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No. 648-J.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

Government House, Karachi, 26th April 1934.

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 1933.

2. Mr. D. Healy held charge of the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind from the beginning of the year to 11th May 1933, and again from 12th November 1933 to the end of the year, Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed acting for him during his absence on leave from 12th May 1933 to 11th November 1933.

Charges.

Only the following Superintendents' charges were held by the same officer throughout the year:—

Karachi and Tatta, Larkana, Nawabshah and Sind C. I. D.

On the whole, however, there were fewer changes in the district charges than in the previous year.

3. There was a decrease of 1,250 in the number of reported cognizable offences during the year, the figures having fallen from 13,629 to 12,379. A reference to Appendix II will show that the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code and Class VI, dropped from 12,490 to 11,803 and from 1,139 to 576, respectively. All the districts, except Dadu, contributed to the decrease. It is gratifying to note that there was a reduction under the heads "House-breaking offences" and "Cattle-thefts". The main reasons given for the decrease are—

Reported crime.

- (1) the cessation of political agitation during the year which enabled the police to give more attention to the prevention of crime;
- (2) increased demand for labour in the newly irrigated areas; and
- (3) the action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act against habitual cattle-thieves.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind remarks that the increase in crime in the Dadu district "is mainly due to a rise in the number of 'hurt' cases which the District Superintendent of Police attributes to the readiness of Magistrates to allow cases to be compromised". The District Magistrate, however, remarks as follows:—

"The increase is due to more extensive cultivation owing to the Barrage resulting in proportionately greater number of quarrels and criminal trespasses. The Magistrates in this district have, however, been ordered not to allow compromises in police cases, which are compoundable with Court's permission, unless there are strong and sufficient reasons for doing so."

In this connection the Commissioner would observe that a copy of paragraph 5 of Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P.-132-I., dated the 30th September 1932, on the Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind), which is reproduced in paragraph 3 of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report, has been forwarded to all District Magistrates in Sind.

4. The number of excluded cases increased from 3,739 to 4,208 and the percentage of cases excluded to cases reported, dropped from 28·38 to 27·19. The number of cases declared to be maliciously false was 646 as against 577 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted in 145 cases as against 128 in the previous year and the percentage of convictions obtained, was 58·62 as against 41·43 in 1932.

Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 105 cases as against 104 in the previous year and the amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 3,815 as against Rs. 3,833.

5. Full particulars are given in paragraph 9 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. The incidence of reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code per one thousand of the population, was 3·04. The latest reports available for other Provinces are of 1931. Sind stood third on the list in 1931 with an incidence of 3·39 per one thousand, North-West Frontier Province and Burma being first and second with an incidence of 3·66 and 3·48, respectively. The incidence of true crime to population was 1 to 471 inhabitants as compared with 1 to 394 in the previous year. The incidence of true crime to police, works out to 2·67 offences to a policeman (exclusive of the armed and some of the Mounted Police, whose ordinary duties are not connected with crime investigation) and cognizable crime investigated to 4·04 as against 3·19 and 4·32, respectively, in the previous year.

6. The total number of true Indian Penal Code cases for disposal dropped from 8,818 to 7,797. Under True crime. the more important heads there were decreases as follows :—

- (1) murder and cognate offences from 303 to 296,
- (2) house-breaking from 2,877 to 2,386,
- (3) cattle-thefts from 1,702 to 1,405, and
- (4) receiving stolen property from 355 to 271.

It is satisfactory to note that the figures of true crime under the above-mentioned heads are also below the averages of the previous triennium. The reasons given in paragraph 3 for the decrease in the figures of reported crime apply equally here.

7. The percentage of undetected cases dropped slightly from Undetected cases. 49'57 to 49'19, but it is to be noted that the percentage increased in the Larkana, Dadu, Nawabshah, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar Parkar districts. The last named district showed the highest percentage, *viz.*, 55'65 which is attributed to the shortage of investigating staff, the great distances to be travelled and the fact that the district is bounded on three sides by Indian States. The Karachi and Tatta Districts and the Sind Railways recorded an improvement, the percentages being 45'50 and 51'97 as against 49'17 and 57'44, respectively, in the previous year.

The percentage of stolen property recovered was 31'45 as against 31'13 in the previous year, and the percentage of complainants who received back their property was 49'34 as against 49'69 in 1932. The value of property stolen, dropped from Rs. 5,45,085 to Rs. 5,41,639.

8. The percentage of convictions obtained to true cases for disposal, including Class VI cases, increased from Results in Courts and pending cases. 40'97 to 41'57. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried, increased from 76'57 to 81'40. The best results were obtained on the Sind Railways and in the Karachi and Tatta and Larkana districts where the percentage was 100'00, 86'42 and 86'17, respectively. The Nawabshah district again showed the poorest results. It was stated in last year's review that the Deputy Inspector-General of Police was being asked to submit a detailed report in the matter. A copy of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report was submitted to Government under the Commissioner's endorsement No. 1219-J., dated the 10th August 1933. The District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and the District Magistrate have again pointed out that the need for an extra Police Prosecutor for the Nawabshah district, is keenly felt.

There is a slight decrease in the percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried in the Sessions Courts. The percentage fell from 71·16 to 70·48. The highest percentages were obtained in the Karachi and Tatta Districts (87·50) and on the Sind Railways (92·31). This is very creditable. The decrease is most noticeable in the Upper Sind Frontier district where the percentage was 50·00. The poor results in this district are stated by the District Superintendent of Police to be due to the fact that all "Siahkari" murder cases in which there is evidence, are now being sent to the Courts instead of being decided by jurgah. While this may be one of the reasons, there are apparently other reasons for the bad results in this district. The District Magistrate is therefore being asked to have the matter examined.

There were 2,814 cases pending at the end of the year as against 2,917 in the previous year. Of these, 2,241 cases were pending with Magistrates and 573 with the police as against 2,288 and 629, respectively, in the previous year. The Sukkur district is the greatest offender in this respect, but it is to be noted that the number of cases pending with the Magistrates shows a decrease of 98 as compared with last year. The remarks of the District Magistrate, Sukkur, on the subject, are quoted by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in paragraph 13 of his report.

Government in their Resolution, Home Department, No. P-235-II., dated the 28th June 1933, on the last year's report, have drawn particular attention to the number of pending cases in the Courts. In spite of the slight improvement recorded this year, the Commissioner is of opinion that the number of pending cases is larger than it should be. The quarterly returns of cases pending in the various courts were examined by the Commissioner and all that is possible is being done by issuing circulars and instructions with a view to minimise delays. Departmental action is also being taken against Magistrates culpably in arrears. It is hoped that there will be further improvement in the figures next year.

9. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, increased from 1,134 to 1,226. An examination of the results obtained, shows that out of 1,226 persons proceeded against, the police were responsible for action against 1,135, while only 91 cases were taken up by Magistrates *suo motu*. The percentage of persons ordered to give security to persons proceeded against, dropped from 45·94 to 29·25 in police cases and from 27·41 to 4·39 in Magistrates' cases. These results must be regarded as very unsatisfactory and the District Magistrates are being asked to enquire into the reasons for the bad results, particularly in cases taken up by Magistrates.

Habitual offenders and
Chapter VIII cases.

10. It is very pleasing to note that the percentage of cases investigated by Gazetted Officers increased from 75.45 to 80.50, though the number of serious crimes increased from 497 to 518. Details of inspections of police stations and out-posts visited are given in paragraph 38 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. It will be observed that out of 118 police stations and 163 out-posts, 117 police stations and 157 out-posts were inspected.

11. The discipline of the force was very good. The Commissioner is glad to note that it was necessary to inflict only 104 punishments as against 125 in the previous year. The number of rewards granted, however, dropped from 3,721 to 2,938. The following honours, &c., were conferred on Police Officers during the year :—

Khan Bahadur Sayed Mahmud Shah, retired District Superintendent of Police, was awarded the 'M.B.E.'.

Khan Sahib Jehangir R. Sukhia, Deputy Superintendent, Sind C. I. D., was granted the King's Police Medal.

Mr. K. R. Eates, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Mr. J. W. Rourke, Inspector of Police, were awarded the Indian Police Medal.

Sergeant Keegan of the Karachi Police, was presented with a gold watch by the Commissioner for his brave action in rescuing a man from drowning.

The health of the police was good. The percentage of admissions into hospitals was 22.56 as against 22.76 in 1932, and there were 51 deaths in the force as against 56 in the previous year.

The number of vacancies increased from 48 to 51 and enlistments decreased from 393 to 260. The number of resignations dropped from 57 to 45. No difficulty is experienced in obtaining suitable recruits.

The percentage of educated officers and men on the actual strength increased from 48.82 to 56.62.

12. Major and minor works estimated to cost over Rs. 4,00,000 and Rs. 1,50,000 respectively, are awaiting the allotment of funds. Government were unable to provide any money for Major Works and the Commissioner was able to spare only Rs. 40,000 for Minor Works. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police remarks that the most urgent of the Major Works is the construction of the police lines at Shikarpur—a remark with which the Commissioner fully concurs.

13. A detailed and interesting account of the activities of the C. I. D., is given in paragraph 46 of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report. Among the more important and sensational cases in which the assistance of the C. I. D. was obtained, are (1) the Karachi Khoja Double Murder Case, (2) the cases against Khan Bahadur Muhammad Panah of Sukkur district, of criminal breach of trust by him as Chairman of the School Board, District Local Board, Sukkur district, (3) the case of throwing bombs at British soldiers at Hyderabad and (4) the Wool Fraud Case against Khan Sahib Asmatullah of Lahore.

The staff of the Political Branch of the C. I. D. attended and reported upon 628 political functions, meetings and allied activities in addition to attending 951 other meetings processions, &c., of a religious and non-political nature. The lull in political agitation rendered it possible to utilize the Political Branch of the C. I. D. in connection with criminal work. The action taken against the Criminal Tribes is shown in a subsequent paragraph.

The Commissioner is pleased to note the good work accomplished and the considerable assistance given by the Department to the District Police.

14. It is very unfortunate that it has been necessary, owing to financial stringency, to delay the strengthening of the police force in the districts of Lower Sind. It has become more evident than ever that the numerical strength of the police force is not sufficient to meet the needs of the province. Particulars, showing the strength of the force and its distribution, are given in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report.

15. The Commissioner considers that the results reviewed in the foregoing paragraphs are generally very satisfactory and indicate that the police in Sind have done a good year's work considering the disadvantages under which they labour. This review would not be complete without a reference to the notorious dacoit Abdul Rahman. The periodic and meteoric raids of Abdul Rahman and his gang in the districts of Upper Sind, created an atmosphere of unrest among the Hindu population and stimulated the local "badmashes" to unusual daring. Elaborate arrangements were made and vigorous measures taken in co-operation with the Baluchistan authorities, to put an end to the activities of this decoit. He had many miraculous escapes before he was killed. Nearly all the members of the gang have since been rounded up and it is proposed to take action under the Criminal Tribes Act against the Chanal Brohis to which tribe the dacoit belonged.

16. A brief account of the action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, is given in Appendix VIII of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report. The total number of persons registered under the Act up to the end of 1932 was 1,878 and not 2,251 as stated in last year's report. The difference is due to the fact that revised figures have since been reported by the District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar. The number on the register at the end of the year under report was 2,503. During the year, 721 persons were added to the list and 96 were removed from it. The number of prosecutions under the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Tribes Act increased from 31 to 55. The Commissioner is glad to observe that considerable progress has been made in the application of the Criminal Tribes Act and that action under this Act against various gangs throughout Sind addicted to cattle-lifting, has had a distinctly salutary effect. A separate statement is attached showing in brief, the action taken against "patharidars" and their associates. It is becoming increasingly necessary to have a separate Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer for Sind.

17. The Commissioner in Sind has much pleasure in endorsing the appreciative mention by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind of certain officers in the department especially Mr. Ray, Khan Bahadur Mahmud Shah, M.B.E., Khan Sahib Sukhia and Messrs. Bhagwandas and Muhammad Yacub of the C. I. D. Further, Mr. Healy and his officers deserve congratulations on a good year's work.

R. E. GIBSON,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

**Statement showing in brief the action taken against Patharidars
and their associates under the Criminal Tribes Act
up to 31st December 1933.**

KARACHI 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 taken under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act in respect of patharidars of all the five gangs.

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.
4. Action under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of the patharidar of one gang. He is confined in a settlement in the Presidency.

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.
3. Action under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of members of all the six gangs.
4. Action under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of the patharidars of three gangs. They are or will shortly be confined in a settlement in the Presidency.

LARKANA DISTRICT.

1. Eight 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 eight gangs.
3. Action under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidars of all the eight gangs.
4. Action under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidars of three gangs. They are to be confined in a settlement in the Presidency. One of them is now reported to be dead.

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 the 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 the section 10 of Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of all the six gangs.
3. Action under section 11 of the of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidars of all the six gangs.
4. Action under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidars of five gangs. They are confined in settlements in the Presidency.

DADU DISTRICT.

1. Seven 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 seven gangs.
3. Action under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidars of six gangs.
4. Action under the section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidar of one gang. He is or will shortly be confined in a settlement in the Presidency.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT.

1. Twenty-seven gangs with their pathridars 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 twenty-seven gangs.
3. Action under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidar of one gang. He is now reported to be dead.
4. Action under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, taken in respect of patharidar of one gang. He is now reported to be dead.

No. 2266 OF 1934.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

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

Karachi, dated the 29th March 1934.

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 1933.

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the year 1933 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, 1924 (Appendix No. 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 1933 are shown in the statement attached herewith as Appendix No. I.

II.—POLICE CASES.

3. A statement giving the number of cognizable cases reported to the police during the years 1931, 1932 and 1933, exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is attached as

Total cognizable crime reported.

Appendix No. II.

Cognizable crime reported has decreased from 13,629 in 1932 to 12,379 in the year under report, a decrease of 1,250 cases. All districts except Dadu contributed to the decrease.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	...	498
Hyderabad ...	...	33
Sukkur ...	...	321
Larkana ...	...	135
Dadu ...	21	...
Thar Parkar ...	...	78
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	76
Nawabshah ...	...	97
Sind Railways ...	...	33
	21	1,271
Net total decrease ...		1,250

There was a decrease of 687 in Indian Penal Code cases and a decrease of 563 in Class VI cases.

Among the more important classes of offences, the greatest decrease was in house-breaking offences; there were nearly 600 less house-breaking offences than in 1932. This is to a great extent due to the cessation of political agitation during the year, which enabled the police to devote more attention to the prevention of crime.

There was a decrease of 252 cases of cattle thefts. There were two factors which contributed to this reduction. The first was the increased demand for labour in the newly irrigated areas, and the second was the action taken by the police under the Criminal Tribes Act against habitual cattle thieves and patharidars.

The police in Sind are gradually realising the potentialities of the Criminal Tribes Act as a weapon of offence against cattle thieving organizations.

