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No. 662-J.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

Government House, Karachi, 25th April 1933.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1932.

2. The Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police was held by Mr. D. Healy throughout the year. The charge of the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, was the only Superintendent's charge that was left undisturbed. On the Sind Railways there were as many as four changes and in the case of two districts, three different officers held charge during the course of the year. These frequent interruptions in the continuity of a charge are much to be regretted but were unavoidable.

3. Statistics of cognizable offences reported to the Police are contained in Appendix II and are referred to in paragraph 3 of the Deputy Inspector-General's Report. The figures of reported crime under all heads collectively dropped from 13,686 to 13,629. In order to obtain a better appreciation of the situation however, it is necessary to consider cases under the Indian Penal Code and Class VI separately. The number of cases under the former decreased from 13,160 to 12,490, whereas under the latter they increased from 526 to 1,139. The net result is a decrease of 57. It is satisfactory to note the decrease in the number of Indian Penal Code cases particularly when considered in relation to the acute economic depression that prevailed throughout the year and bad agricultural seasons in certain districts. A comparison of the figures of each district shows that the number of reported cognizable Indian Penal Code cases increased noticeably in the Karachi and Tatta Districts and on the Sind Railways. As regards the former the District Superintendent of Police points out that there was actually a small decrease in Karachi City, which is creditable to the Police in view of the large number of unemployed. The increase was therefore confined to the mofussil which was not unexpected owing to un-employment and three bad agricultural years in succession. Decreases were most marked in the Hyderabad and Larkana districts. The District

Magistrate, Hyderabad, reports that a judicious use of Chapter VIII against bad characters and of the Criminal Tribes Act against patharidars accounts for the good results. In the Larkana district the decrease is attributed to the re-organisation scheme and the registration of certain gangs of habitual thieves under the Criminal Tribes Act.

The increase under Class VI cases, is most noticeable in the 'Karachi and Tatta' and in the Hyderabad and the Sukkur districts where the figures increased from 143, 71 and 83 to 399, 183 and 195, respectively. It is attributed to the action taken under the Ordinances and the Criminal Law Amendment Act to combat the civil disobedience movement. The District Magistrate, Karachi, remarks "the increase in the number of cases arising out of civil disobedience (which were confined to Karachi City) does not mean that the present movement in Karachi was worse than the first. It was not serious at any time during the year, and this has been partly due to the prompt method in which any attempts to prosecute it were dealt with by the police. Great praise is due to them in this respect. They have shown firmness without harshly using any of the powers conferred by the Ordinances in a manner which has been recently praised in a newspaper well disposed towards the Congress".

4. The percentage of cases excluded to cases reported rose from 24·6 to 28·38, the highest on record for the past ten years, though the number of excluded cases dropped from 4,041 in the previous year to 3,739. The number of cases declared to be maliciously false dropped from 626 to 577. Prosecutions were undertaken in 128 cases as against 147 in the previous year and the percentage of convictions obtained decreased from 58·54 to 41·43 the lowest on record for the past ten years. Owing to the fact that the evidence offered is, more often than not, mostly circumstantial it is difficult to prove such cases in a court of law. Consequently the results are far from satisfactory. Magistrates and the police will be asked to give the matter their careful attention.

Use was made of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in 104 cases as against 119 in the previous year and the amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 3,833 as against Rs. 4,671.

5. The Deputy Inspector-General has explained the position fully in paragraph 9 of his report. The incidence of reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code per one thousand of the population is 3·51 which, compared with that of other Provinces, places Sind again second in India, Burma being first with an incidence of 3·68. The incidence

for the Presidency Proper was 1·20 only in 1931. The incidence of true crime to population is 1 to 394 inhabitants and the incidence of cognizable crime to police is 4·32 to a policeman. The high incidence of crime scattered over vast areas, where road communications are inadequate, render the task of the Police in Sind exceedingly difficult.

6. The decrease in the number of *reported* Indian Penal Code cases has been remarked upon in paragraph 3 above and this decrease is also reflected in the number of *true* Indian Penal Code cases for disposal, which dropped from 8,984 in the previous year to 8,818. The reasons offered for the fluctuations in the figures of reported crime in respect of certain districts apply equally here. A further analysis of the figures of crime under the more important heads, as compared with the previous year, shows that under the heads 'Murders and cognate offences' and 'Robberies' there was little or no variation decreases are recorded under the heads 'Dacoities' 'House-breaking with intent to commit an offence' 'Cattle thefts' and 'Receiving stolen property'. It was only under 'Thefts' that there was any increase.

From the above it seems legitimate to infer that bad economic conditions are responsible to a very great extent for the high incidence of crime in the year under review. The little improvement that has been effected is probably the direct result of applying section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act to the more notorious gangs of 'Patharidars'. A further reference to which is made in paragraph 6 of this review.

7. The percentage of undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code dropped from 53·65 to 49·57. The improvement is much to be appreciated in that the decrease, however slight, occurred in all districts but one, namely, the Upper Sind Frontier, where the percentage rose from 38·20 to 42·31. The best result was obtained in the Nawabshah district with a percentage of 41·24. The improvement was most noticeable in the Hyderabad, Sukkur and Thar Parkar districts where the percentage of undetected cases dropped by approximately 8 per cent. in each district.

The percentage of stolen property recovered fell from 31·84 to 31·13 but the percentage of complainants who recovered their property increased from 46·28 to 49·69. Property valued at Rs. 5,45,085 was stolen in 1932 as against Rs. 6,30,634 in the previous year.

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8. The percentage of convictions obtained to true cases for disposal, including Class VI cases, increased from 36·11 to 40·97 but there was a slight decrease in the percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried. The percentage dropped from 76·73 to 76·57. The best result was obtained in the Thar Parkar district with a percentage of 94·04 and the worst in the Nawabshah district where the percentage was as low as 52·61. The District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Inspector-General and the District Magistrate all express the opinion that there is need for an extra Police Prosecutor for the Nawabshah district. It is most unsatisfactory that nearly 50 per cent. of detected true cases should fail when taken to Court. The Deputy Inspector-General is being asked to submit a detailed report in the matter.

A gradual falling off in the percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried in the Sessions Courts is observed. The figures for the past 5 years from 1928 onwards are 74·41, 73·18, 73·50, 72·03 and 71·06 in 1932. It is however to be noted that the percentage jumped from 70·69 in 1927 to 74·41 in 1928 and had been below the figure of 1927 for some years. Nevertheless it is most desirable that the improvement marked in 1928 should be maintained and a special effort in this direction is looked for in the case of the following charges—the Karachi and Tatta charge, the Upper Sind Frontier, Nawabshah and the Sind Railways.

A further increase in the number of pending cases is much to be regretted. The figures increased from 2803 in the previous year to 2917 in 1932 of which 2,288 were pending with the Magistrates and 629 with the police as against 2164 and 639, respectively, in the previous year. Details are given in paragraph 13 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. The abolition of certain appointments of Resident Magistrates from time to time have no doubt contributed towards the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. But there are other causes, which have been referred to by the District Magistrate, Sukkur, whose remarks on the subject have been quoted by the Deputy Inspector-General. A statement showing cases pending with magistrates is submitted to the Commissioner quarterly and everything possible is being done to speed up disposal.

9. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, decreased from 1338 to 1134. In last year's review the figure was reported to be 1277 instead of 1338. The Deputy Inspector-General now reports that certain figures of the Larkana and Sind Railways were omitted. Dadu is the only district

Habitual offenders and Chapter VIII cases.

in which there was an increase. The figures rose from 83 to 294. The number of reported cognizable offences in Dadu district increased by two. If action on an extensive scale were really a preventive measure, a substantial decrease ought to have resulted. The District Superintendent of Police, Dadu, does urge that in consequence of the action taken crime was kept within certain limits and that there was actually a decrease of 22 in the number of cattle-theft cases ; but what is more likely is that the action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act against patharidars was responsible for the slight improvement.

Results of the action taken under the several sections under Chapter VIII are shown in Appendix IV. Of the 1134 persons proceeded against the police were responsible for 999 and the remainder 135, were taken up by magistrates *suo motu*. The percentage of persons ordered to give security decreased from 47·22 to 45·94 in police cases, but increased from 15·49 to 27·41 in magistrates' cases.

10. The number of serious crimes decreased from 519 to 497 and it is very satisfactory to note that the percentage of cases investigated by superior officers increased from 70·91 to 75·45.

Personal investigation and inspection.

Particulars of inspections of Police-stations and Out-posts visited are given in paragraph 38 of the report. The Commissioner is pleased to note that 117 out of 118 police-stations were visited and that out of 163 out-posts only 4 were not visited.

11. The discipline of the police force was very good. The number of cases in which it was necessary to inflict punishment was 125 as against 105 in the previous year, but the number of rewards granted for good service increased from 2380 to 3721. Officiating Inspector Ghulam Kadir Ghulam Muhammad and seven policemen were awarded the Indian Police Medal.

Internal administration.

The health of the police continues to be good. The percentage of admissions into hospital was 22·76 as against 22·73 in the previous year.

There were only 48 vacancies as against 150 in the previous year. Resignations dropped from 78 to 57 and enlistments from 605 to 393.

The percentage of educated officers and men on the actual strength increased from 46·87 to 48·82.

12. Plans and estimates have been approved and sanctioned for works which are estimated to cost Rs. 4,00,000 and Rs. 1,50,000 for Major Works and Minor Works, respectively. Government, however, were unable to provide anything for Major Works in 1932 and the Commissioner was only able to spare Rs. 67,081 for Minor Works. The Deputy Inspector-General remarks that among the more pressing needs of the Department are quarters for the policemen in the towns of Sukkur, Shikarpur, Jacobabad and Hyderabad. No doubt funds will be provided as soon as Government find it possible to do so.

13. A full and descriptive account of the work done by the Sind C. I. D. is given in para. 46 of the report. Much useful work was done by the Crime Branch. The investigation into the case against the All India Lakshmi Trading Company, referred to in last year's report, was completed and the case has been committed to the sessions. The fact that over 20,000 police exhibits were collected and that it has been elicited from the enquiry that over 8,000 persons have been cheated give some idea of the labour involved. The help rendered by the Crime Branch in connection with the action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act against patharidars was very considerable. The Superintendent, Sind C. I. D., points out that the Political Branch was fully employed. The staff attended and reported upon 827 political functions, meetings and allied activities in addition to 896 other meetings of a religious and non-political character. The Branch also dealt with 49 cases of a political nature in which 76 persons were involved of whom only three were acquitted.

14. The numerical strength of the police executive force is inadequate to the needs of the province and it is most unfortunate that the remaining re-organization schemes cannot be sanctioned for want of funds. Particulars showing the strength of the force and its distribution are given in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the report.

15. The Commissioner is pleased to observe that the results obtained under investigation and prosecution are an improvement upon those of last year. Most noticeable is the drop in the percentage in the number of cases that were undetected. The Commissioner agrees with the Deputy Inspector-General that credit is due to the police for the decrease in the figures of crime, more especially those under the Indian Penal Code for, with an increasing number of unemployed coupled with acute economic depression, it was natural to expect an increase in crime. No doubt better results under prosecution would be obtained if there were less delays in courts.

16. The total number of persons registered dropped from 2,278 to 2,251. During the year 34 persons were added to the list and 61 were removed from it. The number of prosecutions under the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Tribes Act increased from 23 to 31. The following new tribes were notified under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act—the Shars of the Sukkur district, all males of the Bingwani and Piarani Paros of Bangulani over 18 years of age living in the Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that progress has been made in the endeavour to elaborate a system whereby the movements of the notorious gangs of cattle-thieves could be effectively controlled without incurring any additional expense. In restricting their movements care has been taken to see that ample opportunity is afforded to all to earn an honest living. Section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act has been applied to all the patharidars (leaders) and section 10 to the patharidars and all members of their gangs. In all 62 gangs comprising 598 members have been brought under control. A statement is attached showing in brief the action taken. It will be observed that the Karachi and Tatta District is the only one in which no action has yet been taken. It is necessary to point out that though all males of Bingwani and Piarani Paros of Bangulani were notified and registered as members of a Criminal Tribe their movements have not yet been restricted. It has been shown in previous paras. that there has been an appreciable decrease in the figures of reported crime under Indian Penal Code cases and the Commissioner is inclined to the view that the measure taken under the Criminal Tribes Act have helped to achieve this result.

In the review of the previous year it was remarked that the rules issued by the Commissioner under section 20 of the Act were defective. Revised rules have been drafted and will issue in due course.

17. The Commissioner in Sind notes with pleasure the names of officers who have merited special mention by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and further congratulates Mr. Healy himself and the officers working under him on an efficient year's work in conditions of considerable difficulty.

R. E. GIBSON,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

**Statement showing in brief the action taken against
Patharidars under the Criminal Tribes Act.**

HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

1. Six gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.
2. Action under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act taken in respect of all the six gangs.
3. Action under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act taken in respect of patharidars of all the six gangs.

SUKKUR DISTRICT.

1. Six gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.
2. Action under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act taken in respect of all the six gangs.

LARKANA DISTRICT.

1. Five gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.
2. Action under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of all the five gangs.
3. Action under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act taken in respect of patharidars of all the five gangs.

NAWABSHAH DISTRICT.

1. Six gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.
2. Action under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act taken in respect of all the six gangs.
3. Action under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act taken in respect of patharidars of five out of six gangs.

THAR PARKAR DISTRICT.

1. Six gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.
2. Action, under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of all the six gangs.
3. Action, under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidars of all the six gangs.
4. Four of the six patharidars were confined in the Settlements in the Presidency, under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

DADU DISTRICT.

1. Six gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.
2. Action, under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act taken in respect, of all the six gangs.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT.

Twenty seven gangs with their patharidars declared criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

No. 2641 OF 1933.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL
OF POLICE FOR SIND,

Karachi, dated the 31st March 1933.

From

D. HEALY, ESQUIRE,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,
KARACHI.

SIR,

Annual Police Administration Report for the year 1932.

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the year 1932 with the following accompaniments:—

Statement "A", Parts I and II.

Statement "B", Parts I and II.

Statements "C", "D" and "E".

Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Appendix VIII).

2. The officers who held charge of the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, and of the offices of the Superintendents of Police, Assistants, and Deputy Superintendents of Police in the several districts of the Province during the year 1932 are shown in the statement attached herewith as Appendix No. I.

II.—POLICE CASES.

3. The statement which gives the number of cognizable cases reported to the police during the years 1930, 1931 and 1932, exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is attached as Appendix No. II.

Total cognizable crime reported.

The figures of 1932 show a decrease of 57 cases as compared with those of 1931.

The decrease is explained as under :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	347	...
Hyderabad ...	...	119
Sukkur ...	1	...
Larkana ...	...	229
Dadu ...	2	...
Thar Parkar ...	...	96
Upper Sind Frontier ...	2	...
Nawabshah ...	...	37
Sind Railways ...	72	...
	424	481
Net total decrease ...	57	

The decrease in the number of Indian Penal Code cases by 670 is very satisfactory. The increase in the number of Class VI cases from 526 to 1,139 is due to the action taken against persons participating in the Civil Disobedience movement.

There was a slight decrease in crime in Karachi City, but an appreciable increase in the district which is attributed to the economic depression and the effects of three bad agricultural seasons in succession. There has been a marked rise in the number of burglaries in the City. This was not unexpected owing to the increasing unemployment and distress. A contributory factor was the activities of persons in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience movement in that there were less policemen available for night rounds in the City.

Commenting upon the crime returns for the Hyderabad district, the District Magistrate writes—

“In spite of the general economic depression, the inadequacy of the Police force and the prevalence of the Civil Disobedience movement there has been a welcome decrease in crime. Action under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, against bad characters and under the Criminal Tribes Act against certain patharidars has undoubtedly produced a good effect.”

There was also a fall in crime in the Sukkur district, and during the latter part of the year there was a marked decrease in the number of burglaries in the towns of Sukkur, Rohri and Shikarpur as a result of the preventive measures organised by the Superintendent. A critical situation arose at one period as a result of the flooding of parts of the Sukkur and Shikarpur talukas, but the prompt measures taken by the police to patrol the affected areas for the protection of life and property and to escort refugees to places of safety prevented an outbreak of crime.

The amount of crime in the Upper Sind Frontier district was slightly more than the previous year but well above the average. The District Magistrate writes—

“No material decrease can be expected until economic conditions mend. It is noticeable that there has been quite an appreciable decrease in the number of cases for the Kandhkot division, but this is counterbalanced by a similar increase in the Jacobabad division. One of the reasons for the increase of crime in this area is its proximity to the Kalat State and the mountains, and the creation of a highway for badmashes by the opening of the Khirthar Branch. A further reason is that this area was the happy hunting ground of Abdul Rahman, dacoit, and other badmashes commit crime here in the expectation that the suspicion will fall on Abdul Rahman.”

There was a decrease of crime in the Larkana district which is attributed to the fact that owing to the introduction of the re-organisation scheme there were more policemen available for supervision over the bad characters, and also to the registration of certain gangs under the Criminal Tribes Act.

