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JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

Government House, Karachi, 22nd April 1931.

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 1930.

2. The office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind was held by Mr. E. E. Turner from 1st January 1930 to 5th November 1930 and by Mr. D. Healy from 6th November 1930 to the end of the year. It is only in the following charges that the same Officer held charge throughout the year, Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, Sind Railways and Sind Criminal Investigation Department, which is unfortunate.

3. The figures of reported cognizable offences register an increase of 1,641 cases as compared with those of the preceding year, the figures having risen from 11,132 to 12,773. In the previous year the Commissioner had noted that reported crime had shown a steady decrease from 11,859 in 1925 to 11,132 in 1929 except for a small increase of six in 1927. It was further observed that it could be legitimately inferred that if crime was not on the decrease it was not on the increase, after taking into consideration that much crime goes unreported. Therefore this large increase of 1,641 in 1930 is significant if not surprising. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police in para. 3 of his report remarks that the increase is noticed in every district in the Province and has given a brief narrative of the causes that have given rise to it. Some of the reasons mentioned are (1) the Civil Disobedience Campaign, (2) a rumour that the Sarkar had ordered the Muhammadans to loot the Banias, (3) floods and (4) general economic distress following upon a succession of bad agricultural seasons. In order to discover the most likely reasons for this leap in the figures of crime from 11,132 to 12,773 it would perhaps be helpful to compare conditions prevailing in 1930 with those of 1929, keeping in view the reasons offered for the increase in crime. Floods

and economic stress are two such reasons. In 1929 there were also very severe floods and the misery of the people was intensified by the outbreak of epidemic of cholera and malaria. It is noticeable in the districts that suffered most there was a decrease in crime. In this connection the Deputy Inspector-General of Police remarks "It is obvious that these various calamities must have had a restraining influence both on the public in the matter of reporting offences, and on the criminals themselves in the commission of crime". Allowing for the fact that the economic position was more acute in 1930 than in 1929, in the Commissioner's opinion, the real cause for the noticeable increase of crime in 1930 is to be found in the Civil Disobedience Campaign and what followed in its wake 'high communal tension'. The time and attention of the Police were necessarily concentrated upon the movement and consequently bad characters got opportunity of evading the usual supervision.

4. The number of cases excluded as false increased from 3,400 in the previous year to 3,642 and the percentages of cases excluded to cases reported dropped from 24.49 to 23.69. The number of cases declared to be maliciously false was 668 as against 640 in the previous year. The number of prosecutions undertaken was 171 only and the percentage of convictions obtained was 52.04 as against 54.10 in 1929.

The number of cases in which section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was applied increased from 85 to 101 and an increase is also noted in the amount of compensation awarded which rose from Rs. 3,825 to Rs. 5,229.

5. There is no change in the position reported in previous years. Sind is again second in the whole of India in incidence of reported crime. Burmah leads with a percentage of 4.04 followed by Sind with a percentage of 3.39. Full particulars showing the percentage of crime to population and Police and also the proportion of Police to area are given in paragraph 9 of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report. The Sind Police remain in the unfortunate position of having to deal with a higher incidence of crime with a proportionately smaller force working over a comparatively larger area as compared with the Presidency Proper.

6. With the increase in the number of reported cognizable offences there has been a very marked increase in the number of true Indian Penal Code cases, the figure having risen from 7,631 to 8,572. The

increase is most noticeable under the following heads :—

Dacoities, house-breaking, thefts including cattle thefts.

Year.	Dacoities.	House-breaking.	Thefts including cattle thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
1929	19	2,373	3,409	339
1930	133	2,551	3,857	400

The increase under these heads was distributed in the several districts of the Province as under :—

Province.	Dacoities.	House-breaking.	Thefts including cattle theft.	Receiving stolen property.
Karachi Headquarters .. .. .	...	24	75	11
Karachi District ... .. .	...	...	86	...
Hyderabad ... .. .	...	80	..	32
Sukkur	108	...	...	...
Larkana ... .. .	...	36	33	22
Thar Parkar ... .. .	...	...	80	8
Upper Sind Frontier	11	51	96	15
Nawabshah .. .. .	...	80	43	43
Sind Railways .. .. .	...	14	160	15

The districts that suffered most from the floods were the Sukkur, Larkana and Nawabshah districts. Yet the increase in crime was not greatest in those districts. In the Sukkur district the increase is only under dacoities consequent upon communal riots and the rapid exodus from Shikarpur. An examination of these figures and facts appears to lend support to the conclusion that directly or indirectly the Civil Disobedience Campaign and communal feeling were largely responsible for the exceptional increase in crime in 1930.

7. The percentage of undetected cases increased from 47·46 in the previous year to 50·65 the highest on record for the past 9 years and the percentage of convictions obtained dropped from 38·04 to 36·05. These results are of course bad and are partly explained in para. 15 of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report. Conditions were abnormal and the paucity of the police was therefore more felt than hitherto with the above result.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 23,67,174 as against Rs. 5,64,132 in 1929, over four times as much as in the previous year. This large increase was due to the large increase in the number of dacoities. Of this amount 33'09 per cent. was recovered as against 34'18 per cent. in the previous year and 45'93 per cent. of the complainants got back their property as against 50'85 per cent. in 1929.

8. Against the drop in the percentage of cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of referred to in the preceding paragraph there was a slight increase in the percentage of convictions to cases tried. Results in the courts and pending cases. It increased from 76'38 to 77'79. But the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried dropped from 46'56 to 46'31. In Magistrates' cases (cognizable) the percentage increased from 22'37 to 27'64 and in Sessions Courts the percentage increased from 73'18 to 73'50. But with regard to the latter there was a decrease in the Tatta, Hyderabad, Nawabshah districts and on the Sind Railways. It was most in the Nawabshah district. In no case has any reason been offered.

9. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, decreased from 1,190 to 1,054. Habitual offenders and Chapter VIII cases. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police remarks "the unreliability of the evidence of general repute in Sind is a factor which has led to a steadily decreasing use of Chapter VIII". As a matter of fact the policy in recent years has been to endeavour to stop crime by substantive prosecutions for offences actually committed rather than by the use of so called 'preventive' measures. As pointed out in previous paragraphs the conditions prevailing in 1930 were abnormal and therefore the increase in crime can have no true relation to the action taken under Chapter VIII.

Of the total number of persons proceeded against the Police were responsible for action against 888 and the remainder 166 were proceeded against by Magistrates. In police cases the percentage of persons ordered to give security increased from 41'90 to 45'15 and in Magistrates' cases the percentage increased from 18'19 to 24'09. These results cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory but they are a decided improvement on the record of the previous year. There is room for a great deal of improvement in cases dealt with by Magistrates. It is observed, with reference to cases under section 107, that out of 92 persons, 33 were pending at the end of the year and 57 persons were either discharged or acquitted. Instructions have already issued to the effect that a more searching examination of the complainant should be made

before an order under section 112, Criminal Procedure Code, is made and the matter is once more being brought to the notice of District Magistrates.

10. The percentage of cases investigated by Gazetted Officers dropped from 76.00 to 65.63. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police observes that the reasons for non-visitation, were reasonable and that in the Upper Sind Frontier district, where only 42 out of 119 cases were investigated, it was owing to the shortage of the District Superintendent of Police's Travelling Allowance allotment. Whatever the reasons may be, the Commissioner considers that too much importance cannot be attached to personal investigation and trusts that efforts will be maintained to visit a large percentage of the scenes of crime. The inspection of Police-stations and outposts was satisfactory, 114 out of 116 of the former were inspected and 130 out of 141 of the latter.

11. Judged by the number of punishments inflicted and rewards granted, the conduct and discipline of the Police Force was good. Only 233 punishments were inflicted as against 453 of the previous year. But the percentage of rewards granted dropped from 54.26 to 50.32. The title of Khan Sahib was conferred on Inspector Ghulam Rasul Shah Imam Shah. Full particulars regarding punishments and rewards are given in paras. 28 and 29 of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's Report.

There was an improvement in the health of the Police Force. The percentage of admissions into hospital dropped from 30.06 to 25.55 and the number of deaths from 67 to 53.

The number of vacancies decreased from 68 to 49 and enlistments increased from 332 to 333. The number of resignations decreased from 83 to 69.

12. The total amount sanctioned for Major Works during the year was Rs. 4,40,000 of which a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 was for the New Police Buildings at Dadu. A sum of Rs. 54,000 was sanctioned by the Commissioner for Minor Works but out of this amount a sum of Rs. 12,000 had to be surrendered on account of financial stringency. Funds remain to be provided to the extent of Rs. 10,00,000 for works, the plans and estimates of which have already been sanctioned. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind remarks that the most urgent works of the department are the Police Lines at Shikarpur, accommodation for the Headquarters Police at Sukkur and quarters for the Town Police at Jacobabad.

13. Nineteen thirty has been a very strenuous year for the Sind Criminal Investigation Department. A detailed and interesting account of the several activities of this branch of the Police is given in paragraph 46 of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report. Among the more important cases in which the assistance of the Crime Branch was obtained are (1) Sukkur riots, (2) Bomb cases, as a result of the terrorist movement, (3) Karachi Post Office case in which several insured articles valued at Rs. 17,955 were stolen, (4) Customs cheating case and (5) Currency note claim. Their assistance was also taken in dealing with cattle thefts and in taking action against Patharidars. The Political Branch which in previous years had comparatively little to do had to be strengthened in order to be able to cope with the political activities arising out of the Civil Disobedience Movement. The nature of the work performed has been fully described in the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report above referred to and the Commissioner is glad to endorse that officer's appreciation of the good work done by the Criminal Investigation Department.

14. Unfortunately it was not possible for Government to sanction any of the District Reorganization proposals during 1930. The Commissioner does not propose to go over old ground as Government are fully alive to the needs of the Police Department in Sind and, in order to enable it to meet, in some measure, the heavy demand made on it, Government did sanction additional temporary Police, particulars of which are given in paragraph 26 of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police's report.

15. The outstanding feature of the year is, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the loyalty and devotion of the Police Force in the face of very trying circumstances. In the first half of the year the Pir of Kingri was arrested. He is the spiritual leader of the Hurs and is held in high esteem by all Muhammadans. In the second half of the year the Civil Disobedience Campaign, preaching as it did a contempt for authority, put the Police in a very awkward position. They were, particularly in Karachi, subject to constant abuse and ridicule. Attempts were also made to subvert their loyalty. Not only did the Police Force hold fast but maintained throughout a very fine standard of discipline and loyalty.

An examination of the results obtained both under investigation and prosecution would seem to indicate a falling off in efficiency. But, having regard to the difficulties with which the Police Force were faced, it must be conceded that better results could not fairly be expected from a force admittedly insufficient for work in normal times.

16. In the year under review no section of the Criminal Tribes Act was applied to any tribe not already controlled by one or other of the provisions of that Act. The total number of persons dropped from 2,373 in 1929 to 2318. During the year no person was added to the register, but 68 were removed from it owing to improvement of character and other reasons, 27 having died. The number of persons convicted under either the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code or the Criminal Tribes Act was 36 as against 38 in the previous year.

No progress could be made in the matter of effecting better control over criminal tribes, and gangs having criminal tendencies. The proposal to establish a small settlement in Sind had to be abandoned on financial grounds and there appears very little prospect of any such settlement for some time. The Police were also unable to make any progress in the matter of notifying gangs of patharidars under the Criminal Tribes Act, partly on account of their pre-occupation in the Civil Disobedience Campaign and partly on account of the insufficiency of the Police Force. It is hoped that it will be possible to achieve something in 1931.

17. The Commissioner in Sind endorses most fully the appreciative remarks of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police on the highly creditable work of the force during what must have been the most difficult year the Police in Sind have had to face since the establishment of the Force. The present Commissioner in Sind was on leave from the 1st May to the end of the year, but would like to mention specially the names of Mr. Ray, District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, and Messrs. Sukhia and Rao Bahadur Naraindas of the Criminal Investigation Department for excellent work in especially trying circumstances.

R. E. GIBSON,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

Through,

The Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency,
Poona.

No. 2647 OF 1931.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

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

Karachi, dated the 1st April 1931.

From

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

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,
KARACHI.

SIR,

Annual Police Adminis-
tration report for the year
1930.

I have the honour to submit the Police
Administration Report for the year 1930 with
the following accompaniments :—

Statement " A " Parts I and II.

Statement " B " Parts I and II.

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

Supplementary Statement No. II.

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

2. The officers who have 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 1930 are shown in the
statement attached herewith as Appendix I.

Hyderabad is the only district which had more than one change
of Superintendent during the year and this was unavoidable.

II.—POLICE CASES.

3. The statement which gives the number of cognizable cases
reported to the Police during the years 1928,
1929 and 1930, exclusive of cases under Chapter
VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is attached as
Appendix II.

Total cognizable crime
reported.

The figures of 1930 show an increase of 1,641 cases as compared with those of the preceding year.

From the figures in Appendix II it will be observed that in every district of the Province there has been an increase of crime.

The year was abnormal in many ways. During the second half of the year, owing to their preoccupations with the Civil Disobedience campaign, the Police were unable to devote adequate attention to the activities of the bad characters with the result that those with criminal propensities were induced to take advantage of the greater opportunities provided them.

Sukkur had most unfortunate experiences. Carried away by their patriotic fervour at the beginning of the Civil Disobedience campaign the Hindus of Sukkur determined to make the Sukkur taluka a second Bardoli, and contempt for authority was zealously fostered. On the 19th of July a liquor shop in Shikarpur was sacked and the liquor burned. The breaching of the Sukkur Begari embankment the next day, however, created a diversion and within a week the waters of the Indus had inundated the greater part of the Shikarpur Division. All the villages in the flooded area were deserted and Shikarpur town was completely evacuated and but for the vigilance of the Police would have been sacked. The residents made no effort to save their own town; they thought only of saving their own skins, people who only a short time before were clamouring for an opportunity to lay down their lives for their country. The Police saved their property for them and got no thanks for it.

When the floods were at their height, a communal riot broke out in Sukkur which went on intermittently for 3 days and resulted in 30 people being killed and 200 injured. An attempt on the part of some Banias in a political procession to hold up Muhammadan tongawalas was the cause of the riot. The Banias fled in large numbers from Sukkur and took refuge in the district. Then a rumour spread that the Sarkar had ordered the Muhammadans to loot the Banias. This appealed to the credulous rustics. Looting started in the rural area and within a week spread to five talukas. The Police forces were reinforced by British and Indian Infantry, but sporadic looting went on till the 16th of September. The police were operating for over two months under most trying conditions in the middle of the Upper Sind hot weather to protect the Banias from the natural consequences of their political activities. Throughout the operations the District Superintendent of police, Mr. Ray, displayed extraordinary energy and resource. Twenty murders and over 300 dacoities were recorded.

There was an increase in the number of burglaries in Hyderabad Town and a general rise in crimes of violence in the district which the District Magistrate attributes to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

In the Nawabshah district the rise was anticipated owing to the failure of the crops for the past three years and the consequent unemployment.

The Thar Parkar district was affected by a succession of bad agricultural seasons and the prevalence of famine conditions in the adjacent States of Jodhpur and Jaisalmer.

Karachi district suffered from the general economic depression. The increase in Karachi City was mainly due to the Civil Disobedience Movement; 107 "Civil Disobedience" offences were registered. Contributory factors were trade depression and unemployment. Fewer policemen were available for night rounds owing to the numbers employed during the day in countering the activities of the local "War Council".

As regards the Larkana district the District Magistrate writes:—

"The conditions of the year were even more troublesome from the police point of view than those pointed out in my remarks of last year. The poor abkalani of 1929 which affected the well-being of the district for the most of 1930 was followed by the falling prices of the rabi 1930, the Civil Disobedience Movement and the floods of the abkalani of 1930. In these continually distressing conditions a distinct falling off in efficiency and performance can only be expected. That this falling off is so comparatively insignificant, is decidedly to the credit of the Department."