In the Tatta district, which has not benefited from the construction of the Sukkur Barrage, there has been no diminution of cattle thefts. The District Magistrate states that the Vigilance Committees have not been able to effect any improvement and to

some extent make the work of the police more difficult. The re-organisation of this district has not yet been sanctioned by Government. When the re-organisation takes place, the police will be able to make some progress against the cattle thieves with the assistance of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The increase of crime in the Dadu district is mainly due to a rise in the number of 'hurt' cases, which the District Superintendent of Police attributes to the readiness of magistrates to allow cases to be compounded. In this connection I would invite the attention of District Magistrates to para. 5 of the Government Resolution, Home Department No. P.-132-I., dated the 30th September 1932, which I reproduce below:—

“The increase in the number of non-cognizable cases and of cases which, though cognizable, are compoundable and usually end in compromise, has been a severe tax on the time and energy of the police which could more usefully have been employed on more important matters. The Governor in Council trusts that all magistrates will carefully verify complaints before accepting them and will beware of encouraging litigation by over-readiness to allow a compromise, and he desires that District Magistrates should exercise a close supervision over the work of subordinate courts in this respect.”

There was a substantial reduction in the number of house-breaking offences and cattle thefts in the Dadu district.

The District Magistrate, Dadu, thinks that the greater number of hurt cases is due to a proportionately greater number of quarrels resulting from the more extensive cultivation consequent on the construction of the Sukkur Barrage. He has directed the Magistrates not to allow compromises in police cases, which are compoundable with the Court's permission, unless there are strong and sufficient reasons for doing so.

4. The statement which shows the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1932 and 1933, is contained in Appendix III.

Reported serious crime.

Cases struck off as false.

5. The number of cases excluded as false was 4,208, including 112 Class VI cases, as compared with 3,739, including 83 Class VI cases, for the previous year.

Excluded cases.

The percentages of cases excluded to cases reported for the last 5 years are as follows :—

1929	...	...	...	24'49
1930	...	...	...	23'69
1931	...	...	...	24'60
1932	...	...	...	28'38
1933	...	...	..	27'19

6. Out of 4,208 cases excluded, 646 were declared to be maliciously false. The figures for the last 5 years are as follows :—

1929	...	...	...	619
1930	...	...	...	668
1931	...	...	...	626
1932	...	...	...	577
1933	...	...	...	646

The number of prosecutions undertaken during the year was 145, including 58 pending from the previous year. 51 cases ended in conviction and 25 in discharge or acquittal; 58 were pending at the close of the year; 7 cases were withdrawn, 3 are dormant and in one case the accused died.

The percentage of convictions to prosecutions was 35'17 as against 22'66 in 1932 and 32'65 in 1931.

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

1931	...	...	...	58'54
1932	...	...	...	41'43
1933	...	...	...	58'62

Vexatious complaints.

7. Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 105 cases during the year 1933 as against 104 cases in 1932, 119 in 1931 and 101 in 1930.

The amount awarded as compensation was Rs. 3,815 as against Rs. 3,833 in 1932, Rs. 4,671 in 1931 and Rs. 5,229 in 1930.

Real and excluded cases and their proportion to cases for disposal.

8. A comparative statement showing the number of police cases and the percentage of real and excluded cases in 1932 and 1933 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.	{ 1932 ... 15,467	3,656	8,818	23'64	57'01
	{ 1933 ... 14,791	4,096	7,797	27'69	52'71
Class VI	{ 1932 ... 1,230	83	1,031	6'75	83'82
	{ 1933 ... 684	112	454	16'37	66'37
Total	{ 1932 ... 16,697	3,739	9,849	22'39	58'99
	{ 1933 ... 15,475	4,208	8,251	27'19	53'32

9. The population of the Province according to the census of 1931 is 38,82,282. With the total true crime

Proportion of police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated.

standing at 8,251, the proportion of true crime to population works out to 1 per 471 inhabitants.

The highest and lowest ratios are again shown by Karachi and Tatta Districts and the Thar Parkar district, *viz.*, 1 to 306 and 1 to 953, respectively.

The proportion of true crime to police works out to 2'67 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 4'04. The proportion of police to population as shown in column 25 of Statement D is 1 : 683'86.

Statement showing the incidence of the reported crime under the Indian Penal Code, district by district, per 1,000 of population during 1933:—

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.	4'15	'03	'01	'002	'03	'66	2'01	'12
Hyderabad ...	2'57	'04	'04	'002	'03	'54	'91	'08
Sukkur ...	3'14	'05	'03	'83	'94	'10	'01	'04
Larkana ...	2'78	'10	'06	'03	'07	'88	'69	'10
Thar Parkar ...	1'79	'04	'03	'01	'02	'32	'66	'04
Dadu ...	4'09	'05	'03	'01	'04	'95	1'30	'10
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3'11	'21	'05	'01	'12	'64	'95	'09
Nawabshah ...	2'14	'06	'04	'01	'02	'66	'64	'08
Sind Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3'04	'06	'04	'01	'04	'69	1'13	'09

The incidence of total serious crime per one thousand of population reported during the year under report is 2'06 and the figures of other Presidencies and Provinces which are available in this office for comparison are those for 1931. They are shown as under :—

(1) North-West Frontier Province	...	2'42
(2) Burma	... ..	2'23
(3) Central Provinces	... ..	1'86
(4) Punjab	... ..	1'34
(5) United Provinces	... ..	1'23
(6) Bengal	... ..	1'07
(7) Assam	... ..	1'06
(8) Bihar and Orissa	... ..	'93
(9) Bombay	... ..	'84
(10) Madras	... ..	'75

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 1931. They are shown as under :—

(1) North-West Frontier Province	...	3'66
(2) Burma	... ..	3'48
(3) Central Province	... ..	2'31
(4) Punjab	... ..	1'84
(5) United Provinces	... ..	1'52
(6) Assam	... ..	1'44
(7) Bengal	... ..	1'29
(8) Bombay	... ..	1'20
(9) Bihar and Orissa	... ..	1'14
(10) Madras	... ..	1'04

The Sind figures of the same year and for the year under report under incidence of cognizable crime reported under Classes I to V per one thousand of population are 3'39 and 3'04 respectively.

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 1932 are compared as under :—

	Area.	Population.	Cognizable crime investigated.
Sind ...	8.45 sqr. miles 5.34 Railway miles.	678	2.33
Bombay Presidency proper	4.28 sqr. miles 2.29 Railway miles.	916	1.68

In England and Wales the proportion was 1 policeman to 1.54 square miles and 851 persons for the year 1932.

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 is shown in the following table :—

Class.	No. of real cases for disposal.	No. ending in convictions.	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.	
				1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Class I ...	170	104	58	55.07	61.18	59.69	64.20
Class II ...	907	550	248	52.94	60.64	61.57	68.92
Class III ...	2,561	598	133	21.95	23.35	73.93	81.81
Class IV ...	39	25	10	43.84	64.10	54.55	71.43
Class V ...	4,120	1,752	315	39.24	42.52	76.76	84.76
Total ...	7,797	3,029	764	35.06	38.85	72.30	79.86
Class VI ...	454	401	20	91.46	88.32	94.96	95.25
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,251	3,430	784	40.97	41.57	76.57	81.40

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

Sind Railways	...	...	100.00
Karachi and Tatta	...	...	86.42
Larkana	...	...	86.17
Thar Parkar	...	...	84.82
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	84.48
Hyderabad	...	...	83.33
Sukkur	...	...	81.69
Dadu	...	...	77.62
Nawabshah	...	...	53.90

The bad results in the Nawabshah district are due to the fact that there is no Sessions Court at Nawabshah and there is only one Police Prosecutor for the whole district. Efficiency cannot be expected in a criminal district in these circumstances.

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.	1930	1931	1932	Triennial average.	1933
Murders	202	189	197	196	177
Attempts at murders and culpable homicide ...	117	117	106	113	119
Dacoities	133	65	29	76	29
Robberies	79	94	94	89	95
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	2,551	2,990	2,877	2,806	2,386
Thefts	2,189	2,154	2,226	2,190	2,199
Cattle-thefts	1,668	1,827	1,702	1,732	1,405
Receiving stolen property	400	370	355	375	271

12. There were 518 crimes classified as serious during the year under report, of which 417 were visited by Personal investigation of serious crimes. Superintendents of Police and Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police. 80.50 per cent. of all serious crimes were visited by superior Gazetted Officers. The reasons given for non-visitation were reasonable.

The percentage of visitations in the previous year was 75.45.

13. Details of pending cases are as follows :—

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Karachi and Tatta District ... {	1932	413	426
	1933	309	314
Hyderabad {	1932	331	342
	1933	342	353

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Sukkur ...	1932	671	703
	1933	595	627
Larkana ...	1932	299	304
	1933	285	289
Dadu ...	1932	305	309
	1933	297	300
Thar Parkar ...	1932	201	212
	1933	202	211
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1932	318	322
	1933	270	277
Nawabshah ...	1932	190	196
	1933	321	341
Sind Railways ...	1932	82	103
	1933	77	102
Total ...	1932	2,810	2,917
	1933	2,708	2,814

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.
1929 ...	2,445	1,759	686
1930 ...	2,576	1,781	795
1931 ...	2,803	2,164	639
1932 ...	2,917	2,288	629
1933 ...	2,814	2,241	573

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 ..	58	256	314
Hyderabad ...	56	297	353
Sukkur ...	127	500	627
Larkana ...	56	233	289
Dadu ...	47	253	300
Thar Parkar ...	52	159	211
Nawabshah ...	86	255	341
Upper Sind Frontier ...	62	215	277
Sind Railways ...	29	73	102
Total ...	573	2,241	2,814

Sukkur, as usual, has the largest number of pending cases.

The District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, states—

“It was remarked in the last year’s report that the delay in the disposal of cases was adversely affecting the work of the Police, and the Magistracy were mostly blamed for protracted and postponed trials. Whilst agreeing that in some cases Magistrates are to blame, it must be admitted that there are other contributory causes. Frequent transfers of Magistrates make it extremely difficult for cases to be finished off in a short time. The Pleaders in this district appear to take a delight in getting cases adjourned, and in many cases applications for the transfer of cases are put in on the most frivolous grounds. It is to be feared that the police themselves are often to blame. The police have to serve many summonses. Owing to the inadequacy of the police, it is not always possible to serve summonses on witnesses in time to give them fair warning of their required attendance at court. Sometimes late issuing of summonses by Magistrates leads to unnecessary delay. The harvest seasons and annual floods in this district make it often difficult to find witnesses. Witnesses usually receive no allowance for attending lower courts and have to pay out of their own pockets the fares for railway journeys, &c. As many undoubtedly cannot afford all these expenses incurred by their attendance at court, it is only natural that they should try to avoid service of summons. It would undoubtedly be of some assistance if Magistrates would bind down witnesses for their attendance at court for subsequent hearings and punish severely those who failed to attend after having been bound down.”

(NOTE.—Government have recently directed that witnesses should be paid diet-money and travelling expenses for all the days on which they attend the court in obedience to a summons or direction from the police, irrespective of the fact that their evidence is taken on those days or not.)

The District Magistrate, Sukkur, remarks—

“There are in all 500 cases under the Indian Penal Code as well as under Class VI as compared with 598 in the previous year pending with the Magistrates. This marked and progressive improvement in the number of cases pending with the Magistracy in this district during the year under report as compared with the previous year, is mainly due to the fact that a careful watch was kept by the District Magistrate personally on the work of the subordinate Magistrates who were directed not to allow any laxity in the expeditious disposal of cases. Magistrates have been warned from time to time that procrastination is the most conspicuous of all the faults which disfigure the administration of justice and the District Magis-

trate is glad to observe that the subordinate Magistrates have realised to some extent the desirability of prompter and more expeditious disposal of criminal cases.

2. In order to ascertain the main causes of delay, a statement showing details of postponements granted by the Magistrates for various reasons was called for by the District Magistrate last year for the months of April, May and June 1933, and a consolidated statement prepared therefrom (copy of which was sent to the Deputy Inspector-General under this office No. 7609, dated 27th September 1933) showed that much of the delay was due to non-service of process on the parties by the police. The District Magistrate is inclined to think that if the subordinate police officers take greater pains to produce witnesses in cases with challans before the Magistrates and otherwise co-operate with the Magistracy in service of process protracted and postponed, trials can easily be curtailed very considerably."

The relatively large number of cases pending in the Upper Sind Frontier district is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police to the fact that offenders take shelter in Kalat or Bahawalpur State or the Bugti Nawab territory.

The rise in the number of pending cases in the Nawabshah district, is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police to the abolition of the post of Resident Magistrate, Naushahro, and the illness of the Resident Magistrate, Tando Adam.

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..	57	48	42	6	8	1 referred to High Court.
Hyderabad	113	87	61	26	24	2 referred to High Court.
Sukkur	108	82	62	20	26	
Larkana	100	85	60	25	15	
Dadu	33	26	20	6	7	
Thar Parkar	51	40	21	19	8	2 referred to High Court. 1 in which accused escaped.
Nawabshah	84	65	47	18	15	4 referred to High Court.
Upper Sind Frontier	62	52	26	26	10	
Sind Railways	13	13	12	1	...	
Total	621	498	351	147	113	9 referred to High Court. 1 in which accused escaped.

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

1930	...	...	...	73'50
1931	...	...	...	72'03
1932	...	...	...	71'16

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the year under report is 70'48.

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

Karachi and Tatta Districts	...	...	...	87'50
Hyderabad	...	...	...	70'11
Sukkur	...	...	...	75'61
Larkana	...	...	...	70'59
Dadu	...	...	...	76'92
Thar Parkar	...	...	...	74'07
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	50'00
Nawabshah	...	...	...	72'31
Sind Railways	...	...	...	92'31

The poor results in the Upper Sind Frontier district are stated by the District Superintendent of Police to be due to the fact that all "Siahkari" murder cases, in which there is evidence, are now being sent to the courts instead of being decided by Jirga.

The results obtained in the Karachi and Tatta Districts are exceptionally good.

