

Administration
Report of the Police
Department in Sind
for the year
1931

Government

1932

Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1931

1932

Digitized by M. H. Panhwar Institute of Sindh Studies, Jamshoro.

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No. P.-253-A.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

Government House, Karachi, 29th April 1932.

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 1931.

2. Mr. D. Healy held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police throughout the year. In the case of Superintendent's charges there were fewer changes than in the previous year. The following charges were undisturbed—Karachi, Larkana, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and the Criminal Investigation Department. The Tatta charge was held by Mr. Gregory from 1st January to 15th December, when it was amalgamated with the Karachi Headquarter charge.

3. There was an increase of 913 in the number of reported cognizable offences, the figures having risen from 12,773 to 13,686, which is all the more regrettable when it is noted that in the previous year there was an increase of 1,641. In 1931 all districts show an increase except Sukkur and Sind Railways; but 1930 was an abnormal year for Sukkur where, on account of serious floods and communal riots, the figures of crime were higher than they otherwise would have been. The figures for Sukkur increased from 2,244 in 1929 to 2,430 in 1930 and fell to 2,369 in 1931. Several reasons have been given for the increase of crime in the Province and these have been noted in paragraph 3 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. Undoubtedly the Civil Disobedience Movement, which was in operation from 1st January to 4th March, continued to give an impetus to crime, but the Commissioner considers that economic depression, low prices and unemployment were largely responsible. It may be mentioned here that the long deferred reorganisation of the district police was given effect to on 1st April 1931 in the Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts. It cannot at this stage be stated what effect the strengthening of the police force has had on the figures of reported crime in these districts. It has already been pointed out that the conditions prevailing in Sukkur district in 1930, were not normal but peculiar to that district. Therefore no definite conclusion can be drawn from a comparison of the figures

of 1931 with those of 1930. And as regards the Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts it is to be pointed out that there was a re-adjustment of areas, owing to the creation of the revenue district of Dadu on 5th October 1931.

4. The number of excluded cases increased from 3,642 to 4,041 and the percentage of cases excluded to cases reported increased from 23·69 to 24·60. The number of cases reported to be maliciously false dropped from 668 in the previous year to 626. Prosecutions were instituted in 147 cases as against 171 in the previous year, but the percentage of convictions obtained increased from 52·04 to 58·54.

Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 119 cases as against 101 in the previous year but the amount of compensation awarded dropped from Rs. 5,229 to Rs. 4,671.

5. A detailed comparison is made in paragraph 9 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report and, when considering the facts there stated, it is necessary to bear in mind that the strength of the police force has been increased from 5,115 in 1930 to 5,664 in 1931 and, whereas the population in previous years was taken to be 32,79,377, according to the census of 1921, the population on which the comparison has now been made is 38,85,308 according to the census of 1931. Consequently, in spite of the increase in crime, the incidence of crime to police works out to 3·13 offences to 1 policeman as compared with 3·38 in the previous year and the incidence of crime to population is 1 to 413 inhabitants as against 1 to 363 in the previous year. Even so, Sind retains its position as to incidence of reported crime in the whole of India, being second only to Burma which heads the list with 3·83 offences per one thousand of population. In Sind the incidence is 3·29 and in the Bombay Presidency Proper it is 1·44.

6. The number of true cases under the Indian Penal Code for disposal increased from 8,572 to 8,984 in 1931, i.e., by 412; and in the previous year an increase of 941 was recorded. Under the more important heads of crime there were however decreases as follows: Murder and cognate offences from 319 to 306, dacoities from 133 to 65 and receiving stolen property from 400 to 370; but these figures are much above the triennial average for the period ending 1929. Noticeable increases are observed under the following heads:—

	1930.	1931.
Robberies ...	79	94
House-breaking ...	2,551	2,990
Theft including cattle-theft ...	3,857	3,981

The creation of the Dadu district has made it difficult to compare figures of crime in all districts. Increases under the more important heads are most noticeable in the case of the following districts :—

	House-breaking.		Thefts including cattle-thefts.	
	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
Karachi Headquarters ...	259	284	...	...
Hyderabad ...	458	493	475	519
Thar Parkar ...	98	177	279	327

It is obvious that the strengthening of the district police is an urgent necessity in the Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts. The police force at its existing strength in these districts is quite unable to deal effectively with any abnormal conditions that may arise, including such as have been experienced in the past two years.

7. The number of true Indian Penal Code cases for disposal increased from 8,572 in the preceding year to 8,984 and the percentage of undetected cases increased from 50·65 to 53·65. The percentage increased in every district except Sukkur where it fell from 65·82 to 63·08, which however is the highest in the Province. The best results were obtained in the Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah districts. It is certainly very unsatisfactory that more than half the number of real cases should go undetected and the Commissioner trusts that in spite of the fact that the police is understaffed in most districts a special effort will be made to effect an improvement.

The percentage of stolen property recovered dropped from 33·09 to 31·84 but the percentage of complainants who received back their property increased from 45·93 to 46·28. The value of property stolen decreased from Rs. 23,67,174 to Rs. 6,30,634. The dacoities in the Sukkur district were responsible for the high figure reached in 1930.

8. The percentage of convictions obtained in cases disposed of, including Class VI cases, decreased from 38·42 to 36·11 and the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried decreased from 77·79 to 76·73. The poorest results were obtained in the Nawabshah district and on the Sind Railways. The percentages of convictions obtained in the Nawabshah district were 31·78 and 54·82, respectively, and on the Sind Railways 28·83 and 77·96, respectively. In Sessions Courts the percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried decreased from 73·50 to 72·03. The highest percentage, 82·86 was obtained in the Thar Parkar district which is very creditable and the lowest was obtained in the Tatta district, viz., 62·50.

The number of pending cases increased from 2,576 to 2,803. In Magistrates Courts the figures increased from 1,781 to 2,164 and the number with the police decreased from 795 to 639. The Commissioner has, on examination of the quarterly returns of pending cases received through the Judicial Commissioner, brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned the delays in courts subordinate to them and is taking steps to enforce the directions issued with a view to minimise delays in magisterial courts.

9. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, increased from 1,054 to 1,277. Below are given figures showing increases and decreases in districts where the differences are great :—

Hyderabad	...	72	216	Increase	144
Larkana	...	494	244	Decrease	250
Nawabshah	...	36	79	Increase	43
Upper Sind Frontier...		62	213	„	151

As pointed out in paragraph 3 above crime increased in all districts except Sukkur and Sind Railways. It will thus be observed that, in spite of a much more extensive use of Chapter VIII in the Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Upper Sind Frontier districts crime increased. As against this is the fact that crime also increased in the Larkana district where less than half the number of persons were run in under Chapter VIII. It is of course to be noted that a considerable portion of the Larkana district went to form the Dadu district ; but even if the entire figure of Dadu, *viz.*, 83 were added to Larkana, the increase would still be appreciable. A legitimate conclusion to be drawn from the above facts is that an intensive use of Chapter VIII does not necessarily result in the suppression of crime. It is however to be noted that conditions in the year under review cannot be considered normal.