In the Upper Sind Frontier district the District Magistrate considers that the large increase in reported offences against property was to a great extent due to thefts of cattle to replace the many cattle that were drowned in the floods of the Sukkur district. The cattle were required for agricultural operations. The feeling that offences against Hindu property would not be considered as wholly improper was responsible for an outbreak of dacoities in the Kashmore and Kandhkot Police Station limits.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the country cattle lifting was more prevalent than ever. This form of crime does not give the police much work as the owners of the stolen cattle usually get their cattle back by compounding with the thieves and do not worry

the police. At first sight it might appear to be a blot on the administration that the public are not protected against the ravages of the cattle thieves, but this is not so. The state of affairs that exists is really a reflection on the ethical conceptions of a large proportion of the landed gentry of the Province. Cattle lifting is not considered to be an offence involving moral turpitude. An effort will shortly be made to strike at the principal organisers, which should lead to a considerable reduction in this form of crime. When cattle lifting is eventually stamped out, the police force will have to be considerably augmented, as the bad characters will then have recourse to other forms of crime such as highway robberies and burglaries the victims of which will be much more vocal than the long suffering cultivators of Sind.

4. The statement which shows the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during the year 1929 and 1930 is contained in Appendix III.

Reported serious crime. The main increase is in the number of dacoities which rose from 24 in 1929 to 321 in 1930 and is explained in the previous paragraph.

In the suppression of this outbreak of lawlessness the Police were blamed by both sides : by the Hindus for their mildness and by the Muhammadans for their ruthlessness.

Murders rose from 195 to 239, but this is not an abnormal figure: there were 236 in 1928.

Cases struck off as false.

5. The number of cases excluded as false was 3,642 (including 56 class VI cases) as compared with 3,400 (including 65 class VI cases) for the last year.

Excluded cases.

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

1926	...	...	...	20'40
1927	...	...	...	24'98
1928	...	...	...	25'31
1929	...	...	...	24'49
1930	...	...	...	23'69

The percentage for 1930 has fallen as compared with the four previous years.

As compounded cases are included among the excluded cases it is not possible to offer any remarks on these figures.

6. Out of 3,642 cases excluded 668 were declared to be maliciously false cases. The figures for the last 5 years have been :—

1926	...	...	...	571
1927	...	...	...	606
1928	...	...	...	619
1929	...	...	...	640
1930	...	...	...	668

The number of prosecutions undertaken during the year was 171 including 57 pending from the previous year. Their disposal is shown below :—

Convictions	...	...	...	51
Discharge or acquittal	...	...	...	43
Pending at the close of the year	...	...	...	73
Withdrawn	...	...	...	1
Dormant	...	...	...	2
Died...	..	...	...	1
				<hr/> 171

The percentage of convictions to prosecutions was 29·82 as against 34·20 in 1929 and 27·74 in 1928.

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

1928	...	...	...	59·38
1929	...	...	...	54·10
1930	...	...	...	52·04

The District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, writes—

"The figures in this district are unsatisfactory. They are probably the result of the Sub-Inspectors being over-worked. Once a Sub-Inspector has satisfied himself that a case is false, he is apt to stop the investigation and report it as 'B'. If he could afford the time to go more deeply into the case, he would probably in some cases be able to secure sufficient evidence to prove in court that it was maliciously false. The Police Prosecutor is also naturally reluctant to recommend a case for prosecution unless it appears to be a 'stone cold' certainty."

The District Magistrate, Upper Sind Frontier, writes—

“Pressure of work is undoubtedly responsible for the failure to prosecute the makers of false complaints and to take action under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. It must not be overlooked that in this district a 100 per cent. false case is just as rare as a 100 per cent. true case, and that a full dress enquiry is always essential and is rarely convincing. There is not a single whole-time stipendiary Magistrate in the district and the experience of the District Magistrate is that Mukhtiar-kars regard magisterial work as a necessary evil to be got through as quickly as possible at odd moments when their other duties permit. Clearly good results cannot be expected from work done in such a non-judicial atmosphere.”

Vexatious complaints.

7. Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 101 cases during the year 1930 as against 85 in 1929, 90 in 1928 and 105 in 1927.

The amount awarded as compensation was Rs. 5,229 against Rs. 3,825 in 1929, Rs. 4,253 in 1928 and Rs. 5,323 in 1927.

8. A comparative statement showing the number of police cases and the percentage of real and excluded cases in 1929 and 1930 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.	{ 1929 ... 13,476	3,335	7,631	24.75	56.63
	{ 1930 ... 14,789	3,586	8,572	24.25	57.96
Class VI	{ 1929 ... 407	65	280	15.97	68.80
	{ 1930 ... 537	56	452	9.54	77.00
Total	{ 1929 ... 13,883	3,400	7,911	24.49	56.98
	{ 1930 ... 15,376	3,642	9,024	23.69	58.69

9. The population of the Province according to the census of 1921 is 3,279,377, with the total true crime standing at 9,024 the proportion of true crime to population works out to 1 per 363 inhabitants as compared with 1 per 415 in 1929. The highest ratio is shown by Karachi Headquarters, viz., 1 to 161 and the lowest by the Thar Parkar District, viz., 1 to 788.

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

The proportion of true crime to police works out to 3·38 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 4·72. The proportion of population to each policeman is 641.

Statement showing the incidence of reported crime per 1,000 of population during 1930:—

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 Headquarters ...	8·26	'03	'01	...	'05	1·35	3·73	'16
Tatta District ...	3·08	'05	'02	...	'03	'55	1·44	'11
Hyderabad ...	3·11	'06	'02	'01	'03	'84	1·01	'14
Sukkur ...	4·76	'08	'04	'57	'06	1·25	1·28	'23
Larkana ...	3·74	'07	'06	...	'05	'97	1·05	'16
Thar Parkar ...	2·17	'03	'02	'01	'02	'33	1·00	'09
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3·63	'25	'09	'06	'06	'74	1·25	'14
Nawabshah ...	2·59	'07	'04	...	'01	'69	'97	'17
Sind Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3·73	'07	'04	'10	'04	'87	1·44	'15

The figures of other Presidencies and Provinces which are available in this office for comparison under incidence of cognizable crime per one thousand of population are those for 1928. They are shown as under:—

Classes I to V.

(1) Burma ...	...	...	4·04
(2) Sind ...	...	...	3·39
(3) Central Provinces ...	...	...	2·59
(4) North-West Frontier Province ...	...	...	2·29
(5) Punjab ...	...	...	2·01
(6) United Provinces ...	...	...	1·74
(7) Assam ...	...	...	1·55
(8) Bombay Presidency Proper ...	...	...	1·36
(9) Bengal ...	...	...	1·26
(10) Bihar and Orissa ...	...	...	1·11
(11) Madras ...	...	...	'99

The Province of Sind as usual stands second in India. The figures for the years 1929 and 1930 for Sind are as under:—

1929 ...	...	...	3·29
1930 ...	...	...	3·73

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 1927 are compared as under:—

—	Area.	Population.	Cognizable crime investigated.
Sind ...	9·38 sqr. miles 4·97 Railway miles.	640	2·20
Bombay Presidency Proper.	4·56 sqr. miles 2·30 Railway miles.	817	1·52

In England and Wales the proportion was one policeman to 1·01 square miles and 657 persons for the year 1929.

In Scotland, the proportion works out to one policeman to 4·36 square miles and 756 persons for the year 1928.

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

Emphatic representations regarding the inadequacy of the Police Force have at last borne fruit. The strength of the forces in the Upper Sind districts will shortly be increased, and the re-organization of the Police in Sind will be completed by 1933.

Result of trial by classes of cases.

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

Class.	No. of real cases for disposal.	No. ending in conviction.	No. ending in discharge or acquittal.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried.	
				1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.
Class I ...	202	129	59	57·78	63·86	61·90	68·62
Class II ...	898	514	271	59·28	57·24	65·89	65·48
Class III ...	2,832	587	149	24·05	20·73	78·63	79·76
Class IV ...	59	29	21	51·47	49·15	59·32	58·00
Class V ...	4,581	1,831	461	41·20	39·97	79·39	79·89
Total ...	8,572	3,090	961	38·04	36·05	75·46	76·28
Class VI ...	452	377	29	83·21	83·41	89·96	92·86
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,024	3,467	990	39·64	38·42	76·38	77·79

11. The details of the 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.	1927	1928	1929	Triennial average.	1930
Murders	193	172	202	189	202
Attempts at murders and culpable homicide ...	88	91	107	95	117
Dacoities	11	12	19	14	133
Robberies	71	75	64	70	79
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	2,351	2,085	2,373	2,270	2,551
Thefts	2,065	2,018	1,936	2,006	2,189
Cattle-thefts	1,579	1,467	1,473	1,506	1,668
Receiving stolen property	466	453	339	419	400

12. There were 480 crimes classified as serious during the year under report, and, of these 315 were visited by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Deputy Superintendents of Police. That is 65.63 per cent. of all serious crimes were visited by superior Gazetted officers.

The reasons given for non-visitation were reasonable. The District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, visited only 42 out of 119 cases. His movements were restricted by the shortage of his Travelling Allowance allotment.

13. Details of pending cases are as follows :—

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Karachi Headquarters	1929	192	197
	1930	193	198
Tatta District	1929	211	216
	1930	203	206
Hyderabad	1929	357	361
	1930	347	353

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Sukkur	1929	418	428
	1930	675	688
Larkana	1929	421	426
	1930	424	433
Thar Parkar	1929	171	177
	1930	168	178
Upper Sind Frontier	1929	279	287
	1930	250	257
Nawabshah	1929	249	252
	1930	187	188
Sind Railways	1929	89	101
	1930	60	75
Total	1929	2,387	2,445
	1930	2,507	2,576

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.
1926	2,588	1,961	627
1927	2,323	1,860	463
1928	2,551	1,988	563
1929	2,445	1,759	686
1930	2,576	1,781	795

But for Sukkur the results would have been quite satisfactory. The District Superintendent of Police points out that the Bench Court at Rohri, the 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates at Pano Akil and Sukkur and the 1st class Magistrates, Garhi Yasin and Shikarpur, were dilatory. The District Magistrate is giving the matter his attention.

Floods were responsible for delays in many cases in different districts.

The Upper Sind Frontier district requires a Resident Magistrate at Kandhkot. The District Magistrate is of opinion that the situation cannot be met satisfactorily until one is appointed.

The District Magistrate, Thar Parkar, writes—

“There has been a real improvement under the head of pending cases, the number having fallen to 76 as against 105 in the previous year. Adjournments given to pleaders are less frequent now than before, and the number of first class cases from Khipro tried at Sanghar was only ten during the year. Except at Khipro every Mukhtiarkar in this district is now a 1st class Magistrate. The difficulty due to want of stationary Magistrates has, to an appreciable extent, been met by the orders in force in the district which require all custody cases to be tried at headquarters, and also require Mukhtiarkars to be at headquarters for a period of 5 days each at the beginning and end of each month for the disposal of criminal work.”

In the Nawabshah district the number of pending cases at the close of the year was 188 against 252 in the previous year inspite of the fact that there were more cases of reported crime during the year.

The District Magistrate, Larkana, points out that another stationary Magistrate is needed in the north of the district.

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

District,	No. of cases committed during the year including those from the previous year.	No. of cases tried during the year.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	No. of cases pending.	Remarks.
Karachi Headquarters ...	20	18	15	3	2	
Tatta District ...	33	29	23	6	4	
Hyderabad ...	85	71	47	21	17	3 referred to High Court.
Sukkur ...	80	71	58	13	8	1 on dormant file.
Larkana ...	110	94	73	21	14	1 accused died.
Thar Parkar ...	31	23	19	9	3	1 transferred to other Sessions Court.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	47	35	24	11	6	6 withdrawn.
Nawabshah ...	85	77	51	23	8	4 referred to High Court.
Sind Railways ...	12	11	9	2	1	
Total ...	506	434	319	108	63	7 referred to High Court. 1 dormant file. 1 accused died, 1 transferred to other Sessions Courts. 6 withdrawn.

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

1927	70.69
1928	74.41
1929	73.18

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the year under report is 73.50.

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

Karachi Headquarters	83.33
Tatta District	78.57
Hyderabad	66.20
Sukkur	81.69
Larkana	77.66
Thar Parkar	67.86
Upper Sind Frontier	68.57
Nawabshah	69.86
Sind Railways	81.82

The lowest percentage is in Hyderabad.

The most remarkable feature is the rise from 59.26 per cent. to 83.33 per cent. in Karachi Headquarters, which is to a certain extent due to the political cases which, practically all, ended in conviction.

The percentage of the Nawabshah district has fallen from 83.33 to 69.86. The absence of a Sessions Court at Nawabshah is keenly felt.

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

District.	Real cases disposed of	Undetected cases.	Percentages.	
			1929.	1930.
Karachi Headquarters	1,218	627	47.96	51.48
Tatta District	632	292	41.27	46.20
Hyderabad	1,188	682	48.73	57.41

District.	Real cases disposed of	Undetected cases.	Percentages.	
			1921.	1930.
Sukkur	1,378	907	61'92	65'82
Larkana	1,383	660	39'23	47'72
Thar Parkar	484	244	49'74	50'41
Upper Sind Frontier	606	233	31'05	33'48
Nawabshah	1,059	406	40'04	38'34
Sind Railways... .. .	534	291	55'98	54'49
Total	8,572	4,342	47'46	50'65

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

1926 .. .. .	...	...	...	47'26
1927 .. .. .	...	...	...	47'74
1928 .. .. .	...	...	...	44'70
1929 .. .. .	...	...	...	47'46
1930 .. .. .	...	..	...	50'65

The best results are again in the Upper Sind Frontier district followed by Nawabshah.

The District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, states that the unsatisfactory results are due to the inadequacy of the investigating staff, the delays in reporting offences and the fact that the district is almost surrounded by State territories.

The bad results in the Sukkur district were due to the fact that the police were not able to cope with the extraordinary volume of crime that occurred.

The Larkana police were handicapped by serious floods in the district.

The Superintendent of Police, Karachi Headquarters, writes—

“The percentage of undetected cases is higher than the 3 preceding years. The causes for this rise are apparent. The unwillingness of the public to assist the police is the main cause. The time of the police was devoted more to the prevention and detection of offences committed on account

of the Civil Disobedience Movement and the frequent calls on the police to keep order and to prevent the commission of offences, resulted in the neglect of the duty of the detection of cases. Ever since the movement was started, the police have had to 'stand to' constantly. The police informants were almost always unwilling to impart information for fear of being detected by Satyagrahis, who made it unpleasant for them, if it was suspected that they helped the police. It was always difficult for the police even to get mashirs and a large number of bad characters took shelter with the Satyagrahis under the garb of volunteers or workers and whenever they were called by the police in connection with the investigation of crime, they either refused to come or came to the Police Station accompanied by other friends and openly declined to give any information. Such were the difficulties under which the police had to labour and I consider that the results shown do the police the greatest credit."

The District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, considers the insufficiency of the police and less co-operation from the public as mainly responsible for the deterioration in the Hyderabad district.

Offences under special and local laws. 16. Results of Abkari, Opium, Salt, Customs, Gambling and Arms Act cases:—

Laws.	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	24	20	19	1	3	1 transferred.
Arms Act	79	50	46	4	18	2 B, 2 withdrawn. 6 C, 1 dormant.
Salt Customs	77	72	72	...	4	1 withdrawn.
Explosives Act	3	...	...	...	2	1 C.
Railway Act	82	47	41	6	11	1 transferred. 10 C, 13 A,
Opium Act	1	...	...	...	1	
Telegraph Act	20	...	...	...	3	11 undetected. 6 transferred.
Gambling Act	39	37	32	5	2	
Ordinance IV	7	6	5	1	1	
Ordinance V	17	17	17	...	...
Postal Act	7	2	1	1	1	2 undetected. 2 C.

PERSONS IN POLICE CASES.

Persons in police cases, statement A, Part II. 17. The number of persons arrested by the police was 14,760 as against 11,822 in 1929, and 12,395 in 1928.

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

1928.	1929.	1930.
16,061	15,735	18,313

During the year under report 12,729 persons were placed before the Courts, 528 were released by the police and 4,109 were pending trial at the end of the year.

Out of 12,729 persons disposed of by trial 5,895 were convicted or 46·31 per cent.