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

District.	Real cases disposed of	Undetected cases.	Percentages.	
			1932.	1933.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	1,822	829	49'17	45'50
Hyderabad	1,081	515	50'23	47'64
Sukkur	1,128	604	54'51	53'55
Larkana	828	432	50'68	52'17
Dadu	735	387	49'84	52'65
Thar Parkar	478	266	53'47	55'65
Upper Sind Frontier	518	240	42'31	46'33
Nawabshah	776	328	41'44	43'56
Sind Railways	431	224	57'44	51'97
Total	7,797	3,835	49'57	49'19

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

1929	...	...	...	47.46
1930	...	...	...	50.65
1931	...	...	...	53.65
1932	...	...	...	49.57
1933	...	...	...	49.19

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	27	24	24	...	2	1 transferred.
Arms Act	68	36	34	2	24	1 A, 1 B, 6 C.
Salt Customs	5	4	4	...	...	1-C.
Explosives Act	2	2	2	...	...	.....
Railway Act	145	62	62	...	23	24 A, 2 B, 23 C, 5 withdrawn, 3 compounded, 3 transferred.
Opium Act	1	...	...	...	...	1 dormant file.
Telegraph Act	8	1	...	1	...	1 B, 2 C, 3 A, 1 transferred.
Gambling Act	99	91	90	1	4	2 C and 2 withdrawn.
Postal Act	2	...	...	...	...	1 C and 1 transferred.
Criminal Law Act	6	3	3	...	...	2 C and 1 withdrawn.
Ordinances	39	35	35	...	2	1 C and withdrawn.
Explosives Substance Act	4	1	1	...	2	1 undetected.
Criminal Tribes Act	9	9	9	...	...	.....
Forest Act	4	...	...	...	1	3-C.
Prostitution Act	22	18	15	3	3	1-C.
Cattle Trespass Act	1	1	1	...	...	.....

PERSONS IN POLICE CASES.

Persons in police cases
Statement A, Part II.

17. The number of persons arrested by the police was 14,622 as against 15,507 in 1932, and 14,535 in 1931.

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

1931	1932	1933
18,769,	19,475.	18,763.

During the year under report, 12,914 persons were placed before the courts, 572 were released by the police and 4,283 were awaiting trial or the conclusion of investigation or on bail at the end of the year.

Out of 12,914 persons disposed of by trial, 5,493 were convicted, *i.e.*, 42·54 per cent.

The percentages for the quinquennial period are as under :—

1929	...	...	...	46·56
1930	...	...	...	46·31
1931	...	...	...	40·49
1932	...	...	...	47·49
1933	..	...	...	42·54

The results in Indian Penal Code cases and in Class VI cases are shown separately below :—

Year.				Trial.	Convicted.	Percentage.
<i>Indian Penal Code.</i>						
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
1933	...	...	...	11,903	4,661	39·16
<i>Class VI.</i>						
1929	...	...	...	662	549	82·93
1930	...	...	...	923	800	86·67
1931	...	...	...	970	801	82·57
1932	...	...	...	1,922	1,647	85·69
1933	...	...	...	1,011	832	82·29

DIRECT CASES.

18. The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by the Magistrates during the year under report was 1,772 as against 2,078 in the preceding year. 372 or 20·99 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction in 1933 as against 374 or 18·00 per cent. in 1932.

19. The total number of persons tried was 4,124, of whom 620 or 15·03 per cent. were convicted, as against 513 or 11·99 per cent. in 1932.

Persons tried in direct cognizable cases.

20. The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Magistracy has risen from 27,465 in 1932 to 29,408 during the year under report.

Non-cognizable cases.

Of the latter 24,005 were tried as against 21,886 in 1932. Of the cases tried 19,651 or 81·86 ended in conviction as against 17,516 or 80·03 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 70·99 as against 71·47 in 1932.

The figures for the quinquennial period ending 1933 show that of the 1,34,753 persons tried 1,01,004 were convicted :—

Year.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1929	30,189	23,323
1930	24,909	18,877
1931	23,906	19,104
1932	25,800	18,440
1933	29,949	21,260
Total	<u>1,34,753</u>	<u>1,01,004</u>

21. Property valued at Rs. 5,41,639 was stolen in 1933 as against Rs. 5,45,085 in 1932. Of the former Rs. 1,59,832 or 31·45 per cent. was recovered as against Rs. 1,79,294 or 31·13 per cent.

Statement C:
Property stolen and recovered.

Property belonging to 2,564 complainants was recovered in 1933 as against 2,860 in 1932. 49·34 per cent. of complainants got back their property during the year under report as against 49·69 per cent. in 1932.

22. The statement showing the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is attached as Appendix No. IV.

Preventive action.

There has been an increase of 136 in the number of persons dealt with by the police as compared with the figures of the preceding year.

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 ...	4	3	1
Hyderabad ...	2	2	...
Sukkur ...	11	6	5
Larkana ...	...	...	...
Dadu ...	5	3	2
Thar Parkar ...	1	1	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	2	2	...
Nawabshah ...	1	1	...
Sind Railways ...	2	2	...
Total ...	28	20	8

Out of the total escapes 8 were from jails and sub-jails.

The number of prisoners who escaped in the previous year was 28.

26. The total strength of the Police executive force as it stood on the 31st December 1933, was 5,677 as shown in column 15 of the Statement D as against 5,727 in the preceding year.

Statement D.
Strength of Police.

The decrease of 50 is explained below:—

- (1) 54 men were reduced under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1513/3-III, dated the 27th June 1933, and Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3436/3, dated the 11th August 1933—

(Retrenchment in the number of orderlies for personal attendance on officers from the 1st July 1933) ... 54

- (2) An increase of 4 men was sanctioned under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 99, dated the 4th November 1933—

(Temporary establishment of 1 Head Constable and 3 Constables on the Jagirani Settlement in the Sukkur district made permanent) ... 4

Net decrease ... 50

Distribution of the force.

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

(1) Guards over Sukkur District Prison and Shikarpur Special Prison	42
(2) Guards and 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 ...	1,605
(3) Reserve (including writer Head Constables and Constables) of all Police Offices except Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Offices .	897
(4) Employed in Courts	15
(5) Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.	3,094
(6) Deputy Inspector-General of Police, District Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police	24
	5,677

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

Punishments.

District.	Number actual strength of police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total punishments.	Average of last 3 years.	Percentage of punishments in 1933 on total strength.
Karachi and Tatta Dists.	1,203	2	9	11	37	91
Hyderabad	637	...	15	15	27	235
Sukkur	985	...	10	10	14	102
Larkana	571	2	7	9	25	158
Dadu	518	...	9	9	..	174
Thar Parkar	535	2	11	13	13	243
Upper Sind Frontier	453	2	17	19	11	419
Nawabshah	443	1	4	5	5	133
Sind Railways	227	...	13	13	6	573
Sind C. I. D.	30	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,602	9	95	104	154	186

Extra drill was awarded in 285 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.	27 including 2 directly appointed.	2	15	...
Hyderabad ...	23 including 3 directly appointed.	...	5	...
Sukkur ...	22 including 4 directly appointed.	...	11	...
Larkana ...	17 including 2 directly appointed.	...	5	...
Dadu ...	12 including 3 directly appointed.	...	11	...
Thar Parkar ...	16 including 2 directly appointed.	...	6	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	12 including 3 directly appointed.	...	4	...
Nawabshah ...	10 including 3 directly appointed.	...	10	1
Sind Railways ...	8 including 1 directly appointed.	...	8	...
Sind C. I. D. ...	10 including 1 directly appointed.	...	5	...
Total ...	157	2	80	1

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.	1,203	...	...	533	44'31
Hyderabad ...	637	...	...	304	47'72
Sukkur ...	985	...	...	570	57'87
Larkana ...	571	...	...	126	22'07
Dadu ...	518	...	...	142	27'41
Thar Parkar ...	535	...	...	174	32'52
Upper Sind Frontier ...	453	...	...	426	94'04
Nawabshah ...	443	...	...	274	61'85
Sind Railways ...	227	...	...	347	152'86
Sind C. I. D. ...	30	...	...	42	140'0
Total ...	5,602	...	...	2,938	52'45

HONOURS AND MEDALS, &C., CONFERRED.

M.B.E.

Khan Bahadur Sayed Mahmud Shah, retired District Superintendent of Police.

King's Police Medal.

Khan Sahib Jehangir R. Sukhia, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Indian Police Medal.

(1) Mr. K. R. Eates, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(2) Mr. J. W. Rourke, Inspector of Police.

Gold watch.

Sergeant Keegan, of the Karachi Police, was publicly presented with a gold watch by the Commissioner in Sind for bravely rescuing a man from drowning.

Health : Admissions into hospital. 30. The percentage of admissions into hospital this year was 22·56 as against 22·76 in 1932.

Deaths in the force. 31. There were 51 deaths in the force in 1933 as against 56 in the preceding year.

Vacancies in the force. 32. The total number of vacancies in the Sind Police was 51 in 1933 as against 48 in 1932.

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

1930	...	...	...	...	49
1931	...	...	...	...	150
1932	...	...	...	...	48

The total number of vacancies was distributed as under :—

Karachi and Tatta Districts	...	...	...	2
Hyderabad	...	...	...	14
Sukkur	...	...	...	7
Larkana	...	..	...	3
Dadu	...	...	...	7
Thar Parkar	...	...	...	7
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	8
Nawabshah	...	...	...	1
Sind Railways	...	...	...	...
Sind C. I. D.	...	...	...	2
				<u>51</u>

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:—

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 ...	61	1,140	62	450	98·41	39·48	42·55	32·42
Hyderabad ...	29	608	29	406	100·0	66·78	68·20	58·37
Sukkur ...	33	952	33	520	100·00	54·62	56·14	44·93
Larkana ...	22	549	22	308	100·0	56·10	57·79	44·63
Dadu ...	23	495	23	326	100·0	45·66	48·07	...
Thar Parkar ...	22	513	22	191	100·00	37·23	39·81	45·62
Upper Sind Frontier ...	16	437	16	154	100·0	35·24	37·53	30·25
Nawabshah ...	20	423	20	243	100·0	57·45	59·37	55·64
Sind Railways ...	17	210	17	176	100·0	83·81	85·02	77·01
Sind C. I. D. ...	15	15	15	15	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Total ...	260	5,342	259	1,689	99·62	50·34	52·62	46·15

The percentage of educated police officers and men on the actual strength works out to 52·62 as against 48·82 in 1932.

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 ...	343	17	4·96
Hyderabad ...	216	76	35·19
Sukkur ...	321	35	10·90
Larkana ...	227	22	9·69
Dadu ...	191	10	5·24
Thar Parkar ...	217	16	7·37
Upper Sind Frontier ...	203	22	10·84
Nawabshah ...	216	45	20·83
Total ...	1,934	243	12·56

Enlistments.

34. The number of men enlisted during the year 1933 was 260 as against 393 in 1932 and 605 in 1931.

There is no difficulty now-a-days in obtaining recruits.

Resignations. 35. The number of resignations was 45 as compared with 57 in 1932 and 78 in 1931.

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 1933 :—

Period.	Total No. of men who left the force.	Percentage of men who received pension.
Quinquennial period ending 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
Do. do. 1933 ...	1,582	36·41

Drill and musketry. 36. The drill at the Headquarters of districts is good.

The number of marksmen was 696 in the year under report as against 747 in 1932.

Details by districts are given below :—

District.	Number of marksmen.	
	1932.	1933.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	143	218
Hyderabad ..	111	66
Sukkur ...	74	138
Larkana ...	74	88
Dadu ...	93	44
Thar Parkar ...	123	21
Upper Sind Frontier ...	60	24
Nawabshah ...	69	77
Sind Railways ...	...	20
Total ...	747	696

The change over from the '476 muskets to the '410 muskets in some districts has affected the results in some cases as the men are not yet accustomed to the new muskets.

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

Prizes.	Smooth bore weapons.		Rifled weapons.	
	Foot.	Mounted.	Foot.	Mounted.
1st Prize ...	*410 Karachi and Tatta Districts. *476 Sukkur.	*410 Karachi and Tatta Districts. *476 Larkana.	Karachi and Tatta Districts.	Nawabshah.
2nd Prize..	*410 Karachi and Tatta Districts. *476 Larkana.	410 Karachi and Tatta Districts.	Thar Parkar ...	Hyderabad.
3rd Prize...	*410 Karachi and Tatta Districts. *476 Sukkur.	*410 Karachi and Tatta Districts.	Karachi and Tatta Districts.	Nawabshah.

Buildings.

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

An allotment of Rs. 40,000 was placed at my disposal by the Commissioner in Sind for Police Minor Works. This amount was spent on the construction of some of the more important works.

There are still Major Works amounting to over 4 lakhs 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 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 this there are others about which correspondence is being carried on.

38. Out of the 118 police stations and 163 out-posts in the province of Sind including Sind Railways, 117 police stations and 157 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 :—

Districts.	Police stations.	Out-posts.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	1	5
Thar Parkar ...	...	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>

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

One police station and 5 out-posts of the Tatta Sub-Division were not inspected owing to changes in the appointment of Sub-Divisional Officers and owing to there being no separate Deputy Superintendent available for a month and a half.

One out-post in the Desert Sub-Division of the Thar Parkar district was not inspected.

Twenty-one different offices were inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General during 1933 including 7 Accounts branches and 7 Correspondence branches of District Superintendents of Police's offices.

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 letter No. 9315-H., dated the 22nd October 1925, Judicial Department.

District.	No. of shops licensed to sell arms, ammunition and fire-works.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	5
Hyderabad ...	4
Sukkur ...	38
Larkana ...	12
Dadu ...	2
Thar Parkar ...	56
Nawabshah ...	2
Upper Sind Frontier ...	2
Total ...	<u>121</u>

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 No. VI as required by G. R., J. D., No. 3272, dated the 21st June 1889.

Village Police.

41. There are no Village Police in Sind.

42. The number of warrants, summonses and notice received for service by the police in police cognizable cases in 1931, 1932 and 1933, was:—

Particulars.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Warrants	16,537	16,842	14,771
Summonses and notices	132,925	143,353	136,239

Of 14,771 warrants and 136,239 summonses and notices received for service, 8,357 warrants were executed and 115,312 summonses and notices were served, 989 distress warrants were executed and Rs. 23,732 were recovered.

In addition 499 house-rent warrants for the recovery of the rent of Port Trust quarters were received by the Harbour Police from the courts of the Bench Magistrate, Keamari. 306 of these were executed and Rs. 3,933 recovered.

With regard to the number of warrants, summonses and notices received for service by the police in direct magisterial cognizable cases and non-cognizable cases the details cannot be furnished as these returns have since been abolished under the Commissioner's letter No. 20871-A., Judicial Department, dated the 7th June 1933.

The proportion of warrants and summonses served in police cognizable cases per policeman engaged in prevention and detection of crime comes to 4.76 and 44.03, respectively.

The number of fires extinguished was 271 as against 234 in 1932.

13,671 dogs were destroyed during the year under report as against 12,395 in 1932.

Petty offences dealt with are as under:—

The Public Conveyance Act	...	...	4,226
The Cruelty to Animals Act	...	...	251
The District Police Act	...	...	4,704
The Lunatic Asylum Act	...	...	43
The Motor Vehicles Act	...	..	1,701
The Prostitution Act	...	...	14
The Gambling Act	...	...	60

The Cantonment Act	3
The Criminal Tribes Act	25
The Port Trust Rules	236
The Arms Act	10
The European Vagrancy Act	2
The Cattle Trespass Act	2
The Salt Act	1
The Postal Act	1
The Abkari Act	1

Enquiries were made in 44 cases of suicide, 1,663 accidents and 33 suspicious deaths.

