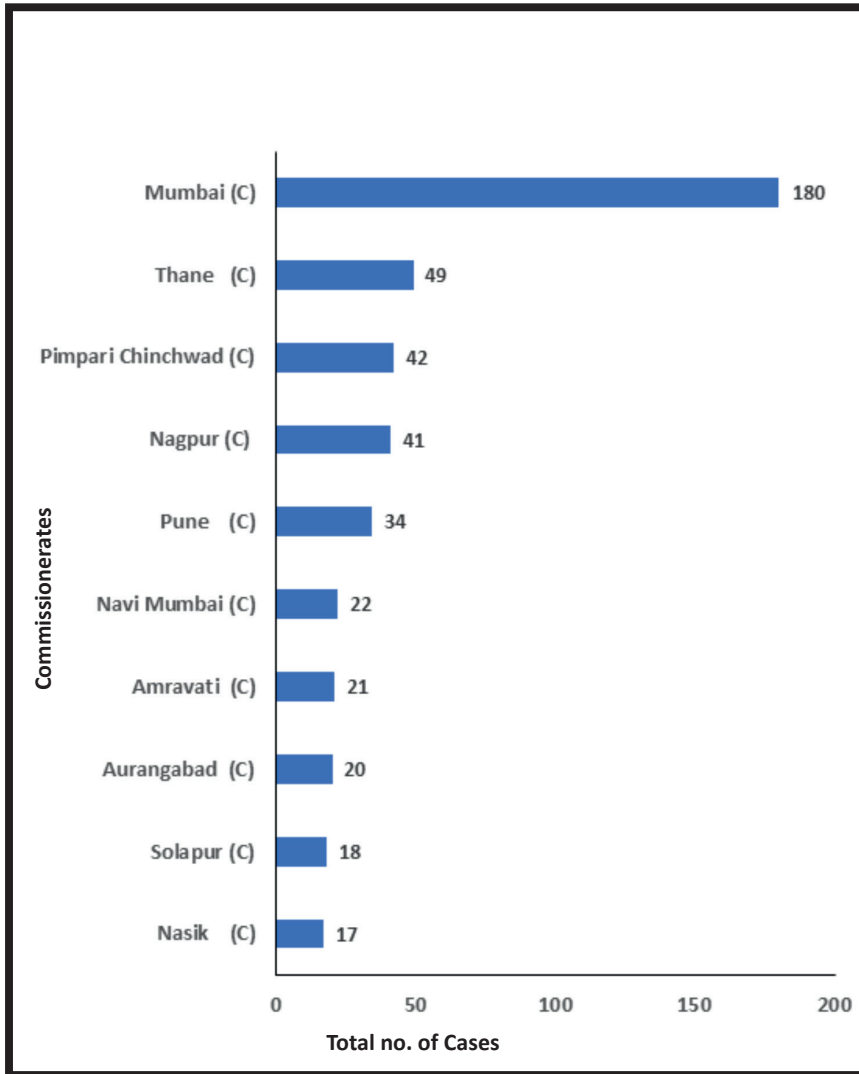
- Commissionerate wise Crime Against Women cases registered from July to September, 2020 are 2710.
- Decreased by 26.15 % as compared with July to September, 2019 data (3670).

1.11 RAPE (DISTRICTS)



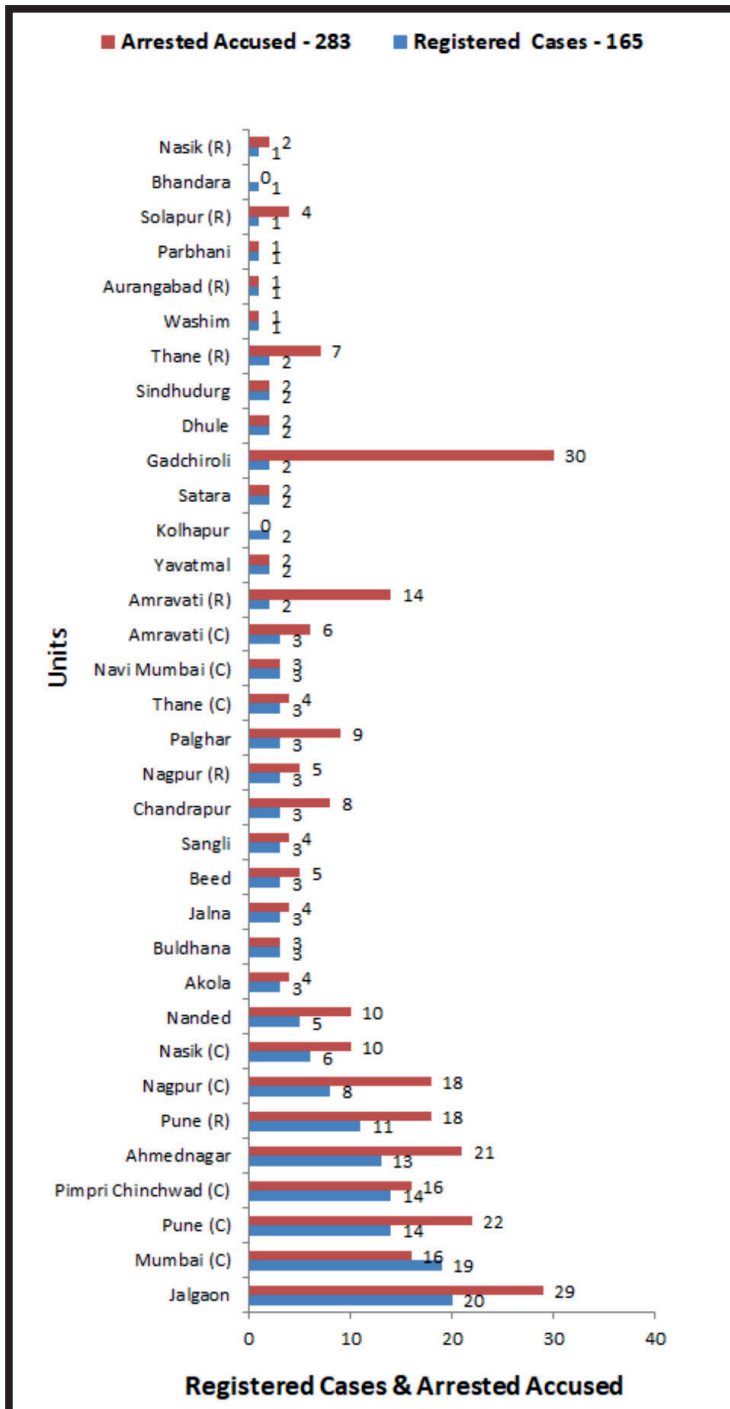
- District wise Rape cases registered from July to September, 2020 are 702.
- Increased by 05.40 % as compared with July to September, 2019 data (666).

1.12 RAPE (COMMISSIONERATES)



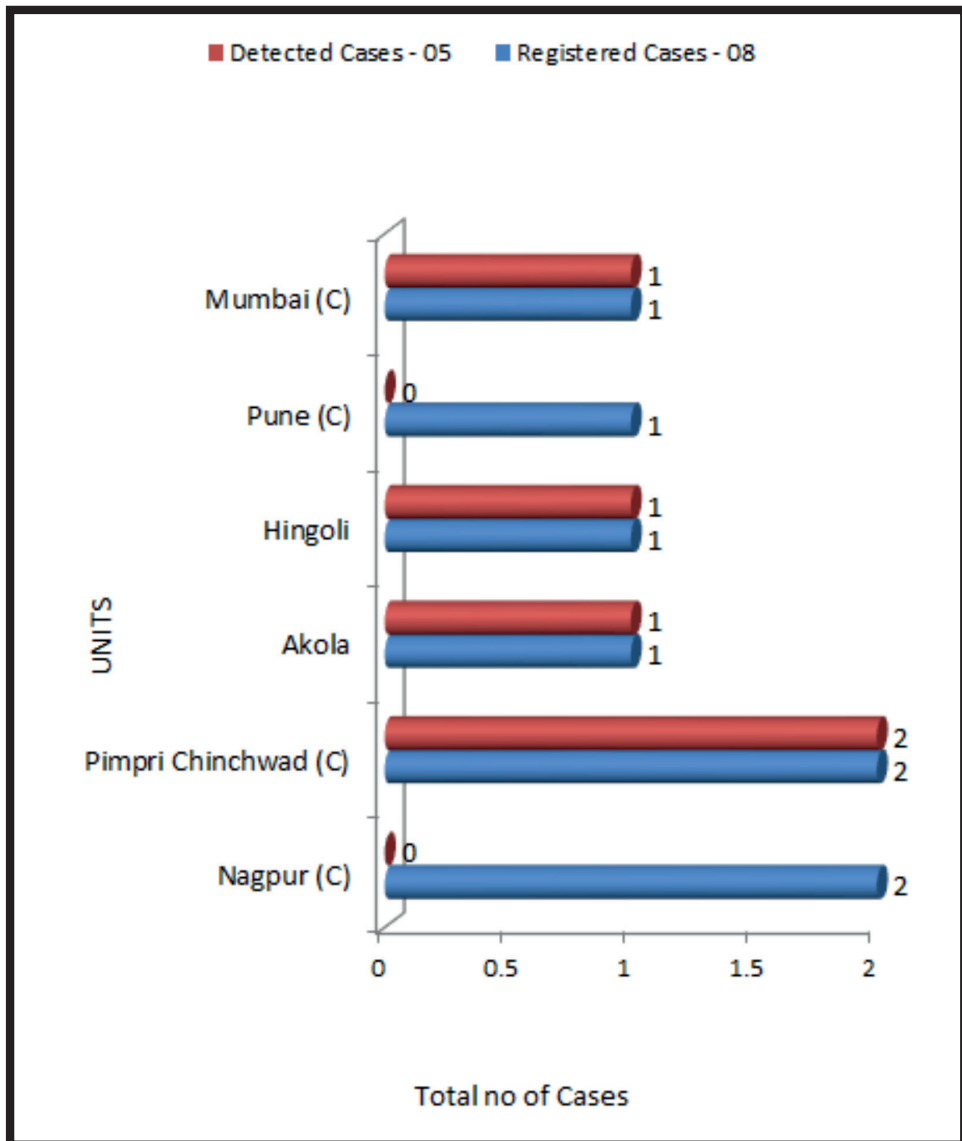
- Commissionerate wise Rape cases registered from July to September, 2020 are 444.
- Decreased by 9.38 % as compared with July to September, 2019 data (490).

1.13 SEIZED FIRE ARMS & EXPLOSIVES



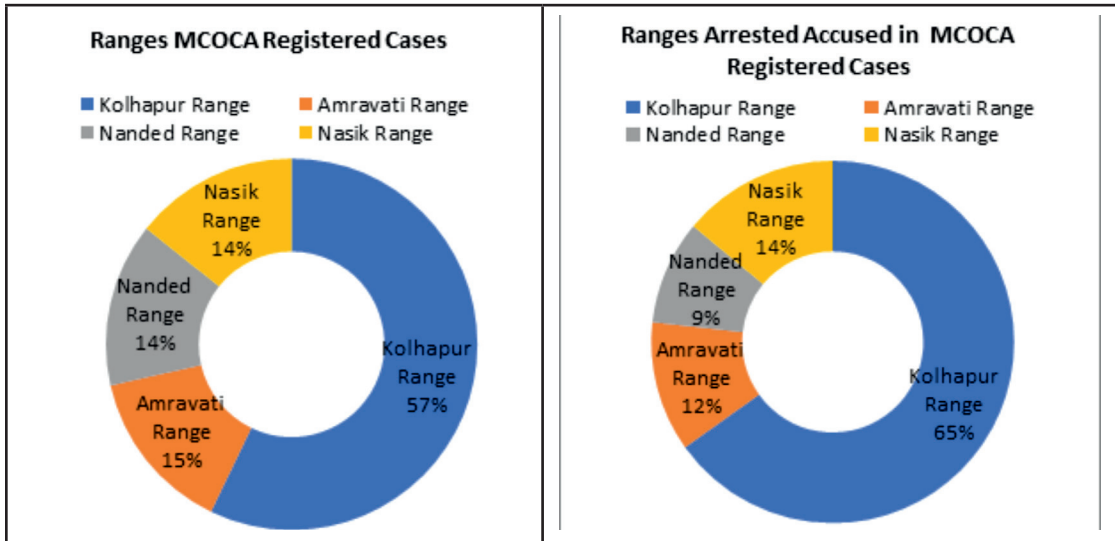
- From July to September 2020, 165 cases were registered and 283 accused persons were arrested in the illegal use of fire arms and explosive cases, in the state.