An examination of the results obtained in 1931, shows that out of 1,277 persons proceeded against, the police were responsible for 1,135 and the magistrates for 142. The percentage of persons ordered to give security increased from 45.15 to 47.22 in police cases and decreased from 24.09 to 15.49 in Magistrates' cases. And a more detailed examination shows it is in respect of cases under section 107 that the worst result was obtained. One hundred and twelve cases were taken up by Magistrates *suo motu* and only 10 persons were ordered to give security. While it is satisfactory to note the improvement in police cases it is most distressing to observe the extremely bad result in Magistrates' cases which is being brought to the notice of the District Magistrates.

10. The Commissioner is pleased to note that the percentage of cases investigated by Gazetted Officers has increased from 65·63 in the preceding year to 70·91 though the number of serious crimes increased from 480 to 519. It is also satisfactory to note that there was an improvement in the Upper Sind Frontier district where 67 cases were investigated out of 123 as against 42 out of 119 in the previous year. There is room for improvement in the Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts.

Details of inspections made are given in paragraph 38 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. Out of 118 police-stations and 159 out-posts 108 police-stations and 126 outposts were inspected.

11. It is gratifying to note that it was necessary to inflict only 105 punishments as against 233 in the previous year. The number of rewards granted, however, dropped from 2,533 to 2,380. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on Mr. Tahilram Dharamdas Vaswani.

In connection with the communal riots in Sukkur in 1930, Government were pleased to record their appreciation of the loyal and devoted services of Mr. G. G. Ray, District Superintendent of Police and Mr. A. W. Brotherston, Inspector of Police. The King's Police Medal was also awarded to these two officers and the title of Khan Saheb was conferred on Sub-Inspector Ghulam Akbar.

The health of the police was good. The percentage of admissions into hospitals dropped from 25·55 to 22·73 and the number of deaths from 53 to 42.

The number of vacancies increased from 49 in the previous year to 150 and this was because of the reorganization in three Upper Sind districts and the creation of the new district. There is however no difficulty in obtaining recruits—605 were enlisted as against 333 in the previous year. The number of resignations increased from 69 to 78.

12. A total sum of Rs. 3,03,500 was sanctioned for Major Works. The construction of (1) the new police buildings at Dadu and (2) the new Foujdari was completed but the provision of Rs. 25,000 for the new buildings at Faizu in the Sukkur district was surrendered. The construction of these buildings was postponed till the question of the type designs for Police quarters was decided and the financial position improved.

A sum of Rs. 36,124 was sanctioned by the Commissioner for Minor Works which was fully utilized.

13. Particulars of the work done by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department are given in paragraph 46 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. There was no case of outstanding importance for the Crime Branch to investigate. The Commissioner, however, observes that the Branch was very helpful to the district police, particularly in bringing to book bogus loan companies engaged in wholesale cheating. The case of the All India Lakhshmi Trading Company is, as pointed out by Mr. Barnard, likely to be an all India Case, so widely spread were its activities. The Political Branch was well employed. Though a truce was called in the Civil Disobedience Movement, the work was very heavy. The 45th Indian National Congress was held in Karachi and public functions held in connection therewith occupied much of the time and attention of the Political Branch.

14. The strength of the police executive force in 1921 was 6,846 and under the retrenchment effected in 1922, when Government saved Rs. 3,49,000 the strength was reduced to 5,288. In 1923, it was realized that the retrenchment was far too drastic. In 1925 a Reorganization Scheme was submitted but it was not till 1927 that the proposals were before Government in their final stage as they had to be submitted to the criticisms of the Retrenchment Officer. From year to year the urgent necessity for strengthening the police force has been urged upon Government but because of financial stringency nothing was done. Therefore, it is a matter of great satisfaction that it has been possible for Government to sanction the Reorganization Schemes of the Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts in 1931. These schemes have raised the strength of the police force by 549 men, and there can be no doubt that this additional strength has been of great assistance to those districts to which an increase was given.

15. There is nothing sensational or of grave importance to comment upon in the work of the Police Department in the year under review. As mentioned in previous paragraphs there has unfortunately been a serious increase in crime which, it is evident, the police force has been unable to suppress. What is more serious are the unsatisfactory results obtained both under investigation and prosecution. As pointed out by the Deputy Inspector-General 'Except in Karachi in the first quarter of the year, there was little political agitation.' Such was not the case in the preceding year and therefore it is not unreasonable to say that the results obtained under investigation and prosecution in the year 1931 ought to have been better than those obtained in 1930. As the results were worse it can only be

inferred that either the police force has fallen off in efficiency or that it is too much to expect a numerically weak force to cope with any serious increase in crime. (The numerical weakness of the force is clearly illustrated in paragraphs 5 and 14 above). Whatever be the cause or causes, the Commissioner looks to all officers of the force to get as much out of their subordinates and men as is possible.

16. A brief account of the Criminal Tribes in Sind is given in Appendix IX of the Report. No section of the Criminal Tribes Act was applied to any tribe not already controlled by one or other section of the Act. The number of persons registered dropped from 2,318 to 2,278. Sixty persons were added to the list but 100 were struck off. Of the latter figure 72 were removed from the list owing to improvement of character, 9 for other reasons and 19 died. The number of persons convicted dropped from 36 to 23.

Owing to the imprisonment of the Pir of Kingri in 1930, there has been considerable excitement among the more fanatic section of the Hurs which culminated in the murder of Pir Jial Shah, the nephew and former rival of the Pir. Another murder was committed shortly afterwards in the Nawabshah district. Two gangs one of 8 and one of 20 Hurs were deported to the Presidency which action appears to have had a distinct check on Hurs' thirst for revenge. Deportation is the punishment that counts with the Hurs, who are patiently vindictive.

Definite proposals were received from the Deputy Inspector-General for the control of certain sections of Criminal Tribes in the Upper Sind Frontier, Thar Parkar, Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts. Orders have since been passed on the proposals for the Upper Sind Frontier and Thar Parkar districts. One suggestion is to take action against the ring-leaders under sections 11 and 16 of the Act and another proposal is to apply section 10 to the more troublesome members, restricting registration to those against whom action is to be taken under that section. Now that a move has been made, it is hoped that a definite system will shortly be evolved.

The Deputy Inspector-General remarks that the rules issued by the Commissioner under section 20 of the Act are defective. The Commissioner has therefore consulted the District Magistrates, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah, whether the rules framed by Government under their Resolution No. 9356-111/68/2, dated the 23rd June 1931, should be adopted. Their replies have only just been received and the matter is in hand.

