

Quarterly



# CID

## BULLETIN

Year 2021 • VOL. 08 • April to June 2021

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

For Internal Circulation Only



## **OUR VISION**

To make Maharashtra the safest State in India.

## **OUR MISSION**

We shall uphold and enforce the law through impartial and expeditious investigation of cases. We shall also strive to build Criminal Intelligence System and assist police units in curbing organized crime.

We shall continuously improve the standard of investigation by assimilating modern science and technology.

We shall work to instill a sense of security among citizens and a feeling of justice in the minds of victims of crime and the weaker sections of the society.

## **OUR VALUES**

To be fair, open and honest.

To work in partnership with civil society.

To encourage improvement and innovation.

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Criminal Investigation Department,  
Maharashtra State, Pune

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Year 2021 • VOL. 08 • April - June 2021

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## PREFACE



Shri. Retesh Kumaarr (IPS)

It gives me immense pleasure to present you eighth issue of CID Bulletin. This issue of the Bulletin brings out an analysis of crime statistics of Maharashtra State from April to June 2021. Through this Bulletin, we are making concrete efforts in sharing information of Statistical Analysis of Crime and Crime Trends, Analysis Of Property Offences, Analysis Of Conviction Rate, CCTNS success stories, Judgments of Interest, Professional reading material, Cyber updates, Absconders in numbers & Inter State Jail Release Accused / *Bandi* list.

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

Only E-copy of CID Bulletin is being circulated from Volume-4 onwards.

**(Retesh Kumaarr)**

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



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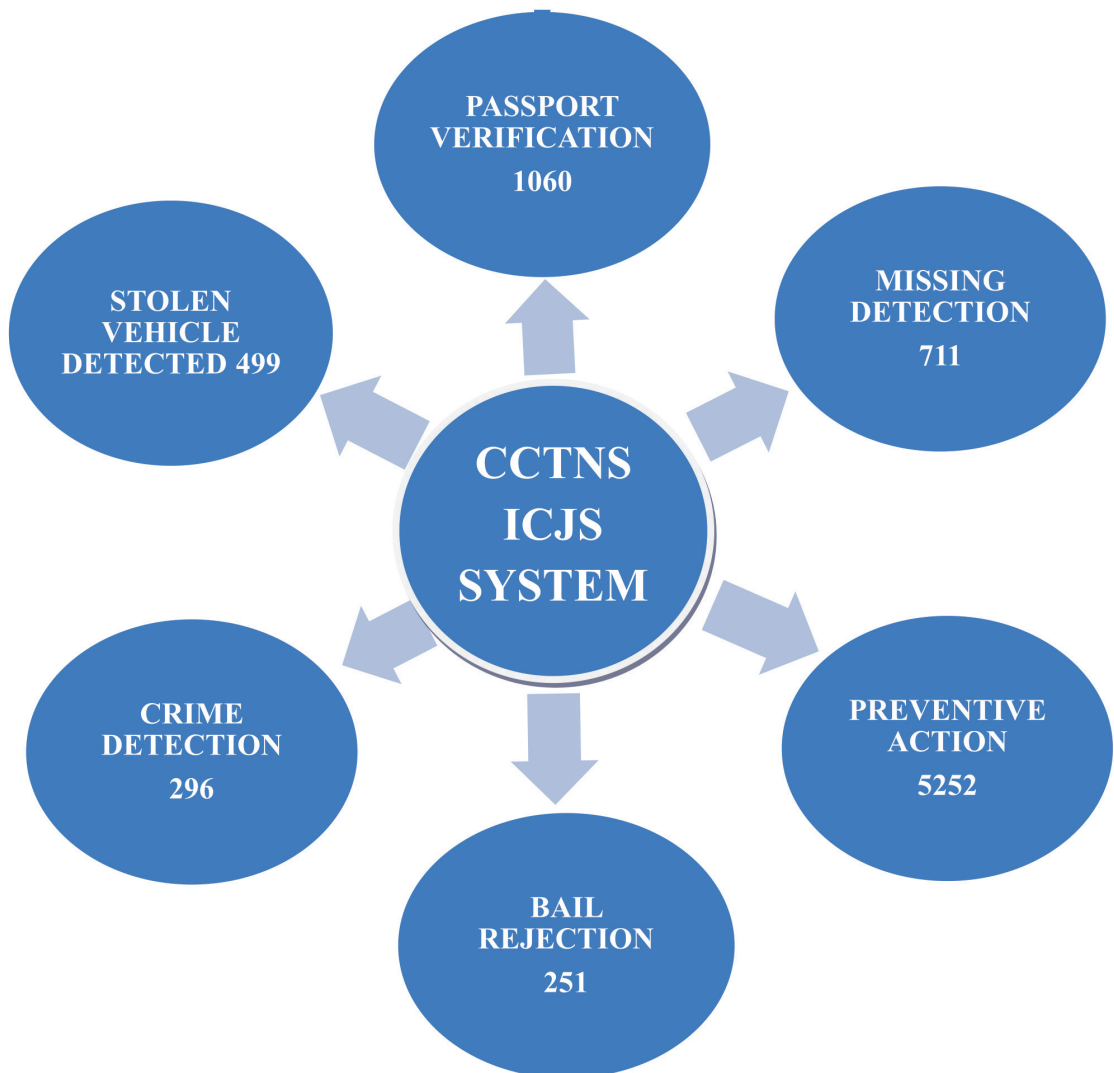
# **1.**

## **Success Stories**

# SUCCESS STORIES

## CCTNS ICJS SYSTEM

### 01.04.2021 To 30.06.2021



## 1.1 SUCCESS STORIES THROUGH CCTNS



### 1) Identifying an Un-identified dead body

Frejarpura Police Station, Amrawati city got the information of the two decomposed dead bodies in a forest area. Police reached at the spot and they found two unidentified bodies were hanging on the tree in the forest. A query was made in ICJS and Query Person Matching to CCTNS software. It was revealed that the information of these unidentified dead bodies were similar and matching with Frejarpura Police Station Cr.No. 892/2021 IPC 363, victim naming Mayur Amendra Kamble, Age-17 years and also Rajapeth Police station Cr.No. 604/2021 IPC 363 person named Gaytri Gautam Chahande, Age 16 years. Thus the CCTNS/ICJS System helped in the detection of crime.



### 2) Abduction

On 05/06/2021, while patrolling on Borivali Railway; Police found a child roaming around the railway station. The Police-men questioned the child

about her identity but she could not give proper answers. Police after searching through CCTNS/ICJS found that a abduction case has been registered in Boisar Police Station under CR.NO. 180/2021 U/S 363 IPC. The victim was handed over to the concerned Police Station for further procedures.

**Total 711 missing persons were found by using CCTNS data during April To June 2021 in Maharashtra.**



### 3) Stolen vehicle traced using CCTNS

A Motor vehicle having number MH 37 H3472 was stolen from Washim district. After searching through the facilities provided in CCTNS/

ICJS Software, it was revealed that this motorcycle was seized by Tuljapur Police Station in Osmanabad district Cr.No.75/2021 IPC 379 is same. It was successfully traced by using CCTNS System.

**Total 499 vehicles were traced by police during April To June 2021 in Maharashtra.**



### 4) Passport Verification

Passport verification applications are used by the concerned Police Stations regarding antecedents of the applicants and are sent to the Passport Office for further procedures. In this regard,

Applicant Namely Roshan Narayan Dube, Amravati District had applied for Passport verification.

Application was sent to Rajapeth Police Station for verification where police data entry operator checked the antecedent of the applicant on CCTNS Portal and found an offence was registered at Rajapeth PS Cr.No.3039/2014 IPC 122 against the applicant.

**Total 36007 passport applications were received to police for verification, in which 1060 applicants were found involved in various crimes.**



### 5) Preventive Action

Police takes Preventive measures timely under various Act and Sections. Total 5252 Preventive actions under various

**5252 Preventive actions filed during April To June 2021.**



sections have been filed by Police during April To June 2021. Police could identify the persons who have number of offences registered at different Police Station and taken action against them like externment.

## 6) Bail Rejection



The accused persons apply for the bail in various courts. Police after searching the offences registered against them by using CCTNS data base, files bail rejection reports in concerned courts. 251 bails have been rejected in the period of April To June 2021 by courts.

**251 Bail applications rejected, as per using reports regarding offences registered against the accused at different Police Stations were sent by Police to the concerned court using CCTNS Database.**

## 7) Property cases detection



An accused named Shivsharan Rajkumar Jamge arrested with golden and silver jewellery by Akkalkot Police Station. The offence was registered in Akkalkot South Police Station Dist. Solapur rural vide Cr.No. 109/2021. It was successfully detected by using CCTNS ICJS System.

**296 property cases detected by Police during the period of April To June 2021 at various police stations using CCTNS ICJS System.**

## 1.2 SUCCESS STORIES OF DOG SQUADS

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

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

### 1) District : Gadchiroli

**Dog Name :** Maxi

**Handler Details :** 1) HC/ 2272 K. S. Das  
2) PC/1067 S. P. Choudhari

**Brief Operational Achievement :** Aarmori P.S.,  
Cr. No.- 100/21 u/s.- 302 of IPC on 04.04.2021.

The offence registered on 11.05.2021 at 14:53 hrs. In this crime both dog handler called at murder spot. The smell of the blood was given to dog Maxi, which was found on axe, half pant and T-Shirt. After that dog Maxi went about 200 meter away from the murder spot and reached at one suspected person and started barking. After enquiry done by Police Personnel of Aarmori P.S., that suspected person has confessed about the crime and thus the crime was detected.

**Remark :** Smell of the blood which was found on axe, half pant and T-Shirt given to dog Maxi and showed accused.



### 2) District : Osmanabad

**Dog Name :** Captain

**Handler Details :** 1) HC/103 S. P. Wadane  
2) PC/1548 S. C. Shahir

**Brief Operational Achievement :** Osmanabad P.S., Cr. No.-84/21 u/s.- 8(C), 20(C)(B), 2(k),(k), 29 of N.D.P.S. Act on 15.04.2021.

A suspected black coloured car, carrying Cannabis was found in the Police Station area. The Dog named Captain is an expert in detection of narcotics drugs identification. Captain with handler was called on the spot. Handler circled the vehicle and the dog Captain, confirmed that the vehicle was carrying drug named Cannabis, Total 27 kg 989gm drugs worth Rs 7,38,909 was recovered.

**Remark:** Smell of the spot given to dog Captain and crime was detected.



### 3) District : Ratnagiri

**Dog Name :** Mahi

**Handler Details :** 1) PN/1255 S. S. Sawant

2) PN/376 J. K. Jadhav

**Brief Operational Achievement:** Devrukh P.S. Dist.-Ratnagiri, Cr. No.-76/21 u/s.-302,201 of IPC in between 10.05.2021 from 15:00 to 11.05.2021 till 09:00 hrs. The offence registered on 11.05.2021 at 14:53 hrs.

In this crime dog handlers reached at murder spot with Dog Mahi. The smell of the blood was given to Dog Mahi which was found on black stone. After that Dog Mahi went towards west side about 80 feet from the murder spot and reached at common house of Mohan Tukarma Sawant and after smelling Mohan Sawant dog Mahi barked on him. After enquiry done by Police Personnels of Devrukh P.S. to Mohan Sawant, he told that there is conflict between them regarding a piece of land and he confessed about the crime and thus the crime was detected.

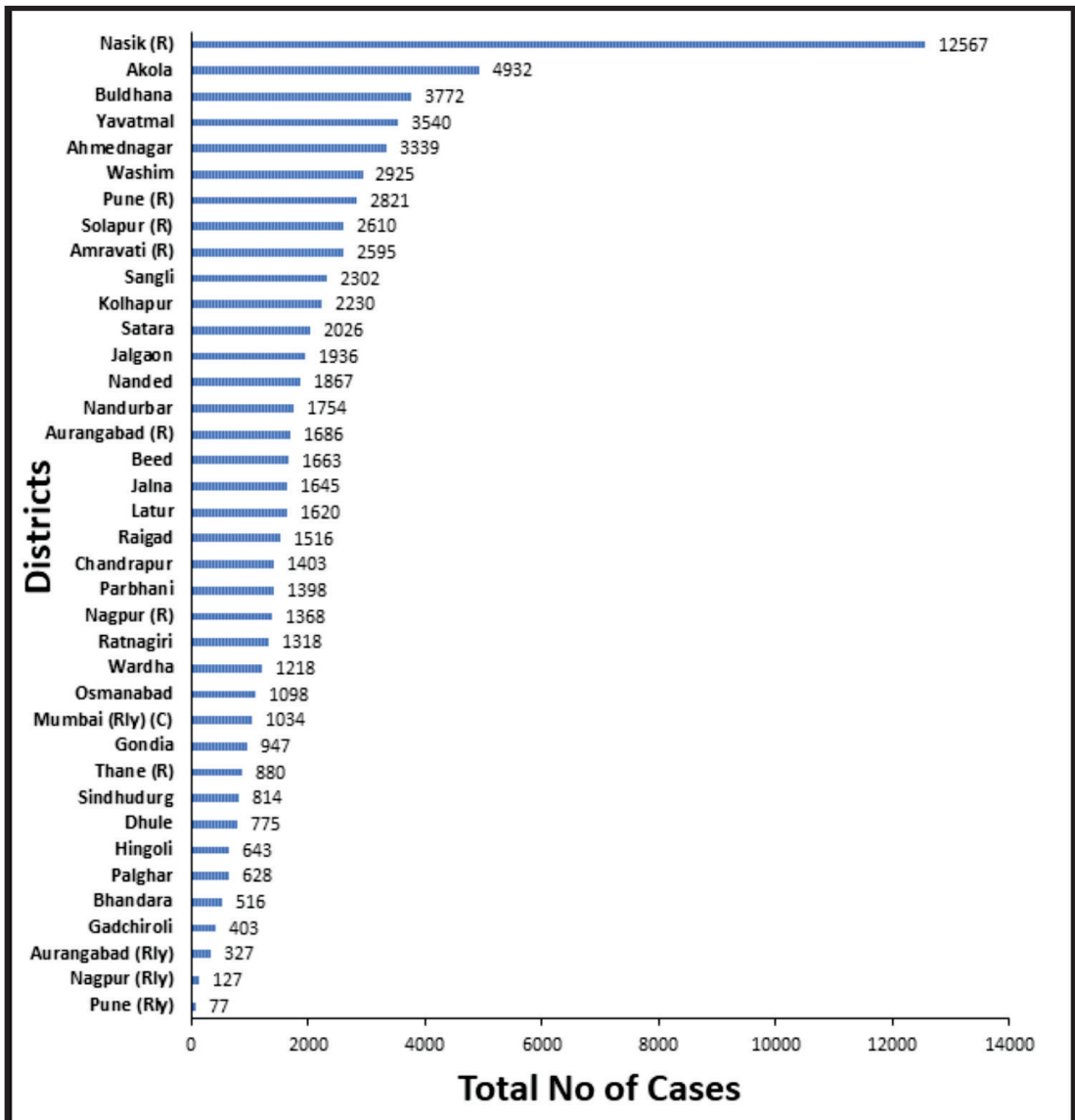
**Remark:** Smell of the blood which was found on black stone given to dog Mahi and showed accused.



# 2.

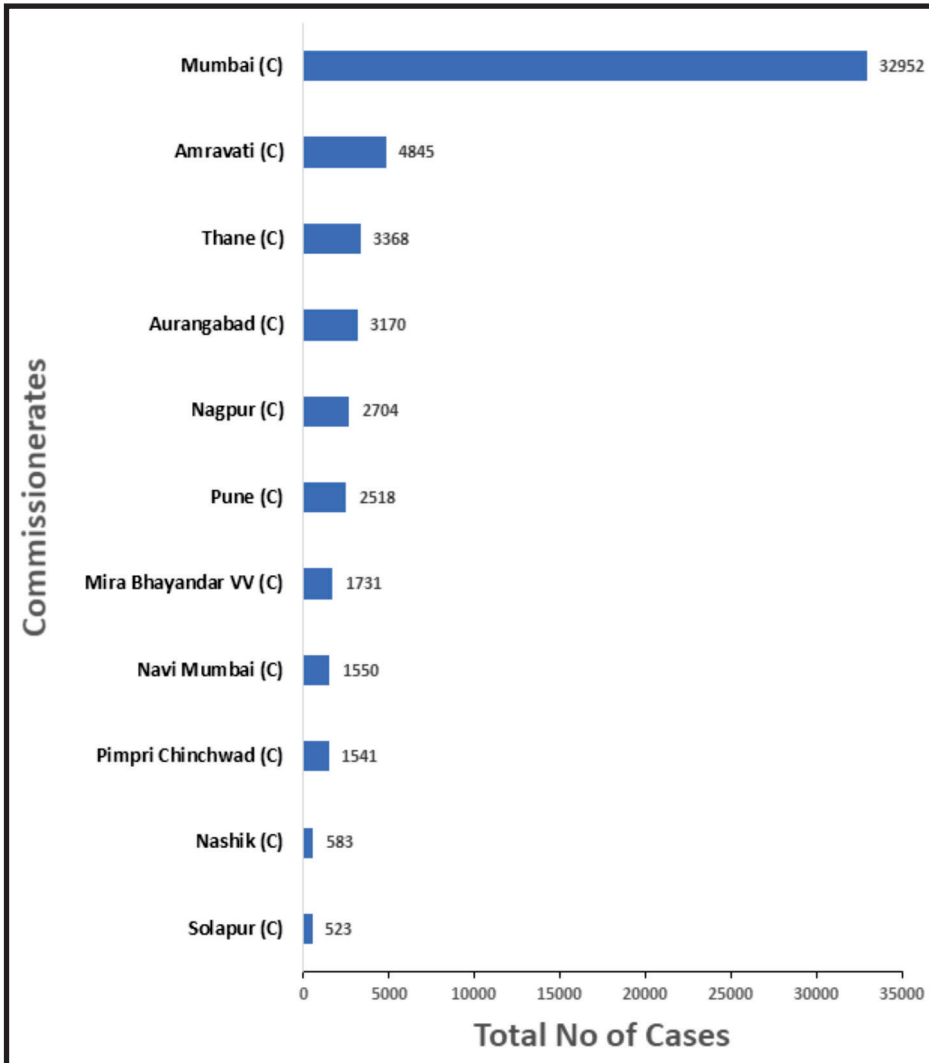
# Statistical Analysis

## 2.1 TOTAL IPC CRIME (DISTRICTS)



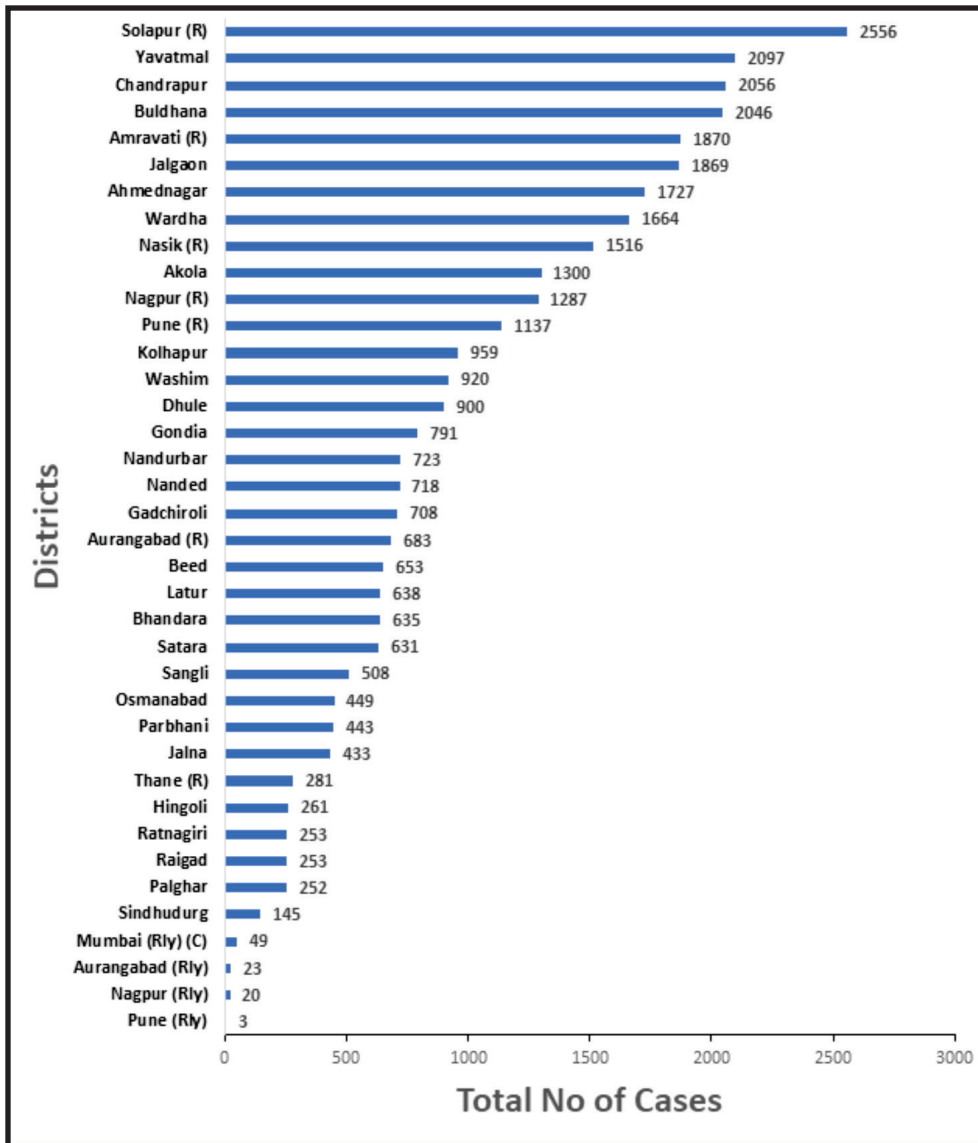
- District wise Total IPC cases registered from April to June - 2021 are 74320.
- increased by 5.33 % as compared with April to June - 2020 data (70554).