1.14 FORGED INDIAN CURRENCY NOTES (FICN)

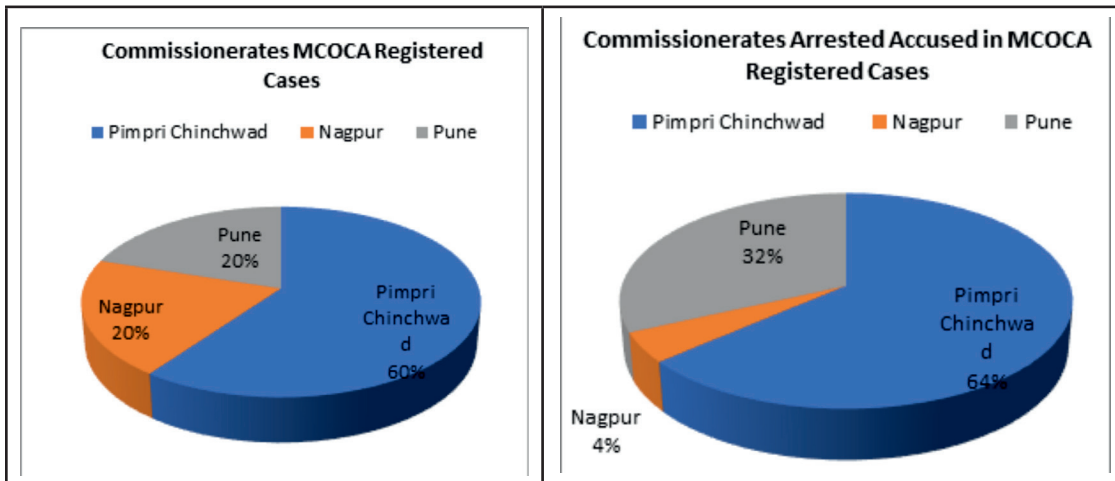


From July to September 2020, 08 cases were registered regarding forged currency notes in Maharashtra. Among these, 05 cases were detected and 20 accused persons were arrested. Maximum 02 cases were registered by Nagpur City and Pimpri Chinchwad.

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



- Not a single MCOCA case was registered in the following Ranges
 1) Aurangabad 2) Nagpur 3) Gadchiroli 4) Konkan.



- Among the Commissionerates, Pimpri Chinchwad city has maximum registration of MCOCA cases.
- No MCOCA case was registered in Thane, Mumbai, Nashik, Aurangabad, Solapur, Navi Mumbai and Amravati Commissionerates in this period.

2.

**Analysis of
Property Offences**

2.1 DACOITY

122 dacoity cases are registered during the period from July to September 2020 in the state, out of which 103 cases (84%) have been detected. Chart below indicates all units in Dacoity detection.

DACOITY

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Buldhana	1	1	0	100
2	Washim	1	1	0	100
3	Aurangabad (R)	2	2	0	100
4	Jalna	5	5	0	100
5	Beed	3	3	0	100
6	Osmanabad	3	3	0	100
7	Nanded	5	5	0	100
8	Latur	5	5	0	100
9	Hingoli	3	3	0	100
10	Kolhapur	1	1	0	100
11	Sangli	5	5	0	100
12	Satara	9	9	0	100
13	Wardha	1	1	0	100
14	Dhule	8	8	0	100
15	Jalgaon	5	5	0	100
16	Raigad	3	3	0	100
17	Ratnagiri	1	1	0	100
18	Palghar	4	4	0	100
19	Pune (Rly)	1	1	0	100
20	Mumbai (Rly) (C)	1	1	0	100
21	Nagpur (C)	5	5	0	100
22	Pune (C)	2	2	0	100
23	Thane (C)	1	1	0	100
24	Nasik (C)	1	1	0	100
25	Solapur (C)	1	1	0	100

26	Navi Mumbai (C)	1	1	0	100
27	Pimpri Chinchwad (C)	6	6	0	100
28	Pune (R)	10	9	1	90
29	Ahmednagar	8	7	1	88
30	Solapur (R)	8	6	2	75
31	Nasik (R)	4	3	1	75
32	Mumbai (C)	4	3	1	75
33	Thane (R)	3	2	1	67
34	Parbhani	2	1	1	50
35	Nandurbar	2	1	1	50
36	Aurangabad (C)	2	1	1	50
37	Akola	0	0	0	0
38	Amravati (R)	0	0	0	0
39	Yavatmal	0	0	0	0
40	Bhandara	0	0	0	0
41	Chandrapur	0	0	0	0
42	Nagpur (R)	0	0	0	0
43	Gadchiroli	0	0	0	0
44	Gondia	0	0	0	0
45	Sindhudurg	0	0	0	0
46	Nagpur (Rly)	0	0	0	0
47	Aurangabad (Rly)	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

1153 Robbery cases are registered during the period from July 2020 to September 2020 in the state, out of which 625 cases (54%) have been detected. Chart below indicates all units in Robbery detection.

ROBBERY

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Chandrapur	5	5	0	100
2	Gadchiroli	1	1	0	100
3	Gondia	2	2	0	100
4	Nandurbar	4	4	0	100
5	Ratnagiri	4	4	0	100
6	Sindhudurg	1	1	0	100
7	Osmanabad	8	7	1	88
8	Washim	10	8	2	80
9	Akola	9	7	2	78
10	Nasik (R)	21	16	5	76
11	Hingoli	4	3	1	75
12	Buldhana	22	16	6	73
13	Satara	18	13	5	72
14	Wardha	7	5	2	71
15	Nagpur (C)	44	31	13	70
16	Kolhapur	30	21	9	70
17	Aurangabad (C)	23	16	7	70
18	Amravati (R)	9	6	3	67
19	Mumbai (C)	170	109	61	64
20	Mumbai (Rly) (C)	19	12	7	63
21	Nanded	31	19	12	61
22	Pimpri Chinchwad (C)	58	35	23	60
23	Pune (C)	51	30	21	59
24	Amravati (C)	19	11	8	58
25	Latur	16	9	7	56
26	Thane (R)	25	14	11	56
27	Solapur (C)	11	6	5	55
28	Dhule	19	10	9	53
29	Nasik (C)	44	23	21	52
30	Jalgaon	44	22	22	50
31	Raigad	2	1	1	50
32	Aurangabad (Rly)	4	2	2	50
33	Sangli	27	13	14	48
34	Solapur (R)	19	9	10	47

35	Ahmednagar	54	24	30	44
36	Pune (R)	53	23	30	43
37	Bhandara	5	2	3	40
38	Thane (C)	94	37	57	39
39	Navi Mumbai (C)	49	19	30	39
40	Yavatmal	8	3	5	38
41	Palghar	40	11	29	28
42	Jalna	28	7	21	25
43	Beed	19	4	15	21
44	Aurangabad (R)	10	2	8	20
45	Parbhani	11	2	9	18
46	Nagpur (R)	1	0	1	0
47	Pune (Rly)	0	0	0	0
48	Nagpur (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

245 Chain Snatching cases are registered during the period from July to September 2020 in the state, out of which 64 cases (26%) have been detected. Chart below indicates all units in 'Chain Snatching' Detection.

CHAIN SNATCHING

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Solapur (R)	2	2	0	100
2	Ratnagiri	3	3	0	100
3	Pimpri Chinchwad (C)	5	3	2	60
4	Buldhana	8	4	4	50
5	Nasik (R)	2	1	1	50
6	Mumbai (Rly) (C)	2	1	1	50
7	Pune (C)	16	7	9	44
8	Nasik (C)	20	8	12	40
9	Akola	3	1	2	33

10	Yavatmal	3	1	2	33
11	Kolhapur	12	4	8	33
12	Aurangabad (C)	9	3	6	33
13	Sangli	7	2	5	29
14	Mumbai (C)	36	10	26	28
15	Jalgaon	9	1	8	11
16	Navi Mumbai (C)	15	1	14	7
17	Aurangabad (R)	2	0	2	0
18	Jalna	1	0	1	0
19	Beed	1	0	1	0
20	Nanded	2	0	2	0
21	Latur	1	0	1	0
22	Parbhani	3	0	3	0
23	Pune (R)	5	0	5	0
24	Satara	2	0	2	0
25	Bhandara	1	0	1	0
26	Wardha	2	0	2	0
27	Gadchiroli	1	0	1	0
28	Ahmednagar	6	0	6	0
29	Dhule	3	0	3	0
30	Raigad	1	0	1	0
31	Thane (R)	2	0	2	0
32	Palghar	17	4	13	0
33	Pune (Rly)	1	0	1	0
34	Aurangabad (Rly)	1	0	1	0
35	Nagpur (C)	7	2	5	0
36	Thane (C)	27	6	21	0
37	Solapur (C)	3	0	3	0
38	Amravati (C)	4	0	4	0
39	Amravati (R)	0	0	0	0
40	Washim	0	0	0	0
41	Osmanabad	0	0	0	0
42	Hingoli	0	0	0	0
43	Chandrapur	0	0	0	0
44	Nagpur (R)	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

2761 HBT cases are registered during the period from July to September 2020 In state, out of which 546 cases (23.39) have been detected. Chart below indicates all units 'HBT' in detection in descending order.

HBT

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Gondiya	15	9	6	60
2	Wardha	25	11	14	44
3	Nandurbar	19	8	11	42.1
4	Yevatmal	30	10	20	33.3
5	Thane (C)	121	36	85	29.8
6	Amravati (R)	31	9	22	29
7	Mumbai (C)	347	100	247	28.8
8	Aurangabad (C)	46	13	33	28.3
9	Ratnagiri	25	7	18	28
10	Kolhapur	36	10	26	27.8
11	Navi Mumbai (C)	87	24	63	27.6
12	Pune (C)	59	16	43	27.1
13	Akola	36	9	27	25
14	Chandrapur	44	11	33	25
15	Bhandara	38	9	29	23.7
16	Nanded	85	18	67	21.2
17	Aurangabad (R)	29	6	23	20.7
18	Satara	54	11	43	20.4
19	Palghar	108	22	86	20.4
20	Raigad	10	2	8	20
21	Hingoli	26	5	21	19.2
22	Osmanabad	42	8	34	19
23	Latur	58	11	47	19
24	Amravati (C)	65	12	53	18.5
25	Nagpur (C)	111	20	91	18
26	Vashim	17	3	14	17.6
27	Buldhana	74	13	61	17.6

28	Solapur (C)	52	9	43	17.3
29	Pimpri Chinewad (C)	77	13	64	16.9
30	Ahemadnagar	94	14	80	14.9
31	Dhule	42	6	36	14.3
32	Jalgaon	91	13	78	14.3
33	Nashik (C)	39	5	34	12.8
34	Jalna	56	7	49	12.5
35	Nagpur (R)	77	9	68	11.7
36	Nashik (R)	78	9	69	11.5
37	Pune (R)	118	13	105	11
38	Beed	59	6	53	10.2
39	Sangali	101	10	91	9.9
40	Solapur (R)	107	10	97	9.35
41	Gadchiroli	12	1	11	8.33
42	Thane (R)	65	5	60	7.69
43	Parbhani	46	3	43	6.52
44	Shindhudurg	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)	0	0	0	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

9773 THEFT cases are registered during the period from July to September 2020 In state, out of which 2419 cases (24.75) have been detected. Chart below indicates all units 'THEFT' detection in descending order.