The percentages for the quinquennial period are as under:—

1926 ...	...	...	...	43·54
1927 ...	...	...	...	43·79
1928 ...	...	...	...	46·21
1929 ...	...	...	...	46·56
1930 ...	...	...	...	46·31

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

Year.				Trial.	Convicted.	Percentage.
<i>Indian Penal Code.</i>						
1926	...	..	...	10,220	4,205	41·14
1927	...	...	..	10,624	4,348	40·93
1928	...	..	...	10,450	4,587	43·89
1929	...	...	...	10,335	4,571	44·23
1930	...	...	...	11,806	5,095	43·16
<i>Class VI.</i>						
1926	...	....	...	678	540	79·65
1927	...	...	...	810	659	81·36
1928	...	...	...	690	561	81·30
1929	...	..	...	662	549	82·93
1930	...	...	...	923	800	86·67

DIRECT CASES.

18. The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by the Magistrates during the year under report was 2,030 against 1,703 in the preceding year 561 or 27.64 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction in 1930 against 381 or 22.37 per cent. in 1929.

19. The total number of persons tried was 3,953 of whom 842 or 21.30 per cent. were convicted as against 509 or 14.56 per cent. in 1929.

20. The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Magistracy has fallen from 30,826 in 1929 to 27,481 during the year under report.

Of the latter 21,899 were tried against 25,186 in 1929. Of the cases tried 18,203 or 83.12 per cent. ended in conviction as against 21,676 or 86.06 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 75.78 against 77.26 in 1929.

The figures for the quinquennial period ending 1930 show that of the 135,560 persons tried 101,066 were convicted. :-

Year.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted
1926 ..	... 24,045	... 17,068
1927 ...	... 27,708	... 19,515
1928 ...	... 28,709	... 22,283
1929 ..	... 30,189	... 23,323
1930 ...	... 24,909	... 18,877
	Total ... 135,560	... 101,066

21. Property valued at Rs. 23,67,174 was stolen in 1930 as against Rs 5,64,132 in 1929. Of the former Rs. 3,06,651 or 33.09 per cent. was recovered as against Rs. 1,91,498 or 34.18 per cent.

Property belonging to 2,648 complainants was recovered in 1930 as against 2,454 during 1929. 45.93 per cent. of complainants got back their property during the year under report as against 50.85 per cent. in 1929.

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

Preventive action

There has been a decrease of 186 persons dealt with by the police as compared with the preceding year.

The unreliability of the evidence of general repute in Sind is a factor which has led to a steadily decreasing use of Chapter VIII.

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.

CRIMINAL CLASSES.

24. This subject is reviewed in Appendix IX.

Criminal classes.

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

Escapes and recaptures.

District.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.
Karachi Headquarters	2	2	...
Tatta District	4	4	...
Hyderabad	4	2	2
Sukkur	2	1	1
Larkana	6	4	2
Thar Parkar	1	1	...
Upper Sind Frontier	2	...	2
Nawabshah	2	1	1
Sind Railways	4	4	...
Total	27	19	8

Out of the total escapes 21 were from police custody and 6 were from Sub-Jails and lock-ups.

The number of prisoners who escaped in the previous year was 40.

26. The total strength of the police executive force as it stood on the 31st December 1930 was 5,115 as shown in column 15 of the statement against 5,123 in the preceding year.

Statement D. Strength of Police.

The decrease of 8 is explained below:—

Increase—

The strength of the Armed Police of Karachi Headquarters was increased by two constables for employment as drivers for the two motor lorries *vide* G. R., H. D., No. 7738/2, dated 15th August 1930... 2

Decrease—

Owing to the discontinuance of the guard at Imperial Bank of India, Karachi Branch, *vide* G. R., H. D., No. 9206-1, dated 13th March 1930 ...

The Karachi Headquarters' strength was reduced by 2 Head Constables and 8 Constables (Armed) ... 10

Net decrease 8

The following temporary police force was sanctioned during the year under report:—

1.—*Civil Disobedience Movements.*

(1) Karachi Headquarters—

Head Constables Armed Police ...	6	
Constables Armed Police ...	48	
Head Constables Armed Police ...	2	} For Civil Wire-
Constables Armed Police ...	6		less Station.

(2) Hyderabad—

Head Constables Armed Police ...	3
Constables Armed Police ...	20

(3) Sukkur—

Head Constables Armed Police ...	3
Constables Armed Police ...	20

(4) Sind C. I. D.—

Sub-Inspectors ...	3
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2.—*Communal riots and dacoities in the Sukkur district.*

Deputy Superintendent of Police ..	1
Inspectors	3
Sub-Inspectors	8
Head Constables, Armed Police...	20
Constables, Armed Police ...	180
Head Constable, Unarmed Police.	1
Constables, Unarmed Police ...	9

This force will be disbanded on 1st April 1931 the date on which the police re-organisation scheme comes into force in the districts of Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier.

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 over lock-ups and treasuries, escort to prisoners and treasure, and policemen on orderly duty including 4 motor drivers (3 for Karachi Headquarters and 1 for Hyderabad)	1,369
(3) Reserve (including clerical establishment of all Police Officers except Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Police Officers	991
(4) Employed in Courts	16
(5) Engaged in prevention and detection of crime	2,673
(6) Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, District Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police	24
Total ...	5,115

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

District.	Number actual strength of police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total punishments.	Average of last 3 years.	Percentage of punishment in 1930 on total strength.
Karachi Headquarters ...	1,038	2	45	47	90	4.53
Tatta District ...	271	...	23	23	21	8.49
Hyderabad ...	639	6	32	38	52	5.95
Sukkur ...	768	1	26	27	95	3.52
Larkana ...	636	...	46	46	46	7.23
Thar Parkar ...	543	1	8	9	39	1.66
Upper Sind Frontier ...	450	...	13	13	21	2.89
Nawabshah ...	448	4	21	25	29	5.58
Sind Railways ...	210	...	5	5	15	2.38
Sind C. I. D. ...	31	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,034	14	219	233	291	4.63

The percentage of punishments to total actual strength has fallen from 9.02 in 1929 to 4.63 during the year under review.

The information called for by the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, Poona, in his Circular No. 11995-C, dated 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 Headquarters ...	14	1	13	...
Tatta District ...	12	...	8	...
Hyderabad ...	13 (including 2 directly appointed).	1	16	...
Sukkur ...	15 (including 2 directly appointed.)	...	17	...
Larkana ...	18 (including 1 directly appointed)	..	11	...
Thar Parkar ..	10	...	12	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	14 (including 1 directly appointed.)	...	3	...
Nawabshah ...	5 (including 1 directly appointed.)	1	15	...
Sind Railways ...	7	...	8	...
Sind C. I. D. ...	11 (including 2 directly appointed.)	..	4	...
	119	3	107	...

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

District.	No. of men (actual strength).	REWARDS.			Percentage.
		By promotion	Percentage.	By money good service tickets, &c.	
Karachi Headquarters ...	1,038	...	...	478	46'05
Tatta District ...	271	...	...	189	69'74
Hyderabad ...	639	...	...	208	32'55
Sukkur ...	768	...	...	118	15'36
Larkana ...	636	...	...	488	76'73
Thar Parkar ...	543	...	...	159	29'28
Upper Sind Frontier ...	450	...	...	150	33'33
Nawabshah ...	448	...	...	378	84'38
Sind Railways ...	210	...	...	315	150'00
Sind C. I. D. ...	31	...	...	50	161'29
Total ...	5,034	...	...	2,533	50'32

The percentage of rewards has fallen from 54'26 in 1929 to 50'32 in 1930.

The title of Khan Sahib was conferred in January 1930 on Inspector Ghulam Rasul Shah Imam Shah.

The services of the following officers of the Sukkur district were recognised by Government in their Resolution H. D. No. 8326/2, dated 15th December 1930 for their good work in the investigation and prosecution of cases against Pir Pagaro of Kingri :—

J. R. Hood, Esqr., I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, Sukkur.

G. G. Ray, Esqr., District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur.

K. R. Eates, Esqr., Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Sub-Inspector Ghulam Akbar Khan.

Health. Admissions into hospital. 30. The percentage of admission into hospital this year is 25.55 as against 30.06 in 1929.

Mr. Haslehurst emphasises the need for a Police Surgeon in Karachi.

Deaths in the force. 31. There were 53 deaths in the force in 1930, against 67 in the preceding year.

Vacancies in the force. 32. The total number of vacancies in the Sind Police was 49 in 1930, against 68 in 1929.

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

1927	...	...	...	54
1928	...	...	...	120
1929	...	...	...	68

The total number of vacancies are distributed as under:—

Karachi Headquarters	...	...	...	3
Tatta District	...	...	...	5
Hyderabad	...	...	...	14
Sukkur	...	...	...	4
Larkana	...	...	...	9
Thar Parkar	...	...	...	6
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	5
Nawabshah	...	...	...	3
Railways	...	...	...	...
Sind C. I. D.	...	...	...	...
			Total	49

The vacancies were incidental. No difficulty is experienced in getting recruits. Youths of fair education are now willing to serve as constables.

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 3 years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Karachi Headquarters	46	992	46	152	100·0	15·32	19·08	35·93
Tatta District	20	251	19	192	95·0	76·49	77·85	69·6
Hyderabad	30	609	29	334	56·67	54·84	56·81	53·18
Sukkur	32	736	31	236	96·87	32·07	34·77	50·07
Larkana	29	607	29	223	100·0	36·74	39·62	46·97
Thar Parkar	22	521	22	247	100·0	47·41	49·54	45·42
Upper Sind Frontier	17	433	17	113	100·0	26·10	28·89	42·05
Nawabshah	20	428	20	223	10·0	52·10	54·24	49·83
Sind Railways	16	194	16	158	100·0	81·44	82·66	80·08
Sind C. I. D.	15	16	15	16	100·0	100·0	100·0	96·97
Total	247	4,787	244	1,891	98·79	39·57	42·47	49·40

The percentage of educated Police officers and men on the actual strength works out to 42·47 as against 49·92 in 1929. The lower percentage is due to the fact that instructions were issued during the year that nobody who had not passed the IV Standard should be shown as "educated."

Enlistment.

34. The number of men enlisted during the year 1930 was 333 as against 332 in 1929 and 271 in 1928.

Resignations.

35. The number of resignations was 69 in the year under report as compared with 83 in 1929 and 77 in 1928.

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 five years ending 1930 :—

Period.				Total number of men who left the force.	Percentage of men who received pension.
Quinquennial period ending 1926				2,844	24.19
Do.	do.	1927	...	2,271	25.85
Do.	do.	1928	...	2,004	24.95
Do.	do.	1929	...	1,997	28.29
Do.	do.	1930	...	1,865	31.69

Drill and musketry.

36. The standard of drill at all headquarters is good.

The number of marksmen was 1,453 in the year under report against 1513 in 1929. Details by districts are given below :—

Shooting results.

District.	NUMBER OF MARKSMEN.	
	1929.	1930.
Karachi Headquarters ...	298	352
Tatta District ...	26	14
Hyderabad ...	211	224
Sukkur ...	256	85
Larkana ...	222	236
Thar Parkar ...	149	170
Upper Sind Frontier ...	188	164
Nawabshah ...	163	208
Total ...	1,513	1,453

The musketry course in the Sukkur district could not be completed owing to the situation created by the floods, riots and dacoities.

In the annual Competition Shooting the prizes were secured by the following districts:—

Prizes.	Smooth bore weapons.		Rifle weapons.	
	Foot.	Mounted.	Foot.	Mounted.
1st prize ...	Nawabshah	Nawabshah	Upper Sind Frontier.	Karachi Headquarters.
2nd prize ...	Thar Parkar	Hyderabad	Karachi Headquarters.	Nawabshah.
3rd prize ...	Nawabshah	Tatta	Do.	...
4th prize ..	Do.	Nawabshah	Do.	...
5th prize .	...	...	Upper Sind Frontier.	...

One prize was secured by Thar Parkar District Mounted Police using Cavalry Carbines.

Buildings. 37. An allotment of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned by Government during the year under report for the Police.

Constructing Police Station lock-up and quarters for 2 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Head Constables and 10 Constables at Sukkur.

Major Work noted in the margin. The work is in progress. A sum of Rs. 4,00,000 has also been sanctioned by Government for new Police buildings at Dadu. These buildings are also under construction.

An allotment of Rs. 54,000 was placed at my disposal by the Commissioner in Sind for the construction of Police Minor Works. Of this allotment a sum of Rs. 12,000 had to be surrendered to the Commissioner in Sind on account of financial stringency, and the construction of various urgent works was postponed. The balance of Rs. 42,000 was utilised.

There are still Major Works amounting to Rs. 8,00,000 and Minor Works amounting to Rs. 2,00,000 awaiting allotment of funds. This is for those works the plans and estimates for which have been administratively approved and which can be commenced as soon as funds are available.

In addition to those there are others about which correspondence is being carried on, the rough estimates for which amount to over Rs. 8,00,000.

The lack of accommodation for the Police has repeatedly been brought to the notice of Government. The most urgent works of the Department at present are Police Lines at Shikarpur, accommodation for the Headquarters Police at Sukkur and quarters for the Town Police at Jacobabad.

38. Out of 116 Police-stations and 141 outposts in the Province of Sind including Sind Railways 114 Police-stations and 130 outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

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

			Police-stations.	Outposts.
Tatta district...	...	...	...	5
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	1
Sukkur ...	...	...	1	...
Larkana ...	...	...	...	3
Thar Parkar ...	...	...	1	2
			2	11

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

The District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, reports that he spent 35 days in the jurisdiction of Kandhra Police-station which has remained uninspected. He could not inspect it because he was busy with more important work.

Twenty-five different offices were inspected by Mr. Turner during the time he held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in 1930 including 6 accounts branches of District Superintendents of Police's offices and 6 correspondence branches. I inspected 9 different offices from the date I took over charge till 31st December 1930. The above figure includes:—

3 accounts branches of District Superintendents of Police's offices.

3 correspondence branches of District Superintendents of Police's offices.

39. The following statement shows the number of shops inspected. These inspections were made in accordance with the orders contained in the Commissioner's No. 9315-H, dated 22nd October 1925, Judicial Department:—

District.	No. of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.
Karachi Headquarters	7
Tatta District	0
Hyderabad	3
Sukkur	8
Larkana	4
Thar Parkar	5
Upper Sind Frontier	4
Nawabshah	2
	33

The above shops were inspected by the various Police officers in accordance with the standing orders. The detailed reports of their inspection were submitted to the Commissioner in Sind.

The total number of licenses under the Act was 12,591 (inclusive of above and miscellaneous journey licenses) as against 12,696 in 1929 and the total number of arms covered by the licenses was 14,448 against 14,469 in the preceding year.

The number of prosecutions instituted was 38 of which 8 ended in conviction.

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

Villages Police.

41. There are no village Plice in Sind.

Miscellaneous duties performed. 42. The number of warrants, summonses, and notices received for service by the Police in—

- (a) Police Cognizable cases in 1928, 1929 and 1930,
- (b) Direct Magisterial Cognizable cases, and
- (c) Non-Cognizable cases,

was as follows :—

Police Cognizable Cases.

Particulars.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Warrants	11,717	17,649	16,200
Summonses and notices ...	131,980	143,284	130,887

Of 16,200 warrants and 130,887, summonses and notices received for service, 9,057 warrants were executed and 109,753 summonses and notices were served, 1,140 distress warrants were executed and Rs. 25,636 recovered.

Direct Magisterial cognizable cases.

Summonses ... ..	...	...	...	26,759
Warrants ... ..	...	...	...	4,331

Non-cognizable cases.

Summonses ... ..	...	...	...	40,738
Warrants ... ..	...	...	...	7,119

The proportion of warrants and summonses per policeman engaged in prevention and detection of crime comes to 10 and 74 respectively as against 6'60 and 53'60 in 1929. The figures of 1929 did not include the details of summonses and warrants issued in direct magisterial cognizable cases and non-cognizable cases.

The number of fires extinguished was 271 as against 236 in 1929.

13,530 dogs were destroyed during the year under report against 15,303 in 1929.

Petty offences dealt with are as under:—

The Public Conveyance Act	...	...	2,966
The Cruelty to Animals Act	...	...	316
The District Police Act ...	...	...	3,093
The Municipal Act	...	...	1
The Lunatic Asylum Act	...	...	1
The Motor Vehicles Act	...	...	1,684
The Prostitution Act	...	...	8
The Gambling Act	...	...	23
The Cantonment Act	...	...	1
The Criminal Tribes Act	...	...	5
The Cattle Trespass Act	...	...	1
The Port Rules	...	...	227
The Explosives Substance Act	...	...	2
The Irrigation Act	...	...	1

Enquiries were made in 34 cases of suicide 1,652 accidents and 19 suspicious deaths.

