

Quarterly



CID

BULLETIN

Year 2020 • VOL. 06 • January to December 2020

**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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Criminal Investigation Department,
Maharashtra State, Pune

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Year 2020 • VOL. 06 • January - December 2020

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Printed at : PRV Tech, Pune

Typeset By : Vishwakarma Publications

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PREFACE



Shri. Atulchandra Kulkarni (IPS)

It gives me immense pleasure to present you sixth issue of CID Bulletin. This issue of bulletin brings an analysis of crime statistics of Maharashtra State from January to December 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 onwards.

(Atulchandra Kulkarni)

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

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1. Achievements

1.1 MAHARASHTRA POLICE WON FIRST PRIZE IN THE COUNTRY FOR SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTING INTEROPERABLE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Crime and Criminal Tracking and Network Systems (CCTNS) is a national level mission mode project for police computerization under e-governance. This project is being implemented by the Central Government in all Police Department across the country.

The objective of CCTNS is to enhance efficient and effective policing at all levels, especially at the police station level and to develop a state-of-the-art information tracking system for 'Crime Investigation and Criminal Tracing' in the shortest possible time. The project has connected more than 14,000 police stations across the country.

The CCTNS project shares information on crime and criminals across the country. Apart from Policing, Crime Prevention, Crime Supervision, Character Verification, Law and Order, various facilities have been provided to the general public to register their complaints. The CCTNS project has been operational since 2015. A total of 1120 police stations and 654 senior offices in Maharashtra are connected through CCTNS.

The Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) system has been launched by the Union Home Ministry, adding police, courts, prisons, forensic laboratories, etc. In this, the data of each department is being made available to each other through which information related to crime and crime is being exchanged.

The National Crime Records Center (NCRB) under the Union Ministry of Home Affairs is operational and monitoring agency for the CCTNS project across the country. NCRB is responsible for implementing the project smoothly, guiding the States working in the project and evaluating their good work and encouraging them by awarding them with various awards every year.

For the year 2020, NCRB has evaluated the performance of the states in CCTNS and ICJS systems. This year, out of the states that have done well in implementing the CCTNS-ICJS system and using ICJS Search, Maharashtra Police has bagged the first prize in this category for its extensive and proper use of the system in crime investigation. The number of ICJS searches in the first three states is as follows.

- 1) Maharashtra - 1,74,308
- 2) Jharkhand - 69,065
- 3) Andhra Pradesh - 37,505

The State of Maharashtra with the help of CCTNS-ICJS system has detected 1553 - crimes and 743 - Recoveries of stolen property. Traced 693 lost and unclaimed bodies, preventive action against 7883 accused and bail of accused in 507 cases have been rejected. Moreover 13721 suspects and accused persons have been verified out of which 4601 persons have been found cases registered against them. A total of 1,17,026 passport and character verification cases have been verified, out of which criminal cases are registered against 2837 persons.

Apart from the overall performance of the states, NCRB, New Delhi has also evaluated the personal performance of the Police officers / men of the State police force who have excelled in this work. Separate awards have been announced in the categories of Sub-Inspector of Police and above as well as from the rank of Police Constable to Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police. At the recently held Good Practices in CCTNS / ICJS Conference online on 15/12/2020 and 16/12/2020 at NCRB, New Delhi, Shri. G. Kishan Reddy, Union Home Secretary Ministry of Home Affairs has awarded to the following police officers and men :-

- 1) **Inspector of Police - Prashant Suresh Pandey -
Computer Branch, CID, M.S., Pune.**



- 2) **Police Head Constable - Iqbal Abdul Rashid Sheikh -
Solapur Rural**



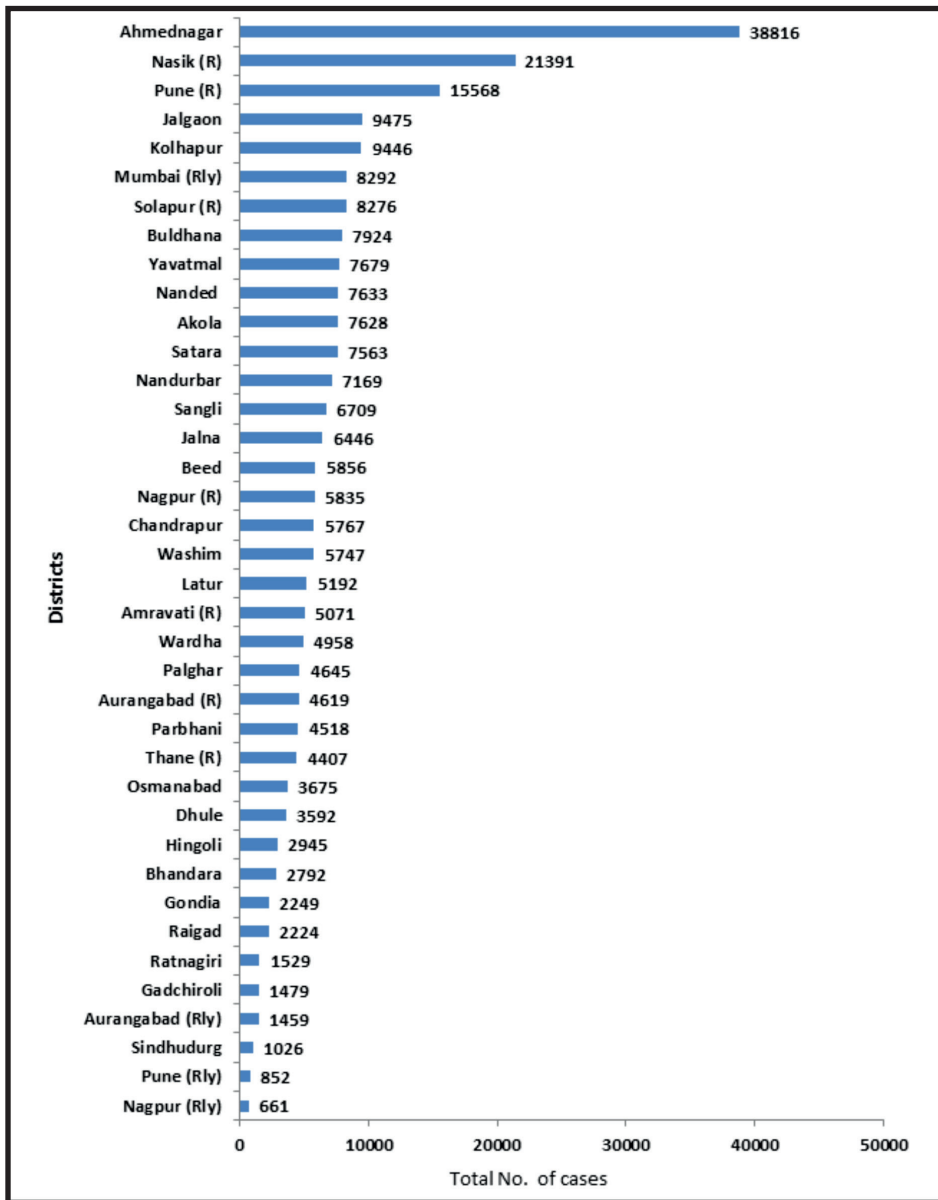
- 3) **Police Naik - Kiran Krishnaji Kulkarni -
Computer Branch, CID, M.S., Pune.**



2.

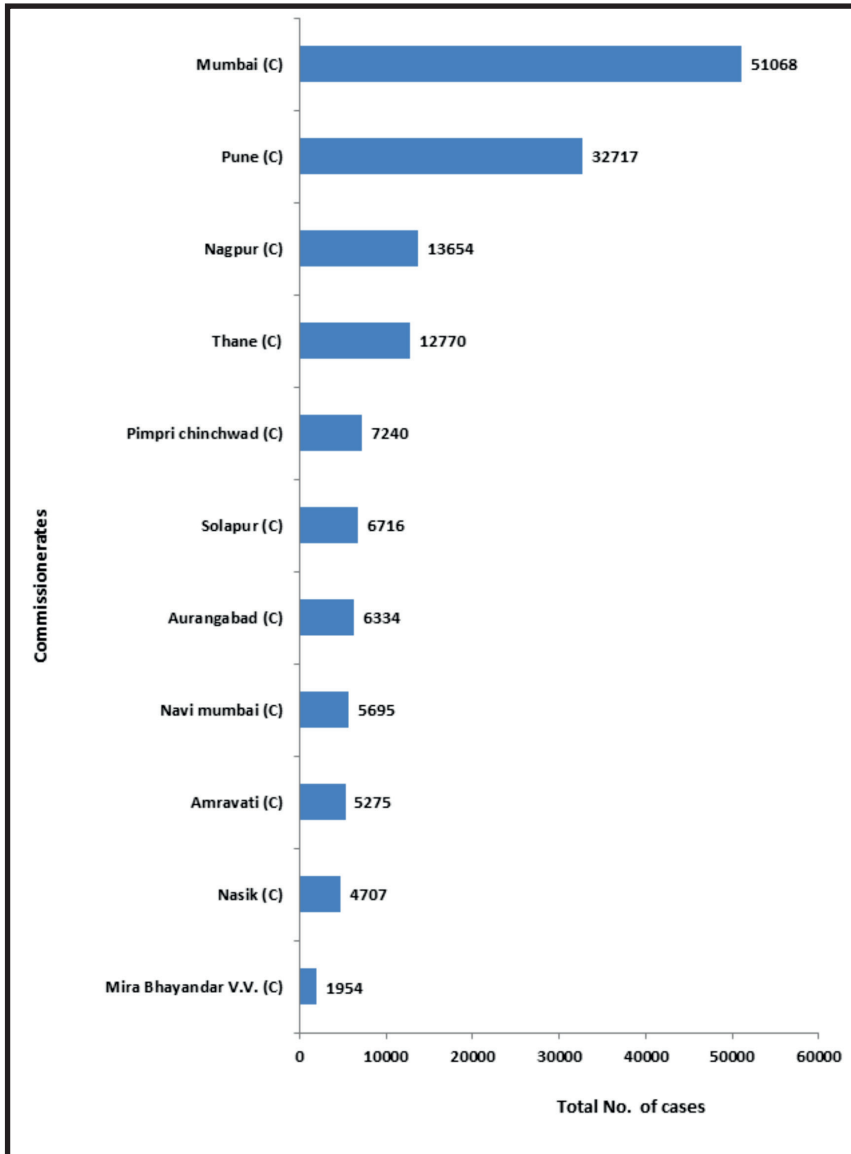
Statistical Analysis

2.1 TOTAL IPC CRIME (DISTRICTS)



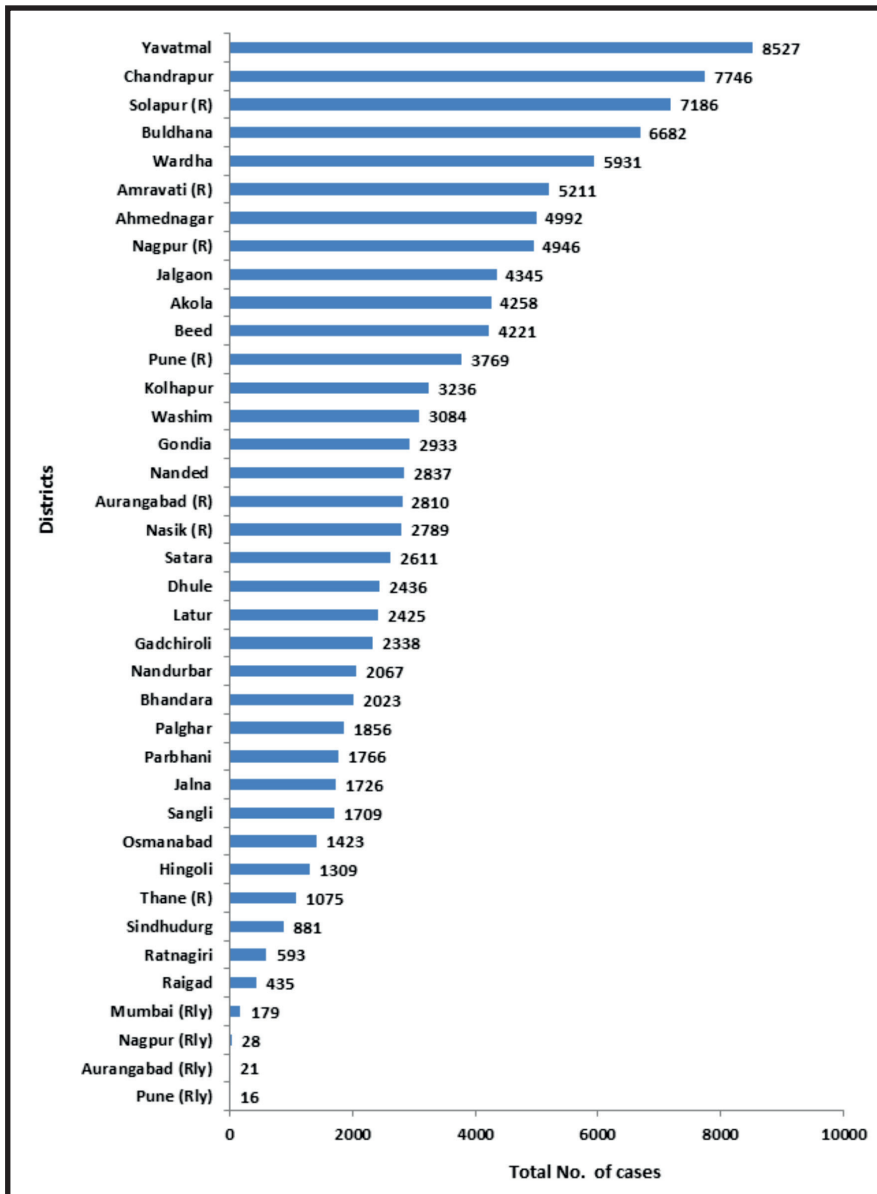
- District wise Total IPC cases registered from January to December - 2020 are 251113.
- Increased by 8.87 % as compared with January to December - 2019 data (230664).

2.2 TOTAL IPC CRIME (COMMISSIONERATES)



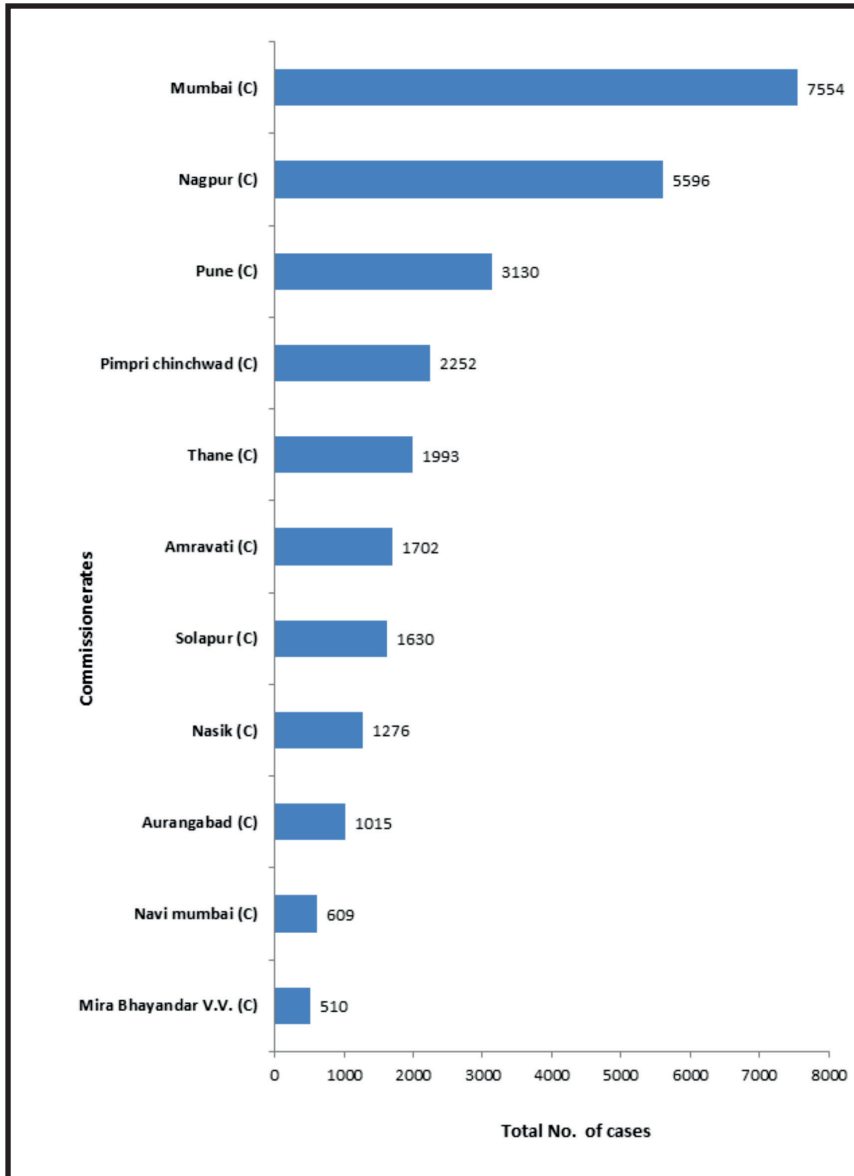
- Commissionerate-wise Total IPC cases registered from January to December - 2020 are 148130.
- Increased by 26.77 % as compared with January to December - 2019 data (116847).

2.3 TOTAL SLL CRIME (DISTRICTS)



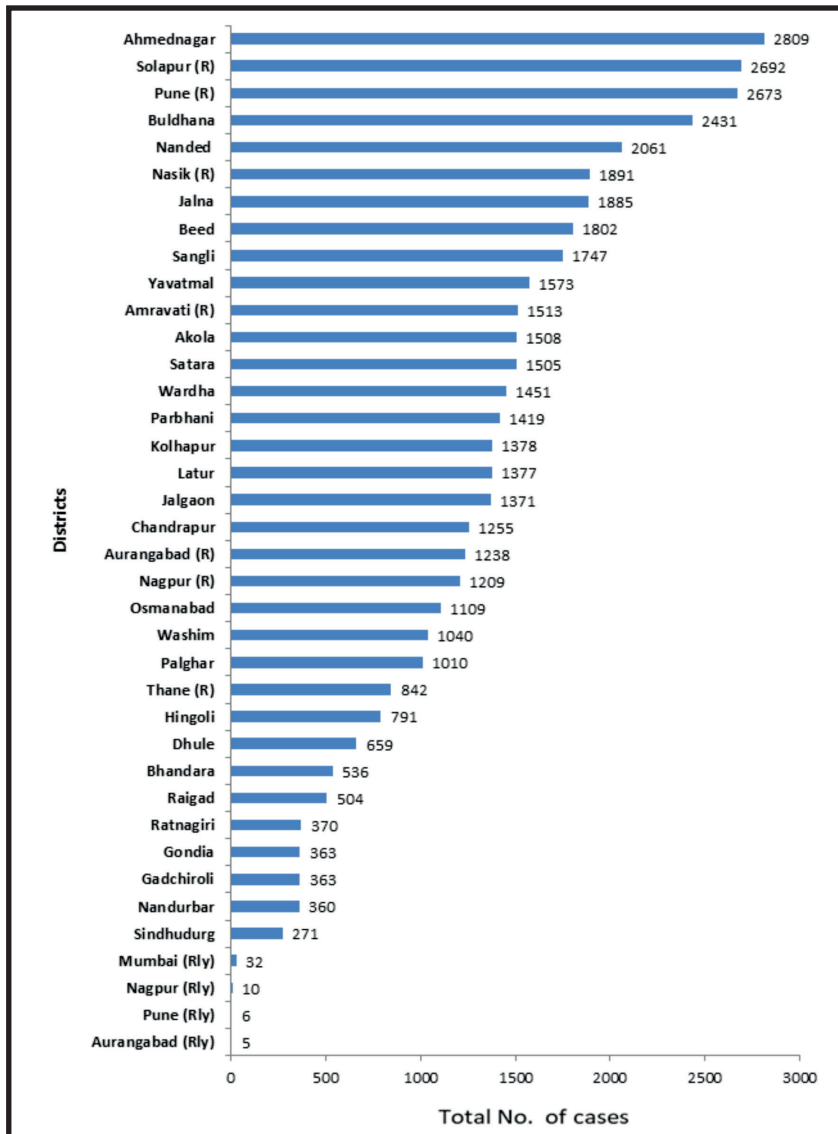
- District wise Total SLL cases registered from January to December - 2020 are 112420.
- Decreased by 5.14 % as compared with January to December - 2019 data (118516).