THEFT

No	Units	Reg.	Det.	Undetected	%
1	Hingoli	74	37	37	50
2	Bhandara	153	71	82	46.41

3	Chandrapur	170	69	101	40.59
4	Aurangabad (R)	203	80	123	39.41
5	Nagpur (R)	304	119	185	39.14
6	Wardha	84	32	52	38.1
7	Gondiya	59	22	37	37.29
8	Ahemadnagar	294	108	186	36.73
9	Amravati (R)	224	80	144	35.71
10	Shindhudurg	14	5	9	35.71
11	Satara	280	95	185	33.93
12	Solapur (R)	396	134	262	33.84
13	Parbhani	168	56	112	33.33
14	Nagpur (C)	330	101	229	30.61
15	Beed	179	54	125	30.17
16	Akola	227	68	159	29.96
17	Yevatmal	152	44	108	28.95
18	Aurangabad (C)	289	83	206	28.72
19	Pune (C)	237	68	169	28.69
20	Buldhana	260	72	188	27.69
21	Ratnagiri	47	13	34	27.66
22	Osmanabad	137	35	102	25.55
23	Nandurbar	87	20	67	22.99
24	Nashik (R)	232	53	179	22.84
25	Gadchiroli	31	7	24	22.58
26	Vashim	98	22	76	22.45
27	Jalna	188	42	146	22.34
28	Nanded	263	58	205	22.05
29	Pune (R)	464	101	363	21.77
30	Kolhapur	111	24	87	21.62
31	Navi Mumbai (C)	334	71	263	21.26
32	Sangali	264	54	210	20.45
33	Mumbai (C)	983	191	792	19.43
34	Dhule	145	24	121	16.55
35	Jalgaon	328	53	275	16.16
36	Latur	160	25	135	15.63
37	Nashik (C)	104	16	88	15.38
38	Thane (C)	352	50	302	14.2
39	Amravati (C)	283	39	244	13.78

40	Palghar	171	23	148	13.45
41	Pimpri Chinewad (C)	348	45	303	12.93
42	Thane (R)	177	22	155	12.43
43	Solapur (C)	86	10	76	11.63
44	Mumbai (Rly)	113	13	100	11.5
45	Raigad	42	4	38	9.524
46	Pune (Rly)	54	5	49	9.259
47	Aurangabad (Rly)	57	1	56	1.754
48	Nagpur (Rly)	17	0	17	0

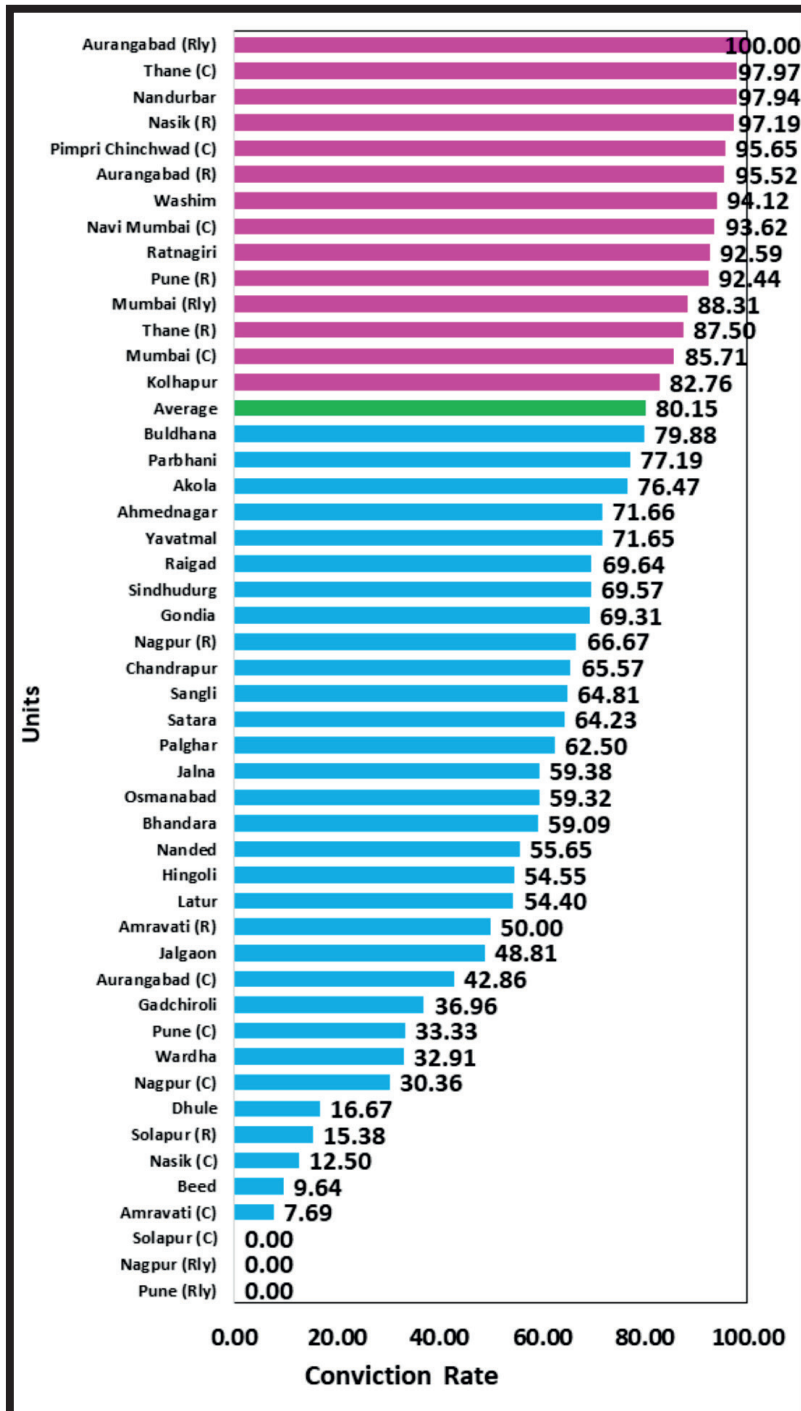
- The units shown in green colours has Maximum Detection in THEFT where the units shown in pink colour has Minimum Detection.
-

3. Analysis Of Conviction Rate

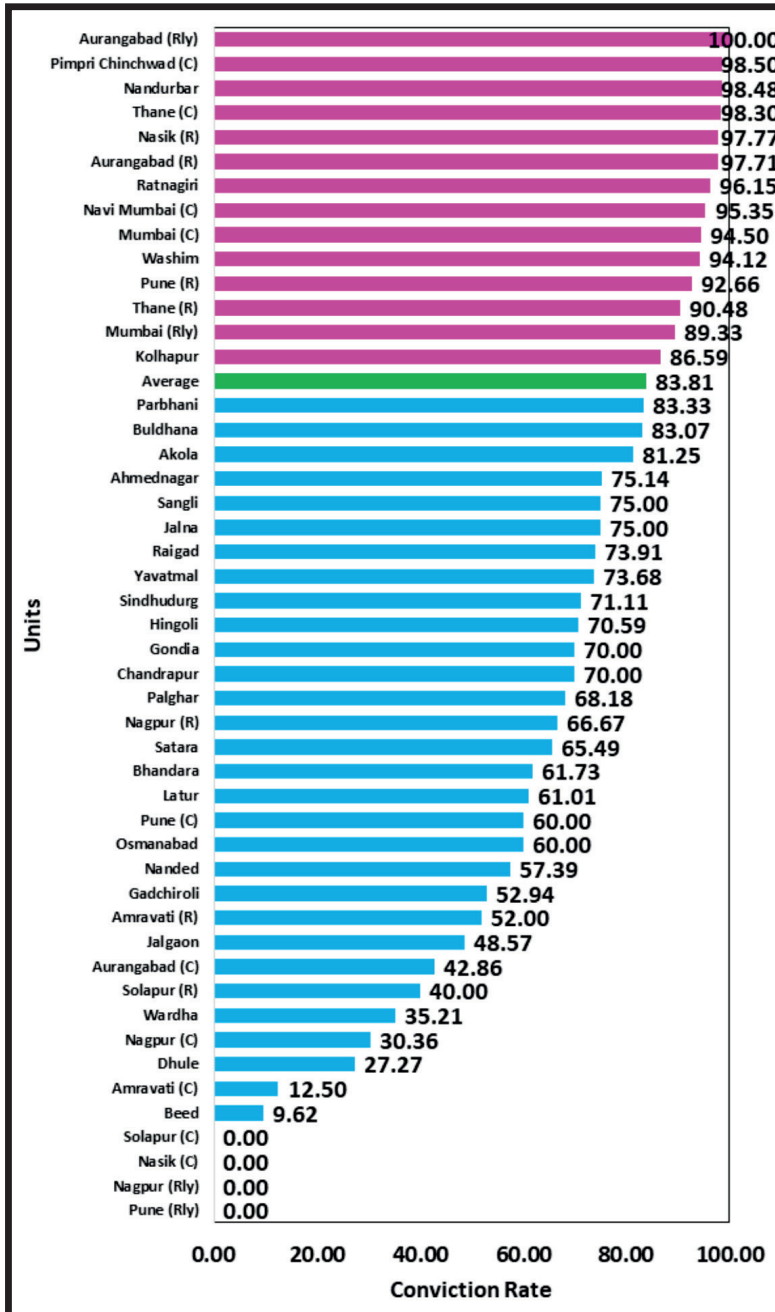
Conviction Rate

- The Conviction rate of IPC cases in Maharashtra is 80.15% while it is 83.81% and 25.75% 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 July to September 2020 is indicated in below graphs in decreasing order.
 - Aurangabad Rly, Thane City, Nandurbar, Nasik Rural, Pimpri Chinchwad City, Aurangabad Rural, Washim, Navi Mumbai City, Ratnagiri, Pune Rural, Mumbai Rly, & Thane Rural remain at the top in decreasing order with respect to conviction rate in IPC cases.
 - Aurangabad Rly, Pimpri Chinchwad City, Nandurbar, Thane City, Nasik Rural, Aurangabad Rural, Ratnagiri, Navi Mumbai City, Mumbai City, Washim, Pune Rural & Thane 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 in decreasing order is as follows, Nasik City, Navi Mumbai City, Thane Rural, Nagpur Rural, Osmanabad, Thane City, Mumbai Rly, Raigad, Jalgaon, Satara and Pune Rural.
 - Conviction rate in IPC cases tried by J.M.F.C. Courts has positive bearing on overall conviction rate of the state. Approximately 93% to 94% of cases regularly tried in J.M.F.C. Courts whereas up to 7% 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 are acquitted. Approximately 55% 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 the highest reason for acquittal compared with other reasons of acquittal in IPC cases from July to September 2020.
-

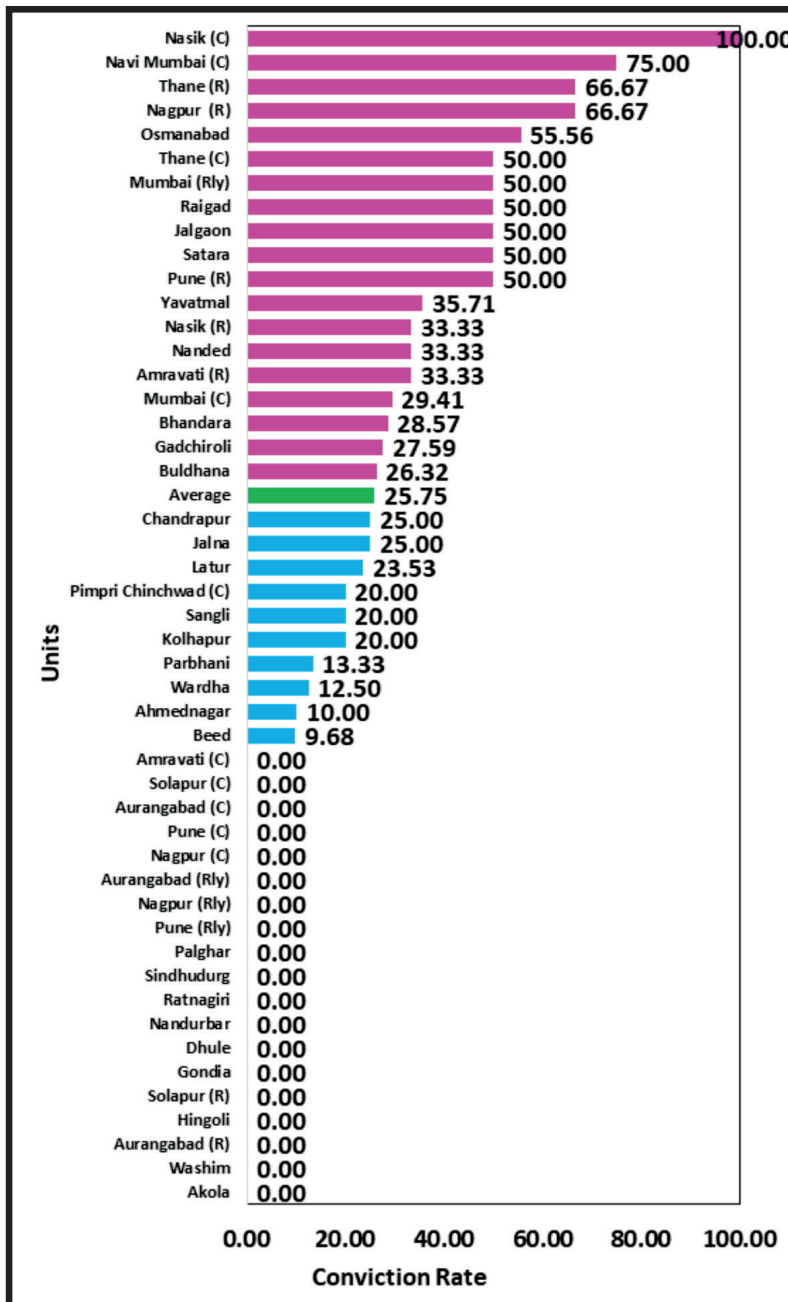
3.1 CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES



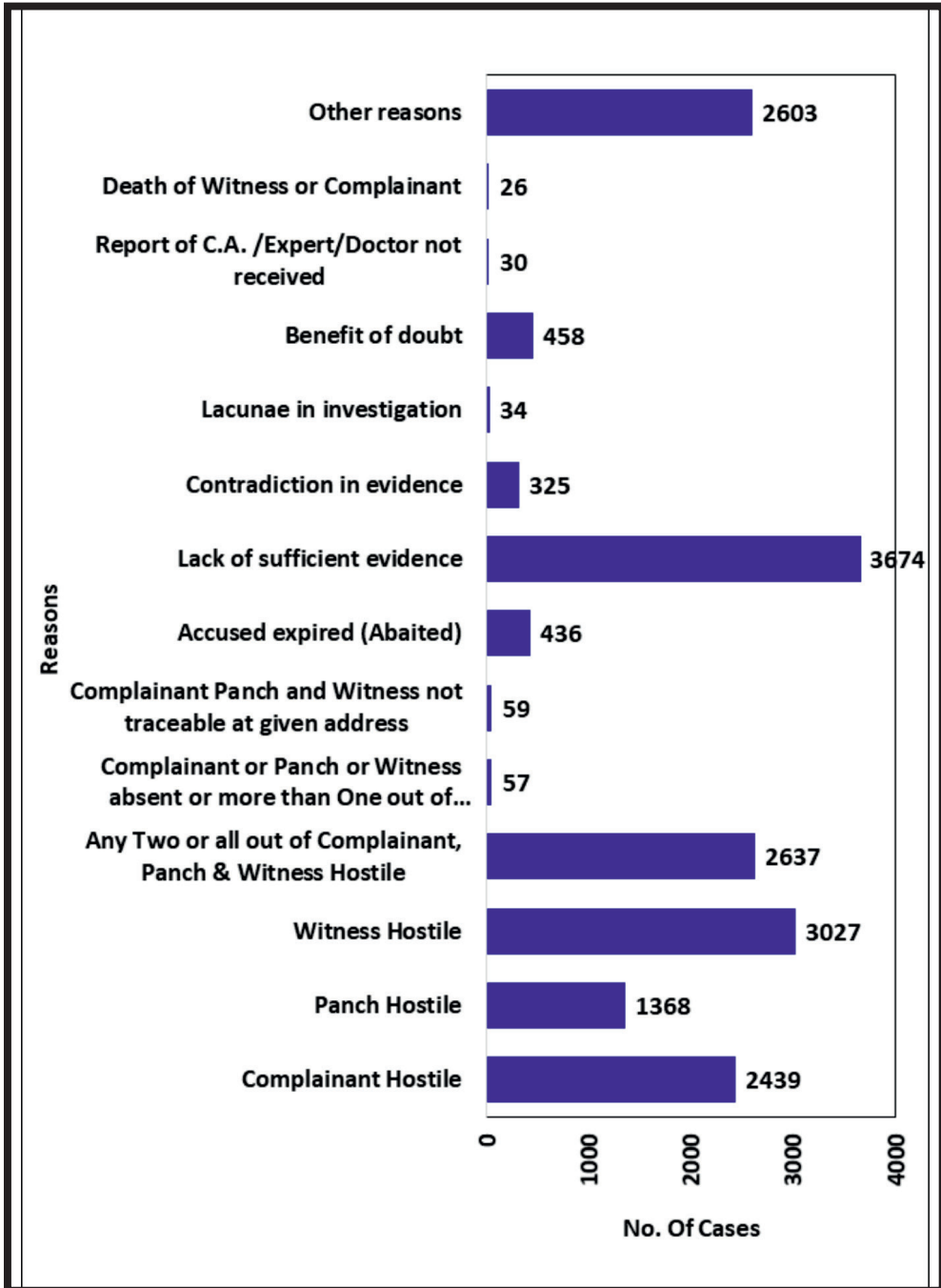
3.2 CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES TRIED BY J.M.F.C. COURTS



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	2.63	1.95	1.80	0.60	1.35	0.57	1.90	0.98	11.78
Section wise conviction rate	13.16	48.67	33.65	40.00	10.26	33.33	24.55	1.75	25.07
Overall conviction rate under IPC from July to September 2020– 80.15%									

B. SLL (Special local laws)

SLL Acts	Prohibition Act	Gambling Act
Percentage contribution towards tried cases	49.74	28.77
Conviction rate	1.67	78.42
Overall conviction rate under SLL from July to September 2020- 37.47%		

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 near to 25% 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 49.74 % cases where as its conviction rate is 1.67 only. So to improve conviction rate in special local laws, more attention should be given during investigation of Prohibition act cases.

4

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

4.1 CCTNS CLOUD MIGRATION INTRODUCTION

The cloud migration is the process of moving digital business operations into the cloud. Cloud migration is sort of like a physical move. Except it involves moving data applications and IT process from some **Data Centers (DC)** to other data centers instead of packing up and moving physical goods.

Security issues like hacking, data theft, unauthorized access, intrusions and identity theft are kept locked away in cloud computing environments. It provides greater security under these conditions. It is easy and fast to set up data and applications in the cloud.

Department of **Information and Technology (DIT)**, Maharashtra State issued circular to all state Govt. offices to migrate there all **State Data Center (SDC)** infrastructure to Cloud. **Cloud Service Providers (CSPs)** and **Managed Service Providers (MSPs)** were empanelled by DIT and government departments were instructed to select their CSP/MSP from empanelled vendors.

The CID Maharashtra had floated scope of work requesting proposal from interested vendors and accordingly, CSP and MSP were selected as Microsoft and Sify respectively. Subsequently, cloud migration activity was carried out and **Crime and Criminal Tracking Networks and Systems (CCTNS)** of Maharashtra State is on cloud infrastructure currently.

I] Basic types of Cloud Services :-

- 1) **Infrastructure As A Service (IAAS)** – CSP will facilitate only Hardware Infrastructure all Operating System (OS) and Application Installation and configuration has to be carried out by vendor itself.
- 2) **Platform As A Service (PAAS)** – CSP will facilitate only Hardware Infrastructure and Operating System (OS) only, Application Installation and configuration has to be carried out by vendor itself.
- 3) **Software As A Service (SAAS)** – CSP will facilitate all Hardware Infrastructure, Operating System and Application Installation, vendor has to configure the given application as per its need.

As per the Circulars of DIT of Maharashtra State, Cloud Services are further divided on the basis of the risk and security of their applications / data / services.

- A) **Public Cloud (PC)** – The data which is open to Public and has no security risk can be hosted on this Cloud.

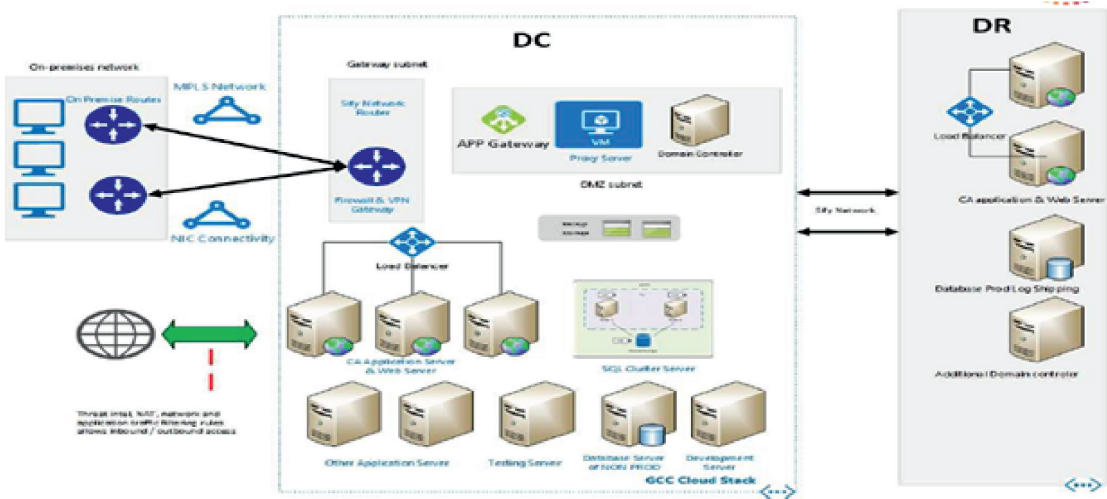
- B) **Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)** – The data which is open to Public and has less security risk can be hosted on this Cloud.
- C) **Government Community Cloud (GCC)** – The data which is open to Public and is highly secure can be hosted on this Cloud.

II] Selection of CSP :-

- As per the DIT circular on the basis of Techno-commercial comparison a Microsoft as CSP selected by Project Committee of CID.
- Work order was given to Sify Technologies as the MSP for CCTNS Cloud migration.
- Government Community Cloud (GCC) was taken from Microsoft for hosting CCTNS application on cloud.

III] Cloud Infrastructure Architecture Diagram :-

Here is CCTNS architecture diagram including **Data Centre (DC)** and **Disaster Recovery (DR)** on Cloud infrastructure.



IV] Advantages of Cloud Computing :-

- Highly scalable infrastructure
- Easily upgrade and downgrade hardware as per the requirement of utilization of processing power or data storage
- Reduces the turnaround time for provisioning of storage/virtual machines.
- Cost effective as billing is based on utilization

- More reliable as Cloud infrastructure care is taken by auto redundant power supply and connectivity.
- No need to bother about technology change as its care taken by CSP.

On 25th September 2020 CCTNS Maharashtra State has been migrated on Microsoft Cloud Services. It has been observed a positive impact on increased speed of application, form submission and report generation

5.

**Judgments
Of Interest**

5.1 SUPREME COURT'S LANDMARK JUDGEMENT ON ANTICIPATORY BAIL

Anticipatory bail should not invariably be limited to a fixed period. But if there are any special or peculiar features necessitating the court to limit the tenure of anticipatory bail

SUSHILA AGGARWAL AND OTHERS VS. STATE (NCT OF DELHI) AND ANOTHER

(SPECIAL LEAVE PETITION (CRIMINAL) NOS.7281-7282/2017-JANUARY 29, 2020)

Recently, a five-judge Bench of the Supreme Court cleared the confusion over whether the protection given to a person through anticipatory bail should exist for a fixed period. The judgment was pronounced by a Bench of Justices Arun Mishra, Indira Banerjee, Vineet Saran, MR Shah and SR Bhat. Justices MR Shah and Justice S. Ravindra Bhat penned separate judgments agreeing with each other. Justices Arun Mishra, Indira Banerjee and Vineet Saran concurred with the conclusion reached by both the judges.