17. The Commissioner in Sind is glad to endorse the selection of names by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for special notice.
- Personel.

The death of Rao Bahadur Naraindas Wadhmal was a great loss to the department.

The recent appointment of Rao Bahadur Tahilram Dharamdas to act as Superintendent of Police, Kaira, shows that Government appreciate the excellent work he has performed over a considerable period of years.

At the same time the Commissioner in Sind would like to record his appreciation of an excellent year's work by Mr. Healy, as Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

R. E. GIBSON,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

NO. 3172 OF 1932.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL
OF POLICE FOR SIND,
Karachi, dated the 1st April 1932.

From

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

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,
KARACHI.

SIR,

Annual Police Administration Report for the year 1931.

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the year 1931 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 1931 are shown in the statement attached herewith as Appendix I.

II.—POLICE CASES.

3. The statement which gives the number of cognizable cases reported to the police during the years 1929, 1930 and 1931, exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code is attached as Appendix II.

The figures of 1931 show an increase of 913 cases as compared with those of the preceding year. It is accounted for as under :—

Karachi Headquarters	...	...	87
Hyderabad	...	...	1,78
Thar Parkar	...	...	169
Dadu	...	...	1,356
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	32
Nawabshah	...	...	142

1,964 less 1,051

decrease in the following districts :—

Tatta District	...	...	282
Sukkur	...	...	61
Larkana	...	...	632
Sind Railways	...	...	76
			1,051

The new district of Dadu was created on the 1st October 1931. It comprises the Kotri Sub-Division of the Tatta district with the exception of tapas Jherruck and Tando Hafizshah and the Mehar (subject to minor alterations of boundary), Kakar, Dadu and Johi talukas of the Larkana district. On the same date a portion of the Shahdadtal taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district was added to the Larkana district. The statistics for the Tatta, Dadu, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts cannot, therefore, be set up in comparison with the previous year's figures.

In the total area comprising the Tatta, Dadu and Larkana districts there has, however, been an increase of nearly 500 cases over 1930.

The Karachi Headquarters and Tatta districts were amalgamated under one Superintendent of Police on 15th December 1931 but the figures shown against Karachi Headquarters for the year are those that occurred in the limits of Karachi Headquarters only.

There has thus been an increase of crime in all districts except in Sukkur and on the Sind Railways. The amount of crime on the Railways in 1930 was abnormal; the reduction that has occurred this year brings the total crime for the year back to normal and calls for no comments.

The decrease in Sukkur is also due to the fact that 1930 was a very abnormal year in the Sukkur district owing to floods and an extensive crop of dacoities which sprung from the seeds of contempt for authority sown by Congress Agitators.

Crime is steadily increasing in Karachi City. The Superintendent of Police shows in his report that the number of cognizable cases in 1931 was 300 over 1929, excluding cases which arose directly out of the Civil Disobedience campaign. The District Magistrate, Karachi, commenting on this, remarks: "The increase is certainly disquieting, though I do not think it in any way reflects upon the Police." The cause is undoubtedly the economic depression and consequent unemployment. The rise is particularly noticeable in offences against property.

The number of burglaries in Karachi has nearly doubled in the past 5 years; they have risen from 187 in 1927 to 323 in 1931, and thefts have gone from 704 to 822 in the same period. The Karachi Police are fully alive to the situation and are making strenuous efforts to deal with the malefactors.

In Hyderabad also offences against property are responsible for the rise in crime. The District Magistrate, Hyderabad, writes—

"The two disquieting features disclosed in the (District Superintendent of Police's) report are the increase in crime and the large percentage of undetected offences. The comparative figures for crime in the last three years show an increase of 10 and 23 per cent. in the figures of the year under review over those of 1930 and 1929, respectively. Increase in the number of house-breaking and thefts has been the main cause for this reported rise in crime. This increase in the number of offences is shared both by Hyderabad City and the mofussil. The main causes are no doubt the prevailing economic depression and the inadequacy of the police force. A series of bad years has been followed by one of trade depression and of low prices and has driven many persons to take to crime. The subordinate police force is, as pointed out in the report, not only inadequate but wanting in initiative and detective ability. The district is however lucky in having some very good officers at the top and it is due to their efforts that, inspite of the additional work which the Civil Disobedience movement has entailed things have not been worse."

In the Nawabshah district also crimes against property have increased. There has been an increase of 56 house-breaking offences which the District Magistrate attributes to 4 years' successive failure of crops and the world wide economic depression and the Civil Disobedience movement.

With respect to the Larkana district the District Magistrate, writes—

“ In many respects conditions were less troublesome from the police point of view than in the previous year. The Civil Disobedience movement was in abeyance during the greater part of the year, and the district was free from the floods which visited it in 1930. On the other hand unsettling influences were by no means altogether absent. Although the crops were generally excellent, economic distress continued owing to low prices. The work of introducing the reorganization scheme and of creating a separate police force for the Dadu district imposed very heavy work upon the District Superintendent of Police and his office. This work was not completed until October 1931, when the Dadu district came into being, and therefore the reorganized Larkana Police force was unable, as the District Superintendent of Police remarks, to get fully into the swing of things during the year under report. Next year will no doubt show a considerable improvement in this respect.”

The District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, states—

“ It is difficult to make a comparison between the reported crime of 1931 and that of the preceding two years as owing to the creation of the new Dadu district from 1st October 1931, 8 out of the former 17 police-stations of this district were transferred to the Dadu district, 2 new police-stations were created and 1 was transferred to this district from the Upper Sind Frontier district. The figures of the current and preceding years' crimes gathered from the existing police-stations tend to show that crime is on the increase. An increase by 172 cases under burglary, cattle and other thefts may be attributed to stricter registration of crime and economical difficulties experienced throughout the district. A decrease of 44 cases under robbery and dacoity and 56 cases under crimes of violence is satisfactory.”

Referring to the increase in crime in the Upper Sind Frontier district, the District Magistrate writes—

“ The increase in crime during 1931 was chiefly due to economic depression. The steady collapse of agricultural prices was almost phenomenal, and in spite of liberal remissions of land revenue, the zamindari and hari classes were left financially in an unenviable position. Hence the serious increase in the number of robberies and house-breakings. These classes of

cases are usually reported, so the figures are a fair index of the state of crime. But, as the District Superintendent of Police points out, the figures are not always a correct index, particularly so in the case of cattle-thefts, of which only a very small percentage is reported."

A contributory cause of the universal increase in house-breaking offences was the low prices obtained for cattle, which induced some of the more resourceful of the cattle thieves to try their hands at house-breaking.