## 2.2 TOTAL IPC CRIME (COMMISSIONERATES)



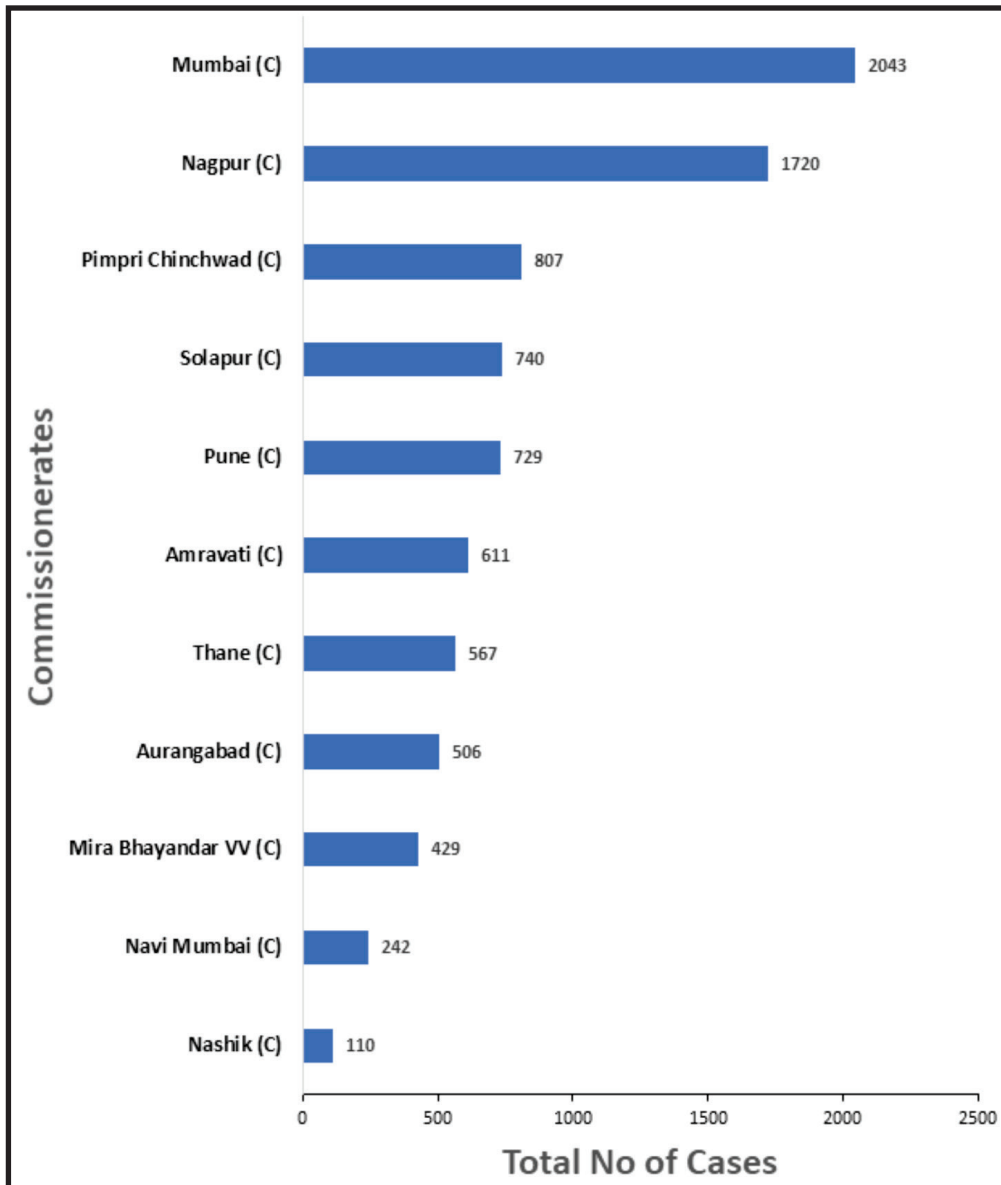
- Commissionerate-wise Total IPC cases registered from April to June - 2021 are 55485.
- Increased by 7.30 % as compared with April to June – 2020 data (51708).

## 2.3 TOTAL SLL CRIME ( DISTRICTS)



- District wise Total SLL cases registered from April to June - 2021 are 33457.
- Increased by 27.97 % as compared with April to June - 2020 data (26144).

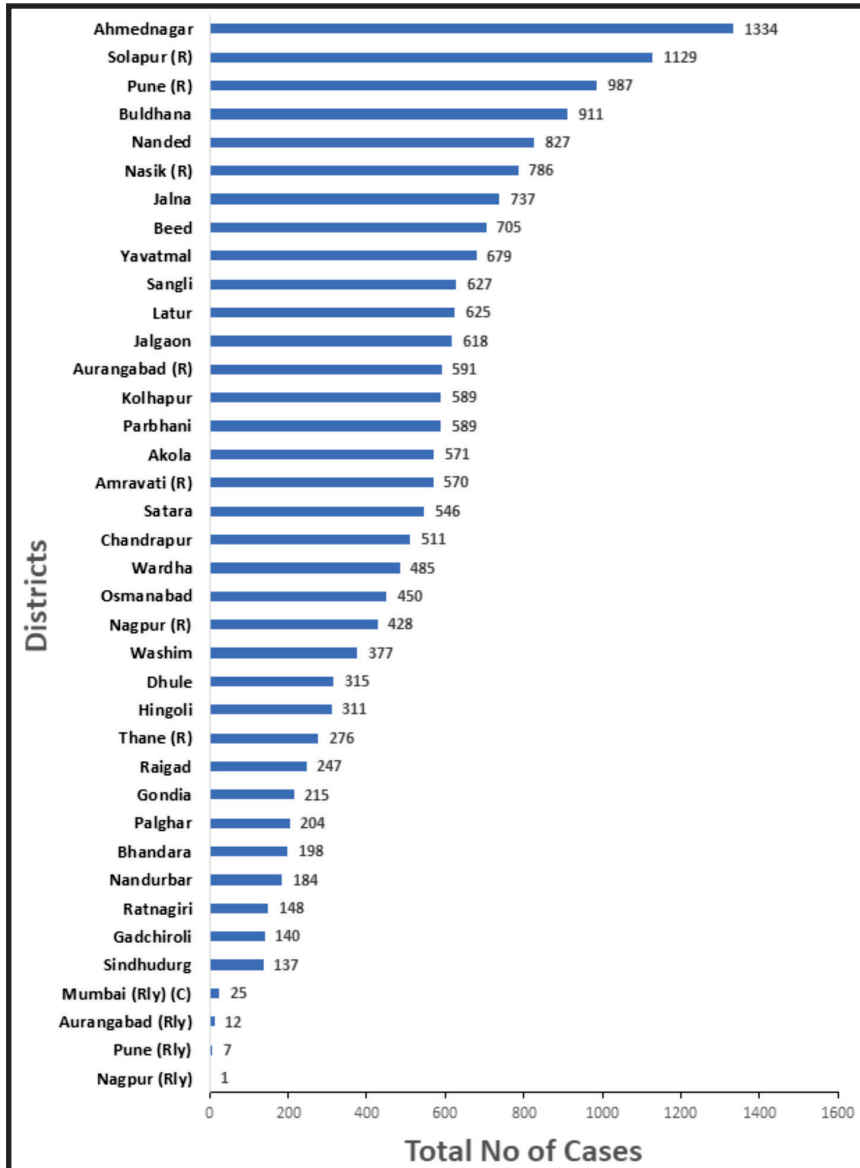
## 2.4 TOTAL SLL CRIME ( COMMISSIONERATES)



- Commissionerate wise Total SLL cases registered from April to June - 2021 are 8504.
- Increased by 85.31 % as compared with April to June - 2020 data (4589).

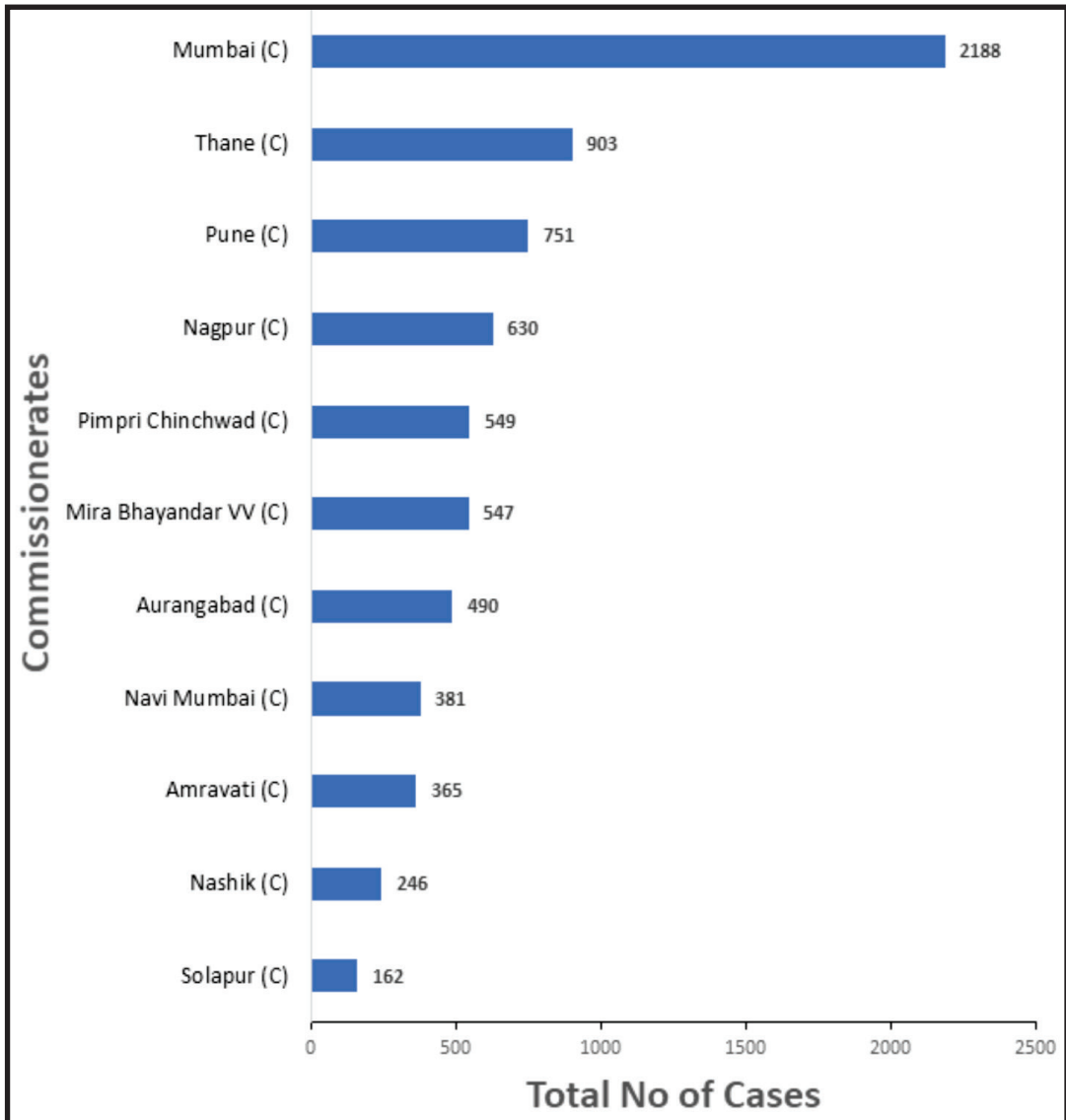


## 2.5 OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY( DISTRICTS)



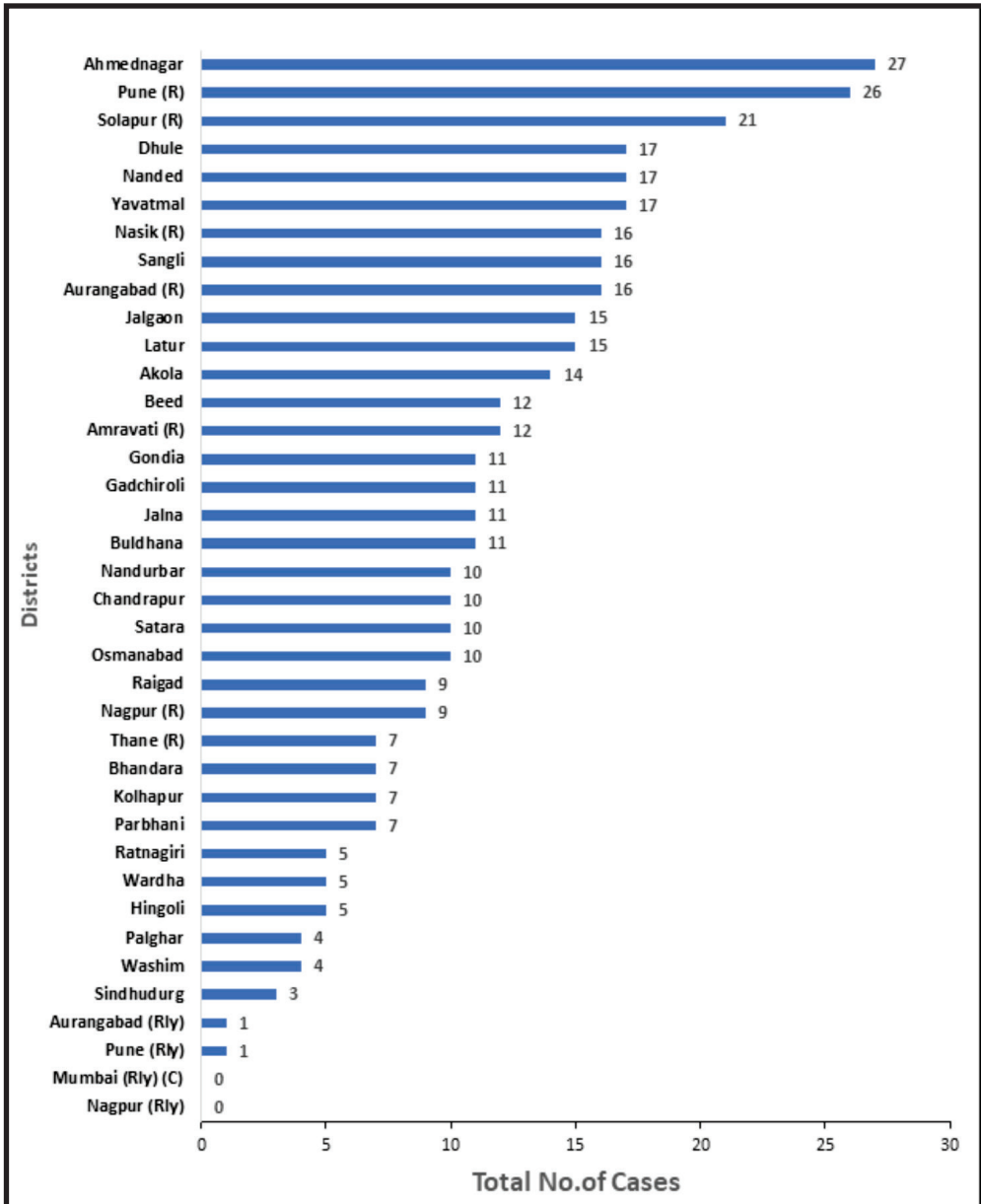
- District wise Offences Against Human Body cases registered from April to June - 2021 are 18092.
- Increased by 11.18 % as compared with April to June - 2020 data (16273).

## 2.6 OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY (COMMISSIONERATES)



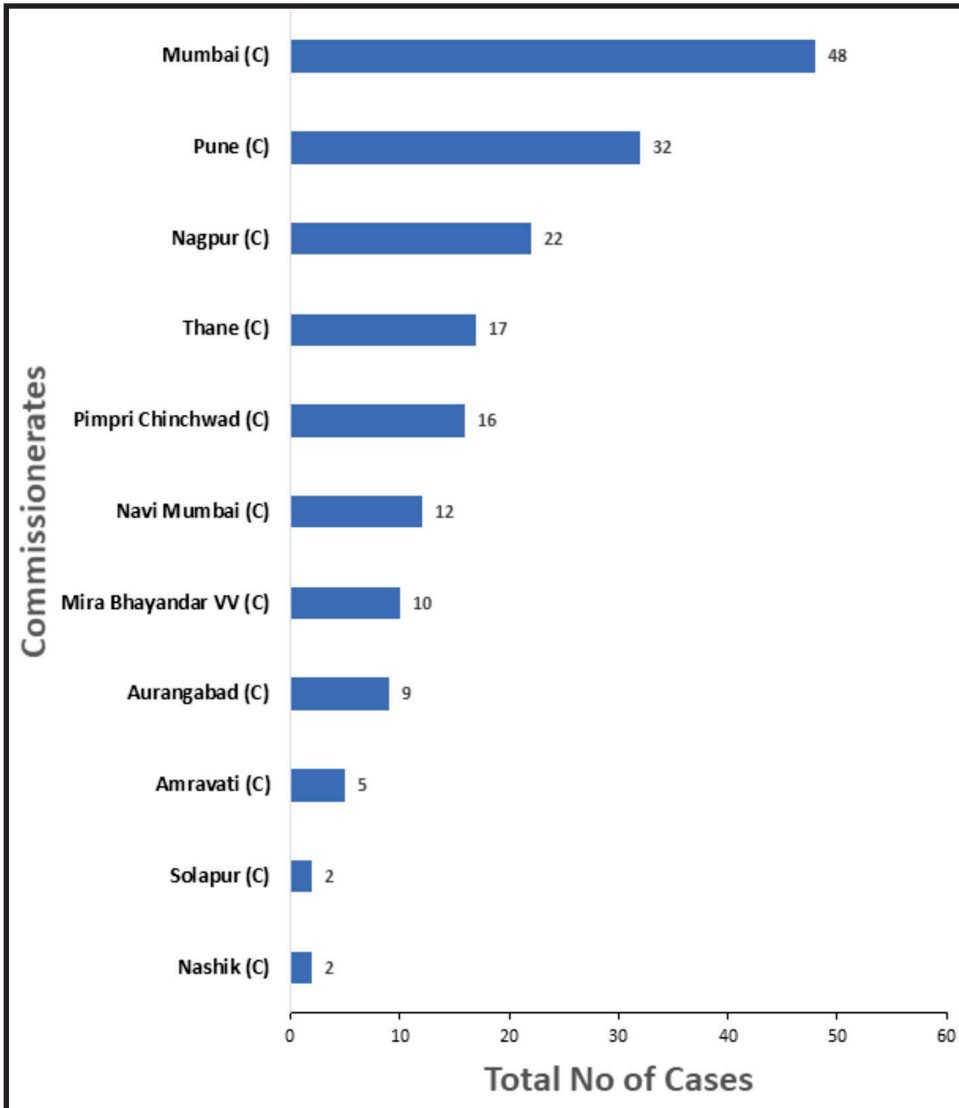
- Commissionerate wise Offences Against Human Body cases registered from April to June - 2021 are 7212.
- Increased by 63.39 % as compared with April to June - 2020 data (4414).