367 policemen in the Province of Sind were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts. The number is steadily rising.

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

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

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies continue to do good work and on 31st December 1930, the total number of members amounted to 2,630 as against 2,701 on 31st December 1929.

The total amount of the funds in various districts on 31st December 1930 was Rs. 1,82,860.

43. The statement showing details of strikes. strikes occurred in 1930 is furnished as Appendix VIII.

44. The number of finger impression slips received for permanent record in the Sind Finger Print Bureau at Karachi during the year under review was 3,021 against 2,723 in the previous year, and the number of slips removed from the record in the same year was 5,123 as against 18,749 in 1929. The total number of slips now on record in the Bureau is 43,529 against 45,631 in 1929. Subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1930 were 927 as against 915 in 1929.

The number of slips received for search was 8,702 as against 7,725 in the preceding year. Of these 1,774 were traced as against 1,614 in 1929.

149 enquiries were traced by foreign Bureaux as under :—

Allahabad	...	...	...	13
Baghdad	...	...	...	1
Baroda	...	...	...	3
Bombay	...	...	...	13
Calcutta	...	...	...	1
Madras	...	...	...	2
Mount Abu	...	...	...	23
Phillaur	...	...	...	74
Poona	...	...	...	18
Shillong	...	...	...	1
				149

During the year 1930, 4 officers were trained as Chief Operators and 31 as Operators. In addition 7 Clerks of the Judicial Department were trained 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 the various Magistrates and Judges in the Province was 10. The number of days the Officers were absent from the Bureau on this account was $17\frac{1}{2}$.

Expert written opinions were given in 40 cases.

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

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

Mr. Price held charge of the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi Headquarters, from 1st January

1930 to 5th August 1930 and during that period he investigated four cases which were classed as under:—

3 classed 'A'.

1 compounded—(one accused acquitted under section 345, Criminal Procedure Code).

While in the Larkana district from 23rd April 1930, to the end of the year under report Mr. Price did not investigate any case personally as he had other important work to attend to.

Mr. J. E. V. Mason was in charge of the Tando Division of the Hyderabad district from 1st January 1930 to 19th July—1930 and during this period he did not investigate any case as laid down in the above rule.

Criminal Investigation
Department (Siad).

46. Mr. Barnard reports as follows:—

I held charge throughout the year.

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

- (1) One Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- (2) Two Inspectors.
- (3) Four Sub-Inspectors.
- (4) Four Head Constables.
- (5) One Clerk.
- (6) Five peons.

Four Head Constables were lent to the Political Branch for political work.

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

3. In the Jacobabad murders case mentioned in paragraph 6 (c) of the last year's Administration Report, accused (1) Kaimdin, (2) Abdul Razak, (3) Nabi Baksh, (4) K. B. Dil Murad, (5) Allah-baksh and (6) Maulvi Din Muhammad were sent up for trial under sections 302, 120-B, 109 and 506, Indian Penal Code. Of these Nos. 4, 5 and 6 were committed to the Court of the Sessions by the Sub-Judge and 1st class Magistrate, Jacobabad. They were

acquitted by the Sessions Judge, Sukkur, and this was in no small measure due to important Hindu witnesses succumbing to the influence of accused K. B. Dil Murad who was defended by Sir Shafi and others, and thereby materially changing their evidence.

4. The Sayed and the Mochi in the counterfeiting case mentioned in paragraph 6 (*d*) of the Administration Report for 1929 were convicted under sections 232, 239 and 143, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each by the Sessions Judge, Sukkur.

5. During the year the help of the Sind C. I. D. was sought by the Customs Department, Postal Department and various District Officers in complicated matters. The following cases are worth mentioning:—

(a) Owing to a misunderstanding between the subordinate police of Hyderabad and Tatta districts over a case of a Rs. 50 forged note traced at village Manju, Karachi district, it was taken up at the requests of both District Superintendents of Police and Khan Sahib Sukhia was deputed to investigate. This note was uttered to one Pamanmal, Bania, by one Umar Gadho who had received it from one Rahimдино, tailor of Sekhat in Hyderabad district. Rahimдино stated that he had received it from one Sitalgir, an approver in a kidnapping case, who while under the care of Police Head Constable Munshi Udhandas of Sekhat Police-station somehow got his host and Constable Munshi Hyder Shah of the Sekhat Police-station under his control and persuaded the latter to forge the above-mentioned note, the former supplying a genuine note for a sample. Two notes are admitted to have been uttered and the one not forthcoming is said to have been burnt by a Bania on whom it had been palmed off. Interesting features in the Sekhat Coining Case and which it is hoped will be proved by the aid of photos taken by the Sind C. I. D. are that the paper used which in the photo clearly discloses a part of the water mark "Government of Bombay," and the figure 50, indicating the denomination of the note, has been applied with the police-station number seals and altered suitably to conform with the 50 printed on notes. Both these points are of extreme importance in the case as they substantially support the story of the approver, without these photos there would have been nothing to support his evidence.

Hyder Shah having turned approver, six accused including the Head Constable Munshi have been committed to the Court of Sessions.

Sukkur riots.

(b) On the 3rd August 1930 at about 7-30 p.m. a procession of Hindus organised by the Youth League, Sukkur, on its arrival at Arura's Mosque came in conflict with a Muhammadan gharriwalla who demanded his right of way. He was roughly handled by the Congress volunteers whereupon some Muhammadans intervened. Stone throwing started between Muhammadans of the locality and the processionists. The trouble spread towards the Postal Incline, where a large crowd of Muhammadans had assembled and Shikarpuri refugees, who had come to Sukkur on account of floods, were encamped. This crowd of Muhammadans and Shikarpuri Hindus refugees engaged in a battle, resulting in the murder of one Thanwardas who was a volunteer and served the Hindu refugees. The crowd was dispersed by the Police but this did not last long, the local Police being inadequate to deal with the situation, a state of tumult continued until the 6th when Military and Police assistance arrived from Karachi and other places and restored order. Offences alleged to have been committed during the riots amounted to 19 Hindus and 2 Muhammadans murdered, and 117 dacoities and other offences. The Hindus alleged that they had stolen from them Rs. 91,248-6-0 worth property, but one of their leaders in a recent harangue against Government at a public meeting has chosen to raise this sum to Rs. 91,00,000.

Khan Sahib Sukhia assisted by a staff of C. I. D. officers investigated all cases arising from the riots in Sukkur. After lengthy and intricate investigations the undermentioned action was taken in consultation with the district officers and the Public Prosecutor, Sukkur, who himself is a Hindu :—

- (1) 12 Muslims were sent up for trial for rioting and murdering 5 Hindus. All of them have been committed to the Sessions Court. Out of them one has been sentenced to death and one to transportation for life. The case against 3 accused has been withdrawn by the District Magistrate, Sukkur. The rest are awaiting their trial in Court.
- (2) 2 Hindus were sent up for trial for murdering one Muslim. Both of them were committed to the Court of Sessions but the case against them was very weak and was withdrawn.

- (3) 32 Muslims were sent up for trial for a series of dacoities and riotings. 8 of them have been discharged, 6 of them have been acquitted, 9 have been convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine each by the Special Magistrate, Sukkur District, and 9 accused are awaiting their trial.
- (4) 2 Hindus and 2 Sikhs were sent up for trial for a series of dacoities and riotings. The cases against these accused are pending in Court.
- (5) 12 Muslims were sent up for trial for a series of riotings and thefts. 2 of them have been acquitted, 2 of them have been released and bound down under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, for keeping good behaviour, 7 have been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 1 month to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and 1 is absconding.
- (6) 4 Hindus were sent up for trial for rioting and causing hurt. Their case is pending.
- (7) 4 Hindus were sent up for trial for rioting and house trespass. 3 accused have been released and bound down under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, for good behaviour and 1 has been convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- (8) 1 Muslim was sent up for trial for trespass. This accused has been convicted and sentenced to pay Rs. 50 fine or 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.
- (9) 1 Muslim was sent up for trial for receiving stolen property. The case is pending in Court.
- (10) 1 Hindu was sent up for trial for causing hurt to a Muslim girl and a Brammin boy, who lived opposite his house, by recklessly discharging a shot gun during riots with a view to scare away passers by whom he mistook for rioters. The court has allowed the parties to compromise.
- (11) The case against 7 volunteers who assaulted the Muslim ghariwalla on account of whom riots started is still pending.

The manner in which Khan Sahib Sukhia has handled these cases is commendable. The utmost tact and caution were necessary. That numerous deliberately false allegations were made against innocent persons there is no doubt. So entangled were persons in the communal net, that a number of respectable and well educated gentlemen were for the time bereft of all reason and sense of fairness. A good many of them should be most grateful to Khan Sahib Sukhia for his considerate treatment, in saving them from prosecution for false complaints. And many ought to be more than grateful to him for saving them from false entanglements in charges of the most serious nature.

It would not be out of place to quote here from the judgment of the Special Magistrate, Sukkur, in a complaint made to him after it had been disposed of by the C. I. D. :—

“ It is not my purpose to trace here the probable instigator of this case ; I shall content myself with the observation that its origin appears to be political and communal : and that it exhibits an unscrupulousness on the part of those instigators which merits the severest condemnation.

* * * * *

“ To sum up, the whole atmosphere of this case seems to be tainted. If I resorted to the expedient of calling court witnesses, I have not the slightest doubt that the whole truth would come to light in the most hideous and abominable form. I am not concerned whether Muhammad Ibrahim has made himself objectionable to the Hindus in political and communal affairs. He may have done so, but that this method of bringing him to book, by imputing a particular crime to punish him for his general attitude, is an infamous and scandalous perversion of the uses of a criminal court, there cannot be the slightest doubt.”

Bomb cases.

(c) As a result of the terrorist movement the services of the Crime Branch were utilised in the investigation of the following bomb explosion cases :—

- (1) At the Shikarpur Police-station on 20th November 1930.
- (2) In the Shikarpur Cloth Market on 20th November 1930.
- (3) At the Tilak High School, Sukkur, on 22nd November 1930.
- (4) In the compound of the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad's bungalow, on 28th November 1930.

Karachi General Post Office Case.

(d) On the night of 17th August 1930, a theft of 29 insured letters and 5 insured parcels valued at Rs. 17,966 took place at the General Post Office, Karachi. This case was investigated by Inspector Sardar Abdul Rahman of the Sind C. I. D. On 22nd October 1930, a Clerk of the General Post Office was arrested for presenting a 1,000-rupee currency note at the Currency Office, Karachi; this note forming part of the stolen property referred to above. In addition to this accused, 3 chaukidars of the General Post Office, who were on duty that night, were also arrested and they have been sent up for trial.

Tando Allahyar Local Board misappropriation.

(e) At the instance of the District Magistrate, Hyderabad, a case of criminal misappropriation from the Tando Allahyar Local Board Funds was taken up by the Sind C. I. D. Sub-Inspector Allahbachayo was deputed to make enquiries. The Sub-Inspector went through complicated accounts, &c., and as a result, the Ex-President, two Munshis and one Sub-Overseer of the Tando Allahyar Local Board have been sent up for trial in the Court of the Additional City Magistrate, Hyderabad, for conspiring to defraud the Local Board Funds of various sums of money.

Customs cheating case.

(f) At the request of the Superintendent of Stamps, Karachi, the same Sub-Inspector was deputed to investigate a case in which used Adhesive stamps, each of the value of Rs. 10 were used on a number of bonds submitted to the Customs Department by various firms. It was ascertained that a clerk of the Stamps Office was responsible for selling these used stamps to various firms without their knowledge. He was sent up for trial in the Court of the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, and was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 600 fine.

Currency note claim.

(g) At the instance of the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, Sub-Inspector Abdul Ghafarbeg was deputed to make enquiries into the claim by different parties on three 100-rupee half notes from the Currency Offices, Karachi and Calcutta. The first party put in a declaration to the Currency Department that the first 3 half notes were sent by registered post by their constituents at Hala to Karachi on 13th June 1927 and were received, but the second 3 halves sent by the same party by ordinary post were missing,

In December 1927, another party of Hyderabad (Sind) sent two of the missing halves to the Currency Department stating that the second halves were lost in Postal transit between Matiari and Hyderabad.

The latter claimant and his agent have been sent up for trial in the Court of the Additional City Magistrate, Hyderabad, on a charge of conspiring to dispose of stolen property.

Cattle thefts.

6. To give effect to Resolution No. 8387-V, dated the 16th September 1929, of the Bombay Government the Crime Branch (C. I. D.) is collecting, in consultation with the District Officers, material against Patharidars for taking action against them under the Criminal Tribes Act:—

45	Patharidars from the Sukkur District,
34	Do. do. Upper Sind Frontier,
33	Do. do. Karachi District, and
2	Do. do. Karachi Headquarters,

have been suggested by District Superintendents of Police which are being carefully revised and when the final selections are made proposals will be submitted to Government.

Photographic Branch.

7. This branch has been busy throughout the year. 115 photographs were taken altogether and of these 32 at the request of districts, viz:—

(1)	Superintendent of Police, Karachi Headquarters.	20
(2)	Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways	... 11
(3)	District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad	
	(Sind)	1

The photographs taken consisted mainly of politically suspicious persons, passports of suspicious foreigners, letters and other documents of political importance. In connection with crime, finger-impressions and in one case a foot-impression were taken. The paraphernalia of an important gang of counterfeiters cleverly rounded up by the Sind Railways Police has been recorded in photographs. These when published with the account of the gang ought to be of interest and perhaps of value to Police Officers.

Political Branch.

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

- (1) One Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- (2) Two Inspectors.
- (3) Seven Sub-Inspectors (including five shorthand reporters), and
Three temporary Sub-Inspectors (one for Censor duty and two shorthand reporters) sanctioned under G. R. H. D. No. 7900/2, dated the 29th August 1930.
- (4) 12 Head Constables.
- (5) Five peons.

R. B. Narayandas was in charge of the branch till 25th June 1930, when he fell ill. Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand took over from the Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D., on 4th July 1930 forenoon. Mr. Gokaldas Wadhmal took over from Mr. Bhagwandas on 7th October 1930, forenoon. R. B. Narayandas took over from Mr. Gokaldas Wadhmal on 4th November 1930 afternoon, and has since been in charge.

9. During the year C. I. D. officers have attended and reported the speeches at 1939 meetings as against 382 in the preceding year. In addition, other duties that do not receive special mention are the disposal of 209 references and inquiries from other provinces, inquiries into threatening letters, posters, &c., addressed to officials and individuals, which amounted to 14 and the watching of suspicious characters. Inquiries were made about 80 persons regarded with suspicion by the C. I. D.

10. *Vide* page 11 of the last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D. Abdul Waris *alias* Muhammad Waris was convicted under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code.

11. The first case of the prominent law-breakers was registered at the City Police Station on 16th April 1930 and sent up after investigation to the City Magistrate's Court on 17th April 1930. The following accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment varying in terms from one to two years :—

- (1) Dr. Choithram Partabrai Gidwani, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee, 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

- (2) Naraindas Anandji Bechar, ex-M. L. C., a member of the Karachi Municipal Corporation, President, Karachi District Congress Committee and organiser of all the labour unions in Karachi, 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
- (3) Swami Krishnanand, Joint Secretary of the Karachi District Congress Committee, a member of the Sind Satyagrah Committee and an Arya Samajist, 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- (4) Vishnu Nainaram Sharma, Editor "Hindu Jati", President, Nau Juvan Bharat Sabha, Karachi, and organiser of the Seva Dal, 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- (5) Manilal Jadowji Vyas, a Brahmin wielding a great influence among his 'jajmans' and an associate of No. 2, 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.
- (6) Dr. Tarachand Jhamatmal Lalvani, Secretary of the Karachi District Congress Committee and a member of the Sind Satyagrah Committee taking a deep interest in the Labour Unions 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The importance of the case can well be imagined from the subsequent rowdiness of the mob at the City Magistrate's Court, which was not brought under control until it was fired on, and military aid arrived. I have no desire to boast but I think it ought to be known that a handful of C. I. D. officers carried out the arrest of these accused and conveyed these 6 prisoners to the court.