4. The statement which shows the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during the 1930 and 1931 is contained in Appendix III.

The more noticeable features of the statement are the rise in house-breaking offences from 2,847 to 3,373 and robberies from 129 to 161. The causes have been referred to in the preceding paragraph.

CASES STRUCK OFF AS FALSE.

5. The number of cases excluded as false was 4,041 (including 87, Class VI cases) as compared with 3,642 (including 56, Class VI cases) for the last year.

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

1927	...	...	...	24·98
1928	...	...	...	25·31
1929	...	...	...	24·49
1930	...	..	...	23·69
1931	...	...	...	24·60

The percentage for 1931 has increased to 24·60 as compared with 23·69 in the year 1930. As compounded cases are included among the excluded cases, it is not possible to offer any remarks on these figures.

6. Out of 4,041 cases excluded, 626 were declared to be maliciously false. The figures for the last 5 years are as follows :—

1927	...	...	...	606
1928	...	...	...	619
1929	...	...	...	640
1930	...	...	...	668
1931	...	...	...	626

The number of prosecutions undertaken during the year was 147 including 65 pending from the previous year. Their disposal is shown below :—

Convictions	...	...	...	48
Discharge or acquittal	...	...	...	35
Pending at the close of the year	...	...	...	57
Withdrawn	...	...	...	1
Dormant	...	...	...	5
Died	...	...	...	1
TOTAL				147

The percentage of convictions to prosecutions was 32·65 against 29·82 in 1930 and 34·20 in 1929.

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

1929	...	...	...	54·10
1930	...	...	...	52·04
1931	...	...	...	58·54

Concerning maliciously false and vexatious complaints in Karachi City, the District Magistrate writes :—

“The number of maliciously false complaints, *viz.*, 82, seems to be about the average. Prosecution was sanctioned in only 5 of these cases, but it is difficult to say that prosecution should have been sanctioned more freely since only 1 case ended in conviction. The difficulty of securing conviction in these cases is notorious ”

Vexatious complaints.

7. Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 119 cases during the year 1931 as against 101 in 1930, 85 in 1929 and 19 in 1928.

The amount awarded as compensation was Rs. 4,671 against Rs. 5,229 in 1930, Rs. 3,825 in 1929 and Rs. 4,253 in 1928.

The District Magistrate, Karachi, writes—

“As regards vexatious complains, it seems remarkable that section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in only one case and Karachi seems to be no exception to the rule that the magistracy generally do not make sufficient use of this section. This will be brought to the notice of the Magistrates.”

The District Magistrate, Nawabshah, has also found it necessary to call the attention of his Magistrates to the inadequate use made of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

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

8. A comparative statement showing the number of police cases and the percentage of real and excluded cases in 1930 and 1931 is sub-joined :—

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.	{ 1930 ... 14,789	3,536	8,572	24'25	57'96
	{ 1931 ... 15,826	3,954	8,984	24'73	56'93
Class VI	{ 1930 ... 587	56	452	9'54	77'00
	{ 1931 ... 601	87	413	12'81	68'71
Total	{ 1930 ... 15,376	3,642	9,024	23'69	58'69
	{ 1931 ... 16,427	4,041	9,397	24'59	57'20

9. The population of the Province according to the census of 1931 is 3,885,308, with the total true crime standing at 9,397 the proportion of true crime to population works out to 1 per 413 inhabitants as compared with 1 per 363 in 1930.

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

The proportion of true crime to police works out to 3'13 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 4'49. The proportion of population to each policeman is 686.

Statement showing the incidence of the reported crime district by district per 1,000 of population during 1931, cannot be furnished as the figures of population have not yet been fixed owing to the territorial changes and the formation of the new Dadu district.

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 1929. They are shown as under :—

Classes I to VIII.

(1) Burma	...	...	...	3'83
(2) Sind	...	...	...	3'29

(3) Central Provinces	...	...	2'70
(4) North-West Frontier Province	...	...	2'46
(5) Punjab	...	...	1'98
(6) United Provinces	...	...	1'80
(7) Assam	...	...	1'62
(8) Bombay Presidency Proper	...	...	1'44
(9) Bengal	...	...	1'28
(10) Bihar and Orissa	...	...	1'07
(11) Madras	...	...	1'01

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 1930 are compared as under:—

	Area.	Population.	Cognizable crime investigated.
Sind	9'40 sqr. miles 5'18 Railway miles.	641	2'47
Bombay Presidency Proper.	4'60 sqr. miles 2'29 Railway miles.	938	1'63

In England and Wales, the proportion was one policeman to 1'55 square miles and 818 persons for the year 1930.

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

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.	
				1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
Class I	181	110	55	63'86	60'77	63'62	66'67
Class II	884	481	262	57'24	54'41	65'48	64'74
Class III	3,208	594	177	20'73	18'52	79'76	77'04
Class IV	68	50	14	49'15	73'53	58'00	78'13
Class V	4,643	1,825	483	39'97	39'31	79'89	79'07
Total	8,984	3,060	991	36'05	34'06	76'28	75'54
Class VI	413	333	38	83'41	80'63	92'86	89'76
GRAND TOTAL	9,397	3,393	1,029	38'42	36'11	77'79	76'73

The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried is still particularly low in the Nawabshah district, being only 54·82, though this is a slight improvement on the previous year's figure which was 54·05. The need of an Assistant to the Police Prosecutor in that district is keenly felt. Most districts in Sind are understaffed and there is besides a good deal of poor material in the investigating staffs. In these circumstances a rise in crime must lead to a deterioration in results, as the investigating staffs cannot cope with the increased work.

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.	1928	1929	1930	Triennial average.	1931
Murders	172	202	202	192	189
Attempts at murders and culpable homicide ...	91	107	117	105	117
Dacoities	12	19	133	55	65
Robberies	75	64	79	73	94
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence	2,085	2,373	2,551	2,336	2,990
Thefts	2,018	1,936	2,189	2,048	2,154
Cattle-thefts	1,467	1,473	1,668	1,536	1,827
Receiving stolen property	453	339	400	397	370

This statement includes cases pending from the previous year.

12. There were 519 crimes classified as serious during the year under report, and, of these 368 were visited by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Deputy Superintendents of Police. That is 70·91 per cent. of all serious crimes were visited by superior Gazetted Officers. The reasons given for non-visitation were reasonable. The percentage of visitations in the previous year was 65·63.