## 2.7 MURDER (DISTRICTS)



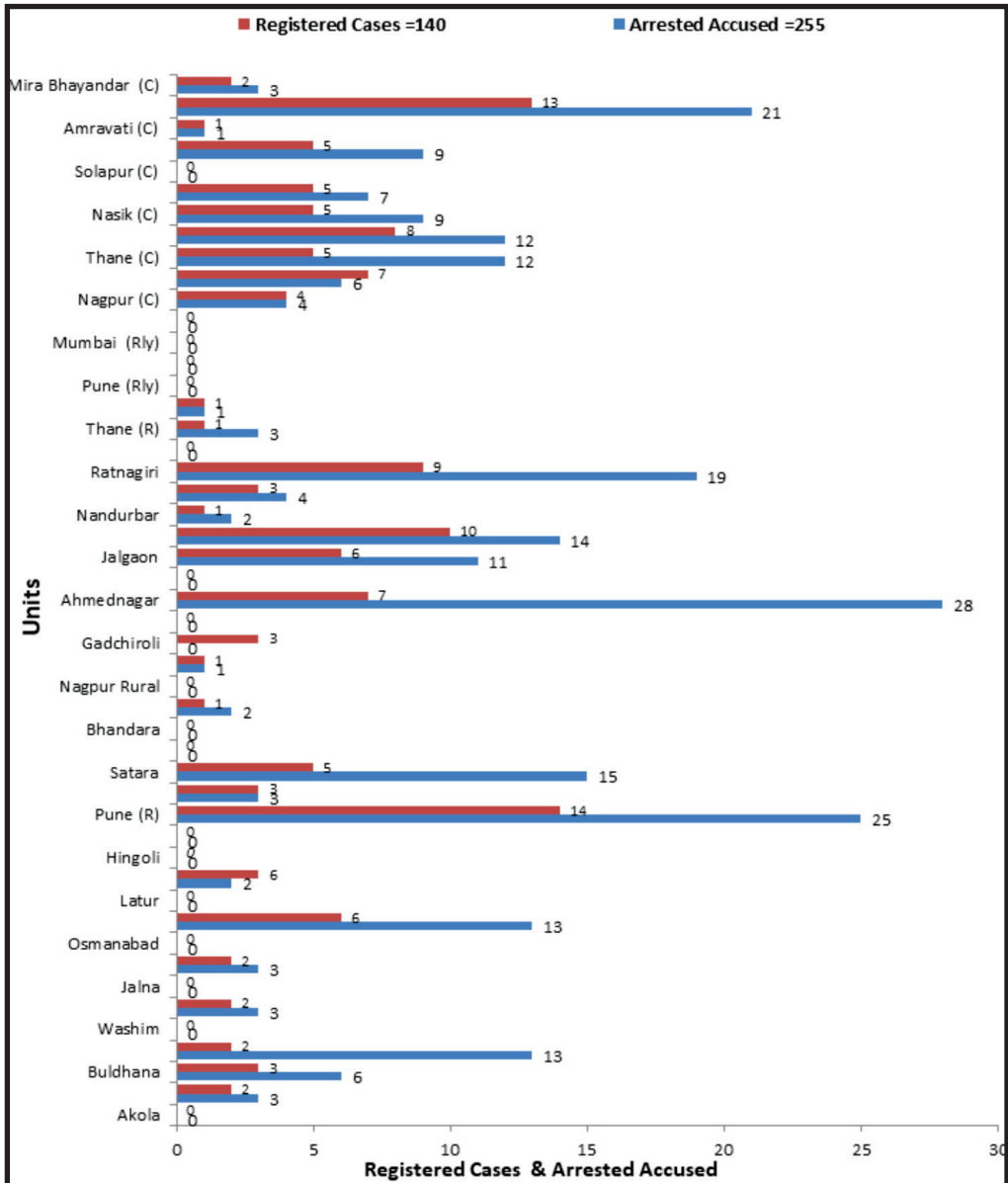
- District wise Murder cases registered from April to June - 2021 are 399.
- Increased by 1.01 % as compared with April to June - 2020 data (395).

## 2.8 MURDER (COMMISSIONERATES)



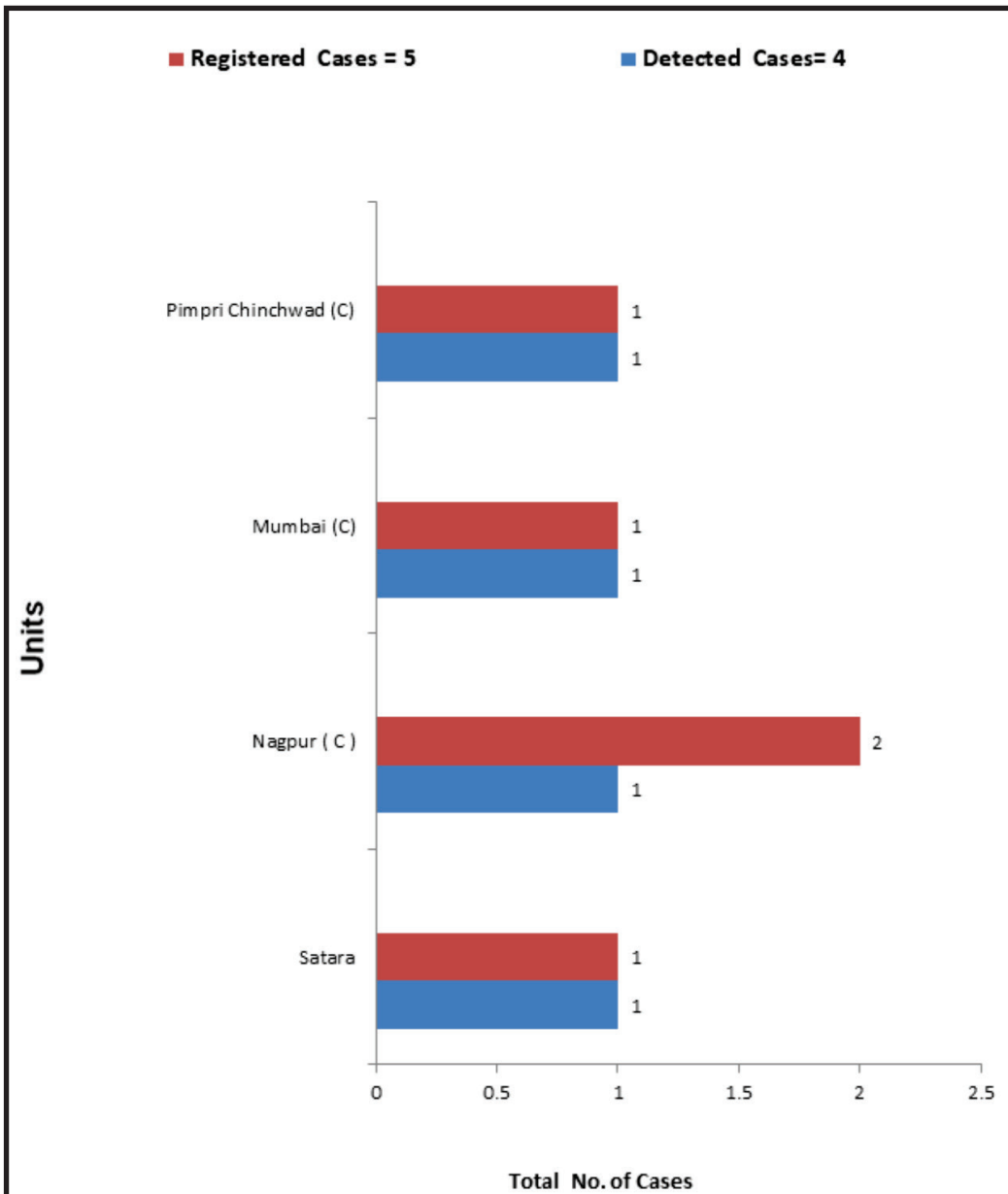
- Commissionerate wise Murder cases registered from April to June - 2021 are 175.
- Increased by 17.45 % as compared with April to June - 2020 data (149).

## 2.9 SEIZED FIRE ARMS & EXPLOSIVES



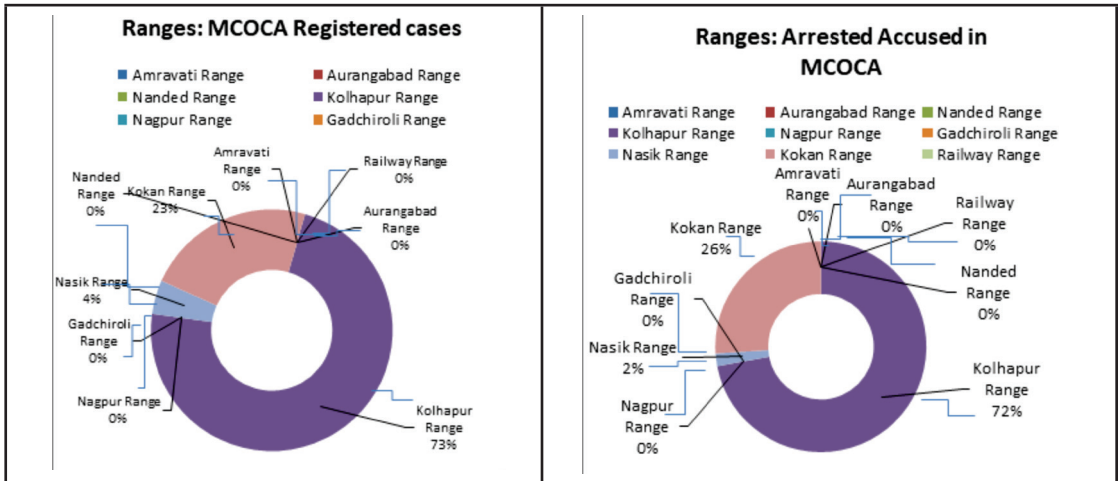
From April to June 2021, 140 cases were registered and 255 accused persons were arrested, in illegal use of fire arms and explosives cases.

## 2.10 FORGED INDIAN CURRENCY NOTES (FICN)

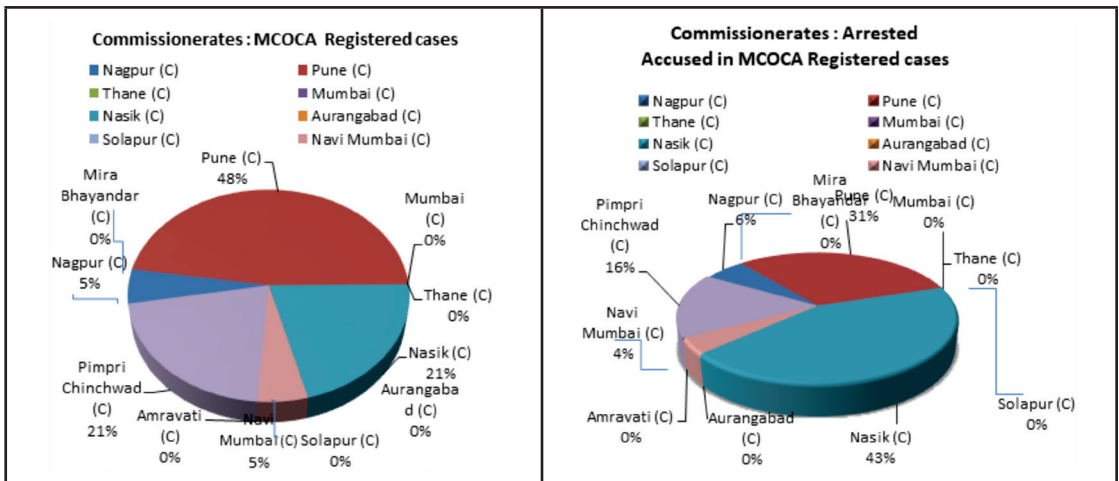


From April to June 2021, 05 cases were registered regarding forged currency notes in Maharashtra. Among these, 04 cases were detected and 11 accused persons were arrested. Maximum 02 cases were registered by Nagpur City.

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



- Not a single case where MCOCA was applied 1) Amravathi Range, 2) Aurangabad Range, 3) Nanded Range, 4) Nagpur Range, 5) Gadchiroli Range, and 6) Railway Range.

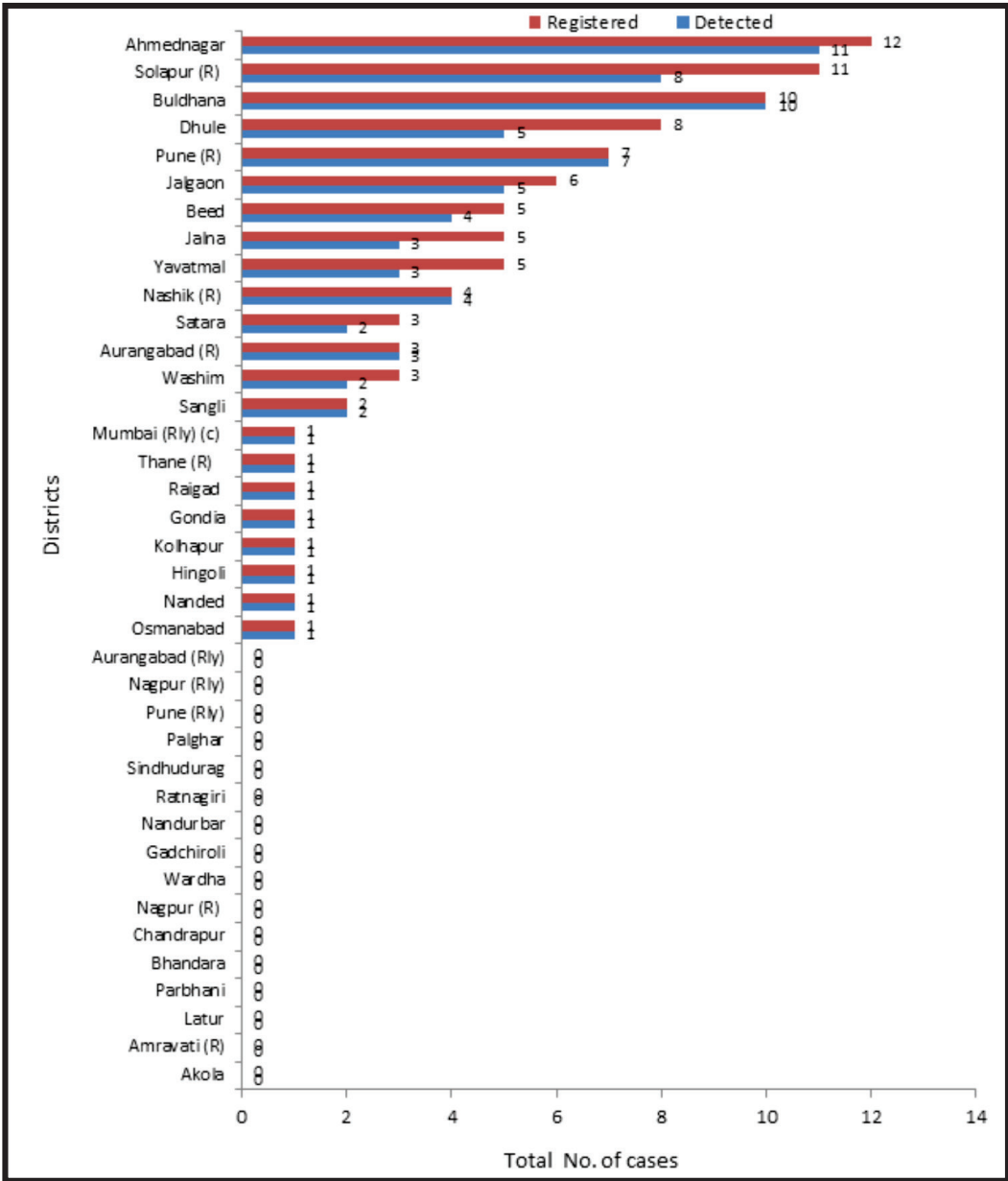


- Among the Commissionerates, Pune city has maximum registration of MCOCA cases.
- No MCOCA case was registered in Thane city, Mumbai city, Aurangabad city, Solapur city, Amravati City, and Mira Bhayander city Commissionerates.