2.4 TOTAL SLL CRIME (COMMISSIONERATES)



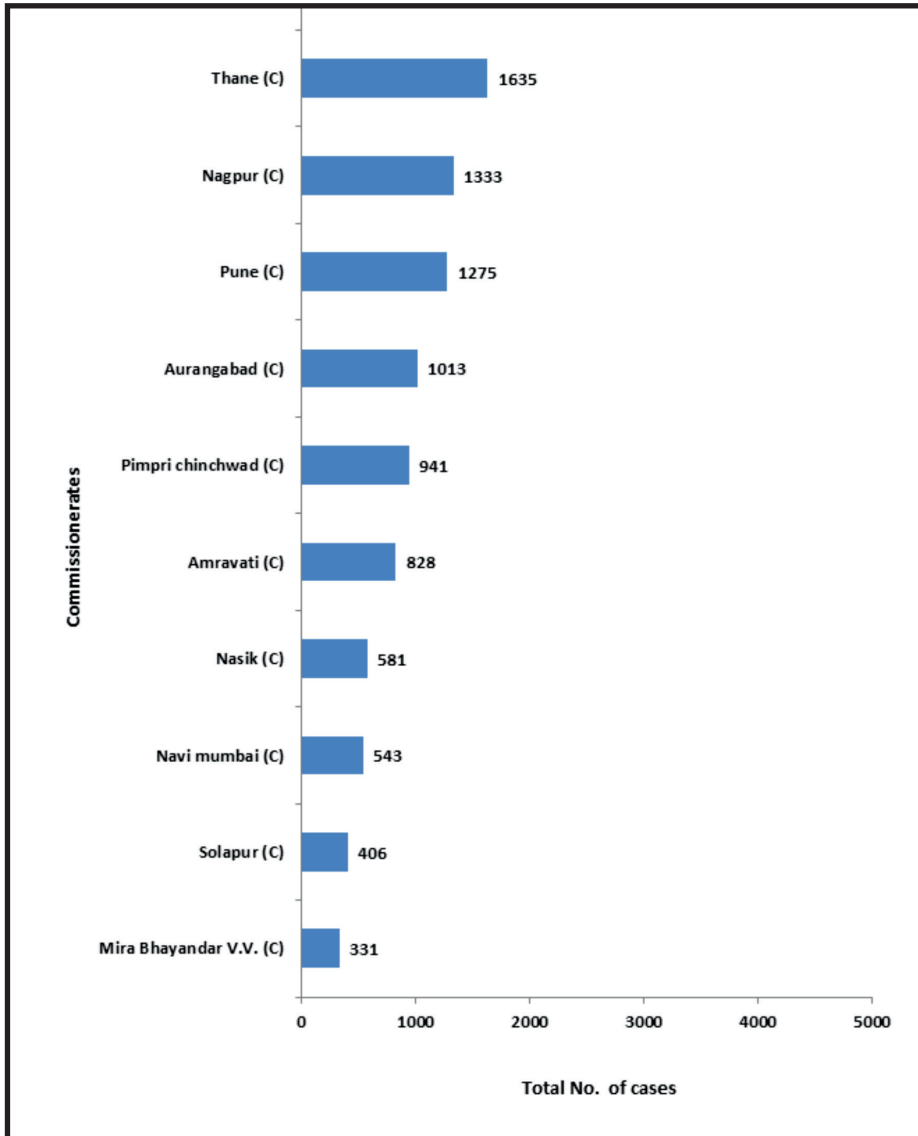
- Commissionerate wise Total SLL cases registered from January to December - 2020 are 27267.
- Decreased by 37.03 % as compared with January to December - 2019 data (43302).

2.5 OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY(DISTRICTS)



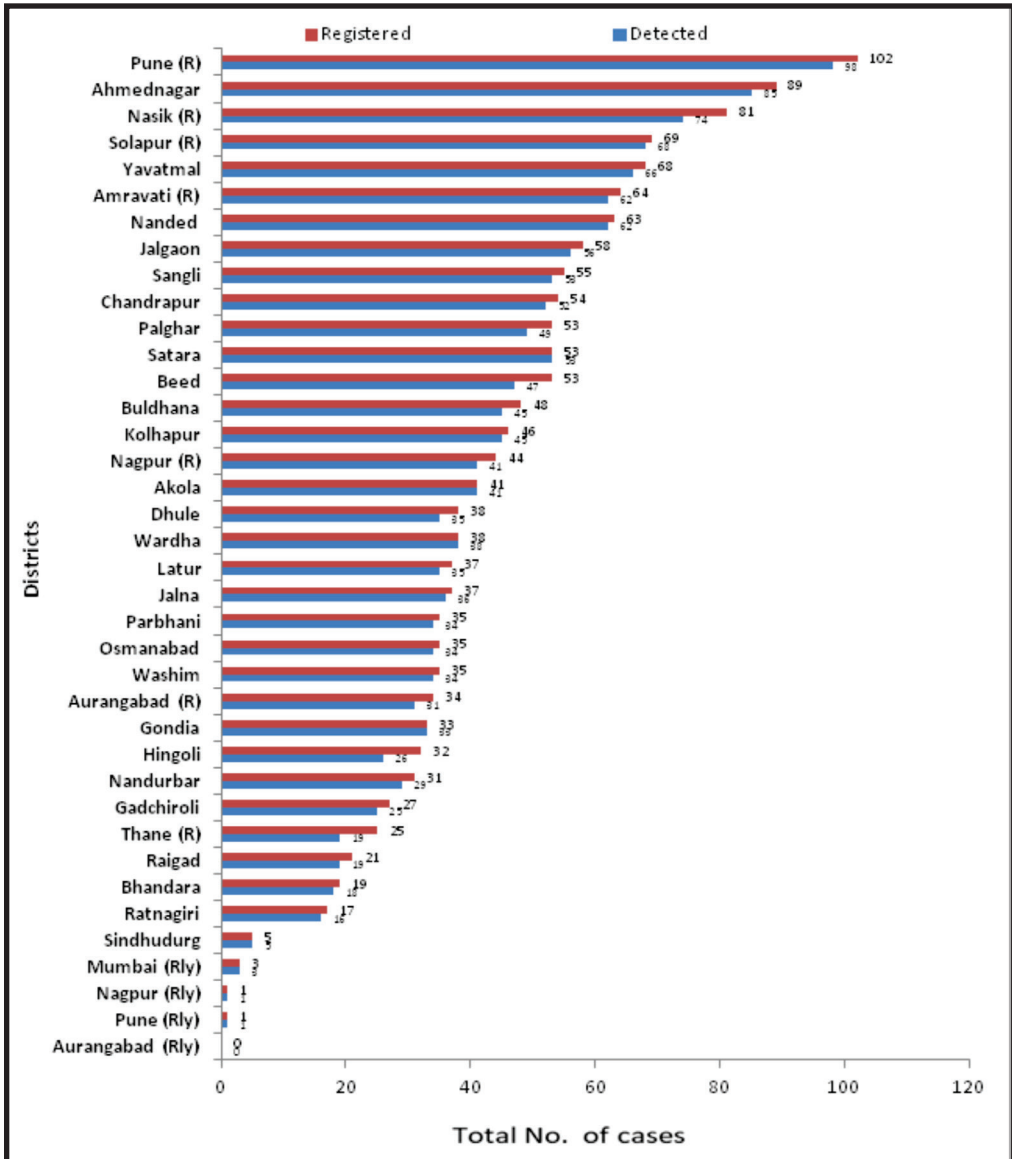
- District wise Offences Against Human Body cases registered from January to December - 2020 are 45059.
- Increased by 22.56 % as compared with January to December - 2019 data (36765).

2.6 OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY (COMMISSIONERATES)



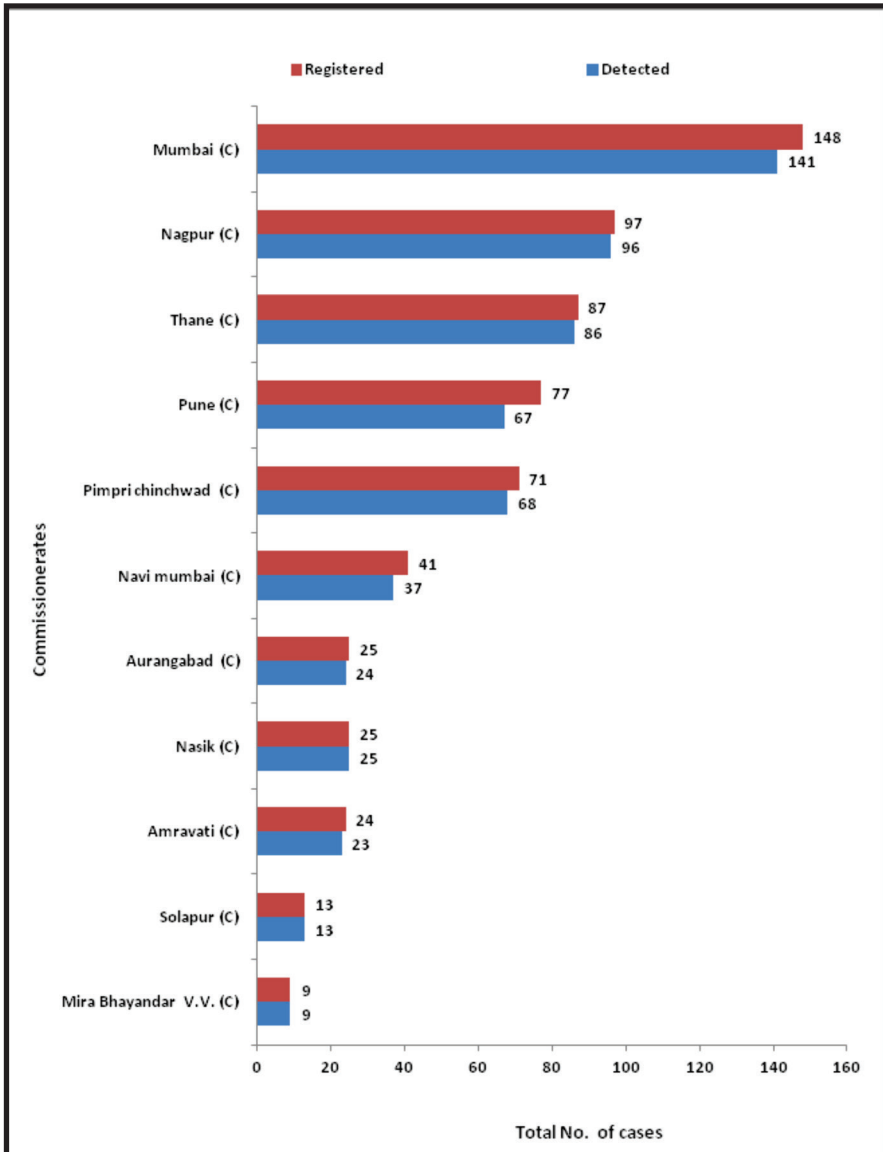
- Commissionerate wise Offences Against Human Body cases registered from January to December - 2020 are 13523.
- Decreased by 4.72 % as compared with January to December - 2019 data (14193).

2.7 MURDER (DISTRICTS)



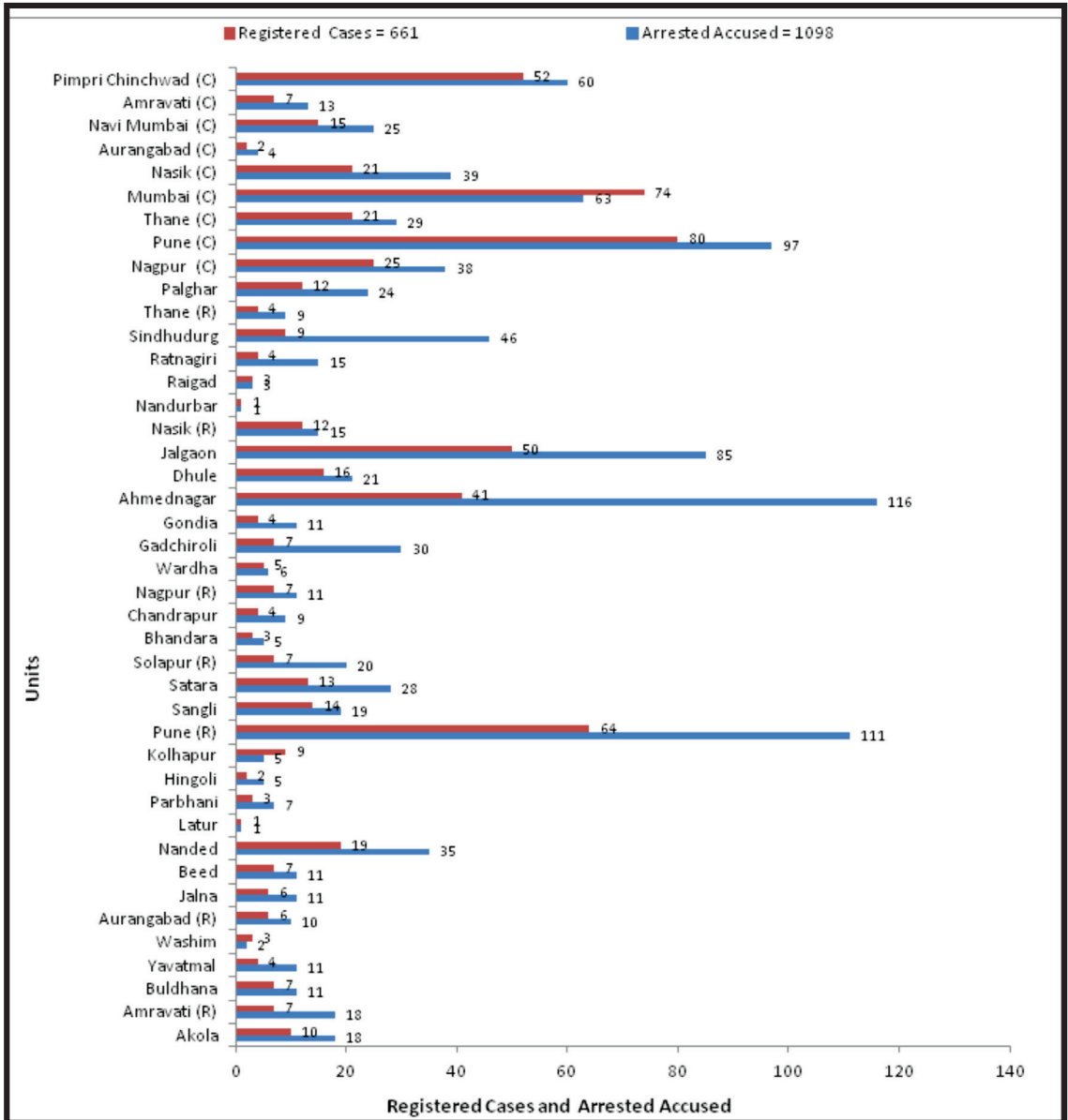
- District wise Murder cases registered from January to December - 2020 are 1545, out of which 1469(95.08%) cases have been detected.
- District wise Murder cases increased by 2.86 % as compared with January to December - 2019 data (1502).

2.8 MURDER (COMMISSIONERATES)



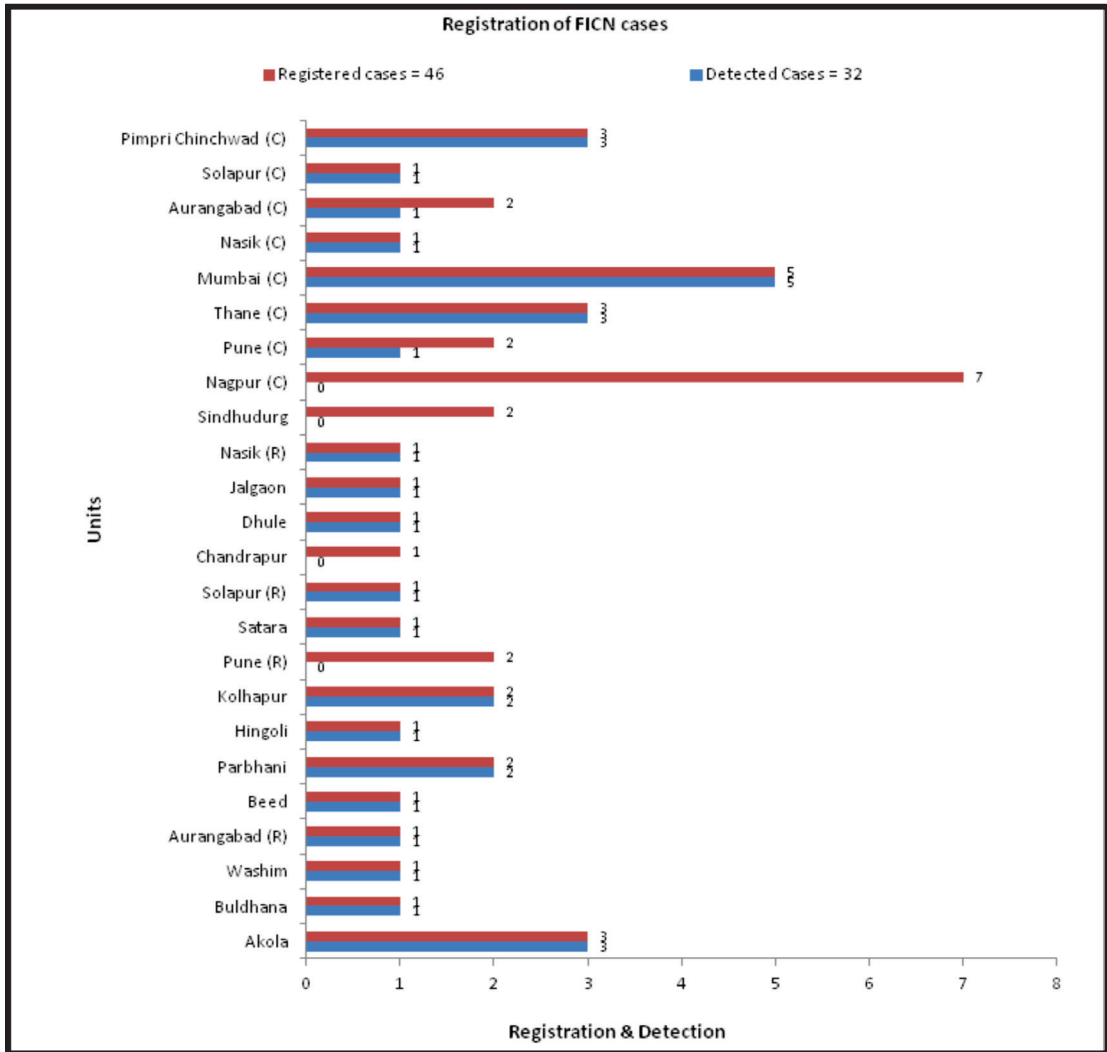
- Commissionerate wise Murder cases registered from January to December - 2020 are 617, out of which 589 (95.4%) cases have been detected.
- Commissionerate wise Murder cases decreased by 3.14% as compared with January to December - 2019 data (637).

2.9 SEIZED FIRE ARMS & EXPLOSIVES



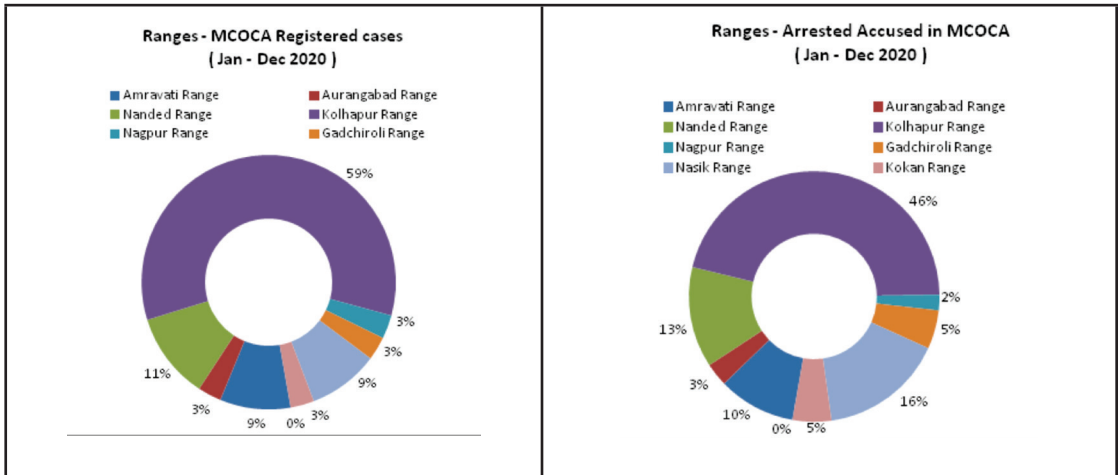
From January to December 2020, 661 cases were registered in which 1098 accused person were arrested, in illegal use of fire arms and explosives cases.