In the Dadu district the quantity of crime was about the same as the previous year. Commenting on cattle-lifting in the district, the District Magistrate writes—

“A very considerable percentage of cattle thefts is not reported to the Police and in many cases other thefts and thefts with house-breaking are also not reported. This is due not only to the failure of the public to realise their duty to report crime, but in a very large measure also (1) to their lack of confidence in the detective capacity of the mofussil Police, (2) to the lack of zeal in the Policemen to record the crime and (3) to the cost the reporting involves to the sufferer

without appreciable results. Payment of 'Bhung' is generally considered a safer and easier course for getting back stolen property, which is undoubtedly bad for the administration. The public safety lies not so much in the numbers of the Policemen employed as in their quality and in their being alive to their sacred duty of rendering real service to men, for which they exist".

The apathy of the public and the inferior quality of the rank and file of the Police have to be endured, I am afraid, for many years to come. Superintendents of Police enlist the best material that can be had at the price. A better quality could be obtained at a higher price. On the other hand, really efficient cattle thieves are highly respected members of society in some parts of Sind. There is little or no moral turpitude attached to this form of crime. The first step that is necessary to check cattle-lifting is to make it a criminal offence to allow cattle to graze unattended. The Police during the year under report have taken preventive action on a large scale under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and particularly under the Criminal Tribes Act and much has been achieved, but unless the cattle owners co-operate the campaign that is now being waged against the cattle thieves will end in failure. The Vigilance Committees which have been established may in time prove useful.

In the Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts also a decrease in crime is reported in spite of the adverse economic conditions.

On the Sind Railways, there was an increase of thefts in open yards and goods trains, but a decrease in thefts on platforms and in Railway quarters. The number of thefts committed by pick-pockets was less.

4. The statement which shows the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during the 1931 and 1932, is contained Appendix III.

There was a reduction under all heads except that of "Dacoities", which increased from 32 to 33.

Cases struck off as false.

5. There number of cases excluded as false was 3,739 (including 83 Class VI cases) as compared with 4,041 (including 87 Class VI cases) for the last year.

The percentages for the last 5 years are as follows :—

1928	...	...	...	25'31
1929	...	...	...	24'49
1930	...	...	...	23'69
1931	...	...	...	24'60
1932	...	...	..	28'38

The percentage has increased during the year under report but as compounded cases are included among the excluded cases, it is not possible to offer any useful remarks on these figures.

6. Out of 3,739 cases excluded, 577 were declared to be maliciously false. The figures for the last 5 years are as follows :—

1928	...	...	...	619
1929	...	...	...	640
1930	...	...	...	668
1931	...	...	...	626
1932	...	...	...	577

The number of prosecutions undertaken during the year was 128, including 62 pending from the previous year. Their disposal is shown below :—

Convictions	...	...	...	29
Discharged or acquitted	...	...	...	37
Pending at the close of the year	...	...	...	58
Withdrawn	...	...	...	1
Dormant	...	...	...	3
Died	...	...	...	...
			...	128

The percentage of convictions to prosecutions was 22'66 against 32'65 in 1931 and 29'82 in 1930.

Deducting the pending cases the percentages of convictions for the last 3 years have been—

1930	...	...	...	52'04
1931	...	...	...	58'54
1932	...	...	...	41'43

The District Magistrate, Larkana, writes—

“ The number of maliciously false cases in which the complainant was prosecuted is still very small, but the explanation is that it is generally difficult to prove by positive evidence that a case is false ”.

The drop in the percentage of convictions is fortuitous.

Vexatious complaints.

7. Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 104 cases during the year 1932 as against 119 in 1931, 101 in 1930 and 85 in 1929.

The amount awarded as compensation was Rs. 3,833 against Rs. 4,671 in 1931, Rs. 5,229 in 1930 and Rs. 3,825 in 1929.

8. A comparative statement showing the number of police cases and the percentage of real and excluded cases in 1931 and 1932 is subjoined.

Head.	Total cases for disposal (including cases pending from previous years).	Cases struck off.	Real cases.	Percentage of cases struck off to cases for disposal.	Percentage of real cases to cases for disposal.
Indian Penal Code. { 1931 ...	15,826	3,954	8,984	24.73	56.93
{ 1932 ...	15,467	3,656	8,818	23.64	57.01
Class VI { 1931 ...	601	87	413	12.81	68.71
{ 1932 ...	1,230	83	1,031	6.75	83.82
Total { 1931 ...	16,427	4,041	9,397	24.59	57.20
{ 1932 ...	16,697	3,739	9,849	22.39	58.99

9. The population of the Province according to the census of 1931 is 38,82,272. With the total true crime standing at 9,849, the proportion of true crime to population works out to 1 per 394 inhabitants. The highest ratio is shown by Karachi and Tatta Districts and the lowest by the Tnar Parkar district, *viz.*, 1 to 833.

The proportion of true crime to police works out to 3.19 offences to 1 policeman (exclusive of the Armed and some of the Mounted Police whose ordinary duties are not connected with crime investigation) and of cognizable crime investigated to 4.32. The proportion of population to each policeman is 677.89.

Statement showing the incidence of the reported crime under the Indian Penal Code, district by district per 1,000 of population during 1932:—

District.	Cognizable crime reported I. P. C.	Murders.	Attempts at murders and culpable homicide.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts including cattle-thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	4.32	.02	.01	.002	.04	.94	2.03	.11
Hyderabad	2.51	.04	.02	.003	.02	.64	.88	.11
Sukkur	3.49	.06	.03	.01	.04	1.09	1.05	.12
Larkana	2.93	.09	.04	.02	.04	.95	.82	.09
Thar Parkar	1.88	.02	.01	.002	.02	.32	.79	.07
Dadu	3.94	.06	.03	.01	.04	1.20	1.34	.12
Upper Sind Frontier	3.40	.24	.07	.03	.08	.75	1.02	.12
Nawabsbah	2.29	.05	.03	...	.02	.69	.74	.09
Railways ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3.51	.06	.03	.01	.04	.84	1.21	.11

The figures of other Presidencies and Provinces which are available in this office for comparison under incidence of cognizable crime reported under Classes I to V per one thousand of population are those for 1930. They are shown as under:—

(1) Burma	3.68
(2) North-Western Frontier Province	3.47
(3) Central Provinces	2.56
(4) Punjab	2.07
(5) United Provinces	1.53
(6) Assam	1.49
(7) Bengal	1.32
(8) Bombay Presidency Proper	1.30
(9) Bihar and Orissa	1.09
(10) Madras	1.03

The Sind figures for the same year and for the year under report under incident of cognizable crime reported under Classes I to V per one thousand of population are 3.73 and 3.22, respectively. The Province of Sind stood first in 1930 in the whole of India.

The figures of the proportion of the entire Police force to area, population and cognizable crime investigated for the Sind Province

and the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1931 are compared as under :—

—	Area.	Population.	Cognizable crime investigated.
Sind ...	8·49 sqr. miles 5·18 Railway miles.	686	2·39
Bombay Presidency proper.	4·61 sqr. miles 2·29 Railway miles.	940	1·59

In England and Wales the proportion was 1 Policeman to 1·54 square miles and 850 persons for the year 1931.

The above statistics are based on the total sanctioned strength of the Police force as shown in column 15 of Statement D.

10. The result of trial by classes may be judged from the following table :—

Class.	No of real cases for disposal.	No. ending in conviction.	No. ending in discharge or acquittal.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried.	
				1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
Class I ...	207	114	77	66·77	55·07	66·67	59·69
Class II ...	935	495	309	54·41	52·94	64·74	61·57
Class III ...	3,075	675	238	18·52	21·95	77·04	73·93
Class IV ...	55	24	20	73·53	43·64	78·13	54·55
Class V ...	4,546	1,784	541	39·31	39·24	79·07	76·76
Total ...	8,818	3,092	1,185	34·06	35·06	75·54	72·30
Class VI ...	1,031	943	50	80·63	91·46	89·76	94·96
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,849	4,035	1,235	36·11	40·97	76·73	76·57

The percentage of cases ending in conviction to case tried in the different districts are shown below :—

Thar Parkar ...	...	...	94·04
Sind Railways ...	...	...	87·77
Hyderabad ...	...	...	87·25
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	84·37
Karachi and Tatta ...	...	...	84·12
Sukkur ...	...	...	79·06
Larkana ...	...	...	67·38
Dadu ...	...	...	62·55
Nawabshah ...	...	...	52·61

The results in the Nawabshah district are distinctly bad. The need of an Assistant to the Police Prosecutor is keenly felt.

11. The details of true Indian Penal Code cases, including pending cases from the previous year under the more important heads for the year under report as well as those for the preceding three years with the triennial average are given below:—

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1929	1930	1931	Triennial average.	1932
Murders	202	202	189	197	197
Attempts at murders and culpable homicide ...	107	117	117	114	106
Dacoities	19	133	65	72	29
Robberies	64	79	94	79	94
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	2,373	2,551	2,990	2,638	2,877
Thefts	1,936	2,189	2,154	2,093	2,226
Cattle thefts	1,473	1,658	1,827	1,656	1,702
Receiving stolen property	339	400	370	370	355

12. There were 497 crimes classified as serious during the year under report, and of these 375 were visited by Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police. That is 75.45 per cent. of all serious crimes were visited by superior Gazetted Officers. The reasons given for non-visitation were reasonable.

The percentage for visitations in the previous year was 70.91.

13. Details of pending cases are as follows:—

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	1931	364	380
	1932	413	426
Hyderabad	1931	341	345
	1932	331	342
Sukkur	1931	630	650
	1932	671	703
Larkana	1931	288	292
	1932	299	304
Dadu	1931	303	307
	1932	305	309

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes
Thar Parkar ...	1931	184	189
	1932	201	212
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1931	262	274
	1932	318	322
Nawabshah ...	1931	270	277
	1932	190	196
Sind Railways ...	1931	71	89
	1932	82	103
Total ...	1931	2,713	2,803
	1932	2,810	2,917

On a separation of the cases pending with the magistracy from those pending with the police the figures of the quinquennial period stand as under :—

Year.	Total pending.	Pending with magistracy.	Pending with police.
1928 ...	2,551	1,988	563
1929 ...	2,445	1,759	686
1930 ...	2,576	1,781	795
1931 ...	2,803	2,154	639
1932 ...	2,917	2,288	629

The figures for the different districts are as follows:—

Cases pending at the end of the year.

District.	With police.	With Magistrates.	Total.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	95	331	426
Hyderabad ...	60	282	342
Larkana ...	70	234	304
Sukkur ...	105	598	603
Upper Sind Frontier ...	105	217	322
Dadu ...	101	208	319
Thar Parkar ...	46	166	210
Nawabshah ...	18	178	196
Sind Railways ...	29	74	103

Sukkur, as usual, has the largest number of cases pending disposal at the end of the year.

The District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, states—

“ In the beginning of December last I submitted 4 lists to the District Magistrate pointing out most of the overdue cases pending trial with a view to their trial being expedited. Long, protracted trials are obviously ruinous to the police prosecution ; facts are forgotten and the threads of narratives are more often than not either omitted or overlooked by the Crown witnesses with the lapse of time. Over and above this, dilatory court proceedings furnish ample chances for all sorts of underhand tactics and outside influences for changing and winning over witnesses to the great detriment of police work. Prompt and speedy disposal of judicial work while on the one hand would show better results of police labour, on the other hand it is bound to reduce the inordinate expenses involved in judicial proceedings. Stricter and more drastic measures are urgently called for in the interests of public justice. Delays were mostly due to transfer applications unnecessarily long adjournments on the applications of defence pleaders, transfers of Magistrate, &c.”

The District Magistrate, Sukkur, writes—

“ The District Magistrate has from time to time impressed upon the Subordinate Magistrates the desirability of prompt and expeditious disposal of cases. The Magistrates' attention has been invited during inspections to observing the instructions contained in Judicial Commissioner's Circular No. A-318, dated the 12th February 1927, Government Resolution, Home Department No. 7127-C., dated the 20th January 1926, Commissioner in Sind's No. 5635-A., dated the 23rd April 1920, and No. 5635-A., dated the 9th July 1930, regarding prompt disposal of cases. The Magistrates are however being warned to accelerate the disposal of old cases pending with them and to avoid allowing undesirable adjournments. Sind compares very unfavourably with the Presidency in respect of delay in the disposal of criminal cases. The present District Magistrate intends during the current year to analyse the chief causes of delay in order to see whether the orders already issued are adequate.

The chief causes of delay are probably (1) non-attendance of accused and witnesses, (2) adjournments for alleged convenience of parties and (3) failure to serve warrants and summonses. There is no doubt that as regards (1) and (2) a good

deal of improvement is possible if courts will take a strong line. As regards (3) the difficulty will always be greater in Sind than in the Presidency owing to the longer distances, the poor communications, and the fact that people live in scattered hamlets to a great extent, and to the paucity of the police."

The law's delays are responsible for many criminals escaping justice.

Sessions cases. 14. The results of sessions cases are given in the sub-joined table.

District.	No. of cases committed during the year including those from the previous year.	No. of cases tried during the year.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	No. of cases pending.	Remarks.
Karachi and Tatta Districts..	59	49	38	11	8	2 in which commitment was quashed.
Hyderabad	112	86	61	25	24	2 referred to High Court.
Sukkur	86	70	49	21	15	1 died.
Larkana	77	63	45	18	14	
Dadu	53	42	30	12	10	1 referred to High Court.
Thar Parkar	43	27	20	7	15	1 referred to High Court.
Upper Sind Frontier	53	32	24	8	13	1 died and 7 withdrawn.
Nawabshah	83	55	36	19	22	6 referred to High Court.
Sind Railways	9	6	3	3	3	
Total	575	430	306	124	124	2 in which commitment was quashed, 10 referred to High Court. 2 died. 7 withdrawn.

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the last 3 years is—

1929	...	...	...	73'18
1930	...	...	...	73'50
1931	...	...	...	72'03

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the year under report is 71'16.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried in each district is given below :—

Karachi and Tatta Districts	...	64'40
Hyderabad ...	...	70'93
Sukkur ...	...	70'00
Larkana ...	...	71'43
Dadu ...	...	71'43
Thar Parkar ...	...	74'07
Upper Sind Frontier	...	61'54
Nawabshah ...	...	65'45
Sind Railways	....	50'00

Undetected police cases. 15. Undetected cases under Indian Penal Code :—

District.	Real cases disposed of	Undetected cases.	Percentages.	
			1931.	1931.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	1,871	920	50'99	49'17
Hyderabad ...	1,087	546	58'06	50'23
Sukkur ...	1,341	731	63'08	54'51
Larkana ...	955	484	54'04	50'68
Dadu ...	919	458	51'95	49'84
Thar Parkar ...	518	277	61'11	53'47
Upper Sind Frontier	546	231	38'20	42'31
Nawabshah ...	1,151	477	42'53	41'44
Sind Railways ...	430	247	60'88	57'44
Total ...	8,818	4,371	53'65	49'57

The percentages of undetected cases for the last 5 years are as follows :—

1928	...	...	44'70
1929	...	...	47'46
1930	...	...	50'65
1931	...	...	53'65
1932	...	...	49'57

Offences under special and local laws.

16. Results of Abkari, Opium, Salt, Customs, Gambling and Arms Act cases.

Law.	No. of cases for disposal.	No. of cases tried.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Pending.	Remarks.
Abkari Act ...	46	37	31	6	3	1 B, 2 C. 3 transferred.
Arms Act ...	80	53	47	3	15	8 C, 4 withdrawn, 3 undetected.
Salt Customs Act ...	28	27	27	...	1	
Explosives Act ...	4	2	2	...	...	1 withdrawn.
Railway Act ...	137	71	63	8	20	1 undetected. 2 B, 19 C, 6 withdrawn. 13 A and 6 compounded.
Opium Act ...	5	3	2	1	...	1 C and 1 transferred.
Telegraph Act ...	8	1	1	...	2	5 undetected.
Gambling Act ...	41	36	33	3	4	1-C.
Postal Act ...	3	...	...	...	2	1 withdrawn.
Press Act ...	3	3	3	...	...
Criminal Law Act ...	8	8	8	...	...
Ordinances ...	299	288	288	...	3	1 C and 7 withdrawn.
Explosives Substance Act ...	4	1	...	1	3	

PERSONS IN POLICE CASES.

Persons in police cases:
Statement A, Part II.

17. The number of persons arrested by the police was 15,507 as against 14,535 in 1931 and 14,760 in 1930.

Adding the number of persons concerned in pending cases of previous years, the total for each of the three years stands as under:—

1930.	1931.	1932.
18,313.	18,769	19,475

During the year under report 13,422 persons were placed before the Courts, 704 were released by the Police and 4,199 were awaiting trial or the conclusion of investigation or on bail at the end of the year.

Out of 13,422 persons disposed of by trial, 6,374 were convicted or 47.49 per cent.