# **3. Analysis of Property Offences**

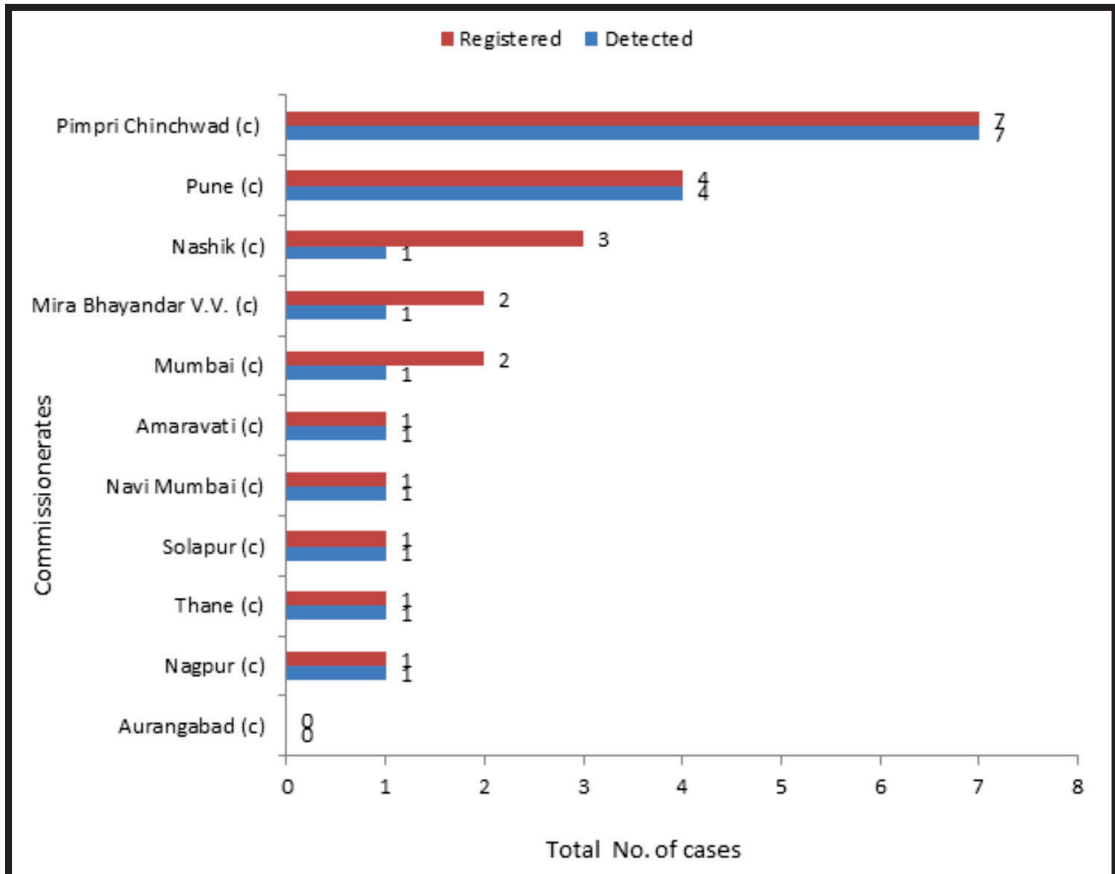


### 3.1 DACOITY (DISTRICTS)



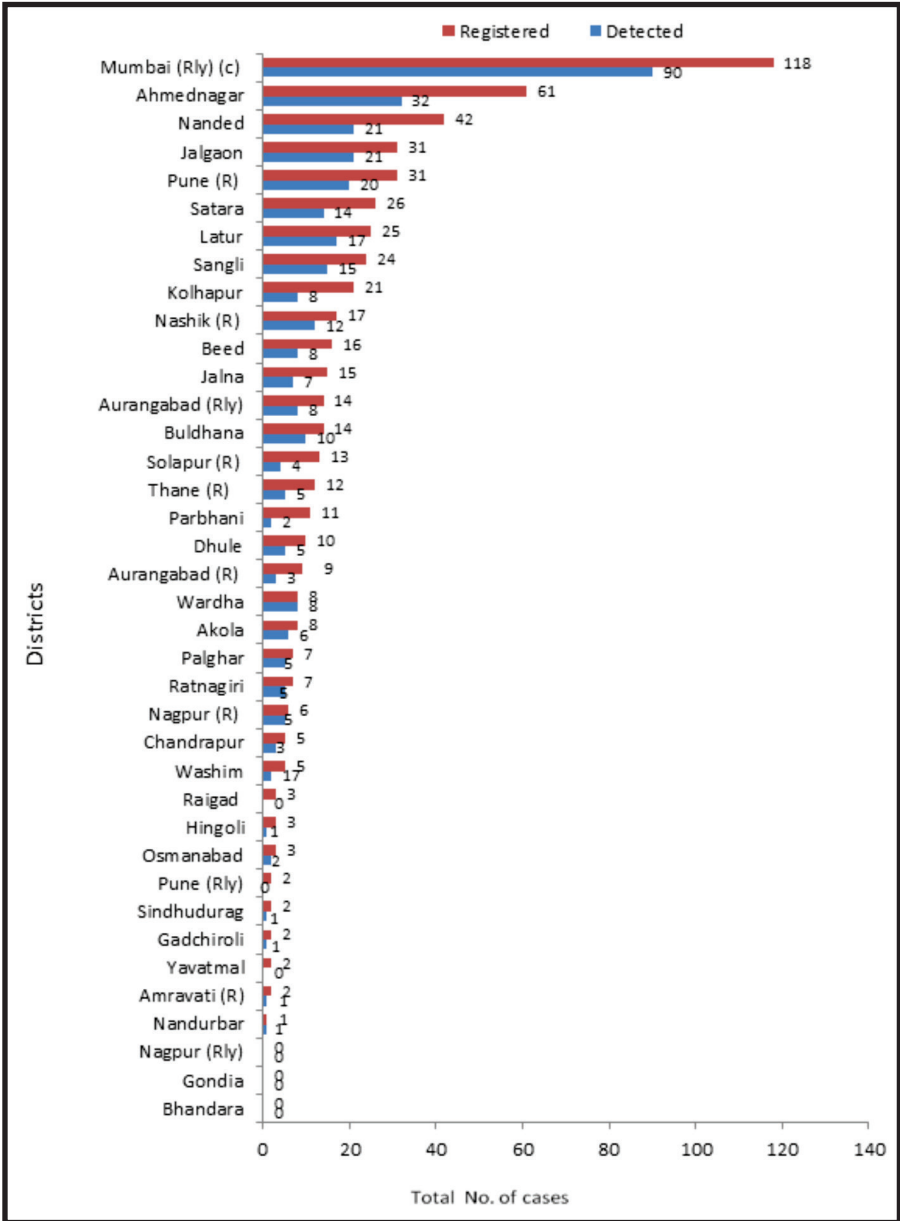
- District wise Dacoity Cases registered from April to June, 2021 are 92, Out of which 77 (84%) cases have been detected.
- Increased by 55.93% as compared with April to June, 2020 data (59).

### 3.2 DACOITY (COMMISSIONERATES)



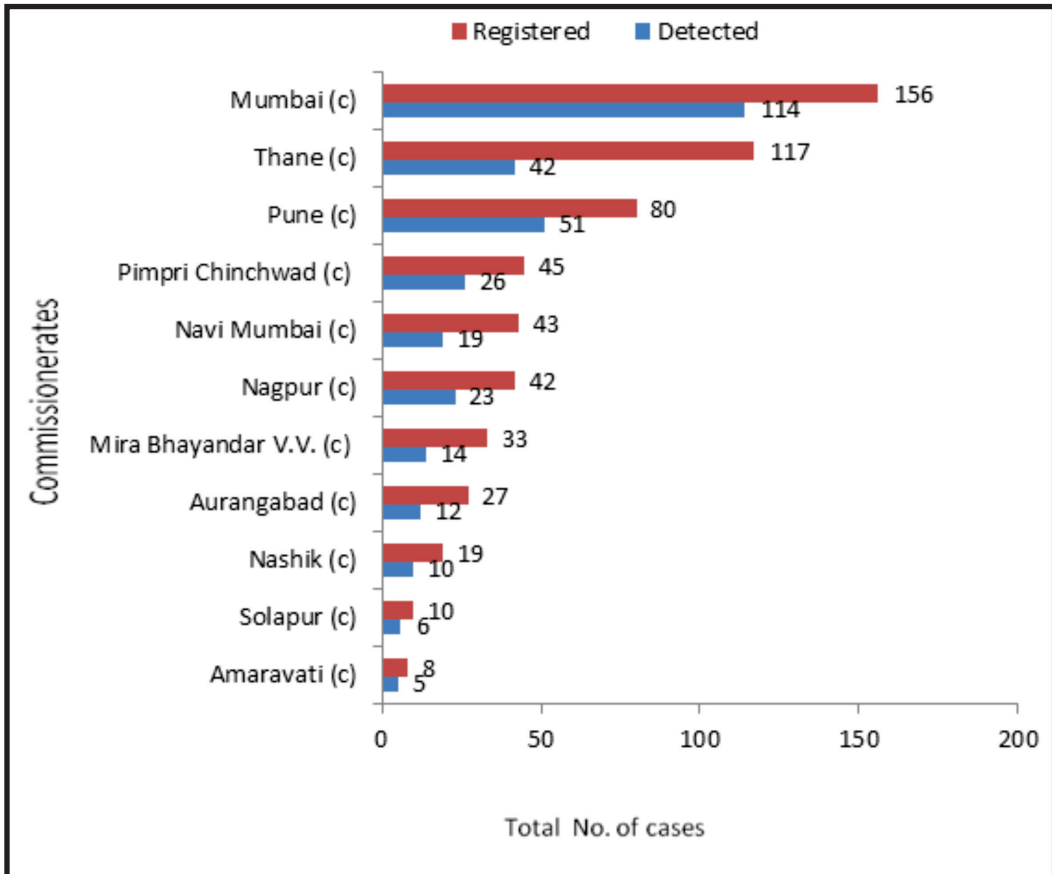
- Commissionerate wise Dacoity Cases registered from April to June, 2021 are 23, Out of which 19 (83%) cases have been detected.
- Increased by 21% as compared with April to June, 2020 data (19).

### 3.3 ROBBERY (DISTRICTS)



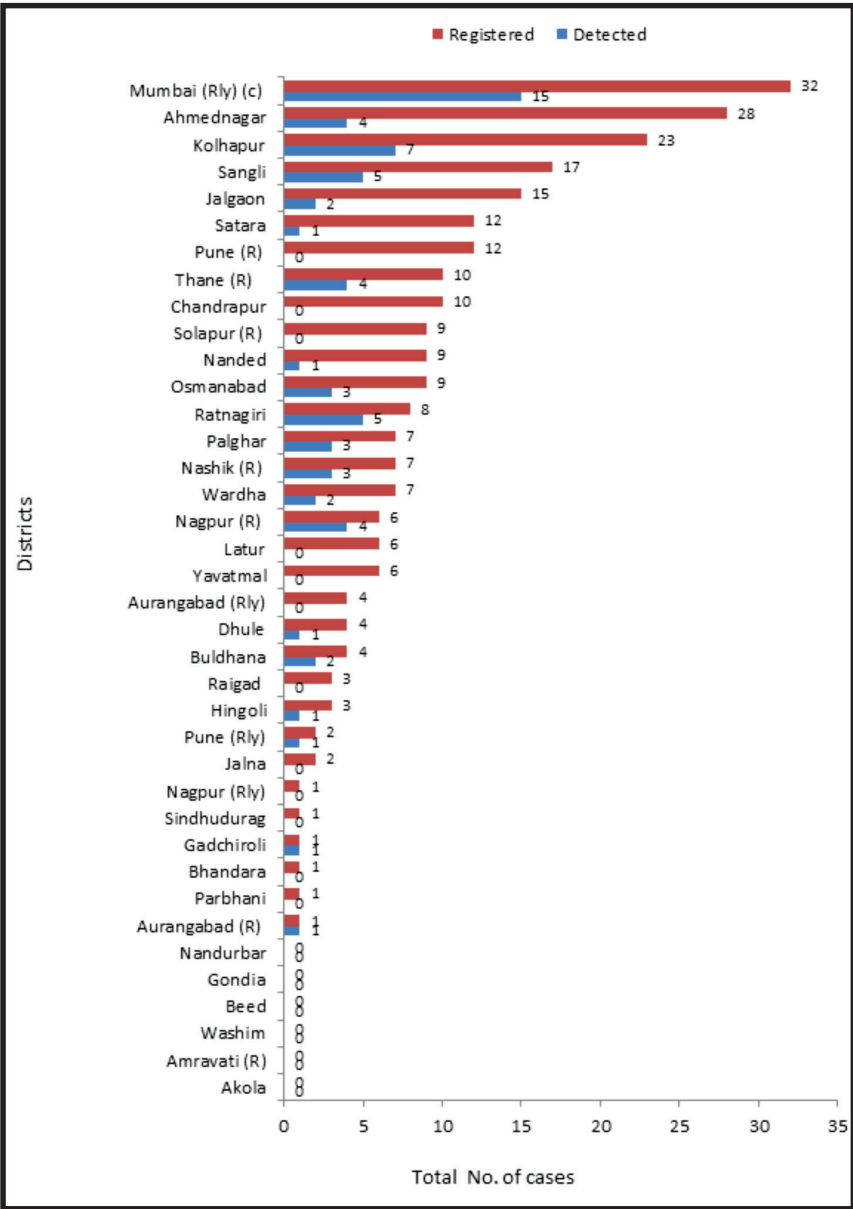
- District wise Robbery Cases registered from April to June, 2021 are 576, Out of which 343 (60%) cases have been detected.
- Increased by 92% as compared with April to June, 2020 data (300).

### 3.4 ROBBERY (COMMISSIONERATES)



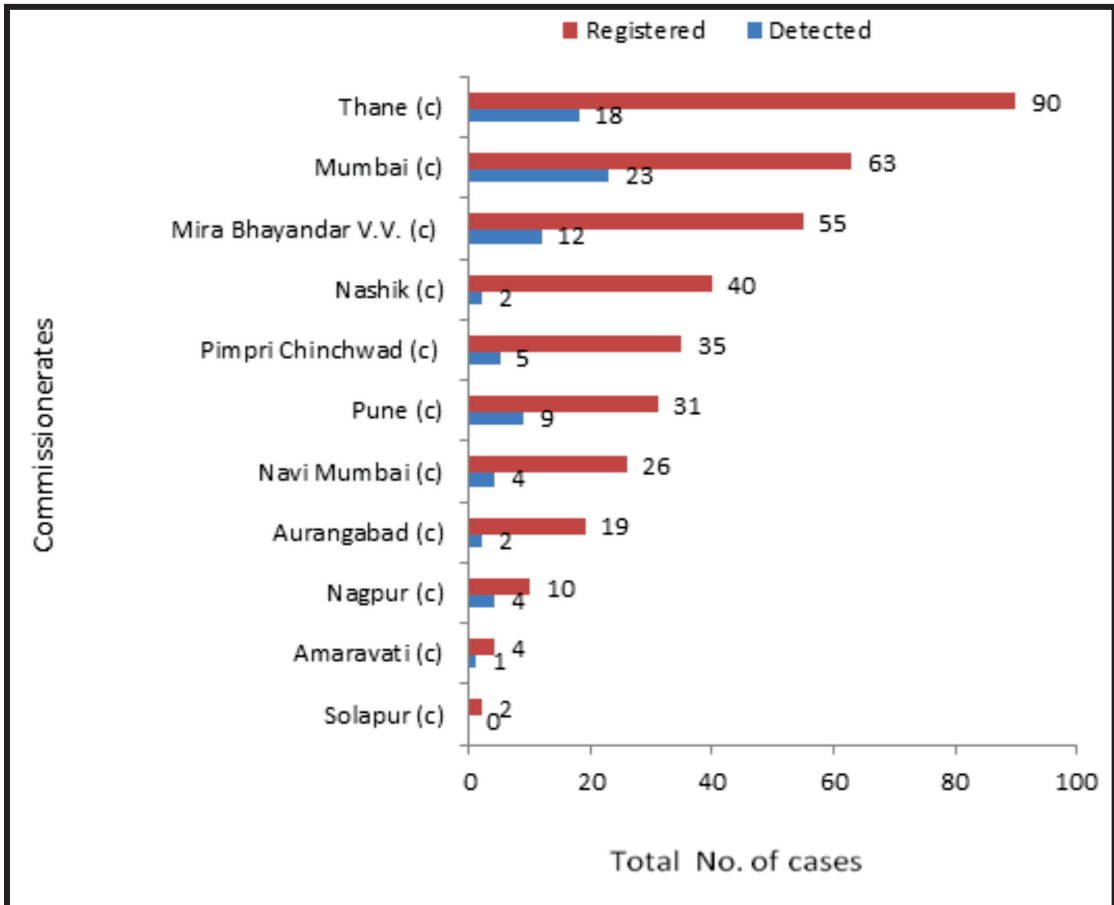
- Commissionerate wise Robbery Cases registered from April to June, 2021 are 580, Out of which 322 (56%) cases have been detected.
- Increased by 231% as compared with April to June, 2020 data (175).

### 3.5 CHAIN SNATCHING (DISTRICTS)



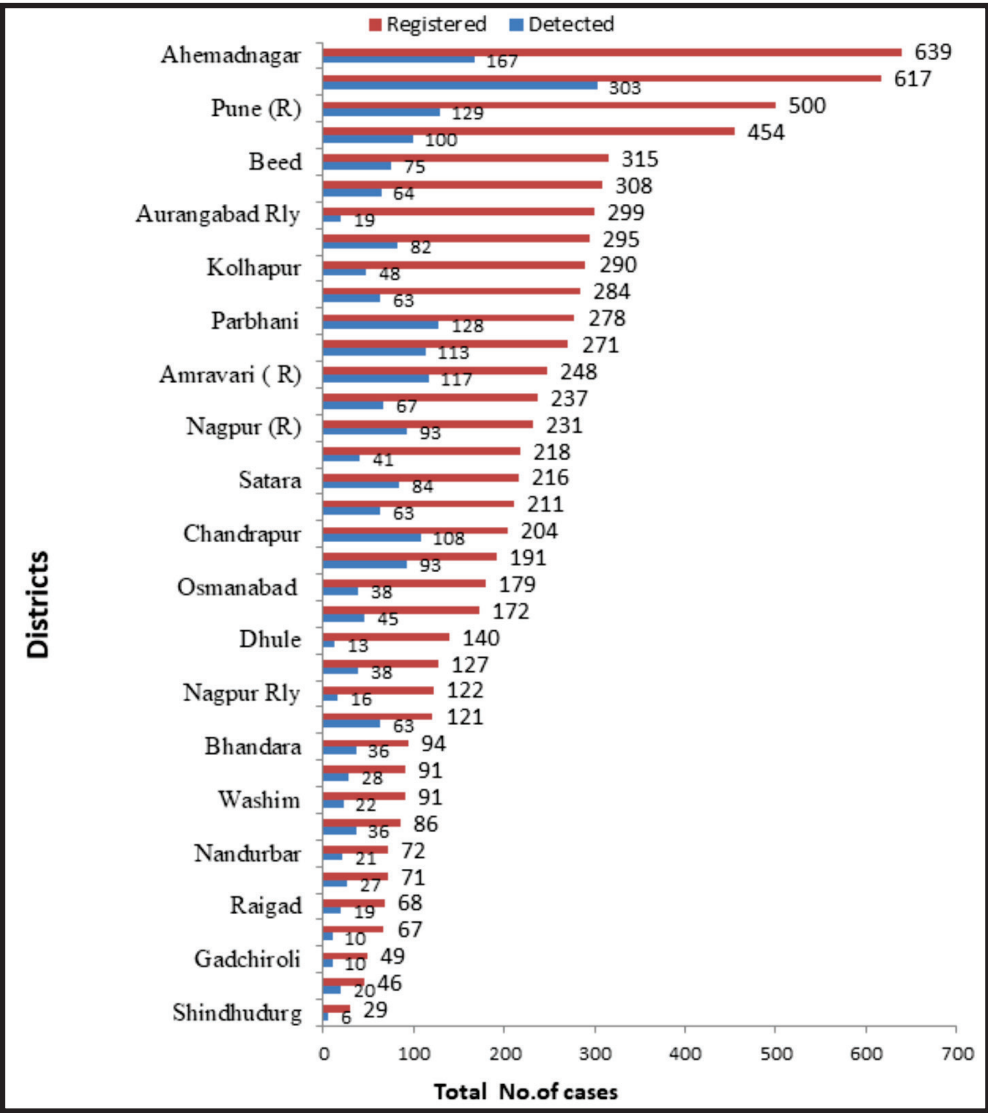
- District wise Chain Snatching Cases registered from April to June, 2021 are 261, Out of which 66 (25%) cases have been detected.
- Increased by 506% as compared with April to June, 2020 data (43).

### 3.6 CHAIN SNATCHING (COMMISSIONERATES)



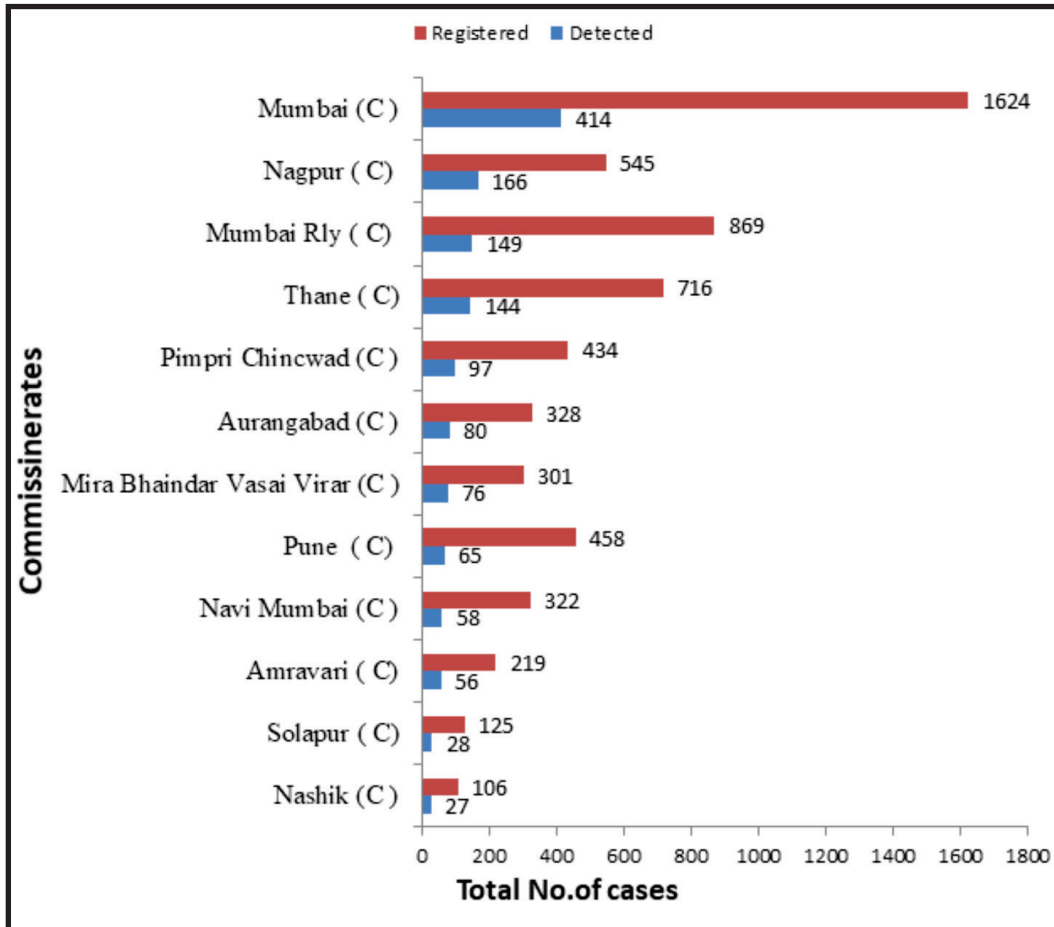
- Commissionerate wise Chain Snatching Cases registered from April to June, 2021 are 375, Out of which 80 (21%) cases have been detected.
- Increased by 971% as compared with April to June, 2020 data (35).