437 policemen were sued for indebtedness in 1933 as against 349 in 1932.

There were 16 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 13 persons were killed and 196 were injured in traffic accidents as compared with 16 and 162, respectively, in 1932.

The police Co-operative Credit Societies in various districts continued to prosper.

The total number of members amounted to 2,938 as against 3,142 on 31st December 1932.

The total amount of the funds in various districts on the 31st December 1933 was Rs. 2,64,416 as against Rs. 2,25,934 on 31st December 1932.

43. A small strike took place in Karachi on the 6th December 1933, when about 20 workers of the Doosajee Yousafali Tin Factory struck work as one of their comrades had been suspended for insolent behaviour. The local labour leaders took some 200 other labourers to the scene to show their sympathy with the strikers.

Strikes.

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The police intervened and sent up the leaders and other instigators under sections 143-341, Indian Penal Code, and the case resulted in the conviction of all the accused who were sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 10.

The strike lasted for 24 hours. Through the intervention of Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Mayor of Karachi, an amicable settlement was arrived at between the proprietor of the factory and the workers.

44. The number of finger-impression slips received for permanent record in the Sind Finger Print Bureau at Karachi, during 1933, was 3,512 against 3,222 in 1932 and the number of slips removed from the record in the same year was 2,245 against 3,445 in 1932. The total number of slips now on record in the Bureau is 45,319 as against 44,052 in 1932.

Subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1933 were 995 as against 930 in 1932.

The number of slips received for search was 8,802 as against 9,367 in the preceding year. Out of these, 1,947 were traced as against 2,077 in 1932.

148 enquiries were traced by foreign Bureaux as under :—

Ajmer	...	...	12
Allahabad	...	...	19
Bombay	...	...	10
Calcutta	..	...	2
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...	...	2
Nagpur	...	...	1
Patna	...	...	2
Phillaur	...	...	86
Poona	...	...	14
	Total	...	<u>148</u>

Five officers were trained as "Chief Operators" and 42 as "Operators".

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 various Magistrates and Judges in the Province was 21. The number of days the officers were absent from the Bureau on this account was 20.

Expert written opinions were given in 49 cases.

45. The following are details of investigation 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, Nawabshah investigated 6 cases during the year under report.

Mr. Yates was Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, from 1st January 1933 to 30th April 1933, but he did not investigate any case as he was Assistant Superintendent of Police for only a short period.

Mr. Sanson, was Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hala, in the Hyderabad district, only for a short period, *i.e.*, from 1st to 14th January 1933, and did not investigate any case.

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

Mr. H. A. Critchell joined the Karachi and Tatta Districts in the forenoon of the 22nd December 1933 as supernumerary Deputy Superintendent of Police under training.

Criminal Investigation Department, Sind.

46. Mr. Ray, Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D., reports as follows :—

(2) I was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

(3) *Crime Branch*.—The strength of the Crime 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.
- (5) One Clerk.
- (6) Five Peons.

Khan Sahib J. R. Sukhia was in charge of the branch from the 1st January 1933 to the 14th November 1933 and Inspector Ali Muhammad, in addition to his own duties, from the 16th November 1933 to the 31st December 1933 as Khan Sahib Sukhia was placed on deputation at Quetta under the Western Army Command.

(4) *Suppression of Patharidars and Criminal Tribes in Sind.*—

Under the guidance and personal supervision of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and in consultation with District Officers, nine gangs totalling 106 persons were notified under section 3 of the Act during the year as well as 36 gangs totalling 330 persons which were notified under section 10. The registered members of the Shahani tribe of the Dadu district were notified under section 10 (1) (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act, and 120 members were restricted under section 11. Six patharidars and 2 Hurs were sent to Settlements in the Bombay Presidency under section 16. Inspector Ali Muhammad and Sub-Inspector Karim Bakhsh, of the Sind C. I. D., were deputed to the Upper Sind Frontier district for the preparation of registers under section 5. They registered 200 members and cases under section 21 were filed against 72 absentees. These two hundred persons include members of the Bangulani tribe and also members of 27 mixed gangs. The registration will be continued on the issue of the new registration forms according to the Revised Sind Criminal Tribes Rules, 1933.

(5) The following important cases pending from 1932 have been disposed of as under :—

(a) *All India Laxmi Trading Company Fraud Case.*—Reference paragraph 5 (1) of last year's report, the case was decided on 19th June 1933 by the Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, and the accused were convicted and sentenced as under :—

- (1) Chhabaldas, 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.
- (2) Kundanlal, 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.
- (3) Nazar Muhammad Beg, 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.
- (4) Muhammad Sayed, 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine.

(b) *Metropolitan Loan Company Cheating Case.*—Reference paragraph 5 (2) of last year's report, this case was decided by the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, on 7th June 1933 and the accused were convicted and sentenced as under :—

- (1) Motiram, 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- (2) Mulchand, 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- (3) Lilaram (died during the trial).
- (4) Shersingh, fine Rs. 300 or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(6) During 1933, the services of officers of the Crime Branch of the Sind C. I. D. were invoked by District Officers and other departments, and a total of 32 registered criminal cases and 18 enquiries were investigated.

(a) *Frauds committed by a gang of bogus Alchemists.*—One Allahdino Bhutto, of Digri taluka, in the Thar Parkar district, complained to the Ranchore Police, Karachi, that he had been cheated by a gang of bogus alchemists to the extent of Rs. 7,000. The case was registered by the Ranchore Police and transferred to the Sind C. I. D., as the activities of the accused extended beyond Sind. Khan Sahib Sukhia, Deputy Superintendent of Police, took up the investigation, assisted by Inspector Ali Muhammad and Sub-Inspector Fazalullah.

The following persons formed the gang :—

- (1) Huzurdin of Bahawalpur State,
- (2) Abdul Halim of Bahawalpur State,
- (3) Ahmed Bakhsh of Bahawalpur State,
- (4) Lunidomal of Sukkur,
- (5) Hemandas of Sukkur,
- (6) Tikam of Sukkur,
- (7) Kazi Fakir Muhammad of Sukkur,
- (8) Kotumal of Karachi, and
- (9) Nawaz Ali of Mirpurkhas.

These accused induced their dupes to believe that accused Nos 1 and 2 were expert alchemists. Credulous members of the public were asked to buy spurious chemicals, with fictitious names such as "Kushto Kohinoor" (Diamond oxide), "Kushto Pukhraj" (Sapphire oxide), &c., at exorbitant prices—two to three hundred rupees per grain. The dupes were told that gold worth two crores could be made from chemicals worth six thousand rupees. These chemicals were purchased by the dupes from the Hindu members of the gang who owned drugs shop at Sukkur and Karachi. After buying some of these chemicals, accused Nos. 1 and 2 proceeded to turn zinc into gold by adding the chemical to the melted zinc when heated in a crucible in a fire. The accused by a sleight of hand trick substituted pure gold for the rubbish in the crucible. The dupes then went to the bazar goldsmiths who declared gold to be pure.

Subsequently more chemicals were bought at exorbitant rates. The accused then pretended to make mistakes in the manufacture of the gold, such as losing the mixture by placing it in a glass bottle which when dropped into the fire burst and by saying that the mixture was not sufficiently strong. More money was then demanded for preparing a fresh mixture, and the tricks continued until the victim was financially ruined when the gang decamped. During the course of investigation, it was found that the accused had cheated many persons in various parts of Sind. After collecting evidence all the accused were sent up for trial before the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, under sections 420 and 120-B, Indian Penal Code. The case is pending before the court.

(b) *Hyderabad Municipality Fraud Case.*—One Khemchand Fatehchand Lohano of Hyderabad (Sind) who had insured his life with five insurance companies died on 21st July 1932. His cousin Chellaram reported to the Chief Officer of the Hyderabad Municipality that the deceased had been in bad health during the four years prior to his death. One Dharamdas *alias* Nathirmal, who was the legal heir of the deceased, applied to the Municipality for five copies of the death certificates of the deceased in order to claim the insured money. The same day Dharamdas sent an application under the forged signature of the deceased's brother Thakurdas, who was in Calcutta, stating that the deceased was only ill for two months prior to his death. A Municipal Councillor also made a statement supporting this, while one of the Municipal clerks attempted to show that the entry in the Municipal death register regarding the four years' illness prior to death related to another person and not to Khemchand. The Chief Officer suspecting the genuineness of these papers, forwarded them to the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, asked for C. I. D. assistance. Sub-Inspector Karim Bakhsh was deputed to make the enquiries. It was found that the three accused had conspired to defraud the insurance companies, as according to the insurance policies the Companies were not liable if the period of illness prior to death was of longer duration than six months.

A case was subsequently registered against—

- (1) Dharamdas *alias* Nathirmal of Hyderabad (Sind),
- (2) Jashanmal, Clerk of the Hyderabad Municipality, and
- (3) Harchandrai, Municipal Councillor, Hyderabad (Sind),

at the Chouri Police Station, Hyderabad, under sections 420, 468 and 120-B, Indian Penal Code. The accused have been sent for trial and the case is pending before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Hala.

(c) *Mischief to the Dumlotte Karachi Municipal Water Works Gallery.*—On the 18th of February 1933, when the work of cleaning was in progress, it was found that about 20 feet of the Municipal Water Works Gallery in the bed of the Malir River at Dumlotte had collapsed. A special committee of the Municipality examined the damage, and came to the conclusion that it had been done deliberately by some of the Municipal staff, and hence Conduit Mistry Nathuram, Jamadar Zwahardin and Azim Khan were suspended on 11th April 1933, by the Municipal authorities. The case was then sent for investigation to the Sind C. I. D. through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind. The Deputy Superintendent of Police and myself both visited the scene of the offence and examined the inside and outside of the gallery. Many statements were recorded and a model made of the gallery and experiments conducted. The allegations against the Municipal staff appeared to be the outcome of Municipal office intrigues. From the experiments conducted and evidence collected it was finally concluded that the collapse of the gallery was due to the flood which occurred in the Malir River on the 10th July 1932, when the gallery was insufficiently protected, due to the contractor's carelessness. A report to this effect was accordingly made to the Municipality, and the case has been classed as "C". The suspended Municipal servants have been reinstated.

(d) *Forgery of a Central Bank of India Cheque.*—The written complaint of Mr. B. T. Thakur, Agent, Central Bank of India, Ltd., Karachi, was received through the Superintendent of Police, Karachi and Tatta Districts, for enquiry. The complaint was that on the 23rd September 1932 an unknown person had forged the signature of one Jethanand Hiranand on a cheque which had been cashed for Rs. 1,500. A case under sections 420, 468 and 471, Indian Penal Code, was registered. The accused, one Girdharilal, who was working as a temporary clerk with Jethanand was suspected and on a reference to the handwriting expert, Simla, this suspicion was confirmed. The accused was sent up for trial before the City Magistrate, Karachi, and the case is still under trial.

(e) *Wool fraud case of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Karachi.*—The Manager of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Karachi, lodged a complaint against their guarantee broker Khan Saheb Asmatullah of Lahore that he had defrauded

them to the extent of three lakhs in a series of money transactions regarding wool between 21st April 1930, and 19th May 1931. The money was drawn by the accused from the complainant for the purpose of making advances to various shippers against stocks of wool alleged to be in the possession of the accused. During the course of investigation by Khan Saheb J. R. Sukhia, the accused who was closely examined, denied having committed the offence, but admitted that he owed the complainant one lakh of rupees. He pleaded illiteracy and the absence of proper account books. He further gave the names of the following persons as the shippers on whose accounts he had drawn money from the complainant's firm :—

- (1) Gobindram Bellaram; (2) Nathuram Radharam, (3) Cheragdin, (4) Sheikh Fazal Ellahi Jawa, (5) Abdul Aziz, (6) Muhammad Karim Nabi Bakhsh, (7) Muhammad Abdullah, and (8) Kamruddin Fida Hussain.

Enquiries made at Lahore showed that the first four persons did not exist and that the accused had drawn over sixty-four thousand rupees on their account, while the last three persons were the accused's relations who appeared to have had no business dealings in the wool trade. After a lengthy enquiry, sufficient evidence was collected against the accused who has been sent for trial before the City Magistrate, Karachi, under section 420, Indian Penal Code. The case is still pending in court.

(f) *Criminal breach of trust by the Chairman, School Board, District Local Board, Sukkur District.*—On the 13th of April 1933, one Imam Bakhsh son of Saffar, peon of the Taluka Local Board, Garhi Yasin, was given four hundis representing the Taluka Teachers' pay for March and instructed to cash them at the Garhi Yasin Treasury as usual. He had to return with the money in cash and hand it over to the Headmaster of Drakkan School. He cashed the hundis and was subsequently found lying injured on the road and reported that he had been robbed near Drakkan by four persons who had decamped with all the money (Rs. 3,000). The local police registered the complaint under section 394, Indian Penal Code, and finally disposed of the case as false, and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shikarpur, issued a "B" summary. Two separate complaints, one under section 182, Indian Penal Code, and the other under section 409, Indian Penal Code, were lodged by the police against the peon, who was said to have disappeared. As progress in the case was held up, and as it was

rumoured that the Chairman of the School Board, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Panah, an *ex M. L. A.* and *ex M. L. C.*, had organised the faked robbery and had himself taken the money, the District Magistrate, Sukkur, with the approval of the District Superintendent of Police, asked the C. I. D. to take up the enquiry. As a very influential person appeared to be involved I personally investigated the case during the months of August and September, and was assisted by Inspector Ali Muhammad of the Sind C. I. D. Imam Bakhshi, peon, was traced and made an approver and twenty-five witnesses' statements were recorded, corroborating his statement that the whole conspiracy to steal the teachers' pay was organised and carried out at the express orders of the Chairman. The latter and another Zamindar who had conveyed the money from the peon to the Chairman were arrested. The case was keenly contested in the lower court and in the Sessions. Both accused were convicted under section 409, Indian Penal Code, read with section 120-B and 109, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 3,000 or in default one year's rigorous imprisonment. The case is now under appeal by the accused in the High Court. (The appeal has since been dismissed.)

(g) *Second case of criminal breach of trust against the Chairman, School Board, District Local Board, Sukkur District.*—During the investigation of the above case it was learnt that Khan Bahadur Muhammad Panah had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 1,500 which had been collected by subscriptions from the public and the school teachers for the purpose of opening an English school at the village of Drakkan. Evidence of the prominent persons of the locality and of the various teachers and Headmasters throughout the Sukkur district showed that subscriptions had been given and the money sent to the Office of the Administrative Officer of the School Board, Sukkur, and to the Chairman of the Fund Committee, Drakkan. This evidence and some documentary evidence showed that this money had been deposited in the School Board Office and there was the evidence of the clerks to show that the accused had subsequently come to the office and taken away the amount. All these events occurred during the months of February, March and April 1932. An enquiry had been held by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shikarpur, at the end of 1932, but witnesses had evaded the issue. False fund account books were said to be in the possession of the Chairman's brother but were not forthcoming. An offence was registered at the City Police Station, Sukkur, on the 5th October 1933, and as the accused had committed the offence in his capacity as a Government servant,

the sanction of Government was necessary before a Magistrate could take cognizance. This is awaited.