12. The second batch of law-breakers, equal in prominence to those dealt with in the first case, was sent up and convicted on the 14th May 1930, under section 117, Indian Penal Code, in case No. 212 of the City Police-Station. Their names and sentences awarded are—

- (1) Lokram Nainaram Sharma, Editor, "Hindu Jati" and President, Nau Juvan Bharat Sabha, 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- (2) Narsinghlal Dhamanmal, a staunch Arya Samajist and Congress worker 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

- (3) Professor Naraindas Ratanchand Malkani, a lieutenant of Gandhi, working for most of his part in Gujrat, 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- (4) Professor Ghanshamdas Jethanand, M.A., LL.B., Editor of the "Hindu" 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- (5) R. K. Sidhwa, Municipal Councillor and active Satyagrahi, 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.

On this occasion the trial was held at the Karachi district Prison. Arrests were on the occasion effected late at night by the C. I. D.

13. On the 25th June 1930, Assudomal Tekchand Gidwani, M.A., Administrative Officer of the Karachi Municipal School Board, Lalji Mahrotra, a graduate, President of the Sind Provincial Civil Disobedience War Council, were arrested and prosecuted in case No. 276, section 117, Indian Penal Code. On the 26th of the same month they were sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

14. On the 25th June 1930, Jawaharmal Totiram Mansukhani *alias* Swami Govindanand of "Komagata Maru" fame and a member on the All India Congress Working Committee, who pretended to be sick in the first case No. 117, section 117, Indian Penal Code, was arrested and convicted on the 26th June 1930 to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

15. In March last, the branch was also busy in enquiring into the disfigurement of the Queen's Statue at the Frere Hall.

16. In the same month, Mangatram *alias* Mangatrai son of Munlal of Patiala State was deported on the recommendation of the C. I. D. This man was discovered to have fled from his State where he had made himself most objectionable, and having come to Karachi was spreading his poison amongst the people.

17. On the 2nd March 1930, a Bengali, who called himself Mukerji, was discovered in Karachi. Enquiries led up to the fact that he was a Revolutionary Agent who had come to Karachi to start an anarchist party. He had apparently come to Swami Govindanand and through him had established contact with certain youths in Karachi. Fortunately, before he could do much harm he was discovered, but unfortunately he disappeared within a few hours before any action could be taken against him and in spite of enquiries all over India he has not been traced again. At the same time the houses of two youths were searched and a certain amount of suspicious literature found but nothing upon which to establish an offence.

18. On or about the 19th June, a Punjabi youth was arrested under suspicious circumstances. Inquiries subsequently disclosed him to be one Murarilal Sharma son of Pandit Brijmohan of Imli Mohalla, Delhi, one of the most dangerous revolutionaries in the Punjab who had disappeared for some time. He was successfully prosecuted under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.

19. On the 9th July 1930, Mirza Nasirbeg son of Imambeg, a volunteer of the Anjuman Jamiat Nizam-ul-Muslemin, Karachi, was arrested and sent up under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code. The Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, sentenced him to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment in default of furnishing two sureties.

20. On the night of 15th September 1930, the first bomb explosion occurred in the City Police Station, Karachi. Looking back now I may say that this was the signal for the introduction of the "Cult of the bomb" in Sind. Sind may be described as the "buffer" between the forces of non-violence and violence where the forces of Gandhi from the south and Bhagatsing from the north are in constant conflict.

21. On the night of 29th September, the second bomb, that was to be thrown as previously arranged on the Dussara festival, exploded in a house in the Rewachand Buildings in the Rambaugh Quarter. The Sind C. I. D. took over the investigation and challaned two persons. One of these has turned approver. The case has been committed to the Sessions.

22. On the 7th September 1930, one Bhimsen, an absconder wanted in the Shekhupura Conspiracy Case, Lahore, was arrested by the Political Branch and handed over to the Inspector of Police, Punjab C. I. D., who came down to Karachi for the purpose. This was an extremely smart piece of work as the boy was under the protection of some very influential Punjabis in Karachi.

23. Parsram Vishansing Tahilramani, B.A., President of the Sind Provincial War Council, was sent up under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, for issuing a seditious appeal urging the Boycott of His Majesty the King's birthday. He was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment on the 18th October 1930.

24. On the 7th November 1930, another explosion, case No. 516, was reported in the City Police Station Yard. The case was handed over to the C. I. D. Although no evidence to prosecute the accused for bomb-throwing could be collected owing to the hostile attitude adopted by the public on account of the Civil

Disobedience Movement, the C. I. D., had sufficient material to prosecute under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. The eight mentioned below who were known to be the perpetrators of these offences, and they are now under trial :—

(1) Choithram son of Khubchand Jessani of Hyderabad, Homeopathic Doctor, Bunder Road Extension.

(2) Khaifratiram son of Harkishandas, Arya, of Killa Sohba Singh, district Sialkot, Punjab, Clerk, Lakhmichand Menghraj, Bunder Road, Karachi.

(3) Jethanand Bhojraj, Khattar, of Cigrani Mohalla, Shikarpur, residing on Marriot Road, Karachi.

(4) Gangaram Chanchaldas, Lohana of Manjhand, residing in Karachi.

(5) Rochaldas son of Wadhuram, Kukrejo of Store, Shikarpur, Clerk, Motaram Bahadarchand, Bunder Road Extension.

(6) Bhagwandas son of Ganeshdas Kapur of Pipal Sanwal, Multan, Punjab, Clerk, Karachi Cotton Company, Thole Produce Yard, Karachi.

(7) Bhagwandas son of Ghanshamdas Shikarpuri, Cloth Broker, New Cloth Market, Karachi.

(8) Hiranand Jethmal Advani, Clerk, the Globe Typewriting Company, Bunder Road, Karachi.

25. On 25th November, room No. C/29 in the Shikarpuri Cloth Market, occupied by Tekchand, Mengho and Omparkash, was searched by the C. I. D., and a bomb factory was discovered. All the three accused were arrested and after investigation challaned in the City Magistrate's Court on the 10th December 1930. The case is under trial.

26. On the 8th November 1930, Rupchand Bhagnari, President of the Bhagnari Parcharak Mandali, Karachi, was arrested for violating salt laws on the 5th of October. The case was sent up in the City Magistrate's Court, and he was sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment on the 14th of November 1930.

27. A prominent Cutchi agitator Jestharam Bhavanji, Captain of Satyagrah volunteers, responsible for violating the salt laws in October last was sent up in case No. 557 on the 28th of November and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 on the 11th December 1930.

28. Cases Nos. 558, 559 and 566, were registered against the prominent agitators of Sind, namely, Choithram Tekchand Valecha, Maulvi Muhammad Sidik, and Usman Hamid. All the three accused were sentenced on the 11th and 12th November by the City Magistrate to rigorous imprisonment, varying from 6 months to 2 years. These arrests were also effected soon after midnight.

29. One Mastram, a suspicious Sikh, was dealt with in December under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, and convicted to 12 months' imprisonment. A previous conviction was traced against him under the name of Partabsing Gagansing of the Patiala State.

30. In addition to the abovementioned cases, the Political Branch has made many searches for proscribed literatures, cyclostyles, &c. One of its most important finds in this respect deserves mention; the seizure of the Special Divali Number of the Congress Samachar. Hundred copies of this were seized and it consisted of 23 pages of seditious literature. The cyclostyle was also secured.

31. Censoring duty increased considerably and the officer on this duty has done some very valuable work.

32. Sen Gupta visited Sind from 13th to 16th October 1930 in order to agitate Civil Disobedience in masses.

33. Dr. Kitchlew came to Sind, 15th March to 22nd March 1930, to stir up trouble in the Nau Javan Bharat Sabha.

34. The services of the Political Branch were also availed of during the Sind visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FINAL REMARKS.

35. The Sind C. I. D. Political Branch, which has had as great if not a greater increase in work than any other office, has unfortunately though unavoidably had frequent changes in its staff. The first loss was the Head Clerk who was compelled to take three months' leave at a time when he could hardly be spared. Next the Deputy Superintendent of Police Rao Bahadur Narayandas met with his accident, but this was not the end of our troubles, both Inspectors, and one shorthand Sub-Inspector were also transferred from the Political Branch on promotion. Thus for some time this branch struggled on its head and feet fitted on to a strange trunk which though it did its best was nevertheless alien to its work. With these many changes there was a period when everything was at sixes and sevens, and it was only by those of us who were left behind using our memories that the office was prevented from coming to almost a standstill with some of its work. I give these facts to convey better the gallant manner in which all officers new

and old have put their shoulders to the wheel in a most exacting and difficult situation.

In October, the Political Branch was increased by a temporary staff of two Shorthand Sub-Inspectors and one Censor duty Sub-Inspector for a period of 6 months. Their services will be necessary as long as the Civil Disobedience Movement continues.

The Crime Branch had its share of extra work, notably the Sukkur riots, but in addition I used it for Political work whenever its officers could be spared, *e.g.*, bomb cases outside Karachi, etc.

In conclusion I would record my appreciation of the help given me by members of the whole staff in their co-operation and untiring zeal, and particularly R. B. Narayandas Wadhmal whose capacity for work and efficiency is marvellous in spite of ill-health and other worries. So well does this officer prepare his cases that on the day he fell ill I was able to take them over and help the Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mr. O'Sullivan, to conduct the prosecution in two hours. Khan Sahib Sukhia has as usual done an excellent year's work for which he deserves credit and whose impartiality has been the subject of special mention in the judgment of a Magistrate. Inspector Ghulam Kadir has proved himself fit in every respect for the promotion he received during the year. Inspector Mahomed Yakub for the period he remained in the C. I. D. did excellent work. Sub-Inspector Rupchand Hingorani deserves special mention. Sub-Inspector Abdul Gafur for a good year's work, Mr. D'Mello worked very well as acting Head Clerk. Messrs. Galbraith and Mascarenhas and Sub-Inspectors Rafiuddin and Abdul Gaffar Beg worked well, while Mr. Karale managed the Finger Print Bureau efficiently. I would indeed be ungrateful if I omitted the assistance given me by Messrs. Bhagwandas Premchand and Thompson during the short period they worked under me. Head Constable Ibrahim Shah has also done very good work at Kiamari.

WORK OF THE KARACHI REPORTING STAFF.

The Reporting Staff continues to deal with the work of watching the movements of foreigners, and suspects by sea, road and rail. It continues to keep in close touch with Political, Social and Labour movements, and collecting intelligence in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement which entailed very heavy work on the staff. The number of meetings and processions held during the year was abnormal and the work of recording notes at meetings collecting evidence, getting in touch with people and getting information was no small task.

47. The Police Prosecutors appeared in 2,548 cases of which 1,167 ended in conviction. The percentage of conviction to cases tried was 45·83 as against 45·76 in 1929.

Work of the Prosecuting Staff.

The total number of cases conducted by the Prosecuting Staff shows an increase of 179 cases as compared with the preceding year.

7 non-Police cases and 11 appeals were conducted by them under the orders of the District Magistrates.

The total strength of Prosecutors in Sind is 11 and 3 Sub-Public Prosecutors or 14 in all.

The appointment of an additional Sub-Public Prosecutor was sanctioned for Karachi Headquarters during the year in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7842/2, dated 1st September 1930.

In connection with the Re-organization Scheme which will be brought into effect from 1st April 1931, in the Districts of Sukkur, Larkana, and Upper Sind Frontier, two more Police Prosecutors will be appointed.

48. The total cost of the Police in Sind for the year 1930-31 was Rs. 34,63,576 as compared with Rs. 33,83,356. The increase of Rs. 80,220 is due to the employment of the temporary police on account of communal riots at Sukkur and Civil Disobedience Movement.

Cost of the Sind Police.

The cost of the Police Clerical establishment during the year 1930-31 was Rs. 1,85,707 as against Rs. 1,78,028 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 7,679 is due to—

(i) P. C. Fund clerks having been brought on the permanent establishment.

(ii) Appointment of one extra clerk in the Motor Vehicle Branch, Karachi, and in the Sind C. I. D. on account of Civil Disobedience Movement.

(iii) Grant of increments to the clerks and the appointment of substitutes in leave vacancies.

49. 1930 was a most strenuous year for the Police; trade depression, unemployment, floods and political unrest caused an increase of crime in every district.

Salient features

The outstanding event of the first half of the year was the arrest of the Pir of Kingri, the spiritual leader of the Hurs. It is difficult for anybody unacquainted with the Hurs to realise the anxiety which this step caused. That a conviction was obtained reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Ray and the Police Officers associated with him in the investigation. The Pir was sentenced to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000.

In the second half of the year the civil Disobedience campaign and its attendant disorders overshadowed everything else. In the Sukkur district the persistent preaching of contempt for authority led to very serious communal disturbances which will not soon be forgotten. There was no marked tendency apparent on the part of the Sindhis to make sacrifices. In Karachi the Gujratis and Cutchis did most of the self-imposed suffering, while everywhere the Muhammadans kept aloof.

Additional Police were entertained in Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur in connection with the campaign. Government bore the cost. Towards the end of the year there was a decided slide towards violence on the part of the younger men and women. Bombs were thrown in several places, picketing was conducted in a violent manner, the behaviour of the Satyagrahis became very offensive in the streets, and on the occasion of the opening of the West Wharf in Karachi by His Excellency the Governor in November ladies and gentlemen, European and Indian, were insulted and spat upon as they returned from the ceremony. This necessitated the notification of certain bodies as unlawful associations under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The police behaved with very great restraint throughout.

50. The most pressing needs of the department are more policemen and the construction of quarters for the police in the towns of Sukkur, Shikarpur, Jacobabad and Hyderabad. In an emergency it is impossible to get the men together quickly when they are scattered in all directions in hired quarters. Government have now sanctioned the re-organization of the police force in Sind and a start is being made with the districts of Sukkur, Larkana and the Upper Sind Frontier. The re-organization should be completed by 1933. The accommodation of the police is a matter of very considerable importance and it is hoped that Government will give the matter their consideration.

51. The small police force of Sind was subjected to a very great strain during the past year and emerged from the ordeal with flying colours. In very trying circumstances the police displayed remarkable loyalty and devotion to duty and deserve well of Government and the public.

With reference to the Sukkur police the District Magistrate writes, "I place on record my complete satisfaction with the work of the police in the district during riots, dacoities and floods for which the entire credit is due to Mr. Ray, Mr. Eates, Mr. Didar Hussain, Mr. Brotherston and other Police Officers. Mr. Ray has shown praiseworthy energy, foresight and tact in dealing with a most critical situation." I fully endorse these remarks. Other officers whose work calls for special mention are Mr Haslehurst in Karachi, Mr. Mason in Hyderabad and Mr. O'Sullivan in Larkana.

Among Deputy Superintendents Mr. Tahilram D. Vaswani, Mr. Chimandas D. Motwani, Khan Sahib Jehangir R. Sukhia and R. B. Narayandas Wadhmal did excellent work.

Mr. Barnard very ably controlled the work of the Criminal Investigation Department.

I desire to express my appreciation of the efficiency of my office staff with special mention of Mr. Bulchand Hemandas, the Head Clerk, and Mr. Jethanand Navalraj, the Accountant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) D. HEALY,

Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

APPENDIX I (*vide* PARA. 2).