2.10 FORGED INDIAN CURRENCY NOTES (FICN)

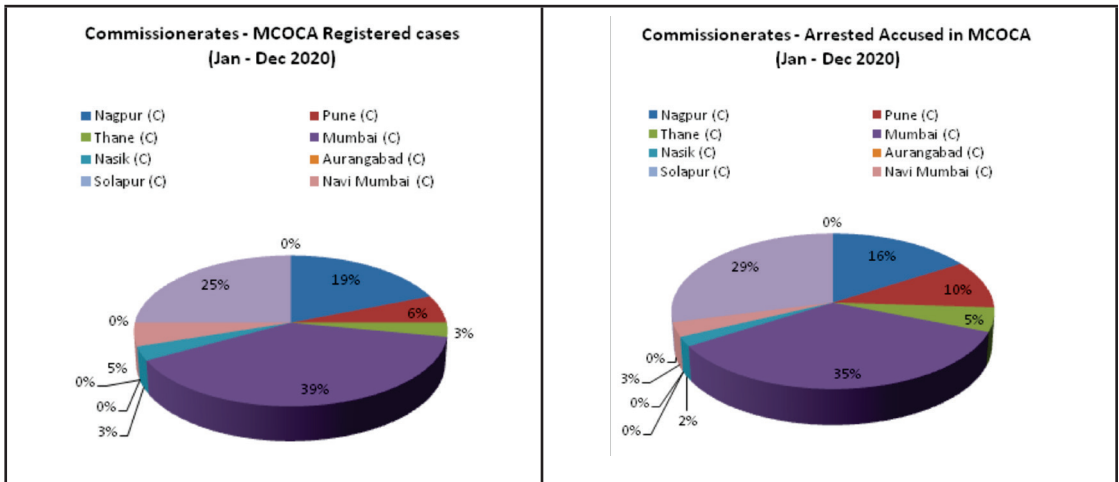


From January to December 2020, 46 cases were registered regarding forged currency notes in Maharashtra. Among these, 32 cases were detected and 112 accused persons were arrested. Maximum 03 cases were registered by Nagpur City .

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



- Not a single Case where MCOCA was applied by Railway Range.

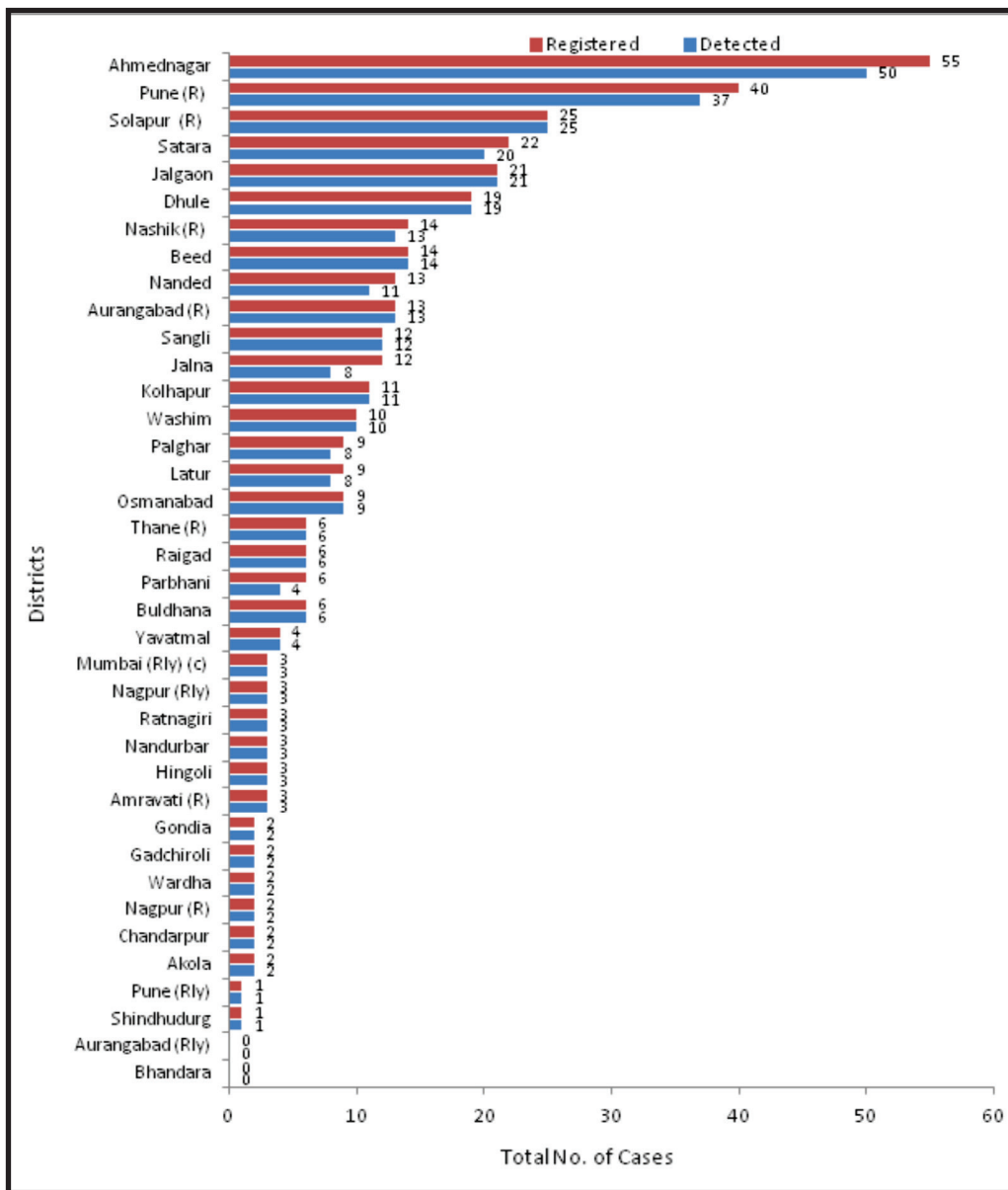


- Among the Commissionerates, Mumbai city has maximum registration of MCOCA cases.

- No MCOCA case was registered in Aurangabad city, Solapur City, Mira Bhayandar and Amravati City Commissionerates.

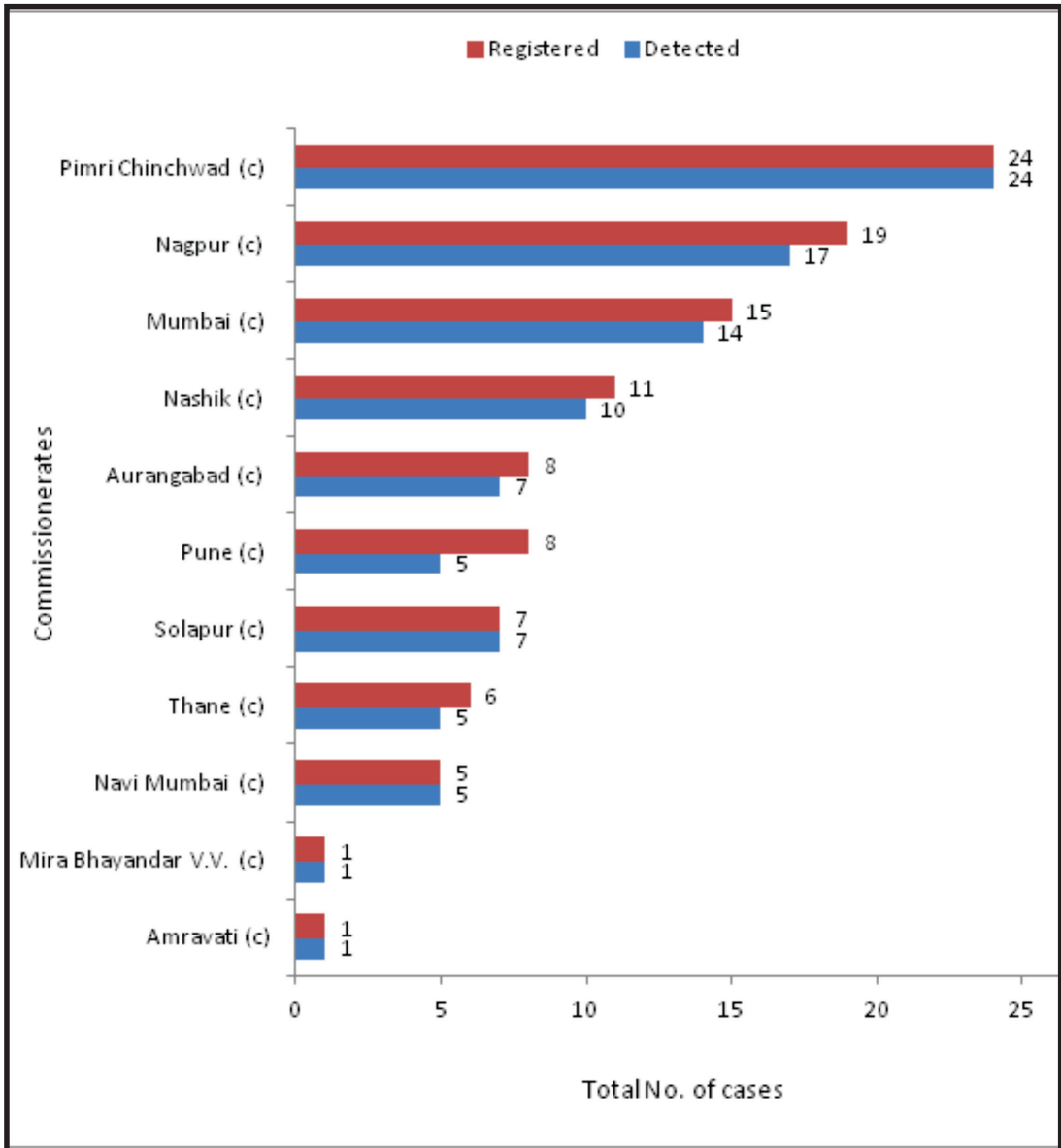
3.
Analysis of
Property Offences

3.1 DACOITY (DISTRICTS)



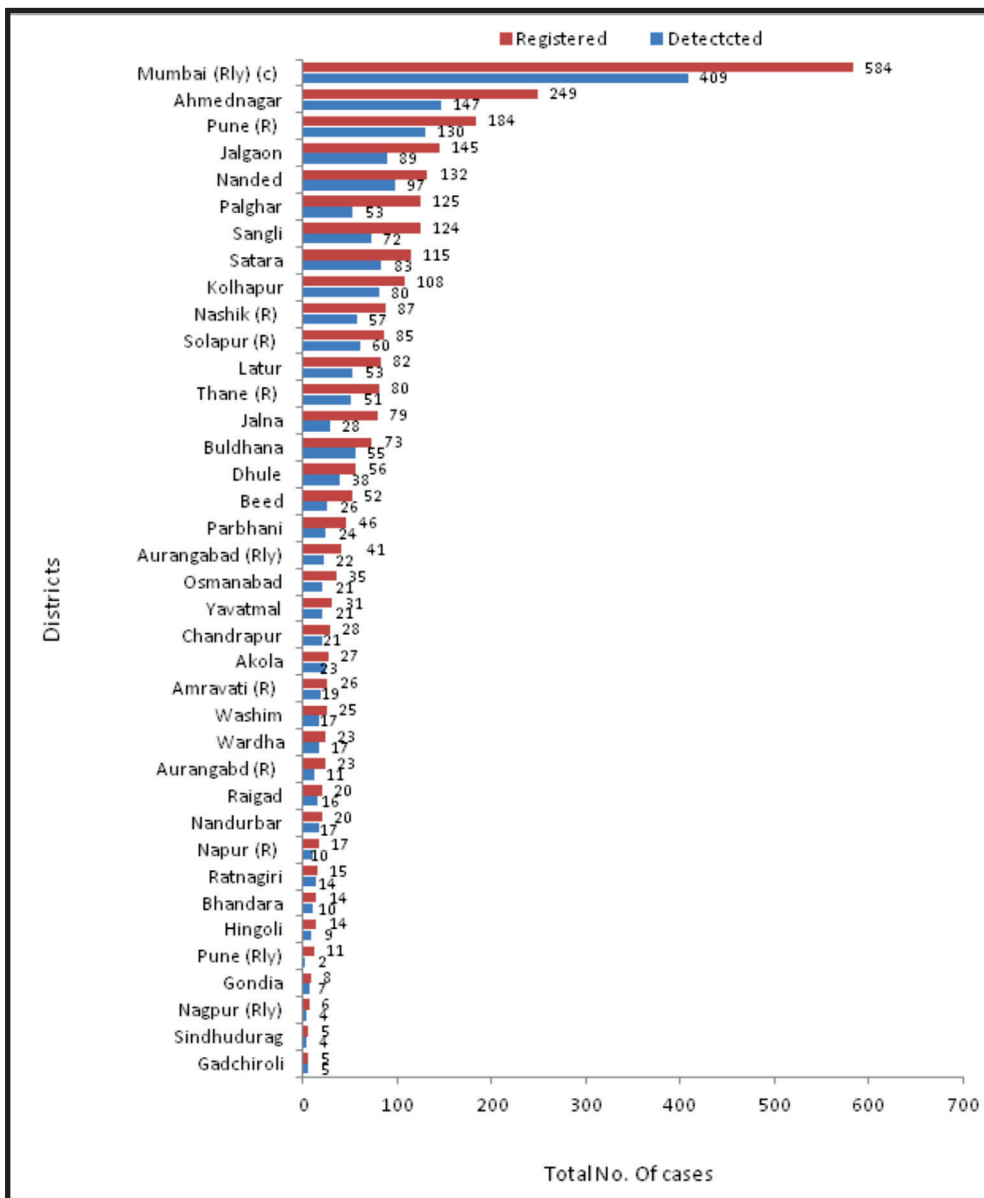
- District wise, Dacoity Cases registered from January to December, 2020 are 368, out of which 347 (94%) cases have been detected.
- District wise, Dacoity cases decreased by 21.19% as compared with January to December, 2019 data (467).

3.2 DACOITY (COMMISSIONERATES)



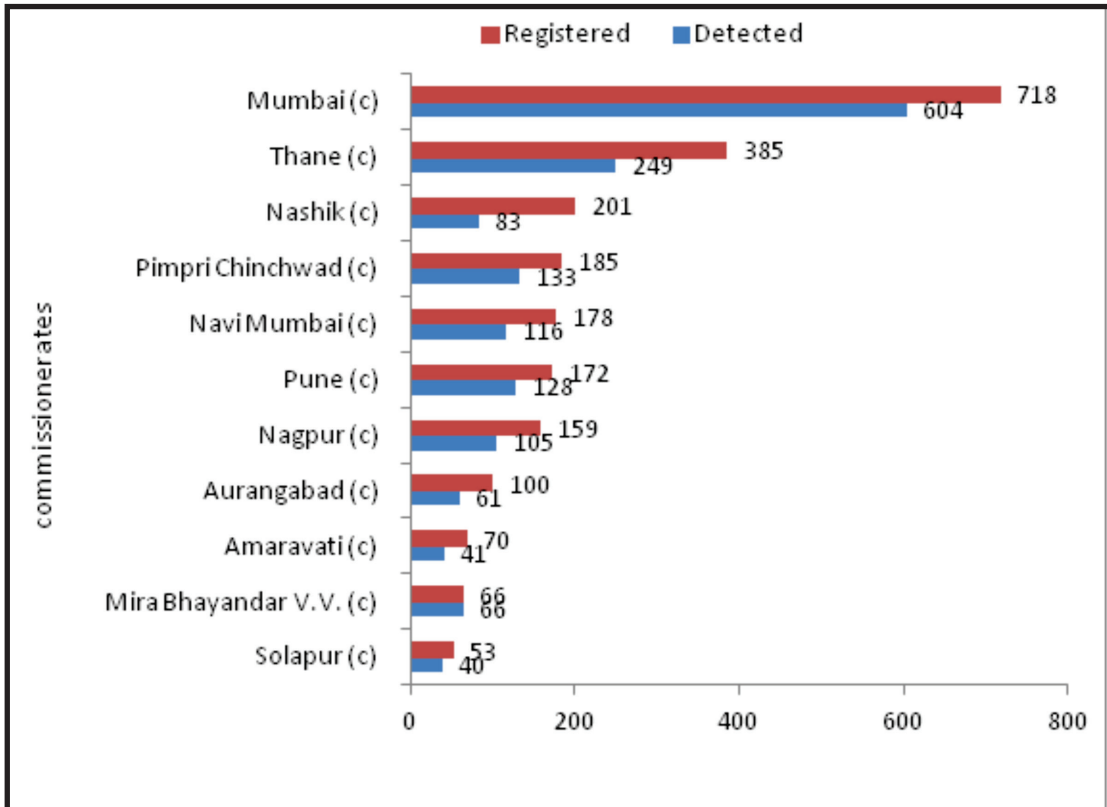
- Commissionerate wise, Dacoity Cases registered from January to December 2020 are 105, out of which 96 (91%) cases have been detected.
- Commissionerate wise, Dacoity cases decreased by 28.08% as compared with January to December, 2019 data (146).

3.3 ROBBERY (DISTRICTS)



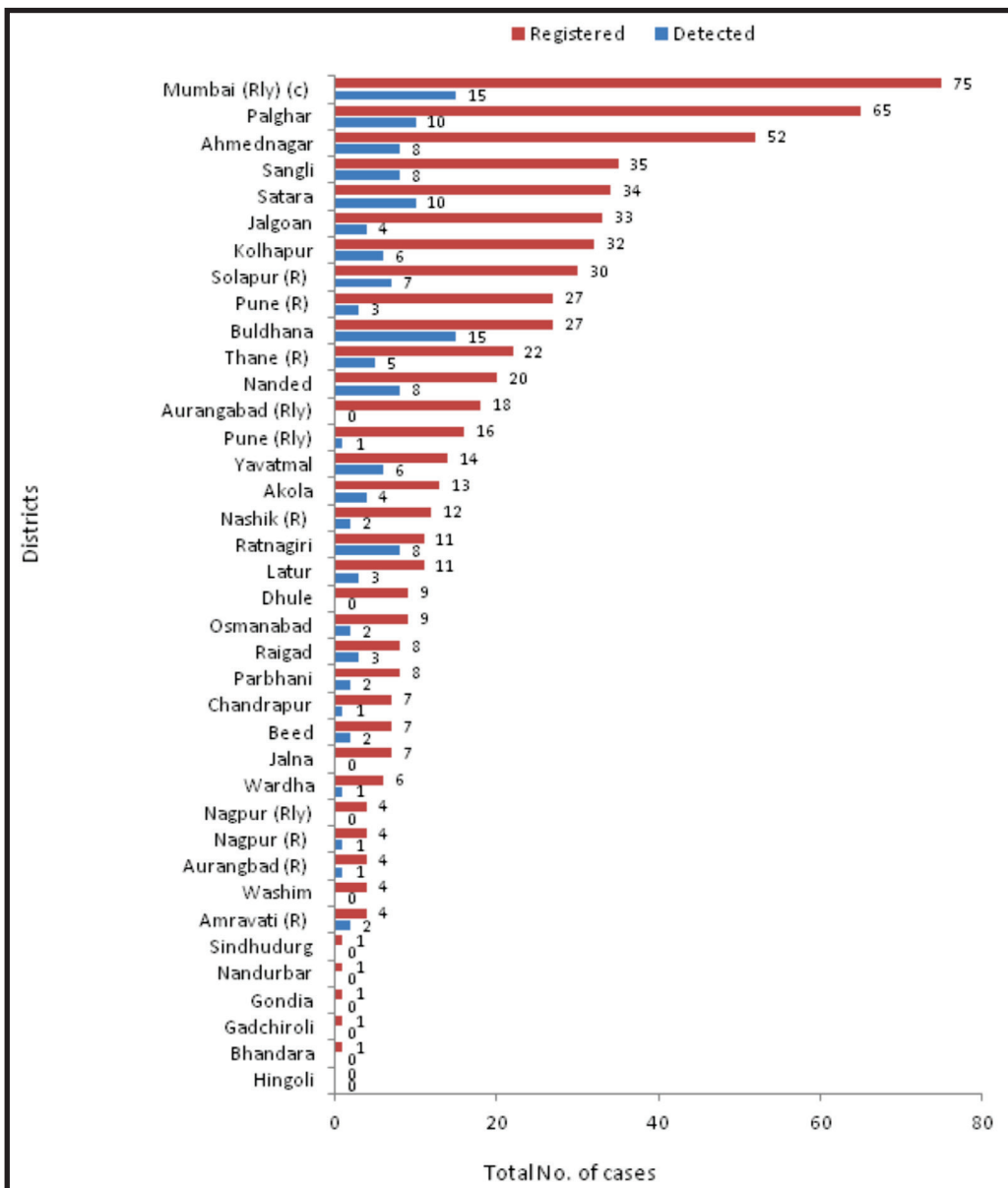
- District wise, Robbery Cases registered from January to December, 2020 are 2800, out of which 1822(65%) cases have been detected.
- District wise, Robbery cases decreased by 39.87% as compared with January to December, 2019 data (4657).