13. Details of pending cases are as follows :—

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Karachi Headquarters ... {	1930	193	198
... {	1931	201	212
Tatta District ... {	1930	203	206
... {	1931	163	168

District.				Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.	
Hyderabad ...	...	...	{	1930 1931	347 341	353 345
Sukkur ...	...	...	{	1930 1931	675 630	688 650
Larkana ...	...	...	{	1930 1931	424 288	433 292
Dadu ...	...	...	...	1931	303	307
Thar Parkar ...	...	...	{	1930 1931	168 184	178 189
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	{	1930 1931	250 262	257 274
Nawabshah ...	...	...	{	1930 1931	187 270	188 277
Sind Railways ...	...	...	{	1930 1931	60 71	75 89
Total ...				{	1930 1931	2,507 2,713	2,576 2,803

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.
1927 ...	...	...	...	2,323	1,860	463
1928 ...	...	...	...	2,551	1,988	563
1929 ...	...	...	...	2,445	1,759	686
1930 ...	...	...	...	2,576	1,781	795
1931 ...	...	...	...	2,803	2,164	639

The very high figure of pending cases in the Sukkur district is due to the fact that the courts are over-worked. This also applies to most of the other districts.

The District Magistrate, Upper Sind Frontier, writes—

“The question of quick disposal of cases by Magistrates has been carefully examined. The only solution is the appointment of one or two Resident Magistrates, and this can not even be hoped for during the present period of financial stringency. The creation of more Honorary Magistrates, even if suitable gentlemen could be found, would not afford relief, because the great majority of cases are first class.”

The District Magistrate, Nawabshah, states that the Magistrates are being asked to pay greater attention to the speedy disposal of cases.

The District Magistrate, Dadu, also has issued a circular to Magistrates to ensure acceleration in the disposal of cases. He remarks, however, that several instances have come to his notice in which the police have been dilatory in serving processes in cases and otherwise contributed to the delay in their disposal.

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 of acquittal.	No. of cases pending.	Remarks.
Karachi Headquarters ...	15	15	12	3	...	
Tatta District ...	35	32	20	12	3	
Hyderabad ...	97	79	53	26	18	2 referred to High Court.
Sukkur ...	78	66	42	24	12	
Larkana ...	58	38	26	12	20	
Dadu ...	47	38	28	10	7	1 referred to High Court.
Thar Parkar ...	41	35	29	6	6	1 on dormant file.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	37	25	16	9	3	In one case accused died. 2 were transferred. 6 were withdrawn.
Nawabshah ...	91	70	61	9	21	4 referred to High Court.
Sind Railways ...	7	6	4	2	1	
Total ...	505	404	291	113	91	5 referred to High Court. 1 dormant file. 1 accused died. 2 transferred to other sessions. 6 withdrawn.

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

1928	...	...	...	74'41
1929	...	...	...	73'18
1930	...	...	...	73'50

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the year under report is 72'03.

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

Karachi Headquarters	...	...	80'00
Tatta District...	...	...	62'50
Hyderabad	...	...	67'09
Sukkur	...	...	63'64
Larkana	...	...	68'42
Dadu	...	...	73'68
Thar Parkar	...	...	82'86
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	64'00
Nawabshah	...	...	67'03
Sind Railways	...	...	66'67

The lowest percentage is in the Tatta district.

There has been a marked rise from 67'86 per cent. to 82'86 per cent. in the Thar Parkar district which the District Superintendent of Police attributes to the care taken by the Police Prosecutor in the lower courts.

The percentage of the Sind Railways, Sukkur and Larkana, has fallen from 81'82, 81'69 and 77'66 to 66'67, 63'64, and 68'42, respectively.

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

District.	Real cases disposed of	Undetected cases.	Percentages.	
			1930.	1931.
Karachi Headquarters	1,213	630	51'48	51'94
Tatta District	454	220	46'20	48'46
Hyderabad	1,247	724	57'41	58'06
Sukkur	1,357	856	65'82	63'08
Larkana	1,177	636	47'72	54'04
Dadu	897	466		51'95
Thar Parkar	594	363	50'41	61'11
Upper Sind Frontier	555	212	33'48	38'20
Nawabshah	1,058	450	38'34	42'53
Railways	432	263	54'49	60'88
Total	8,984	4,820	50'65	53'65

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

1927	...	...	...	47'74
1928	...	...	...	44'70
1929	...	...	...	47'46
1930	...	...	...	50'65
1931	...	...	...	53'65

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

Khan Bahadur Sayed Mahmud Shah, the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, writes—

“The City of Hyderabad is a great and difficult problem in the police administration of this district. It is decidedly more understaffed than any other city or town in this province. The police force allotted to this city is gravely inadequate for night rounds and for the prevention and detection of crime. The situation of the city baffles the skill of the cleverest of our trackers. The city is full of “Bhaya” servants many of whom are actual or potential thieves. An effort is being made to trace out those Pardeshis who have previous convictions or who were otherwise considered undesirable in their own province. But this effort is likely to be opposed by the majority of the employers of these men.

"The Civil Disobedience Movement has taught the general public contempt and defiance of authority and this spirit of non-co-operation with public servants is particularly manifest in this city. It is impossible to get any assistance from the people of Hyderabad in the prevention and detection of crime. On the contrary when proceedings were instituted against the leading criminals of the city efforts were made by certain citizens to defeat the ends of justice. On the one hand there is non-co-operation and even obstruction, and on the other even a petty theft leads to a loud chorus of complaints in the local press. The small investigating police force of the city, whose efficiency is scarcely on a par with the criminal efficiency of the thieves and burglars of the surrounding areas, are handicapped in the successful performance of their duties by the peculiar disadvantages mentioned above. The natural result is that most of the thefts and burglaries committed in the city remain undetected and disfigure the statistics of the whole district.

"In the rural areas the conditions of police work are scarcely more satisfactory. The drastic reductions of 1922 have absolutely crippled the police force. In a large percentage of cases the investigation is perfunctory because the Investigating Police Officer is called away for another and perhaps more serious crime after his investigation of the previous crime is only half done.

"There are no Prosecuting Jamadars and a good deal of valuable time of the investigating police is spent in various courts away from their police-stations.

"The Civil Disobedience Movement has made a considerable addition to the difficulties of the already seriously overworked police force. It has thrown on the depleted ranks of the force a burden heavier than their overloaded shoulders should be made to bear. The police have frequently to leave their legitimate work in order to counter the mischievous and unlawful activities of sedition-mongers and enemies of peace and tranquillity. They are further saddled with extraneous duties such as the service of an enormous number of processes including distress warrants issued by various courts.

"A combination of all these factors is calculated to affect adversely the efficiency of the undermanned and overworked police force. The re-organization scheme has been delayed too long so far as this district is concerned and the restoration of the strength of the police force at least to its original figure is the crying need of the district."

The District Magistrate, Dadu (R. B. Jagatsing), states that he was greatly struck with the lack of keenness in the Police Sub-Inspectors at present serving in the district to achieve success in

the investigation of cases. The District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police feel that the 'Duds' were foisted on them from the Larkana district when the new district was created. The District Superintendent of Police may revise his opinion later when he has more experience of Sind.