The percentages for the quinquennial period are as under:—

1928	...	...	...	46.21
1929	...	...	...	46.56
1930	...	...	...	46.31
1931	...	...	...	40.49
1932	...	...	...	47.49

Separating persons disposed of by trial in Indian Penal Code cases from those in Class VI the following are the results for the same period:—

Year				Trial.	Convicted.	Percentage.
<i>Indian Penal Code.</i>						
1928	...	...	...	10,450	4,587	43·89
1929	...	...	...	10,335	4,571	44·23
1930	...	...	...	11,806	5,095	43·16
1931	...	...	...	12,304	4,574	37·17
1932	...	...	...	11,500	4,727	41·10
<i>Class VI.</i>						
1928	...	...	...	690	561	81·30
1929	...	...	...	662	549	82·93
1930	...	...	...	923	800	86·67
1931	...	...	...	970	801	82·57
1932	...	...	...	1,922	1,647	85·69

DIRECT CASES.

18. The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by the Magistrates during the year under report was 2,078 against 2,250 in the preceding year, 374 or 18·00 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction in 1932 against 386 or 17·16 per cent. in 1931.

19. The total number of persons tried was 4,279 of whom 513 or 11·99 per cent. were convicted as against 698 or 15·69 per cent. in 1931.

20. The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Magistracy has risen from 26,443 in 1931 to 27,465 during the year under report.

Of the latter 21,886 were tried against 20,600 in 1931. Of the cases tried 17,516 or 80·03 ended in conviction as against 16,291 or 88·79 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 71·47 against 79·91 in 1931.

The figures for the quinquennial period ending 1932, show that of the 1,33,530 persons tried 1,02,027 were convicted :—

Year.			Persons tried.		Person convicted.
1928	...	...	28,709	...	22,283
1929	...	...	30,189	...	23,323
1930	...	...	24,909	...	18,877
1931	...	...	23,906	...	19,104
1932	...	...	25,800	...	18,440

21. Property valued at Rs. 5,45,085 was stolen in 1932 as against Rs. 6,30,634 in 1931. Of the former Statement C. Property stolen and recovered. Rs. 1,79,294 or 31·13 per cent. was recovered as against Rs. 1,94,387 or 31·84 per cent.

Property belonging to 2,860 complainants was recovered in 1932 as against 2,946 during 1931. 49·69 per cent. of complainants got back their property during the year under report as against 46·28 per cent. in 1931.

22. The statement showing the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is attached as Appendix IV. Preventive action.

There has been a decrease of 136 in the number of persons dealt with by the Police as compared with the figures of the preceding year. This is due to the fact that more extensive action has been taken under the Criminal Tribes Act.

23. The statement showing the number of accused who were identified as having been previously convicted and also those who are classed as habitual offenders will be found in Appendix V. Habitual offenders.

24. *Criminal Classes.*—This subject is reviewed in Appendix VIII. Criminal classes.

Escapes and recaptures. 25. The number of persons who escaped from police custody and from jails and lock-ups is given below:—

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	7	5	2
Hyderabad ...	6	5	1
Sukkur ...	3	...	3
Larkana ...	1	...	1
Dadu ...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar ...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1	1	...
Nawabshah ...	3	3	...
Sind Railways ...	8	3	5
Total ...	29	17	12

Out of the total escapes 4 were from sub-jails.

The number of prisoners who escaped in the previous year was 33.

26. The total strength of the police executive force as it stood on the 31st December 1932 was 5,727 as shown in column 15 of the statement against 5,664 in the preceding year.

Statement D.
Strength of Police.

The increase of 63 men is explained as under:—

- (1) Net increase of 37 men in the Dadu district under Government Resolutions, Home Department, No. 4210/2-III, dated the 22nd March 1932, No. 9542/2, dated the 2nd May 1932, No. 4210/2-III, dated the 8th June 1932, No. 4210/2-III, dated the 5th July 1932, and No. 1058/3, dated the 2nd July 1932 ... 37
- (2) Sanctioned for the Sukkur district under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5445, dated the 30th September 1932. 4
- (3) Sanctioned for the Karachi and Tatta Districts under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1279/3, dated the 22nd September 1932 ... 3
- (4) One Sub-Inspector and 18 men sanctioned for the Sind Railway Police for the opening of the Railway Police-station at Sakrand ... 19

19
63

27. The distribution of Police force according to the various duties performed is shown below :—

(1) Guards over Sukkur District Prison and Shikarpur Special Prison	...	...	42
(2) Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, escort to prisoners and treasure and policemen on orderly duty including 4 motor drivers (3 for Karachi Town and 1 for Hyderabad)	...	...	1,659
(3) Reserve (including writer Head Constables and Constables of all Police Officers except Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Police Officers)	...	...	897
(4) Employed in Courts	...	...	15
(5) Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.	...	...	3,090
(6) Deputy Inspector-General of Police, District Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police	...	...	24
Total			<u>5,727</u>

28. The following table shows the number of punishments, judicial as well as departmental, inflicted during the year on officers and men :—

District.	Number actual strength of police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total punishments.	Average of last 3 years.	Percentage of punishments in 1932 on total strength.
Karachi and Tatta Dists.	1,211	...	19	19	32	1'57
Hyderabad ...	650	...	23	23	42	3'54
Sukkur ...	991	...	16	16	18	1'61
Larkana ...	572	1	22	23	44	4'02
Dadu ...	523	1	4	5	...	'96
Thar Parkar ...	543	2	13	15	8	2'76
Upper Sind Frontier ...	456	...	10	10	13	2'19
Nawabshah ...	449	...	7	7	5	1'56
Sind Railways ...	228	...	7	7	7	3'07
Sind C. I. D. ...	32	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,655	4	121	125	263	2'21

Extra drill was awarded in 303 cases for minor breaches of discipline. These punishments do not figure in Statement E.

The information called for by the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, Poona, in his Circular No. 11995-C., dated the 30th September 1920, is given below :—

District.	(a) No. of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who have undergone a course of training in the Police Training School including Police Prosecutors.	(b) No. out of (a) who were punished during the year.	(c) No of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who have risen from the ranks without going through the Police Training School including Police Prosecutors.	No. out of (c) who were punished during the year.
Karachi & Tatta Districts.	29 including 2 directly appointed.	1	13	...
Hyderabad ...	17 including 2 directly appointed.	...	9	1
Sukkur ...	15 including 4 directly appointed.	1	19	...
Larkana ...	18 including 3 directly appointed.	1	4	...
Dadu ...	12 including 2 directly appointed.	...	8	...
Thar Parkar ...	17 including 2 directly appointed.	...	5	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	15 including 3 directly appointed.	...	1	...
Nawabshah ...	9 including 2 directly appointed.	...	11	...
Sind Railways ...	6	1	10	...
Sind C. I. D. ...	11 including 2 directly appointed.	...	5	...
Total ...	149	4	85	1

NOTE.—The number of officers punished in the Karachi and Tatta Districts is 4 as shown in columns 10 and 12 of Statement E. The difference of 3 is due to the fact that the 3 officers who were punished were Sergeants who are not included in the above Statement.

29. The following table shows the number of rewards issued for good services during the year under report :—

District.	Number of men (actual strength);	REWARDS			Percentage.
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money, good service tickets, &c.	
Karachi and Tatta Dists.	1,211	...	...	698.	57.63
Hyderabad ...	650	...	...	278	42.77
Sukkur ...	991	...	...	906	91.42
Larkana ...	572	1	.7	458	80.07
Dadu ...	523	...	...	301	57.55
Thar Parkar ...	543	...	...	292	53.78
Upper Sind Frontier ...	456	...	...	296	64.91
Nawabshah ...	449	...	...	313	69.71
Sind Railways ...	228	...	...	114	50.00
Sind C. I. D. ...	32	...	...	65	203.13
Total ...	5,655	1	.02	3,721	65.80

The percentage of rewards has increased from 43·35 in 1931 to 65·80 in 1932.

The following Police officers and men were awarded Indian Police Medals under Government of India, Home Department notification No. F.-114-IV/32-Police, dated the 18th November 1932 :—

- (1) Officiating Inspector Ghulam Kadir Ghulam Muhammad.
- (2) Mounted Head Constable, 3rd grade, Gulbeg wd. Tamachi, Buckle No. 34, of the Sukkur district.
- (3) Mounted Head Constable, 2nd grade, Mir Ghulam Abid wd. Inayat Ali Khan, Buckle No. 25, of the Sukkur district.
- (4) Head Constable Munshi, 3rd grade, Abdul Karim wd. Sono, Buckle No. 109, of the Sukkur district.
- (5) Mounted Constable Muhammad Kasim wd. Pario, Buckle No. 79, of the Sukkur district.
- (6) Mounted Constable Ali Bakhsh wd. Suhrab, Buckle No. 96, of the Sukkur district.
- (7) Constable Illahi Bakhsh son of Mehardil, Buckle No. 148, of the Upper Sind Frontier district.
- (8) Constable Shahbaz son of Sherdil, Buckle No. 4, of the Upper Sind Frontier district.

Health: Admissions into hospital. 30. The percentage of admissions into hospital this year was 22·76 as against 22·73 in 1931.

There is a necessity for a separate Surgeon for the Police force in Karachi.

Deaths in the force. 31. There were 56 deaths in the force in 1932 as against 42 in the preceding year.

Vacancies in the force. 32. The total number of vacancies in the Sind Police was 48 in 1932 as against 150 in the preceding year.

The figures for the last 3 years are as follows :—

1929	...	...	...	...	68
1930	...	...	...	...	49
1931	...	...	...	...	150

The total number of vacancies was distributed as under:—

Karachi and Tatta Districts	...	...	2
Hyderabad	...	...	8
Sukkur	...	...	3
Larkana	...	...	8
Dadu	...	...	8
Thar Parkar	...	...	6
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	10
Nawabshah	...	...	2
Sind Railways	...	...	1
Sind C. I. D.	...	...	...
Total			48

33. The number and percentage of educated policemen in each district is shown in the following table. The percentages have been calculated on the actual strength:—

Education.

District.	Actual strength.		Able to read and write.		Percentage of those able to read and write.		Percentage of officers and men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last three years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	63	1,148	62	363	98·41	31·62	35·09	31·65
Hyderabad ...	27	623	27	368	100·00	59·07	60·77	55·69
Sukkur ...	34	957	33	495	97·06	51·72	53·28	42·56
Larkana ...	22	550	22	272	100·00	49·45	51·40	42·68
Dadu ...	22	501	22	284	100·00	56·69	58·51	...
Thar Parkar ...	22	521	22	162	100·00	31·09	33·89	49·97
Upper Sind Frontier ...	16	440	16	144	100·00	32·73	35·09	33·25
Nawabshah ...	20	429	20	235	100·00	54·78	56·79	53·98
Sind Railways ...	17	211	17	165	100·00	78·20	79·82	78·18
Sind C. I. D. ...	16	16	16	16	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Total ...	259	5,396	257	2,504	99·23	46·40	48·82	46·43

The percentage of educated Police Officers and men on the actual strength works out to 48·82 as against 46·87 in 1931.

The number and percentage of educated armed policemen in each district is shown in the following statement :—

District.	Actual strength of armed police.	Number able to read and write.	Percentage.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	348	9	2.59
Hyderabad ...	222	72	32.43
Sukkur ...	325	25	7.69
Larkana ...	229	16	6.99
Dadu ...	196	19	9.69
Thar Parkar ..	222	12	5.41
Upper Sind Frontier	208	20	9.62
Nawabshah ...	218	39	17.89
Total ...	1,968	212	10.77

Enlistments. 34. The number of men enlisted during the year 1932 was 393 as against 605 in 1931 and 330 in 1930.

There is no difficulty nowadays in filling up vacancies.

No member of the depressed classes was enlisted during the year, but no candidate was rejected on account of his caste.

Resignations. 35. The number of resignations was 57 in the year under report as compared with 78 in 1931 and 69 in 1930.

The figures given below show the total number of men who left the force (inclusive of deaths) and the percentage of those who retired on pension, together with similar figures for the 5 years ending 1932 :—

Period.	Total No. of men who left the force.	Percentage of men who receive pension.
Quinquennial period ending 1928 ...	2,004	24.95
Do. do. 1929 ...	1,997	28.29
Do. do. 1930 ...	1,865	31.69
Do. do. 1931 ...	1,782	34.06
Do. do. 1932 ...	1,646	34.39

36. The standard of drill at the headquarters of districts varies according to the amount of interest taken in it by the Superintendents.

The standard in Sind is, on the whole, good.

The number of marksmen was 747 in the year under report against 1,736 in 1931.

Details by districts are given below :—

District.	Number of marks.	
	1931.	1932.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	309	143
Hyderabad ..	191	111
Sukkur ...	266	74
Larkana ...	198	74
Thar Parḡar ...	209	123
Dadu ...	151	93
Upper Sind Frontier ...	190	60
Nawabshah ...	222	69
Total ...	1,736	747

The drop in the number of marksmen this year is due to the raising of the qualifying standard for the ordinary Armed Police and Mounted Police armed with smooth bore weapons.

In the annual competition shooting the prizes were secured by the following districts :—

Prizes.	Smooth bore weapons.		Rifle weapons.	
	Foot.	Mounted.	Foot.	Mounted.
1st Prize ...	Hyderabad ...	Hyderabad ...	Nawabshah ...	Upper Sind Frontier.
2nd Prize..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Karachi and Tatta Districts.	Do.
3rd Prize...	Do. ...	Larkana ...	Do. ...	...
4th Prize...	Do. ...	Hyderabad ...	Do. ...	...
5th Prize...	Karachi and Tatta Districts.	Do. ...	Nawabshah ...	...

The number and percentage of educated armed policemen in each district is shown in the following statement :—

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Drill and musketry.

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District.	Number of marks.	
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	Foot.	Mounted.	Foot.	Mounted.
1st Prize ...	Hyderabad ...	Hyderabad ...	Nawabshah ...	Upper Sind Frontier.
2nd Prize..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Karachi and Tatta Districts.	Do.
3rd Prize...	Do. ...	Larkana ...	Do. ...	...
4th Prize...	Do. ...	Hyderabad ...	Do. ...	...
5th Prize...	Karachi and Tatta Districts.	Do. ...	Nawabshah ..	...

Buildings. 37. No allotment was sanctioned by Government for any Major work during the year.

An allotment of Rs. 67,081 was placed at my disposal by the Commissioner in Sind for Police Minor works. Of this a sum of Rs. 5,000 was surrendered to Government as it could not be utilised by the Executive Engineer, Rohri Canal Division No. II, for whom it was earmarked.

There are still Major Works amounting to over 4 lacs on the waiting list. All these works have been administratively approved by Government and require to be constructed as soon as possible. The most urgent of these works is the construction of Police Lines at Sukkur and at Shikarpur.

Minor works amounting to about Rs. 1,50,000 are awaiting the allotment of funds. The plans and estimates of these works have been administratively approved. In addition to these there are others about which correspondence is being carried on.

38. Out of 118 police-stations and 163 out-posts in the Province of Sind, including Sind Railways, 117 police-stations and 159 out-posts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

The number of police-stations and out-posts not inspected was as under :—

	District,		Police.	Out-posts.
Sind Railways	1	1
Sukkur	1
Karachi and Tatta Districts	2
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			1	4

One police-station and two out-posts were not inspected owing to the fact that they were created at the end of the year.

One out-post of the Karachi and Tatta Districts was not inspected as the out-post building was completely destroyed by fire in April 1932 and the staff was transferred to the police-station.

Owing to various other duties the District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, had no time to inspect the out-post which remained uninspected at the end of the year.

Several police-stations and out-posts have been inspected both by the District Superintendents of Police and their Sub-Divisional Officers.

Thirty-three different offices were inspected by me during the year including 12 Accounts branches and 12 Correspondence branches of the District Superintendents of Police's offices.

Three Accounts branches and 3 Correspondence branches of the District Superintendents of Police's Offices were inspected twice during 1932.

39. All arms, ammunition and fire-works shops were inspected.

Inspection of arms and ammunition and fire-works shops.

These inspections were made in accordance with the orders contained in the Commissioner's No. 9315-H., dated 22nd October 1925, Judicial

Department.

District.	No. of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	5
Hyderabad ...	4
Sukkur ...	40
Larkana ...	12
Thar Parkar ...	45
Upper Sind Frontier ...	2
Nawabshah ...	2
Dadu ...	2
Total ...	112

40. The extent of the import and export trade in arms and ammunition, &c., in Karachi during the year under report is shown in the statement attached as Appendix VI as required by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3272, dated the 21st June 1889.

Village police.

41. There are no village police in Sind.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

42. The number of warrants, summonses and notices received for service by the police in—

(a) Police cognizable cases in 1930, 1931 and 1932,

(b) Direct magisterial cognizable cases, and

(c) Non-cognizable cases,

was as under :—

Police Cognizable Cases.