3.4 ROBBERY (COMMISSIONERATES)



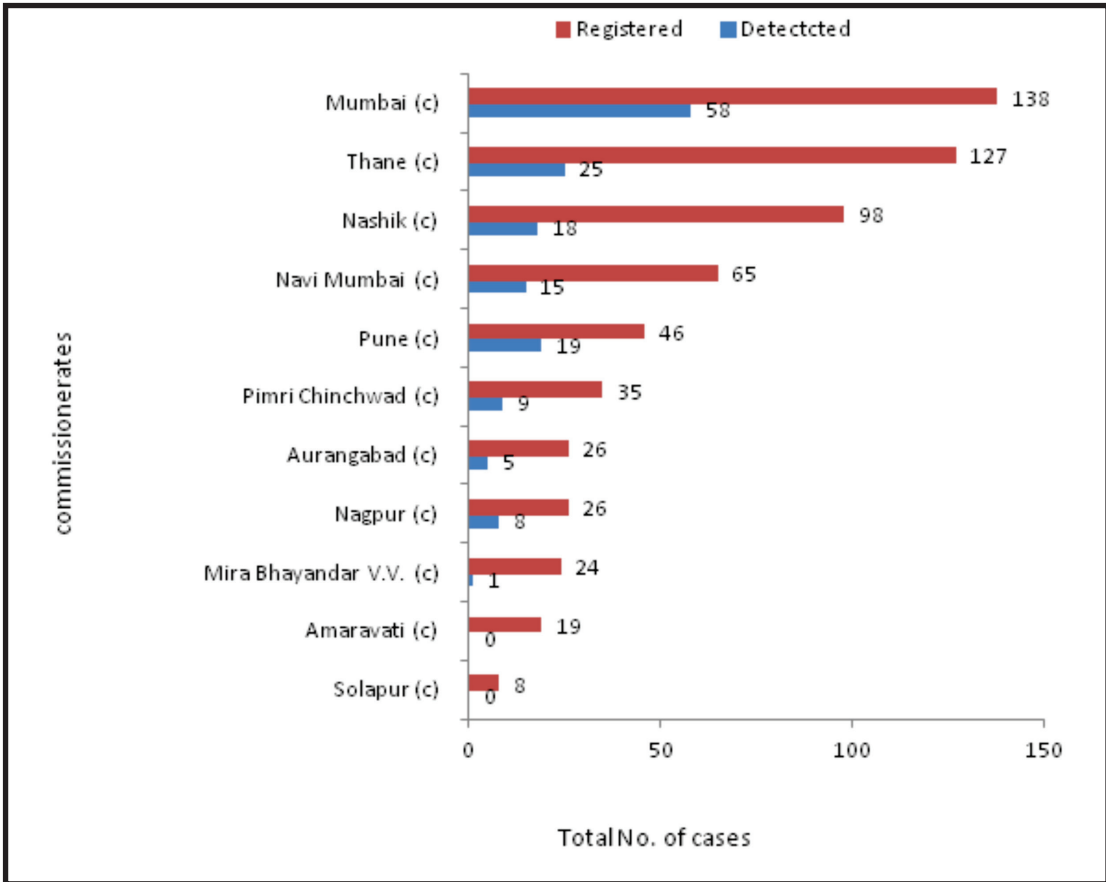
- Commissionerate wise, Robbery Cases registered from January to December 2020 are 2287, out of which 1626 (71%) cases have been detected.
- Commissionerate wise, Robbery cases decreased by 28.30% as compared with January to December, 2019 data (3190).

3.5 CHAIN SNATCHING (DISTRICTS)



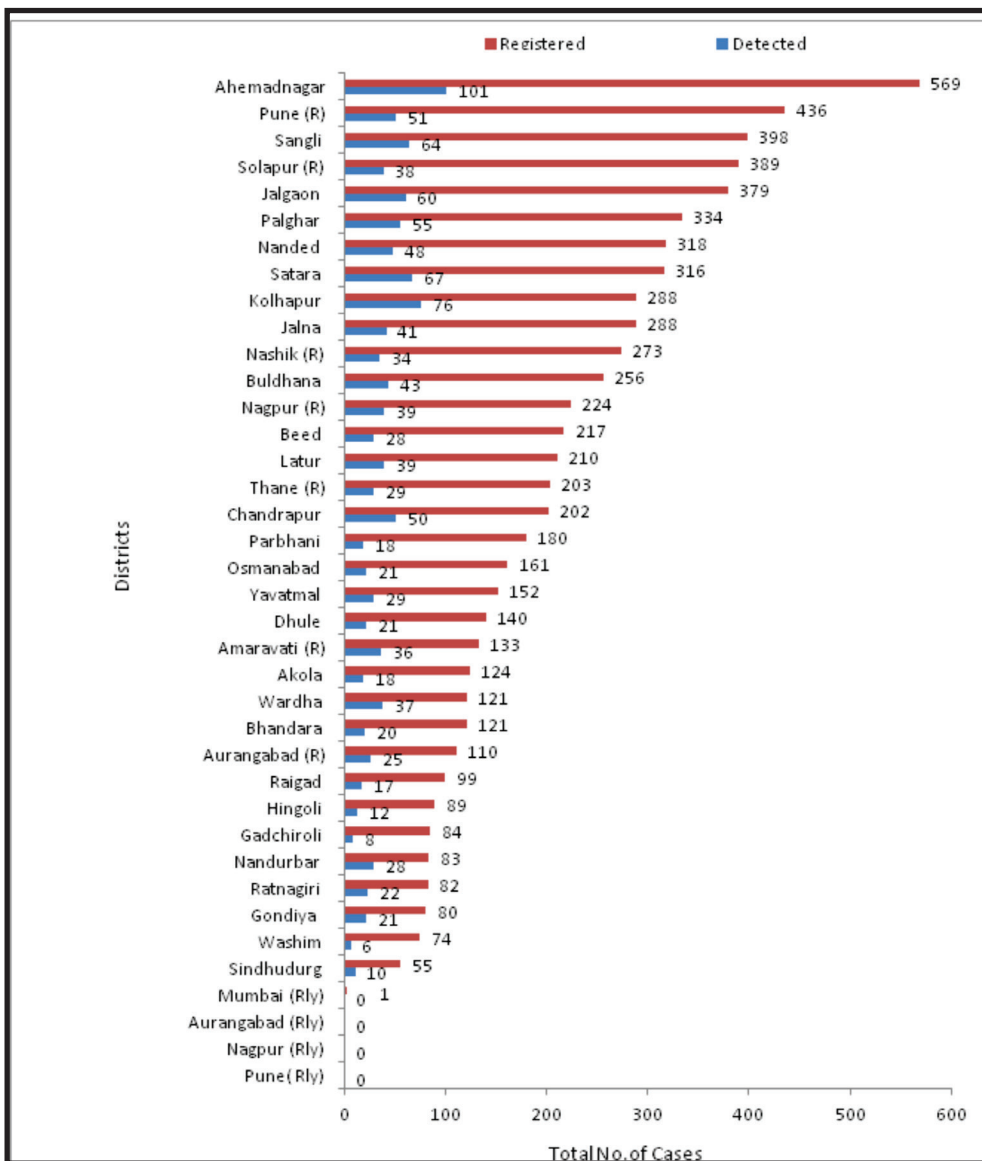
- District wise, Chain Snatching Cases registered from January to December, 2020 are 633, out of which 138 (22%) cases have been detected.
- District wise, Chain Snatching cases decreased by 57.22% as compared with January to December, 2019 data (1480).

3.6 CHAIN SNATCHING (COMMISSIONERATES)



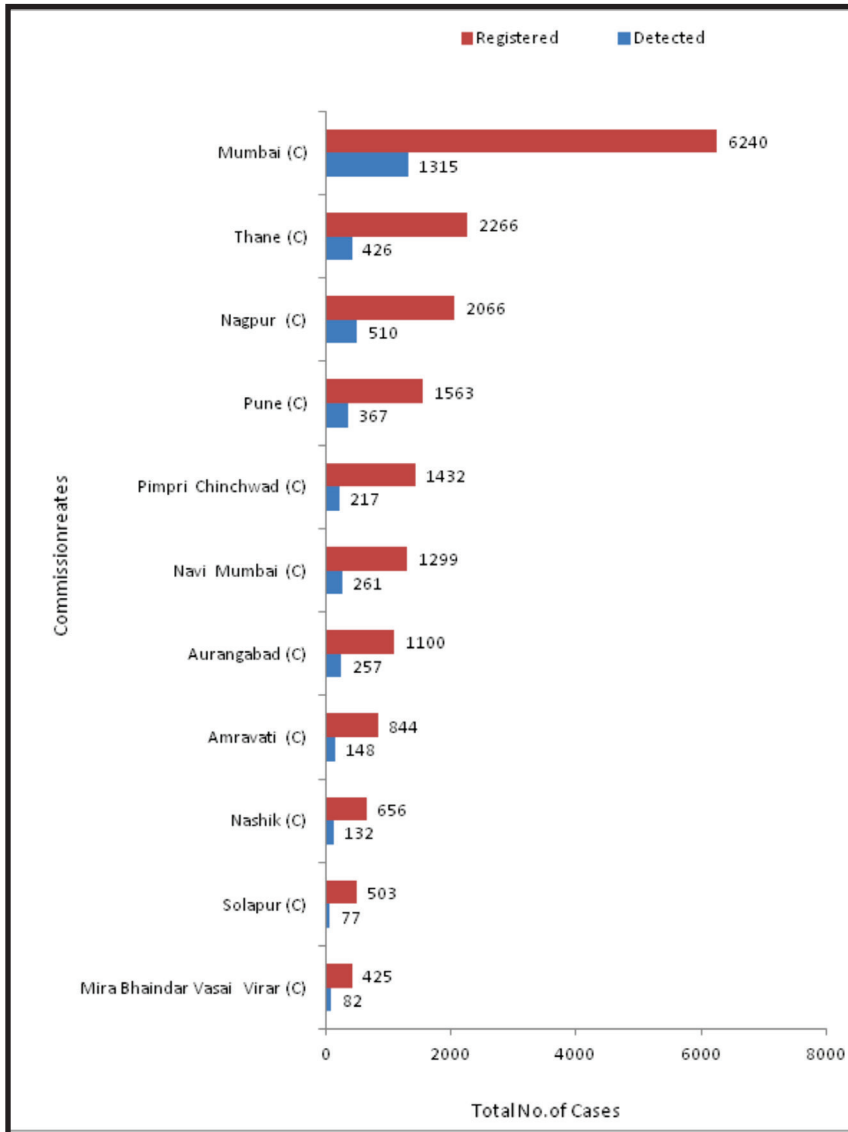
- Commissionerate wise, Chain Snatching Cases registered from January to December 2020 are 612, out of which 158 (26%) cases have been detected.
- Commissionerate wise, Chain Snatching cases decreased by 27.57% as compared with January to December, 2019 data (845).

3.7 THEFT (DISTRICTS)



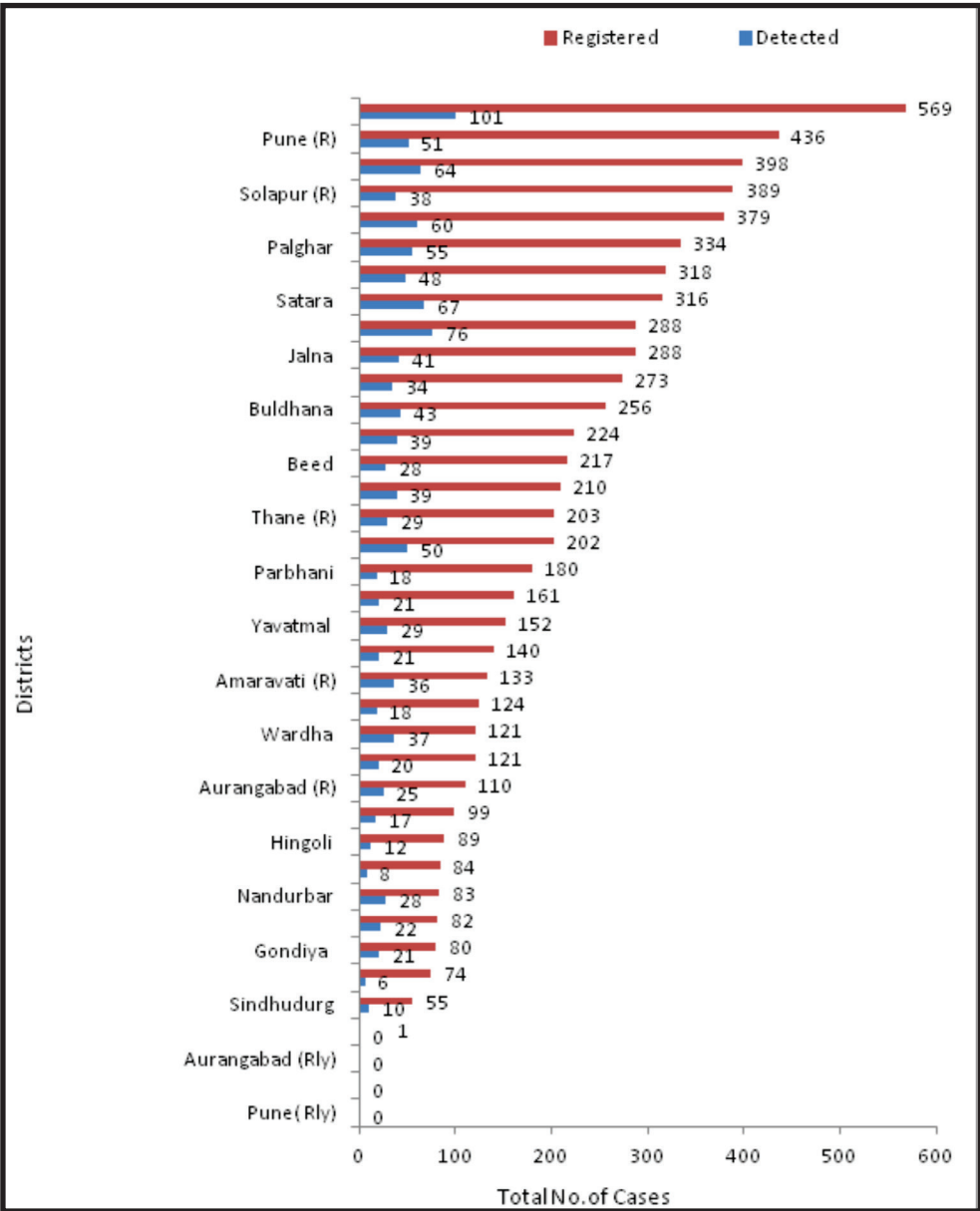
- District wise, theft cases registered from January to December 2020 are 37364, out of which 8601 (23%) cases have been detected.
- District wise, theft cases decreased by 48.20 % as compared with January to December, 2019 data (72132)

3.8 THEFT (COMMISSIONERATES)



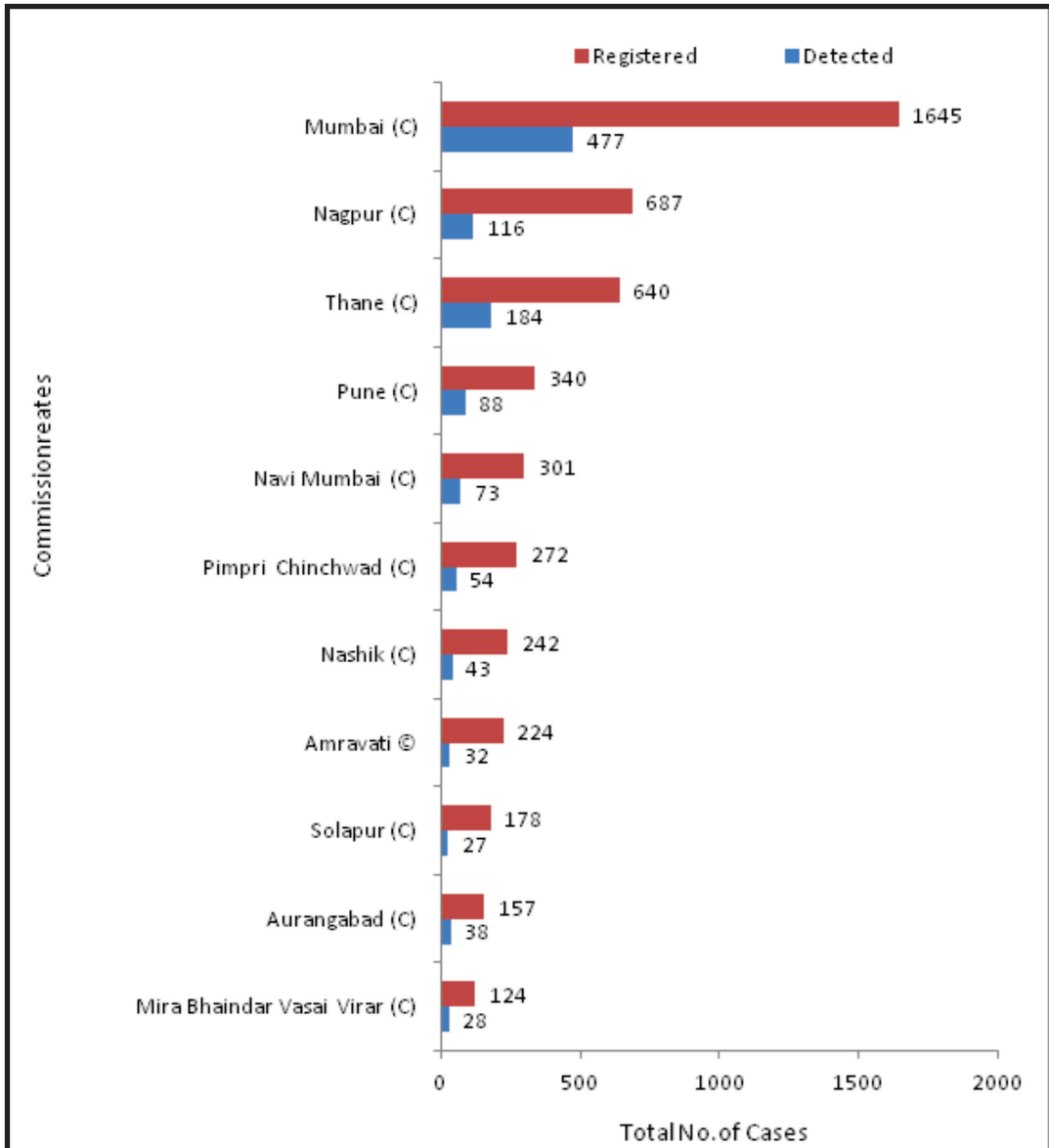
- Commissionerate wise, theft cases registered from January to December 2020 are 18394, out of which 3792 (21%) cases have been detected.
- Commissionerate wise, theft cases decreased by 24.59% as compared with January to December, 2019 data (24394)

3.9 HBT (DISTRICTS)



- District wise, HBT cases registered from January to December 2020 are 7189, out of which 1212 (17%) cases have been detected.
- District wise, HBT cases decreased by 17.31% as compared with January to December, 2019 data (8694)