The Supreme Court has held that anticipatory bail should not invariably be limited to a fixed period. But if there are any special or peculiar features necessitating the court to limit the tenure of anticipatory bail, it is open for it to do so.

Reiterating the law laid down by a Constitution Bench of the Court back in 1980 in the case of Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia and others v. State of Punjab (Sibbia case), the Supreme Court has clarified:

- There is nothing in the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) to indicate that the grant of pre-arrest/anticipatory bail should be time-bound.
- However, the concerned court has the discretion to impose conditions for the grant of anticipatory bail, including a limited duration of protection, on a case-to-case basis, depending on the stage at which the application for anticipatory bail is moved.
- As a normal rule, there should be no such time-limit imposed in granting the pre-arrest protection.
- The duration of an anticipatory bail order does not normally end when the accused is summoned by the court. However, it is open to the Court to impose additional restrictions if there are peculiar circumstances warranting the same.

I] Issues Raised In The Case:-

1. Whether the protection granted to a person under Section 438 Cr.P.C. should be limited to a fixed period so as to enable the person to surrender before the Trial Court and seek regular bail?

The protection granted to a person under Section 438 Cr. PC should not invariably be limited to a fixed period; it should inure in favour of the accused without any restriction on time. Normal conditions under Section 437 (3) read with Section 438 (2) should be imposed; if there are specific facts or features in regard to any offence, it is open for the court to impose any appropriate condition (including fixed nature of relief, or its being tied to an event) etc. The Court found that ordinarily, the protection given through anticipatory bail would not automatically come to an end if the person is summoned as an accused in the case by a court. However, if there are special or peculiar circumstances necessitating the same, the court has the power to limit the tenure of anticipatory bail.

2. Whether the life of anticipatory bail should end at the time and stage when the accused is summoned by the court?

Life or duration of an anticipatory bail order does not end normally at the time and stage when the accused is summoned by the court, or when charges are framed but can continue till the end of the trial. Again, if there are any special or peculiar features necessitating the court to limit the tenure of anticipatory bail, it is open for it to do so.

II] Guidelines On Grant Of Anticipatory Bail

The Bench also issued the following guidelines on the grant of anticipatory bail-

- Anticipatory bail applications should be based on concrete facts, not vague or general allegations, relatable to a specific offence.
 - It is advisable that the court, depending on the seriousness of the threat of arrest, issue a notice to the public prosecutor to obtain facts.
 - Nothing in the CrPC compels or obliges a court to impose conditions limiting the grant of anticipatory bail.
 - The need to impose restrictions during the grant of anticipatory bail would have to be judged on a case-to-case basis.
 - Such special or other restrictive conditions may be imposed if the case or cases warrant, but should not be imposed in a routine manner, in all cases.
 - Gravity and nature of alleged offence involved, applicant's role etc. should guide the court in deciding whether or not to grant anticipatory bail in its discretion.
-

- Anticipatory bail granted can (depending on the conduct and behaviour of the accused) continue after filing of the charge sheet till the end of the trial.

Link for full judgement:-

https://main.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2017/28027/28027_2017_3_1501_20088_Judgement_29-Jan-2020.pdf

5.2 AN APPLICATION CAN BE FILED BY THE INFORMANT TO ADD A CHARGE :-

ANANT PRAKASH SINHA ALIAS ANANT SINHA VS STATE OF HARYANA AND OTHERS DT. 04-03-2016.

"It is a way of bringing to the notice of the Magistrate about the defect in framing of the charge also the Court can change or alter the charge if there is defect or something is left out. The test is it must be founded on the material available on record. It can also be done at any time before pronouncement of Judgment. It is not to be understood that unless evidence has been let in, charges already framed cannot be altered."

Link for full judgement:-

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/199442048/>

5.3 APPLICATION FILED FOR WITHDRAWAL OF PROSECUTION CAN BE WITHDRAWN BY PUBLIC PROSECUTOR :-

" M/s V.L.S Finance Ltd. Vs S.P. Gupta and Anothers Dt. 05-02-2016.

"Court has a role only after Public Prosecutor seeks consent for withdrawing from the prosecution and not prior to it. Court can not compel Public Prosecutor to assist for obtaining consent. If the Public Prosecutor intends to withdraw or not press the application, he is entitled to do so. The court can not say that the Public Prosecutor has no legal authority to file the application for not pressing earlier application

Link for full judgement:-

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/96916297/>

5.4 DETERMINATION OF QUESTION OF INTENTION :-

Bivash Chandra Debnath @ Bivash D. Vs. State of West Bengal. Dt. 16.04.2015.

"The intention to cause death can be gathered generally from a combination of a few or several of the following, among other, circumstances:- (i) nature of the weapon used; (ii) whether the weapon was carried by the accused or was picked up from the spot; (iii) whether the blow is aimed at a vital part of the body; (iv) the amount of force employed in causing injury; (v) whether the act was in the course of sudden quarrel or sudden fight or free for all fight; (vi) whether the incident occurs by chance or whether there was any premeditation; (vii) whether there was any prior enmity or whether the deceased was a stranger; (viii) whether there was any grave and sudden provocation, and if so, the cause for such provocation; (ix) whether it was in the heat of passion; (x) whether the person inflicting the injury has taken undue advantage or has acted in a cruel and unusual manner; (xi) whether the accused dealt a single blow or several blows. The above list of circumstances is, of course, not exhaustive and there may be several other special circumstances with reference to individual cases which may throw light on the question of intention. Be that as it may."

Link for full judgement:-

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/176508677/?type=print>

5.5 TESTIMONY OF THE PROSECUTRIX :-

Deepak Vs. State of Haryana. Dt. 10.03.2015.

"In a case of rape, no self-respecting woman would ever come forward in a court just to make a humiliating statement against her honour such as is involved in the commission of rape on her. The testimony of the prosecutrix in such cases is vital and unless there are compelling reasons, which necessitate looking for corroboration of her statement or where there are compelling reasons for rejecting of her testimony, there is no justification on the part of the court to reject her testimony."

Link for full judgement:-

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/38361765/#:~:text=By%20impugned%20judgment%2Forder%2C%20the,and%20a%20fine%20of%20Rs.>

6.

Reading Material

6.1 MASK AND SANITIZER ILLEGAL STOCK-UP

"HEALTH IS NOT ISSUE TILL IT BECOMES MATTER !"

Corona virus disease i.e. COVID-19 is an infections disease caused by this new virus. Most of the people infected with this virus is experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover by certain precaution without requiring special treatment. The symptoms of this virus is common cold to more sever cold and more. At the first it is widely spread in China and then other part of the world, Severe cold, sneezing, respiratory issues. Difficulty in breathing are other some common symptoms. Since it is virus and not bacteria, we need to take following precautions.

- 1) Have social distancing
- 2) Use mask and sanitizers
- 3) Don't be at crowd
- 4) Drink boiled water
- 5) Strictly follow personal hygiene Is
- 6) Keep your throat moist.

The virus is not living organism, but a protein molecule and has multiplier cells. It is not been killed. This is super said but you have to wash your hands before and after touching anything. You have to use frequently sanitizer. World Health Organization and Health Ministry of India suggested to use only recommended sanitizers. Now the many remedies are introduced by WHO. The government can only hold a lockdown for a certain period of time. The lockdown will end. Government has made us aware about corona disease, social distancing, hand sanitization, using mask. Unfortunately in this critical condition too stock-up of this material is increased in order to gain more profit. Now those who are sensible and can understand what is correct can help to control illegal stock-up of this needed things. The government can not and will not guard this for 24 hours and 365 days. You and we all as a sincere citizens have to keep control on this illegal stock-up. We have to change and help our self and police and those who do not change will be in trouble. No one should play with anybodies health. "Accept this and start implementing it ...!" Proper supply of Masks and sanitizers: The government has declared that face masks and sanitizers as essential commodities. This step has taken in order to boost supply and prevent hoarding of these items in its fight to check spread of corona virus disease.

The government has also invoked Disasters Management Act to insure price regulation and availability of surgical and protective masks and hand sanitizer. Both masks and sanitizers have been brought under Essential Commodities Act, 1955, empowering states to regulate production, distribution and prices of these items and also crackdown on hoarding and black marketing. The government pointed out that masks and sanitizers are either not available in the market or are available with great difficulty at more price as it is needed to control COVID-19. Masks and sanitizers are needed to prevent our self from COVID-19. The government have also been directed to monitor the production and distribution of these items by the manufactures, importers, stockers and retailers. This items government can purchases under a levy system and do supply as an require good. Their should not be shortage of masks and sanitizers. Government must advise to take precautionary measures to make easy availability of masks and sanitizers. We must keep the mask an and completely have social distance. Be calm and prepare rationally and everything will be fine in this difficult time of COVID-19. The beginning of 2020 has revealed enough for deep reflection. Corona virus is dangerous and can cause to end-up our life but still we need to overcome from this money making business and see as a human being.

"After all.....

We are not invincible

We are not mighty

We are not immortal."

In this COVID-19's critical condition stay humble and praise God for the gift of life.

Covid -19 though considered as a curse to human race, and as a boon for business minded people. Face Mask has become the most coveted commodity in the world. There are depleted stocks of sanitizers and face mask. In real terms instead of using mask always the ability to keep one self away from touching once eyes, nose or mouth will offer protection. The use of mask was limited to doctors only. Due to pandemic this has taken a vital place in everyone's life for the purpose of security. But this item has exposed the harsh reality of international politics and the limits of the free market. It is clear that ordinary men are clinically exploited Some experts believe that they do more harm than good. Government is encouraging people to use hit the shops harder in order to support the economy. Mask making industry is in a bloom, both supported by govt. and private suppliers. The govt. own medical officers have declared that they do not suppress the effect of Covid -19 and are of little use. Actually the curve has flattened, yet the govt. imposes law on the use of face masks.

As global demand increase companies are simply running out of the face mask. People are making face mask out of everything from old shirts to 3D printing technology.

Unlike face masks, sanitizers also are in great demand. People vigorously purchases sanitizer without enquiring about its medical background. Over use of sanitizer can be harmful and lead to various type of skin deceases. They contain high amount of alcohol. They are available in different scents like apple, vanilla Children may get attracted and consume them. Considering the law license was issued to the people who used to manufacture hand sanitizers.

According to the drug and cosmetics Act, non pharma companies can only describe their product as hand rubs or hand Cleansers, not sanitizers. But many are flouting the rules creating a false illusion of security for millions of users. Many cosmetic companies too entered in this market. There is no data as how many new companies were allowed to manufacture hand sanitizers during the ongoing pandemics or how many of them were found fake The industries included companies making ink, paint or antirust solutions Many were making sanitizers without obtaining the License for it Sanitizers should has 75% ethyl alcohol as it is normal But this by Haryana FDA revealed that is contain of 10% methanol which is highly toxic to human body. The companies used it because it is cheaper substitute to ethyl alcohol.

Health care providers, Including pharmacist should inform people about the dangers associated with the alcohol based sanitizers. They should be advised to use under adult supervision and should be stored out of reach of young children to avoid reduce adverse consequences. The govt. has to act promptly to entourage national industries to produce valuator but the needs to produce more face mask has largely over looked. In some parts of the US the requirement to put on the mask has brought about political process. Weaning a face covering may worsen a physical are mental health condition, lead to a medical emergency or be a significant safety concern.

6.2 HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The Term Human Trafficking is not defined in our laws, According to United Nations Palermo protocol as the recruitment, transportation, transfer harboring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion of abduction, of fraud of deception of the abuse of the power or of position of vulnerability or of the giving or of receiving of payments or benefit to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation.

According to “NHRC” to the criminal practice of exploitation of human being where they are treated as a commodities for profit and after being traffic arts subject long-term exploitation.

It is also organized Crime highly secret and clandestine, It has become difficult to arrive at any consensual data as different agencies project, different numbers. It has been termed as “Modern Day Slavery”.

I] What UN says :-

United Nations agency International Labour Organization estimate that 21 million peoples are victims of forced labour globally and that includes the victim of human trafficking.

While It is unknown how many of them were trafficked the estimate implies that the number of in million and children make up almost a third of all the victim worldwid, recording to 2016 Global report on trafficking in person of the UN office on drugs and crime.