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

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
Karachi Head-quarters.	<i>Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.</i>		
	Mr. E. E. Turner ...	1st January 1930 ...	5th November 1930.
	„ D. Healy ...	6th November 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. H. Stanley ...	1st January 1930 ...	24th July 1930.
	„ H. M. Haslehust, M. B. E. ...	25th July 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. M. R. Price ...	1st January 1930 ...	5th August 1930.
	„ W. H. Brotherston ...	6th August 1930 ...	17th December 1930.
	„ J. E. V. Mason ...	18th December 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent, Karachi Town.</i>		
	Mr. Tahilram Dharamdas Vaswani.	1st January 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	<i>Deputy Superintendents, Karachi Traffic.</i>		
	Mr. W. H. Brotherston ..	1st January 1930 ...	26th August 1930.
	„ H. Galbraith ...	27th August 1930 ...	17th December 1930.
	„ W. H. Brotherston ...	18th December 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. J. Hobson ...	1st January 1930 ...	2nd December 1930.
	„ J. R. Gregory ...	3rd December 1930 ..	31st December 1930.
	<i>Deputy Superintendents of Police.</i>		
Mr. K. R. Eates ...	1st January 1930 ...	9th January 1930.	
Latta District	Khan Sahib Muhammad Hus-sain Shah Shujat Ali Shah.	10th January 1930 ...	14th February 1930.
	Mr. Tahilram Dharamdas Vaswani.	15th February 1930 ...	20th February 1930.
	„ Bhagwandas Premchad ...	21st February 1930 ...	28th June 1930.
	„ Gopaldas Doulatram ...	29th June 1930 ...	31st December 1930.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. H. M. Haslehust, <i>M.B.E.</i> ...	1st January 1930 ...	19th July 1930
	„ J. E. V. Mason ...	20th July 1930 ...	9th December 1930.
	„ J. Hobson ...	10th December 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	<i>Sub-Divisional Officers, Hala.</i>		
	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	1st January 1930 ...	20th August 1930.
	Mr. J. E. V. Mason ...	21st August 1930 ...	29th August 1930
Hyderabad District.	„ Muhanimad Yakub Umar Khan.	30th August 1930 ...	18th November 1930.
	Mir Moula Bakhsh Khan Kadir Bakhsh Khan.	19th November 1930	31st December 1930.
	<i>Sub-Divisional Officers, Tundo.</i>		
	Mr. J. E. V. Mason ...	1st January 1930	19th July 1930.
	Rao Sahib Tejumal Naraindas.	20th July 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. G. G. Ray ...	1st January 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	<i>Additional Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. M. R. Price ...	6th August 1930 ...	22nd October 1930.
	<i>Deputy Superintendents of Police.</i>		
Sukkur District.	Khan Sahib Muhammad Husain Shah Sujat Ali Shah.	1st January 1930	3rd January 1930.
	Mr. G. G. Ray ...	4th January 1930 ...	12th January 1930.
	„ K. R. Eates ...	13th January 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	<i>Additional Deputy Superintendent of Police.</i>		
	Mr. D. dar Hussain Khan Allahdad Khan.	6th September 1930 ...	31st December 1930.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Larkana District.	Mr. L. S. Rusby ...	1st January 1930 ...	31st May 1930.
	„ H. P. O'Sullivan ...	1st June 1930 ...	31st December 1930

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	<i>Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent of Police.</i>		
Larkana District —concl.	Mr. H. P. O'Sullivan	1st May 1930	31st May 1930.
	<i>Sub-Divisional Officer, Northern Division.</i>		
	Mr. D. B. T. Judge	1st January 1930	23rd October 1930.
	Mir Moula Bakhsh Khan Kadir Bakhsh Khan.	24th October 1930	11th November 1930.
	Mr. Gokaldas Wadhmal	12th November 1930	31st December 1930.
	<i>Sub-Divisional Officer, Southern Division.</i>		
	Khan Sahib Khan Muhammad Khan Dost Muhammd Khan.	1st January 1930	15th August 1930.
	Mir Moula Bakhsh Khan Kadir Bakhsh Khan.	16th August 1930	23rd October 1930.
Thar Parkar District.	Mr. M. R. Price	24th October 1930	31st December 1930.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. H. P. O Sullivan	1st January 1930	22nd January 1930.
	„ R. T. Barker, M. B. E.	23rd January 1930	31st December 1930.
Upper Sind Frontier District.	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police.</i>		
	Mr. Chimandas Dewandas Motwani.	1st January 1930	31st December 1930.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Nawabshah District.	Mr. J. G. Maxwell Gumbleton.	1st January 1930	31st December 1930.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	K. B. Syed Mahmud Shah	1st January 1930	24th August 1930.
	Mir Maqbul Khan	25th August 1930	31st December 1930.
	<i>Deputy Superintendents of Police.</i>		
	R. S. Tejmal Naraindas	1st January 1930	1st March 1930.
	Mr. Gokaldas Wadhmal	2nd March 1930	26th June 1930.
Nawabshah District.	<i>Vicant</i>	27th June 1930	13th July 1930.
	Mr. Didar Hussain Khan Allahdad Khan.	14th July 1930	1st September 1930.
	Mr. Partabdal Watumal	2nd Septemaer 1930	27th October 1930.
	„ Bhagwandas Premchand	28th October 1930	31st December 1930.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Sind Railways...	Mr. S. E. Histed ...	1st January 1930	31st December 1930.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. A. W. S. Barnard	1st January 1930	31st December 1930.
	<i>Deputy Superintendents of Police (Political Branch).</i>		
	R. B. Naraindas Wadhmal ...	1st January 1930	24th June 1930.
	<i>Vacant</i> ...	25th June 1930	3rd July 1930.
Sind C. I. D. ...	Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand ...	4th July 1930	6th October 1930.
	„ Gokaldas Wadhmal ..	7th October 1930	4th November 1930.
	R. B. Naraindas Wadhmal ...	5th November 1930	31st December 1930.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police (Crime Branch).</i>		
	K. S. J. R. Sukhia	1st January 1930	31st December 1930.

APPENDIX II (*vide* PARA. 3).

The statement showing the No. of cognizable cases reported to the Police during the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII C. P. C.

District.	1928.	1929.	1930.
<i>Indian Penal Code.</i>			
Karachi Headquarters	1,529	1,469	1,661
Tatta district	945	850	979
Hyderabad	1,637	1,580	1,712
Sukkur	2,152	2,184	2,365
Larkana	1,869	1,814	2,164
Thar Parkar	705	691	832
Upper Sind Frontier	760	683	845
Nawabshah	972	977	1,061
Sind Railways	547	543	624
Total	11,116	10,791	12,243
<i>Class VI.</i>			
Karachi Headquarters	74	68	130
Tatta district	13	15	21
Hyderabad	26	23	71
Sukkur	83	60	65
Larkana	37	40	72
Thar Parkar	18	9	28
Upper Sind Frontier	25	15	28
Nawabshah	18	16	25
Sind Railways	77	95	90
Total	371	341	530
<i>Total of all classes.</i>			
Karachi Headquarters	1,603	1,537	1,791
Tatta district	958	865	1,000
Hyderabad	1,663	1,603	1,783
Sukkur	2,235	2,244	2,430
Larkana	1,906	1,854	2,236
Thar Parkar	723	700	860
Upper Sind Frontier	785	698	873
Nawabshah	990	993	1,086
Sind Railways	624	638	714
Total	11,487	11,132	12,773

APPENDIX III. (*vide* PARA. 4).

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

Heads of crime.	1929.	1930.
Murders	195	239
Attempt at murder and culpable homicide ...	105	118
Dacoities	24	321
Robberies	122	129
House breaking with intent to commit an offence ...	2,658	2,847
Thefts ordinary	2,381	2,648
Cattle theft	1,902	2,070
Receiving stolen property	414	507

APPENDIX IV (*vide* para. 22).

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

	Karachi Headquarters.												Tatta District.											
	1929.						1930.						1929.						1930.					
	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	13	13	10	...	...	...	6	16	4	7	...	...	92	5	31	...	...	...	51	16	1	18	...	1
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	15	4	26	...	...	...	6	16	...	...	...	1
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	1	18	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	1	3	8	...	...	...	6	15	...	...	...	1
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	13	4	...	...	...	...	6	5	2	7	...	...	54	...	4	...	...	...	23	...	1	18	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.
No. of persons absconded.
No. of persons compounded.
No. of persons withdrawn	15	1	22
No. of persons convicted in other cases.

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	Hyderabad District.												Sikkur District.											
	1929.						1930.						1929.						1930.					
	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.	...	18	15	3	...	...	4	5	62	1	...	...	115	9	95	58	3	30	68	20	115	16	...	27
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	14	11	...	...	...	4	33	1	...	...	...	4	68	...	...	21	1	9	37	...	...	10	
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	2	5	...	...	...	3	10	1	...	...	...	2	54	...	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	1	
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	12	6	...	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	2	14	...	...	18	1	8	34	...	...	9	
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	...	2	3	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	45	...	1	...	...	6	29	11	62	16	...	7
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	2	1	1	...	...	3	1	26	...	...	...	64	5	26	51	3	4	28	...	11	...	...	10
No. of persons transferred to other Court.
No. of persons absconded.	5	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	16	7
No. of persons withdrawn.	10
No. of persons convicted in other cases.

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	Larkana District.												Thar Parkar District.											
	1929.						1930.						1929.						1930.					
	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	91	10	179	...	...	...	119	51	243	38	...	43	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	6	9	...	2
No. of persons ordered to give security.	5	7	113	...	...	...	32	18	173	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	1	...	11	...	...	...	32	..	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail,	4	7	102	...	...	...	...	18	166	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	16	...	29	...	...	...	49	...	4	15	...	10	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	62	3	33	...	...	...	38	33	65	23	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Upper Sind Frontier District.												Nawabshah District.											
	1929.						1930.						1929.						1930.					
	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.	124	6	5	5	...	...	44	12	5	1	...	...	7	1	225	...	...	...	...	2	31	2	...	1
No. of persons ordered to give security.	16	5	3	...	...	...	10	10	4	1	...	...	...	...	135	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	16	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	93	1	2	...	...	...	9	2	1	...	...	...	5	...	35	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	15	...	...	5	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	42	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Sind Railways.												Total of all District.											
	1929.						1930.						1929.						1930.					
	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	...	10	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	442	72	560	82	3	31	292	129	467	92	...	74
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	8	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	36	51	363	...	...	22	49	76	276	2	...	38
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	31	9	119	...	...	4	42	9	32	2	...	4
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	42	244	...	...	18	7	67	244	...	...	34
No. of persons pending at the close of the year	167	3	74	8	...	5	88	16	71	33	...	20	
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	17	106	67	3	4	107	37	113	57	...	15
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	
No. of persons absconded.	3	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	16	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	15	1	48	
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	5	...	4	1	
No. of persons died	1	

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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 are classed as habitual offenders :—

District.	No. of accused persons		No. of those included in columns 2 and 3 who were	
	Convicted column 9 Statement A Part II.	Convicted in Indian Penal Code column 9 Statement A Part II.	Identified as having been previously convicted.	Classed as habitual offenders.
Karachi Headquarters ...	912	636	136	34
Tatta District ...	538	497	77	47
Hyderabad ...	687	604	182	21
Sukkur ...	768	672	312	42
Larkana ...	930	848	275	67
Thar Parkar ...	399	358	88	58
Upper Sind Frontier ...	866	817	107	3
Nawabshah ...	547	504	141	22
Sind Railways ...	248	159	33	22
Total ...	5,895	5,095	1,351	316

The figures include classification by the Jail authorities. The following are the figures for the last five years of persons identified as previously convicted :—

1926	...	...	...	1,544
1927	...	...	...	1,578
1928	...	...	...	1,353
1929	...	...	...	1,060
1930	...	...	...	1,351

APPENDIX VI (*vide* PARA. 40).

Statement showing the extent of Import and Export trade in Arms and Ammunition, &c., at Karachi during the year 1930:—

	Rifles.	Guns.	Carbines.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Cartridges.	Percussion caps.	Gunpowder.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
By imports including transhipment.	(a) 532	(b) 2,039	16	615	52,50,568	58,85,000	2	11	1	10
By export ...	7	65	...	5	17,640	...	...	...	...	...
By transhipment ...	4	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11	65	...	5	19,640	...	...	...	...	...

	Blasting powder.				Sulphur.				Saltpetre.			Dynamite.		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Lbs.
By import, including transhipment.	413	12	...	...	...	1	3	19	...	...
By export	665	...	...	...	...	...
By transhipment
Total	665	...	...	...	...	...

	Gelatine.	Detonators.	Fuses.	Fog signals.	Sword including sword blades.	Remarks.
	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	
By imports including transhipment.	11,697	...	(c) 120	(a) Includes 18 air rifles. (b) Includes 11 air guns.
By export	224	...	...	(c) Includes 4 sword sticks, 6 daggers and 12 bayonets
By transhipment	
Total	224	...	...

Besides the above, 60 machine guns imported for the Afghan Government in November 1928, and which were detained, were cleared in February 1930.

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 training licenses renewed.	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 Headquarters ...	41	263	4	370	1,375	59	} 980	} 2,683	205	126	249	164			
Tatta District ...	...	9	...	...	65	...			69	...	70	1			
Hyderabad ...	2	48	...	23	211	3			162	502	86	21	101	25	
Sukkur ...	1	45	...	23	210	...			108	265	73	53	86	60	
Larkana ...	2	22	...	6	79	...			12	107	16	36	26	35	
Tbar Parkar ...	2	11	...	4	42	...			17	68	14	15	14	17	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	16	...	...	47	...			17	62	21	8	22	8	
Nawabshah ...	...	7	...	1	61	...			11	32	11	19	11	19	
Total ...	48	421	4	427	2,080	62	1,297	3,719	495	278	579	335			

APPENDIX VIII (*vide* PARA. 43).

Statement showing details of strikes during 1930.

District	Particulars.	How settled.
Karachi Headquarters	16 Compositors of the New Times Press struck work on 6th January 1930 as they were not given their pay for 2 months.	They resumed work on getting an assurance that they would be given their pay very soon.
Do.	370 Municipal sweepers, about 100 Dock Labourers and about 150, Burman Shell Oil Co. labourers went on strike on 16th April 1930 as a protest against the arrest of Naraindas Anandji Bechar and other Political leaders. The action of the sweepers in breaking through the Police cordon and entering the Court premises by force and breaking the glass-panes and doors of the Revenue Building let to a serious riot which resulted in firing by the Police in which two men were killed and several wounded.	Evidence of rioting was collected against the ring-leaders and others but under orders of the Commissioner in Sind no further action was taken.
Do.	On 16th April 1930 on account of the arrest of Political leaders, about 70 Taxi Drivers refused to ply their cars for hire.	This action was not spontaneous but was forced upon them by certain taxi owners.
Do.	On 8th July 1930 about 100 workers in the godown of Ralli Brothers downed tools. The reason for their action was a demand for shorter hours and overtime allowance.	They resumed work shortly after and the firm did not accede to their demands.
Sukkur District	The Chief Officer, Shikarpur Municipality and the Slaughter House-Inspector notified butchers that weak, sickly and artificially blown out animals would not be accepted and prior to being slaughtered would be stamped. Thereupon on 24th February 1930, 46 butchers went on strike. The number increased to 75 on 25th February 1930.	On 2nd March 1930 Diwan Bahadur Murlidhar and Mr. Lunidaram, President, Shikarpur Municipality, promised to remove the Slaughter House-Inspector and on this the butchers opened their shops.
Do.	On 19th May 1930 a School Master by name Mr. Shahnawaz Pirzada was transferred from Shikarpur High School. Consequently 42 Muhammadan students went on strike.	The strike terminated on 22nd May 1930 when the Educational-Inspector promised to cancel the transfer of Mr. Pirzada or send another Muslim teacher.

APPENDIX IX.

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

Notification of Criminal tribes.

The following tribes or parts of tribes are notified:—

- (1) Jagirani of Dubar, Sukkur district.
 - (2) Hurs throughout the Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts.
 - (3) Bhands throughout 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 Tatta districts.

Registration.

All the tribes notified have been registered.

Application of section 10

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

Application of section 11.

This section has been applied to the Jagirani in the Sukkur district and to the Hurs in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts. The Jagirani are restricted in their movements to the eleven villages around Dubar the names of which are mentioned in Bombay Government notification No: 3835, dated 9th March 1931, Home Department.

There are three settlements in Sind, one in the Thar Parkar district at Sanghar, and two in the Nawabshah district at Jalalani and Sinjhora in which the most dangerous and fanatical of the Hurs of both the districts are incarcerated. They are under the management of the local Police Station Officer, and the inmates maintain themselves by agricultural labour.

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

The total number of persons registered under the Act at the close of the year was 2,318 as compared with 2,373 at the beginning of the year. During the year under report no person was added to the register, but there was a reduction of 68 which is explained as under :—

Statistics.

27 deaths
 36 for improvement of character.
 5 for other reasons.