Cases of incendiarism in Karachi Town.—Three cases of mischief by fire to business premises in Karachi Town were sent to the C. I. D. during the year for enquiry. Khan Sahib J. R. Sukhia and Inspector Ali Muhammad, assisted by Sub-Inspector Fazlullah and Karim Bakhsh, investigated. In two cases, no tangible evidence could be obtained in spite of exhaustive enquiries. In the third case, one Ghulam Hussain, a Bhori, has been sent for trial under section 436, Indian Penal Code, before the City Magistrate, Karachi, and the case is pending before the Court.

Enquiry into counterfeiting of coin in Sind.—Sub-Inspector Thawardas, of the Sind C. I. D., while conducting enquiries regarding counterfeiting in Upper Sind detected the following cases at Sukkur. While watching for such crime at the Chetichand Fair at Sukkur, three persons were suspected to be uttering false coins, two were arrested and one escaped. On searching the clothes of the accused, counterfeit coins to the value of Rs. 21-12-0 in eight and four-anna pieces were discovered. Some moulds and other implements for the manufacture of such coins were also secured at the village of Mirokhan in Larkana district from the house of one of the accused. One accused was convicted to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 243, Indian Penal Code, and the other 5 years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 240 and 243, Indian Penal Code.

(7) *Photographic Branch.*—During the year 350 photographs were taken. These consisted of—

(a) Photographs of Indian and Foreign suspects and deportees	...	...	...	34
(b) Photographs of confidential documents	...	...	...	261
(c) Photographs of Finger-impressions found at the scenes of offences	...	...	...	...
(d) Photographs of water-marked documents	...	...	...	...
(e) Photographs of Criminals for Crime Records	...	...	...	20
(f) Photographs of a miscellaneous nature (sanads, scenes of offences, cheques, &c.)	...	...	...	12
(g) Photographs of unidentified dead bodies	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	350

Inspector J. W. Rourke and for the last four months (acting) Inspector Thompson were in charge of this branch. They were assisted by Head Constable Muhammad Araf.

(8) *Preparation of history-sheets of Inter-Provincial and Inter-District Criminals.*—These sheets for publication in the *Sind Police Gazette* were begun in 1932. During 1933, thirteen history-sheets were published. Making a total of twenty five now published. The rate of issue of these sheets should increase in the next two years. One hundred and nineteen were under preparation at the end of 1932, and fifty-three more were taken up during 1933, making a total of one hundred and fifty-nine under preparation at the end of 1933.

(9) *Political Branch.*—The strength of this branch at the close of the year was—

- (a) One Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- (b) Two Inspectors of Police.
- (c) Eight Sub-Inspectors including four shorthand reporters. (Three shorthand reporters were absent during the year, one for three months under training, one for six and half months for executive training, and one as an acting District Inspector for four months).
- (d) Eleven Head Constables (including four Watcher Head Constables, two of these being sanctioned during the year).
- (e) Five peons.

Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand was in charge of the branch up to the 8th of June, and Mr. Muhammed Yakub Umar Khan from the 8th June to the end of the year.

(10) During the year under review the C. I. D. Political Branch Officers at Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur, attended and reported on 628 political functions, meetings, Congress flag salutation ceremonies and allied activities, in addition to attending 951 other meetings, processions, &c., of a religious and non-political nature. The figures for 1932 were 827 and 896, respectively. Owing to the absence of two shorthand reporters, the shorthand reporter at Karachi had to do double work for over six months.

(11) As the political situation was comparatively normal, the services of the officers in the Political Branch were utilised for criminal investigation. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch, and staff took up the investigation of the sensational Khoja double murder case. One Sub-Inspector toured throughout

Sind collecting statistics regarding the criminal tribe of Bauriahs, and this Sub-Inspector also twice visited Kathiawar, once to arrest an absconding Hur and again to arrest three absconders in a big fraud cash.

(12) [*Vide* para. 16 (ii) of last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.] The case against Hansraj *alias* "Wireless" under sections 4 and 5 of the Explosives Substance Act ended in the conviction of the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment, the sentence to run concurrently with ten years he had already received in the Arms Act and counterfeiting cases.

(2) [*Vide* para. 16 (iv) of last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.] The pick-pocketing case of the Sind Railways ended in conviction; one accused was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 5,000, or, in defaults, to undergo five years' imprisonment; the other accused to two and half years' rigorous imprisonment.

(3) [*Vide* para. 16 (x), sub-para. 3 of last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.] In this case the accused Hamal son Gul Muhammad, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

(13) The Political Branch dealt with 8 politico-criminal cases during the year, in which action was taken against eighteen persons, of whom seven were sent to jail, two acquitted, three released under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, on furnishing security for good behaviour, one granted pardon under section 337, Criminal Procedure Code, and one sent to a Reformatory School for a period of three years. Four persons are still under trial.

(14) Six absconders were arrested by the Political Branch; one was handed over to the Punjab Police, two to the Karachi City Police, and one sent to Bombay. Two Hurs, who had been evading an order of deportation to a Criminal Tribes Settlement in the Presidency Proper for over three years, were arrested in the Larkana district by the Superintendent, assisted by Inspector Allah Bakhsh and the Police of the Sukkur district, and handed over to the Sukkur and Larkana Police and have since been deported.

(15) The eight cases dealt with by the branch are detailed as under:—

Law under which dealt.	No. of cases.
Criminal Law Amendment Act ...	2
Indian Penal Code ...	2
Explosive Substance Act ...	4

(16) Detailed accounts of the more important of these cases are given below :—

(i) *Karachi Khoja double murder case.*—On the 13th February 1933, one Alu son of Khimji Khoja, residing in Lalkhet, Karachi, reported to the Soldier Bazar Police, Karachi, that two Khoja brothers by name Lalji and Rajabali, who kept a 'gunny' bag shop in Jodia Bazar, Karachi, had not returned to their home as usual on the evening of the 12th February. Private enquiries were made by the Khoja "Jamait" till the 18th of February, when two dead bodies were found lying on the hillocks near the Karachi Jail, the bodies being at a distance of two miles from each other. The matter was reported to the Cantonment Police, who made necessary investigation and concluded that these were the bodies of the missing Khojas, who appeared to have been murdered by some unknown persons. The Cantonment Police registered a case under section 302, Indian Penal Code, the next day, and carried on enquiries till the 11th of March, when the case was taken up by the Sind C. I. D. Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand, Deputy Superintendent of the Political Branch, was placed in charge of the case. As a result of his systematic and lengthy enquiries it was learnt that on the day of the disappearance of the Khoja brothers, they were seen in the victoria of one Maluk Hingoro. Maluk was arrested and interrogated, but he denied any knowledge of the affair. It also came to light that one Hari Vishanji Lohana, who had two "gunny" bag shops, was a business rival of the dead Khojas, and reliable information was received that he was concerned in the murders. He was also arrested. After much interrogation, the victoria driver made a confession and implicated himself and seven others, including two Khojas. The remaining six accused, *viz.*, Saffar son of Ismail, Ismail son of Ishaque, Abdullah son of Sulleman Hingoro, Asu son of Hansraj Hindu, Lohana, Ali son of Ibrahim Khoja and Ali Muhammad son of Devraj Khoja, were arrested. One of them, Ali Khoja, made a voluntary confession before the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi. All the accused, excepting the approver Maluk Hingoro, were sent for trial in the Court of the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, who committed them to the Sessions Court when the case was contested for over four weeks, and ended in the conviction of all the accused, except the approver. Hari Vishanji, Saffar son of Ismail and Ismail son of Ishaque were sentenced to death, and the other three accused to transportation for life. The case is now under appeal in the High Court (Case No. 67 of 1933, Cantonment Police Station.)

(ii) *Hyderabad bomb conspiracy case.*—A “crude” cracker bomb was thrown in the Hyderabad Bazar on the night of the 27th November 1933, at two British Military Police. The boot of one of the soldiers was slightly damaged. The case was registered by the Hyderabad Police, and Mr. Muhammad Yakub, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch, was sent to Hyderabad on the 29th November to take up the investigation. He made enquiries as the result of which it transpired that Khemji son of Khetsi, in conspiracy with Karsandas Liladhar and two others, Himatlal son of Gandhidas and Virji son of Kalianji, were the culprits in this and in three other cases of a similar nature that occurred at Hyderabad during the year. The first three accused were placed under arrest while the fourth was arrested at Karachi. Both Khemji and Karsandas made confessions before the City Magistrate, Hyderabad, and the case is pending in Court. (Cases Nos. 115, 180 and 194 of 1933 of the Chauri Police Station, Hyderabad, Sind)

(iii) *Theft of Government Stationery at Sukkur.*—In this case one W. T. S. Mariwalla had sent a reminder to Government using a service reminder post card and a service stamp. He had apparently been at one time employed in the Barrage, and Government asked the Chief Engineer of the Lloyd Barrage to report how this Government stationery came to be in possession of a private individual. The matter was sent to the C. I. D., for enquiry. The man was located at Sukkur and the Sub-Inspector instructed to search his house, when other Government stationery was found. The accused was sent for trial and was released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.

(iv) *Two cases under the Criminal Law Amendent Act.*—

(a) On the night of the 13th January 1933, on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Karachi, four Congress Volunteers were arrested while pasting posters entitled “Governor go back” on the Napier Mole. The accused were sent for trial: three were convicted and one acquitted. Of those convicted, one was sent to a Reformatory School for three years, and two released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code (Case No. 7 of 1933, Harbour Police Station).

(b) The same day one Narain son of Doongersi was arrested while posting another poster entitled “Governor go back” on an electric standard in Karachi. He was sent for trial and sentenced to six months’ rigorous imprisonment (Case No. 14 of 1933, City Police Station, Karachi).

(v) *Deportation of Tribhawan R. Patel under the Emergency Powers Act.*—In August 1933, proceedings were instituted under section 4 (1) of the Bombay Special Emergency Powers Act, 1932, against Tribhawan R. Patel who was found working secretly in furtherance of the Congress movement. The Additional District Magistrate ordered him to remove himself from Sind within 72 hours.

(17) [*Vide* para. 15 of the last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.]. The staff of watchers was usefully employed during the year under report under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(18) On the 1st of January 1934, Khan Sahib J. R. Sukhia, Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of the Crime Branch of the Sind C. I. D. was awarded the King's Police Medal in recognition of his excellent services over a period of thirty-one years' service, mostly in the C. I. D., and Inspector J. W. Rourke of Crime Branch of the C. I. D., was awarded the Indian Police Medal for his good work in Karachi City during the civil disobedience movement of 1930-32.

(19) *Needs of the department.*—The addition of one more clerk in the special branch office was sanctioned as a temporary measure during the year for a period of one year only.

The re-organisation of the Crime Branch is being examined with a view to making it more efficient. All C. I. Ds. now have a branch for Criminal Tribes work and with the advances made recently in Sind in connection with this most effective Act for the suppression of crime, the necessity of increasing the clerical establishment of the Crime Branch is becoming more imperative month by month. At present there is only *one* clerk in the Crime Branch. The Bombay Presidency C. I. D. has a Deputy Superintendent in charge of their Criminal Tribes Branch. There are also nineteen settlements in the Presidency Proper costing in 1932-33 two and half lakhs. The complicated Criminal Tribes Act requires experts to assist district authorities to administer the Act in a uniform and efficient manner. The appointment of a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer for Sind has been approved by Government, but is not likely to be made in the near future owing to financial stringency. My suggestion is that the Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D., be appointed a Criminal Tribes Officer for Sind (without extra pay) and that two clerks be appointed for the maintenance of records and correspondence and that the executive work in this connection be done by the Crime Branch of the Sind C. I. D. This small staff would be sufficient to secure the continuity and co-ordination of Criminal Tribes work throughout the Province, which is at present lacking.

(20) *Remarks.*—Two of the wide-spread fraud cases taken up by the Sind C. I. D. before 1933 ended in the conviction of all the accused during the year.

The sensational cases taken up by the Sind C. I. D. during the year were (1) the Khoja Double Murder Case, (2) the cases against Khan Bahadur Muhammad Panah, (3) the collapse of the gallery from which Karachi obtains its water supply, (4) the cases of throwing bombs at British soldiers at Hyderabad, and (5) the wool fraud case against Khan Sahib Asmatullah of Lahore. The first two cases have ended in conviction, and the last two are under trial, and the damage to the water-works was proved to be caused by the forces of nature.

The Political Branch has accomplished a steady year's work, the activities of the subversively politically-minded in Sind being kept in check by the fact that the authorities could immediately check them by action under the special Acts. The total number of meetings attended and reported on was nearly 1,600, as against 1,700 in 1932, and 1,900 in 1931. The number of political meetings attended was two hundred less than in 1932, the figures being 628 as against 827, while there was an increase of over fifty in the number of the non-political meetings attended. The fact that Karachi is the chief Air Port and one of the largest seaports of India has kept the Political Branch very busy in connection with many enquiries at the instance of the Director, Intelligence Bureau. This has naturally meant a heavy year's work for the office staff in coping with the extraordinary increase in typing work, an increase which Government has recognised during the year by the appointment of an extra clerk.

I desire to make special mention of the following :—

Messrs. Sukhia, Bhagwandas and Muhammad Yakub for the efficient manner in which they supervised the work of both branches, Inspectors Ali Muhammad, Mascarenhas and Ghulam Kadir who carried out their duties in their usual efficient manner and Sub-Inspector Abdul Karim who accomplished another good year's work at Hyderabad. Sub-Inspectors Allahwasayo, Abdul Ghafur and Keshowlal were indispensable in their respective spheres of work. Mr. Karale will be hard to replace as Manager of the Finger Print Bureau, while in the office, Messrs. Dias, DeSouza and Lashkar Khan, who were overworked, gave me loyal assistance.

(21) *Finger Print Bureau.*—A detailed report on the working of the Finger Print Bureau is attached.

Work of the prosecuting staff.

47. The Police Prosecutor appeared in 3,042 cases of which 1,400 ended in conviction.

The percentage of conviction to cases tried was 46.02 as against 50.60 in 1932.

The total number of cases conducted shows a decrease of 895 cases as compared with the preceding year.

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

The total strength of Police Prosecutors in Sind is 13. There are also 3 Sub-Public Prosecutors.

48. The total cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical staff, for the financial year 1933-34 was Rs. 38,00,665 as compared with Rs. 37,48,069 in the year 1932-33. The increase of Rs. 52,596, which includes an increase of Rs. 5,118 in the clerical staff, was due to—

- (1) the replacement of the 476 muskets by 410 muskets, and
- (2) the opening of a new Railway Police Station at Sakrand.