3.10 HBT (COMMISSIONERATES)

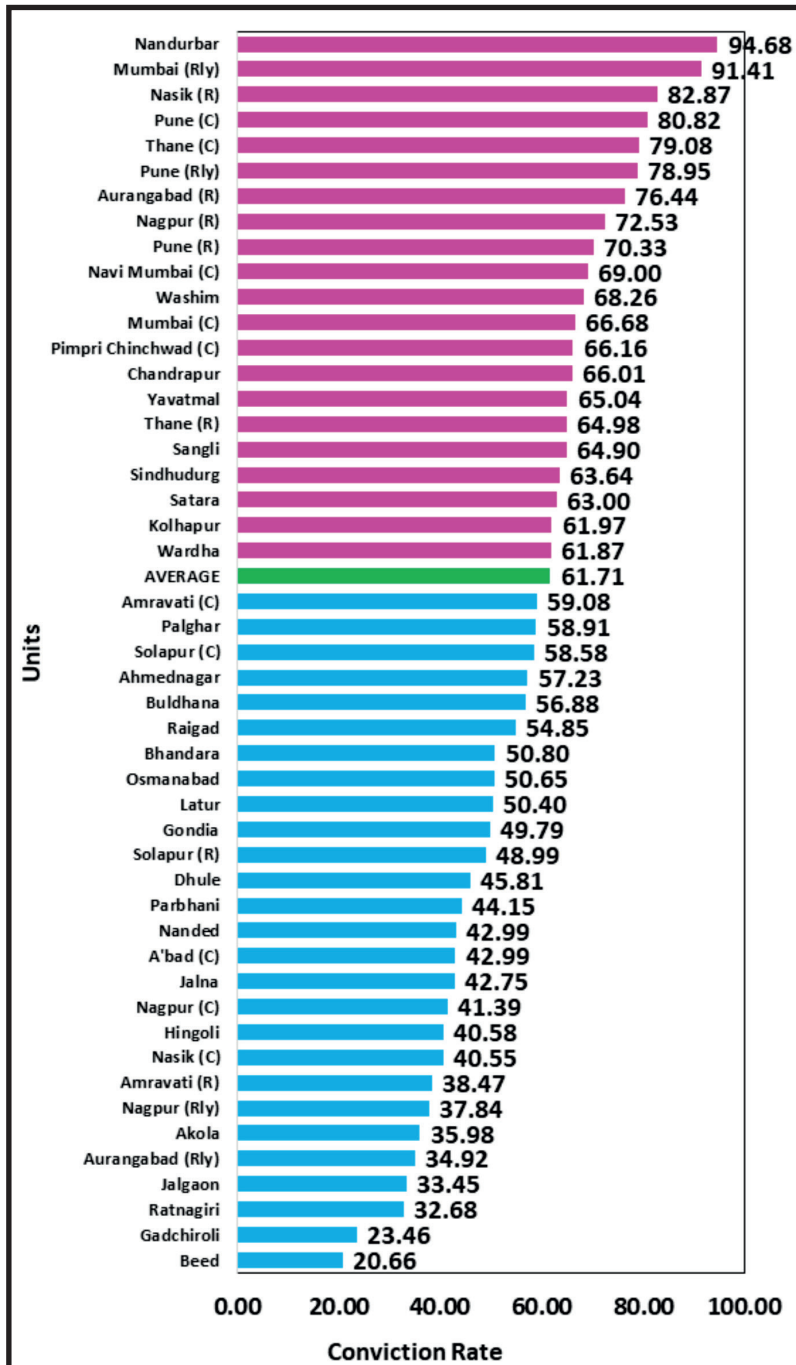


- Commissionerate wise, HBT cases registered from January to December 2020 are 4810, out of which 1160 (24%) cases have been detected.
- Commissionerate wise, HBT cases decreased by 17.12% as compared with January to December, 2019 data (5804)

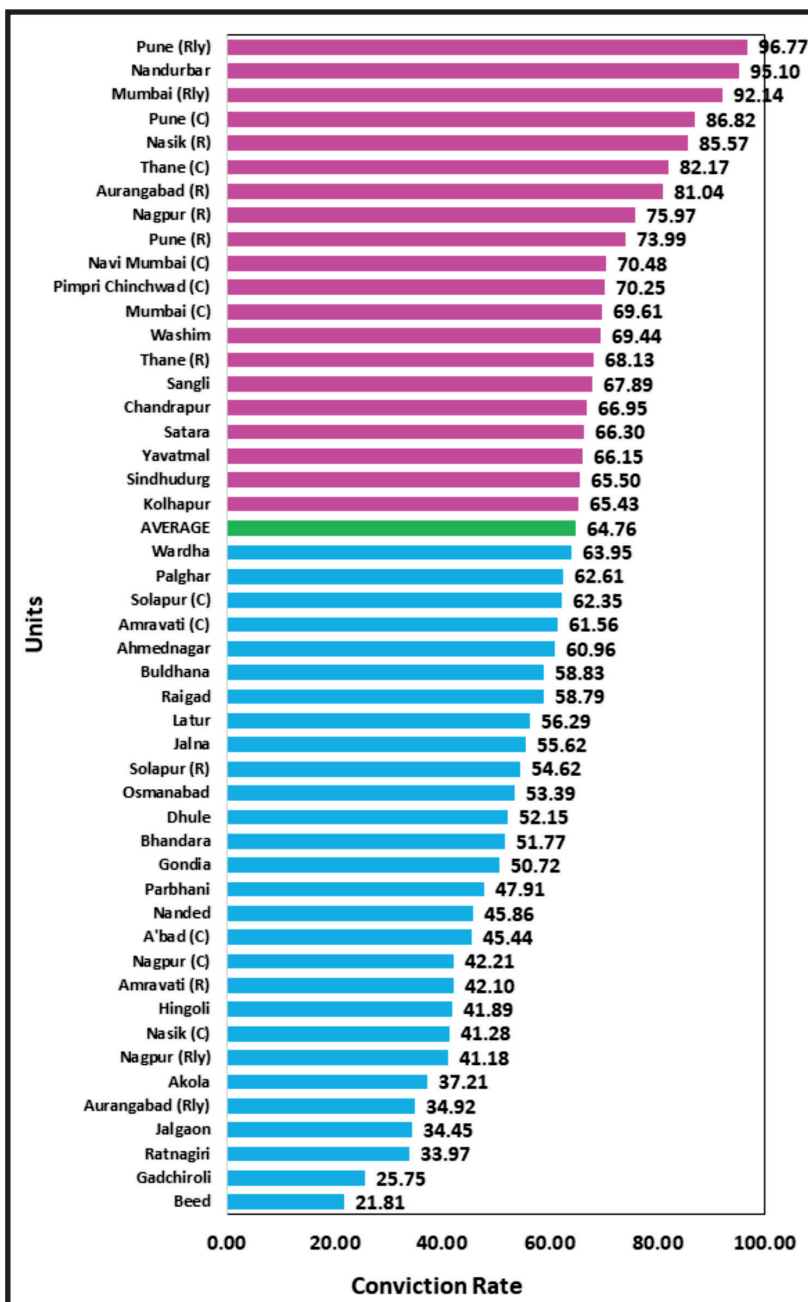
4.
Analysis Of
Conviction
Rate

- The Conviction rate of IPC cases in Maharashtra is 61.71% while it is 64.76% and 20.98% 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 January to December 2020 is indicated in below graphs in decreasing order.
 - Nandurbar, Mumbai railway, Nasik Rural, Pune City, Thane City, Pune railway, Aurangabad Rural, Nagpur Rural, Pune Rural, Navi Mumbai City, Washim, Mumbai City, Pimpri Chinchwad City and Chandrapur remain at the top in decreasing order with respect to conviction rate in IPC cases.
 - Pune railway, Nandurbar, Mumbai railway, Pune City, Nasik Rural, Thane City, Aurangabad Rural, Nagpur Rural, Pune Rural, Navi Mumbai City, Pimpri Chinchwad City, Mumbai City, Washim and 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, Chandrapur, Mumbai railway, Palghar, Yavatmal, Nasik City, Mumbai City, Satara, Raigad, Navi Mumbai City, Thane City, Nandurbar, Osmanabad, Sangli and Bhandara.
 - 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 resulted in acquittal. Approximately 52.15% 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 remaining of acquittal in IPC cases from January to December 2020.
-

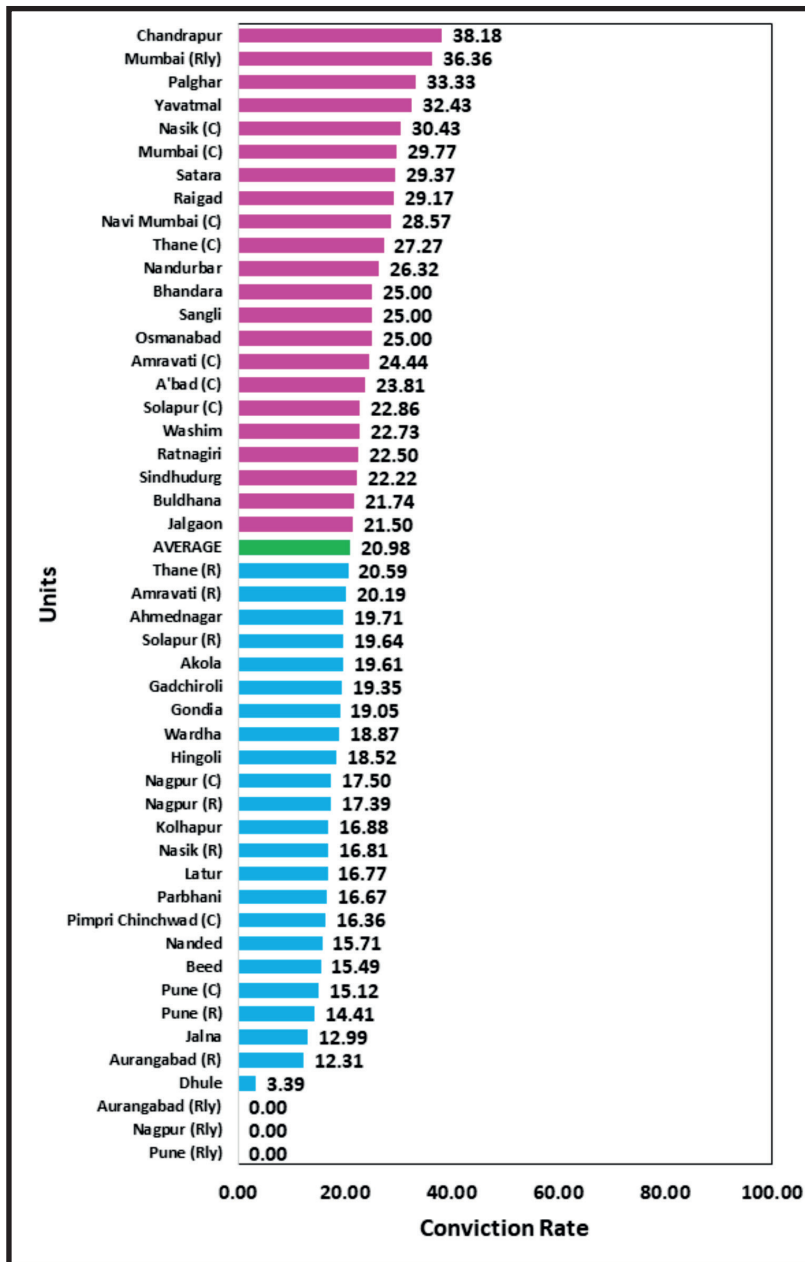
4.1 CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES



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

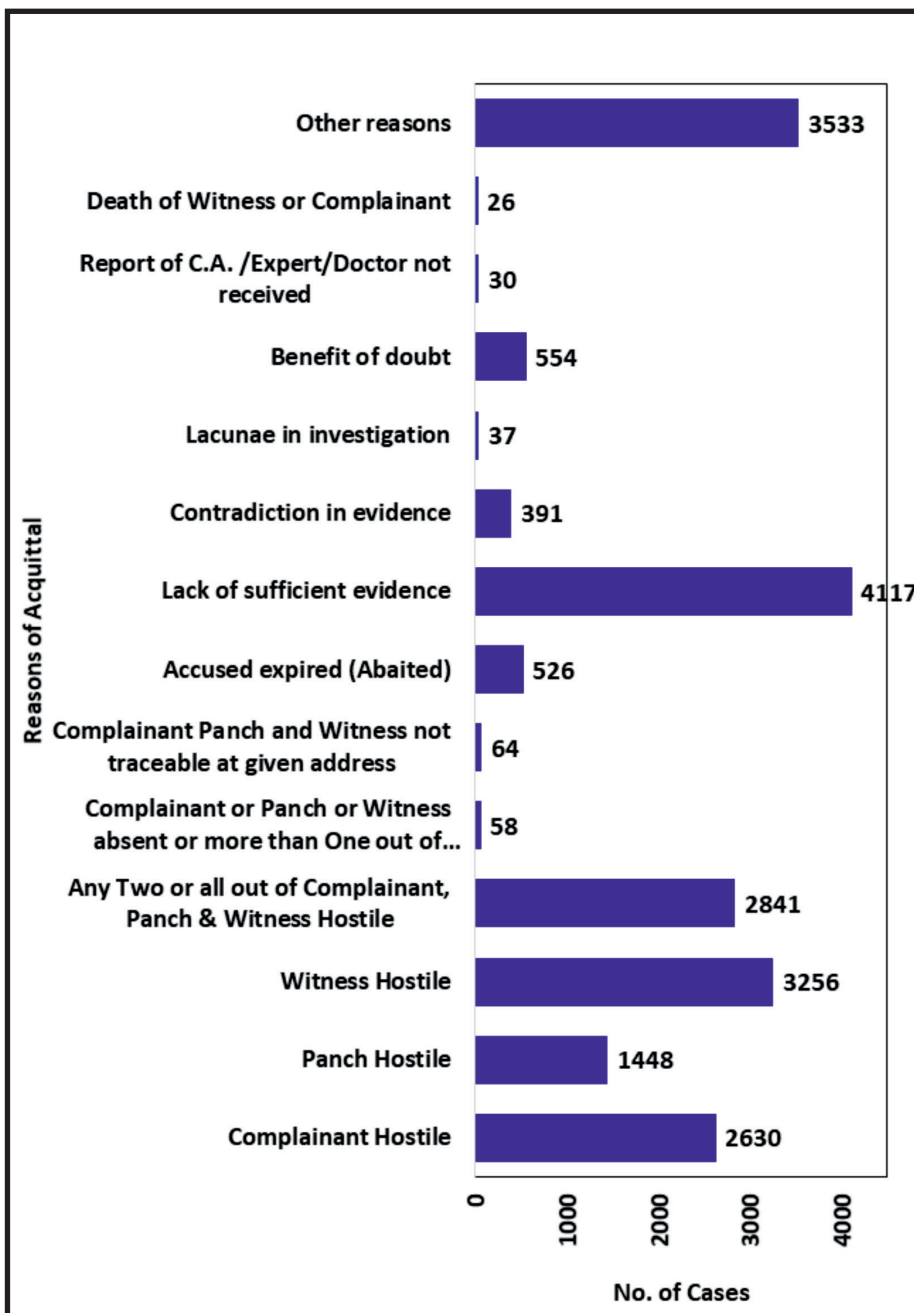


4.3 CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES TRIED BY THE SESSION COURTS



Conviction rate of some units show 0% as in these units, trials may have not been completed due to COVID-19 pandemic.

4.4 REASONS OF ACQUITTAL (IPC)



4.5 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 (%)	6.90	5.01	3.12	2.30	2.74	1.60	1.89	1.56	25.12
Section wise conviction rate (%)	7.79	36.10	21.65	25.17	5.51	16.67	25.26	1.64	17.99
Overall conviction rate under IPC from January to December 2020– 61.71%									

B. SLL (Special local laws)

SLL Acts	Prohibition Act	Gambling Act
Percentage contribution towards tried cases (%)	45.58	19.62
Conviction rate (%)	2.30	59.83
Overall conviction rate under SLL from January to December 2020- 37.53%		

To improve overall conviction rate of IPC cases some IPC sections like 324, 379, 338, 304(A), 380, 354, 498(A) & 376 for whom tried cases are more and conviction rate is near to 18% 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 45.58 % cases where as its conviction rate is 2.30 only. So to improve conviction rate in special local laws, more attention should be given during investigation of Prohibition act cases.

5

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

5.1 CITIZEN PORTAL

The Citizens can register a police complaint online by visiting the website www.citizen.mahapolice.gov.in and to follow the procedure to create id and file a complaint at any city, Police Station from anywhere. Citizens can not only lodge a complaint with ease but also track its status and progress online.

The complaint would be seen on the dashboard of the in-charge of the respective police station. The jurisdiction of a police station is not an issue, the citizens have access to better Governance mechanism. Besides, the police Station across Maharashtra can exchange information in real time.

Citizen can request certain services/NOCs from police, police also share FIR, Missing, UIDB and absconder related information on citizen portal. Citizen portal is the interface between police and citizen.

Citizens/Complainants will have follow the simple steps to file an E-Complaint

Step 1- Citizen has to access the Maharashtra State Police website (www.citizen.mahapolice.gov.in)

The procedure is shown in chart 1

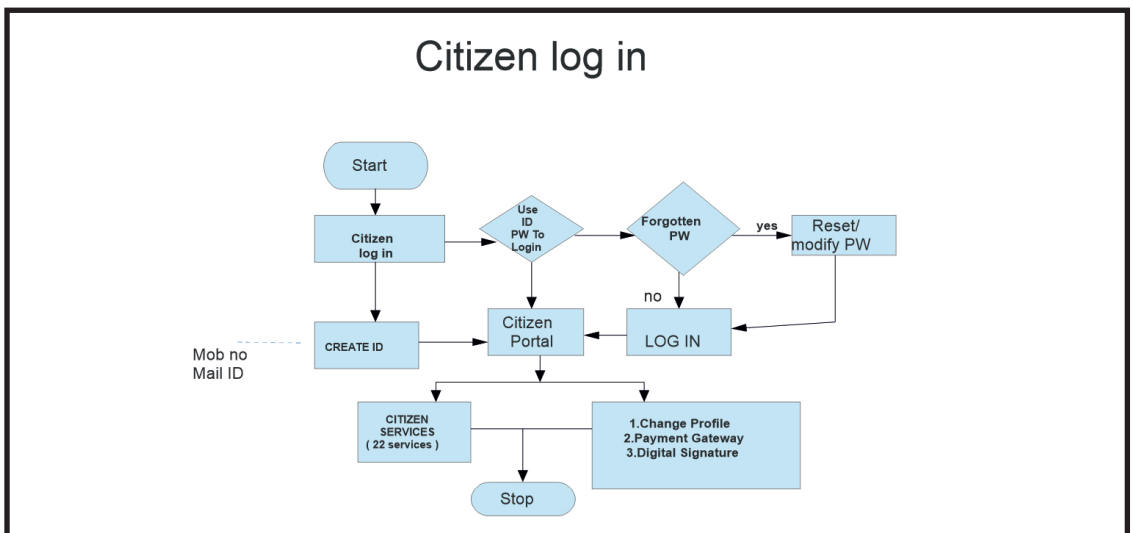


Chart 1 - Flow Chart

Step 2 - Citizen can access the services which are given in chart 2 for Sr.No.1 to 9 without any registration and chart 3 for services Sr.No.10 to 22, user needs to create user ID and password by entering basic details

Chart 1

S.No	Name of the Service	Description
1	Viewing of Registered FIR(Published FIR)	View of FIR has been enabled for Citizens As per Hon'ble Supreme Court guidelines
2	Arrested Accused(Search & View)	Citizen can search and view information of arrested person
3	Missing Person(Search & View)	Citizen can search and View missing person details by entering basic details
4	Un-Identified Dead Body(Search & View)	Citizen can search and view information of unidentified dead body
5	Absconders(Search & View)	Citizen can search and view information of absconders
6	Maharashtra Police Units websites	If citizen wants to check particular unit's website then through citizen portal user can check unit wise website
7	Download(Application Form)	All forms are made available online, citizen can download it for their use
9	Lost Mobile Information	Citizen can send lost mobile information through portal without any registration

Chart 2 - Without Registration

10	E-Complaint Registration	Citizen can register complaint online by filling basic details of crime scene, no need to visit police station
11	Status search of E-Complaint	Citizen can check status of registered complaint without visiting police station
12	Submission of Tip	If citizen finds any suspicious thing/person/activity then citizen can submit tip to police
13	Tenant/PG Information	Owner can submit tenant/PG information online, no need to visit police station
14	Request for Character Certificate	Any citizen can raise request for character certificate by filling one simple form
15	Request for verification of employee	Any organization can raise request for verification of employee
16	Request for verification of domestic help	Any citizen can raise request online to police for domestic help
17	Request for Event/ Performance	Any organization can raise request for any event/program without visiting police station
18	Request for Protest strike	Any individual/organization/group can raise request for protest through portal
19	Request for Procession	Any individual/organization/group can raise request for procession
20	C-Form	Any Foreigner can submit his/her request through portal without going to police station. Hotels/Hospital/House owner can also use same portal for C-Form request
21	Ganesh Festival	Any organization can raise request for Ganesh Festival without visiting police station
22	Navratri Festival	Any organization can raise request for Navratri Festival without visiting police station

Chart 3 - With Registration

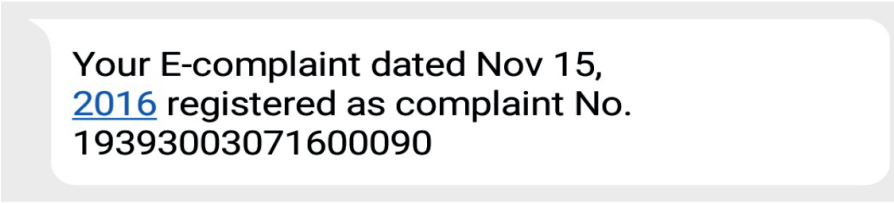
Step 3 - The request goes to local police station or higher offices as they choose. Citizens can file a complaint to police through citizen portal, complaint helps police to being inquiry if required police can convert complaint into FIR. Local police station assigns Enquiry Officer (EO). EO performs basic verification and submit report to SHO

Step 4 - SHO views verification report submitted by EO after verifying report SHO can submit request to higher officer (Commissioner of Police C.P.) or (Superintendent of police SP) for final approval.