### 3.7 THEFT (DISTRICTS)



- District wise offences Against theft cases registered from April to June 2021 are 7931. out of which 2405 (30.32 %)cases have been detected.
- Increased by 62.22 % as compared with April to June 2020 data (4800 )

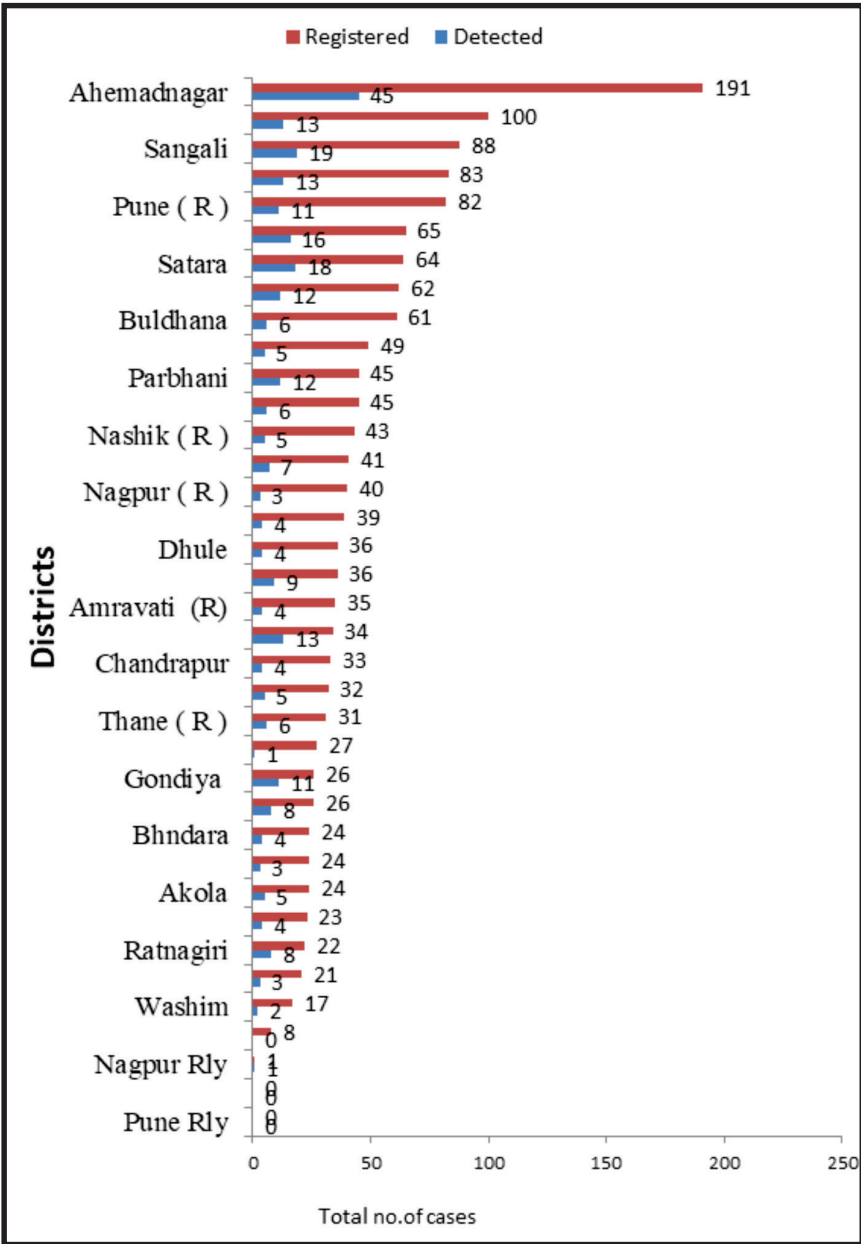
### 3.8 THEFT (COMMISSIONERATES)



- Commissionerate wise offences Against theft cases registered from April to June 2021 are 6047. out of which 1360 (22.49 %)cases have been detected.
- Increased by 201.77 % as compared with April to June 2020 data (2004)

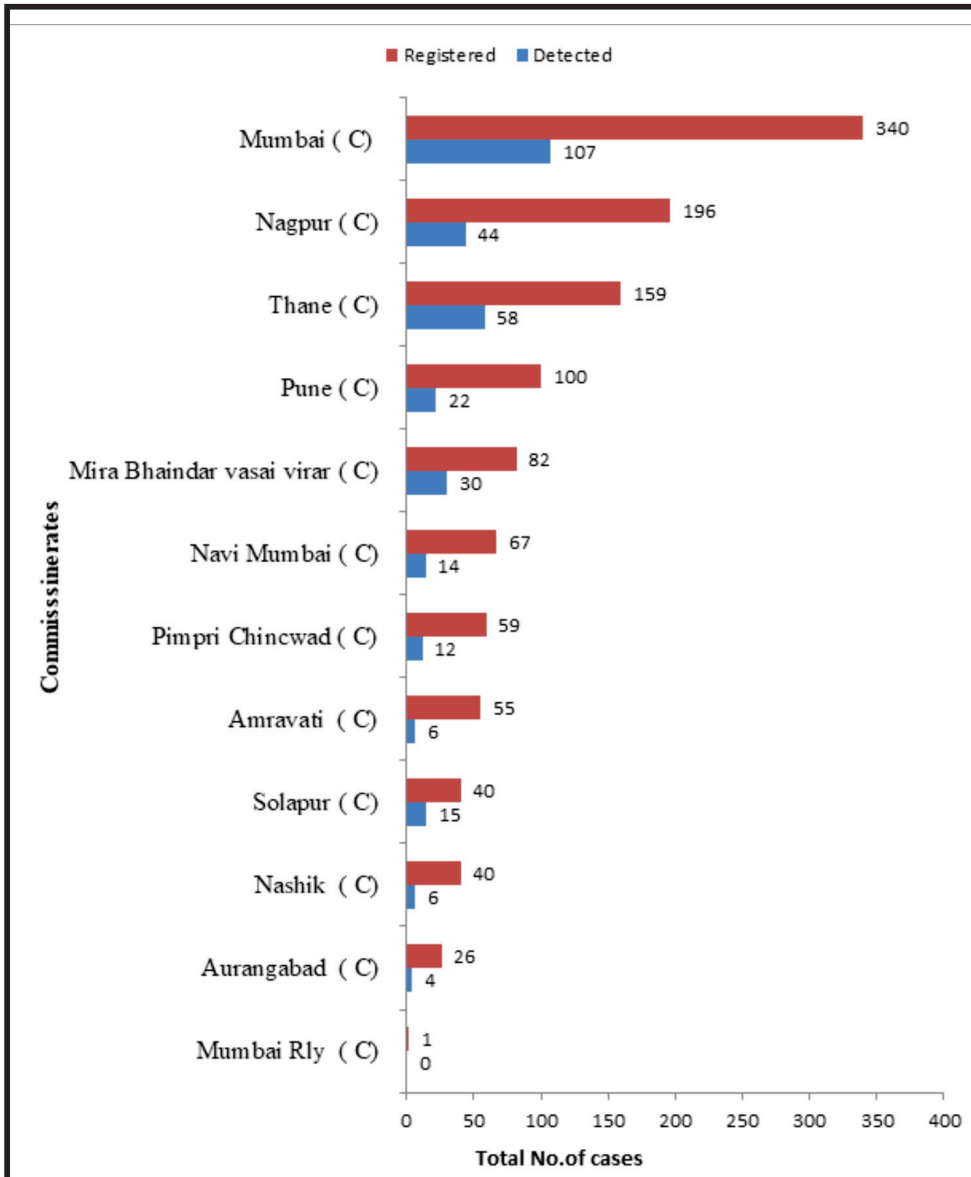


### 3.9 HBT (DISTRICTS)



- District wise offences Against HBT cases registered from April to June 2021 are 1578. out of which 290 (18.37%) cases have been detected.
- Increased by 21.10 % as compared with April to June , 2020 data ( 1303 )

### 3.10 HBT (COMMISSIONERATES)

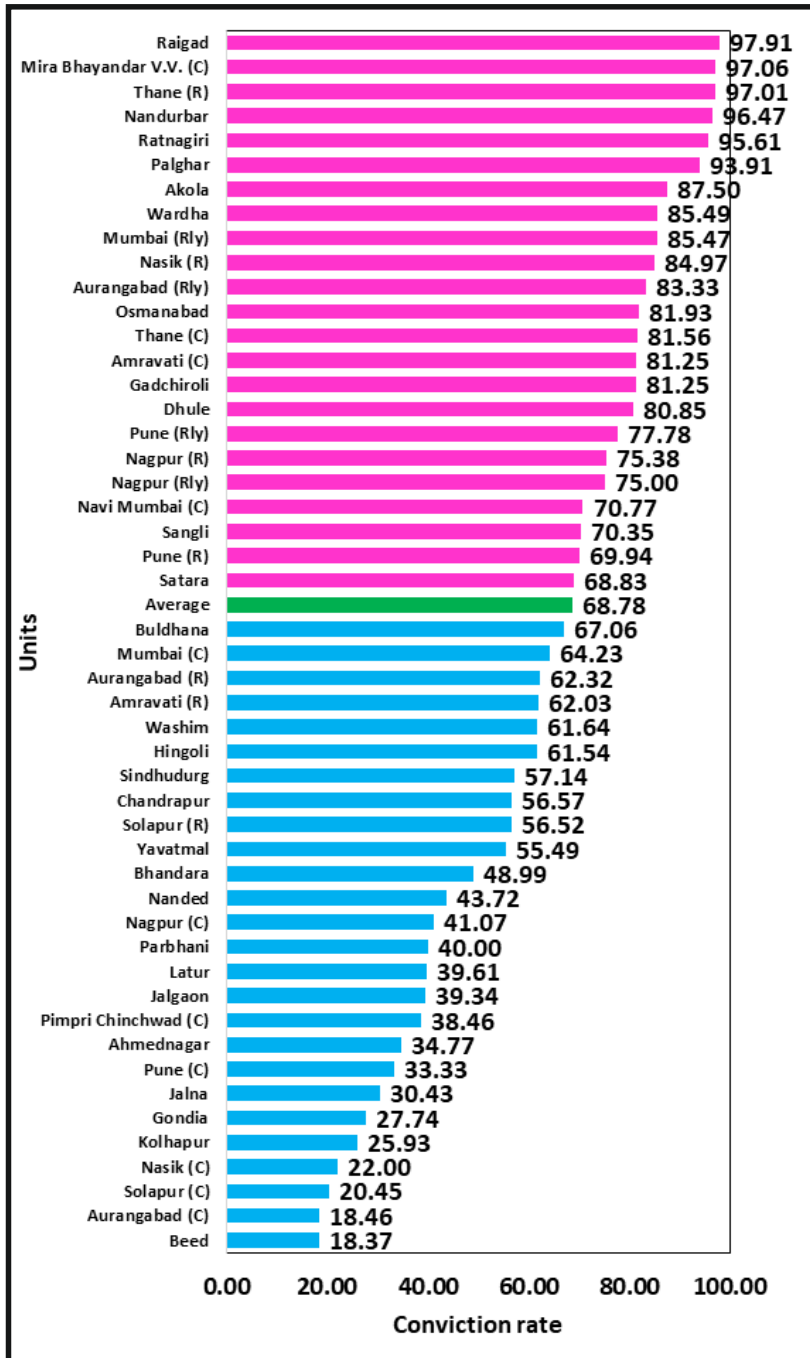


- Commissionerate wise offences Against HBT cases registered from April to June 2021 are 1165 out of which 318 (27.29 %)cases have been detected.
- Increased by 89.12 % as compared with April to June , 2020 data ( 616 ) to March – 2021.

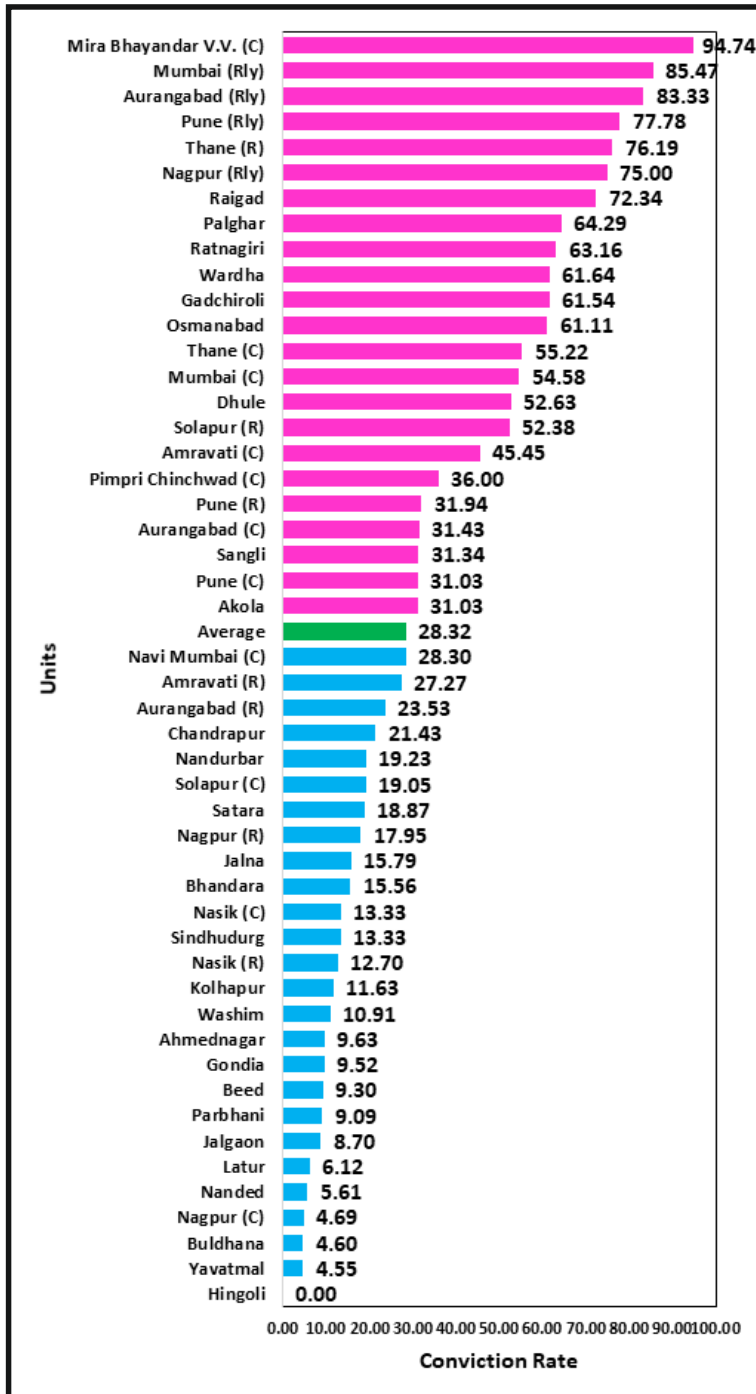
**4.**  
**Analysis Of  
Conviction  
Rate**

- In Maharashtra conviction rate of IPC cases is 68.78% for a quarter of April to June – 2021.
  - The conviction rate of Session court tried IPC cases is 23.96% and for J.M.F.C. court tried IPC cases, it is 70.93%, for same period.
  - Following unit show higher conviction rate with regards to IPC cases conviction rate. Raigad, Mira Bhyander V.V. City, Thane Rural, Nandurbar, Ratnagiri, Palghar, Akola, Wardha, Mumbai Railway, Nasik Rural and Aurangabad Railway.
  - Units showing lower conviction rate with regards to IPC cases conviction rate are Beed, Aurangabad City, Solapur City, Nasik City, Kolhapur, Gondia, Jalna, Pune City, Ahmednagar and Pimpri Chinchwad City.
  - Conviction rate in IPC cases tried by J.M.F.C. Courts has positive bearing on overall conviction rate of the state. In J.M.F.C. courts 95% to 96% cases are tried regularly whereas in Session court up to 5% cases tried. Thus change in conviction rate of J.M.F.C. tried cases has impact on overall conviction rate of IPC cases.
  - Approximately 44% cases acquitted due to hostility of complainant, panch and witness.
-

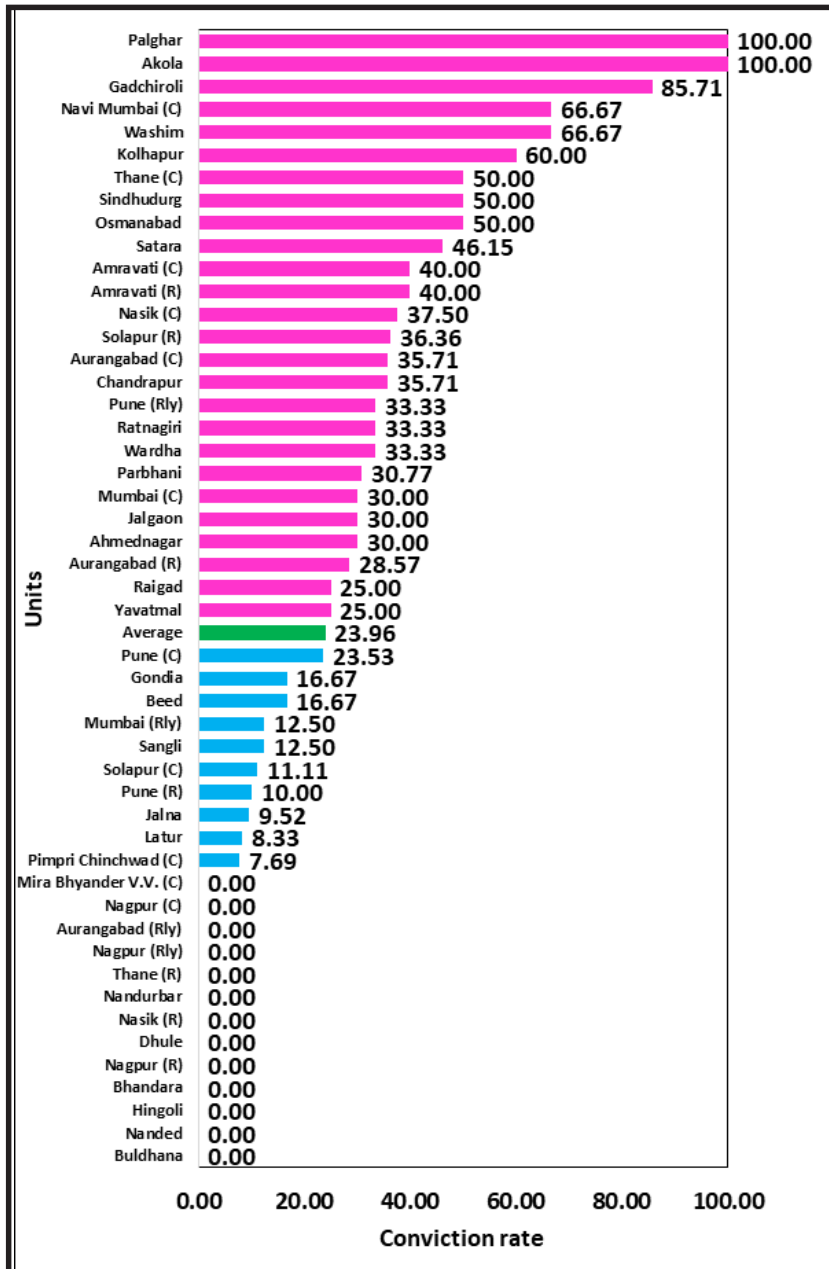
## 4.1 CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES



## 4.2 UNIT-WISE CONVICTION RATE OF IPC CASES EXCLUDING SEC. 188, 269, 270 & 283 OF IPC

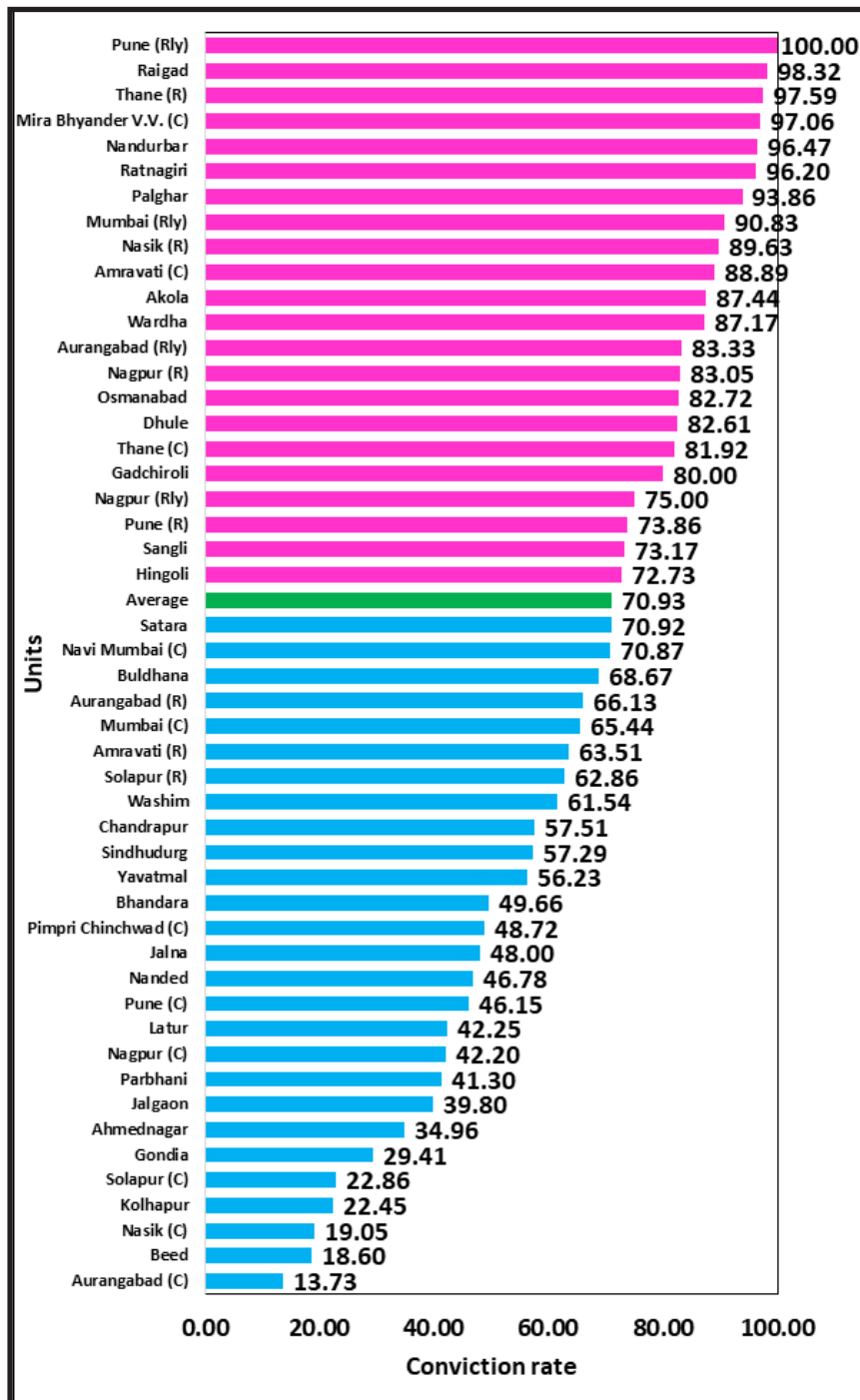


### 4.3 CONVICTION RATE IN IPC CASES TRIED BY THE SESSION COURTS



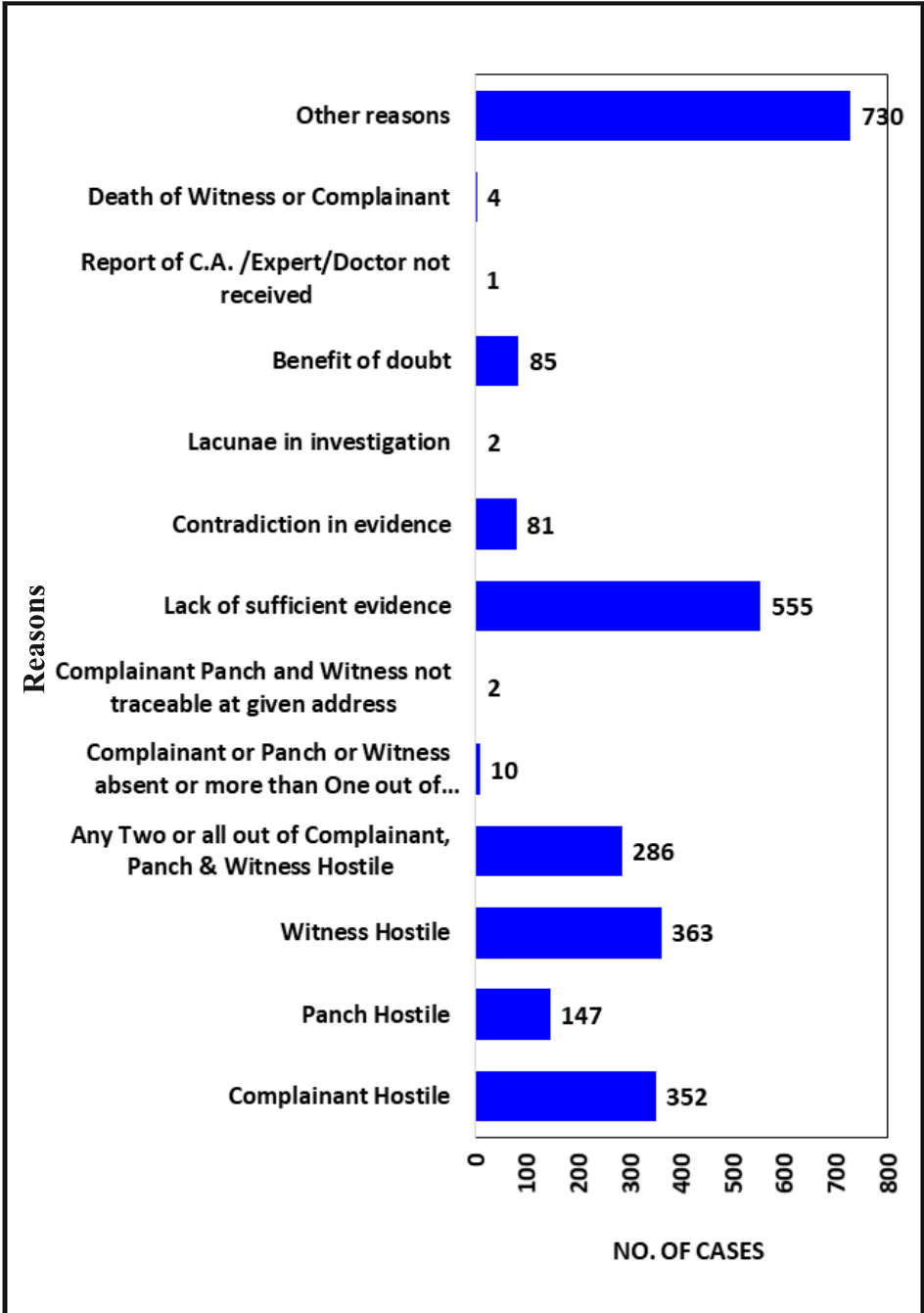
Conviction rate of some units show 0.00% as, in these units trials may have not been completed due to lock down in COVID-19 pandemic.

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





## 4.5 REASONS OF ACQUITTAL (IPC)



## 4.6 SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE CONVICTION RATE

### A. IPC (Indian Pinal Code)

IPC sections in which tried cases are more and conviction rate is less than or near 20%, should be focussed to improve conviction rate.

IPC SEC.	324	379	338	380	304.1	354	376	498.1	TOTAL
Percentage contribution towards tried cases (%)	4.97	3.53	1.96	1.62	1.47	1.19	1.37	1.35	17.46
Section wise conviction rate (%)	5.52	46.96	30.49	28.68	2.44	13.00	20.00	1.77	19.95
<b>Overall conviction rate under IPC from April to June 2021– 68.78%</b>									

### B. SLL (Special local laws)

SLL Acts	Prohibition Act	Gambling Act
Percentage contribution towards tried cases (%)	47.41	28.42
Conviction rate (%)	0.73	62.87
<b>Overall conviction rate under SLL from April to June 2021-30.93%</b>		

To improve overall conviction rate of IPC cases, some IPC sections like 324, 379, 338, 304(A), 380, 354, 498(A) & 376 in which tried cases are more and conviction rate is nearly 20%, should be focussed while doing investigation.

In case of special local laws, cases tried in the court, under Prohibition act contribute about 47.41% cases where as its conviction rate is 0.73% only. So to improve conviction rate in SLL cases, more attention should be given in the investigation of Prohibition act cases.

**5**

**Technical Services  
Provided by CID**

## 5.1 HANDWRITING SECTION

### **What is Handwriting Analysis: -**

Handwriting analysis is involving a comprehensive scientific study of individual handwriting characteristics in between questioned writings and provided standard writings to prove their authorship by using comparison process.

Handwriting analysis falls under the section of forensic science where an expert examines questioned documents.

### **Principles of Handwriting Science: -**

1. No two things (Handwritings) exactly similar in the world.
2. One cannot write differently at different time.
3. One cannot write in superior skill than which he has possesses.
4. Handwriting shows natural variations.
5. Handwriting can develop at the time of age.

### **History of Handwriting Analysis: -**

Albert Osborn was the first American to utilize the scientific method in the examination of questioned documents. His legendary text, Questioned Documents published in 1910 was met with wide acclaim by public and private criminal justice and law enforcement agencies, the legal professions.

If an expert is giving an opinion, it is considered as a relevant evidence for the case.

### **As per Indian Evidence Act who is Expert? : -**

Expert is defined under section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act 1872 and as per section 47 of the Indian Evidence Act 1872 Handwriting expert's opinion is admitted in the court.

The experts are judged with a different eye by the court, since; they are just giving an opinion and are not aware of the facts of the case. But still, an expert's opinion matters as the court has no knowledge about that particular field of expertise and they will not be able to impart justice without seeing the other side of the coin.

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## **HANDWRITING AND PHOTOGRAPHY BUREAU IN CID, MAHARASHTRA**

The first bureau for expert examination of handwriting was opened in the state CID at Pune in the erstwhile Bombay state vide GR.D No606/4 dated 31/3/1939 with the handwriting expert and one assistant handwriting expert to do the work of examination of questioned documents. Two post of Assistant handwriting expert were subsequently granted. One is in the year of 1948 and 1953 to meet with the increase in the number of cases with the states reorganization and consequent expansion of jurisdiction two posts were created, for each at Bombay and Nagpur vide GRD No CID/2256/637380-V, dated 16/04/1958. The post at Bombay was that of the State Examiner Of Documents while the one at Nagpur was of Assistant State Examiner Of Documents. A year later when the bureau at Nagpur started functioning. The designation of these experts were also changed in the said GR in the year 1958. The post of State Examiner Of Documents at Pune and Aurangabad were sanctioned Vide GR No.FPB/2413/I-VIII-P dated 19/04/1976 and filled in immediately by promotion senior assistant state examiner of documents. The government of Maharashtra Home department under its resolution no.2670/I-(1)-III-P, dated 03/04/1976 sanctioned three posts of Assistant State Examiner Of Documents at Pune, two at Bombay and one at Nagpur.

Under G.R. No.HD,FPB-0678/9136-POL-4 dated 17/12/1982 the post of State Examiner Of Documents at Bombay was elevated to Additional Chief State Examiner of Documents Gazetted Class II and State Examiner of Documents Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad were given Class II Gazetted status.

Now-a-days the bureau has four units one each at Pune, Mumbai, Nagpur and Aurangabad. Pune being the principal bureau and these at Mumbai, Nagpur and Aurangabad are regional units. The regional distribution of work in the state is intended to facilitate and speed up the disposal of work.

The examiner of document in the state CID attains the work of examining questioned documents in criminal cases investigated by the office of the police department as well as in cases referred to the CID by the court. The process is described as in the Maharashtra Police Manual Part -3 chapter 5, Rule 165 and 166.

The questioned documents are examined by different ways in laboratory. Now-a-days a Stereoscopic Microscope along with the most sophisticated electronically operated equipments known as Video Spectral Comparator are used for examining questioned documents. The photographic section is attached with handwriting section aids in photography of such documents.

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**6.**  
**Judgments  
Of Interest**

## 6.1 HON'BLE SUPREME COURT IN SOMA SURESH KUMAR V/S GOVT. OF A.P.

- **The Provision of Maharashtra Protection of Interest of Depositors In Financial Establishments Act (MPID Act) Having been found to be valid, which are squarely applicable to the societies registered in the category of Urban Co-Operative Banks Co-Operative Banking societies etc.**

### **2012 (10) Supreme Court Cases 677 (Reportable)**

Coram :- Justice K.S.P.Radhakrishanan and Justice A.K. Sikri

Judgment Date 12th September 2013

Hon'ble Supreme Court in Soma Suresh Kumar V/s Govt. of A.P. in 2013 (10) SCC 677 – Hon'ble Apex Court has laid down the law that the provisions of Maharashtra protection of Interest of Depositors in Financial Establishments Act, (MPID Act) having been found to be valid, which are squarely applicable to the Societies registered in the category of Urban Co-operative Banks, Co-operative Banking Societies Co-operative Credit Societies etc.

Hon'ble Supreme Court notice that the question of law raised in s case had come up for consideration before Apex Court while challenging the constitutional validity of the Tamil Nadu Protection of Interest of Depositors Act 1997, The Maharashtra Protection of Interests of Depositors Act, 1999 and etc... Hon'ble Supreme Court held that Non-Scheduled Banks/NBFCs/Chit Funds/Savings Schemes/Financial leasing - "Financial Establishment" under Sec. 2© - held, Sec. 2© does not exclude co-operative banks from penal action and attachment of property provisions. It only excludes company registered under the Companies Act or a Corporation or a Cooperative Society owned and controlled by any State Government or the Central Government. Therefore writ petition seeking mandamus directing respondents not to arrest them or attach properties of directors of alleged co-operative banks were dismissed. It is a comprehensive legislation to protect depositors and check unfair practices by fraudulent financial establishments.

***Link to View Full Judgement***

***(<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/168917666>)***

## 6.2 HON'BLE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA IN ALL INDIA INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK SC &...V/S UNION OF INDIA & ORS (REPORTABLE)

- **All the Procedural Powers of a Civil Court are given to the Commission For the Purpose of investigation and inquiry. And that too for that limited purpose only**

Decided on – 31st October 1996

Coram :- Justice A.M. Ahmadi and Justice S.P. Bharucha

In Appeal (Civil) 13700 of 1996

The short question that arises for consideration in this matter is whether the commission had the power to issue a direction in the nature of an interim injunction?; it did by the letter dated March 4, 1993 clauses (5) and (8) of Art. 338 of the Constitution, which the appellant refers to as the source of the commission's power. Hon'ble Supreme Court held that in Clause 8 of Article 138, the words used are "the Commission shall...have all the powers of the Civil Court trying a suit." But the words "all the powers of a Civil Court" have to be exercised "while investigating any matter referred to in sub-clause (a) or inquiring into any complaint referred to in sub-clause (b) of Clause 5". All the procedural powers of a Civil Court are given to the commission for the purpose of investigating and inquiring into these matters and that too for that limited purpose only. The powers of a Civil Court of granting injunctions, temporary or permanent, do not inhere in the commission nor can such a power be inferred or derived from a reading of clause 8 of Article 338 of the Constitution. The Commission having not been specifically granted any power to issue interim injunctions, lacks the authority to issue an order of the type found in the letter dated March 4 1993. The Order itself being bad for want of jurisdiction , all other questions and consideration raised in the appeal are redundant. The appeal is dismissed.

***Link to View Full Judgement***

***(<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/123745>)***

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### 6.3 AURANGABAD BENCH OF BOMBAY HIGH COURT IN BABAN KAWAD V/S STATE OF MAHARASHTRA (REPORTABLE).

- **The Police had purportedly recorded as witnesses in the case, were not present when the incident happened. High Court directed the Police Authorities to take Criminal Action against a DYSP for False witness statements created in a 2017 murder Case.**

Decided on 17th July 2019.

Coram :- Justice T.V. Nalawade and Justice K.K.Sonwant

Aurangabad Bench of the Bombay high Court recently directed the police authorities to take criminal action against a deputy superintendent of police (DySP) from Ahmednagar for false witness statements created in a 2017 murder case registered at Nighodj in parner Taluka of Ahmednagar.

As many as 27 people were booked and arrested for the murder of One Sandeep Waral, who was in the sand mining business, over some rivalry at Nighoj in January 2017. The 27 were charged under Sec. 167(public Servant framing incorrect document with intent to cause injury) and other provisions of the Indian Penal Code and also under the stringent Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act.

Baban @Kisan patilba Kawad and Muktar Shamir Inamdar both agriculturist –approached the HC through criminal lawyer Nilesh Ghanekar pointing out that two people, whose statements the police had purportedly recorded as witnesses in the case, were not present when the incident happened. Ghanekar told the court that while one of them had died in 2015, the other was abroad then-“Their statements were mentioned in the list of witnesses produced along with the chargesheet in the court”. Ghanekar told the HC, while submitting the death certificate of the man who had passed was in 2015 and copy of the passport of the man who was out of the country. In their defence, the police said a mistake had been committed during the process of “copy-pasting” the statement.

While allowing the petition, the court observed, “Contention that probably mistake was committed due to use of computer and cypypaste method, which is used by the police, is not acceptable. If that kind of approach is used by the police, it is wrong. In respect of each and every witness, there should be verification of the identity and only after that the statement of the witness needs

to be recorded”. Justice T.V. Nalawade and Justice K.K.Sonwant, who allowed the petition said, “Direction is hereby given to the respondents to see that report is given in respect of aforesaid action of respondent no. 5 (Deputy Superintendent of Police) for registration of the crime for the offence punishable under section 167 of Indian Penal Code and for other offences which the department may find are also committed”. The Court was informed that an inquiry has been initiated against DYSP while the increment of a writer attached to him was stopped for one year. However, the court observed that no more inquiry was necessary.

***Link to View Full Judgement***

***(<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/190652992>)***

## **6.4 HON’BLE SUPREME COURT IN RUKMANI MAHATO V/S STATE OF JHARKHAND**

- **(SPECIAL LEAVE TO APPEAL (Criminal) NO. 2411 OF 2016)**

Decided on - 3 August 2017

Coram – Hon’ble Justice Mr. Ranjan Gogoi and Hon’ble Justice Navin Sinha.

Head Note:- “Surrender and a bail application in such circumstances is nothing but an abuse of the process of law by the concerned accused. Once a regular bail is granted by a subordinate court on the strength of the interim/pre-arrest bail granted by the superior court, even if the superior court is to dismiss the plea of anticipatory bail upon fuller consideration of the matter, the regular bail granted by the subordinate Court would continue to hold the field, rendering the ultimate rejection of the pre-arrest bail by the superior court meaningless.”

In the present Special leave petition (Crl.) No. 2411 of 2016 an order dated 4.12.2015 of the High Court of Jharkhand refusing to grant pre-arrest bail to the accused-petitioner was challenged. On 4.04.2016 the following order was passed by this Court: “Issue Notice. In the event the petitioner is arrested she may be released on bail by making deposit of Rs. 25,000/- in cash to the satisfaction of the trial Court and shall co-operate with the investigation at all further stages.”

Clearly and evidently the order dated 04.04.2016 is an interim order of granting pre-arrest bail to the Accused-petitioner.

It appears that on legal advice, the petitioner surrendered before the Ld. Trial court on 21.04.2016 and thereafter released on regular bail.