68

During the year under report only 16 registered members were convicted under the Penal Code. These consisted of 8 Jagiranis, 7 Bhands and 1 Khushk of the Sukkur, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts, respectively. Convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act numbered 20, all were under section 22 (1) and they include 11 Jagiranis, 4 Hurs and 5 Bhands.

The total number of persons convicted during the year was 36 as against 38 in 1929.

NOTES ON INDIVIDUAL TRIBES.

Jagiranis.—The Jagiranis render themselves obnoxious to the general public by indulging in cattle-lifting and the kidnaping of women as a pastime. They are, or are supposed to be, settled at Dubar in the Sukkur district. They reside in hamlets scattered over an area of $3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles and their movements are restricted to this area, but in the Abkalani season from about the middle of June till the end of October this country is practically submerged and the hamlets are abandoned. The Jagiranis during this period of immigration go where they like and the Police are unable to keep a check on their movements.

Dubar must be abandoned and some more suitable and accessible locality selected for a settlement. This problem is now being tackled.

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

Eight Jagiranis were sent up in five cases of cattle theft. Of the eight sent up six were convicted and two discharged.

A Jagirani was sent up in an ordinary theft case which was classed as "C".

During the August dacoities no less than 76 tribesmen were actively implicated in 11 cases. Of these 45 have so far been traced and sent up while 31 are still absconding.

Of the 45 sent up 21 had previous convictions.

In all dacoities property valued at Rs. 7,227-8-0 has so far been recovered from the possession of Jagirani accused.

Under section 22 (i) of the Criminal Tribes Act, 11 Jagirani were sent up, all of whom were convicted.

During the year under review in all 30 tribesmen with previous convictions were sent up for offences committed under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Tribes Act.

No Jagirani was exempted from the restrictions of the Act during the year.

Five Jagirani boys are still attending the village school.

Hurs—The more fanatical members of this tribe including women and children are confined in the following three Settlements :—

Sinjhor	...	...	...	41
Jalalani	...	...	...	76
Sanghar	...	...	...	110
				227

Outside the Settlements the total number of registered Hurs amounts to 923 in the Nawabshah district and 716 in the Thar Parkar district.

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

The Hurs as a community are very agitated over the imprisonment of their Pir, the Pir of Kingri.

Mr. Madan, the District Magistrate of Thar Parkar, states that the Hurs of late have not shown any criminal tendencies and he questions the necessity for retaining the settlement any longer. This matter is being considered. He considers that the settlement of the Hurs on land which they can call their own is the best means of reclaiming them. The threat of deportation to the Presidency Proper still exercised a very wholesome check on the criminal activities of the bad characters.

During the year 21 Hurs were released from the Sanghar settlement for improvement of character and 5 from settlement in the Nawabshah district.

Bhands.—This is a small tribe scattered throughout the Thar Parkar district with a registered number of only 67 persons at the close of the year.

During the year there were five prosecutions against them for infringement of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act.

There were also seven prosecutions against this tribe under the Indian Penal Code.

Jokhias, Kirias, Mangwanas, Khushks and Shahanis—The total number of registered numbers of all these tribes amounts to 181 against 190 in 1929. All these persons reside in the Nawabshah district with the exception of 5 Shahanis who reside in the Manjhand taluka of the Karachi district.

The details are shown below :—

Jokhias	...	...	...	16
Kirias	...	...	...	63
Mangwanas	...	...	...	2
Khushks	...	...	...	73
Shahanis (Nawabshah district)	...	...	...	22
Shahanis (Karachi district)	...	...	...	5

181

The difference of 9 from the figures of the preceding year is accounted for as follows :—

Nawabshah district—

Deaths	...	...	...	8
Names struck off for any other reason	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 9

GENERAL.

In the absence of village police it is difficult to work the Criminal Tribes Act in Sind. But when the Police re-organization scheme is brought into effect and a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer is appointed, a considerable improvement will be effected.

(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 1930.

Name of criminal tribe.	No. of registered members on the 31st December ending, the year previous to the one under review.	No. added during the year.	No. of members whose names were struck off during the year under review.				Total number on the register at the end of the year under review.	No. of persons included in column 8 absent without leave on 31st December 1930.	No. of patels, village-watchmen owners of land &c., convicted for neglecting reporting absence of Criminal Tribes	No. in prison at the close of the year	No. of reported breaches of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act.	No. of prosecutions for such breaches of rules.	Remarks.
			By death.	For improvement of character.	For any other reasons.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jagiranis	190	...	8	...	...	8	182	...	...	31	16	11	Sakkur. 5 warned as prosecution not justifiable.
Hors	1,072	...	4	5	1	10	1,062	20	...	2	4	4	Nawabshah.
Do.	886	...	6	31	3	40	826	21	...	...	...	...	Thar Parkar.
Ghanda	68	...	1	...	...	1	67	6	...	7	12	12	Do.
Jokhis	18	...	2	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah.
Xirias	69	...	5	...	1	6	63	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Mangwanas	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Khushks	73	...	...	...	...	...	73	2	...	1	2	2	Do.
Shuhunis	23	...	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Do.	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	Tatta district.
Total	2,396	...	27	36	5	68	2,318	49	...	41	34	29	

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

STATEMENT NO. 2.

Statement showing convictions of registered members of Criminal Tribes.

Name of Criminal Tribe.	No. of registered members convicted under						Total No. of persons convicted, columns 2 to 7.	No. of persons who received enhanced punishment under section 23 of Act VI of 1924.	Remarks.
	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 21.	Section 23 (i).	Section 23 (ii).	Other cognizable offences.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jagiranis...	8	...	...	11	...	...	19	...	Sukkur district.
Hurs ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	Nawabshah district.
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar Parkar district.
Bhinds ...	7	...	...	5	...	...	12	...	Do.
Jokhins ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah district.
Mangwanas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Kirias ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Khushiks ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Do.
Shahamis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tatta district.
Total ...	16	...	...	20	...	...	36	...	

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

STATEMENT A—PART I.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR
THE YEAR 1930.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact of current 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.	...	21	...	21	...	...	1
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>								
2	181 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	7	14	...	21	...	4	6
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	1	5	...	6	...	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.	1	4	...	5	...	3	2
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender.	3	1	...	4	...	1	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	59	73	...	132	10	20	29
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	76	239	...	345	19	153	77
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	148	388	...	536	29	182	116
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>								
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	105	239	...	344	5	14	116
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	9	23	...	32	2	2	14
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	56	95	...	151	1	11	35
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	12	23	...	35	3	5	12
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	11	42	...	53	10	7	11
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	8	...	8	...	2	2
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	1	18	...	19	...	6	7
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	107	632	...	739	6	449	115
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	15	...	17	2	2	7
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	110	861	...	971	13	655	142

A. - PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Convicted.	True cases.			Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Died.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirgah.	Lunatic.	Escaped.
	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
20	...	...	2	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
10	1	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	3	8	2	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
55	12	4	71	41	19	112	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
40	43	8	91	99	13	190	1	4	14	46	...	1	...	...
1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	59	14	202	148	34	350	1	4	14	50	2	1	...	...
123	42	37	202	...	...	202	2	3	...	1	2	17	...	...
10	3	1	14	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
£1	16	6	103	...	...	103	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...
9	3	1	13	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
14	7	3	24	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	1	6	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	55	16	167	43	7	210	1	1	250	24	...	...	...	...
...	4	2	6	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	71	24	155	78	16	233	...	3	500	23	1	...	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—concl'd.</i>									
21	363 to 369, & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	72	157	...	229	28	68	43
23	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	5	...	5	...	2	2
22-A	832 & 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	25	85	...	110	3	19	37
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	6	38	...	44	4	12	10
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	17	62	...	79	...	14	16
TOTAL ...			533	2,303	...	2,586	79	1,268	569
<i>CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i>									
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	16	321	...	337	9	20	175
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ...	44	129	...	173	30	23	38
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	16	80	...	96	10	22	23
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	14	59	...	53	4	16	6
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.	428	2,847	1	3,274	133	184	395
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	3	...	3	...	...	2
TOTAL ...			518	3,419	1	3,936	186	265	639

Convicted.	True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Died.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirgah.	Lunatic.	Escaped.
	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 8+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
43	32	11	86	18	1	104	...	1	2	16	3	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	9	3	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
37	10	4	51	6	2	57	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
14	3	1	18	24	6	42	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
21	25	2	48	...	...	48	...	...	10	4	1	...	...	...
514	271	113	898	184	35	1,082	5	8	764	79	9	22	...	...
26	4	103	133	6	2	139	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
41	11	27	79	10	1	89	1	2	1	2	...	2	...	...
6	7	28	41	32	3	75	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...
10	10	7	27	6	2	33	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
503	117	1,930	2,551	36	18	2,587	...	6	74	10	6	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
557	149	2,095	2,832	91	27	2,923	1	8	79	17	6	12	...	...

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 decision non-compensable.	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.	35	134	...	169	6	114	25
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	14	79	...	84	...	33	16
TOTAL			49	204	...	253	6	147	41
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.									
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ...	581 349	2,070 2,648	10 165	2,641 2,532	133 162	236 592	529 319
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	94	525	2	317	20	88	74
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property.	178	567	...	685	23	130	158
36	419, 420	Cheating ...	59	192	...	251	7	108	51
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	37	279	1	315	14	144	39
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	8	...	8	1	1	2
TOTAL			1,298	5,929	178	7,049	265	1,059	1,142
TOTAL OF Classes I to V			2,546	12,243	179	14,610	667	2,921	2,507
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.									
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	1	2	...	3	...	1	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	19	61	1	70	1	17	9
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	41	439	...	480	2	35	52
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	5	23	...	33	...	...	7
TOTAL			57	530	1	583	3	53	69
GRAND TOTAL			2,603	12,773	180	15,196	668	2,974	2,576

Convicted.	True cases.			Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15)	Died.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Fiyah.	Lunatic.	Escaped
	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 0+11+12+13.)											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
3	17	4	24	70	7	94	...	...	84	4	..	...	...	...
26	4	5	35	1	...	36	...	...	30	3	...	...	...	...
20	21	9	59	71	7	130	...	...	114	7	...	...	...	...
672	195	791	1,668	49	17	1,717	4	6	2	4	9	...	1	...
733	87	1,194	2,189	108	57	2,297	...	27	4	7	7	...	1	...
61	19	41	123	134	23	257	...	4	3	12	10	...	...	...
254	85	31	400	43	22	443	...	2	1	7	2	...	...	...
37	13	30	80	519	30	599	...	...	58	6	5	...	...	...
42	52	22	117	369	28	486	...	1	123	2	...	...	1	..
2	...	2	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,811	481	2,111	4,581	1,223	177	5,804	4	40	191	38	23	...	3	...
3,030	961	4,342	8,573	1,717	280	10,289	11	60	1,162	191	50	35	3	...
...	1	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
34	7	2	44	42	39	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
323	16	43	382	269	242	651	...	8	2	3	1	..	...	...
20	5	..	25	2	...	27	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
377	29	45	452	313	281	755	1	8	5	6	1	...	...	...
3,467	990	4,887	9,024	2,030	561	11,054	12	68	1,167	197	51	35	3	...

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Offg. 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 109, 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>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence. Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	... ..	... ..	63	...	62	62
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.</i>							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy.	... ..	... ..	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	23	24	1	1	35	26
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	1	6	1	...	6	1
6	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	... ..	... ..	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	2	16	4	...	2	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	3	3	...	...	6	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B, and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	51	108	3	...	126	70
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	385	1,131	1	...	854	210
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	... ..	1	...	...	1	1
		TOTAL ...	465	1,347	10	1	1,095	374
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ...	243	520	36	...	448	252
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	14	42	1	...	40	19
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	97	211	5	...	189	122
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	17	22	4	...	22	16
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	12	38	9	...	26	15
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	... ..	2	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	... ..	11	...	...	5	4
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	262	1,045	7	...	978	168
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	102	134	2	...	151	44
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt ...	196	1,494	14	...	1,265	93
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	298	463	22	...	568	133
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	12	14	5	...	17	6
22-A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	101	152	2	...	173	83
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	6	33	3	...	23	15
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	24	63	1	...	65	31
		TOTAL ...	1,384	4,184	111	...	3,913	100

A.—PART II.
FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons awaiting arrest at close of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.				Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Non-convictable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jiggs
		Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
9	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
5	3	...	45	14	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
50	72	17	43	22	19	1	1	...	3	...	...	9	...	...
644	14	461	500	34	378	3	...	...	197	63	...	318	...	5
...
721	90	500	678	70	421	4	1	...	201	63	...	339	...	5
195	74	300	...	...	...	10	3	...	2	...	4	4	...	47
21	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3
67	14	104	2	...	2	1	...	...	9	...	...	7	...	13
6	2	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	2	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
810	53	226	87	11	64	1	...	...	95	653	...	113	...	...
107	15	78	8	...	8	4	1	...	...	67	...	...	...	...
1,175	11	207	181	23	148	2	...	...	199	1,268	...	69	...	...
575	30	184	78	3	53	2	...	1	80	71	4	155	...	...
11	4	4	32	2	21	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...
90	8	73	13	9	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	23	...	...
6	1	8	49	3	42	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
34	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	4	...	...
5,312	127	1,154	449	51	246	22	4	1	355	2,641	8	583	...	63

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
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	63	...	...	62	62
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.</i>							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	23	24	1	1	35 25
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps .	...	1	6	1	...	6 1
6	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	2	16	4	...	2 ...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	3	3	...	...	6 1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B, and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	...	51	103	3	...	126 70
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	...	385	1,131	1	...	854 210
10	146, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	.....	1	...	...	1	1
		TOTAL ...	.....	465	1,347	10	1	1,095 374
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ...	...	243	520	36	...	448 252
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	...	14	42	1	...	49 19
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	...	97	211	5	...	139 122
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	...	17	22	4	...	22 16
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	...	12	38	9	...	26 15
16	317, 318...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	.....	.....	2	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	.....	.....	11	...	...	5 4
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	...	292	1,045	7	...	978 168
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	102	134	2	...	151 44
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt ...	...	196	1,494	14	...	1,265 93
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves,	...	298	493	22	...	508 133
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	12	14	5	...	17 6
22-A	332, 358 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	...	101	152	2	...	173 85
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	6	33	3	...	23 15
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	24	63	1	...	65 31
		TOTAL ...	.....	1,384	4,184	111	...	3,913 100

A.—PART II.
FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons awaiting arrest at close of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.				Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Non-convictable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga
		Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
9	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
5	3	...	45	14	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
59	72	17	43	22	19	1	1	...	3	...	...	9	...	...
644	14	461	590	34	378	3	...	...	197	63	...	318	...	5
...
721	93	500	678	70	421	4	1	...	201	63	...	330	...	5
196	74	260	...	...	...	10	3	...	2	...	4	4	...	47
21	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3
67	14	104	2	...	2	1	...	...	9	...	...	7	...	13
6	2	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	2	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
610	53	226	87	11	64	1	...	...	95	683	...	113	...	...
107	15	78	8	...	8	4	1	...	...	67	...	...	...	...
1,175	11	207	181	23	148	2	...	...	100	1,208	...	69	...	...
375	39	134	73	3	53	2	...	1	30	71	4	155	...	...
11	4	4	32	2	21	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...
90	8	73	13	9	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	23	...	...
6	1	8	49	3	42	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
34	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	4	...	...
2,912	227	1,154	449	51	246	22	4	1	355	2,041	8	363	...	63

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 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	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.	34	1,712	83	...	466	271	
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ...	43	138	20	...	114	60	
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	44	82	9	...	84	21	
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	9	33	...	...	32	15
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.	305	1,315	107	..	1,245	804	
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	.....	42	...	...	37	27
TOTAL ...			435	3,322	219	...	1,968	1,218	
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>									
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	65	354	1	...	349	4	
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	9	61	...	...	56	28
TOTAL ...			74	415	1	...	405	32	
<i>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.</i>									
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle... ordinary... }	353 347	1,300 1,516	47 77	... 1	1,250 1,516	756 1,074	
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	58	244	5	...	214	118	
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	157	614	26	...	605	357	
36	419 to 420	Cheating	96	301	7	...	323	79	
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	99	505	12	...	445	80	
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	16	56	...	...	72	6
TOTAL ...			1,126	4,545	174	1	4,425	2,470	
TOTAL OF I.P.C. CASES ...			3,484	13,813	515	2	11,806	5,095	