The final approval may be

- 1) To register a cognizable offence and to investigate.
- 2) To register a Non-cognizable offence.
- 3) To do preventive action.
- 4) If the complaint is not concerned with police department it is informed to complainant.
- 5) If the complaint is not concerned with the same police station it is transferred to concerned jurisdiction (State/other district/PS).

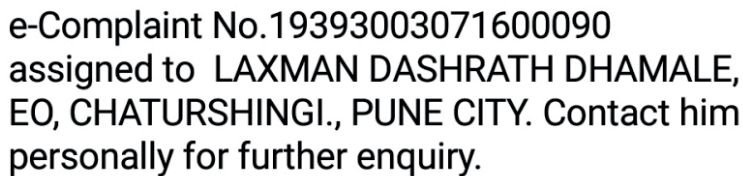
Step 5 – The complainant get message on his mobile number as in chart 4.



Your E-complaint dated Nov 15, [2016](#) registered as complaint No. 19393003071600090

Chart 4

Step 6 - The complainant get message on his mobile number about assigned EO as in chart 5



e-Complaint No.19393003071600090 assigned to LAXMAN DASHRATH DHAMALE, EO, CHATURSHINGI., PUNE CITY. Contact him personally for further enquiry.

Chart 5

Step 7 - The complainant can search the status of his complaint as shown in chart 6.

Complaint status	
To search, Please select either 'Search by Complaint No.' OR 'Search by Details'	
1. Search by Complaint No.	
OR	
Complainant Mobile Number	
2. Search by Details.	
Select Complaint Type.	
Name of Complainant	- first name middle name last name
Date of Complaint	- from to

Chart 6 - Get Status

Step 8 – CP/SP issues final certificate i.e. Police clearance certificate, employee verification, Tenant verification etc. Procedure as shown in chart 7

Citizen Services	
Procedure to obtain the Certificate Online :	
1) Citizen has to access the Maharashtra State Police Website	
(citizen.mahapolice.gov.in)	
2) Citizen can access services sr. no. 1-9 without any registration, for services 10-22 user needs to create user id and password by entering basic details.	
A) For services 1-9 user can view/raise required services	
B) For services 10-22 user needs to fill details about incident/citizen/ employee/ event/protest.	
C) Request goes to local police station, local police station assigns enquiry officer EO, EO performs basic verification and submits report to SHO.	
D) SHO views verification report submitted by EO, after verifying report SHO can submit request to higher office (Commissioner of Police CP or Superintendent of Police SP) for final approval.	
E) CP/SP office verifies report submitted by Local Police Station.	
3) CP/SP issues final certificate/approval	

Chart 7 - Procedure

The procedure from registration of online complaint to disposal of it is shown in chart 8

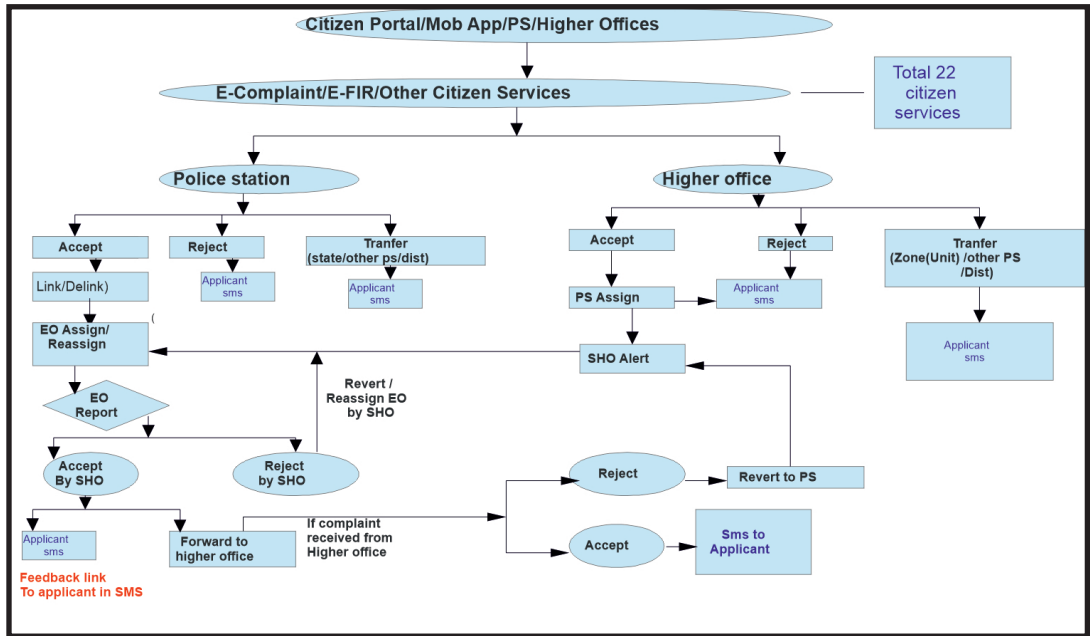


Chart 8 - Flow chart of E-complaint for Online services

6.
**Judgments
Of Interest**

6.1 CUSTODIAL DEATHS: MADRAS HIGH COURT ISSUES INQUIRY GUIDELINES

Directions for the conduct of inquiry under Section 176(1) (A) CrPC in cases of unnatural deaths in custody and also gives

Guidelines to Allow Family to Take Photos of Body, Videograph, Autopsy Etc

- **Case Title: Santhosh v. District Collector, Madurai & Ors.**

[W.P(MD)No.12608 of 2020 and W.M.P(MD)Nos.12224 and 12225 of 2020 (pronounced on 02.12.2020)]

The Madras High Court has issued a slew of directions for the conduct of inquiry under Section 176(1) (A) CrPC in cases of unnatural deaths in custody.

"Every time a custodial death occurs, the legitimacy of the State suffers a big dent. That can be set right only by ensuring transparent investigation. A dead person is equally entitled to justice. I would call it posthumous justice. Whenever someone suffers an unnatural death, the circumstances that led to it will have to be unearthed. Otherwise, there would be no closure," observed the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court on Wednesday while issuing guidelines for inquiry in cases of unnatural death.

A Bench of Justice GR Swaminathan has inter alia directed that the body of the deceased will mandatorily be shown to his/ her family, both front and back, and they shall be allowed to take video and photos.

In this backdrop, the Court proceeded to issue the following guidelines:

- 1) The Judicial Magistrate conducting the enquiry under Section 176(1)(A) Cr.P.C. shall ensure that the family of the deceased or its representatives are given access to see the body both front and back and are also allowed to take video and photos.
- 2) No autopsy shall take place or commence without the next of kin having seen the body. Of course, if the family of the deceased refuses to see the body, even after so being permitted by the concerned Judicial Magistrate conducting the enquiry, the Judicial Magistrate can, in writing, permit the conducting of postmortem.
- 3) The autopsy shall be carried out by a team of two doctors who have a master's degree in forensic medicine and are attached to a Medical College and Hospital in the State. In other words, what is called as forensic autopsy must be conducted.

- 4) The autopsy shall be done by adhering to the norms laid down by the Hon'ble Division Bench in V. Eswaran vs Government Of Tamil Nadu, dated 16.04.2019 in W.P.No.10694 of 2019 and in W.P.(MD)No.78 of 2019, dated 28.09.2020.
- 5) The whole body shall be x-rayed in order to find out if there are any fractures. The entire autopsy should be videographed from the start of the examination till its completion by adhering to the following six phases set out in Modi 'a Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology' 26th Edition edited by Justice K. Kannan. (these phases are annexed in the order itself)

The Court further directed that the autopsy report should be prepared expeditiously and handed over to the investigating officer in the case so that the filing of the final report is not delayed.

A copy of the autopsy report as well as video should be simultaneously given to the legal heir or representatives of the family of the deceased. This alone will enable them to take recourse to legal remedies immediately. If after receipt of the autopsy report, the legal heir/representatives of the deceased family give in writing that they intend to move the High Court, the body shall be preserved in the mortuary for atleast 48 hours. If the body is disposed of either by cremation or otherwise in the meanwhile, the very purpose of holding a second postmortem will be rendered infructuous, the Court said.

It added,

"All of us know that hasty cremation in the tragic Hathras gang rape case led to controversy. It is in the interest of the police to take the family of the deceased into confidence and avoid rushing things through. They are stakeholders in the process and the police have to treat them accordingly."

That apart, the Judge reiterated the guidelines on autopsy, recently issued by a Division Bench of the High Court in Rm. Arun Swaminathan v. State Health & Family Development Department & Ors.

"The Doctors are the most respected citizens of this country and they are doing yeoman service and also aid in the justice delivery system in medico-legal cases. Therefore, corrective measures have to be taken as otherwise, criminals would escape from the clutches of law because of the negligence and deliberate failure on the part of the Doctors who are doing post- mortems," the Court had observed therein.

Recently, the Supreme Court directed the installation of CCTVs in all police stations in the country and held that victims of human rights violations by investigating agencies will have the right to have the video footages.

In the case at hand, the Petitioner had alleged that he and his family were constantly being questioned and tortured by the Police in connection to a FIR lodged against his absconding elder brother. It was alleged that on a particular day, the Police visited their house and on finding the Petitioner's younger brother Ramesh alone, they beat him up and took him into custody. It was alleged that Ramesh did not return home and subsequently, he was found hanging on a tree in the nearby hillock.

According to the Petitioner, Ramesh was tortured by the local police and that he died as a result. In order to cover up the crime, the police have made it appear as if he committed suicide by hanging from the tree.

The investigation of the case has been transferred to CBCID, Madurai District, with a direction to conclude the investigation within a period of four months.

Link to View Full Judgement:-

<https://www.livelaw.in/news-updates/custodial-deaths-madras-high-court-inquiry-guidelines-166777>

6.2 CRIMINAL TRIAL- FAIR TRIAL- TRIAL WAS CONDUCTED IN HURRY RESULTED IN ACQUITTAL- ROLE OF PROSECUTOR AND DUTY OF COURT

- **Patel Maheshbhai Ranchodbhai and others Vs. State of Gujarat Date of Judgment: 26.09.2014.**

It was held “the courts are expected to perform its duties and functions effectively and true to the spirit with which the courts are sacredly entrusted with the dignity and authority and an alert judge actively participating in court proceedings with a firm grip on oars enables the trial smoothly to reach at truth.” (Para.13) It was also held that “the prosecutor who does not act fairly and acts more like a counsel for the defence is a liability to the fair judicial system, and Courts could not also play into the hands of such prosecuting agency showing indifference or adopting an attitude of total aloofness. Court has a greater duty and responsibility i.e. to render justice, in a case where the role of the prosecuting agency itself is put in issue and is said to be hand in glove with the accused, parading a mock fight and making a mockery of the criminal justice administration itself.” (Para.14).

Link to View Full Judgement:-

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/77740099/#:~:text=Patel%20Maheshbhai%20Ranchobhai%20%26%20Ors%20vs,Gujarat%20on%2026%20September%2C%202014>

6.3 CRIMINAL TRIAL- DYING DECLARATION- NOT IN QUESTION ANSWER FORM

- **Prem Kumar Gulati Vs. State of Haryana. Dt. 23.09.2014.**

It was held that Merely because dying declaration was not in question answer form, the sanctity attached to a dying declaration as it comes from the mouth of a dying person cannot be brushed aside and its reliability cannot be doubted. It was also held that a truthful and reliable dying declaration may form the sole basis of conviction even though it is not corroborated.

Link to View Full Judgement

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/53055515/>

6.4 CRIMINAL TRIAL- CHILD WITNESS- APPRECIATION OF EVIDENCE

- **Gul Singh @Gudia & Ors. Vs. State Of MP. Dt. 16.09.2014.**

Evidence of child witness cannot be rejected unless the same is tutored or unless the same is unreliable.

Link to View Full Judgement

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/53484854/>

6.5 CRIMINAL TRIAL- DELAY IN FILING FIR- SATISFACTORILY EXPLAINED

- **DILAWAR SINGH & ORS.Vs. STATE OF HARYANA. Dt. 16.09.2014.**

Where delay in lodging complaint and registration of FIR has been satisfactorily explained, the delay by itself was no ground for disbelieving the prosecution evidence. (Para.21)

Link to View Full Judgement

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/119118715/>

7.

Reading Material

7.1 TECHNIQUES OF INTERROGATION

There are broadly two kinds of interrogations – non-accusatory interrogations or interviews, and accusatory interrogations. The questioning techniques may vary from simple open-ended questioning, direct questioning, structured interviews to polygraph examinations, brain electrical activation profiling, and narco-analysis tests. Since the confessions of accused in police custody are admissible on waiver of the *Miranda* rights in the US, a plethora of methodologies and techniques have been developed there. There also exists no blanket ban on the admissibility of custodial confessions in English law. However, the circumstances prevailing in India are such that the Fundamental Rights of the accused would be violated on allowing confessions in police custody to be admissible in the Courts of Law. When one examines the nature of a criminal act[1], the same problem is encountered. Thus, no absolute and immutable conclusion exists to determine the outcome of inquiries of this nature. One is thus concerned for the purposes of this exercise not with the nature of the crime but the detection of deceptive human behavior attempting to deny a criminal act, and to affirm the veracity of truthful human behavior exculpating the interviewee/detainee. The abilities to deceive and to be honest are equally important facets of human behavior and these abilities are essential for the survival of the individual as well as the species. Undoubtedly, human beings lie and the attempt of law enforcement personnel throughout the ages has been to detect such lies. The development of modern science enabled studies on human physiology, psychology, and neuroscience to be incorporated for tools of investigation even during interviews and interrogations.

There are fundamental differences between interrogations for prosecution and interrogations for intelligence collection. Whereas interrogation with the motivation of prosecution and conviction under the law of the land requires strict adherence to the criminal procedure, interrogations for intelligence collection has the motive of gathering information for the prevention of crime or advance warning of probable commission. While the ultimate consumers of the pieces of evidence gathered by interrogations for prosecution are the Courts of Law with the ultimate aim of justice administration, the ultimate consumers of intelligence are operational, tactical, strategic, military and political decision-makers.

Since the purposes of the information received by the two forms of interrogation are absolutely different, the same laws cannot be adequate for the divergent functions. Although the ultimate sources of information are human beings in both forms of interrogations, the same rights *cannot be practically* accorded in

the different circumstances. This does not, however, mean that the same rights *should not be* accorded to the sources in all circumstances. One may illustrate the situations as follows:

Illustration 1: A is an operative of a hostile insurgent group in an armed conflict zone. A detonates a landmine resulting in the death of five paramilitary personnel. A is apprehended by civilian intelligence officers on intelligence received. A has to be interrogated as an accused under the Code of Criminal Procedure *with a view to effectuate judicial punishment on the establishment of legal guilt.*

Illustration 2: A is an operative of a hostile insurgent group in an armed conflict zone. There is a high likelihood of landmines having been planted by the hostile insurgent group in an area where a platoon of paramilitary personnel is scheduled to conduct a reconnaissance patrol for a subsequent combing operation. A is apprehended by civilian intelligence officers on intelligence received. A has to be interrogated *with a view to reveal the location of the landmines to prevent the loss of lives of paramilitary personnel.*

As these illustrations suggest, the situations being completely different in the two illustrations, the strategies as well as the laws for the two circumstances ought to be markedly different. Whereas, no amount or form of interrogation in the first case can bring the deceased back to life; in the second case a successful interrogation can substantially increase the likelihood of prevention of the loss of lives of many personnel.

There is, thus, intelligible differentia as well as reasonable classification between the two different circumstances in which interrogations may take place. Ideally, two different laws must operate for these different circumstances. The laws regarding the powers, liabilities, and functions of law enforcement agencies as well as the rights available to the detenu/interviewee ought to be different considering the gravity of the situation.

It is a matter of grave concern to States that the Geneva Conventions (and Optional Protocols thereto), international human rights instruments such as the ICCPR[2] and the UN Convention against Torture, 1985 do not differentiate between the varying circumstances which warrant derogation of certain rights. However, the history of *jus cogens* mandating no torture in interrogations has more transgressions than adherence. Sometimes, norms are justified on the basis of an imagined and ideal past; perhaps those norms ought to be justified more on the basis of an imagined and ideal future. Quite ironically, the US, which is facing international condemnation because of the EITs[3] was the pioneer of liberty and civil rights. In a noted case[4], involving extra-territorial jurisdiction with regard to cases of torture, the United States Court Of Appeals, Second Circuit observed: the torturer has become like the pirate and slave trader before him *hostishumani generis*, an enemy of all mankind.

Lofty ideals fall too soon when violence steals compassion away from human hearts. Undoubtedly, it is the greatness of the Americans, which prompted their Senate Committee on Intelligence to declassify the violations of human right by their own intelligence agency, even at the cost of causing a major political and diplomatic embarrassment.

A) ENHANCED INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES

The history of the modern democratic world created after the Second World War will, in all probability, be segregated into the pre-9/11 and post-9/11 eras. One may observe that the entire jurisprudence of the presumption of innocence and due process were turned on its head by the ‘War on Terror’. Jose Rodriguez, James Mitchell, and John Jessen were named in the US Senate Committee on Intelligence’s Committee Study of the Central Intelligence Agency’s Detention and Interrogation Program, released in December 2014. The significance of the revelations is that the CIA’s contract for developing ‘Enhanced Interrogation Techniques’ and subsequent use of the techniques were documented.

However, this is not the first time that the United States Government found itself on troubled waters over the use of controversial interrogation techniques. In 1997, the *Baltimore Sun* made several requests under the United States’ Freedom of Information Act (hereinafter, FOIA) which resulted in the disclosure of the CIA’s KUBARK Counterintelligence Manual, 1963. This was at the height of the Cold War. Some of the interesting revelations included the fact that the manual contained the procedure for interrogations which indicated that the use of torture (although it was euphemistically called coercive interrogation techniques, or ‘if medical, chemical or electrical methods or materials are to be used to induce acquiescence’[5]). The FOIA requests also disclosed that the KUBARK Manual was replaced by the Human Resource Exploitation Manual in 1984. Since these documents are heavily redacted, it is necessary to draw inferences from the available information. The Human Resource Exploitation Manual H0-L17, mentions the use of coercive techniques. The editor(s) of the Manuals before public release were not discreet enough, and their redactions actually make the entire exercise of editing look ridiculous. It is clearly visible beneath the lines that were later cut and the efforts made to overwrite the relevant portions that the manuals were considered to be permissive of torture. Jose Rodriguez, the former Director of the National Clandestine Service of the Central Intelligence Agency has tried to explain and defend his actions on the use of Enhanced Interrogation Techniques in CIA detention facilities in his book – *Hard Measures*[6] he asserts how the interrogations of Abu Zubaydah and Khalid Sheikh Mohammed using Enhanced Interrogation Techniques revealed vital information. He also defends his actions by insinuating that the implicit approval of the White House i.e. the Office of the President of the United States was existent in the decision to

use Enhanced Interrogation Techniques and later even to destroy the videotapes of the interrogations. Considering the circumstances in which these incidents happened, it was perceived to be in the interests of maintaining international security that the tapes were destroyed.