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When the said fact was brought to the notice of the Court the following question arises (1) how or why the petitioner could have surrendered before the Ld. Trial Court and sought regular bail when the proceedings in Special Leave petition (Cri.) no. 2411 of 2016 were pending before Hon'ble Supreme Court. 92) How in view of the pendency of the proceedings u/s 438 Cr.P.C. (i.e. Anticipatory bail ) before this court the Ld. Trial court could have granted regular bail to the accused-petitioner. In view of the above question Hon'ble Supreme Court was pleased to recall order dated 4.04.2016 granting pre-arrest bail to the accused-petitioner and also to cancel the bail granted to the accused-petitioner by the Ld. Trial Court by its order dated 21.04.2016. The Hon'ble Supreme Court also directed Accused-petitioner to surrender before the Ld. Trial Court and direct the Registrar General of the Jharkhand High Court to obtain explanation of the Presiding Officer of the Ld. Trial Court which has passed the Order dated 21.04.2016 as to how the said Court could have granted bail when this Court was in seisin of the matter in Spl. Leave Petition (Cri.) no. 2411 of 2016.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court further observed the role of the Accused-petitioner and conduct in the matter, the Hon'ble Court perused the affidavit filed in this regard by the petitioner. The stand taken therein is that the petitioner surrendered before the trial Court and sought and was granted regular bail on legal advice. In para 8 of the affidavit, a statement has been made that enquiries with the local counsel have revealed that it has become a regular practice for accused to surrender before the Ld. Trial court and seek regular bail immediately after interim pre-arrest is granted by the higher forums. The Hon'ble Supreme Court further observed that "when this Court or High Court or even a Sessions Judge grants interim anticipatory bail and the matter is pending before that Court, there can be no occasion for the accused to appear and surrender before the Ld. Trial Court and seek regular bail. The predicament of the subordinate Judge in considering the prayer for regular bail and the impossibility of denial of such bail in the face of the pre-arrest bail granted by a higher forum is real. Surrender and a bail application in such circumstances is nothing but an abuse of the process of law by the concerned accused. Once a regular bail is granted by a subordinate court on the strength of the interim/pre-arrest bail granted by the superior court, even if the superior court is to dismiss the plea of anticipatory bail upon fuller consideration of the matter, the regular bail granted by the subordinate Court would continue to hold the field, rendering the ultimate rejection of the pre-arrest bail by the superior court meaningless. If this is a practice that is prevailing in some of the subordinate Courts in the Country and we have had notice of several such cases, time has come to put the Ld. Subordinate Courts in the country to notice that such practice must be discontinued and consideration of regular bail applications upon surrender during the pendency of the application for pre-arrest bail before a superior court must be discouraged. We, therefore, direct that a

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copy of this order be forwarded to the Director of all Judicial Academies in the country to be brought to the notice of all judicial officers exercising criminal jurisdiction in their respective states

***Link to View Full Judgement***

***(<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/49002973>)***

## **6.5 BHIMA RAZU PRASAD V/S STATE REP. BY DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, CBI (REPORTABLE)**

- **Supreme Court's Judgment In Respect Of The Interpretation Of Sec. 195 (1)(B)(I) CR.P.C. Bars Lodging Of Case By The Investigating Agency Under Sec. 193 Ipc In Respect Of Offence Of Giving False Evidence Which Is Committed At The Stage Of The Investigation, Prior To Production Of Such Evidence Before The Trial Court.**

(Special Leave to Petition (CrI) NO. 5102 of 2020 with Special Leave to petitions (CrI) No. 6720 of 2020)

Decided on 12 March 2021

The primary question of law that arises in this appeals is whether Section 195(1)(b)(i), CrPC bars lodging of case by the investigating agency under Sec. 193, IPC in respect of offence of giving false evidence which is committed at the stage of the investigation, prior to production of such evidence before the trial Court.? This in turn requires to resolve the sub-questions – Whether an offence under Sec. 193 IPC committed at the stage of investigation, prior to production of the false evidence before the Trial Court by a person who is not yet party to proceedings before the Trial Court, is an offence “in relation to” a proceeding in any court under Sec. 195(1)(b)(i) CrPC? The Court relied, inter alia, upon Sachida Nand Singh (1998) 2 SCC 493, as affirmed by the Constitution Bench in Iqbal Singh Marwah (2005) 4 SCC 370 which held that Section 195(1)(b)(ii) read with Section 340(1) CrPC will only apply in respect of offences which are committed during the time when the document concerned was custodia legis or in the custody of the Court. Holding that the provision in Section 195(1)(b)(i) was analogous to Section 195(1)(b)(ii), the Court held that Section 195(1)(b)(i) will not bar prosecution by the investigating agency for the offence punishable under Section 193 IPC which is committed during the stage of investigation. This is provided that the investigating agency has lodged complaint or registered

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the case under Section 193, IPC prior to commencement of proceedings and production of such evidence before the trial court. In such circumstance, the same would not be considered an offence committed in, or in relation to, any proceeding in any court for the purpose of Sec. 195(1)(b)(i) CrPC.

***Link to View Full Judgement***

***(<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/70868402>)***

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**7.**

# **Reading Material**

## 7.1 DIGITAL EVIDENCE

### WHAT IS DIGITAL EVIDENCE?

Digital evidence or Electronic Evidence is any probative information stored or transmitted in digital form that may be used before the courts. Section 79A of the IT(Amendment) Act 2008 defines electronic form evidence as "any information of probative value that is either stored or transmitted in electronic form and includes computer evidence, digital audio, digital video, cell phones, digital fax machines".

#### The main characteristics of digital evidences are:

1. It is latent as fingerprints and DNA
2. Can transcend national borders with ease and speed
3. Highly fragile and can be easily altered, damaged or destroyed
4. Time sensitive.
5. Care should be taken to document, collect, preserve and examine this type of evidence.

#### DIGITAL DEVICES: SOURCES FOR DIGITAL EVIDENCES

- Email word processing documents
- Data base tables
- Files saved from accounting programmers

- Digital photos
- ATM transaction logs
- Instant messages histories
- Internet browser histories
- The contacts of computer memory
- Computer backup, Recycle Bins
- GPS Track
- Digital video or saved files
- Data stored in all
- Data stored in mobile telephone

The use of digital devices in day to day life has increased tremendously. Accordingly, we may come across a wide range of the digital evidence which include E-mail word processing documents, data base tables, files saved from accounting programmes, digital photographs, ATM transaction logs, instant message histories, internet browser histories, the contents of computer memory, computer back-up, global positioning system tracks, digital video or sound files, data stored in mobile telephones and the data stored in all types memory storage devices. To help the understanding of the investigating officers, a compilation of various devices and the potential evidences these devices may contain is provided below:

### Digital Device

A Desktop Computer



### Potential Evidence

Contains all the files and folders stored including deleted files. Analysis of key document files like word documents, excel files, email's and any other valuable data may help in unearthing potential evidences. Retrieval of deleted files using Cyber Forensics can help get key evidences

Display Monitor (CRT/ LCD/TFT etc) Screens of Mobile Phones, if switched on



All the graphics and files that are open and visible on the screen in switched on systems can be noted as electronic evidence. This evidence can be captured only in video, photographs and, through description in seizure memo.

Smart Cards, he identification/ Dongles, Biometric Scanners



The device itself, along with the identification/ authentication information of the card and the user level of access, configurations and permissions.

Answering machines



The device can store voice messages and sometimes, the time and date information about when the message was left. It may have details such as last number called, memos, phone numbers & names, caller identification information, deleted mess

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## Digital Cameras



The device can be looked for images videos, sounds removable cartridges, time & date stamps.

## Handheld Devices like Mobile Phones (Smart Phones), Electronic Organizer, IPAD, Personal Digital Assistant etc



Much information can be obtained from the devices like Address Book, Appointment calendars/ information, documents, emails, phone book, messages (text and voices), video recording, email passwords etc. Many applications like CHAT, chats Application can store many crucial conversations important for the investigations. Remittances and transactions are done by fund transfer through mobile phone service providers utilizing money deposited with the latter bypassing banking channels. A person may do all his business through a mobile phone without any computer or laptop.

## Hard drives



The device stores many files and may be hidden easily. Backup of earlier years may be kept and may be easily hidden.

## Local Area Network (LAN) Card or Network Interface Card (NIC)



The device itself and also MAC (Media Access Control) address can be obtained.

Modems, Routers, Hubs & Switches



The devices themselves in routers configuration files contain information related to IP addresses etc.

Servers



Information like last login, mails exchanged, contents downloaded, pages accessed etc can be obtained

Network cables and connectors



Network cables are used to trace back to their respective computers. Connectors help in identifying the types of devices that are connected to the computers.

Pagers



The device can be looked for address information, Text messages, email, voice messages and phone numbers

Printers



The device has data like number of prints last pouted and some maintain usage logs, time & date information. If attached to a network, they may store network identity information. In addition, It can also be examined for fin-gerprints.

Removable storage media and devices



All new generation mobile phones, cameras etc, use these. These devices store files, in which evidence can be found.

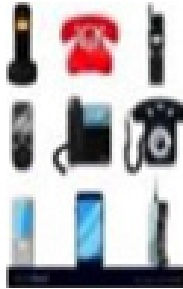
Scanners



The device itself, having the capability to scan may help prove illegal activity.

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## Telephones



Many telephones can store names. Messages (text and voice), memos. Passwords, phone numbers, and caller identification information. Additionally, some cellular telephones can store appointment information, receive electronic mail and pages. and may act as a voice recorder

## Copiers



Copiers may contain some documents both physical and electronic, user usage logos, time and date stamps.

## CD and DVD Drivers



These devices store files / data. in which evidence can be found.

## Credit Card Skimmers



Tracks of magnetic stripe contain Cardholder's information which may include:

- Card expiration date.
- User's address.
- Credit card numbers.
- User's name.

## Digital Watches



Some latest digital watches contain information like address book, notes, appointment calendars, phone numbers, emails etc.

## Facsimile Machines



These devices contain some documents, phone numbers. send/receive logs, film cartridges that can be considered.

Global positioning Systems (GPS)



The device may provides travel logs, home location, previous destinations, way point coordinates, way point name etc.

Keyboard & Mouse



These devices can be examined for fingerprints

Pen Drive



The device stores many files and may be hidden easily. In many cases the parallel books of accounts maintained as tally data or excel sheets are kept in Pen Drives that can be easily hidden.

Cloud Data Servers

The device is available on all smart phones and tablets. The Cloud may be used to store hidden data where crucial evidences may be stored. Some enterprises offer service for storage of commercial data in servers located in foreign countries and business data are stored there through Internet - which can be accessed as per terms and conditions.

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# **8.**

# **Cyber Updates**

## 8.1 PHISHING ATTACKS INCREASE IN H1 2021, SHARP JUMP IN CRYPTO ATTACKS

Overall, the first half of 2021 shows a 22 percent increase in the volume of phishing attacks over the same time period last year, Phish Labs reveals. Notably, however, phishing volume in June dipped dramatically for the first time in six months, immediately following a very high-volume in May.

“Bad actors continue to utilize phishing to fleece proprietary information, and are developing more sophisticated ways to do so based on growth in areas such as cryptocurrency and sites that use single-sign-on,” says John LaCour, CTO of PhishLabs.

“That said, it’s interesting to see the significant dip from May to June 2021. We’ll continue to monitor through the summer and analyze if we’re seeing a trend in the right direction, or if attackers simply took a summer vacation.” Additionally, the continued increase in SSO attacks suggests that criminals recognize that compromising an account used for SSO can give them access to many more secondly accounts that trust the SSO account for authentication.

This makes these platforms a highly rewarding target, especially if they gain access to Office 365 at the enterprise level. An in-depth approach combining technology, user education and operational processes are needed to combat this trend”.

Ongoing use of HTTPs-based attacks, which comprise 82 percent of phishing attacks, demonstrating that HTTPs alone is not enough to trust.

The growth of vishing scams.

Increase in abuse of tunneling services.

The continued abuse of free email accounts such as Gmail and Hotmail to launch phishing attacks.

### Source

<https://www.helpnetsecurity.com/2021/08/19/phishing-attacks-h1-2021/?webview=true>.

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## 8.2 FIRST HALF OF 2021 SEES TRIPLE-DIGIT RISE IN CYBERCRIME.

Every six months, Accenture's Cyber Investigations, Forensics & Response team provides a mid-year update on the state of cybercrime in the first six months of the year. In the previous edition, the team highlighted the tremendous rise in ransom ware as a result of the Covid pandemic with supply chain weaknesses a particularly popular source of attack for cybercriminals seeking to access enterprise networks.

Given the nature of the pandemic, it's perhaps also no surprise that health and public services were the second most targeted sector after financial services as criminals sought to take advantage of the Covid-related chaos seen around the world.

Things have certainly not gotten any better, with the latest report from the company revealing a 125% rise in intrusion volume compared to the first half of last year. The company says that this growth was mainly by web shell activity, supply chain intrusions targeted ransom ware, and extortion stings.

The researchers identify a number of trends that they believe are driving this growth. Firstly, there appears to be no respite in sight in terms of attack volumes, with no slowdown apparent in the data. Instead, the numbers and scale of attacks seem to be continuing to trend upward. The data revealed considerable growth in cyber incidents across every industry and every region, with activity in part being driven by the desire for nation-state actors to get involved alongside more traditional cybercriminals.

Despite attacks being up across the board however, the distribution remains skewed towards certain regions and certain sectors. "Many organizations today are only securing their core corporate systems and not fully protecting their supply chain, subsidiaries, and affiliates. That's why it's critical for companies to have a holistic plan to cover their entire ecosystems," said Robert Boyce, who leads Accenture's Cyber Investigations, Forensics and Response business globally.

### Source:

<https://cybernews.com/security/first-half-of-2021-sees-triple-degit-rise-in-cybercrime/>

### 8.3 CYBERCRIMINALS REPORTEDLY CREATED BLOCKCHAIN ANALYTICS TOOL

Cybercriminals have developed a blockchain analytics tool on the darknet that could help a gang launder illegally obtained bitcoin, and they are actively marketing it, according to the cryptocurrency analytics firm Elliptic.

"A blockchain analytics tool has been launched on the dark web, allowing bitcoin addresses to be checked for links to criminal activity, Known as Antinalysis, it allows crypto launderers to test whether their funds will be identified as proceeds of crime by regulated exchanges, " says Tom Robinson, co-founder and chief scientist with Elliptic.

Robinson says cybercriminals have co-opted a process used by cryptocurrency exchanges to check customer deposits for any link to illegal activity, "By tracing a transaction back through the blockchain, these tools can identify whether the funds originated from a wallet associated with ransomware or any other criminal activity," he says. "The launderer therefore risks being identified as a criminal and being reported to law enforcement whenever they send funds to a business using such a tool."

While the process used by Antinalysis mirrors that used by legitimate tools, Robinson says the results are not favorable. "Elliptic's own evaluation of the results returned for a range of bitcoin addresses shows that it was poor at detecting link to major darknet markets and other criminal entities, "he says.

#### **Antinalysis**

The tool was created, Robinson says, by one of the same developers behind Incognito Market, a darknet marketplace specializing in the sale of narcotics. Incognito was launched in late 2020, and the marketplace accepts payments in both bitcoin and monero.

"The launch of Antinalysis likely reflects the difficulties faced by the market and its vendors in cashing out their bitcoin proceeds," he says. Elliptic's research found that a cybercriminal can use the Antinalysis tool, which is similar to those wielded by Elliptic to track criminal proceeds, to essentially see what the authorities would see in a blockchain transaction, the company says. "Antinalysis seeks to help crypto launderers... by giving them a preview of what a blockchain analytics tool will make of their bitcoin wallet and the funds it contains," Robinson says. "The sits runs on Tor, an anonymous version of the web commonly used to host darknet markets and other illicit services."

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**Source:**

[https://www.databreachtoday.co.uk/cybercriminals-reportedly-created-blockekehain-analytics-tool-a-1729lp&web\\_view=trus](https://www.databreachtoday.co.uk/cybercriminals-reportedly-created-blockekehain-analytics-tool-a-1729lp&web_view=trus)

## 8.4 HOW CYBER CRIMINALS BREAK TWO FACTOR AUTHENTICATION SECURITY BY INTERCEPTING SMS AND VOICE CALLS

According to the most recent estimates, compromised and weak credentials account for more than 80% of all hacking related breaches, with three billion username/password combinations (2FA), often known as two-step verification or dual-factor authentication, is a security procedure in which users submit two distinct authentication factors to validate their identity. adds an extra layer of security to the otherwise susceptible username/password system. According to statistics ,users that use 2FA will be able to prevent 99.9% of automated attacks.

### **Vulnerabilities in SMS-Based 2FA**

SMS is well known for having lax security, leaving isnt vulnerable to a variety of attacks. Microsoft has encouraged users to discontinue using 2FA solutions that rely on SMS and voice conversations.SIM swapping allows an attacker to convince a victim's mobile service provider that they are the victim before requesting that the victim's phone number be moved to a device of their choice. SMS-based one-time codes are compromised using widely available tools such as Modlishka and a technique known as a reverse proxy Experts also discovered an attack that takes use of a function given by the Google Play Store to automatically install programmes from the web to your Android smartphone.

### **The Attack on Android**

Attackers can use a hacked email/password combination associated with a Google account to install a widely available message mirroring app on a victim's smartphone via Google Play. As a result, attackers can employ social engineering techniques to persuade the user to grant the app the rights it needs to function properly. They may, for example, appear to be phoning from a legitimate service provider in order to persuade the user to enable the permissions, As a result, attackers can now victim's phone, including one-time codes required for two-factor authentication(2FA)

### **How to Stay Protected\**

Users should ensure that their passwords are well-crafted. It is advised that SMS be used as a secondary authentication mechanism only when absolutely

necessary. It is preferable to utilize app-based one-time codes, such as those provided by Google Authenticator, where the code is created within the Google Authenticator app on your smartphone. Users can use dedicated hardware devices such as Yubikey, an authentication device designed to handle one-time password and two-factor Authentication protocols without relying on SMS-based two-factor authentication. As a result of these physical devices, the hazards connected with visible one-time codes, such as SMS codes, will be decreased.

**Source :**

***<https://www.the420.in/how-cyber-criminals-break-two-factor-authentication-security-by-intercepting-sms-and-voice-calls/>***

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**9.**

**Absconders in  
Numbers**

S. No	Unit Name	Absconders as on 31/03/2021	Newly Added Absconders April 2021 to June 2021	Total	Arrested Absconders April 2021 to June 2021	Absconders as on 31/06/2021
1	Akola	290	0	290	27	252
2	Amravati (R)	120	0	120	1	118
3	Buldhana	20	0	20	0	20
4	Yavatmal	52	0	52	0	52
5	Washim	1	0	1	0	1
6	Aurangabad (R)	14	5	19	0	19
7	Jalna	76	0	76	0	76
8	Beed	138	0	138	0	138
9	Osmanabad	237	0	237	3	232
10	Nanded	125	0	125	1	124
11	Latur	104	0	104	0	104
12	Parbhani	42	0	42	0	42
13	Hingoli	99	0	99	1	98
14	Kolhapur	86	0	86	1	85
15	Pune (R)	21	0	21	0	21
16	Sangli	217	0	217	67	150
17	Satara	163	0	163	4	159
18	Solapur (R)	153	0	153	1	152
19	Bhandara	1	0	1	0	1
20	Chandrapur	9	0	9	0	9
21	Nagpur (R)	6	3	9	0	9
22	Wardha	9	0	9	0	9
23	Gadchiroli	313	0	313	2	303
24	Gondia	95	0	95	0	95
25	Ahmednagar	44	0	44	0	44
26	Dhule	94	0	94	0	94
27	Jalgaon	47	0	47	0	47
28	Nasik (R)	54	0	54	0	54
29	Nandurbar	6	0	6	0	6
30	Raigad	12	0	12	0	12
31	Ratnagiri	32	0	32	3	29
32	Sindhudurg	21	0	21	0	21
33	Thane(R)	47	0	47	0	47
34	Palghar	150	0	150	2	148

35	Mumbai ( Rly)	80	0	80	0	80
36	Pune (Rly)	25	0	25	0	25
37	Nagpur (Rly)	81	0	81	2	79
38	Aurangabad (Rly)	15	0	15	0	15
39	Nagpur ( C)	886	0	886	124	712
40	Pune ( C)	55	0	55	2	52
41	Pimpri Chinchwad ( C)	21	0	21	1	20
42	Thane ( C)	281	1	282	5	277
43	Mumbai ( C)	4384	70	4454	46	4403
44	Nasik ( C)	0	0	0	0	0
45	Aurangabad ( C)	164	0	164	0	164
46	Solapur ( C)	25	2	27	0	27
47	Navi Mumbai (C)	683	44	727	20	707
48	Amravati ( C)	40	7	47	0	47
49	CID Unit	128	2	130	0	130
50	ACB Mumbai	3	0	3	0	3
51	ATS Mumbai	47	0	47	0	<b>47</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9816</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>9950</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>9559</b>

(78 are Dead Absconders)