The increase of Rs. 5,118 in the clerical staff was due to the restoration of 5 per cent. in the 10 per cent. cut in pay.

49. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Sind in the month of January. His Excellency inspected the police on parade at Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, Dadu and Hyderabad and expressed his appreciation of the services rendered by the Police in Sind in combating the Civil Disobedience movement.

(2) The activities of the notorious dacoit Abdul Rehman Brohi and his gang in the district of Upper Sind gave the police a very trying time, particularly in the hot weather months, and created a deep sense of insecurity among the Hindu population in the villages. "Everything possible was done", the District Magistrate, Upper Sind Frontier, writes "with the limited means available to allay this feeling, and elaborate arrangements were made in co-operation with Sukkur and Larkana districts and the Nasirabad tahsil (of Baluchistan) to remove the cause of the trouble. The work of the police in the most trying circumstances was eminently praiseworthy. In the end, as was expected, treachery played its part, and Abdul Rehman

was killed. Since then nearly all the members of the gang have been rounded up, and now a feeling of security once more prevails."

The Jacobabad Special Mounted Force rendered excellent service throughout the hot weather in preventing the incursions of dacoits from Baluchistan. It would not have been possible to deal with the situation without this mobile Force.

Another notorious dacoit who was killed during the year was Daim Bhayo, and the circumstances in which he met his death are worthy of record as showing what one brave man with an axe can do. At about 9 a.m. on the 28th of January Daim Bhayo with two of his associates went to the village of Kalu Khan Bhayo in the Kandhkot taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district to pay off an old score against Kalu Khan Bhayo. They first shot one Sanwal Faquir, after which they entered the house of Kalu Khan and shot him dead. A villager named Challu Bhayo, who witnessed what had happened attacked the three armed dacoits with an axe and killed them all.

(3) The very considerable drop in crime throughout Sind, particularly in house-breaking offences and cattle-thefts, which has been discussed in para. 3 of this report, was unexpected as unemployment is still rife in the towns and the slump in commodity prices has impoverished the farmers.

Needs of the De-
partment. 50. The more pressing needs of the depart-
ment are :—

- (1) The completion of the reorganisation scheme, which is being postponed from year to year owing to financial stringency. The Upper Sind districts only have been reorganised so far. The police stations in the districts of Lower Sind are understaffed and cannot cope with the work.
- (2) Construction of quarters for the constabulary, particularly in the towns of Shikarpur, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Jacobabad.
- (3) The appointment of a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer for Sind and the creation of agricultural settlements.
- (4) The co-operation of the public.

51. During the year under review, K. B. Syed Mahmud Shah, M.B.E., retired after a long and distinguished career in the Police Department. He raised the police in the esteem of the public in every district in which he served.

Concluding remarks

I desire to express my appreciation of the excellent work done by Superintendents of Police and their Sub-Divisional officers throughout the year.

The Criminal Investigation Department, which was under the control of Mr. Ray, maintained a high standard of efficiency.

The heavy work in the Deputy Inspector-General's office was carried on efficiently under the supervision of Mr. Bulchand-Hemandas, the Head Clerk, and Mr. Jethanand Navalrai, the Accountant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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 officers.	From	To
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	<i>Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.</i>		
	Mr. D. Healy	1st January 1933 ..	11th May 1933.
	Mr. Z. D. Ahmed...	12th May 1933 ..	11th November 1933.
	Mr. D. Healy	12th November 1933 ..	31st December 1933.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E....	1st January 1933 ..	31st December 1933.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents of Police, Karachi</i>		
	Mr. C. M. S. Yates	1st January 1933 ...	30th April 1933.
	Mir Maqbul Khan	1st May 1933	11th November 1933.
	Mr. B. P. Seery	12th November 1933 ..	31st December 1933.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi Town.</i>		
	R. B. Tahilram Dharamdas Vaswani.	1st January 1933	6th June 1933.
	Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand ...	7th June 1933	31st December 1933
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police, Traffic.</i>		
	Mr W. H. Brotherston	1st January 1933	26th January 1933.
	Mr H. Galbraith	27th January 1933 ..	31st December 1933.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tatta District.</i>		
	Mir Maqbul Khan	1st January 1933	30th April 1933.
	Mir Maula Bakhsh Khan	1st May 1933	3rd October 1933.
	Mir Maqbul Khan	4th October 1933	31st December 1933.
<i>Supernumerary Deputy Super- intendent of Police under Training.</i>			
Mr. H. A. Critchell	22nd December 1933 ..	31st December 1933.	

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Hyderabad District.	K. B. Sayed Mahmud Shah, M.B.E.	1st January 1933 ...	14th January 1933.
	Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, M.C.	15th January 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	<i>Sub-Divisional Officers, Hala.</i>		
	Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, M.C.	1st January 1933 ...	2nd February 1933.
	W. H. Brotherston	3rd February 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	<i>Sub-Divisional Officer, Tando.</i>		
	Mr. Chimandas Dewandas Motwani.	1st January 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Sukkur District.	Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed	1st January 1933 ...	4th May 1933.
	Mr. C. M. S. Yates	5th May 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police.</i>		
	Mr. K. R. Eates	1st January 1933 ...	30th September 1933.
	Mr. C. M. S. Yates	1st October 1933 ...	5th October 1933.
	Mir Moola Bakhsh Khan Mir Kadir Bakhsh Khan.	6th October 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Larkana District.	Mr. J. Hobson	1st January 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police.</i>		
	Mr. Gokaldas Wadhmal	1st January 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Dadu District...	Mr. S. E. Histed	1st January 1933 ...	25th April 1933.
	K. S. Muhammad Hussain Shah Shujat Ali Shah.	26th April 1933 ...	5th May 1933.
	Mr. J. S. Bharucha	6th May 1933 ...	3rd September 1933.
	K. S. Muhammad Hussein Shah Shujat Ali Shah.	4th September 1933...	23rd September 1933.
	J. S. Bharucha	24th September 1933.	31st December 1933.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police.</i>		
	K. S. Muhammad Hussein Shah Shujatali Shah.	1st January 1933 ...	31st July 1933.
Mr. Partabrai Watumal.	1st August 1933 ...	31st August 1933.	
K. S. Muhammad Hussein Shah Sujat Ali Shah.	1st September 1933 ..	31st December 1933.	

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Thar Parkar District.	Mr. U. H. Rana ...	1st January 1933 ...	12th January 1933.
	Mr. Didar Hussain Allahdad Khan.	13th January 1933 ..	3rd February 1933.
	Mr. C. W. E. U'ren	4th February 1933 ...	28th October 1933.
	Mr. F. R. Ommanney	29th October 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police.</i>		
	Mr. Didar Hussain Allahdad Khan.	1st January 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Upper Sind Frontier District.	Mr. C. W. E. U'ren	1st January 1933 ...	31st January 1933.
	„ M. R. Price ...	1st February 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Nawabshah District.	K. B. Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah.	1st January 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	<i>Sub-Divisional Officer Nawabshah.</i>		
	Mr. L. W. Sarre ...	1st January 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Sind Railways .	Mr. J. S. Bharucha	1st January 1933 ...	30th April 1933.
	„ S. E. Histed	1st May 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Sind C. I. D. ...	Mr. G. G. Ray ...	1st January 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch.</i>		
	Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand ...	1st January 1933	6th June 1933.
	Mr. Muhammad Yacub Khan Umar Khan,	7th June 1933 ...	31st December 1933.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch.</i>		
	K. S. Jehangir Rustomji Sukhia.	1st January 1933 ...	13th November 1933.
	Mr. Muhammad Yacub Khan Umar Khan,	14th November 1933 ..	15th November 1933.
Mr. Ali Muhammad Ihsan Ali..	16th November 1933...	31st December 1933.	

APPENDIX II (*vide* PARA. 3).

The statement showing the number of cognizable cases reported to the Police during the years 1931, 1932 and 1933, exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code :—

District.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>Indian Penal Code.</i>			
Karachi and Tatta Districts	2,453	2,544	2,343
Hyderabad	1,890	1,659	1,700
Sukkur	2,286	2,175	1,957
Larkana	1,564	1,309	1,209
Dadu	1,332	1,329	1,347
Thar Parkar	1,011	880	836
Upper Sind Frontier	874	883	807
Nawabshah	1,207	1,135	1,064
Sind Railways	543	570	540
Total ...	13,160	12,490	11,800
<i>Class VI.</i>			
Karachi and Tatta Districts	143	399	102
Hyderabad	71	183	109
Sukkur	83	195	92
Larkana	40	66	31
Dadu	24	29	32
Thar Parkar	18	53	19
Upper Sind Frontier	31	24	24
Nawabshah	21	56	30
Sind Railways	95	134	137
Total ...	526	1,139	576
<i>Total of all classes.</i>			
Karachi and Tatta Districts	2,596	2,943	2,445
Hyderabad	1,961	1,842	1,809
Sukkur	2,369	2,370	2,049
Larkana	1,604	1,375	1,240
Dadu	1,356	1,358	1,379
Thar Parkar	1,029	933	855
Upper Sind Frontier	905	907	831
Nawabshah	1,228	1,191	1,094
Sind Railways	638	710	677
Total ...	13,686	13,629	12,379

APPENDIX III (*vide* PARA. 4).

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

Heads of crime.	1932.	1933.
Murders	234	238
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	107	139
Dacoities	33	35
Robberies	144	163
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence ..	3,271	2,683
Thefts ordinary	2,646	2,613
Cattle-theft	2,037	1,785
Receiving stolen property	413	360

APPENDIX IV (*vide* PARA. 22).

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

L (IV) 12-7

	Karachi and Tatta Districts.												Hyderabad District.											
	1932.						1933.						1932.						1933.					
	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.	...	19	61	10	...	...	12	38	37	...	...	9	26	10	21	...	...	6	3	5	6	16	...	..
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	14	29	...	...	...	4	27	19	...	...	...	19	3	21	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	1	13	...	...	...	4	8	7	...	...	...	19	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	13	16	...	...	...	...	19	12	...	...	...	...	3	19	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	...	3	9	...	...	...	6	5	11	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	13	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	2	23	10	...	...	2	4	7	...	...	9	...	7	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	1	...	..
No. of persons transferred to other courts.
No. of persons absconded.
No. of persons compounded.
No. of persons withdrawn.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons died

	Sukkur District.												Larkana District.											
	1932.						1933.						1932.						1933.					
	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.	30	31	29	25	...	...	76	8	69	5	...	9	90	18	106	9	...	24	131	13	118	19	...	1
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	27	18	...	...	...	...	5	15	...	...	...	24	6	84	4	...	22	32	11	89	...	...	1
No. of persons who furnished security	...	4	9	..	...	...	...	1	4	...	..	...	7	2	4	4	...	3	28	1	2	...	...	..
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	23	9	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	17	4	80	...	...	19	4	10	87	...	...	1
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	24	2	4	...	...	...	51	3	42	...	...	..	26	8	17	...	...	...	30	1	21	6	...	..
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	6	2	6	25	...	...	14	...	14	5	...	5	40	4	5	5	...	2	66	1	7	13	...	..
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	..
No. of persons compounded.	...	..	...	...	...	..	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
No. of persons died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

	Dadu District.												Thar Parkar District.											
	1932						1933.						1932.						1933.					
	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...	134	3	135	14	...	8	230	9	65	7	...	...	13	5	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	3	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	40	1	69	4	...	7	...	2	34	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	5	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	55	1	65	1	...	7	...	2	31	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	77	2	38	...	...	...	94	2	12	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	...	6	10	...	1	138	4	10	6	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	3	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	1	...	22	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons died	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Upper Sind Frontier District.												Nawabshah District.											
	1932.						1933.						1932.						1933.					
	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.	145	11	14	14	...	...	187	9	11	6	...	2	31	1	60	...	...	...	22	...	64	...	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	75	8	14	...	...	...	56	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	75	1	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	7	14	...	...	...	40	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	54	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	1	1	...	2	10	...	60	...	...	...	22	...	41	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	18	3	...	14	...	...	60	3	...	5	...	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
No. of persons died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CT
13

	Sind Railways.												Total of all Districts.											
	1932.						1933.						1932.						1933.					
	By Police.			By Magistrates.			By Police.			By Magistrates.			By Police.			By Magistrates.			By Police.			By Magistrates.		
	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.	1	5	...	25	...	...	2	...	5	...	9	470	103	426	97	...	38	681	81	370	61	...	30
No. of persons ordered to give security.	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	159	65	235	8	...	29	92	55	185	3	...	1
No. of persons who furnished security.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	9	32	7	...	3	48	10	18	2	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	52	56	203	1	...	26	44	45	167	1	...	1
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	201	15	128	...	...	...	379	12	129	20	...	7
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	2	...	25	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	93	23	40	89	...	9	296	14	44	38	...	14
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	22	...	...	...	3	1	10	...	...	4
No. of persons compounded.	11	
No. of persons withdrawn.	14	...	1	2	4	
No. of persons died	2	2	

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APPENDIX V (*vide* PARA. 23).

Statement showing the number of accused who were identified as having been previously convicted and also those who were classed as habitual offenders during 1933:—

District.	Number of accused persons		Number 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 District ...	1,493	1,236	332	93
Hyderabad ...	847	707	241	38
Sukkur ...	740	631	161	16
Larkana ...	583	552	154	13
Dadu ...	471	389	153	18
Thar Parkar ...	268	252	69	38
Upper Sind Frontier ...	456	405	159	1
Nawabshah ...	350	326	141	11
Sind Railways ...	285	163	48	8
Total ...	5,493	4,661	1,458	236

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

1929	...	...	...	1,060
1930	...	...	...	1,351
1931	...	...	...	1,290
1932	...	...	...	1,332
1933	...	...	...	1,458

APPENDIX VI (*vide* PARA. 40).