Particulars.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Warrants ...	16,200	16,537	16,842
Summonses and notices ...	1,30,887	1,32,925	1,43,353

Of 16,842 warrants and 1,43,353 summonses and notices received for service, 9,510 warrants were executed and 122,034 summonses and notices were served. 590 distress warrants were executed and Rs. 17,900 were recovered. In addition 427 house-rent warrants for the recovery of the rent of Port Trust quarters were received by the Harbour Police from the Court of the Bench Magistrate, Keamari. 311 of the above were executed and Rs. 3,017 were recovered.

Direct Magisterial Cognizable Cases.

Summonses	...	...	...	34,672
Warrants	...	...	...	6,038

Non-Cognizable Cases.

Summonses	...	...	...	44,497
Warrants	...	...	...	9,459

The proportion of warrants and summonses per policeman engaged in prevention and detection of crime comes to 10·47 and 72·01, respectively, as against 10·36 and 69·58 in 1931.

The number of fires extinguished was 234 as against 159 in 1931.

12,395 dogs were destroyed during the year under report as against 10,113 in 1931.

Petty offences dealt with are as under:—

The Public Conveyance Act	...	...	3,275
The Cruelty to Animals Act	...	...	259
The District Police Act	...	...	2,861
The Lunatic Asylum Act	...	...	2
The Motor Vehicles Act	...	...	932
The Prostitution Act	...	...	16
The Gambling Act	...	...	40
The Cantonment Act	...	...	4
The Criminal Tribes Act	...	...	8
The Port Trust Rules	...	...	299
The Arms Act	...	...	8
The European Vagrancy Act	...	...	1
The Cattle Trespass Act	...	...	1

Enquiries were made in 39 cases of suicide, 1,711 accidents and 18 suspicious deaths.

349 policemen were sued for indebtedness in 1932 as against 351 in 1931.

There were 8 alleged cases of infanticide reported during the year.

As required by Government letter No. O/9-E., dated the 21st January 1930, Home Department, details regarding motor-vehicles are furnished in Appendix VII.

In Karachi City 16 persons were killed and 162 were injured in traffic accidents as compared with 20 and 262, respectively, in 1931.

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies in various districts continued to prosper and to do good work.

The total number of members amounted to 3,142 as against 2,798 on the 31st December 1931.

The total amount of the funds in various districts on the 31st December 1932, was Rs. 2,25,934 as against Rs. 2,06,534 on the 31st December 1931.

43. No strike occurred in the Province during the year 1932.

44. The number of finger-impression slips received for permanent record in the Sind Finger Print Bureau at Karachi during 1932, was 3,222 against 3,178 in 1931 and the number of slips removed from the record in the same year, was 3,445 against 2,432 in 1931. The total number of slips now on record in the Bureau is 44,052 as against 44,275 in 1931.

Subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1932, were 930 as against 868 in 1931.

The number of slips received for search was 9,367 as against 9,361 in the preceding year, Of these 2,077 were traced as against 2,066 in 1931.

159 enquiries were traced by foreign Bureaux as under :—

Ajmer	...	...	27
Allahabad	...	...	20
Baghdad	...	...	1
Bombay	...	...	9
Calcutta	...	...	2
Patna	...	...	1
Phillaur	...	...	82
Poona	...	...	15
Shillong	...	...	2
Total ...			<u>159</u>

One officer was trained as Chief Operator and 32 were trained as Operators.

One Assistant Excise Inspector was trained as an Operator.

The number of Civil and Criminal cases in which the officers of the Finger Print Bureau, Karachi, were summoned to give evidence in the Courts of the various Magistrates and Judges in the Province was 29. The number of days the officers were absent from the Bureau on this account was 30.

Expert written opinions were given in 46 cases.

45. The following are the details of investigation made by Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police in accordance with sub-rule 4 of rule 1075 of Bombay Police Manual, Volume III, 1927:—

Investigation by Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Mr. Sarre, Assistant Superintendent of Police, while in Karachi investigated 4 cases.

Mr. Yates did not investigate any as he was an Assistant Superintendent of Police for only a short period.

Mr. Sanson who came to Sind towards the end of the year was not able to investigate any case under this rule as he was engaged in the inspection of police-stations and out-posts and in the visitation of serious crimes.

Mir Maqbul Khan who was directly appointed as Deputy Superintendent of Police is exempted from the operation of this rule.

46. Mr. Ray reports as follows:—

Criminal Investigation
Department, Sind Mr. A. W. S. Barnard held charge of
the Sind C. I. D. from 1st January 1932 to 6th
March 1932 and I held charge till 31st Decem-
ber 1932.

2. *Crime Branch.*—The strength of the branch at the close of the year was—

- (1) One Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- (2) Two Inspectors.
- (3) Four Sub-Inspectors.
- (4) Eight Head Constables (two of these were lent to the Political Branch for the whole year and two for seven months).
- (5) One Clerk.
- (6) Five peons.

Khan Sahib Sukhia was in charge of the branch throughout the year.

3. *Suppression of Patharidars and Cattle-lifters in Sind.*—Under the guidance and personal supervision of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and in consultation with the District Officers, 35 gangs of cattle-lifters, totalling 374 persons, have been notified under sections 3 and 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Out of these, 22 Patharidars (leaders) have been restricted under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Twenty-seven other gangs, totalling 224 persons, have been notified under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Details will be shown in the Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act of 1934 in Sind.

4. The following important cases, pending from 1931, have been disposed of as under:—

(1) *The all India Laxmi Trading Company Fraud Case.*—In the Criminal case against the Directors and others of the All India Laxmi Trading Company mentioned in para. 5 (d) of last year's Sind C. I. D. Administration Report, as the accused Mirza Nazar Muhammad Beg successfully evaded for a year the efforts of the Sind and the Punjab Police to arrest him, Khan Sahib Sukhia, Deputy Superintendent of Police, proceeded to the Punjab and effected his arrest, on 24th January 1932, at the small village of Patti in the district of Kasur in the Punjab. He also recovered from

his possession the cash book of the Hyderabad Branch and three hundred and ninety six promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 55,075. Further enquiries by the Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind and in the Punjab revealed that in Janunry 1932 the Managing Director (1) Chhabildas Bhatia of the All India Laxmi Trading Company, (2) Sheikh Muhammad Said, Managing Director of the Under Writer Provident Company of Lahore and (3) Kundanlal Gupta, the Chairman of the Upper India Provident Company of Lahore, conspired to criminally misappropriate promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 31,075 belonging to the All India Laxmi Trading Company of Lahore by selling them to number (3) above. Chhabildas Bhatia made false entries in the All India Laxmi Trading Company's cash book that these notes were sold to Kundanlal at half their value and from the proceeds Chhabildas made an entry in the books of his Company showing that Rs. 15,000 were deposited on 28th January 1932 at 7 per cent. interest with Muhammad Said (No. 2), Managing Director of the Under Writer Provident Company. Muhammad Said made corresponding false entries in his company's account books regarding the receipt of Rs. 15,000 from the All India Laxmi Trading Company and issued on 28th January 1932 a false fixed deposit receipt in favour of the All India Laxmi Trading Company. Kundanlal posed to be the purchaser of these notes but he could not show either from his accounts books or otherwise how he raised the money for the purchase of the notes. His accounts with the bank showed that from 13th August 1931 to January 1932 he had only annas six and pies three to his credit. Muhammad Said admitted that no money was received on which he had made entries in his company's accounts and the transaction was a fabrication. It was further ascertained that Muhammad Said and Chhabildas were men of no standing, that they were cheating the public by advertising for clerks who were asked to deposit sums of money as securities, but subsequently no employment or pay was forthcoming.

To show what bare-faced rogues the accused were, it may be noted that in February 1932 when Chhabildas visited Karachi (in company of one Niaz Ahmed Chowdhry whom he called his Scretary) for being interrogated by the Sind C.I.D. they even then started a Branch of the Upper India Provident Company at Karachi and succeeded in obtaining at least one deposit of Rs. 200 from a person who was led to believe that he would be taken on as a Cash Clerk. Two months later this person complained to the Police. Further enquiries

showed that Kundanlal, Chhabildas, Mirza Nazar Muhammad Beg and Niaz Ahmed Chowdhry were partners in this Company also.

Mirza Nazar Muhammad Beg collected from persons in Sind over Rs. 77,000, while Chhabildas is known to have personally received Rs. 3,817-12-0 from various victims in Sind.

As (1) the All India Laxmi Trading Company, Lahore, (2) the Upper India Provident Company, (3) the Under Writer Provident Company were all bogus concerns floated to cheat the public, (1) Mirza Nazar Muhammad Beg, Director and Manager of the Sind Branch of the All India Laxmi Trading Company, (2) Lala Chhabildas, Managing Director of the Company, (3) Kundanlal Gupta, (4) Muhammad Said, the Organiser of the Under Writer Provident Company and (5) Niaz Ahmed, Director of the Upper India Provident Company, were arrested and sent for trial in the court of G. H. Agha, Esquire, who was appointed a Special Magistrate for this case. The case proceeded practically daily from 26th October 1932 to 23rd December 1932 and in January of this year (1933) all the accused were committed for trial to the Sessions.

In this case the Sind C. I. D. collected over twenty thousand police exhibits and applications regarding loans from more than eight thousand persons who had been cheated.

At the instance of the Sind C. I. D. the company has been wound up and out of the assets in the form of promissory notes seized by the Sind C. I. D. it is possible that those duped by the accused may receive back part of the money they deposited.

Sub-Inspector Udham and Head Constables Jan Muhammad, Muhammad Arif and Menghraj assisted the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(2) *The Metropolitan Loan Company.*—The Metropolitan Loan Company case mentioned in para. 5 (d) (ii) of last year's report is still pending in the court of the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi. It may shortly be completed.

(3) *The All India United Trading Company, Loan Department.*—In the All India United Trading Company, Loan Department's case mentioned in para. 5 (d) (iii) both the accused, Dur Muhammad son of Ghulam Muhammad Thahim

and Gul Muhammad son of Nur Muhammad Sumro were arrested and sent for trial. They have since been convicted by the Additional Judicial Commissioner, Karachi, under section 120-B, read with section 420, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced as follows:—

Accused No. 1 to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine or in default of the payment of fine to undergo 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Accused No. 2 to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine Rs 500 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Accused No. 2 was also convicted under section 477-A, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. Both the sentences of accused No. 2 are to run concurrently.

(4) *The Indian National Loan Company, Ludhiana.*—In the case of the Indian National Loan Company, Ludhiana, mentioned in para. 5 (d) (iv) of last year's report, accused Khairatiram son of Gangaram, Brahman, of Ludhiana, and Baburam son of Shadiram were arrested. They are undergoing their trial in the court of the 1st class Magistrate, Kotri. Accused Shadiram (father's name not known) is still absconding.

5. During the year under review the services of officers from the Crime Branch of the Sind C. I. D. were invoked by District Officers and by other departments. The following cases are worthy of mention:—

(a) *Customs Fraud Case.*—The Assistant Collector of Customs suspected a certain firm trading in electrical goods of defrauding Government of legitimate revenue by preparing invoices estimating the goods at half their current value. Khan Sahib Sukhia was deputed to make enquiries. While the Deputy Superintendent of Police was proceeding from the Customs House to the firm's office with the clearing Agent, Haridas Kunwarji Chandan, the latter's suspicious conduct prompted the Deputy Superintendent of Police to search his house immediately when a forged Customs seal, 105 triplicate bills of entry, together with invoices and bill forms duly filled in together with blank invoice forms of 13 well known European firms were recovered. Haridas was sent for trial in the court of the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, for attempting to cheat the Collector of Customs of Rs. 34-3-0 as Customs

revenue in respect of the electrical goods consignment which had arrived on 26th January 1932 from Messrs. Alios Pragon Bros., Austria Wien by S. S. "Fusijama". Further enquiries and the accused's account books showed that he was in the habit of suppressing the original invoices (which he used to get from the firms for whom he was clearing the goods) and presenting at the Customs House forged invoices of less value. He was also forging triplicate bills of entry and affixing forged Customs seals showing the correct duty on the original invoices and handing these over to the firms for whom he cleared the goods and then pocketing the difference in duty from the merchants as well as defrauding the Customs. Scrutiny of various documents and 105 forged invoices resulted in bringing to light 12 other frauds committed by the accused depriving His Majesty's Customs of duty to the value of Rs. 1,133-13-0. In the first case he was sentenced to—

Two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 420-511, Indian Penal Code, and 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine or 6 month rigorous imprisonment under section 468, Indian Penal Code. The sentences to run concurrently.

In the second case of several frauds he was committed to the Sessions and convicted and sentenced as under :—

Three years' rigorous imprisonment under section 420, Indian Penal Code.

Two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 468, Indian Penal Code.

Two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 477 Indian Penal Code, and Rs. 100 or 6 months in default. Sentences to run concurrently.

In this case Khan Saheb Sukhia was assisted by Inspector Abdul Rahman and Sub-Inspector Udham.

(b) *Larkana Grain Sale Society Fraud Case*.—Owing to the allegations and counter allegations which obscured the real issue, the Sind C. I. D., at the request of the District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, was called upon to investigate a very complicated fraud known as the "Larkana Grain Sale Society Fraud Case". Khan Saheb Sukhia was deputed

to take charge of the enquiry and the following facts were elicited in the investigation :—

A Grain Sale Society was started at Larkana. The aims and objects of which were—

- (1) to sell the agriculturists' grains at as high a rate as possible with the least expense;
- (2) to encourage the members to produce good quality grain.

• Khan Bahadur Khuhro was the President and a person called Ahmed Bakhsh was paid Manager. The Society could only deal with members. The following were the qualifications for membership:—

- (i) That a member must have purchased shares of the Grain Sale Society worth Rs. 10;
- (ii) That a member must have been specially nominated by a Co-operative Credit Society which may have purchased "Grain Sale Society Shares" worth Rs. 10.

The Grain Sale Society could advance loans to its members on the security of grain (that had been deposited in the godowns of the Society) up to 66 per cent. of the market value of the grain so deposited.

The Larkana Grain Sale Society had dealings with the Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Karachi. They had a mutual arrangement with the Larkana Zamindari Co-operative Bank, Ltd., where the Sind Central Bank had deposited a sum of Rs. 10,000 in current account for the use of the Grain Sale Society. The Grain Sale Society used to draw their requirements from this amount at the disposal of the Larkana Zamindari Bank on the security of grain deposited in the godowns of the Larkana Grain Sale Society who had to inform the Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Karachi, of the stock they were holding by sending returns immediately on drawing from the Larkana Zamindari Co-operative Bank. Mr. Dastur, Manager of the Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Karachi, came to Larkana for inspection on 24th November 1930, 8th January 1931 and 1st August 1931. At the first visit he was not satisfied with the manner in which the accounts were kept and he instructed Ahmed Bakhsh to put matters right. On the second visit he found that the stock book which he had supplied to Ahmed Bakhsh was not written properly and that there was no stock of grain in the godowns. He also learnt

that Ahmed Bakhsh was trading privately in grain. At his third visit Ahmed Bakhsh purposely avoided producing any books for his inspection.

Mr. Dastur, corresponded with the Chairman, K. B. Khuhro, and insisted that promissory notes and mortgage deeds from the persons against whom loans were outstanding should be obtained and sent to the Bank.

In a letter, dated 14th August 1930, addressed to the Sind Central Co-operative Bank it was certified that the Society had grain worth Rs 30,000 deposit in its godowns. This statement bore the signature of K. B. Khuhro, the Chairman, who, however, denied having written the letter and said it was a forgery committed by the accused Ahmed Bakhsh. To satisfy the Manger of the Bank, Ahmed Bakhsh made one Moulvi Shafi Muhammad his accomplice and showed that the latter, who nominally had taken loans from the Grain Sale Society, had mortgaged his lands as security for the loans.

On 12th January 1931, Moulvi Shafi Muhammad mortgaged his land to the Society and a proviso was added that if there was a deficit owing to fall in prices, &c., and that if the Society's dues could not be recovered from the sale of the 10,000 maunds of grain alleged to have been deposited in the Society, Moulvi Shafi Muhammad and one Muhammad Saleh would make good any difference. Ahmed Bakhsh as Manager also secured from Moulvi Shafi Muhammad three promissory notes dated 6th May, 30th June and 14th September 1931, for Rs. 7,500, 6,500 and 2,529-3-0, respectively.

Between May and August 1931 Moulvi Shafi Muhammad then sold his entire landed property and pocketed the proceeds. Muhammad Saleh, Shafi Muhammed's surety, also sold his landed property for Rs. 600. In September 1931, the Bank insisted that the mortgage deeds relating to the loans of Shafi Muhammad should be properly registered. Ahmed Bakhsh was ordered by the Chairman in writing to do so and he produced Moulvi Shafi Muhammad and Muhammad Saleh before the Chairman when they both said they had sold their lands.

On 12th November 1931, Mr. Hiranandani, the Auditor of the Co-operative Societies, Larkana, audited the accounts of the Society and discovered that 11,804 maunds of grain had been entered as having been deposited by Shafi Muhammad in the Society's godowns, and that the loan taken by Shafi Muhammad from the Society amounted to Rs. 15,916.