II] National crime records Bureau of India :-

They reported indicates of the crime women increased 6.4% during 2012 and a crime against a Woman is committed every three minutes. According to NCRB in 2011, there were greater than 228650 reported incidents of crime against women. While in 2015 there were over 300000 reported incidents, approx 44% increase.

III] Top Destinations for Human Trafficking :-

India was once named the most dangerous country for women in terms of Human Trafficking. According to Thomson Reuters foundation Survey.

According to NCRB a total of 5264 case of human Trafficking were reported in India in 2018, where 64% were women and 48% were below 18 years old. The

most affected areas are Bihar, Maharashtra, Telangana, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Odisha, and West Bengal.

People from economically poor/ disadvantaged Classes and belonging to SC, ST, OBC are more susceptible to fall victim to such malpractice.

IV] **Human Trafficking** :-

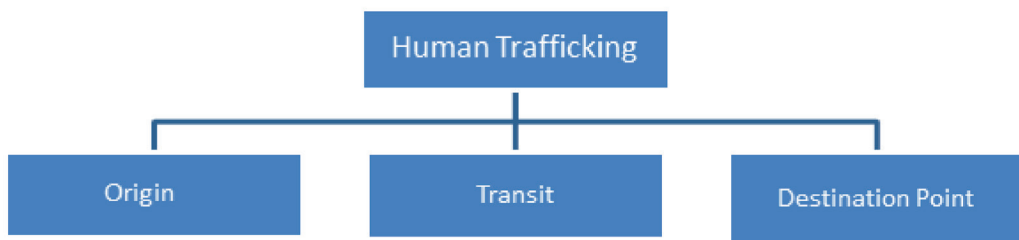
Human trafficking is a trading human mostly for the purpose of forced labour, bonded labour, Sexual Slavery, commercial or exploitation of extraction of organs. It is heinous crime that can occur not only within country but also Trans-nationally. Human trafficking of human is a considered involves violation of human rights by means of the exploitation and coercion.

Human Trafficking mostly includes Women and child trafficking. According to the International Labour Organisation, it is estimated that profit of nearly 115 billion Dollar is earned from forced labour per annum as per 2014 data. The organisation in 2012 also estimated that around 21 million victims are Trapped in a modern-day slavery .

The UN office of drugs and crime has engaged itself in a continuously efforts against the human trafficking.

V] **Phase of human Trafficking** :-

There are three main Phases of the Human Trafficking namely Origin, Transit and Destination point.



Origin is the place from where the victims are recruited.

Transit denotes transportation and transfer, sometime harbouring also.

Destination is a final point where victim are received and maintained for exploitation. Even the victim may be exploited in origin and transit place but it is a for short period.

VI] Types of Trafficking :-

1) **Trafficking of children**

It involves The recruitment, transportation, transfer harboring for purpose of exploitation, may also involve force labour or services, Slavery or removal of organs, illicit international adoption, trafficking for early marriage, recruitment as child soldiers, for use begging or child camel jockeys.

Traffickers take advantage of parents extreme poverty so parent sell children to pay off debts, or gain income or for better life for their children.

According to United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child Article 34 says that “states parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation & sexual abuse.

According to Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict “seeks to prevent forceful recruitment (i.g. by guerrilla forces) of children for use in armed conflict.

2) **Sex Trafficking**

Trafficking for sexual exploitation was formerly thought of as the organized movement of people usually women, between countries & within countries for sex work with the use of physical coercion, deception & bondage through forced debt.

However, Trafficking Victims Protection Act 2000 (US) and in United Kingdom Sexual Offences Act 2003 India Preventing Human Trafficking Act.

3) **Labour Trafficking**

Involves bonded labour involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, child labour.

4) **Trafficking For Organ Trade**

Migrant workers, homeless persons & illiterate persons are particularly vulnerable to this form of exploitation.

It is organized crime involving several offenders i.e. the recruiter, transporter, medical staff, middlemen contractors or the buyers.

5) **No social interaction, have limited contact with families & people.**

6) **Be unable to negotiate working conditions.**

VII] Signs Of Human Trafficking :-

A person who has been trafficked may -

1. Show signs that their movement is controlled.
2. Have false identity & document .
3. Not know their home or work address.
4. Have no access to their earnings.

VIII] Government Of India & Human Trafficking :-

1 Government Of India & Human Trafficking

Government penalise trafficking through various relevant law , in the constitution, Article 23 state prohibition of traffic in human being & forced labour& Article 24 state prohibition of employment of children in factories. Sections in IPC such as 366A,366B,370 & 374 & other penalize traffickers with imprisonment upto 10 years and Fine.

The juvenile justice act

The information technology (IT) act,

The immoral traffic act

Prevention of child labour act,

The bonded labour (abolitions) act

are among others which try to penalise trafficking.

In the year 2012 the protection of children from sexual offences (POCSO) act 2012 came into force, which is one of special law to protect the children from sexual.

2 Indian Law Enforcement for Human Trafficking

"Police" & public order are state subject & prevention of crime of Human Trafficking primarily responsibility of state government.

However central Government providing to state government advice & guidelines from time to time and also financial assistance to state for anti- trafficking units at Dist level. Eg. Nirbhaya foods has been approved.

The govt of India has also ratified the united Nation convention on Translational Organized Crime (UNCTOC) protocol on prevention, suppression, & punishment

of trafficking in persons, particularly women & child.

And another is Ujjawala scheme for prevention of trafficking of human (effective 1 April 2016) from Ministry of women & child department..

IX] Particular Legislation and Programmes or Schemes :-

Maharashtra,

- The Bombay Devidasis Protection act 1934 - To prevent dedication of women as Devidasis in the state of Maharashtra, as the practice is leading to prostitution and exploitation.
- The Orphanage and othe charitable Home, (Supervision and control) act 1960- To provide for the supervision and control orphanage Homes for neglected women and children and other like Institutions.

X] Roll of Judiciary On Human Trafficking :-

Human Trafficking is one of the sensitive issue, One supreme court and high court s gave various judgements with proper guidlines and authority (Police and State Government or Government). But again itis general considering that is the view of bulk of cases on human Trafficking are deal with by lower courts and not reported unlike those of supreme court and high court's.

The Supreme Court and High Court laid down some principles, Which have its positive import on the approach of judiciary to cases of human trafficking which are:-

- 1) Victim's Rights.
- 2) Appropriate direction to Government.
- 3) Special protection to Child.

- Landmark judgment of interest

- 1) Gaurav Jain Vs Union of India

State had a duty to rescue, rehabilitate & enable women to lead a life of dignity. The court has also taken serious note of what it referred to as the indifferent & callous attitude of state administration in identifying releasing & rehabilitating bonded labourers in country. (AIR 1997 sc 3021).

- 2) Laxmikant Panday Vs UOI(Air 1984 SC 469)

In this case court examined the vulnerability of children being trafficked in adoption rackets due to lack of an effective mechanism.specially inter country adoptions

3) In Prerana Vs State of Maharashtra(2003 MLJ105)

Court held the there are two categories of children one with children who have been trafficked themselves & 2nd one is children who are in need and protection that is the one vulnerable to being trafficked

4) Vishal Jeet Vs UOI & Others

In the Instant Case Following directions were issued by SC to State Government & Central Government

a) State & Central Government Must direct their law enforcing authorities to take strict action against child prostitution & eradicate at earliest

b) AseparateAdvisory committee should be constituted at different zones, Comprising of secretary law department, sociologist & criminologist, members from women commission, from women organisation to eradicate child prostitution.

Committee should take care of these victims; ensure care, protection, treatment ,rehabilitation of young children rescued either from brothel or from the sex exploitation.

Court also directed to provide good doctors to ensure the health & rehabilitation to the victims of child prostitution

Further supreme court took in upon itself to give direction for protection & rehabilitation of those who had been dedicated as devdasis by their families or communities for culture reasons & were currently in prostitution from various state of india.

5) In Prajwala vs UOI [2006 (9) SCALE 531]

It was held that the implementation of victim protocol was demanded & their have been cases where compensation has been ordered to be paid by perpetrator of crimes to victims of crimes as in Bhodhisattwa Gautama Vs Subhra Chakrabaty (1996scc490).

6) In Yusuf Vs state of Bombay (1954 scr 930)

It Was held that article 14 of constitution state that the everyone has equality before law in territory of India but it does not perverse the state from introducing a reform towards betterment . Hence, any law making special provisions for women under the article 15(3) cannot be challenged on ground of contravention of article 14.

XI] Reasons of Human Trafficking :-

1) Root cause –

Is gender based discrimination, because sons are always give more preference and most useful for formality, culture and religion.

2) Forced Marriage –

Like Haryana, Rajasthan and other states who have given rise to unusual problem of trafficking woman. It may seen that trafficking in case the poor girl marrying to wealthy person in temporary marriages and woman should bear a male child only. Some time the girl who does not agree to such thing and get killed.

It's rightly to be noted here that girls and woman are not only trafficked for prostitution but also brought and sold like commodity in many regions where female ration is less as compared to male due to female infanticide, later they're forced to marry.

3) Bonded Labour

According to ILO more than 11 million working as forced labour in Asia Pacific region. People running out of cash, generally sell their kids as debt Labour in exchange of cash.

Victims of Human trafficking have great chances of suffering from issues like mental disorders dipression and anxiety. Woman who in sexual trafficking have at higher risk of getting affected by HIV and other desease.

4) Poverty –

Helpless Condition to survive so interact human trafficking.

5) Political Environment -

Which includes political industry, militarism, violence increase is pre ill real ment and abuse via trafficking and Forced Labor.

6) Social and Cultural practices like Devdasi-

In our society, a single mother, divorced woman, widow and sexually abused woman and young girls are easy prey to the traffickers because of social stigma. When people take irregular means for migration, they're easily victimized by Human trafficking which pose a great danger to children and young in particular.

7) War Factor

Large number of people who have lost their families on war more introducing to trafficking.

8) Economic Inequality

Because of unemployment, decent job, or job without dignity climate change/

environmental degradation, flood, Mining etc.

Laura Agustin suggested that in some cases, "Anti Traffickers" Victim status to immigrants who know they'll be selling sex and who do not consider themselves to be victims.

6.3 TRAFFIC

India is a country with the second largest road network in the world. Out of the total stretch of 5.4 million km of road network, almost 97,991 km is covered by national highways.

It is already a huge challenge for the Indian government to provide world class roads due to the sheer magnitude. To add to it, India has to spend almost around 20,000 to 30,000 crore on the maintenance of roads every year. The reason behind this is the increase in the private vehicle ownership and the overburdening of roads in all major cities of the country.

For an average Indian youth owning a two-wheeler driving on any of the major Indian cities, is equivalent to waging a daily dodging traffic, pollution and rash drivers is the biggest cause of chronic stress and many physiological problems. On an average, a person spends anywhere between 30 minutes to 2 hours of their day driving.

If India has to maintain its growth, it will require around 15,000 km of new express ways in the coming 10-12 years. The National Highways Authority of India, along with the local corporations, have to work really hard to achieve this target. But this continues to abuse the roads and traffic rules across the nation.

The government mechanism, as well as the citizens, need to work in the tandem, if India wants to see any improvement in traffic and eventually in the lives of the citizens.

Below are some of the major traffic problems, India is facing along with some of the possible solutions-

I] Corruption and malpractices :-

As mentioned earlier, India is the second largest network of roads in the world, covering around 5.4 million Kms. Out of it, 26,51,000 are covered by State and National highways. The National Highways Authorities of India is the autonomous agency of the Indian government responsible for maintenance and the expansion of the highways. However, it is alleged to be full of corruption and malpractices when it comes to the constructions of roads.

Fraudulent contracts and agreements are said to be made with some favored contractors. many times ,the contractors are allegedly thought to be using bad quality material, old technologies and outdated specifications for the building of roads.

II] The biggest mode of transport in India :-

Even after 70 years of Indian independence, almost 90 % passengers and industrial transport is carried out through roads. India has yet not been able to tap into the potential for railway and air transport, due to which, there exists a huge pressure on the roads. Most of the roads are overburdened and extremely busy throughout the year,so that it becomes difficult to maintain the quality of roads.