Statement showing the extent of Import and Export trade in Arms and Ammunition. &c., at Karachi during the year 1933:—

	Rifles.	Guns.	Car- bines.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Cartridges.	Percussion caps.	Gunpowder.							
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.				
Imports including transhipment.	(a) 414	(b) 1,874	—	(c) 590	4,303,072	5,960,000	6	15	2	24				
Exports	19	21	—	8	22,649	40,000	—	—	—	—				
Transshipments	—	—	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	—				
Total	19	21	—	8	23,149	40,000	—	—	—	—				
	Blasting powder.				Sulphur.				Saltpetre.				Dynamite.	
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Lbs.
Imports including transhipment.	4	18	1	21	563	7	—	—	—	5	2	2	528	14
Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,450	—	—	—	—	—
Transshipments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,450	—	—	—	—	—
	Gelatine.	Detonators.	Fuses.	Fog signals.	Sword including sword blades.	Remarks.								
	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.									
Imports including transhipment.	—	10,000	1,4951	—	229	(a) Includes 60 air guns. (b) Includes 19 air rifles. (c) Includes 1 air pistol.								
Exports	—	—	—	—	2									
Transshipments	—	—	—	—	—									
Total	—	—	—	—	2									

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 District ...	32	184	16	346	1,525	74	628	2,796	192	184	225	249	
Hyderabad ...	1	29	...	15	225	3	73	376	42	42	44	26	
Sukkur ...	1	12	...	10	169	1	122	292	81	61	83	90	
Larkana ...	...	5	...	2	64	...	17	88	7	31	6	40	
Dadu ...	...	5	...	3	42	...	4	28	5	10	9	9	
Thar Parkar ...	...	16	...	1	48	...	7	68	11	6	12	9	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1	5	26	...	9	52	9	6	11	6	
Nowabshah	1	18	...	4	13	2	...	2	...	
Total ...	35	257	16	378	2,117	78	864	3,713	349	340	392	429	

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APPENDIX VIII.

Annual Report on the working of 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.
 - (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.
 - (10) Bangulanis of the Bingwani and Piarani Paros of the Upper Sind Frontier district.

Registration. 2. All the tribes notified have been registered.

Application of section 10. 3. This section has been applied to all tribes or parts of tribes notified, with the exception of the Bangulanis with respect to whom correspondence is in progress.

Application of section 11. 4. This section has been applied to Shars and Jagiranis in the Sukkur district and to the Hurs in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts.

The Jagiranis are restricted to 11 villages around Dubar.

Settlements established under section 16. 5. There are three agricultural settlements in Sind one in the Thar Parkar district at Sanghar and two in the Nawabshah district at Jalalani and Sinjhoru, in which the more fanatical Hurs are detained. They are under the management of the local police station officer.

A total force of 3 Head Constables and 12 Constables is employed to guard these settlements.

6. Sixty-seven gangs of cattle-thieves, as detailed below, have been notified under the Act.

(1) Karachi and Tatta Districts.	5	consisting of 40 men.
(2) Hyderabad	...	6 consisting of 49 men (1 died).
(3) Sukkur	...	6 consisting of 106 men (2 died).
(4) Larkana	...	5 consisting of 64 men (4 died).
(5) Dadu	...	6 consisting of 66 men.
(6) Thar Parkar	...	6 consisting of 41 men (1 died).
(7) Nawabshah	...	6 consisting of 42 men.
(8) Upper Sind Frontier	...	27 consisting of 224 men (only 84 men registered so far.)
Total	...	<u>67</u>

7. The total number of persons registered under the Act at the close of the year was 2,503 as compared with 1,878 at the beginning of the year.
Statistics.

721 persons were added to the register, and the registration of 96 persons was cancelled for the reasons explained below:—

40 died.

51 struck off for improvement of character.

5 struck off for other reasons.

96

During the year, 3 registered members were convicted under the Penal Code.

These consisted of 1 Hur, 1 Bhand and 1 Shar.

Convictions under section 22(i) of the Criminal Tribes Act numbered 38. They include:—

11 Jagiranis,

7 Bhands,

18 Shahanis, and

2 Shars.

38

Nine Hurs, one Kiria and four Shahanis were convicted under section 22(ii) of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The total number of persons convicted during the year was 55 as against 31 in 1932.

NOTES ON INDIVIDUAL TRIBES.

Jagiranis.—There has been, without doubt, a marked improvement in the conduct of the Jagiranis since they came under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act.

More effective supervision could be exercised over them if the staff (1 Head Constable and 3 Constables) maintained at Dubar to enforce the provisions of the Act were mounted. This matter is at present receiving consideration.

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

- (1) Two Jagiranis were sent up for stealing cattle under section 379, Indian Penal Code, but were discharged as the evidence was unsatisfactory.
- (2) Twelve Jagiranis were prosecuted under section 22(i) Criminal Tribes Act. Of these 11 were convicted and 1 discharged.
- (3) Eighteen Jagiranis were warned for breach of rules under section 22(i), Criminal Tribes Act, being first offenders.

Six Jagiranis were exempted from the restrictions of the Act for improvement of character.

Four Jagirani boys were attending the village school at Dubar.

Shars.—Seven Shars, who were referred to in last year's report as absconding, have not yet been traced. It is probable that they have left Sind so as to evade the restrictions imposed upon Shars.

Hurs.—The number of Hurs, including women and children, confined in the three settlements in Sind, is shown below :—

Sinjhor	...	...	...	42
Jalalani	...	...	...	63
Sanghar	...	...	...	88
			Total	193

Outside the settlements the total number of registered Hurs amounts to 919 in the Nawabshah district and 316 in the Thar Parkar district.

Two Hurs, one belonging to Larkana and the other to Sukkur, whose internment in a settlement had been ordered in 1930, were arrested this year and sent to a settlement in the Presidency proper.

Bhands.—This is a small tribe scattered throughout the Thar Parkar district with a registered number of only 81 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.

This tribe has been subjected to restrictions under section 10 (1) (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Seven Bhands were convicted for infringing the provisions of the Act and one under the Indian Penal Code during 1933.

Jokhias, Kirias, Mangwanas, Khushks and Shahanis.—The total number of registered members of all these tribes amounts to 175 as against 181 in 1932. All these persons reside in the Nawabshah district with the exception of 37 Shahanis who reside in the Kotri taluka of the Dadu district—

Jokhias	...	...	...	11
Kirias	...	...	...	34
Mangwanas	...	...	...	2
Khushks	...	...	...	71
Shahanis (Nawabshah district)			...	20
Shahanis (Dadu district)	...		...	37
			Total	175

The decrease of six from the figures of the preceding year is accounted for as under:—

Increase—

Ten Shahanis were added to the register in the Dadu district.

Nawabshah district.

Decrease—

Struck off for improvement of character	...	...	...	14
Died	...	...	...	2
			Total	16
			Net decrease	6

GENERAL.

9. Revised rules under section 20 of the Act were issued during the year.

Steady progress is being made in dealing with gangs of cattle-thieves under the Act and some of the more notorious Patharidars have been deported to settlements in the Presidency proper.

A scheme for the removal of Hurs in the Jalalani settlement to the Sinjhoru and Sanghar settlements and the opening of Jalalani as an agricultural settlement for incorrigible cattle-thieves, will shortly be submitted for the Commissioner's consideration. No extra expenditure will be involved.

The action so far taken in Sind under the Act is of a purely punitive character. No action of a generally reformatory nature is possible until a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer is 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 1933.

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 registers at the end of the year under review.	No. of persons included in column 8 absent without leave on 31st December 1933.	No. of patels, village-watchmen owners of land &c. convicted for neglecting to report 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.	By improvement of character.	For any other reasons.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jagiranis ...	148	33	2	6	...	8	173	20	...	8	30	12	Sukkur.
Hurs ...	1,463	17	18	30	4	52	1,428	25	...	2	14	14	Nawabshah and Thar Parkar.
Bhands ...	61	25	5	...	...	5	81	...	...	5	5	5	Thar Parkar.
Jokhias ...	12	...	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah.
Kirias ...	48	...	...	14	...	14	34	1	...	...	1	1	Nawabshah.
Mangwanas ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Khushks ...	71	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	1	1	Nawabshah.
Shabanis ...	48	10	1	...	...	1	57	2	...	...	2	2	Nawabshah and Dadu districts.
Shars ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	Sukkur district.
Bangulais (Biugwani and Piraula Paros),	...	190	6	...	...	6	184	...	...	...	...	...	Upper Sind Frontier Districts.
Patharidars gangs	...	446	7	1	1	9	437	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,878	721	40	51	5	96	2,503	48	...	15	59	35	

(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. of Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 23 (i). of the Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 23 (ii). of the Criminal Tribes Act.	Other cognizable offences.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jagirani...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	Sukkur district.
Hurs ...	1	...	...	...	9	...	10	...	Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts.
Bhauas ...	1	...	...	7	...	...	8	...	Thar Parkar district.
Jokhias ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah district.
Mangwanas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Kirias ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	Do.
Khushks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Shahanis ...	...	...	...	18	4	...	22	...	Nawabshah and Dadu districts.
Shars ...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	Sukkur district.
Bangulani...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Upper Sind Frontier district.
Total ...	3	...	...	38	14	...	55	...	

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

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Seri ⁿ 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.	... ...	1 ...	... ...	1...	......	......	......
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.</i>									
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	5	21	...	26	1	5	10
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	...	2	...	2	...	...	2
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender.	2	4	...	6	...	...	2
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	35	70	...	105	11	16	22
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	99	297	...	306	12	169	125
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	9	27	...	36	1	14	9
TOTAL ...			150	423	...	573	25	204	171
<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>									
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	131	238	...	369	8	22	153
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	16	27	...	43	4	6	16
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	58	112	...	170	1	19	48
14	376 ...	Eape by a person other than the husband.	10	21	...	31	4	3	7
15	377 ...	Un-natural offence ...	16	56	...	72	8	9	20
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	19	...	20	1	2	1
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	5	39	...	44	...	15	3
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	137	627	...	764	11	447	142
19	323 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	20	...	24	1	13	2
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	162	1030	...	1192	25	846	170

A.—PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Convicted.	True cases.			Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15+16).	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Death.	Dormant.	Lunatic.	Proceedings stopped.
	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
1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
10	...	...	10	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
2	1	1	4	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	11	4	54	36	9	90	3	7	1	...	1	...	...
42	45	2	89	92	9	181	28	17	1	...	...	...	...
10	1	1	12	8	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	58	8	170	140	18	310	32	24	2	...	1	...	...
100	42	35	177	4	3	181	2	...	6	...	3	...	...
12	2	3	17	...	...	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	19	3	102	1	1	103	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	3	1	15	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
20	8	5	83	4	3	37	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
2	...	14	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	4	26	...	...	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	58	13	159	42	3	201	16	256	2	...	1	2	...
4	1	3	18	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	85	15	146	97	5	243	7	658	1	...	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
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.	69	163	...	232	25	63	70
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
22-A	332 & 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	39	135	...	174	4	35	57
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	19	60	...	79	6	23	17
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	30	40	...	70	1	24	10
TOTAL ...			698	2,587	...	3,285	100	1,527	716
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.	67	35	...	102	4	39	28
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ...	51	163	...	214	27	29	58
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	26	104	...	130	16	42	29
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	10	31	...	41	3	21	8
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.	552	2,683	12	3,223	106	258	472
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	2	...	2	...	...	1
TOTAL ...			706	3,018	12	3,712	156	389	596

Convicted.	True cases.			Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (col. 14+15).	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Death.	Dormant.	Lunatic.	Proceedings stopped.	
	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	
47	12	7	66	39	6	105	18	...	7	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	7	1	74	15	7	89	7	1	3	...	1	...	...	...
26	5	2	33	19	4	52	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	6	3	34	2	1	36	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...
550	248	109	907	233	34	1,140	56	926	19	1	13	12	...	...
16	7	6	29	3	...	32	23	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
45	8	42	95	16	3	111	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...
12	7	22	41	42	7	83	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...
5	2	2	9	5	1	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	109	1,746	2,386	27	2	2,413	11	99	9	1	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
598	133	1,518	2,561	93	13	2,654	36	106	13	2	3	1	3	...

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 IV.—Minor offences against the person.									
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	28	186	...	214	21	144	23
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	7	75	...	82	1	58	9
TOTAL ..			35	261	...	296	22	202	32
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.									
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ...	618	1,785	5	2,398	154	306	510
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	108	228	...	336	19	85	82
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property.	151	360	...	511	13	88	132
36	419, 420	Cheating ...	67	219	...	286	9	131	72
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	63	303	...	366	17	221	51
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	6	...	6	...	1	4
TOTAL ...			1,399	5,514	157	6,756	339	1,152	1,193
TOTAL of Classes I to V ...			2,988	11,803	169	14,622	642	3,454	2,708
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.									
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	2	5	...	7	...	3	1
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	20	127	...	147	...	40	21
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	72	386	...	458	4	62	64
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	14	58	...	72	...	3	20
TOTAL ...			108	576	...	684	4	108	106
GRAND TOTAL ...			3,096	12,379	169	15,306	646	3,562	2,814

Convicted.	True cases.			Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15)	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Death.	Dormant.	Lunatic.	Proceedings stopped.
	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 0+11+12+13)										
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
13	9	3	25	94	5	119	1	110	1	...	..	...	...
12	1	1	14	7	4	21	...	44	...	...	...	...	...
25	10	4	39	101	9	140	1	154	1	...	...	...	...
605	171	624	1,405	46	22	1,451	6	...	16	3	8	1	...
781	60	1,206	2,190	66	38	2,265	9	3	23	...	13	1	...
72	13	18	104	185	34	289	12	6	2	2	42	...	...
212	30	20	271	29	12	300	3	7	4	1	2	...	...
37	11	19	67	420	39	487	1	90	1	...	6	...	...
44	21	8	73	328	37	401	2	171	1	1	...	2	...
1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,752	315	1,896	4,120	1,075	182	5,195	33	277	47	7	71	4	...
3,029	764	2,835	7,797	1,642	256	9,439	158	1,487	82	10	88	7	3
1	2	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
76	5	4	85	7	4	92	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
280	9	29	318	115	100	433	12	3	7	...	3	...	...
44	4	...	48	8	12	56	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
401	20	33	454	130	113	584	15	5	8	1	3	...	...
3,430	784	3,868	8,251	1,772	372	10,023	173	1,492	90	11	91	7	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	Sections of Indian Penal Code. 115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence. Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	....	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	12	23	2	...	23	14
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps .	.....	1	...	...	...	...
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 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	2	14	5	...	6	5
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	34	96	...	...	101	47
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	575	1,325	25	...	996	280
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	.....	5	...	...	5	4
TOTAL ...			623	1,465	32	...	1,131	350
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.								
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ...	227	394	42	...	305	152
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	44	42	1	...	55	27
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	142	232	8	...	257	135
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	17	18	...	...	26	22
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	11	56	4	...	37	24
16	317, 318... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	.....	4	...	...	4	3
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	2	28	...	...	26	22
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	287	1,062	33	...	958	158
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	18	8	...	8	4
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt ...	342	2,028	45	...	1,727	51
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	148	378	32	...	247	94
21A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	103	303	3	...	254	137
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	16	66	1	...	61	29
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	27	44	1	...	57	27
TOTAL ...			1,369	4,678	178	...	3,022	915

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.			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
...
...
...
9	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	5	15	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	46	25	82	9	45	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...
716	30	699	683	49	504	2	...	...	178	135	...	201	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
781	76	741	780	58	558	3	...	...	181	135	...	225	...	...
153	45	268	8	7	1	3	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...
28	17	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
122	1	105	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...
4	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
18	2	23	4	3	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
800	23	246	127	16	88	3	...	2	107	708	...	38	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1,646	74	353	302	9	255	2	...	...	237	1,692	...	27	...	...
153	70	216	153	16	89	...	6	...	31	...	...	75	...	...
...	...	...	21	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	28	125	144	8	111	...	4	...	25	1	...	20	...	...
32	...	17	60	10	32	...	...	...	3	10	...	3	...	...
30	1	9	13	6	7	...	...	...	4	7	...	9	...	...
3,107	262	1,408	836	76	607	9	10	2	417	2,421	1	181	...	...