Ahmed Bakhsh then admitted however that there was no grain in the Society's godowns and that he had gone on leave and during his absence the stock had been sold by Moulvi Shafi Muhammad who had acted in his absence as Manager. There was nothing on record to prove that Ahmed Bakhsh had been granted leave and that Moulvi Shafi Muhammad was appointed in his place. On 22nd December 1931 Mr. Hiranandani reported accordingly to the Chairman.

On 18th January 1932, Ahmed Bakhsh was suspended. Shafi Muhammad also absconded on a complaint being lodged with the police.

Ahmed Bakhsh also became frightened and left Larkana in March 1932 on the pretext of going on Haj. He was, however, arrested by the Sind C. I. D. at Kiamari on 21st March 1932 and released on bail.

Moulvi Shafi Muhammad surrendered himself to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D., at Larkana on 29th March 1932 and offered to explain his account books. The accounts of various firms for three years were checked and as a result amounts were traced as having been received by Ahmed Bakhsh personally during the years 1930 and 1931 amounting in all to Rs. 5,745. Khan Saheb Sukhia confronted Ahmed Bakhsh with the parties from whom these amounts were received. He admitted receipt of the money and said he would explain the matter in court.

A scrutiny of the Society's accounts and certain documents found from Ahmed Bakhsh's house together with the accounts of Shafi Muhammad showed that the accused Ahmed Bakhsh was using Shafi Muhammad as a dummy and that he had falsely inflated the figures of Shafi Muhammad's grain stock in the Society's account books and that he (Ahmed Bakhsh) was drawing large sums of money from time to time against Shafi Muhammad's fictitious stock of grain. There had been obviously a secret partnership between Ahmed Bakhsh and Moulvi Shafi Muhammad. The latter was not even a member of the Society but was falsely shown as such in the Society's books. He was also shown as a member of the Managing Committee and it is amazing to note that although he was not even a member, he had actually taken part in several meetings of the Managing Committee of the Society. It was finally discovered that the Society's total losses amounted to Rs. 16,000 which amount had been shown as loans advanced to Moulvi Shafi Muhammad, the major

portion of which had been drawn by Ahmed Bakhsh himself on the imaginary stock of grain shown in the Society's books as deposited by Moulvi Shafi Muhammad.

Both the accused have been sent for trial in the Court of the Resident Magistrate, Larkana. During the hearing of the case, Khan Sahib Sukhia was in the witness box for five days explaining the various stages of the case and the relevancy of the documents. At the request of the Public Prosecutor, the District Magistrate, Larkana, made Shafi Muhammad an approver. Ahmed Bakhsh was committed to the Court of Sessions, Larkana, on 29th July 1932.

In this case Sub-Inspector Abdul Ghaffar Beg assisted the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(c) *Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. wool fraud case*—In this case Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Company complained against one Gokaldas Amarsi trading under the name Chandumal Gokaldas & Co., representing himself and his four brothers Nanalal, Chunilal, Jamnadas and Keshowlal of Rajkot State. Messrs. Chandumal Gokaldas were the agents at Kathiawar for the Company. The complainants stated that they were cheated of a sum of over one and half lakhs which the accused had drawn as advances to shippers against wool which they certified to have been received from the shippers and to be in their possession on behalf of the complainants. On investigation it transpired that the alleged shippers were minors and sons and relations of the accused and aged between 6 and 12 years and that advances were received on false certificates. Stocks of wool worth about Rs. 10,000 were seized by the C. I. D. at Rajkot. Wool of the value of Rs. 12,000 was also recovered in Jamnagar State. All the accused except Gokaldas were arrested in Rajkot State. Accused Gokaldas was arrested at Karachi on a direct complaint filed by the Company in the Court of the City Magistrate, Karachi, in respect of three out of a total of fifty-eight frauds. Gokaldas has since been convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. On the extradition of the above four accused, he will be sent with them for trial for conspiracy to defraud the complainant in respect of the other fifty-five items.

In this case Sub-Inspectors Bhojraj and Udharam assisted the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(a) *Enquiries regarding the illicit sale of charas at cut prices in the Nawabshah district.*—There were constant complaints to the Commissioner in Sind from the charas licensees of Nawabshah district that as they had broken the monopoly of a certain influential vendor by bidding higher and had thereby secured the charas shops at Shahdadpur and Nawabshah, the latter to ruin them had arranged for the unlicensed sale of charas at cut prices in the vicinity of their shops.

The matter was referred to the Sind C. I. D. who succeeded in catching three men selling charas at a bhang and opium shop at Sakrand and three men at a similar shop at Shahdadpur.

The accused caught at Sakrand have since been convicted by the Resident Magistrate, Nawabshah, and the case against the other three is still pending.

Inspector Ali Muhammad and Sub-Inspector Fazulullah conducted these enquiries.

(e) *Case against one Parial Shah and others under sections 420, 468, 471, 477-A and 120-B, Indian Penal Code.*—The assistance of the C. I. D. was requested by the Collector of Nawabshah to investigate a case in which a Zamindar claimed 249 acres of land on the basis of certain entries in the Naushahro taluka Land Revenue Registers.

Inspector Ali Muhammad was deputed to make enquiries assisted by Sub-Inspector Fazulullah and Head Constable Jan Muhammad.

Careful enquiries showed that figures in two survey registers pertaining to the years 1887-88, which were a permanent record of the river bank land in deh Mithiani of Naushahro taluka, had been altered by obliterating and changing entries against certain survey numbers.

Originally this land was shown as Government waste land but Zamindar Parial Shah's name had been substituted.

Investigation indicated that the Supervising Tapedar Muhammad Bachal, Tapedar Din Muhammad and second Munsifi Muhammad Ibrahim were responsible for altering the entries in the old survey register and using them as genuine at the instigation of Zamindar Parial Shah who wanted the land. All the above including the Zamindar have been sent for trial before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Naushahro, under sections 420, 468, 471, 477-A and 120-B, Indian Penal Code.

(f) *Case against one G. M. Ghatwal under section 409, Indian Penal Code.*—One G. M. Ghatwal who was the Secretary of the Karachi Port Workmen's Credit Society, in his capacity as such, misappropriated a sum of Rs. 4,000 belonging to the Society.

A complaint was lodged by the President at the Harbour Police-station and investigation was handed over to the C. I. D. at the request of the local police. Sub-Inspector Fazulullah after scrutinizing the Society's account books sent the accused for trial before the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, under section 409, Indian Penal Code, for criminal breach of Trust in respect of Rs. 3,707-13-7.

6. *Photographic Branch.*—During the year roughly 250 photographs were taken. These consisted of—

- (a) Photos of foreign and Indian suspects and deportees ;
- (b) Photographs of letters, documents, &c., mostly of a political nature ;
- (c) photographs of water-marked documents ;
- (d) photographs of finger-impressions found on articles at scenes of offences ; and
- (e) photographs of criminals for incorporation with their history-sheets.

Inspector Galbraith and subsequently Sergeant Thompson were in charge of this work during the year. They were assisted by Sub-Inspector Udham and Head Constable Muhammad Araf.

7. *Preparation of history-sheets of Inter-Provincial and Inter-District Sind Criminals.*—This new activity of the Crime Branch was begun during the year. So far twelve history-sheets have been completed and published in the *Sind Police Gazette* and one hundred and one in addition were under preparation at the end of the year.

8. *Political Branch.*—The strength of the branch at the close of the year was—

- (1) One Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- (2) Two Inspectors of Police.
- (3) Eight Sub-Inspectors of Police (including four shorthand reporters, and one on deputation at Lucknow for Urdu shorthand training).

(4) Twelve Head Constables (including two Head Constables, sanctioned in Bombay Government, Home Department, Government Resolution, No. 2255, dated the 17th June 1931).

(5) Five peons.

A staff of watchers consisting of six Constables were of special assistance to the Political Branch. These were temporarily lent to the Sind C. I. D. under the orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2255, dated the 17th June 1931.

Mr. Muhammad Yakub Umar Khan was in charge of the branch from 14th January till the 21st of August 1932, and subsequently Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand till the end of the year.

9. During the year under review, C. I. D. officers at Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur attended and reported on 827 political functions, meetings, congress flag salutation ceremonies, and allied activities, in addition to 896 other meetings, processions, &c., of a religious and non-political nature.

10. During the year various activities imposed a particularly heavy strain on the special Branch.

11. (*Vide* para 14 (v) of last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.) The case against Swami Govindanand under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, ended in the conviction of the accused on the 30th January 1932, and he was awarded 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(*Vide* para 14 (ix) of last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.) The case against the accused Dr. Moolraj and Virendranath was postponed *sine die* pending the decision of the Karachi Conspiracy Case, and it was ultimately withdrawn.

12. The Political Branch dealt with 49 politico-criminal cases during the year, in which action was taken against 76 persons, of whom three were acquitted, seven released under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, on furnishing security for good behaviour five were released on tendering apologies undertaking not to participate in the civil disobedience movement, and three were sent to Reformatory Schools for periods ranging between 3 and 5 years. Fifty-eight persons were convicted and sent to jail.

13. Five absconders were arrested by the Political Branch, including the All India Revolutionary Hansraj *alias* "Wireless". Of the five one was extradited by the Jodhpur State authorities, one was convicted at Hyderabad, two were handed over to the Punjab Police, and one to the Karachi City Police.

14. The forty-nine cases dealt with by the branch are detailed as under:—

Law under which dealt with.	No. of cases.
Sections 11 and 18 of the Emergency Powers Press Act.	25
Ordinance II of 1932	3
Ordinance X of 1932	4
Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908	4
Indian Arms Act	4
Indian Penal Code	3
Criminal Procedure Code	5
Explosive Substances Act	1
Total	49

15. Detailed accounts of the more important of these cases are given below:

(i) *Karachi Conspiracy Case*.—Eleven persons mentioned below of revolutionary tendencies conspired together and made preparation to rob the Customs Cashier, Karachi, of Government money:—

Dr. Moolraj, Virendranath Pandey, Fatehraj, Gurbuxsingh, Harisingh, Munshiram, Sadhusingh, Birji, Diwanchand, Mukandlal Shah and Boorsingh.

Failing in their attempts at Karachi, three of them went to Jodhpur where they made preparations for committing dacoity, but were arrested before accomplishing this object. Two of them, Fatehraj and Gurbuxsingh, were arrested by the Jodhpur Police in possession of a revolver. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D., was sent to co-operate with the Jodhpur Police and the contemplated conspiracy at Karachi was revealed. Harisingh was made an approver, and the remaining accused were tried at Karachi. Two, *viz.*, Dr. Moolraj and Virendranath Pandey, were acquitted, and the remainder convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 6 months to 2½ years. (Case No. 262 of 1932 of the City Police-station, Karachi, under sections 399, 401, 402 and 120-B., Indian Penal Code).

(ii) *Capture of Hansraj alias "Wireless".*—This absconder was wanted by the Punjab Police in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, and the Punjab Government had allocated a reward of Rs. 1,500 for his capture. He was also concerned in the attempt to blow up the Viceregal Train in December 1929. Information was obtained by the Deputy Superintendent of Police that Hansraj was in Sind and he was finally located and arrested on the 3rd June 1932 with the co-operation of the Hyderabad Police at a farm near the village of Husri, about six miles from Hyderabad (Sind). In the early hours of the morning, a party of police led by the Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D., surrounded the farm and Hansraj was arrested while asleep in bed. On the arrival of mashirs, a loaded automatic pistol and cartridges were found underneath his pillow; and on searching the farm, a home-made pistol, a counterfeit coining apparatus and coins, explosive substance and two empty bomb-shells were recovered. Cases were registered against the accused under sections 235/243, Indian Penal Code, for counterfeiting and under sections 19 and 20 (a) and (f) of the Indian Arms Act. These cases were conducted by the Hyderabad Police and ended in the conviction of the accused by the Hyderabad Sessions Court to rigorous imprisonment for five years in each case. The accused's appeal in the counterfeiting case was rejected by the High Court. (Hyderabad Chauri Police-station Case Nos. 125 and 138 of 1932.)

After obtaining the sanction of the Government of Bombay, the third case against the accused under sections 4 and 5 of the Explosive Substance Act is at present proceeding before the Sessions Court at Hyderabad.

(iii) *Seizure of Congress Printing Press.*—On the night of the 27th November 1932, on receiving reliable information that the unauthorised news-sheets, which were being published daily in Karachi, emanated from a house situated in Clayton Road, Bunder Road Extension, Karachi, the Deputy Superintendent of Police obtained at midnight a search warrant from the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi. The house was subsequently raided, and a complete Printing Press, with copies of congress bulletins in Sindhi, Gujrati and English, and other incriminating material were seized, and two accused were arrested. On suspicion another house in the vicinity was also raided, and one Amrit K. Thadani was arrested together with the Congress accounts and other incriminating papers. A fourth accused Pahlaj, who was in jail for an offence under the Ordinances, was also implicated. Amrit K. Thadani was convicted under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or three months' simple imprisonment. He also received under the Emergency Powers Press Act a further six months' rigorous

imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 300 or six weeks' imprisonment. The two accused who confessed were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour; and Pahlaj, the fourth accused, was sent to a Reformatory School for three years. (Ranchore Police-station, Karachi, Cases Nos. 438 and 439 of 1932.)

(iv) *Ten thousand Rupees Pick-Pocketing Case on the Railway Platform, Hyderabad.*—The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch, received information at Karachi that two persons were spending money lavishly in the bazaar in a suspicious manner. With the sanction of the Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D., he followed up this clue, and finally arrested one accused at Sukkur, who produced Rs. 3,000 in notes concealed in a latrine. The other accused was arrested at Peshawar with property worth about Rs. 500. The case is now pending before the Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind). (Hyderabad Railway Police Case No. 78 of 1932.) As the information called for prompt action, the C. I. D. took action without the sanction of the Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways.

(v) *Kannu Bhai Hansaji Patel.*—By means of secret enquiries it was disclosed that the above-mentioned person had been sent from Gujarat to work behind the scenes as an agent of Congress, and was known in Congress circles at Karachi as the "Governor of Sind". He was therefore served by the District Magistrate, Karachi, with a notice to leave Sind, whereupon he made anti-Government speeches as a Sind Dictator and was arrested and finally convicted to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by the Additional District Magistrate, Karachi. (City Police-station Karachi, Case No. 410 of 1932 under section 17 of Ordinance X of 1932.)

(vi) On information that one Dayaram Topan Mukhi, Manager of the Khadi Bhandar, Nanakwada, Karachi, was a secret worker of Congress, he was served with a notice by the District Magistrate, Karachi, not to participate in the civil disobedience movement. Subsequently, on receipt of reliable information that he was in charge of the Publicity Branch of the local Congress, and was in possession of unauthorised news-sheets, a search warrant was obtained, and bulletins were seized from his Bhandar. He was accordingly convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. (City Police-station, Case No. 631 of 1932, under section 17 of Ordinance X of 1932.)

(vii) *Seizure of Congress Cyclostyle Machine at Hyderabad.*—On the morning of the 6th March 1932, a cyclostyle machine with accessories and some unauthorised news-sheets were seized at Hyderabad by the Sind, C. I. D. Sub-Inspector posted there on

special duty. Udharam Chhataram Melwani, from whose possession these articles were seized, was convicted to six months' rigorous imprisonment. (Hyderabad Chauri Police-station, Case No. 32 of 1932.)

(viii) *Seizure of Bharat Saraswati Mandar, Karachi.*—On the 13th February 1932, the Bharat Saraswati Mandar, Karachi, was searched and some unauthorised news-sheets and a cyclostyle machine attached. The Principal of the Institution, Mansukhrām M. Jobhanputra, was subsequently convicted to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs 250. The Institution was then declared unlawful and the building was taken over by Government. [Ranchore Police-station, Karachi, Case No. 50 of 1932, under sections 11 and 18 of Emergency Powers Press Act, and section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908.]

(ix) "*Sansar Samachar*" *Newspaper.*—This newspaper edited by one Rijhumal B. Agnani, and printed by Assudomal Udharam Makhija was publishing anti-Government editorials and photos of Congress leaders. In spite of warnings from the District Magistrate, Karachi, the accused still continued to use the newspaper for Congress propaganda. Consequently, the District Magistrate, Karachi, was moved to sanction their prosecution and the accused were convicted and fined Rs 50, which amount they paid. (City Police-station, Karachi, Case No. 642 of 1932 under section 17 of Ordinance X of 1932.)

(x) *Cases under the Indian Arms Act.*—Information was received that one Ahmed son of Sumar living in Karachi possessed a double-barrelled country-made unlicensed pistol, which he was trying to sell. A bogus purchaser was arranged, and the accused caught red-handed. He was convicted to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. (Case No. 41 of 1932 of Baghdadi Police-station, Karachi, under section 19 (a) and (e) of the Indian Arms Act.)

While searching the house of the same accused a magazine pistol, a rifle barrel and 8 lbs. of sulphur were also found. The two weapons were practically unserviceable and the accused received a further four months' imprisonment. (Baghdadi Police-station, Karachi, Case No. 56 of 1932.)