III] Bad quality Transport :-

Most of the Indian cities, still have poor public transport systems, except for Mumbai and Delhi, which are relatively better. The majority of Indian citizens depend on their private vehicles for daily transport.

IV] Bad Road quality due to overloading :-

Urban roads are extremely congested due to heavy traffic caused by private vehicles. This over usage rapidly degrades the quality of roads.

V] Air and Sound Pollution in the cities :-

The magnitude of traffic not only creates congestion problems but also give rise to a lot of other issues. Air pollution and sound pollution are two major issues that are rising to alarming proportions in the recent years.

VI] Solutions :-

- 1) Roads pricing system - People should be charged based on the length of the road and the duration for which they use the road. This will be difficult to implement and will require huge technological investment to become possible.
 - 2) Improvement in public transport and additional schemes, like BRT-The Bus Rapid Transport is implemented in some cities like Pune etc.
 - 3) Strict and stringent measures against traffic violators. A regulations in the traffic rules and fines levied for breaking them.
 - 4) Metro can play a huge role in improving the traffic issues to a great extent.
 - 5) Increase in the use of CNG and electrical vehicles and providing relief to those who use the same.
-

- 6) Officers play a vital role in keeping the roads safe. They serve by dealing with general road and traffic tasks.
- 7) Distributing and diverting traffic by innovative methods such as constructing fly over's in the busy areas etc.
- 8) Improving the Public transportation system
- 9) Developing small towns to prevent the push factor of migration to cities.

In the conclusion, traffic issues cause not just inconvenience but also impacts economically. Traffic congestion issue can be solved by multi pronged approach. Government should encourage public to use public transport services by improving them and simultaneously, it needs to improve the roadways to cope up with growing demand of transportation and most importantly government must ensure regional distribution of development to avoid the concentration of economic activities in a few areas.

7. Cyber Updates

7.1 CHARTREUSE BLUR CAMPAIGN USED FRAUDULENT PHOTO APPS MALICIOUS 'BLUR' PHOTO APP CAMPAIGN DISCOVERED ON GOOGLE PLAY

Apps downloaded from official app stores are usually considered safe, but hackers have tricks up their sleeves to abuse legitimate sources to evade detection. Recently, some researchers exposed a malicious cyber-operation involving malicious apps, hidden in a hollow shell of photo editing apps.

Bringing blur apps into focus

In July, the Satori team had discovered 29 apps on Google Play store containing code that facilitated out-of-context (OOC) ads. The nefarious cyber-scheme named 'Chartreuse Blur' attempted several techniques to hide the malicious nature of the apps. The campaign used several domains and bogus apps to draw a high traffic volume. The operators hid the malicious code in a three-stage payload evolution so that none of the code appears problematic until stage three. To prevent deletion, right after installation, the app icon disappeared from the device's home screen, making it incredibly difficult for users to find and uninstall the app. The apps, with over 3.5 million total downloads from the Google Play Store, bombarded OOC ads to run rampant on the compromised device whether the fraudulent app is open or not.

Recent malicious apps on Google Play Store

Malware developers have been using several innovative tactics due to which mobile applications containing malicious payload get approved by the Google Play Store security. In some instances, hackers even used fake COVID-19 apps to infect users. In July 2020, the Joker malware tricked the Play Store's security and vetting barriers with small changes to its code. Google had found and removed 11 apps from the Play Store infected with the notorious Joker malware.

Source%<https://cyware.com/news/chartreuse-blur-campaign-used-fraudulent-photo-apps-f4c02a36>

7.2 SHADOW ATTACKS : CREATING A SHADOW OF ONE'S OWN PDF DOCUMENT

PDF viewer applications are often considered safer than most other text-based word processors as they offer effective security options, such as signature-based validation, that ensures the quality and integrity of a document. Unfortunately

researchers found that even a digitally-signed PDF document can be manipulated.

Forging documents via Shadow Attack

In July, academics from the Ruhr- University Bochum in Germany published a research study claiming that digital-signed PDF files' signature integrity protection can be bypassed. The technique is named Shadow Attack and tracked with the CVE-2020-9592 and CVE-2020-9596 identifiers. The attack has three variants that can allow an attacker to hide and replace content in digitally signed PDFs. The attack enables any hacker to create a PDF document with two hide and replace content in digitally signed PDFs. The attack enables any hacker to create a PDF document with two different contents: a) content expected by the authority reviewing and signing the PDF, and b) shadowed content that will be displayed after the PDF is signed. 15 out of 28 desktop PDF viewer applications were found vulnerable to Shadow Attack. The list of vulnerable applications includes Adobe Acrobat Pro, Adobe Acrobat Reader, LibreOffice Draw, Foxit Reader, and PDFelement, and among others.

Manipulating PDF files

By Faking ,manipulating, or modifying a legally admissible document, threat actors can steal large amounts of money or disrupt operations inside private companies and public institutions. In September 2019, researchers discovered PDF ex attacks that could break the encryption on 27 PDF viewer applications and manage to extract data from encrypted documents. In February 2019, researchers managed to Fake signatures on 21 of 22 desktop PDF viewer apps and 5 out of 7 online PDF digital signing services.

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 COLLEGE RECRUITMENT DATABASE LEAKING NEARLY 1 MILLION STUDENT'S GPAS, SAT SCORES, IDS, AND OTHER PERSONAL DATA.

We recently discovered unsecured Amazon S3 (Simple storage Service) bucket, or database, containing nearly 1 million records of sensitive high school student academic information. Included in this unsecured bucket are GPA scores, ACT, SAT and PSAT scores unofficial transcripts, Students names, email addresses, home addresses, phone numbers and more. The unsecured bucket seems to belong to captain, an 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 school student) aged 13-18, this leak seems particularly sensitive. On May 22, we reached out to CaptainU to help in them secure their files. They were able to secure the indexing on June 9, but the files are still accessible. Through an Amazon representative, CaptainU clarified that the sensitive educational data was "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 information 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-1-million-students-gpas-sat-scores-and-other-personal-data/> web view=true

7.4 COVID 19 HOME WORKING LEADS TO CYBER SECURITY HIRING SPREE

The COVID - 19 pandemic has led to a major boost in cyber security job vacancies in the US, data from the Cyber security jobs Report Q2 has revealed. The study, produced by the International Consortium of Minority Cyber security 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 cyber security repercussions. In April taken from LinkedIn there were 261,545 open cyber security -related positions, 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 had the largest number of openings for cyber security 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/?&webview=true>

7.5 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 many IoT devices running Bluetooth. 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. BLE devices rely on pairing, a critical procedure, to build trust between two devices when they connect for the first time. Once paired, the reconnections between BLE devices are often transparent to the user. The vulnerability lies in the reconnection procedures for previously paired BLE devices. And reconnections happen frequently in typical usage scenarios, said Jianliang Wu, a PhD student from the PurSec Lab at Purdue University and one of the lead researchers on the project. Bluetooth devices often move out of range and then move back into range again later, and re-establish a connection with a previously paired devices. All of this goes on without user notification. The research centers on this reconnection process. "We were intrigued by the fact that the researchers in the prior art had focused on analyzing the security of the one-time pairing procedure, but they had completely overlooked the reconnection procedure between two already paired BLE devices," said Wu. "We strived to investigate the reconnection procedure for potential security flaws. In our research, we first theoretically analyzed the reconnection procedure by carrying out the formal verification of the connection procedures proposed in the most recent BLE specification"

The researchers' analysis revealed two critical design weaknesses of BLE%

For some BLE devices, the authentication during the device reconnection is optional instead of mandatory.

For other BLE devices, the authentication can potentially be circumvented if the user's device fails to enforce the IoT device to authenticate the communicated data.

Source%[https%//cyware.com/news/chartreuse-blur-campaign-used-fraudulent-photo-apps-f4c02a36](https://cyware.com/news/chartreuse-blur-campaign-used-fraudulent-photo-apps-f4c02a36)

8.

**Absconders in
Numbers**

S. No	Unit Name	Absconders as on 30/06/2020	Newly added Absconders July 2020 to Sept 2020	Total	Arrested Absconders July 2020 to Sept 2020	Absconders as on 30/09/2020
1	Akola	275	5	280	4	273
2	Amravati (R)	143	0	143	0	143
3	Buldhana	20	0	20	0	20
4	Yavatmal	57	0	57	2	55
5	Washim	1	0	1	0	1
6	Aurangabad (R)	12	0	12	0	12
7	Jalna	61	0	61	0	61
8	Beed	166	2	168	3	165
9	Osmanabad	256	0	256	6	250
10	Nanded	130	0	130	0	130
11	Latur	106	0	106	0	106
12	Parbhani	42	0	42	0	42
13	Hingoli	109	0	109	0	109
14	Kolhapur	93	0	93	0	93
15	Pune (R)	8	0	8	0	8
16	Sangli	234	0	234	8	225
17	Satara	163	0	163	1	162
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	318	0	318	0	318
24	Gondia	95	0	95	0	95
25	Ahmednagar	42	0	42	0	42
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	36	0	36	0	36
32	Sindhudurg	21	0	21	0	21
33	Thane (R)	47	0	47	0	47
34	Palghar	151	0	151	1	150

35	Mumbai (Rly)	83	0	83	0	83
36	Pune (Rly)	25	0	25	0	25
37	Nagpur (Rly)	91	1	92	1	90
38	Aurangabad (Rly)	15	0	15	0	15
39	Nagpur (C)	914	0	914	3	896
40	Pune (C)	55	0	55	1	54
41	Pimpri Chinchwad (C)	22	1	23	2	21
42	Thane (C)	279	25	304	3	301
43	Mumbai (C)	4456	0	4456	4	4451
44	Nasik (C)	0	0	0	0	0
45	Aurangabad (C)	158	0	158	2	156
46	Solapur (C)	26	0	26	0	26
47	Navi Mumbai (C)	688	0	688	5	683
48	Amravati (C)	44	0	44	0	44
49	CID Unit	122	0	122	1	121
50	ACB Mumbai	3	0	3	0	3
51	ATS Mumbai	52	0	52	0	52
	Total	10006	34	10040	47	9972

(21 are Dead Absconders)

- Units which did not arrest a single Absconder in July to Sep 2020 are Amravati (R), Buldhana, Washim, Aurangabad (R), Jalna, Nanded, Latur, Parbhani, Hingoli, Pune (R), Solapur (R), Bhandara, Chandrapur, Nagpur (R), Wardha, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Ahemad Nagar, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nashik (R), Nandurbar, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Thane (R), Pune (Rly), Mumbai (Rly), Aurangabad (Rly), Solapur (C), Amravati (C), 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

July 20			
Bhandara, Bhandara Dist Jail			
1	Rahul Kumar Deokumar Pande, Resi – Kashimpura, Post Anukampa, Tal. Kaduba, Bihar.	Devari PS 132/2020, IPC 302, 34	08/07/2020
Gadchiroli, Nagpur Central Jail			
2	Vashistha Ashokmani Tripathi, Resi – Govindpur, UP.	Hudkeshwar PS, 14/2020, IPC 380, 34	01/07/2020
Nagpur City, Nagpur Central Jail			
3	Shivcharan Dhanaklal Yadav, Resi – Shivani, MP.	Paradi PS, 430/2020, Arm Act 4/25 BP Act 135	09/07/2020
Nanded, Nanded Jail			
4	Santosh Buchenna Mirevar, age- 26, Resi – Bhangari Guda, Aadilabad Telangana.	Madavi PS, 74/2020, IPC 457, 380	02/07/2020
Mumbai City, Talaja central Jail			
5	Laxman Prasad Bharatram Varma, Resi – Paswada, Post – Bhudhavabad Tal. – Harriya, Dist – Basti, UP.	D.C.B.C.I.D. Unit 2 R.A.No- 70/19 IPC 399, 402, BP Act 37(a), 135	22/07/2020
6	Mahendra Ramdulari Varma, Resi – Paswada, Post – Bhudhavabad Tal. – Harriya, Dist – Basti, UP.	D.C.B.C.I.D. Unit 2 R.A.No- 70/19 IPC 399, 402, BP Act 37(a), 135	22/07/2020
7	Budhram Munnalal Varma, Resi – Paswada, Post – Bhudhavabad Tal. – Harriya, Dist – Basti, UP.	D.C.B.C.I.D. Unit 2 R.A.No- 70/19 IPC 399, 402, BP Act 37(a), 135	22/07/2020
8	Nilesh Fatima Bogekar, Resi- Kubernagar, Dharnagar, Dist- Ahmedabad, Gujrat.	Matunga PS, 127/2020, IPC 395, 379, 427, 34	28/07/2020
Navi Mumbai, Talaja central Jail			
9	Jitendrasingh Omprakash Singh Agnihotri, Resi- C-168, Galli no. 6, Koch Bihar.	Kamoth PS, 122/2020, IPC 387, 341, 34	07/07/2020
10	Mohammed Vahid, Resi – Sayyaprajang, Post- Ksohas, Dist Basti, UP.	Vashi PS, 15/2020, IPC 420, 465, 468, 471, 473, 34	10/07/2020
Sidhudurga, Sawantwadi Dist Jail			
11	Anil Bhavru Pawar, age – 20, Resi- Emlashwar, Basawantwadi, Vijapur, Karnataka.	PS, 157/2020, IPC 376(1)(2) Pcoso act 4, 5, 25n	27/07/2020
Jalgaon, Jalgaon Dist Jail			
12	Kiran Tukaram Barela, age- 25, Resi- Dhudhkeda, Tal. – Kathi, UP.	Parola PS, 220/2019, IPC 379	01/07/2020