It is indeed a question of grave implications so as to whether Enhanced Interrogation Techniques are necessary for the ‘ticking-bomb’ situations. In the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1985 makes it unambiguous in article 2.2 that no exceptional circumstances including war, a threat to internal security, etc shall be a justification or exception to the complete ban on torture. The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010 which sought to ratify the UN Convention Against Torture lapsed in the Indian Parliament, it is pertinent to mention here that the said Bill did not allow torture even in ‘ticking-bomb’ situations; rather, the previous sanction[7] required from the Government authorities could have been an impediment to prosecution had the Bill taken the form of a Statute in force in India. Furthermore, the limitation of six months for lodging of complaints was also an impediment to the prevention of torture.

B) POLYGRAPH, NARCO-ANALYSIS, AND BRAIN ELECTRICAL ACTIVATION PROFILING TEST

The techniques of Polygraph, Narco-analysis, and Brain Electrical Activation Profiling Test are designed to physiologically examine the accused during interrogations, these tests observe psycho-somatic changes as they occur in the induced stress of an interrogation. However, in *Selvi&Ors. v. State of Karnataka*[8], the Supreme Court held that the application of the Narco-analysis, Polygraph or Brain Electrical Activation Profiling tests can only be done with the consent of the accused or they would amount to an intrusion of his personal liberty. The Court also reiterated the guidelines[9] given by the National Human Rights Commission with regard to the Polygraph and ordered similar measures to be adopted for Narco-Analysis and Brain Electrical Activation Profiling Test as well.

There has been a reasonable amount of research into biometric identification such as fingerprinting, DNA analysis, voice identification, retinal scans, facial structure identification, etc. Techniques such as Narcoanalysis, Brain Electrical Activation Profile Test & Lie-Detection Tests must be administered by choice of the accused and not by compulsion. This puts a lot of pressure on Law Enforcement Organisations, which are constantly under pressure to secure more convictions which the pendency of cases keeps increasing exponentially. On similar lines, thematic apperception tests, statement analysis, forensic assessment interviews, a non-verbal behavioral assessment may also be integrated with non-invasive methods of interrogation to enhance the efficacy of the interrogations.

Undoubtedly, the right to privacy has become an integral part of the human rights framework and resultantly, it can be read into the personal liberty of the individual. Thus a balance must be found between the consent of the accused and the penological interest of the State to secure the conviction of guilty individuals who are potential threats to society and the State at large.

C) NON-INVASIVE ALTERNATIVES

Typically, a non-invasive[10] method of interrogation would comprise of the following phases:

1. Initial Stage of Investigation

The initial stage would comprise of the chronological steps of identification as a suspect/witness, taking such suspect and into police custody as per law, informing the suspect of his/her rights. (with audio-video recording), compulsory medical examination of the suspect on request or on suspicion of mental illness, compulsory medical examination. (with audio-video recording).

2. Interview Stage of the Investigation

The stage of interviewing the suspect (under audio-video taping) would entail establishing and building rapport in order to make the suspect feel less anxious or hostile, building a psychological profile and analysis of previous criminal records (if any), eliciting information by way of conversation and non-verbal behavior, letting the suspect talk without being confrontational, leading the subject to repeat his statements and then enumerating the evidence corroborating the complaint giving him a chance to rationalize or lead to more evidence; if the suspect is cooperative, continuing the elicitation of information pertaining to the offence with a benign demeanor, if the suspect engages in attempts to deceive, changing tactics from elicitation to interrogation by confrontation with evidence, if the suspect is resistant/hostile – the environment may be changed to suit interrogation requirements.

3. Interrogation Stage of the Investigation

After the preliminary phase of interviewing, if the suspect attempts to deceive the officer or if he is resistant or hostile, the mode of interrogation should be adjusted to suit the circumstances. (The only exception being in emergency situations, wherein vital information must be obtained, in such circumstances, operational necessities require that invasive techniques may be used; for example: in cases pertaining to prevention of impending terrorist attacks or other heinous crimes.) A two-way mirror should be used to analyze the behavior of suspects by psychological profilers of criminal behavior. The profilers may after appropriate analysis, issue assessments to the interrogator using communication devices attached to the interrogator's ears. The interviewers should attempt to

use soft-pressure tactics of non-threatening psychological methods; for instance, letting the suspect talk, and then ask questions after discrepancies are noted. If resistance is demonstrated instead of cooperation, attempts should be made to probe the facts without causing hostility, keeping the questions limited to the specific requirements, covering all elements of possible accomplices, associates, witnesses, evidence & victims. It is essential for maintaining rapport in order to cover all inconsistencies and discrepancies. Reminding about the benefits of cooperation with the investigation and explaining about the consequences of not cooperating is also essential to the success of the interrogation.

4. Pre-trial Stage of the Investigation[11]

This stage comprises of production before the Magistrate for extending police custody or releasing the suspect within 24 hours as is required by the law. If the accused be remanded to police custody repeating the steps of interview and interrogation as is necessary. It is also necessary to augment investigation by new advances in technology such as forensic technologies; it is also mandated by the law of criminal procedure that a final report shall be filed.

7.2 INTERNATIONAL NOTICES SYSTEM

One of INTERPOL's most important functions is to help police in its member countries share critical crime-related information using our system of international notices. Police can use our notices to alert law enforcement in other countries of potential threats, or to ask for assistance in solving crimes. Notices can also be used by the United Nations Security Council, the International Criminal Court and international criminal tribunals to warn that certain individuals and entities face UN sanctions.

Notices are international alerts used by police to communicate information about crimes, criminals and threats to their counterparts around the world. They are circulated by INTERPOL to all member countries at the request of a country or an authorized international entity. The information disseminated via notices concerns individuals wanted for serious crimes, missing persons, unidentified bodies, possible threats, prison escapes and criminals' *modi operandi*. Notices offer high visibility for serious crimes or incidents.

A) TYPES OF NOTICES:

- 1. Red Notice :** international tribunal with a view to his/her extradition. The legal basis for a Red Notice is an arrest warrant or court order issued by judicial
-

authorities in a country. Many of INTERPOL's member countries consider a Red Notice to be a valid request for provisional arrest. Furthermore, INTERPOL is an official channel for transmitting requests for provisional arrest in a number of bilateral and multilateral extradition treaties, including the European Convention on Extradition, the Economic Community of West

2. **Blue Notice:** To locate, identify or obtain information on a person of interest in a criminal investigation.
3. **Green Notice:** To warn about a person's criminal activities if that person is considered to be possible threat to public safety.
4. **Yellow Notice:** To locate a missing person or to identify a person unable to identify himself/herself.
5. **Black Notice:** To seek information on unidentified bodies.
6. **Orange Notice:** To warn of an event, a person, an object or a process representing an imminent threat and danger to persons or property.
7. **INTERPOL–United Nations Security Council Special Notice:** To inform INTERPOL's members that an individual or an entity is subject to UN sanctions. The INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notice was created in 2005 to provide better tools to help the Security Council carry out its mandate regarding the freezing of assets, travel bans and arms embargos aimed at individuals and entities associated with Al Qaeda and the Taliban.
8. **Purple Notice:** To provide information on modi operandi, procedures, objects, devices or hiding places used by criminals.

B] DIFFUSIONS:

Similar to the Notice, a diffusion is issued for the same purposes as notices but sent directly by a member country or an international entity to the countries of their choice. Diffusions are also recorded in the Organization's police databases. Notices and diffusions contain information about identity particulars (physical description, photograph, fingerprints, identity document numbers, etc.), summary of the facts of the case and judicial information (offence with which the person is charged; references to the laws under which the charge is made or conviction was obtained; references to the arrest warrant or court sentence, etc.)

C] NOTICE PUBLICATION PROCESS

The General Secretariat publishes notices either on its own initiative, or based on requests from National Central Bureaus (NCBs) or authorized international entities. All notices are published and stored in INTERPOL's secure website. Any of the member country may search/access the data as and when required.

The INTERPOL's General Secretariat, publish a notice once it has been ensured that the Red Notice request conforms to the legal rules i.e, INTERPOL Rules for Processing of Data, INTERPOL's Constitution etc. For example, a notice will not be published if it violates INTERPOL's Constitution, which forbids the Organization from undertaking activities of a political, military, religious or racial character. The General Secretariat can refuse to publish a notice that it considers inadvisable or a potential risk.

As the National Central Bureau for the India, CBI is authorized unrestricted access to INTERPOL's secure, encrypted communications network, as well as its entire array of investigative databases. Populated with millions of records contributed by INTERPOL's 190 member countries, these databases contain vital investigative information on international fugitives; stolen and lost travel documents; stolen administrative documents; missing persons; unidentified bodies; images of child sexual abuse, and other matters of investigative interest.

This capability facilitates law enforcement interaction in real time on investigative matters ranging from simple criminal history checks to the sharing of sensitive criminal intelligence and investigative leads targeting transnational organized crime groups.

In addition, NCB, India (IPCU, CBI) is exclusively responsible for securing the publication of INTERPOL Notices – a system of international lookouts or advisories used to assist law enforcement authorities in locating fugitives, identifying suspects, and other investigative purposes – on behalf of Indian law enforcement agencies, and for ensuring that such Notices published on behalf of other member countries are entered and maintained. NCB, India also supports the exchange of international humanitarian assistance requests involving such matters as death notifications and health and welfare checks on Indians overseas, as well as foreign nationals in India.

Operating 24/7/365 NCB, India (IPCU, CBI) is solely dedicated and equipped to assist the Indian law enforcement agencies and their foreign counterparts in overcoming the very real cultural, linguistic, and legal barriers that complicate the exchange of criminal investigative information and support across national administrations and boundaries – including situations where diplomatic relations may not exist. Even for Indian law enforcement agencies with a well-developed international criminal investigative presence, NCB-India's services are complementary, not competitive or duplicative.

8.

Cyber Updates

8.1 NOVEL ONLINE SHOPPING MALWARE HIDES IN SOCIAL – MEDIA BUTTONS

The skimmer steals credit-card data, using steganography to hide in plain sight in seemingly benign images. A payment card-skimming malware that hides inside social-media buttons is making the rounds, compromising online stores as the holiday shopping season gets underway. According to researches at Sansec, the skimmer hides in fake social-media buttons, purporting to allow sharing on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. Cyberattackers are gaining access to websites code, and then placing the fake buttons on checkout and e-commerce pages. As for the initial infection vector, “We have found various root causes (password interception, unpatched vulnerabilities etc.), so we suspect that the attackers are gathering victims from different sources,” Willem de Groot, founder at Sansec, told Threatpost. One ensconced on the page, the malware behaves just like the widespread Magecart group of skimmers, with the code being parsed and run by a shopper’s PC in order to harvest payment cards and any other information entered into a site’s online fields, he added.

Flying Under the Radar

The imposter buttons look just like the legitimate social-sharing buttons found on untold numbers of websites, and are unlikely to trigger any concern from website visitors, according to Sansec. Perhaps more interestingly, the malware’s operators also took great pains to make the code itself for the buttons to look as normal and harmless as possible, to avoid being flagged by solutions.

Source

https://threatpost.com/online-shopping-malware-social-media-buttons/161903/?web_vies=true

8.2 COVID 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 Cyber Vista, indicates that the shift to remote working in the crisis has led to organizations investing more heavily in protecting themselves from cyber - threats .An estimated 62% of the US workforce has transitioned to working from home which has made businesses

far more vulnerable to attack A study published yesterday, for example found that 43% of employees in the UK and US have made errors leading to cybersecurity repercussions in April taken from linkedin there were 261,545 open cybersecurity-related positions in April 244, 140 in May and 348,082 in June Overall, the software and IT services job market has performed comparatively strongly since the pandemic struck the US in March While there was an industry average decline of -10.94% for hiring changes month-over-month in March this was just -0.8% in software and IT services Since then there was a -0.35% fall in April followed by a 7.21 increase in May .Sectors which have had the largest number of openings for cybersecurity positions since June -18 are healthcare (at least 120,000), financial services (at least 115,000), IT and services (at least 114,000), retail (at least 85,000) and computer software (at least 77,800) This in the context of unemployment reaching its highest level since the great depression in the US During the crisis.

Source:

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

8.3 PANDEMIC, A DRIVING FORCE IN 2021 FINANCIAL CRIME

Ransomware gangs with zero-days and more players overall will characterize financially motivated cyber attacks next year. Financial cyber crime in 2021 is set to evolve, researchers say, with extortion practices becoming more widespread, ransomware gangs consolidating and advanced exploits being used more effectively to target victims. That's according to key predictions from Kaspersky. Researchers said the drastic COVID-19-related changes to the way people live and work has changed the way financial attackers operate. The implications of these shifts for 2021 are significant. Over the past year, companies became less secure due to hastily deployed remote work solutions, researchers said. That has translated into a lack of employee training, default laptop configurations left unchanged and vulnerable remote access connections. Together these trends have opened up a myriad of new attack vectors, including targeted ransomware campaigns. According to Kaspersky, ransomware—above all—will continue to be a main scourge in the year ahead. Due to their successful operations and extensive media coverage this year, the threat actors behind targeted ransomware systematically increased the amounts victims were expected to pay in exchange for not publishing stolen information, researchers said in a Monday posting. This point is important because it is not about data encryption anymore, but about disclosing confidential information exfiltrated from the victims network.

Due to payment card industry security and other regulations,leaks like this may result in significant financial losses.

Source:

<https://threatpost.com/2021-financial-crime-covid-19/161665/>

8.4 HIGH - SEVERITY CHROME BUGS ALLOW BROWSER HACKS

Desktop versions of the browser received a total of eight fixes, half rated high-severity. Google has updated its Chrome web browser, fixing four bugs with a severity rating of "high" and eight overall. Three are use-after-free flaws, which could allow an adversary to generate an error in the browser's memory, opening the door to a browser hack and host computer compromise. On Friday ,the Cyber security and infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) issued a Security bulletin urging users and infosec administrators to apply the update. The agency warned that the vulnerabilities can be used by an attacker "to take control of an affected system." According to Google's December security bulletin, previous Windows, mac OS and Linux versions of the chrome desktop browser are vulnerable to attacks. An updated 87. 0.4280.88 version of chrome addresses the bugs and will "roll out over the coming days/weeks, "Google wrote.

How to Manually Update Your Chrome Browser:

To manually update your Chrome browser visit Chrome's customization drop-down menu in the upper-right hand side of the client. From that menu select "Help" and then "About Google Chrome." Opening that menu item automatically triggers Chrome to look for updates. Details tied to each of the bugs are being withheld at this time, Google said, "until a majority of users are updated with a fix."

Source :

<https://threatpost.com/google chrome bugs patched/161907/>

8.5. CREDIT CARD SKIMMER FILLS FAKE PAYPAL FORMS WITH STOLEN ORDER

A newly discovered credit skimmer uses an innovative technique to inject highly convincing Paypal iframes and hijack the checkout process on compromised online stores. Payment card skimmers are JavaScript-based scripts that cyber crime ganga known as Magecart groups inject within the checkout pages of e-commerce sites after hacking them as part of web skimming (also known as e-skimming) attacks. The attacker's end goal is to harvest the payment and personal information submitted by the hacked stores' customers and to send it to remote servers under their control.

Stolen order info used to pre-fill malicious iframes – This new tactic for stealing online shopper's payment card information was discovered by affable kraut using data from Sansec, a security company focused on fighting digital skimming. As he discovered when analyzing the web skimmer, the malicious script was hidden inside an image hosted on the compromised store's own server using steganography. The skimmer(cleaned and commented version available here) will capture all order form data entered by the victims and will exfiltrate it to the attackers' servers. However, this is where similarities with regular skimmer scripts end since the stolen order data is also later used to pre-fill fake paypal payment forms that will be injected and displayed during the checkout process instead of legitimate forms.

Source:

[https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/credit-card-skimmer-fills-fakepaypal-forms-with-stolen-order-info/& web view=true](https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/credit-card-skimmer-fills-fakepaypal-forms-with-stolen-order-info/&webview=true)

9.

**Absconders in
Numbers**

S. No	Unit Name	Absconders as on 31/12/2020	Newly added Absconders Jan 2020 to Dec 2020	Total	Arrested Absconders Jan 2020 to Dec 2020	Absconders as on 31/12/2020
1	Akola	281	33	314	26	277
2	Amravati (R)	121	22	143	4	138
3	Buldhana	20	0	20	0	20
4	Yavatmal	56	3	59	5	52
5	Washim	1	0	1	0	1
6	Aurangabad (R)	15	2	17	1	14
7	Jalna	63	19	82	2	80
8	Beed	159	16	175	9	165
9	Osmanabad	318	7	325	70	246
10	Nanded	98	36	134	1	130
11	Latur	113	0	113	8	105
12	Parbhani	45	0	45	3	42
13	Hingoli	71	40	111	8	102
14	Kolhapur	89	11	100	9	90
15	Pune (R)	9	11	20	1	19
16	Sangli	198	48	246	19	225
17	Satara	134	39	173	9	158
18	Solapur (R)	133	22	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	322	0	322	1	318
24	Gondia	97	0	97	2	95
25	Ahmednagar	31	12	43	1	42
26	Dhule	94	0	94	0	94
27	Jalgaon	65	0	65	18	47
28	Nasik (R)	66	0	66	10	54
29	Nandurbar	6	0	6	0	6
30	Raigad	12	0	12	0	12
31	Ratnagiri	41	0	41	8	33
32	Sindhudurg	21	0	21	0	21
33	Thane(R)	47	0	47	0	47
34	Palghar	152	0	152	4	148

35	Mumbai (Rly)	85	0	85	2	80
36	Pune (Rly)	25	0	25	0	25
37	Nagpur (Rly)	92	1	93	1	89
38	Aurangabad (Rly)	16	2	18	3	15
39	Nagpur (C)	706	213	919	9	890
40	Pune (C)	53	4	57	3	54
41	Pimpri Chinchwad (C)	19	4	23	2	21
42	Thane (C)	285	25	310	9	298
43	Mumbai (C)	4202	401	4603	136	4441
44	Nasik (C)	0	0	0	0	0
45	Auranga bad (C)	159	17	176	10	164
46	Solapur (C)	23	5	28	2	26
47	Navi Mumbai (C)	688	0	688	5	683
48	Amravati (C)	44	9	53	13	40
49	CID Unit	124	0	124	3	121
50	ACB Mumbai	3	0	3	0	3
51	ATS Mumbai	52	0	52	5	47
	TOTAL	9479	1002	10481	424	9956

(89 are Dead Absconders& 12 Absconders are without CRPC 82)

- Units which did not arrest a single Absconder in January to December 2020 are Buldhana, Washim, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Nagpur Rural, Wardha, Dhule, Nandurbar, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Thane Rural, Pune (Rly), ACB Mumbai