On information that one Hamal son of Gul Muhammad Makrani was in possession of an unlicensed revolver, he was searched and the revolver secured. This case is still pending in court. (Baghdadi Police-station, Karachi, Case No. 321 of 1932, under sections 19 (e) and (f) of the Indian Arms Act.)

16. (*Vide* para. 15 of the last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.) The staff of watchers was very usefully employed during the year under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Police. They regularly reported during the year on eighty local suspects, eight foreigners and fifteen revolutionaries from other parts of India.

17. In November 1932, Inspector Ghulam Kadir, of the Sind, C. I. D., was awarded the Indian Police Medal for the gallantry he displayed on the 3rd June 1932, when the armed revolutionary Hansraj *alias* "Wireless" was arrested.

18. *Remarks.*—There has been no sensational case taken up by the Crime Branch during the year, but the branch has been active in suppressing and bringing to book the organisers of fraudulent concerns which were depriving the public of lakhs of rupees.

The Political Branch accomplished a heavy year's work, and during the first half of the year successfully stamped out the attempts made to establish a revolutionary regime in Sind. The number of meetings attended and reported on was very little lower than in 1931, a record year, namely 1,700 in 1932, against 1,900 in 1931. Owing to the gradual fading out of the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1932, the number of non-political meetings doubled during the year. The renewed outbreak by Gandhi's followers in January 1932, naturally imposed extra vigilance by the Special Branch of the C. I. D. and the result of their efforts is reflected by the fact that at present Sind appears to show less subversive activities than any other part of India.

The office staff has had a particular heavy year's work in coping with the extraordinary increase in typing work, the opening of criminal history sheets and dealing with the recently started Criminal Tribes registration.

I desire to make special mention of the following officers:—Khan Sahib J. R. Sukhia for unravelling intricate fraud cases; Mr. Muhammad Yakub for the capture of Hansraj *alias* "Wireless" and the successful conclusion of the Karachi Conspiracy Case; Mr. Bhagwandas for his capture of the Congress Press, and Inspector Ghulam Kadir for his arduous duties in the Special Branch. Sub-Inspectors Abdul Karim and Allahwasayo have done particularly well at Hyderabad and Sukkur. Inspector Mascarenhas and Sub-Inspector Rupchand along with Messrs Dias, DeSouza and Lashkar Khan have been of great assistance to me in office. Mr. Karale as Manager of the Finger Print Bureau and Sub-Inspector Abdul Ghafoor as an inquiry officer worked with their usual efficiency. Mr. Ramchand, Sub-Public Prosecutor, assisted both branches regarding legal matters.

47. The Police Prosecutors appeared in 3,937 cases of which 1,992 ended in conviction. The percentage of conviction to cases tried was 50.60 as against 42.38 in 1931.

Work of the prosecuting Staff.

The total number of cases conducted by the Prosecuting staff shows an increase of 1,117 as compared with the preceding year.

Twenty six non-police cases and 10 appeals were conducted by them under the orders of the District Magistrates.

The total strength of Prosecutors in Sind is 13 and 3 Sub-Public Prosecutors or 16 in all.

The District Magistrate, Upper Sind Frontier, stresses the necessity for an Assistant to the Police Prosecutor in the Upper Sind Frontier district.

In the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts also Assistants to the Police Prosecutors are necessary.

48. The total cost of the Police in Sind for the year 1932-33 was Rs. 35,73,872 as compared with 34,37,030 in the year 1931-32.

Cost of the Sind Police.

The increase of Rs. 1,36,842 was due to—

(a) the entertainment of 63 men (1 Sub-Inspector and 62 men) as shown in para. 26 of the report;

(b) the enlistment of the extra police sanctioned in the reorganization scheme under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7200-IV, dated the 7th April 1931; and

(c) the replacement of the 467 muskets by 410 muskets.

The cost of the Police Clerical establishment during the year 1932-33 was Rs. 1,74,197 as against Rs. 1,86,892 in 1931-32.

The decrease of Rs. 12,695 was due to the 10 per cent. cut in pay.

49. The Province was honoured by a visit from His Excellency the Viceroy in January for the purpose of opening the Lloyd Barrage and Canals.

Salient features.

The Civil Disobedience Movement received a shock in the beginning of the year from which it never recovered, and in spite of intermittent efforts to revive it, it is now in a state of collapse.

The promulgation of the Ordinances stifled the enthusiasm of most of its adherents, and there is a greater tendency towards constitutional agitation. The friends and servants of Government have raised their heads again.

The realisation of the fact that Sind will shortly have its own Government has eased the communal tension.

Owing to the continued economic depression and distress, a rise in crime was anticipated. For that reason it is all the greater pleasure to be able to record a decrease, for which the police deserve some credit.

Needs of the Department.

50. The more pressing needs of the department are—

- (1) The completion of the reorganisation scheme.
- (2) The construction of quarters for the policemen in the towns of Sukkur, Shikarpur, Jacobabad and Hyderabad.
- (3) The appointment of a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer for Sind ;
- (4) The co-operation of the public.

The police are working under very demoralising conditions in the Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Tatta and Thar Parkar districts. The police stations are under-staffed and they cannot cope with the work.

51. During the year under review the department lost the services of a very promising Officer in Inspector Sajansingh Budhusingh who died as the result of an accident.

Concluding remarks.

Mr. Gopaldas Daulatram, Deputy Superintendent of Police, retired on superannuation pension after many years of loyal service.

I desire to express my appreciation of the efficient manner in which all Superintendents administered their charges during the year.

The Criminal Investigation Department, which was under the control of Mr. Ray for the greater part of the year, maintained its high standard of efficiency.

Among Deputy Superintendents the work of the following officers deserves special mention :—

Mr. Eates,
Mr. Gokaldas Wadhmal,
K. S. Syed Muhammad Hussain Shah,
K. S. J. R. Sukhia,
Mr. Chimandas D. Motwani,
R. B. Tahilram D. Vasvani, and
Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand.

The work of my own office staff throughout the year was very satisfactory and Mr. Bulchand Hemandas, the Head Clerk, and Mr. Jethanand Navalrai, the Accountant, carried out their duties in their usual efficient manner.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) D. HEALY,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

APPENDIX I (*vide* PARA. 2).

The statement showing the names of officers who have held charge of the office of Deputy Inspector-General of Police and of the offices of Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police :—

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	<i>Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.</i>		
	Mr. D. Healy	1st January 1932 ..	31st December 1932.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E....	1st January 1932 ..	8th March 1932.
	„ F. E. Sharp	9th March 1932 ...	14th November 1932.
	„ H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E. ...	15th November 1932 ..	31st December 1932.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents of Police, Karachi.</i>		
	Mr. L. W. Sarre	1st January 1932 ...	7th November 1932.
	„ C. M. S. Yates	8th November 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi Town.</i>		
	R. B. Tahilram D. Vaswani ...	1st January 1932 ...	26th March 1932.
	Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand ...	27th March 1932 ...	20th August 1932.
	Mir Maqbul Khan	21st August 1932 ...	2nd November 1932.
	R. B. Tahilram D. Vaswani ...	3rd November 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police, Traffic.</i>		
	Mr. W. H. Brotherston	1st January 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tatta District.</i>		
Mr. Gopaldas Dowlatram ...	1st January 1932 ...	18th May 1932.	
„ H. Galbraith	19th May 1932 ..	3rd November 1932.	
Mir Maqbul Khan	4th November 1932 ...	31st December 1932.	
Hyderabad Dis- trict.	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	K. B. Sayed Mahmud Shah ...	1st January 1932 ...	31st December 1932.

NOTE.—The Tatta District was amalgamated with Karachi Head-quarters from 16th December 1931.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	<i>Sub-Divisional Officer, Hala.</i>		
Hyderabad District—concl'd.	K. S. Khan Muhammad Dost Muhammad.	1st January 1932 ...	12th October 1932.
	Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, M.C. ...	13th October 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	<i>Sub-Divisional Officer, Tando.</i>		
	Mr. Chimandas Dewandas Motwani.	1st January 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Sukkur District.	Mr. G. G. Ray ...	1st January 1932 ...	1st March 1932.
	„ J. E. V. Mason ..	2nd March 1932 ..	4th September 1932.
	„ Zia-ud-din Ahmad, M.A., L.L.B.	5th September 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police.</i>		
	Mr. K. R. Eates ...	1st January 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Larkana District.	Mr. H. P. O'Sullivan ...	1st January 1932 ..	15th June 1932.
	„ C. M. S. Yates ...	16th June 1932 ...	31st October 1932.
	„ J. Hobson ...	1st November 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kambar Sub-Division.</i>		
	Mr. Gokaldas Wadhmal ..	1st January 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Dadu District...	Mr. C. W. E. U'ren ...	1st January 1932 ...	23rd April 1932.
	„ S. E. Histed ...	24th April 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police.</i>		
	K. S. Muhammad Hussain Shah Shujat Ali Shah.	1st January 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Thar Parkar District.	Mr. R. T. Barker, M.B.E. ...	1st January 1932 ...	27th April 1932.
	„ U. H. Rana ...	28th April 1932 ...	31st December 1932.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police.</i>		
Thar Parkar District—concl'd.	Mr. Didar Hussain Allahdad Khan.	1st January 1932 ...	7th February 1932.
	R. S. Tejmal Naraindas ...	8th February 1932 ...	7th June 1932.
	Mr. Didar Hussain Allahdad Khan.	8th June 1932 ..	31st December 1932.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Upper Sind Frontier District.	Mr. M. R. Price ...	1st January 1932 ...	27th April 1932.
	„ C. W. E. U'ren ...	28th April 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Nawabshah District.	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	1st January 1932 ...	20th February 1932.
	K. B. Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah.	21st February 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	<i>Sub-Divisional Officer Nawabshah.</i>		
	Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand ...	1st January 1932 ...	25th March 1932.
	Mir Mowla Bakhsh Kadir Bakhsh Khan.	26 March 1932 ...	14th November 1932.
	Mr. L. W. Sarre ...	15th November 1932 ..	31st December 1932.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Sind Railways .	Mr. J. Hobson ...	1st January 1932 ...	21st January 1932.
	„ J. E. V. Mason ...	22nd January 1932 ...	23rd February 1932.
	„ S. E. Histed ...	24th February 1932 ...	17th April 1932.
	„ J. S. Bharucha ...	18th April 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Sind C. I. D. ...	Mr. A. W. S. Barnard ...	1st January 1932 ..	6th March 1932.
	„ G. G. Ray ...	7th March 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch.</i>		
	<i>Vacant</i> ...	1st January 1932 .	13th January 1932.
	Mr. Muhammad Yacub Umar Khan.	14th January 1932 ...	21st August 1932.
	Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand ...	22nd August 1932 ...	31st December 1932.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch.</i>		
	K. S. Jehangir Rustomji Sukhia.	1st January 1932 ...	31st December 1932.

APPENDIX II (*vide* PARA. 3).

The statement showing the number of cognizable cases reported to the Police during the years 1930, 1931 and 1932, exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code—

District.	1930	1931	1932
<i>Indian Penal Code.</i>			
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	2,640	2,453	2,544
Hyderabad	1,712	1,890	1,659
Sukkur	2,365	2,286	2,175
Larkana	2,164	1,564	1,309
Dadu ... ..	...	1,332	1,329
Thar Parkar	832	1,011	880
Upper Sind Frontier	845	874	883
Nawabshah	1,061	1,207	1,135
Sind Railways	624	543	576
Total ...	12,243	13,160	12,490
<i>Class VI.</i>			
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	151	143	399
Hyderabad	71	71	183
Sukkur	65	83	195
Larkana	72	40	66
Dadu ... ..	...	24	29
Thar Parkar	28	18	53
Upper Sind Frontier	28	31	24
Nawabshah	25	21	56
Sind Railways... ..	90	95	134
Total ...	530	526	1,139
<i>Total of all Classes.</i>			
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	2,791	2,596	2,943
Hyderabad	1,783	1,961	1,842
Sukkur	2,430	2,369	2,370
Larkana	2,236	1,604	1,375
Dadu ... ..	...	1,356	1,358
Thar Parkar	860	1,029	933
Upper Sind Frontier	873	905	907
Nawabshah	1,086	1,228	1,191
Sind Railways	714	638	710
Total ...	12,773	13,686	13,629

APPENDIX III (*vide* PARA. 4).

The statement showing the number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime.

Heads of crime.	1931	1932
Murders	243	234
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	149	107
Dacoities... ..	32	33
Robberies	161	144
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	3,373	3,271
Thefts ordinary	2,702	2,646
Cattle theft	2,303	2,037
Receiving stolen property	435	413

APPENDIX IV (*vide* PARA. 22).

Statement showing the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, C. P. C.

	Karachi and Tatta Districts.												Hyderabad District.											
	1931.						1932.						1931.						1932.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted.	25	38	46	...	...	...	...	19	61	10	...	...	23	9	144	40	...	...	26	10	21	...	...	6
No. of persons ordered to give security.	1	28	33	...	...	...	...	14	29	...	...	...	11	8	102	...	...	...	19	3	21	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	14	6	...	..	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	11	3	7	...	...	...	19	...	2	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	1	14	27	...	...	..	...	13	16	...	...	...	...	5	95	...	.	...	...	3	19	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	8	7	12	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	11	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	16	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	23	10	...	...	1	1	43	38	...	..	...	7	...	...	...	6
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Sukkur District.												Larkana District.											
	1931.						1932.						1931.						1932.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted.	49	18	188	22	...	18	30	31	29	25	...	...	77	23	144	15	...	39	90	18	106	9	...	24
No. of persons ordered to give security.	1	4	59	...	...	5	...	27	18	...	...	...	26	9	98	...	...	36	24	6	84	4	...	32
No. of persons who furnished security.	1	4	13	...	...	1	...	4	9	..	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	7	2	4	4	...	3
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	...	46	...	...	4	...	23	9	...	...	...	26	9	93	...	...	34	17	4	80	...	...	19
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	34	11	110	5	...	...	24	2	4	...	...	...	9	...	...	5	...	...	26	8	17	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	3	19	17	...	8	6	2	6	25	...	...	42	14	46	10	...	3	40	4	5	5	...	2
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	14
No. of persons withdrawn.	1
No. of persons convicted in other cases.

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	Dadu District.												Thar Parkar District.											
	1931.						1932.						1931.						1932.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted...	23	7	33	8	1	11	134	3	135	14	...	8	5	17	...	9	...	...	13	5	...	...	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	4	25	...	1	6	40	1	69	4	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	..	4	12	...	...	1	5	...	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	...	13	...	1	5	35	1	65	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	...	...	3	...	...	...	77	2	38	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	9	3	3	8	...	3	...	...	6	10	...	1	...	15	...	5	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons died	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Upper Sind Frontier District:												Nawabshah District:											
	1931.						1932.						1931.						1932.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted.	140	23	27	23	...	...	145	11	14	14	...	...	...	...	69	1	...	...	31	1	60	...	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	28	23	22	9	..	...	75	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	28	...	...	5	...	...	75	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	23	22	4	...	...	...	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	69	...	5	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	10	...	60	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	43	...	...	14	...	...	18	3	...	14	..	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	21	1	...	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Sind Railways.												Total of all Districts.											
	1931.						1932.						1931.						1932.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted.	...	7	...	7	...	...	1	5	...	25	...	..	342	142	651	134	1	68	470	103	426	97	...	38
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	67	81	388	11	1	47	159	65	235	8	...	29
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	40	27	45	6	...	4	107	9	32	7	...	3
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	27	54	343	5	1	43	53	56	203	1	...	26
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	136	18	141	15	...	...	301	15	128	...	...	..
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	25	...	...	111	43	115	108	...	14	93	23	40	89	...	9
No. of persons transferred to other courts.
No. of persons absconded.	3	...	...	7	1	...	22	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	14	...	4	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	2	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX V (*vide* PARA. 23).

Statement showing the number of accused who were identified as having been previously convicted and also those who are classed as habitual offenders during 1932.

District.	No. of accused persons.		No. of those included in columns 2 and 3 who were	
	Convicted, column 9, Statement A, Part II.	Convicted in Indian Penal Code column 9, Statement A, Part II.	Identified as having been previously convicted.	Classed as habitual offenders.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	1,819	1,053	232	51
Hyderabad ..	934	714	150	38
Sukkur ..	805	642	258	33
Larkana ...	594	490	191	19
Dadu ...	488	409	171	33
Thar Parkar ...	407	359	59	44
Upper Sind Frontier ..	510	451	127	5
Nawabshah ...	577	504	111	11
Sind Railways ...	240	105	33	6
Total ...	6,374	4,727	1,332	240

The figures include classification by the jail authorities.

The following are the figures for the last 5 years of persons indentified as previously convicted :—

1928	...	...	...	1,353
1929	...	...	...	1,060
1930	...	...	...	1,351
1931	...	...	...	1,290
1932	...	...	...	1,332

APPENDIX VI (*vide* PARA. 40).