13	RizvanMunaf, Age- 36, Resi- Bhatola ,Dist- Bulandacity UP.	BhusavalBazarpeth PS, 36/2020 , IPC 379 Yaval PS, 25/2020 , IPC 379	30/07/2020
14	Ramesh BadriBhilala, age- 20, Resi –Kharagon , MP.	BhusavalTaluka PS, 56/2020 , IPC 379	16/07/2020
August			
Aurangbad City, Central Jail Harsul			
1	PrakashKumarShrikint Sing, Age-26 ,Post Punji Tal-BhoriDist-Navadathana,Bihar	Ciber Crime PS, 10/20 , IPC 420,380,34	
Solarpur City, Solapur District Jail			
2	Ajay SidramChougule, Res- Gulbarga, Karnataka	Sadar Bazar PS,899/2019 IPC 379	10/08/2020
Dhule, Dhule District Jail			
3	Ravi DevilalFulose,Res-Near HunumanMandir,Devas,MP	PachimDevpur PS,51/20 IPC 395,451	19/08/2020
Jalgaon, Jalgaon District Jail			
4	1. DaujiBhori Singh, Age-45, Res-Adoli, Dist-Buland City UP 2. KhurshidMohamadIrshad 3. Kadrim Khan Mustak Khan, Age-26, Res-Bhatola, Dist-Buland City UP 4. Karim Khan Mustak Khan, Age-33, Res-Bhatola, Dist-Buland City UP	1.Faijpur PS 92/19 IPC 379 2.Yaval IPS,25/26 IPC 379 3.Bhusaval BajarPeth PS 36/20 IPC 379	14/08/2020
September			
Nagpur city, Nagpur central Jail			
1	SurendraLanke , Res-Khairi, Taigaon, Tal-Sansar, Dist-Chindwada, MP.	Lakadganj PS, CR.no. 564/20 IPC 381,34	15/09/2020
2	RaghavendraKaransingYadav, Res-ShivaniDala, MP.	Sadar PS, CR.no.515/19, IPC 379	19/09/2020
3	JamilaBano, Age-57, Res- Tolichowki, Paramount Jorg, Apartment Flt No.6, Surya Nagar, Haidrabad.	Ganesh Peth PS, CR.no. 448/19 IPC 406,420,467,468,471,120 (B)	10/09/2020
4	Sunil Rikiram Roy, Res-PowareMohalla, MP.	NaviKamthi PS, CR.no.423/20 IPC 379,34	25/09/2020
Wardha, Wardha District Jail			
5	DharamsingGujjarsingSolanki, Age-51, Res-Kala suryaDevlapar, Indor, MP.	Wardha PS, CR.no.211/20, IPC 457,380	04/09/2020
6	ApalsingDharamsingSolanki Age-30, Res-KalasuryaDevlapar, Indor, MP.	Wardha PS, CR.no.211/20, IPC 457,380	04/09/2020
7	NagarsahabGujjar , Age-30, Res-KalasuryaDevlapar, Indor, MP.	Wardha PS, CR.no.211/20, IPC 457,380	04/09/2020
Yavatmal, Yavatmal District Jail			
8	AnsarShaikhKayum, Res- Falaknuma, Haidrabad.	Babulgaon PS, CR.no.367/20, IPC 457,380	28/09/2020
Aurangabad City, Aurangabad Central Jail			
9	Surajshing Suresh Prasad, Res-karam, Tal-Akvapur, Dist-Navda, Bihar.	Cyber Crime PS, CR.no. 10/20 IPC 420,380	29/09/2020
10	PikukumarBipinkumar Sing, Age-22, Res-Singa, Tal- Ranba, Dist-Navda, Bihar.	Cyber Crime PS, CR.no. 10/20 IPC 420,380	29/09/2020
Aurangabad Rulal, Aurangabad Central Jail			
11	LakhanMadanlalji Bilal, Age-34, Res-Dhupada, Tal-badodiya, Dist-Shahajapur, MP.	Pachod PS, CR.no.283/20 IPC379,34	16/09/2020

12	DharmendraShivlalSolanki, Age-25, Res-Dhupada,Tal-badodiya, Dist-Shahajapur, MP.	Pachod PS, CR.no. 283/20 IPC379,34	16/09/2020
13	BalvantsingMagusingSolanki, Age-25, Res-Lathadi,Tal-Tarana, Dist-Ujjain, MP.	Paithan PS, CR.no.274/20 IPC379	16/09/2020
14	NanuramMulachandSolanki, Age-27, Res-Lathadi,Tal-Tarana, Dist-Ujjain, MP.	Paithan PS, CR.no.274/20 IPC379	16/09/2020
15	SachinGirdharilalNakum, Age-21, Res-Lathadi,Tal-Tarana, Dist-Ujjain, MP.	Paithan PS, CR.no.274/20 IPC379	16/09/2020
Jalna, Jalna District Jail			
16	InsafAfat Ali, Age-19, Res-Samharna, Tal-Tuljipur, Dist-Balrampur, UP.	Umbad PS, CR.no.402/20 IPC 395	04/09/2020
17	AnkitMataprasad Patel, Age-20, Res-Nandini, Dist-Mirzapur, UP.	Umbad PS, CR.no.402/20 IPC 395	04/09/2020
18	CipunKalamBehara, Age-21, Res-Sanjamura, Dist-Angul, Odisa.	Chandanzira PS, CR.no.69/20 IPC 302,394,120 (B),34	11/09/2020
19	RiluMasruChalan, Age-25, Res-San, Singare, Tal-Sambalpur, Odisa.	Chandanzira PS, CR.no.69/20 IPC 302,394,120 (B), 34	11/09/2020
20	Niranjan/RanjanVijaypradhan, Age-22, Res-Bali, Jeran, Tal-Oksa, Dist-Angul, Odisa.	Chandanzira PS, CR.no. 69/20 IPC 302,394,120 (B),34	11/09/2020
Nanded, Nanded District Jail			
21	CharansingDhamasingRathod, Age-19, Res-Housing Bord, Adilabad, Telangana.	Himayatnagar PS, CR.no. 26/20 IPC 457, 380,427,511,34	09/07/2020
22	Ramesh ChandrabhanJadhav, Age-40, Res-Vitthalwada, Dist-Adilabad, Telangana.	Mandvi PS, CR.no. 74/20 IPC 380,34	09/07/2020
Pune City, Yerawada Central Jail			
23	BabuRatan Kale, Res-Near Shrinivas Talkies, Vijapur, Karnataka.	Alankar PS, CR.no.30/15 IPC 379	22/09/2020
Pune Rural, Yerawada Central Jail			
24	GauravJagdishGoyal, Res-Phonix Township, Indor, MP.	Shikrapur PS, 102/19 IPC 395	23/09/2020
Solapur, Solapur District Jail			
25	Ajay SidramChougule, Res-Talkal, Dist-Gulbarga, Karnataka.	Sadarbajar PS, CR.no.1302/20 IPC 454,457,380	22/09/2020
26	Lajar/Sachin Narayan Singam, Res-Turf, Godavari, Andhara Pradesh.	JodbhaviPeth PS, CR.no.851/20 IPC 379	23/09/2020
27	Ajay SidramChougule, Res-Talkal, Dist-Gulbarga, Karnataka.	FoujdarChawdi PS, CR.no.984/20 IPC 380,454,457	30/09/2020
Mumbai City, Talaja central Jail			
28	Devang Mafatlal, Res. Room no. 12 miyanagarChansama, Dist-Parava, Gujarat.	Goregon PS, CR.no.201/18 IPC 376, 406, 420, 506(2), 34	15/09/2020
29	AkramGulamshingShingawani, Res- SanwaniMaliyaNiyangon ,Tal. Malminya, Dist- Morabi Gujarat.	Malvani PS, CR.no.1287/20 IPC 392, 420, 120(b), 34	28/09/2020
Navi Mumbai City, Talaja central Jail			
30	Usuf Amir Khan Res-Gima colony, Rani Garden Galli , Room no 215, Delhi.	Turbhe PS, CR.no.301/2019 IPC 420, 34	03/09/2020
31	AayroddhinAbubakarShiakh /Chotu, Res- Uparmaya Nagar Tal. Jiyagang, Dist- Murshidabad, Bangal.	Turbhe PS, CR.no.301/2019 IPC 420, 34	03/09/2020
32	AkhatarNoormiyaShaikh, Res- KashipuraJyoti Nagar colony Dharamtala, Dist. 24 Paragana, West Bangal.	Khandeshwar PS, CR.no.180/2020 IPC 454, 457, 380, 34	04/09/2020

33	LoknathanSelven, Res-HariBhaskar Colony, Ramji Nagar, Kallikudi, Tiruchirapalli, Tamilnadu.	Kharghar PS, CR.no.64/2020 86/2020 IPC 379, 427,401,34	05/09/2020
34	Ibarar / ShabhajAhamadKalaluddin Khan, Res-Pratapghad, UP.	Navasheva PS, CR.no.77/2020 IPC 407,34	11/09/2020
35	ShabbirKattuShaikh/Sintu, Res-Gondiya, Tal-Sonapur, Dist-Uttarap 24, pargana, West Bangal.	Turbhe PS, CR.no.301/2019, 280/2019 IPC 420,34	15/09/2020
	Ibrahim Abdul Kalal Shaikh, Res-Setlal, Tal-Jiyagang, Murshidabad, West Bangal.	Turbhe PS, CR.no.CR.no.301/2019, 280/2019 IPC 420,34	16/09/2020
	Narendrasing / NavnitSukhpalsing, Res-R no.255, KrushanaGardan, KhandwalChowk,Chahata, Amrutsar, Panjab.	Kharghar PS, CR.no.294/2020 IPC 420,465,468,34	19/09/2020
	AjitsingAryansing, Res-MagarRoda, Post Darchod, Tal-Patti, Dist-Pratapghad, UP.	Uran PS, CR.no. 368/20 IPC 379,34	19/09/2020
	ChotlalKedarSahani, Res-Daulatnagar, Parinda, Tal-Gorakhpur. UP.	Uran PS, CR.no. 368/20 IPC 379,34	19/09/2020
	RahulkumarRajdevYadav, Res-Tajuddinpur, Tal-Machilishahar, Dist-Jainpur,UP.	Uran PS, CR.no. 368/20 IPC 379,34	19/09/2020
	Dhiraj Rushikesh, Res-Arakalbil, Tal-Kanyapur, Dist-Arnakulam, Keral.	Trubhi PS, CR.no 316/20 IPC 420468,270,308,34	24/09/2020
Sidhudurg, Sawantwadi Dist Jail			
	SunitaPundalikRathod, Age-25, Res-ChokulyaTanda,Tal-Kunsani, Dist-Yadgir, Karnataka.	Kudal PS, CR.no 221/2018 IPC 302,201,34	03/09/2020



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