- Units which did not arrest a single Absconder in April to June 2021 are Buldhana, Yavatmal, Washim, Aurangabad (R), Jalna, Beed, Latur, Parbhani, Pune Rural, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Nagpur (R), Wardha, Gondia, Ahemad Nagar, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nashik (R), Nandurbar, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Thane Rural, Pune (Rly), Mumbai (Rly), Aurangabad (Rly), Aurangabad (C), Solapur (C), Amravati (C), CID, ACB Mumbai, ATS 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 April - June 2021

April 2021			
Sr. No.	Jail Released accused full Name & address	Offence details (from which Offence released) P.S., Cr.No., IPC Sec.	Released Date
<b>Bhandara Jail</b>			
1	Randhir Kumar Sarjusing Age-34, Res- Tal.Pahadpur Dist Gaya, Bihar	Bhandara PS CR.no.464/2020 IPC 420	27/04/2021
<b>Central Jail Nagpur</b>			
2	Dhurgasing Vijaysing Age-24, Res- Amarghad bhoriband katani MP	New Kamthi PS CR.no.188/2021 IPC 420 379, 511	05/04/2021
3	Mishel Skotas Kolai Age-23, Res- Unian Bank near Balvant Road, Chandannagar Vihar, New Delhi.	Gittikhadan PS CR.no.554/2020 IPC 419,420,384,468,471,506, 120b,34	08/04/2021
4	Shahadat Khan Mohammad Khan Age-30, Res- Chandeni Ghandhi Tower near Nuh Mevant Hariyana	Ranapratapnagar PS CR.no.216/2020 IPC 461,380,201,34	08/04/2021
5	Ashif Khan Jumma Ajij Khan Res- Chandeni Ghandhi Tower near Nuh Mevant Hariyana	Ranapratapnagar PS CR.no.216/2020 IPC 461,380,201,34	08/04/2021
6	Nilesh /Golu Maruti Kambale Age-25, Res- Rambaug Emamwada Nagpur	Ganeshpeth PS CR.no.371/2020 IPC 379	22/04/2021
7	Rajsing/kalu/Gajani Vijaysing Thakur Age-22, Res- Ward no 18, Garotrinaragar Katani. MP	Dhantoli PS 179/2021 IPC 457,380	22/04/2021
8	Sumit Dilip Tiwari Age 25 Res- Patelnagar D block dwarka mot Delhi	Gittikhadan PS CR.no.554/2020 IPC 419,420,384,468,471,506, 120b,34	28/04/2021
9	Ajay Najru Mandloi Age 21 Res- Patelpura Gram Piplava Khupshi MP	New Kamthi PS CR.no.469/2020 IPC 380,454,457	28/04/2021
<b>Solapur District Jail</b>			
10	Malappa Dahiram Bhoi Res- Umarani Tel chdchd Dist Vijapur, Karnataka Prisoner No. 311	Mandrup PS CR no 301/2020 IPC 395,397	19/04/2021
11	Mallikarjun Maruti Bajegi Res- Umarani Tel chdchd Dist Vijapur, Karnataka Prisoner No. 312	Mandrup PS CR no 301/2020 IPC 395,397	20/04/2021
12	Shanta Dashrath Gaikwad Age 40 Res Kulburgi, Karnataka Prisoner No. 1201	Malshiras PS CR no 179/2020 IPC 379,34	20/04/2021
13	Laxmi Dipak jadhav Age 45 Res Kalburgi, Karnataka Prisoner No. 1202	Malshiras PS CR no 179/2021 IPC 379,34	20/04/2021
14	Alka prakash Bhosle Age 47 Res Kalburgi, Karnataka Prisoner No. 1203	Malshiras PS CR no 179/2021 IPC 379,34	20/04/2021

15	Laxmibai Parshuram Gaikwad Age 45 Res Kalburgi, Karnataka Prisoner No. 1204	Malshiras PS CR no 179/2021 IPC 379,34	30/04/2021
16	Ismail Ranbbanni Res Ring road Gulbarga Karnataka Prisoner No. 1070		
<b>Yearwada Central Jail, Pune</b>			
17	Gorantala Rupesh Babu Res Dist Prakash, AP	Sangvi PS CR no. 103/2021 IPC 420	07/04/2021
18	Shailedra Ashok Sing Res – Sarvodya nagar, Matiyara road, Prayagraj, UP	Saybar PS CR no 13/2021 IPC 420	03/04/2021
19	Surendra Darsu Ram Res-Gram Bakheda Post, Mirjaganj, Zarkhand	Hadapsar PS CR no 238/2021 IPC 381	23/04/2021
20	Ranjit vishwanath Mhato Res Morgram Mhadepur, Tel Malada, P.Bangal	Hadapsar PS CR no 238/2021 IPC 381	02/04/2021
<b>Central Jail Taloja, New Mumbai</b>			
21	Kirankumar nanamudhe Goda Res Thane Goan, Post Aralali Tel Krushna Rajpat Dist Mandya Karnataka	Borvili PS CR no 264/2019 IPC 302, 397, 34	04/04/2021
22	Javed Islamuddis Ansari Res Paparinagar, Tel chandur, Bijnor, UP	CID UNIT No 9 CR no 170/2020 IPC 302,120b Arm Act 3,25	19/04/2021
23	Malalu Mahadev Appa Pujari Res Virappa Mandirasamor Bagwadi, Sitapur, Gulbarga, Karnatka	Panwel City PS 81/2019 IPC 392,34	06/04/2021
<b>Central Jail Kalamba</b>			
24	Rahul Hulyappa Kurade Res chadchd, Dist Vijapur, Karnatka Prisoner No. 1377	Miraj city PS CR no 186/2020 IPC 379, 34	09/04/2021
25	Rameshwar Meghlal Mahato Res Kharaki, Tel-Vishnughad, Dist Hajari, Zarkhand Prisoner No. 1480	Bhudargad PS CR no 80/2021 IPC 381, 34	27/04/2021
26	Vikyray Sanjay Chodhary Res Bhaibi Road, Rajabajar, Patna, Bihar Prisoner No. 194	Karad PS CR no 100/2019 IPC 395, 397	22/04/2021
27	Shivrya Swami / Balaram/Chandappya Pandit Agartal / Kambale Res Satalgoan Tel Indi, Dist Vijapur, Karnatka Prisoner No. 1109	Jat PS CR no 64/2021 IPC 454,380	29/04/2021
<b>Ratnagiri District Jail</b>			
28	Aandasaram Bhuraram Chodary Age 29 Res Chapra Panchadara, Dist Badmer, Rajsthan Prisoner No. 256	Ratnagiri Rural PS CR no 39/2021 IPC 392,452, 120b, Arm Act 3/25	04/04/2021
29	Kishor ram Kaluram Jat Age 23 Res Malawas, Tel Pipadcity, Dist Jodhkar Rajsthan Prisoner No. 263	Ratnagiri Rural PS CR no 39/2021 IPC 392,452, 120b, Arm Act 3/25	16/04/2021
30	Vijay Mohanlal Meghawal Age 21 Res Chandawal nagar, Tel Sojat, Dist Pali Rajsthan Prisoner No. 264	Ratnagiri Rural PS CR no 39/2021 IPC 392,452, 120b, Arm Act 3/25	16/04/2021
<b>District Jail, Sawantwadi, Sindhudurg</b>			
31	Ize Chitte Samuel Khristi Age 30 Res Naizeriya	Nehrunagar Ps CR no 103/2018 IPC 465,467,468,471	15/04/2021
32	Ashok Kranap Nayak Age 34 Res Karnatka Prisoner No. 148	Dodamarga PS CR no 20/2021 IPC 337, 338, 386, 34 Explosive substances Act 3,45,69	20/04/2021
33	Kumar Karnap Rathod Age 28 Karnatka Prisoner No. 28	Dodamarga PS CR no 20/2021 IPC 337, 338, 386, 34 Explosive substances Act 3,45,69	20/04/2021
<b>Ahamdnagar District Jail</b>			
34	Rayappa Madhun Res Shimogha Bhadravati Chikmangalur, Karnataka Prisoner No. 304	Bhingarp Comp Pune 107/2021 IPC 379	10/04/2021
<b>Jalgaon District Jail</b>			
35	Birsing Shivilal Barela Age 38 Res Bargaon, Tel Pandhana, Dist Khandwa MP Prisoner No. 1063	Jalgaon Taluka PS CR no 162/2011 IPC 379	23/04/2021



May 2021			
Sr. No.	Jail Released accused full Name & address	Offence details (from which Offence released) P.S., Cr.No., IPC Sec.	Released Date
<b>Central Jail Nagpur</b>			
1.	Trilokkumar Ghasuram Patel Age-21, Res- Ward no.2, Kopra Garichaband Chattisgad	Ganeshpeth PS CR.no.88/2021 IPC 379	05/05/2021
2.	Karan Hargovind Ravan Rakhadse Kurad Post Dist Firvana, MP	Kelvad PS CR.no.15/2021 IPC 379,34	17/05/2021
3.	Balraj Ramsing Rajput Age 38 Res – ACC Colany, N.R.P 47 Katani PS Kotwali Dist Katani, M.P.	Nagpur PS CR.no.65/2021 IPC 379,34	07/05/2021
<b>Akola Jail</b>			
4.	Shivkumar Shivprasad Saichar Age 23 Res. – Post Pimpali, Tel-Dist Khandwa M.P. Prisoner No. 761	MIDC PS 240/2021 IPC 379	10/05/2021
<b>Amravati District Jail</b>			
5.	Ramesh Kisan Uvnate Age 20 Res Patna, Baitul	Shirkhed PS 234/2020 IPC 457, 380	14/05/2021
6.	Patiram Malu Panse Res Goheda, M.P.	Bramhanwada PS 07/2021 IPC 379	19/05/2021
<b>Central Jail, Harsul, Aurangabad</b>			
7.	Shahid Alim ma Harun Age 21 Res Gidha PS Chobe Tola Tel chatpattiya west banchaparan Bihar	Aurangabad Railway PS 10/2021 IPC 379, 34	25/05/2021
<b>Jalna District Jail</b>			
8.	Manoj Bhargav Ejava / Jiva Age 50 Res Koparkhair Navi Mumbai, Keral	Partur PS 120/2019 IPC 395 Arm Act 3/25,4/25	21/05/2021
<b>Yearwada Central Jail, Pune</b>			
9.	Chandar Humnappa Rathod, Raichur Devdurga Karnatka	Bharti Vidhyapith PS 117/2021 IPC 399	13/05/2021
10.	Subrata Sushen Das Res Akshaynagar, Kolkatta	Chikhali PS 687/2019 IPC 406	21/05/2021
<b>Central Jail Thane</b>			
11.	Upadrasing lalsing Rajput Res- Tha. Gram Mahendra, Po. Jarahi, Tel. Machalinagar, Dist Jonpur, U.P.	Kurar PS 30/2021 IPC 399] 402	04/05/2021
<b>Central Jail Taloja, New Mumbai</b>			
12.	Sudhakar Mangala Yadav Res Gram Mahadev, Post Kusarla, Tel.Kirakat, Dist Jonpur, U.P.	Uran PS 434/2020 IPC 302, 504	18/05/2021
13.	Raju Shamsundar Lohra Res khanloya Post kevani, Tel kombada, Dist Sindenga, Zarkhand	Taloja PS 132/2021 IPC 302, 201, 34	19/05/2021
14.	Ratish Madra Badait Res Konmijaratichachatoli Dist Sindenga, Zarkhand	Taloja PS 132/2021 IPC 302, 201, 34	19/05/2021
<b>Central Jail Kalamba</b>			
15.	Manoj Kumar Mahate Res Karmantand Tel.Moniya Dist Bokarde, Zarkhand Prisoner No. 1478	Bhudargad PS 80/2021 IPC 381	07/05/2021
16.	Surendra Cheta Mahato Res Govindpur Tel Vishnugad, Dist Hajaribag, Zarkhand Prisoner No. 1479	Bhudargad PS 80/2021 IPC 381	06/05/2021
17.	Kedar Nagosav Res Dhanbar Tel barahi, Dist Hajamibaj, Zarkhand	Prisoner No. 1481 Bhudargad PS 80/2021 IPC 381	06/05/2021
18.	Gautam Prakash Nayak Res Aaura Tel bagodar, Dist giriji, Zarkhand	Prisoner No. 1482 Bhudargad PS 80/2021 IPC 381	07/05/2021

Sub Jail Kolhapur			
19.	Ravikumar Roi Res Puniya, Gramkhor Pitiya Ghar, Dist Daraj, Asam	Prisoner No. 486 Vadgoan PS 82/2021, Shahupuri PS 716/2019 IPC 457, 380	18/05/2021
Ratnagiri District Jail			
20.	Nilesh Jamna Somani Age 46 Res Se.-C, Sudama Nagar, Indor, M.P.	Prisoner No. 255 Jaigad PS 47/2020 IPC 408	13/05/2021
District Jail, Sawantwadi, Sindhudurg			
21.	Krushna damurao shirole Age 32 Res M.P. Prisoner No. 197	Kankavali PS 69/2021 Prohibition Act 65A, E,80	07/05/2021
22.	Parsappa / Parshuram Yalppa Husnvva Chalvadi Homesavi Age 42 Res Vijapur, Karnataka Prisoner No. 51	Banda PS 84/2020 IPC 302,143,147,148,149,34	19/05/2021
23.	Yalppa /Lakmi Parsappa Chalvadi Homesavi Age 42 Res Vijapur, Karnataka Prisoner No. 52	Banda PS 84/2020 IPC 302,143,147,148,149,34	19/05/2021
24.	Umesh Parsappa Chalvadi Homesavi Age 18 Res Vijapur, Karnataka Prisoner No. 53	Banda PS 84/2020 IPC 302,143,147,148,149,34	19/05/2021
25.	Mandu / Banti Govind Sarkar Age 36 Res West Bengal Prisoner No. 14	Malvan PS 120/2018 IPC 302, 201, 34	25/05/2021
Bhusaval, Jalgaon District Jail			
26.	Ravidra / Rakesh Ashok Jagtap Age 32 Prisoner No. 217	Mukttainagar PS 144/2021 IPC 379	31/05/2021
27.	Suresh // Sonu Tukaram Prajapati Age 29 Res Fhofnad, Tel-Dist Bhurhanpur, M.P. Prisoner No. 218	Mukttainagar PS 144/2021 IPC 379	31/05/2021
28.	Yogesh Subhash Mahajan Age 19 Res Sangrampur, Tel-Dist Bhurhanpur, M.P. Prisoner No. 219	Mukttainagar PS 144/2021 IPC 379	31/05/2021

June 2021			
Sr. No.	Jail Released accused full Name & address	Offence details (from which Offence released) P.S., Cr.No., IPC Sec.	Released Date
1	Rajesh Santram Bhalavi Age-20, Res- Mandai Lakhandon Shivani M.P.	Koradi PS CR.no.167/2021IPC 381	08/06/2021
2.	Shrikant Shankarrao Hivre Age 34 Res Satnur Soisar Chindwada M.P.	Wadi PS 212 /2021 IPC 379	10/06/2021
3.	Vishesh/Sonu Jivanlal Bakat Age 26 Res Gram Paraswada Kirnapur Balaghat M.P.	Ambhazari PS 191/2021 IPC 420,188,34	15/06/2021
4.	Bhojraj Namdeo Gagbhiye Age 30 Res Aanjangoon Khedikala Pandurna Chindwada M.P.	Wadi PS 512 /2020 IPC 379,34	16/06/2021
5.	Shahanvaj Khan/Shajeb Ali Vald Karim Ali Age 32 Res Home no 33, Imami Pirgeat Bhopal, M.P.	Sakkardara PS 222/2021 IPC 406,420,506,468,494, 34	21/06/2021
6.	Ramfhal Lolar Vaishy Age 26 Res Thakrel Sarai Singroli Tingudi M.P.	Ambhazari PS 191/2021 IPC 420,188,34	29/06/2021
7.	Devendra Santlal Ganutam Age 22 Res Aatari Tel-Dist Balaghat M.P.	Nagpur Railway PS 128/2021 IPC 379, 34	04/06/2021
Wardha Jail			
8.	Roshan Anil Dongare Age 24 Res Lohikheda Vard no.5, Boudha Vihar near, Sousar Dist Chindavada M.P. Prisoner No. 524	Hinghanghat PS 272/2021 IPC 380, 454, 457, 34	25/06/2021

Yavatmal District Jail			
9.	Shamsundar Sambhaji Jadhav Age 23 Res Echoda, Adilabad, Telagana Prisoner No. 652	Patan PS 86/2021 IPC 379, 188, 34	08/06/2021
10.	Mansaji Ramrao Marnur Age 35 Res Echoda, Adilabad, Telagana Prisoner No. 654	Patan PS 86/2021 IPC 379, 188, 34	08/06/2021
11.	Yogeshwar Srirang Jadhav Age 23 Res Echoda, Adilabad, Telagana Prisoner No. 653	Patan PS 86/2021 IPC 379, 188, 34	08/06/2021
12.	Babulal Dhokalram Bagdava Age 35 Res Aahafaj Kotan Jinig Nilapur Vani Road, Rajstan Prisoner No. 548	Vani PS 276/2021 IPC 394,395,120 (b),216 (b),34	19/06/2021
Jalna District Jail			
13.	Pawan /Bhura Ramdas Arya Age 34 Res Ramkrushna baug colony Khajrana Indor, M.P.	Sadarbajar PS 90/2012 IPC 454,380 Sadarbajar PS 98/2012 IPC 454,380,511	02/06/2021
14.	Pawan /Bhura Ramdas Arya Age 34 Res Ramkrushna baug colony Khajrana Indor, M.P.	Chandanzira PS 68/2021 IPC 457,380	02/06/2021
15.	Rana Chotelal More Age 28 Res Rollgoan Tel.Shirali Dist Harda M.P.	Gondi PS 169/2019 IPC 457,380	09/06/2021
Nanded Jail			
16.	Parshuram / Paras Hariprasad Age 47 Res Mathura U.P. Prisoner No. 351	Nivat PS 361/2021 IPC 394,170	08/06/2021
17.	Balasaheb/Chotu Sopanrao Gimer Age 29 Res Samtanagar Nivat, Aadilabad Telangana Prisoner No. 1124	Nivat PS 161/2021 IPC 380,34	15/06/2021
Yearwada Central Jail, Pune			
18.	Anodkumar Rajkumar Yadav Res Tel Fattepur Dist Barabaki UP	Pimpri PS 302/2021 IPC 381	14/06/2021
19.	Pravinsing Chagansing Rajput Res Bhev Tel Shivganj, Dist Sirohi, Rajasthan	Rajgad PS 81/2021 IPC 457, 380	16/06/2021
20.	Dharma/Dharmendra Shankarlal Rao Res Shivganj, Dist Sirohi Rajasthan	Rajgad PS 81/2021 IPC 457, 380	16/06/2021
21.	Ashish Kumar Bharatlal Shaha/Saroj Res Hattiyari Kotila, Dist Pratapgad, UP	Kondwa PS 422/2021 IPC 457,511,34	02/06/2021
22.	Shrikant Malkappa Nadgire Res Khajuri, Tel Aaland, Dist Gulbarga, Karnatka	Loni Kalbhor PS 946/2020 IPC 379	04/06/2021
23.	Sharafat Sakred Mandal Res Uttar Mangalpur, Gonara, Post West Bengal Karnatka	Fharaskhana PS 46/2020 IPC 406,34	04/06/2021
24.	Maimulla Najikulla Khan Res Gramnagar Post Rampur Dist Batani UPPrisoner No. 1610	Pune Railway PS 1010/2018 IPC 379	18/06/2021
Solapur District Jail			
25.	Prabhu Ualgappa Reddi Res Indira Nagar, Chennai, Tamilnadu Prisoner No. 1470	Sadar Bajar PS 366/2021 IPC 379	16/06/2021
Central Jail Thane			
26.	Jayauddin Ma Hasmat Khan Res Nibaya Husenpur Post Shankarpur Tel Bahraich UP	Kurar PS 20/2021 IPC 354 Posco 8,12	02/06/2021
Central Jail Taloja, New Mumbai			
27.	Muki da Sharif Khan Room no 203, Sahara colony, Thane Res Kasba, Tel Bilaram, Dist Hardoi, UP	Panvel Tel PS 131/2020 IPC 302,201,34	19/06/2021
28.	Furkan Ansari Khan Res Shivlinagar Khavja Pyales Near Room no 705, Thane Main Res Navabganj, Tel Bilgram, UP	Panvel City PS 212/2021 IPC 394,34	18/06/2021



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