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 III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i>								
25	395, 397, 398, 399 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	150	202	12	..	186	59
26	392, 393, 394, 397 398.	Robbery	81	214	21	...	151	78
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	44	107	7	...	87	18
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	11	12	...	...	16	5
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.	470	1,317	90	4	1,305	712
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	39	230	17	...	199	110
TOTAL ...			795	2,082	147	4	1,944	982
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>								
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	55	441	8	...	406	31
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	5	67	...	...	46	13
TOTAL ...			60	508	8	...	454	44
<i>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.</i>								
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle... ordinary... ..	448 341	1,610 1,628	76 73	... 14	1,497 1,488	817 1,049
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	45	169	8	1	136	81
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	160	506	18	1	492	301
36	419 to 420	Cheating	65	272	13	...	212	47
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	113	624	8	...	526	74
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	..	3	...	...	1	1
TOTAL ...			1,172	4,807	196	16	4,352	2,370
TOTAL OF CLASSES I TO V.			4,019	13,540	561	20	11,903	4,661

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
127	33	153	90	...	82	1	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...
73	28	119	58	10	23	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...
69	10	42	170	18	140	1	...	...	14	20	...	...	...	...
11	...	2	7	1	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
593	47	349	52	3	37	2	2	1	31	156	3	37	...	...
89	19	52	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
962	137	718	377	32	284	5	2	1	53	195	3	68	...	...
377	3	70	277	7	235	1	...	...	9	323	...	6	...	...
33	..	8	17	4	13	...	...	...	13	43	...	...	...	...
410	3	78	294	11	248	1	...	...	27	366	...	6	...	...
680	203	436	96	37	52	7	...	1	40	2	1	9	...	...
439	124	353	153	72	65	1	3	1	30	1	1	14	...	...
55	62	53	259	40	181	2	...	...	12	7	1	16	1	...
191	33	140	75	26	39	1	1	...	10	1	3	3	...	...
165	16	95	775	48	623	1	...	...	15	144	...	1	1	...
452	3	107	990	70	820	1	...	2	93	374	...	7	...	...
...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,982	441	1,186	2,350	293	1,781	13	4	4	200	529	6	50	2	...
7,242	919	4,131	4,637	470	3,478	31	16	7	878	3,646	10	530	2	...

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
<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>								
39	295 to 297	... Offences against religion ...	2	26	...	...	27	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 ...	18	115	2	...	107	86
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	88	863	9	4	799	672
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	14	78	...	...	78	73
TOTAL ...			122	1,082	11	4	1,011	832
GRAND TOTAL ...			4,141	14,622	572	24	12,914	5,493

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
26	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
21	...	23	15	11	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
127	7	115	155	127	17	1	1	...	18	3	4	38	...	...
5	1	13	16	12	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
179	8	152	188	150	26	3	1	...	18	6	4	55	...	...
7,421	927	4,263	4,825	620	3,504	34	17	7	896	3,652	14	585	2	...

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

STATEMENT B.—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933.

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, 250, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	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>															
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-H (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 230.	Offences against public justice.	42	149	191	1	18	44	78	50	...	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	1	8	9	...	2	1	3	3	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	75	133	208	19	28	57	43	61	...	...	...	...
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	2	19	21	1	2	6	5	6	...	...	1	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	4	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	4	15	19	...	...	15	1	3	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	2	118	120	...	1	18	99	2	...	...	...	...
Total			126	446	572	21	51	142	232	125	...	...	1	...
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.														
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	9	13	22	...	5	6	6	5	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			9	13	22	...	5	6	6	5	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	22	225	277	3	172	59	19	24	...	...	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	78	78	...	27	48	3	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	195	1,818	2,018	72	1,062	584	115	179	...	...	1	...
18	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			217	2,151	2,368	75	1,261	619	137	203	...	...	1	...
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.														
19	417, 418	Cheating	22	60	82	3	28	33	3	9	...	...	6	...
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	31	242	273	19	143	69	12	30	...	...	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	28	150	178	4	108	29	12	25	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			81	452	533	26	279	131	27	64	...	...	6	...

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, 269, 333, 345 and 404, C. P. 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
<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>															
22	298 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 499 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	169	480	649	39	261	108	26	124	...	...	1	...	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	49	85	123	8	61	27	7	25	...	...	...	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	112	943	1,055	44	711	151	50	99	...	...	...	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	1	5	6	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	11	37	48	...	...	16	23	9	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	1	10	11	...	3	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	18	54	72	7	40	9	8	8	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	375	1,595	1,970	98	1,077	409	119	206	...	...	1	...	...
		<i>Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.</i>	879	23,064	23,943	1	471	2,974	19,130	1,363	...	...	4	...	...
		TOTAL ..	879	23,064	23,943	1	471	2,974	19,130	1,363	...	...	4	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,687	27,721	29,409	221	8,144	4,354	19,051	2,026	...	...	13	...	...

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

(Sd.) D. HEALY,

STATEMENT B—PART II.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933.

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.	42	174	11	3
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	1	16	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	119	268	7	11
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	2	27	...	2
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	1	4	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	5	18	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	4	285	...	...
TOTAL ...			173	789	22	16

B.—PART II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933.

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 6 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 were transferred before appearance.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14(c)	15	16	17
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
224	4	66	89	47.57	53	12	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	3	18.75	10	4	...	...	...	...	...
383	36	161	58	21.09	98	30	...	...	...	...	...
27	1	10	6	22.22	7	3	...	...	...	...	...
...
5	...	1	3	60.00	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	15	2	11.11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
289	...	62	212	74.39	4	11	...	...	...	...	...
968	41	315	973	45.99	179	60	...	...	...	...	...

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 ...	...	2	...	...
12	379	... Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	... Rape by the husband .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...			...	2	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.						
13	384 to 389	... Extortion	17	26	...	...
TOTAL ...			17	26	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.						
14	345	... Wrongful confinement .	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force	54	767	...	...
16	334	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	4	107	...	...
17	323	... Voluntarily causing hurt	510	4,422	...	169
18	374	... Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...			568	5,296	...	169
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.						
19	417, 418	... Cheating ...	25	97	...	6
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property.	98	324	...	21
21	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple) ...	82	363	...	...
TOTAL ...			205	784	...	27
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.						
22	295-A, 298	... Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	1	...	...
24	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage.	736	1,754	...	88
25	500 to 502	... Defamation...	130	210	...	4
26	504, 506 to 510	... Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	318	2,388	...	22
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	... Public and local nuisances.	1	6	...	...
28	294-A	... Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C.P.C.	... Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	69	165	17	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	... Public nuisances	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	... Disputes as to immovable property.	4	54	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	... Maintenance of wives and children.	18	56	...	...
TOTAL ...			1,276	4,634	17	114
<i>Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.</i>			1,018	24,332	123	7
TOTAL ...			1,018	24,332	123	7
GRAND TOTAL ...			9,257	35,861	162	333

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 were transferred before appearance.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	15	16	17
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	...	13	15	57.69	5	10	...	...	...	...	...
43	...	13	15	57.69	5	10	...	...	...	...	...
...
821	97	398	166	21.64	67	93	...	...	...	...	...
111	...	28	24	21.50	...	59	...	...	...	...	...
4,763	351	2,135	233	5.27	419	1,625	...	...	...	...	...
...
5,695	448	2,561	423	7.99	486	1,777	...	...	...	...	...
116	6	47	2	2.06	18	43	...	...	...	...	...
401	48	205	15	4.94	51	82	...	...	...	...	...
445	59	178	25	6.89	87	96	...	...	...	...	...
962	113	430	42	5.36	156	221	...	...	...	...	...
...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,402	333	933	53	3.02	520	563	...	...	...	...	...
336	57	140	8	3.80	57	74	...	...	...	...	...
2,684	353	878	143	5.99	308	1,002	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	1	5	83.33	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...
251	...	97	116	63.74	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
58	...	40	4	7.41	3	11	...	...	...	...	...
74	10	10	9	16.07	9	36	...	...	...	...	...
5,813	753	2,100	338	7.27	935	1,687	...	...	...	...	...
25,466	14	3,270	20,069	82.07	1,486	627	...	...	...	...	...
25,466	14	3,270	20,069	82.07	1,486	627	...	...	...	...	...
38,947	1,369	8,689	21,260	59.02	3,247	4,382	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the year 1933.

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>				Bs.	Ra.	
1. Theft ...						
<i>a.</i> In conjunction with lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking ...	1,868	689	36·88	2,68,089	55,395	19·32
<i>b.</i> In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	231	...	...	13,222	...
<i>c.</i> Other thefts ...	3,173	1,578	49·73	1,95,268	86,316	40·19
2. Robbery. {						
<i>a.</i> Dacoity ...	16	11	68·75	35,541	2,296	26·78
<i>b.</i> Other robbery ...	84	35	41·67	9,845	1,993	28·84
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	53	19	35·85	14,813	617	4·06
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	3	1	33·33	18,083	3	3·36
TOTAL ...	5,197	2,564	49·34	5,41,639	1,59,832	31·45
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	11	2	18·18	835	255	30·54
TOTAL ...	11	2	18·18	835	255	30·54

1. (a) Out of the property stolen in previous year, property to the value of Rs. 5,078 was recovered during the year under report.

(b) Of the property stolen in other districts, a sum of Rs. 5,292 was recovered in the following districts:—

Karachi and Tatta Districts	...	...	...	Rs. 630
Hyderabad District	...	...	...	788
Sukkur District	...	...	...	394
Larkana District	...	...	...	355
Thar Parkar District	...	...	...	243
Upper Sind Frontier District	...	...	...	138
Nawabshah District	...	...	...	906
Dadu District	...	...	...	308
Sind Railways	...	...	...	1,530

Total ... Rs. 5,292

2. (a) Value of property reported as stolen in 17 cases out of the total number pending at the beginning of the year. Rs. 1,200.

(b) Value of property reported as stolen in 1,143 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 1,80,057.

(c) Value of property reported as recovered in 752 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 57,130.

Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct magisterial cases—

Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
78	30	38.4	5,042	1,537	30.29

(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 1933.

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	7	35	21	141	8	40
Hyderabad District	...	1	...	2	5	24	1	80	...	40
Sukkur District	...	1	...	1	6	28	...	131	...	50
Larkana District	...	1	...	1	3	19	...	74	...	42
Thar Parkar District	...	1	...	1	2	30	...	55	...	41
Nawabshah District	...	1	1	...	2	18	...	53	...	40
Upper Sind Frontier District.	...	1	...	...	4	12	...	54	...	35
Dadu District	...	1	...	1	4	19	...	82	...	61
Sind Railways	...	1	...	...	3	13	1	53	...	...
Sind C. I. D.	...	1	...	2	4	12	...	16	...	...
TOTAL	1	10	2	11	40	200	23	709	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	853	14	66	1,310	...	...	...	9089
Hyderabad District	400	...	101	654	...	...	...	4417
Sukkur District	686	...	101	994	...	...	...	5585
Larkana District	338	...	98	676	...	...	...	2580.7
Thar Parkar District	244	...	180	544	...	...	...	13637
Nawabshah District	244	...	87	446	...	...	...	3867
Upper Sind Frontier District.	255	...	101	463	...	...	...	2105.1
Dadu District	255	...	124	627	...	...	...	6443.98
Sind Railways	157	...	...	228	...	...	...	1223
Sind C. I. D.	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,432	14	878	5,677	...	...	...	47,952.78

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	23	23	24	25	26	27
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	568,976	274,855	15	22	6.69	488.76	2,679	2.13
Hyderabad District ...	661,569	95,930	18	23	6.75	1011.60	1,617	2.78
Sukkur District ...	623,824	152,237	16	17	5.62	627.39	2,145	2.16
Larkana District ...	446,233	41,341	12	10	4.48	774.71	1,250	2.17
Thar Parkar District ...	468,123	8,835	14	32	25.07	860.52	579	1.62
Nawabshah District ...	496,572	29,359	12	15	8.67	1113.39	971	2.18
Upper Sind Frontier District.	259,812	15,400	7	8	4.56	562.36	878	1.90
Dadu District	337,163	16,361	14	26	12.23	639.76	1,377	2.61
Sind Railways	...	...	10	10	5.39	...	596	2.61
Sind C. I. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,892,282	634,289	118	163	8.45	683.86	12,492	2.20

(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 1933.

District.	Total strength.				Armament of the force.			Punishments.													
	Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bore.	Number of revolvers.	'410 Muskets.	Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.												
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.					Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.	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 ...	68	1,142	68	1,140	40	563	64	...	1	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sind C. I. D. ...	16	16	15	15	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind Railways ...	17	20	17	210	...	110	16	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad District ...	80	621	29	608	40	829	28	...	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar District ...	22	520	23	513	30	443	21	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nawabshah District ...	20	424	20	428	49	784	19	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur District ...	34	958	33	952	40	925	27	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier District ...	16	445	16	437	78	327	15	...	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Larkana District ...	22	552	22	549	30	765	15	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dadu District ...	23	502	23	495	30	544	16	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	263	5,390	280	5,342	337	5,250	227	...	1	20	2	72	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7

District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.				Number who have left the force during the year.					Percentage on total actual strength of					
	By promotion.	By khilata, presents, good conduct scripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	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	538	62	460	46	66	201	116	503	31	3	1	1	...	14	15.79	...	1.16	
Sind C. I. D.	42	15	15
Sind Railways	847	17	176	4	0	20	39	65	7	1	1	2	...	5	5.29	...	2.20	
Hyderabad District	304	29	406	45	42	128	52	224	10	4	7	6	...	3	32.18	...	0.47	
Tnar Parkar District	174	22	191	24	50	109	57	177	15	7	3	5	1	12	11.66	...	3.24	
Nawalshah District	274	20	248	12	20	78	72	150	8	5	...	...	...	3	10.38	...	0.68	
Sukkar District	570	33	520	55	235	143	102	244	30	10	5	7	...	3	24.87	...	0.80	
Upper Sind Frontier District	426	16	154	28	56	97	39	150	0	3	2	5	3	5	52.70	...	1.10	
Larkana District	126	22	308	24	139	79	37	100	1	6	2	7	1	2	44.13	...	0.85	
Dadu District	142	23	226	19	152	73	39	91	3	6	2	6	...	4	2.12	...	0.77	
TOTAL	2,938	259	2,689	257	818	890	553	1,737	114	45	23	30	5	51	22.66	2.9	0.1	

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