Statement showing the extent of private import and export trade in arms, ammunition, &c., at Karachi, during the year 1932.

	Rifles.	Guns.	Carbines.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Cartridges.	Percussion caps.	Gunpowder.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Imports, including transhipment.	(a) 10,119	(b) 2,395	1	434	14,609,163	3,641,000	2	...	2	14
Export ...	3	13	...	7	1,958	...	...	...	...	...
Transhipment ...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	13	...	7	1,958	...	...	...	...	...

	Blasting Powder.				Sulphur.				Saltpetre.				Dynamite.	
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Lbs.
Imports including transhipment.	...	17	3	12	481	13	...	...	...	..	...	5	44	71
Export	1,836	2	...	...	...	...
Transhipment
Total	1,836	2	...	...	...	...

	Gelatine.	Detonators.	Fuses.	Fog signals.	Sword including sword blades.	Remarks.
	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	
Imports, including transhipment.	...	10,144	7,065	...	(c) 165	(a) Includes 10 air rifles. (b) Includes 1 air guns.
Export	(d) 53	(c) Includes 1 dagger and 4 sword-sticks. (d) Includes 50 bayonets.
Transhipment	
Total	53	

Besides the above, 2 machine guns, 4 tripod stands for heavy machine guns, 25 magazines, 1,000 safety cartridges bullets, 1,000 lbs. blasting gelatine, 260,000 pellets and 1 gun barrel were also imported.

APPENDIX VII (*vide* PARA. 42).

Statement showing details in connection with motor vehicles.

District.	No. of motor vehicles registered.			No. of motor vehicles re-registered.			No of driving licenses issued.	No. of driving licenses renewed.	No. of A permits issued.	No. of A permits renewed.	No. of B permits issued.	No. of B permits renewed.	Remarks.
	Motor cycles.	Light motor vehicles.	Heavy motor vehicles.	Motor cycles.	Light motor vehicles.	Heavy motor vehicles.							
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	49	259	29	458	2,095	79	816	2,806	231	199	301	282	
Hyderabad ...	2	20	1	52	283	3	96	386	56	22	56	43	
Sukkur ...	2	25	...	42	254	...	122	317	72	87	82	129	
Larkana ...	...	5	...	13	128	1	21	73	35	13	22	37	
Dadu ...	...	10	...	...	16	...	3	11	5	7	4	8	
Thar Parkar ...	...	4	...	...	92	...	12	72	13	9	15	10	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	5	...	9	68	..	5	57	4	13	9	8	
Nawabshah ...	...	2	...	2	39	...	7	14	3	...	3	...	
Total ...	53	330	30	576	2,975	83	1,082	3,736	419	350	492	517	

APPENDIX VIII.

Annual report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, in Sind. .

Notification of Criminal Tribes. The following tribes or parts of tribes are notified:—

- (1) Jagiranis, of Dubar, Sukkur district.
 - (2) Hurs, of the Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts.
 - (3) Bhands, of the Thar Parkar district.
 - (4) Jokhias ...
 - (5) Kirias ...
 - (6) Mangwanas ...
 - (7) Khushks ...
- } These tribes are living in certain villages of the Sakrand and Kandiaro talukas of the Nawabshah district.
- (8) Shahanis ... Living in certain villages of the Nawabshah and Dadu districts.
 - (9) Shars ... Living in Mirpur Mathelo and Ubauro talukas of the Sukkur district.

During the year under report the members of the Shar tribe residing in the Ubauro and Mirpur Mathelo talukas of the Sukkur district were declared to be members of a criminal tribe for the purposes of section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924.

The movements of 32 men were restricted under Government of Bombay notifications Nos. 946/3-I, 946/3-II and 946/3-III, dated the 8th June 1922, and in exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 11 of the said Act.

Registration. All the tribes notified have been registered.

Application of section 10. This section has been applied to all tribes or parts of tribes notified.

Application of section 11. This section has been applied to the Shars and Jagiranis in the Sukkur district, and to the Hurs in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts.

The Jagiranis are restricted in their movements to the 11 villages around Dubar, the names of which are mentioned in Bombay Government notification No. 3835, dated the 9th March 1931, Home Department.

There are 3 settlements in Sind—one in the Thar Parkar district at Sanghar, and two in the Nawabshah district at Jalalani and Sinjhora—in which selected Hurs of both the districts are detained. They are under the management of the local Police-station Officer, and they maintain themselves by agricultural labour.

No member of any tribe other than that of the Hurs has been interned in a settlement. A total force of 3 Head Constables and 12 Constables is employed to guard these Hur Settlements.

The total number of persons registered under the Act at the close of the year was 2,251 as compared with 2,278 at the beginning of the year. During the year under-report 34 persons were added to the register. Against this increase, there was a reduction of 61 which is explained as under:—

Statistics.	
	32 died.
	17 struck off for improvement of character.
	12 exempted for other reasons.
	<hr/> 61 <hr/>

During the year 8 registered members were convicted under the Penal Code. These consisted of 2 Jagiranis of the Sukkur district, 2 Hurs of the Nawabshah district, 1 Bhand of the Thar Parkar district and 3 Shars of the Sukkur district.

Convictions under section 22 (1) of the Criminal Tribes Act numbered 22; they include—

- 5 Jagiranis of the Sukkur district,
- 7 Hurs of the Nawabshah district, and
- 10 Bhands of the Thar Parkar district.

One Khusk of the Nawabshah district was convicted under section 22 (ii) of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The total number of persons convicted during the year was 31 as against 23 in 1931.

NOTES ON INDIVIDUAL TRIBES.

Jagiranis.—The problem of dealing satisfactorily with this thieving tribe is still unsolved. They are unable to resist the temptation of lifting their neighbours' cattle which are allowed to graze unattended in the dense forests surrounding their settlement.

Most of their hamlets were inundated during the 'abkalani' season, and they were obliged to move their abode for a time. This made it almost impossible to keep a check on them as the only means of transport was by boat.

I expressed an opinion two years ago that the settlement at Dubar should be abandoned and some more suitable and accessible locality selected. It ought to be possible to give them some land in exchange for their ancestral estates at Dubar.

The District Magistrate is considering the problem.

During the year the following offences were committed by members of this tribe :—

- (1) Thirty-one Jagirani were sent up during 1932 for offences against property, mostly cattle-lifting under the Indian Penal Code. Of these 2 were convicted, 11 discharged and 18 are under trial.
- (2) Twelve were proceeded against under section 22 (i), Criminal Tribes Act. Of these 5 were convicted, 3 discharged and the remaining 4 are awaiting trial.
- (3) Twelve Jagirani with previous convictions were sent up for offences committed under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Tribes Act.

Five Jagirani were exempted from the operation of the Act during the year for having shown improvement in their character and conduct.

Four Jagirani boys are attending the village school at Dubar.

Shars.—The Shars are notorious cattle thieves residing in the Ubauro and Mirpur Mathelo talukas of the Sukkur district.

They were notified during the year and the movements of 32 of them restricted.

Hurs.—The more fanatical members of this tribe including women and children are confined in the following 3 settlements :—

Sinjhor	...	...	...	42
Jalalani	...	...	...	71
Sanghar	...	...	...	89
Total	...	...	...	<u>202</u>

Outside the settlements the total number of registered Hurs amounts to 938 in the Nawabshah district and 696 in the Thar Parkar district.

The settlements of Sinjhor and Jalalani are situated in the Nawabshah district while that of Sanghar is in the Thar Parkar district.

During the year under report no Hur was deported.

Two Hurs were released from the Sanghar Settlement for improvement of character and 4 from the settlements in the Nawabshah district.

The Hurs gave little trouble during the year. Fear of deportation is the principal deterrent.

Bhands.—This is a small tribe scattered throughout the Thar Parkar district with a registered number of only 61 persons at the close of the year.

The Bhands belong to the Chandio clan. Their '*habitat*' is the Samaro taluka of the Thar Parkar district, but they are nomadic to a certain extent and are hereditary cattle thieves.

There were 10 prosecutions during the year against these persons for infringing the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act.

There was also one prosecution against them under the Indian Penal Code.

Jokhias, Kirias, Mangawanas, Khushks and Shahanis.—The total number of registered members of all these tribes amounts to 181 against 198 in 1931. All these persons reside in the Nawabshah district with the exception of 27 Shahanis who reside in the Manjhand taluka of the Dadu district

Jokhias	...	...	...	12
Kirias	...	...	...	48
Mangawanas	...	...	...	2
Khushks	...	...	...	71
Shahanis (Nawabshah district)	...	...	...	21
Shahanis (Dadu district)	...	...	...	27
			Total	181

The decrease of 17 is accounted for as under:—

Nawabshah district.

Decrease—

Struck off for improvement of character ...	4
Died	12
Exempted for other reasons ..	1
Total decrease ...	<u>17</u>

GENERAL.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in dealing with gangs of cattle thieves under the Act, and some of the more notorious Patharidars are being deported to settlements in the Presidency proper.

It is anticipated that the action which is being taken will have the effect of breaking up the main cattle thieving organisations in the Province.

Revised rules under section 20 of the Act are in course of preparation.

A Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer has not yet been appointed.

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT NO. 1.

Statement showing the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the districts for the year 1932.

Name of Criminal Tribe.	No. of registered members on the 31st December ending, the year previous to the one under review.	No. added during the year.	No. of members whose names were struck off during the year under review.				Total number on the register at the end of the year under review.	No. of persons included in column 8 absent without leave on 31st December 1932.	No. of patels, village-watebmen owners of land &c., convicted for neglecting reporting absence of Criminal Tribes.	No. in prison at the close of the year.	No. of reported breaches of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act.	No. of prosecutions for such breaches of rules.	Remarks.
			By death.	For improvement of character.	For any other reasons.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jagranis ...	154	...	1	5	...	6	148	26	...	11	12	12	Sukkur.
Hurs ...	1,053	8	4	4	2	10	1,051	7	...	4	7	7	Nawabshah.
Do. ...	808	1	11	4	9	24	786	28	...	...	8	8	Thar Parkar.
Bhanda ...	65	...	4	...	...	4	61	...	...	1	9	9	Do.
Jokhias ...	16	...	...	4	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah.
Kirias ...	61	...	12	...	1	13	48	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Mangwanas ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Khushka ...	71	...	...	...	...	...	71	1	...	...	1	1	Do.
Shahanis ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Do. ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	Dadu district.
hars ...	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	3	...	...	Sukkur.
Total ...	2,278	34	32	17	13	61	2,261	62	...	19	87	37	

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT NO. 2.

Statement showing convictions of registered members of Criminal Tribes.

Name of Criminal Tribe.	No. of registered members convicted under						Total No. of persons convicted, columns 2 to 7.	No. of persons who received enhanced punishment under section 23 of Act VI of 1924.	Remarks.
	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 21.	Section 22 (i).	Section 22 (ii).	Other cognizable offences.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jagirani ...	2	...	...	5	...	...	7	...	Sukkur district.
Hurs ...	2	...	...	7	...	...	9	...	Nawabshah district,
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar Parkar district.
Bhauas ...	1	...	...	10	...	...	11	...	Do.
Jokhias ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah district.
Mangwanas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Kirias ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Khushks ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	Do.
Shahanis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dadu district.
Shars ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	Sukkur district.
Total ...	8	...	...	22	1	...	31	...	

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind

STATEMENT A—PART I.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR
THE YEAR 1932.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>									
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence. Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>									
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	7	11	...	18	1	5	5
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender.	1	3	...	4	...	2	2
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	52	66	...	118	8	8	30
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	108	372	...	480	16	221	131
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	5	6	...	11	1	...	...
TOTAL ...			173	459	...	632	26	237	158
<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>									
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	134	234	...	368	1	23	138
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ..	17	19	...	36	2	6	19
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	66	88	...	154	1	7	46
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	16	20	...	36	5	8	10
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	16	75	...	91	8	12	14
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	14	...	15	1	5	1
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	10	33	...	43	...	16	4
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	132	564	...	696	4	422	117
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	8	25	1	32	3	11	6
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	167	955	...	1122	12	790	150

A.—PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Convicted.	True cases.			Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Transferred.	Dormant.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-recognizable.	By death.	Lunacy.	
	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
..
..
..
5	2	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	18	10	69	47	10	116	1	2	..	5	..	..	..	..
60	55	6	121	55	7	176	..	1	12	61	30	..	..	..
8	2	..	10	26	2	36	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
114	77	16	207	139	22	346	1	3	12	68	31	..	..	..
112	48	37	197	1	..	198	4	2	..	2	..	3	..	..
7	2	..	9	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
74	16	7	97	..	..	97	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..
11	2	..	13	4	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	13	8	51	2	..	53	3	3	..	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	8	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	4	1	22	5	..	27	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
83	46	18	147	46	11	193	2	4	246	15	10	..	..	..
1	3	6	11	18	..	29	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
55	96	16	167	96	14	263	2	1	627	16	15	..	..	..

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—concl'd.									
21	363 to 369, & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	78	175	...	253	22	70	66
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement, and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	1	3	...	4	...	3	1
22-A	332 & 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	25	112	...	137	5	23	38
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	14	50	1	72	6	17	18
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	14	68	1	81	...	29	27
TOTAL ...			699	2,444	3	3,140	70	1,412	655
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.									
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	60	33	...	93	4	17	42
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ...	57	144	...	201	25	29	50
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	27	92	...	119	11	32	24
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	9	33	...	42	2	11	10
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	485	3,271	8	3,748	106	222	538
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	5	...	6	...	...	2
TOTAL ...			639	3,578	8	4,209	148	311	666

Convicted.	True cases.			Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Transferred.	Dormant.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-recognizable.	By death.	Lunacy.	
	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
31	38	19	88	26	2	114	6	1	...	17	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	19	2	69	19	9	88	2	...	1	6	1	...	...	...
15	13	2	31	15	2	46	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
11	9	4	25	10	3	35	1	...	14	1	...	...	...	...
495	309	128	935	246	41	1,181	23	14	889	66	27	3	1	
16	5	8	29	10	...	39	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
35	27	32	94	7	...	101	2	1	1	6	1	...	...	...
9	13	30	52	40	2	92	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...
9	8	2	19	5	1	24	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
605	185	2,079	2,877	26	7	2,903	7	6	131	12	2	..	...	...
1	...	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
675	238	2,154	3,075	88	10	3,163	10	7	141	37	4	...	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>									
31	341 to 344	... Wrongful restraint and confinement.	17	161	...	178	12	109	28
32	336, 337	... Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	11	73	...	84	...	48	9
TOTAL ...			28	234	...	262	12	157	37
<i>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.</i>									
33	379 to 382	... Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ...	658	2,037	9	2,686	148	231	578
			393	2,646	149	2,890	122	273	382
34	406 to 409	... Criminal breach of trust	95	210	...	305	15	61	100
35	411 to 414	... Receiving stolen property.	158	413	...	571	14	81	113
36	419, 420	... Cheating ...	80	211	...	291	8	130	67
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	... Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	53	255	1	307	11	159	54
38	461, 462	... Breaking closed receptacle.	1	3	...	4	...	...	...
TOTAL ...			1,438	5,775	159	7,054	318	255	1,294
TOTAL OF Classes I to V ...			2,977	12,490	170	15,297	574	3,082	2,810
<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>									
39	295 296, 297	... Offences against religion	1	3	...	4	...	...	2
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, sec. 34, of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	... Public nuisances	14	126	...	140	...	21	20
41	.....	... Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	66	976	...	1,042	3	58	71
42	.....	... Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	10	34	...	44	...	1	14
TOTAL ...			91	1,139	...	1,230	3	80	107
GRAND TOTAL ...			3,068	13,629	170	16,527	577	3,162	2,917

True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15)	Transferred.	Dormant.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.	By Death.	Lunacy.	
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13.)											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
9	15	4	28	100	2	123	1	...	89	1	..	...	...	...
15	5	7	27	4	...	31	...	...	40	2	...	...	...	...
24	20	11	55	104	2	159	1	...	129	3	...	...	...	...
619	275	799	1,702	23	16	1,725	22	13	...	9	6	...	1	...
783	104	1,180	2,226	124	41	2,350	27	7	3	14	...	1	1	...
54	27	23	104	176	29	280	3	21	4	16	1	1	...	...
253	84	18	355	26	14	381	4	4	1	7	6	...	...	...
36	18	18	72	635	20	707	7	7	105	5	1	...	...	...
38	33	11	83	349	63	432	...	1	140	2	1	...	...	...
1	...	3	4	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,784	541	2,062	4,546	1,339	183	5,835	63	53	253	53	15	2	2	...
3,092	1,185	4,371	8,818	1,916	258	10,734	98	77	1,424	227	77	5	3	...
1	1	...	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	18	8	98	21	17	119	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	...
844	28	30	902	104	81	1,096	6	1	6	17	...	1	...	...
26	3	...	29	36	17	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
943	50	38	1,031	162	116	1,193	7	1	11	19	...	1	...	...
4,035	1,235	4,409	9,849	2,078	374	11,927	105	78	1,435	246	77	6	3	...