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.	Lunacy.	Non-recognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
195	286	1,155	31	19	12	1	..	..	41	..	..	41	..	208
34	29	43	25	11	14	3	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	17
63	2	28	123	4	95	4	..	..	1	13	..	8	..	..
17	5	6	10	3	7	..	..	..	4	15	..	3	..	..
441	84	240	70	22	45	5	1	..	22	82	..	12	..	..
..	8	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
750	414	1,487	259	59	173	13	1	..	69	110	..	70	..	225
345	..	42	191	15	166	1	..	..	26	319	..	7	..	..
28	..	11	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	19	..	2	..	..
373	..	53	192	15	167	1	..	..	29	332	..	9	..	..
494	151	286	143	51	73	6	2	1	76	1	..	4	..	..
442	120	231	246	55	161	3	2	1	32	2	..	13	..	..
96	55	72	158	30	89	1	..	..	10	1	..	8	..	..
218	69	116	71	31	38	1	..	..	21	..	2	11	..	..
244	18	50	816	40	600	..	1	..	16	158	..	4	..	..
365	7	100	1,038	59	848	..	..	1	46	286	..	15	..	..
63	..	..	84	4	78	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..
1,955	420	855	2,556	270	1,976	11	5	3	195	509	2	55	..	..
6,711	1,154	4,049	4,134	465	3,063	51	11	4	649	3,061	10	847	..	293

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
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.							
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	2	4	...	...	5	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	6	56	...	...	50	40
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	57	857	13	...	842	739
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	4	30	...	...	26	20
		TOTAL ...	69	947	13	...	923	860
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,553	14,760	525	2	12,729	5,595

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.	Lunacy.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	7	54	44	7	...	...	...	5	3	...	2	...	...
103	8	46	376	323	38	...	...	...	12	...	1	9	...	...
6	12	7	8	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
123	20	60	438	377	48	1	...	...	18	3	1	13	...	...
6,634	1,174	4,109	4,572	3,842	3,111	52	11	4	867	3,064	11	860	...	233

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

STATEMENT B.—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 6).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were dismissed, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 269, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a Cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Dormant.	
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	Sections of I. P. Code.	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	..	2	2	2
		118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.
		120-B (1) & 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.
		TOTAL ...	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

CLASS I.— <i>Offences against the State, public tranquility, &c., &c.</i>											
1	131 to 139, 205	Offences against the State	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
2	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	172 to 190, 201, to 204, 211, 223-A, 227 to 233, 234	Offences against public justice.	43	145	188	...	14	49	82	41	...
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	6	5	10	...	...	5	2	3	...
5	195 to 203, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	43	114	162	12	41	45	37	36	...
6	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	4	20	24	2	3	3	4	13	...
7	261 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	5	6	...	...	2	3	1	...
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-mark.	6	10	16	...	10	2	1	3	...
9	143, 153-A to 159, 163	Rioting, unlawful assembly, seditious.	3	21	24	...	1	6	16	1	...
10		Total	110	327	431	14	59	113	145	118	...
CLASS II.— <i>Serious offences against the person.</i>											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
12	373	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	Rape by the husband	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
		TOTAL	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	...
CLASS III.— <i>Serious offences against property.</i>											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	3	9	12	4	2	2	1	3	...
		TOTAL	3	9	12	4	2	2	1	3	...
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor offences against the person.</i>											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
15	352, 365, 368	Criminal force	10	28	30	30	103	78	18	16	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	149	2,201	2,353	181	1,200	79	103	127	...
18	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	169	2,495	2,663	214	1,360	819	181	142	...
CLASS V.— <i>Minor offences against property.</i>											
19	417, 418	Cheating	18	64	102	8	54	27	5	8	...
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	24	354	378	36	243	60	15	27	...
21	426, 427, 484	Mischief (simpliciter)	17	165	173	18	103	24	10	14	...
		TOTAL	59	593	653	62	401	111	27	49	...

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 404, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of the year.	Number decreed 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.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Dormant.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	124	498	820	55	287	110	20	147	...	...	...	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	32	107	139	5	56	42	8	29	...	...	...	...
26	504, 508 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	81	982	1,063	150	676	144	35	58	...	...	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	8	8	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (c) C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	16	12	23	...	8	6	10	4	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	...	4	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	10	89	99	11	48	25	1	14	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...			264	1,703	1,907	223	1,079	328	81	255	...	...	...	1
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.			1,400	20,350	21,750	269	1,052	2,323	17,825	281	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...			1,400	20,350	21,750	269	1,052	2,323	17,825	281	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			2,005	25,478	27,481	780	3,961	3,696	18,209	880	2	...	...	...

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

Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I for 1929 and column 4 of this statement ...

1,996 in 1929
2,005 in 1930

* Sukkar 8
Thar Parkar 1

*9 net increase.

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

STATEMENT B—PART II.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1930.

RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

STATEMENT
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE
Return of persons

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.	...	6	...	...
	118, 119	... Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	6	...	...
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.</i>						
2	121 to 130, 505...	Offences against the State.	...	2	...	...
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.	60	183	...	3
5	161 to 168, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	5	13	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	79	164	...	...
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	9	43	...	1
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	5	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	7	12	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	12	69	...	...
		TOTAL ...	173	491	...	4

B.—PART II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1930.

concerned in cases.

Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			Dormant.
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offenses.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	15 (c)	15
...
6	...	...	6	100.00	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
6	...	...	6	100.00	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	100.00	...	...	...	...	...
...
240	2	48	104	56.83	63	21	...	...	2
18	...	7	2	15.38	9	...	...	...	...
243	9	58	41	25.00	58	76	...	...	1
51	6	3	11	25.58	28	3	...	...	...
6	...	2	3	60.00	1	...	...	...	...
19	...	3	1	8.33	5	10	...	...	...
81	...	25	51	73.91	2	3	...	...	...
600	17	148	213	43.98	166	113	...	...	3

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 process 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	313 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...	...	5	...	...
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	Rape by the husband.	1	1	...	...
TOTAL ...			1	6	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.						
13	384 to 389	Extortion ...	9	19	...	...
TOTAL ...			9	19	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.						
14	345	Wrongful confinement.	...	4	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ...	68	635	...	28
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	20	...	3
17	333	Voluntarily causing hurt	542	4,569	...	68
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	..	...	...	...
TOTAL ...			610	5,228	...	99
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.						
19	417, 418	Cheating ...	42	129	...	4
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	39	594	...	3
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	71	331	...	8
TOTAL ...			152	1,054	...	15
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.						
22	295-A 298	Offences against religion	...	4	...	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	4	...	...
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage.	541	1,819	...	19
25	500 to 502	Defamation...	46	228	...	1
26	504, 506 to 510...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	249	2,018	...	4
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	...	31	...	...
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	93	59	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	4	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	1	9	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	10	89	...	...
TOTAL ...			940	4,265	...	24
<i>Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.</i>			1362	21,567	...	7
TOTAL ...			1,362	21,567	...	7
GRAND TOTAL ...			32,47	32,636	...	149

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.			Domest.
		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 whose transferred before appearance.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	15(c)	15
5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
...
2	...	...	1	100.00	1	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	1	16.66	6	...	...	...	...
28	8	8	3	15.79	7	2	...	...	...
28	8	8	3	15.79	7	2	...	...	...
4	...	1	3	75.00	...	...	...	...	...
675	61	147	29	4.57	48	390	...	...	...
17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,043	390	1,562	168	3.68	311	2,308	...	...	4
...
5,739	451	1,727	200	3.82	359	2,998	...	...	4
167	26	41	11	8.53	10	79	...	...	...
630	46	136	16	2.79	57	376	...	...	...
291	30	94	19	5.74	33	218	...	...	...
1,191	102	271	46	4.36	100	672	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,341	191	694	39	1.83	581	832	...	...	4
273	12	73	11	4.82	67	110	...	...	...
2,263	252	308	43	2.03	149	1,511	...	...	...
31	...	11	17	54.84	3	...	...	...	...
...
152	...	35	51	86.44	24	42	...	...	...
4	...	...	1	25.00	...	3	...	...	...
10	...	1	...	11.11	2	7	...	...	...
99	9	15	13	14.60	14	48	...	...	...
5,189	468	1,137	175	4.1	840	2,557	...	...	4
22,922	359	2,741	18,233	84.54	359	1,230	...	...	...
22,922	359	2,741	18,233	84.54	359	1,230	...	...	...
35,731	1,195	6,932	18,877	56.12	1,837	7,572	...	...	11

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the year 1930.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft ...						
{ a. In conjunction with lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2,024	683	33.75	3,58,719	66,156	17.82
{ b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	209	...	...	36,339	...
{ c. Other thefts ...	3,357	1,526	45.46	3,00,847	1,15,798	47.54
2. Robbery. { a. Dacoity ...	262	91	34.73	1,642,257	66,002	5.30
{ b. Other robbery ...	57	24	42.11	26, 20	20,564	31.72
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	41	20	48.78	23,208	1,233	38.15
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	24	5	20.83	10,833	559	20.73
TOTAL ...	5,765	2,648	45.93	23,67,174	3,06,651	33.09
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	14	7	50.00	1,356	876	64.60
TOTAL ...	14	7	50.00	1,356	876	64.60

1. (a) Out of the property stolen in previous years, property to the value of Rs. 5,609 was recovered during the year under report.

(b) Of the property stolen in other districts, a sum of Rs. 10,034 was recovered in the following districts:—

Karachi Headquarters	...	...	...	Rs. 4,560
Tatta District	...	...	...	" 197
Hyderabad District	...	...	...	" 1,366
Sukkur District	...	...	...	" 296
Larkana District	...	...	...	" 800
Thar Parkar District	...	...	...	" 1,585
Upper Sind Frontier District	...	...	...	" 83
Nawabshah District	...	...	...	" 989
Sind Railways	...	...	...	" 159

Total ... Rs. 10,034

2. (a) Value of property reported as stolen in 17 cases out of the total number pending at the beginning of the year. Rs. 23,81.

(b) Value of property reported as stolen in 1,210 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 1,650,783.

(c) Value of property reported as recovered in 636 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 1,39,242.

Figures supplied by District Magistrates for direct magisterial cases—

Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
116	103	8879	14,211	9,718	6838

(Sd.) D. HEALY,

Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT D.

(Sind Police.)

Statement showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for the year 1930.

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 Headquarters	1	1	2	5	22	19	129	8	3
Tatta District	...	1	...	1	5	17	...	18	...	52
Hyderabad District	...	1	...	2	4	25	1	80	...	40
Sukkur District	...	1	...	1	5	27	...	100	...	31
Larkana District	...	1	1	1	4	25	...	75	...	51
Thar Parkar District	...	1	...	1	3	19	...	56	...	41
Upper Sind Frontier District.	...	1	...	...	3	14	...	51	...	28
Nawabshah District	...	1	...	1	2	18	...	54	...	30
Sind Railways	...	1	...	...	3	12	1	49	...	...
Sind C. I. D.	...	1	...	2	4	17	...	16	...	...
TOTAL ...	1	10	2	11	35	191	21	637	8	28

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	36,368	...	36,368	...
Karachi Headquarters ...	820	14	21	1,045	641,825	...	641,825	71.43
Tatta District	86	...	100	266	244,468	...	244,468	11709.8
Hyderabad District	406	...	102	601	411,761	...	411,761	4,417
Sukkur District	519	...	81	774	496,753	...	496,753	5,586
Larkana District	365	...	125	619	395,011	...	395,011	5,053
Thar Parkar District	249	...	161	651	352,432	...	352,432	13,637
Upper Sind Frontier District.	253	...	106	456	275,292	...	275,292	2,644
Nawabshah District	245	...	89	453	285,360	...	285,360	3,267
Sind Railways	145	...	...	211	169,012	...	169,012	1,993
Sind C. I. D.	...	...	...	35	114,250	...	114,250	...
TOTAL ...	3,091	14	805	5,115	3463,576	...	3463,576	46077.22

District.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police-stations.	Number of out-posts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
					To area.	To population.		
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi Headquarters ...	2,16,689	1,81,342	5	..	07	207.54	1,778	1.70
Tatta District ...	3,25,152	..	15	29	41.82	1161.66	1,622	3.65
Hyderabad District ...	5,73,450	81,888	18	23	6.68	867.65	1,793	2.71
Sukkur District ...	5,10,292	1,15,457	19	8	7.22	659.39	2,171	2.80
Larkana District ...	5,97,960	..	17	17	7.80	922.78	2,224	3.43
Thar Parkar District ...	3,96,331	8,835	14	32	24.75	719.29	869	1.53
Upper Sind Frontier District.	2,40,619	9,954	7	8	5.80	527.07	914	2.004
Nawaishah District ...	4,18,660	15,270	12	15	8.54	924.19	1,192	2.63
Sind Railways ...	..	..	9	9	5.18	..	658	8.12
Sind C. I. D. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ...	32,79,377	412,746	116	141	9.10	641.13	13,620	2.47

(Sd.) D. HEALY,

Offg. 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 1930.

District.	Total strength.				Armament of the force.			Punishments.												
	Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bore.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.	Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.									
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				Under Police Act.			Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.					
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
SIND.																				
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters ...	40	995	46	992	40	424	51	...	2	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tatta District ...	24	259	29	251	...	165	20	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad District ...	33	428	50	400	40	417	28	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Sukkur District ...	32	740	32	736	40	443	28	...	4	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Larkana District ...	29	616	20	607	40	472	27	...	2	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar District ...	22	527	22	521	262	231	20	...	3	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier District ...	17	418	17	414	78	324	16	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabshah District ...	20	431	20	428	40	369	20	...	1	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sind Railways ...	16	194	16	194	...	110	16	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind C. I. D. ...	16	16	15	15	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	260	4,841	247	4,787	530	2,078	232	...	24	4	102	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	8

District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the force during the year.					Percentage on total actual strength of			
	By promotion.	Rewarded during the year. By khilats, presents, foud conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 7 years' service.	Of 7 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
21																			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
SIND.																		
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters ...	478	...	46	163	10	113	160	157	300	20	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tatta District ...	180	...	10	102	11	31	37	9	104	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrabad District ...	208	...	20	334	88	82	91	44	233	38	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur District ...	118	...	31	236	35	75	116	54	318	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larkana District ...	488	...	20	228	50	42	112	52	226	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuar Parkar District ...	159	...	22	247	41	104	97	44	137	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier District ...	150	...	17	113	29	35	63	34	195	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawalpohar District ...	378	...	20	223	19	32	95	80	118	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind Railways ...	316	...	18	158	4	6	43	23	70	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind C. I. D. ...	50	...	15	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,533	...	244	1,894	255	510	811	478	1,809	126	60	16	52	8	63	25-55	21	1'05

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

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT NO. II.

Annual Police statement showing the number of licenses issued under the Arms Act in Sind during the year 1930.

District.	Licenses issued and renewed.				Cases.		
	Dealing in arms and ammunition.	Possession or carrying of arms.		Miscellaneous journeys, &c.	Total number of cases instituted in respect of licenses shown in cols. 2-5.	Number of cases in which fines were imposed.	Amount of fines imposed.
		Firearms.	Other arms.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karachi Headquarters ..	7	1,172	7	2	2	...	Rs. ...
Tatta District ...	...	3	...	...	8	1	75
Hyderabad ...	3	1,615	61	8	4	2	300
Sukkur ...	8	1,839	39	158	6	1	50
Larkana ...	4	2,153	97	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar ...	5	1,975	107	8	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	4	1,698	65	37	18	4	600
Nawabshah ...	2	1,431	71	11	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	33	11,886	448	224	88	8	1,025

The number of arms covered by the licenses in columns 3 to 5 is as follows:—

District.	Columns 3 and 4.	Column 5.	Total.
Karachi Headquarters ...	1,179	2	1,181
Tatta District ...	3	...	3
Hyderabad ...	1,676	8	1,684
Sukkur ...	1,878	158	2,036
Larkana ...	2,250	...	2,250
Thar Parkar ...	2,082	8	2,090
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1,764	37	1,801
Nawabshah ...	1,502	11	1,513
TOTAL ...	12,334	224	12,558

(Sd.) D. HEALY,

Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.