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 month of year 2020

OCTOBER 2020			
Bhandara, Bhandara Dist Jail			
Sr. No.	Jail Released accused full Name & address	Offence details (from which Offence released) P.S., Cr.No., IPC Sec.	Released Date
Nagpur City Nagpur Central Jail			
1	Babulal Tulshiram Ivanati, Res- Godadhai, Tal-Mayar, Dist-Balaghat, MP	Lakadganj PS CR.no.562/2020 IPC 379	03/10/2020
2	Mahesh Babulal Parate, Age-27, Res- Gandhari, Dist-Mandala MP	Khapa PS CR.no.232/2020 IPC 457,380	2/10/2020
Nanded City Nandad Jail			
3	Sampat Ramkisan Mundhe, Age-24, Res-Ichoda, Tal-Both, Adilabad, Talangana	Bhainar PS CR.no.330/2020 IPC 392,34	08/10/2020
Pune City Yerawada Jail			
4	Nasim Bashir Dhune, Res-Shaikhpura, Mujafarabad, UP	Hadpasar PS CR.no.426/14 IPC 394,34	20/10/2020
Navi Mumbai Taloja Central Jail			
5	Harish Barsing Batham, Res- Jahavarchowk, Saraswati Nagar, Bhopal, MP	Kharghar PS CR.no.112/2019 IPC 419,420,34	10/10/2020
6	Navnath Loku Rathod, Res-Keb Tanda, Undi, Dist-Vijapur, Karnataka	Panval City PS CR.no.274/2020 IPC 420,120(B),465,470,471,34	13/10/2020
7	Pravinkumar Shambhadur, Res- Lohiyava, Dist-Sultanpur UP	Uran City PS CR.no.402/2020 IPC 460,411	15/10/2020
8	Kevalchandra Bhaiyalal Sahu, Res-Bharjuna, Dist-Satana, MP	Uran City PS CR.no.402/2020 IPC 460,411	15/10/2020
9	Saloman Lajal Bigula, Res-NR Colony, Tal-Kaveli, Dist-Billor, AP	Taloja PS CR.no.82/19,98/19 IPC 379,427,34	15/10/2020
10	Aravind Shriram Vishwas, Res-Parmadhan Mangalgaonj, Tal-Bagda, Dist-24 Pargana West Bengal	Nerul PS CR.no.351/18,364/18,321/18 IPC 379, BPAAct 65(a)(e)	23/10/2020
11	Aravind Shriram Vishwas, Res-Parmadhan Mangalgaonj, Tal-Bagda, Dist-24 Pargana West Bengal	Khoparkhelne PS CR.no.301/18,284/18,34/18 IPC 379,34	23/10/2020
Kolhapur Kolhapur Sub Jail			
12	Muruddin Nur Ahamad, Res-Somvatani, Disurt, Dist-Belgaon, Karnataka	Shiroli MIDC PS CR.no.194/20 IPC 419,392,34	14/10/2020

13	Abdul Latif Mahamodos, Res-Somvatani, Disurt,Dist-Belgaon, Karnatak	Shiroli MIDC PS CR.no.194/20 IPC 419,392,34	14/10/2020
14	Sandil Shrijivanlal Nasera, Res-Shivalal Mahant, Narva, Tahasilda Mohariya, Dist-Mirzapur,UP Sindhudurga Sindhudurga District Jail	Rajarampuri PS CR.no.118/20 IPC 381	13/10/2020
15	Shahabad Alam Abdulsalam, Age-22,Res-Mujwadi, Ganbaridhakala, Jakha, Tal-Tulsipur, Balrampur,UP	Malvan PS CR.no.134/20 IPC 420,465,468,471,34	06/10/2020
16	Khalid Babbu Khan,Res-Shiva, Biberu Shikti Banda,UP	Knankwali PS CR.no.241/20 IPC	27/10/2020

November 2020			
Sr. No.	Jail Released accused full Name & address	Offence details (from which Offence released) P.S., Cr.No., IPC Sec.	Released Date
Bhandara –Bhandara Jail			
1	Manish alias Monu Shankarlal Chandrol Age 28 years Res- Chandni Chowk Bhramhani Bazar Tal-Dist- Mandla Madhyapradesh Prisoner No.784	Mohadi PS CR.no.119/2020, IPC 399	12/11/2020
2	Nitesh Girish Goswami Age 20 years Res Shardapara ward No 22 Tal Bhilai Dist Bhilai Chattisgad Prisoner No 853	Tumsar PS, CR.no.358/2020, IPC457,380	13/11/2020
3	Omprakash Hariram Devangan Age 19 years Res Shardapara ward No 22 Tal Bhilai Dist Bhilai Chattisgad Prisoner No 856	Tumsar PS CR.no.358/2020, IPC457,380	13/11/2020
4	Bhubam Shubhrat Nandi Age 24 Years Res Shardapara ward No 22 Tal Bhilai Dist Bhilai Chattisgad Prisoner No 854	Tumsar PS CR.no.358/2020, IPC457,380	13/11/2020
5	Deepkumar Ashok Nisad Age 19 years Res Shardapara ward No 22 Tal Bhilai Dist Bhilai Chattisgad Prisoner No 855	Tumsar PS CR.no.358/2020, IPC457,380	13/11/2020
Chandrapur -Chandrapur Jail			
1	Rajusingh Jogindar Sing Age 37 Res- Rampark Loni Gajiyabad UP	Ballarshaha PS CR No 121/2020 IPC 379	03/11/2020
Nagpur City –Nagpur Central Jail			
1	Amol Dhanraj Gajbhiye Age 36 Res- Savargaon Katol	YashodhaNagar PS CR No 683/2020 IPC 379	25/11/2020
Wardha- Wardha District Jail			
1	Rehan Mo. Nasim Khan Age 28 Res- Nasirpura Po. Pruthwiganj Tal Raniganj Dist Pratapgad UP Prisoner No 1196	Hinghanhat PS CR No 680/2020 IPC 379,381,406,411,34	18/11/2020
2	Samsuddin Sajjad Ahamad Age 23 Res- Puranpuraparkhanpa. shipar Mehari Tal. Raniganj UP Prisoner No 1197	Hinghanhat PS CR No 680/2020 IPC 379,381,406,411,34	18/11/2020
3	Shahreyar Jaynul Aabddin Khan Age 30 Res- Nasirpur Tal. Raniganj Dist Pratapgad UP Prisoner No 1198	Hinghanhat PS CR No 680/2020 IPC 379,381,406,411,34	18/11/2020
4	Shamali Yarajuddin Ali Age 26 Res- Puranpuraparkhanpa. shipar Mehari Tal. Raniganj Dist Pratapgad UP Prisoner No 1199	Hinghanhat PS CR No 680/2020 IPC 379,381,406,411,34	18/11/2020
5	Vijay Shankar Varma Age 40 Res- Tharoli Tal. Navgad Dist Shiddharth Nagar UP Prisoner No 1200	Hinghanhat PS CR No 680/2020 IPC 379,381,406,411,34	20/11/2020

6	Bhola Chothi Vishvakarma Age 39 Res- Kavdiya Tal. Sahaganj Dist Jonpur UP Prisoner No 1201	Hinghanhat PS CR No 680/2020 IPC 379,381,406,411,34	20/11/2020
Amravti -Amravti Jail			
1	Ramesh Kishan Yuvnate Res- Ghogri Pathan Dist Baitul MP	Shirkhed PS CR No 234/2020 IPC 457, 380	27/11/2020
Parbhani - Parbhani Jail			
1	Yshin Khan Gous Khan Res- Anand Nagar App. Clock Madaaili R. Shinagar Banglo Karnataka	Pathari PS CR No 432/2020 IPC 328, 272, 243	28/11/2020
Pune City- Yerwada Jail			
1	Vakil /Akhileshkumar Sitaram Nayak Res- Balvantpur Po. Dehgoan Tal. Dist Miriya UP	Vishrambaug PS, Pune City CR No 684/2020 IPC 381	04/11/2020
2	Vijay Munnalal Patava Res- Bisanpur Kalam Huvari Po. Bigampur Thana Rampur Karkhana Dist Davriya UP	Hadpsar PS, Pune City CR No 1035/2020 IPC 379	10/11/2020
3	Amresh Kisan Chavan Res- Ira Pavasi Tal. Devdurga Dist Raychur Karnataka	TalegaonDabhade PS, PimpriChinchwad CR No 451/2020 IPC 379	07/11/2020
4	Swapnil Shashikant Belvalkar Res- Ghar No. 98 Jedhevadi Nachinola Bagdel North Goa	Khed PS, Pune Rural CR No 256/2019 IPC 420	05/11/2020
5	Gunela Ramnath Parab Res- Kathavi Pali North Goa	Khed PS, Pune Rural CR No 256/2019 IPC 420	05/11/2020
6	Chamanlal Hariram Soni Res- KotlaPalach 4/13 Kullu State Himachal pradesh	Pune Lohmarge PS, CR No 12/2008 NDPS No 8 C, 20 B, 2 A, 29	11/12/2020
Solapur City- Solapur District Jail			
1	Aajay Sidram Chogule Res- Nagur, Tadkal Tal. Gulbarga Dist Gulbarga Karnataka	SadarBajar PS, CR No 1364/2020 IPC 379	11/05/2020
Mumbai City – Talaja Central Jail			
1	Sanjay Babu Naydu Res- 20 B, Anna Indiranagar, Villi Vagan, Chennai Taminadu	Taloja PS, CR No 98/2019 IPC 379	06/10/2020
2	Solomin Rajoman Gogul, Res- Tipa Tal. Kavale Dist Vellar Taminadu	Taloja PS, CR No 98/2019 IPC 379	06/10/2020
3	Daniyal Prasangi Appulla Res- Pantrokota Tal. Kovil Dist Vellar Taminadu	Taloja PS, CR No 98/2019 IPC 379	06/10/2020
1	Gopal Bhan Shing Res- Yuktti Gardan Javal, Goldan Zopadpatti, Mira Road Thane	Kalamboli PS, CR No 182/2020 IPC 474, 380, 34	12/10/2020
2	Dipaksing Mohansing Thappa, Munssi Kampaund Galli No.1 Kashmir Thane Donhi Mul Rahnar – Aolani, Seklitar Tal. Gavli, DistVada No.2, Nepal	Kalamboli PS, CR No 182/2020 IPC 474, 380, 34	12/10/2020
1	Gopal Bhan Shing Res- Yuktti Gardan Javal, Goldan Zopadpatti, Mira Road Thane	Kamothe PS, CR No 458/2020 IPC 380, 34	12/10/2020
2	Dipaksing Mohansing Thappa, Munssi Kampaund Galli No.1 Kashmir Thane Donhi Mul Rahnar – Aolani, Seklitar Tal. Gavli, DistVada No.2, Nepal	Kamothe PS, CR No 458/2020 IPC 380, 34	12/10/2020
4	Harish Balsing Batham Res- Javhar Chok, LIG Saraswati Nagar Bhopal MP	Kharghar PS, CR No 112/2019 IPC 419, 420, 34 IT Act 66 D	10/10/2020
5	Navnath Loku Rathod Res – KeibiTanda, Undi Dist Vijapur Karnataka	Panvel City PS, CR No 274/2020 IPC 420, 120B, 465,470,471,34	13/10/2020
1	Pravinkumar sham Bahadur Res – Rohiyava Tal.Dist Sultanpur, UP	Uran City PS, CR No 402/2020 IPC 407, 411	15/10/2020
2	Kevchandra Bhayyalal Sahu Res – Bharjuna Tal. Dist Stana MP	Uran City PS, CR No 402/2020 IPC 407, 411	15/10/2020

7	Saloman Lajar Bogula Res- NR Colany Tal. Kaveli Dist Billor AP	Taloja PS, CR No 82/2019, 98/2019 IPC 379, 427, 34	15/10/2020
Kolhapur- KalambaJail			
1	Sravankumar Brijnandan Prasad Yadav Res – Janah Uddin Danapur Dist Patan State Bihar Prisoner No 335	Karad City PS, CR No 100/2019 IPC 395, 397, 400 Arm Act 3(5)	13/11/2020
Ratnagiri- District Jail			
1	Prakash Murli Maharana Res Ward No 12 Derasai Bhagvargoan Latipada Naighar Tal. Itamari Dist Nayagad State Orisa Prisoner No 86	Khed PS CR No 175/2020 IPC 379	06/11/2020
Sindhudurga- Sawantwadi District Jail			
1	Vighanesh Mohan Jadhav Age 24 Res- Aasoli Jadhavwadi Tal. Vengurla Prisoner No 205	Sawantwadi PS CR No 239/2020 IPC 363, 376 POCSO Act 2012 4, 8	02/11/2020
2	Ashok Kumar Vanshraj Goutam Age 40 Res- Mirdhachk Tal. Sadar PS Latik Bajar Dist Jodhpur UP Prisoner No 219 Prisoner No 219	Sidhunagri PS CR No 32/2020 Maharashtra Prohibition Act 65 A, E, 81,83	03/11/2020
3	Nanhe Pancham Yadav Age 38 Res- Dedarpurpsbhidia Tal. Madiyadu Dist Jonpur UP Prisoner No 220	Sidhunagri PS CR No 32/2020 Maharashtra Prohibition Act 65 A, E, 81,83	06/11/2020
Sagli- Sagli District Jail			
1	Amit Nankau Jayswal Res – Bijlinagar Balrampur UP	Sagli City PS, CR No 216/2020 IPC 395, 452, 120 B	04/11/2020
2	Shankar Rama Kadam Res Yengnal Tal. Tikot Dist Vijapur	Umadi PS CR No 238/2019 IPC 353, 379, 743, 147, 149	26/11/2020
Jalgoan- Jalgoan District Jail			
1	Chagan Nandarambarela Age 30 Res Nalanda Dist Khargon MP	JalgoanTalukaPS CR No 163/2020 IPC 379, 34	20/11/2020
2	Kalu Dagdsing Pavra Age 20 Res Jamli Dist Badvani MP Prisoner No 2904	JalgoanTalukaPS CR No 163/2020 IPC 379, 34	20/11/2020
3	Mishrilal Shivlal Jadhav Age 42 Res Raypur Dist Khandawa MP Prisoner No 2810	M.I.D.C.PS CR No 1177/2020 IPC 454,457,380,411	23/11/2020
4	Manak Jasvant Rathod Age 20 Res Nefhanagar MP Prisoner No 2565	Bharangoan PS CR No 218/2020 IPC 379	26/11/2020
5	Rajesh Manohar Sisodiya Age 30 Res - MP Prisoner No 2810 (Bhusawal Karagraha)	Bodwad PS CR No 135/2020 IPC 380, 34	24/11/2020

December 2020			
Sr. No.	Jail Released accused full Name & address	Offence details (from which Offence released) P.S., Cr.No., IPC Sec.	Released Date
1	2	3	4
Nagpur Jail			
1	Aajij Mukhatyar Malik Age 42 years Res- Shidharth Nagar, UP	Pardi PS CR.no.465/2020 IPC 407, 120B, 34	01/12/2020
2	Ravishankar Aanuj Pandey Age 22 years Res- Karnouji, Patna, Bihar	Sakkardara PS CR No 432/2020 IPC 380 Pratapnagar PS CR No 209/2020 IPC 380 Kalmama PS CR No 742/2020 IPC 380 Hudkeshwar PS CR No 361/2020 IPC 379, 201 Kotwali PS CR No 26/2020 IPC 420	09/12/2020
3	Aasif Khan Valdh Jumma Khan Age 21 years Res- Chandeni, Tal. Nuhur, Dist. Mevat, Hariyana	Relway PS Nagpur CR No 390/2020 IPC 380, 34	12/21/2020

4	Shahadat Khan Valdh Mohammad Khan Age 30 years Res- Chandeni, Tal. Nuhur, Dist. Mevat, Hariyana	Relway PS Nagpur CR No 390/2020 IPC 380, 34	12/21/2020
5	Pankaj Yashvant Mendhekar Age 24 years Res- Ward NO 11 Linga Balaghat, MP	Wadi PS CR No 287/2018 IPC 379, 411	17/12/2020
6	Raju alias Devraj Sukun Uike Age 22 years Res – Navegaon Junnadev Chindwada MP	Beltarodi PS CR No 421/2020 IPC 380,417	22/12/2020
Amravati Jail			
1	Vinod Bhagwan Bharti Age 39 years Res – Gorakhpur, MP	Frejarpura PS CR No 264/2019 IPC 420, 468	12/15/2020
Nanded Nanded Jail			
1	Ajay kumar Sumer Kashap Age 23 Years Res- Home No 26 Shiradi Road, Krushnvihar, Goki Dehan, Gaziabad UP Prisoner No 1557	Nanded PS CR No.855/2020 IPC 379	24/12/2020
Yerwada Jail			
1	Bhori Pranav Binit Res – Kagalnagar Jamshedpur, Zarkhand	Koregoan PS CR No 169/2020 IPC 420	03/12/2020
2	Mukesh Rajesh Yadav Res – Karkhigva, Tal.Narvale, Dist. Kanpur nagar, UP	Uttamnagar PS CR No 1218/2020 IPC 420, 419 IT Act 66 (C)	07/12/2020
3	Mukesh Rajesh Yadav Res – Karkhigva, Tal. Narvale, Dist. Kanpur nagar, UP	Shihagad Road PS CR No 2584/2020 IPC 420, 419, IT Act 66 (C), (D)	07/12/2020
4	Julfikar Aahamad Dulal Husen Res – Shimla post, Mahindrapur Thana, Harishchandrapur, West Bangal	Koregoanpark PS CR No 22/2020 IPC 420	08/12/2020
5	Amitranjan Ramkishor Shing Res- Shilgurinagar, West Bangal	Hinjwadi PS CR No 659/2020 IPC 392	28/12/2020
6.	Rudrapratap Pravankumar Das Res-flat no474 Radikaapat se.no. 14 Dwarka Dellhi& FL 4/C Block No D Devigad, Len No 2, Maddam Gram Railway Station Near Kolkata, P.Bangal	Yerwada PS CR No. 649/2019 IPC 420	19/12/2020
7.	Ganesh Mohan Rathod Res – Birajdarnagar, Galli No 8, Ghar no 2 Vaiduwadi Vanwadi, Pune, Mul Adds Kuditcherali Ghanapur Tanda Dist Paragi, Haydrabad	Bandgardan PS CR No. 29/2018 IPC 454, 380, 511, 34	16/12/2020
8.	Mojrul Motiyar Rehman Malik Res – Kondhwa Mul – P. Bangal.	Fharaskhana PS CR.No. 1093/2020 IPC 406	17/12/2020
9.	Sandipkumar Ramsanehi Prajapti Res – Meghsrushti Apt. Flat no 501, Pari Company Road, Pune, Mul - UP	Uttamnagar PS CR No. 1218/2020 IPC 420, 419, 420 IT Act 66 (C)	07/12/2020
10	Sandipkumar Ramsanehi Prajapti Res – Meghsrushti Apt. Flat no 501, Pari Company Road, Pune, Mul - UP	Shihagad Road PS CR No 2584/2020 IPC 420, 419, IT Act 66 (C), (D)	07/12/2020
Solapur Jail			
10.	Mohammad Israfil Ansari Res – Mahesha PS Intapori, Distchtra, Zarkhand.	Sadar Bazar PS CR No 1378/2020 IPC 397, 307	24/12/2020
Satara Jail			
11.	Pavlin Korneliya Jisaje Konijbrije Res-Nedarland Prisoner No 907/2020	Patan PS CR No. 214/2020 IPC 379	10/12/2020
Jalgaon District Jail			
12.	Murarilal Shankarlal Bhillore Age 39 Res-Tipani Hongsabad, MP Prisoner No 2838	M.I.D.C.PS CR No. 107/2020 IPC 379	22/12/2020
13.	Jayesh Manilal Patel Age 45 Res- Patelkalya Tal.Chikhali, Dist. Navsari, Gujarat. Prisoner No 2429	Ramanandnagar PS CR No. 323/2020 IPC 409, 420, 379	11/12/2020

Kalamba Jail			
1.	Pravin Manasehr Satpute, Res-Setalment Yeriya Bankaspurchowk, Hubali, Karnatak.	Shahपुरी PS CR No. 613/2020 IPC 392	19/12/2020
Thane Jail			
1.	Shersing Chandansing Sisodiya Res-Haldidari, Post Karanji Kalabdoan, Dist Udaypur, Rajstan.	Kolsewadi PS CR No 650/2020 IPC 396, 337, 120 b, 34	24/12/2020
Parbhani District Jail			
1.	Salim Khan/Bengloripita Gafhar Khan Age 37 Res Gousiya Nagar, Karnataka	Kotwali PS CR No. 323/2020 IPC 302, 34	12/10/2020
Taloja Jail			
1	Shiva Debhagat Sing Res- Najmaddinpur Morani Tal Maharajgad Dist Raireli, UP	Neru PS CR No 149/20220, 150/2019,169/2019 IPC 392	23/12/2020
Ahamdnagr District Jail			
1	Rahul Kumar Vidyasagar Dube Res- Home No 1569 Galli No 6 Bharat Colony Faridabad Hariyana	MIDC PS Cr No.223/2018 IPC 395,420,120 B	15/12/2020

Note : We had already Published Interstate Jail - Release Accused / *Bandi* list from th period of January 2020 to March 2020 in Val - 3, April 2020 to June 2020 in Vol - 4 and July 2020 to September 2020 in Vol - 5.

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