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i> 115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence. Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.</i>								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	9	20	2	14	7
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	.....	...	1	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harboring an offender ...	...	1	2	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	42	82	1	...	94	56
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	585	1,701	34	...	1,226	313
10	146, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	5	13	...	...	18	8
TOTAL ...			642	1,819	37	...	1,352	384
<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>								
11	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder ...	238	438	38	...	379	177
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	36	42	2	...	23	10
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	136	200	6	...	211	125
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	21	24	...	...	25	13
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	8	72	5	...	56	30
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	.....	2	...	...	2	2
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	5	19	...	...	21	16
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	287	874	23	...	810	166
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	11	1	...	8	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt ...	380	1,853	49	...	1,615	102
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	130	343	74	...	236	59
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	8	68	1	...	51	18
22-A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	57	159	1	...	144	72
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	15	59	...	...	51	23
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	12	56	1	1	34	12
TOTAL ...			1,337	4,250	208	1	3,669	825

A.—PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Dead.	Escaped.	Lunatic.	Non-recognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...
...
...
7	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
38	53	23	7	14	4	1	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...
913	21	631	627	31	414	5	5	...	355	56	...	590	...	...
10	...	...	29	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
968	74	698	755	46	512	6	6	...	362	56	...	598	...	...
302	55	253	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
13	5	48	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...
86	9	114	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...
12	1	19	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
26	5	15	4	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
684	29	215	148	19	97	5	4	...	98	467	...	31	1	...
8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
1,516	91	323	237	23	205	1	...	...	2+2	1,571	...	65	...	...
177	52	143	181	5	126	...	1	...	15	...	4	62	...	...
33	...	21	25	...	10	2	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...
72	1	90	71	10	21	1	...	...	10	...	...	18	...	...
28	2	19	83	16	47	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	...
22	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	16	...	1	...	...
2,844	250	1,293	757	73	514	17	5	1	387	2,056	5	203	1	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 189, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.								
25	395, 397, 398, 399 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	148	154	10	...	138	15
26	392, 393, 394, 397 398.	Robbery	67	180	19	...	129	61
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	30	82	1	...	75	17
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	3	38	1	...	26	11
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	420	1,889	152	...	1,533	902
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	12	1	...	...	12	12
TOTAL ...			680	2,344	213	...	1,913	1,048
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.								
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	40	316	10	...	265	12
32	336, 337	Bash act causing hurt or endangering life.	8	61	1	...	48	15
TOTAL ...			48	377	11	...	313	27
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.								
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle... ordinary... ..	431 304	1,718 1,620	73 103	... 4	1,547 1,448	851 1,098
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	36	151	6	...	111	62
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	174	517	25	...	518	326
36	419 to 420	Cheating	47	297	10	2	226	44
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking.	88	465	...	...	402	61
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	..	1	...	...	1	1
TOTAL ...			1,130	4,769	217	6	4,253	2,443
TOTAL OF CLASSES I TO V.			3,837	13,559	685	7	11,500	4,727

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Lunatic.	Non-cognizable	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	J'fge.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
98	55	153	53	...	53	1	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...
68	28	92	41	...	35	...	...	...	7	...	...	11	...	...
58	11	30	153	2	123	...	...	...	6	25	...	3	...	...
15	5	11	5	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...
631	98	544	81	14	63	2	3	...	45	197	...	14	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
865	197	831	333	17	278	3	3	...	61	223	...	76	...	...
253	3	63	317	2	296	...	...	...	18	237	...	...	...	...
33	..	6	8	...	8	...	...	...	14	40	...	2	...	...
236	3	69	325	2	304	...	...	...	32	277	...	2	...	...
696	225	497	86	28	55	2	1	...	79	...	...	15	...	...
350	88	838	220	51	114	3	4	1	23	3	...	27	...	...
49	51	45	272	35	187	1	3	...	21	2	...	22	...	...
192	49	126	46	16	24	...	...	...	22	...	...	10	...	...
182	24	73	913	24	789	3	...	...	30	161	...	5	...	...
341	7	107	1,052	96	872	...	...	...	44	323	...	5	...	...
...	...	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,810	444	1,185	2,608	250	2,060	9	8	1	219	459	...	84	...	...
6,773	968	4,077	4,778	388	3,668	35	22	2	1,061	3,161	5	963	1	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>							
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	3	...	...	2	1
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ..	16	106	1	...	106	83
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	104	1,785	17	3	1,764	1,534
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	10	54	...	...	50	29
		TOTAL ...	131	1,948	18	3	1,922	1,647
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,968	15,507	704	10	13,422	6,374

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Lunatic.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	15	32	22	7	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...
230	6	91	152	82	68	1	2	...	10	...	1	10	...	...
21	13	14	48	20	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
275	19	122	233	125	98	1	2	...	10	4	1	12	...	...
7,048	987	4,199	5,011	513	3,766	36	24	2	1,071	3,105	6	975	1	...

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT B.—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 346 and 494, C. P. C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a Cognizable offence was committed.	Dormant.	Escaped.	Died.
1																
2																
	<i>Sections of I. P. Code.</i>															
	116	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) & 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.												
3	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201, to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	28	185	193	1	13	39	88	42	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	3	12	15	...	1	9	2	3	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false com- plaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposi- tion of property.	58	201	259	15	35	75	58	75	...	1
7	405 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promi- sory notes and falsifying accounts.	1	14	15	1	3	6	5	...	...	...
8	284 to 297	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	6	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
9	462 to 469	Making or using false trade- marks.	2	13	15	1	5	5	...	4	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 159, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	16	16	...	...	4	10	2	...	...
Total			93	417	509	18	57	138	169	126	...	1
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.												
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12-A	378	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.												
13	384 to 389	Extortion	2	28	30	2	8	10	1	9	...	...
TOTAL			2	28	30	2	8	10	1	9	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.												
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
15	362, 365, 368	Criminal force	49	180	329	23	192	80	12	22	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	6	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	153	1,959	2,111	85	1,289	435	107	195	...	...
18	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			201	2,245	2,446	109	1,481	520	119	217	...	...
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.												
19	417, 418	Cheating	39	90	129	7	42	50	8	22	...	...
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	41	299	340	25	181	95	8	31	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	18	182	200	18	83	53	17	28	...	1
TOTAL			98	571	669	50	306	198	33	81	...	1

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5.)	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 383, 394 and 394A, I. C. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Dormant.	Escaped.	Died.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.															
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	400 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	6	7	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 499 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	178	688	816	65	304	239	25	169	...	...	...	...	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	35	125	150	6	80	87	4	43	...	...	...	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	92	1,067	1,169	110	693	192	52	112	...	...	...	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290, 294-A ...	Public and local nuisances ...	8	10	13	...	...	4	7	1	1	...	...	...	...
28	...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	9	37	46	1	...	16	18	11	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	1	8	4	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	15	72	87	2	39	17	11	18	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...			924	1,958	2,282	184	1,099	505	118	375	1	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.</i>			826	20,704	21,529	5	662	2,999	17,076	879	...	...	7	...	1
TOTAL .			825	20,704	21,529	5	662	2,999	17,076	879	...	...	7	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...			1,542	25,923	27,405	898	3,613	4,370	17,516	1,697	1	...	9	...	1

NOTE.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1932.

RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

STATEMENT
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE
Return of person

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were out-standing at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>						
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	...	...	...
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.</i>						
2	121 to 130, 505...	Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	41	183	2	3
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	3	19	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	91	306	1	9
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	20	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	6	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	3	16	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	36	...	...
TOTAL ...			141	586	3	12

—PART II.

TIME FOR THE YEAR 1932.

concerned in cases.

Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			Transferred.	Dormant.	Died.
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offenses.	Persons who died, escaped or whose transferred before appearance.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14(c)	15	16	17
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
233	5	50	112	60.54	41	15	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	18	2	10.53	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
389	26	97	82	26.71	115	68	...	...	...	...	1
20	2	4	7	35.00	2	5	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	3	6	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	1	6	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	9	23	63.89	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
718	34	187	232	39.39	168	96	...	...	...	...	1

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.						
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	6	...	...
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	Rape by the husband.	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			...	6	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.						
13	384 to 389	Extortion	...	8	35	...
TOTAL			8	35	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.						
14	345	Wrongful confinement.	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	100	666	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	9	98	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	406	4,568	...	10
18	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			515	5,332	...	10
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.						
19	417, 418	Cheating	77	146	...	...
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	99	482	...	3
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	63	407	2	2
TOTAL			239	1,035	2	5
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.						
22	295-A, 298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	87	347	...	...
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage.	633	2,216	...	15
25	500 to 502	Defamation...	73	523	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	204	1,893	...	1
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	3	5	...	...
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	...	30	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	58	153	...	8
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	3	14	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	18	123	...	...
TOTAL			1,079	5,303	...	24
<i>Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.</i>			853	21,989	24	29
TOTAL			853	21,989	24	29
GRAND TOTAL			2,835	34,286	29	80

Persons who appeared before the Court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			Transferred.	Dormant.	Died.
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or where transferred before appearance.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	15	16	17
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	4	13	1	2·86	17	8	...	...	...	...	...
43	4	13	1	2·86	17	8	...	...	...	...	...
...
766	68	204	10	1·50	54	430	...	...	...	...	...
107	21	44	11	11·22	4	27	...	...	...	...	...
1,964	464	1,169	192	4·20	506	2,633	...	...	...	...	...
...
1,837	553	1,417	213	3·99	564	3,090	...	...	...	...	...
223	4	115	8	5·48	25	71	...	...	...	...	...
578	37	197	13	2·70	98	233	...	...	...	...	...
470	20	151	32	7·82	82	185	...	...	...	...	...
1,271	61	463	53	5·11	205	489	...	...	...	...	...
...
434	22	229	15	4·32	79	89	...	...	...	...	...
1,833	415	788	45	2·03	664	921	...	...	...	...	...
596	54	241	70	13·38	135	96	...	...	...	...	...
1,096	174	445	20	1·06	292	1,165	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	1	5	100·0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	17	13	43·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
203	...	71	71	46·41	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
17	...	10	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
141	2	57	24	19·51	18	40	...	...	...	...	...
1,358	667	1,859	263	4·96	1,254	2,315	...	...	...	...	...
2,837	153	3,421	17,678	80·31	1,011	574	...	...	...	...	...
2,837	53	3,421	17,678	80·31	1,011	574	...	...	...	...	...
7,070	1,478	7,360	18,440	53·74	3,219	6,572	...	...	...	...	1

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the year 1932.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft ...						
{ a. In conjunction with lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2,229	854	38·31	2,90,971	48,416	12·74
{ b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	269	...	...	20,481	...
{ c. Other thefts ...	3,393	1,668	49·16	2,30,819	1,04,986	44·87
2. Robbery. { a. Dacoity ...	14	10	71·43	4,093	937	21·06
{ b. Other robbery ...	73	46	63·01	8,468	3,050	37·40
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	46	13	28·26	10,634	1,424	23·36
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	1	...	...	100	...	..
TOTAL ...	5,756	2,860	49·69	5,45,085	1,79,294	31·13
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion ...	2	...	...	150	...	...
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	29	5	17·24	1,308	265	20·26
TOTAL ...	31	5	16·13	1,458	265	18·18

1. (a) Out of the property stolen in previous year, property to the value of Rs. 7,588 was recovered during the year under report.

(b) Of the property stolen in other districts, a sum of Rs. 5,934 was recovered in the following districts:—

Karachi of Tatta Districts	...	...	...	Rs. 265
Hyderabad District	...	...	...	„ 2,492
Sukkur District	...	...	...	271
Larkana District	...	...	...	„ 98
Dadu District	...	...	...	„ 550
Thar Parkar District	...	...	...	„ 1,090
Upper Sind Frontier District	...	...	...	„ 65
Nawabshah District	...	...	...	„ 328
Sind Railways	...	...	...	„ 375
				Total ... Rs. 5,934

2. (a) Value of property reported as stolen in 18 cases out of the total number pending at the beginning of the year. Rs. 2,149.

(b) Value of property reported as stolen in 1,262 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 1,99,425.

(c) Value of property reported as recovered in 797 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 73,030.

Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct magisterial cases—

Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
81	56	69.14	2,648	1,826	69.00

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT D.

(Sind Police.)

Statement showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for the year 1932.

District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors (including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar).	Number of Sub-Inspectors (including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar).	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.		
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SIND.										
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts	...	1	1	3	8	34	21	137	8	40
Hyderabad District	...	1	1	1	4	35	1	80	...	40
Sukkur District	...	1	...	1	6	28	...	131	...	50
Larkana District	...	1	...	1	3	19	...	75	...	49
Thar Parkar District	...	1	...	1	2	20	...	56	...	41
Nawabshah District	...	1	1	...	2	18	...	54	...	40
Upper Sind Frontier District.	...	1	...	...	4	12	...	55	...	35
Dadu District	...	1	...	1	4	19	...	63	...	61
Sind Railways	...	1	...	...	3	13	1	54	...	...
Sind C. I. D.	...	1	...	2	4	12	...	16	...	...
TOTAL ...	1	10	3	10	40	200	23	711	8	349

District.	Number of Constables.			Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.
	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.					
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts	864	14	87	1,318	...	...	...	8557.45
Hyderabad District	407	...	101	661	...	...	...	4317
Sukkur District	687	...	102	996	...	...	...	5685
Larkana District	343	...	98	582	...	...	...	2880.7
Thar Parkar District	249	...	181	551	...	...	...	13637
Nawabshah District	250	...	87	453	...	...	...	3367
Upper Sind Frontier District.	259	...	101	467	...	...	...	2105.1
Dadu District	259	...	125	533	...	...	...	6443.98
Sind Railways	158	...	...	230	...	...	...	1218
Sind C. I. D.	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,476	14	882	5,727	...	...	...	48421.23

District.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police stations.	Number of out-posts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
					To area.	To population.		
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	588,966	325,401	15	23	7.03	483.65	2,632	2.16
Hyderabad District ...	631,589	95,930	18	23	6.68	1000.89	1,868	2.82
Sukkur District ...	623,824	152,237	16	17	5.81	626.33	2,366	2.38
Larkana District ...	446,233	41,341	12	10	4.43	766.72	1,379	2.37
Thar Parkar District ...	468,123	8,635	14	32	24.75	849.59	932	1.69
Nawabshah District ...	496,572	29,339	12	15	8.54	1096.19	1,336	2.95
Upper Sind Frontier District.	259,812	15,400	7	8	4.51	556.34	879	1.88
Dadu District ...	337,153	16,361	14	26	12.09	632.56	1,351	2.53
Sind Railways ...	...	...	10	10	6.34	...	617	2.69
Sind C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
TOTAL ...	3,892,272	684,944	118	163	8.45	677.89	13,357	2.33

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT E.

(Sind Police.)

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for the year 1932.

District.	Total strength,				Armament of the force.			Punishments.												
	Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bore.	Number of revolvers.	410 Muskets.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.				Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.					
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.	
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SIND.																				
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	63	1,150	63	1,148	40	543	64	558	1	1	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad District ...	80	629	27	623	40	413	26	...	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur District ...	84	960	84	957	40	473	27	...	...	11	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larkana District ...	22	559	22	550	30	377	15	...	1	8	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar District ...	22	527	22	521	251	239	21	462	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nawabshah District ...	20	431	20	429	49	365	19	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier District ...	16	450	16	440	78	307	15	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadu District ...	23	508	22	501	10	353	16	55	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sind Railways ...	17	212	17	211	...	110	16	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind C. I. D. ...	16	16	16	16	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	263	5,440	259	5,396	538	3,180	227	1,070	2	18	6	95	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3

District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the force during the year.					Percentage on total actual strength of			
	By promotion.	By khilats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 7 years' service.	Of 7 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding column.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
SIND.																		
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind
Karachi and Tatta Districts	698	62	363	56	80	177	107	563	23	1	2	5	...	12	11.31	23	99
Hyderabad District	278	27	369	38	98	93	58	217	27	18	...	11	...	7	31.54	09	108
Sukkur District	908	33	496	73	283	199	168	64	11	15	11	17	...	13	22.40	08	131
Larkana District	458	23	272	104	137	70	92	90	6	13	4	8	1	5	30.94	23	87
Thar Parkar District	292	22	192	13	63	105	50	193	2	2	3	3	1	5	11.97	030	092
Nawabshah District	313	20	235	4	41	73	82	136	6	...	1	1	...	3	6.68	036	067
Upper Sind Frontier District	286	16	144	13	72	73	90	164	3	5	1	7	...	5	51.32	55	110
Dadu District	301	22	284	85	72	61	42	98	12	3	1	18	...	3	38.71	53	57
Sind Railways	114	17	155	6	16	28	24	83	6	...	...	...	...	3	10.96	10	82
Sind C. I. D.	65	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1	3,721	257	2,604	392	812	899	593	1,608	96	57	22	69	2	56	22.76	26	99

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.