Better results will be achieved when the Police Re-organisation Scheme is introduced.

Mr. Haslehurst considers that the results obtained in Karachi are as good as could be expected in view of the lack of public co-operation and the commitments of the police in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement, &c. The percentages of undetected Indian Penal Code cases in Karachi for the past 5 years are as follows :—

1927	...	...	..	...	43'09
1928	...	...	...	...	44'03
1929	...	...	...	...	47'96
1930	...	...	...	...	51'48
1931	...	...	...	...	51'94

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 ...	27	25	19	6	2	
Arms Act ...	70	46	34	12	23	1 died.
Salt Customs ...	36	36	24	...	...	12 withdrawn.
Explosives Act ...	2	...	...	...	2	
Railway Act ...	103	61	39	22	30	3 transferred, 2 compounded, 7 withdrawn.
Opium Act ...	1	1	...	1	...	
Telegraph Act ...	13	1	...	1	10	2 transferred.
Gambling Act ...	65	60	52	8	5	
Postal Act ...	10	5	...	5	4	1 transferred.
Prison Act ...	1	1	1	...	...
Irrigation Act ...	1	1	1	...	...
Ordinances ...	4	4	4	...	...

PERSONS IN POLICE CASES.

Persons in police cases—
Statement A, Part II.

17. The number of persons arrested by the police was 14,535 as against 14,760 in 1930 and 11,822 in 1929.

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

1929.	1930.	1931.
15,735	18,313	18,769

During the year under report 13,274 persons were placed before the courts, 502 were released by the police and 3,952 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

Out of 13,274 persons disposed of by trial, 5,375 were convicted or 40·49 per cent.

The percentages for the quinquennial period are as under:—

1927 ...	...	...	...	43·79
1928 ...	...	...	...	46·21
1929 ...	...	...	...	46·56
1930 ...	...	...	...	46·31
1931 ...	...	...	...	40·49

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

Year.				Trial.	Convicted.	Percentage.
<i>Indian Penal Code.</i>						
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
1931	...	...	...	12,304	4,574	37·17
<i>Class VI.</i>						
1927	...	...	...	810	659	81·36
1928	...	...	...	690	561	81·30
1929	...	...	...	662	549	82·93
1930	...	...	...	923	800	86·67
1931	...	...	...	970	801	82·57

DIRECT CASES.

18. The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by the Magistrates during the year under report was 2,250 against 2,030 in the preceding year, 386 or 17·16 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction in 1931 against 561 or 27·64 per cent. in 1930.

Persons tried in direct cognizable cases.

19. The total number of persons tried was 4,448 of whom 698 or 15·69 per cent. were convicted as against 842 or 21·30 per cent. in 1930.

20. The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Magistracy has fallen from 27,481 in 1930 to 26,443 during the year under report.

Of the latter 20,600 were tried against 21,899 in 1930. Of the cases tried 18,291 or 88·79 ended in conviction as against 18,203 or 83·12 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 79·91 against 75·78 in 1930.

The figures for the quinquennial period ending 1931 show that of the 135,421 persons tried, 103,102 were convicted :—

Year.			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1927	...	...	27,708	19,515
1928	...	...	28,709	22,283
1929	...	...	30,189	23,323
1930	...	...	24,909	18,877
1931	...	...	23,906	19,104
Total			135,421	103,102

21. Property valued at Rs. 6,30,634 was stolen in 1931 as against Rs. 23,67,174 in 1930. Of the former Rs. 1,94,387 or 31·84 per cent. was recovered as against Rs. 3,06,651 or 33·09 per cent.

Property belonging to 2,946 complainants was recovered in 1931 as against 2,648 during 1930. 46·28 per cent. of complainants got back their property during the year under report as against 45·93 per cent. in 1930.

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 an increase of 247 persons dealt with by the police as compared with the figures of the preceding year.

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

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 ...	1	1	
Tatta District ...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	5	2	3
Sukkur ...	17	15	2
Larkana ...	5	3	2
Dadu ...	1	1	
Thar Parkar ...	2	1	1 committed suicide.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...
Nawabshah ...	...	...
Sind Railways ...	2	2	
Total ...	33	25	7 at large and 1 committed suicide.

26. The total strength of the police executive force as it stood on the 31st December 1931, was 5,664 as shown in column 15 of the statement against 5,115 in the preceding year.
- Strength of police—
Statement D.

The increase of 549 is due to the introduction of the reorganisation schemes in the Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts and the opening of the new Dadu district.

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

(1) Guards over Sukkur District Prison and Special Shikarpur Prison	42
(2) Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, escort to prisoners and treasure, and policemen on orderly duty including 4 motor-drivers (3 for Karachi Town and 1 for Hyderabad)	1,492
(3) Reserve (including writer Head Constables and Constables of all Police Officers except Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Police Officers) ...	1,049
(4) Employed in Courts	51
(5) Engaged in prevention and detection of crime	3,006
(6) Deputy Inspector-General of Police, District Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police ...	24
Total ...	5,664

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

District.	Number actual strength of police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total punishments.	Average of last 3 years.	Percentage of punishments in 1931 on total strength.
Karachi Headquarters ...	1,004	1	21	22	84	2.19
Tatta District ...	198	...	7	7	22	3.54
Hyderabad ...	647	2	18	20	47	3.09
Sukkur ...	972	2	12	14	84	1.44
Larkana ...	513	...	5	5	57	.97
Dadu ...	455	...	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar ...	547	...	19	19	26	3.47
Upper Sind Frontier ...	463	...	11	11	13	2.38
Nawabshah ...	449	...	...	...	28	...
Sind Railways ...	210	...	7	7	9	3.33
Sind C. I. D. ...	32	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	5 490	5	100	105	352	1.91

Extra drill was awarded in 180 cases for minor breaches of discipline. These punishments do not figure in Statement E.

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

District.	(a) No. of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who have undergone a course of training in the Police Training School including Police Prosecutors.	(b) No. out of (a) who were punished during the year.	(c) No of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who have risen from the ranks without going through the Police Training School including Police Prosecutors.	No. out of (c) who were punished during the year.
Karachi Headquarters ...	16	1	11	1
Tatta District ...	3	...	12	...
Hyderabad ...	17	1	10	...
Sukkur ...	18	...	16	...
Larkana ...	15	4	4	1
Dadu ...	9	...	8	...
Thar Parkar ...	13	1	8	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	10	1	5	...
Nawabshah ...	9	...	10	...
Sind Railways ...	5	1	10	...
Sind C. I. D. ...	10	..	6	...
Total ...	125	9	100	2

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

District.	Number of men (actual strength);	By promotion.	Percentage.	By money good service tickets, &c.	Percentage.
Karachi Headquarters ...	1,004	...	...	397	39'54
Tatta District ...	198	..	...	109	55'05
Hyderabad ...	647	..	...	246	38'02
Sukkur ...	972	...	...	346	35'60
Larkana ...	513	4	78	376	73'29
Dadu ...	455	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar ...	547	...	...	279	51'01
Upper Sind Frontier ...	463	...	...	147	31'75
Nawabshah ...	449	...	...	202	44'99
Sind Railways ...	210	...	...	223	106'19
Sind C. I. D. ...	32	...	..	55	171'83
Total ...	5,490	4	'07	2,380	43'35

The percentage of rewards has fallen from 50'32 in 1930 to 43'35 in 1931.

The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred in June 1931 on the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi Town, Mr. Tahilram Dharamdas Vaswani.

The services rendered by certain Government officials and other persons during the grave communal riots in Sukkur in August 1930 were recognised by Government in their Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8221/2-II, dated the 2nd November 1931.

Government were further pleased to place on record their appreciation of the loyal and devoted services rendered by Mr. G. G. Ray, District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. A. W. Brotherston, Inspector of Police, and the officers and men under their command during the riots in Sukkur in August 1930. The officers and men mentioned in the list appended to the resolution were granted a quarter of a month's pay as a reward.

Mr Ray and Inspector A. W. Brotherston were awarded the King's Police Medal and the title of Khan Saheb was conferred on Sub-Inspector Ghulam Akbar on the 1st of January 1932.

Health. Admissions
into hospital. 30. The percentage of admission into hospital this year is 22.73 as against 25.55 in 1930.

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

Deaths in the force. 31. There were 42 deaths in the force in 1931 as against 53 in the preceding year.

Vacancies in the force. 32. The total number of vacancies in the Sind Police was 150 in 1931 as against 49 in the preceding year.

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

1928	...	...	...	120
1929	...	...	...	68
1930	...	...	...	49

The total number of vacancies was distributed as under:—

Karachi Headquarters	...	...	...	5
Tatta District	..	...	...	3
Hyderabad	...	...	...	11
Sukkur	...	...	...	18
Larkana	...	...	...	67
Dadu	...	...	...	39
Thar Parkar	...	...	...	2
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	3
Nawabshah	...	...	...	2
Sind Railways	...	...	...	...
Sind C. I. D.	...	...	...	...
			Total	150

The vacancies in the 3 districts of Upper Sind, *viz.*, Sukkur, Larkana and Dadu were due to the introduction of the re-organisation schemes and the opening of the new Dadu district.

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	48	956	48	288	100'00	30'13	33'47	31'84
Tatta District	15	183	14	116	93'33	63'39	65'66	69'85
Hyerabad	30	617	30	342	100'00	55'43	57'50	54'87
Sukkur	34	938	33	399	97'06	42'54	44'44	45'98
Larkana	21	492	21	204	100'00	40'85	43'27	43'84
Dadu	20	435	20	219	100'00	50'34	52'53	...
Thar Parkar	22	525	22	270	100'00	51'43	53'38	47'59
Upper Sind Frontier	15	448	15	109	100'00	24'33	26'78	38'61
Nawabshah	20	429	20	231	100'00	53'85	55'90	51'96
Sind Railways	16	194	16	127	100'00	65'46	68'10	81'95
Sind C. I. D.	16	16	16	16	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00
Total	257	5,233	255	2,318	99'22	44'30	46'87	46'43

The percentage of educated Police Officers and men on the actual strength works out to 46'87 as against 42'47 in 1930.

34. The number of men enlisted during the year 1931 was 605 as against 333 in 1930 and 332 in 1929.

The increase is due to the introduction of the re-organisation schemes in the Upper Sind districts.

There is no difficulty nowadays in getting educated recruits of a good stamp.

Three members of the depressed classes were enlisted during the year. It is reported that depressed classes are not coming forward for enlistment.

35. The number of resignations was 78 in the year under report as compared with 69 in 1930 and 83 in 1929.

The figures given below show the total number of men who left the force (inclusive of deaths) and the percentage of those who retired on pension, together with similar figures for the 5 years ending 1931:—

Period.				Total number of men who left the force.	Percentage of men who received pension.
Quinquennial period ending 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
Do. do. 1931	...			1,782	34.06

Drill and musketry.

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

Particular mention may be made of Karachi Headquarters.

The number of marksmen was 1,736 in the year under report against 1,453 in 1930.

Details by districts are given below:—

Shooting results.

District.				NUMBER OF MARKSMEN.	
				1930.	1931.
Karachi Headquarters	...	...		352	300
Tatta District	...	...		14	9
Hyderabad	...	...		224	191
Sukkur	...	...		*85	226
Larkana	...	...		236	198
Thar Parkar	...	...		170	209
Dadu	...	...		...	151
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...		164	190
Nawabshah	...	...		208	222
Total				1,453	1,736

* In 1930 owing to the out-break of dacoities in the Sukkur district, the musketry practices were not completed.

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

Prizes.	Smooth bore weapons.		Rifled weapons.	
	Foot.	Mounted.	Foot.	Mounted.
1st prize ...	Dadu ..	Dadu ...	Karachi Head- quarters.	Thar Parkar.
2nd prize ...	Larkana	Nawabshah	Nawabshah	Nawabshah.
3rd prize ...	Upper Sind Forntier	Larkana ..	Nawabshah	.....
4th prize ...	Nawabshah	Nawabshah	Karachi Head- quarters.	.....
5th prize ...	Do.	...	Nawabshah	...

37. The construction of the two Police Major Works, *viz.*,
Buildings. (1) new police buildings at Dadu and (2) new
foujdari building at Sukkur has now been completed. A provision of Rs. 25,000 made in the budget estimate under the head "41—Civil Works—Provincial" for the construction of quarters for one Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables and 18 Constables with an office, look-up, chowra, cattle-pound, stables for nine horses and other subsidiary buildings at Faizu in the Sukkur district, was passed by the Legislative Council. But this work has been postponed till the general question of the revision of the type designs for police quarters is decided and the financial situation has improved.

An allotment of Rs. 36,124 was placed at my disposal by the Commissioner in Sind for the construction of Police Minor Works. Excepting a few hundred rupees surrendered by the Executive Engineers at the close of the current financial year, the whole amount was utilised. This amount went only a little way towards meeting requirements, but in view of the financial stringency an additional allotment was not asked for.

There are still major works amounting to Rs. 4,14,445, on the major works waiting list with Government but intimation has been received that on account of the grave financial situation, it has not been found possible to provide fund for any new police major works in Sind in the budget estimates for 1932-33. Minor works costing about Rs. 2,00,000, are awaiting allotment of funds. The plans and estimates of these works have been administratively approved. In addition to these there are others about which correspondence is being carried on.

38. Out of 118 police-stations and 159 outposts in the province of Sind including Sind Railways, 108 police-stations and 126 out-posts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

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

District.		Police-stations.	Out-posts.
Tatta District	...	...	1
Larkana ...	...	3	1
Dadu ...	..	5	14
Thar Parkar	...	...	17
	Total ...	8	33

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

The 2 police-stations, Bakrani and Naundero, in the Larkana district, were opened on 1st October 1931 and therefore there was no point in inspecting them. As regards the third police-station at Dokri, the District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, reports that he commenced its inspection on 24th December 1931 but he could not complete it as he was called back to headquarters by the District Magistrate.

Dadu district was opened on 1st October 1931 and as the District Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Divisional Officer were busy in organising the district, the amount of inspection they could do was very limited.

The District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, reports that he did not inspect the 17 out-posts owing to the great distances to be traversed in the Desert Division.

Thirty-two different offices were inspected by me during the year including 8 Accounts Branches and 8 Correspondence Branches of the 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 the 22nd October 1925, Judicial Department:—

District.			No of shops licensed to sell Arms and Ammunition.
Karachi Headquarters	...	...	7
Tatta District	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	...	4
Sukkur ...	...	...	7
Larkana ...	...	...	4
Thar Parkar	...	...	5
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	4
Nawabshah	...	...	2
Dadu ...	...	...	1
Total ...			34

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 13,096 (inclusive of above and miscellaneous journey licenses) as against 12,591 in 1930 and the total number of arms covered by the licenses was 14,475 against 14,448 in the preceding year.

The number of prosecutions instituted was 11 of which 3 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, Judicial Department, No. 3272; dated the 21st June 1889.

Village police.

41. There are no village police in Sind.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

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

- (a) Police cognizable cases in 1929, 1930 and 1931,
- (b) direct magisterial cognizable cases, and
- (c) non-cognizable cases,

was as follows :—

Police Cognizable Cases.

Particulars.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Warrants	17,649	16,200	16,537
Summonses and notices ...	143,284	130,887	132,925

Of 16,537 warrants and 132,925 summonses and notices received for service, 8,872 warrants were executed and 114,901 summons and notices were served. 875 distress warrants were executed and Rs. 27,240 recovered.

Direct Magisterial Cognizable Cases.

Summonses ... ..	...	...	31,372
Warrants ... ..	...	...	5,692

Non-Cognizable Cases.

Summonses ... ..	...	...	44,849
Warrants ... ..	...	...	8,902

The proportion of warrants and summonses per policeman engaged in prevention and detection of crime comes to 10·36 and 69·58, respectively, as against 10 and 74 in 1930.

The number of fires extinguished was 159 as against 271 in 1930.

10,113 dogs were destroyed during the year under report as against 13,530 in 1930.

Petty offences dealt with are as under :—

The Public Conveyance Act ... ..	...	3,239
The Cruelty to Animals Act ... ..	...	200
The District Police Act ... ..	...	5,943
The Municipal Act ... ..	...	6
The Motor Vehicles Act ... ..	...	1,683
The Prostitution Act ... ..	...	11
The Gambling Act ... ..	...	29
The Cantonment Act ... ..	...	5
The Criminal Tribes Act ... ..	...	7
The Port Rules ... ..	...	251

Enquiries were made in 42 cases of suicide. 1,671 accidents and 15 suspicious deaths.

351 policemen in the Province of Sind were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts as against 367 in 1930.

There were 14 alleged cases of infanticide reported during the year.

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

In Karachi City 20 persons were killed and 262 injured in traffic accidents.

The District Magistrate, Karachi, writes—

“The increase in the number of deaths and injuries owing to traffic accidents is remarkable. Most of them are due to motor vehicles, and it looks as if there is need for a “Safety First” campaign. The question of a Special Magistrate to try traffic cases is under consideration and orders will shortly be issued.”

The number of persons killed in Karachi in the previous year was 9.

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies continue to do good work and on the 31st December 1931, the total number of members amounted to 2,798 as against 2,630 on the 31st December 1931.

The total amount of the funds in various districts on the 31st December 1931, was Rs. 2,06,534 as against Rs. 1,82,860 on the 31st December 1930.

In the Jacobabad district, Clerk Bulchand Sukhramdas was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 750, or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, for misappropriating society money to the extent of Rs. 400. He has appealed against his conviction.

Defalcations in the Thar Parkar Police Co-operative Credit Society came to light during the year. The Commissioner in Sind has sanctioned the deputation of Clerk Abdul Rashid Muhammad Ishaq as special Accountant at the cost of the society for a period not exceeding two months to make a thorough overhaul of the affairs of the society.

43. The statement showing details of strikes occurred in 1931 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 3,178 against 3,021 in the previous year, and the number of slips removed from the record in the same year was

Finger-print Bureau
Sind.

2,432 as against 5,123 in 1930. The total number of slips now on record in the Bureau is 44,275 as against 43,529 in 1930. Subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1931 were 868 as against 927 in 1930. The number of slips received for search was 9,361 as against 8,702 in the preceding year. Of these 2,066 were traced as against 1,774 in 1930.

198 enquiries were traced by foreign Bureaux as under :—

Ajmer ...	...	...	...	18
Allahabad ...	...	...	...	19
Baghdad ...	...	...	...	2
Baroda ...	...	...	...	1
Bombay ...	...	...	...	8
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	3
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	...	...	...	3
Nagpur ...	...	...	...	1
Phillaur ...	...	...	...	124
Poona ...	...	...	...	19
Total ...				<u>198</u>

Two officers were trained as Chief Operators and 23 as Operators. One Assistant Excise Inspector was trained as an Operator.

The number of Civil and Criminal cases in which the officers of the Finger-Print Bureau, Karachi, were summoned to give evidence in the Courts of the various Magistrates and Judges in the Province was 18. The number of days the officers were absent from the Bureau on this account was 25.

Expert written opinions were given in 45 cases.

45. No investigations were made by Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police in accordance with sub-rule 4 of rule 1075 of the Bombay Police Manual, Volume III, 1927.

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

Messrs. J. E. V. Mason and L. W. Sarre held charge of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi Cantonment Sub-Division, for short periods from 1st January 1931 to 21st April 1931 and 16th September 1931 to 31st December 1931, respectively, and in the Larkana district Mr. M. R. Price was Assistant Superintendent of Police, Southern Division, from 1st January 1931 to 25th April 1931.

Criminal Investigation
Department, Sind.

46. Mr. Barnard reports as follows :—

1. 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) Three Head Constables.
- (5) One Clerk.
- (6) Five Peons.

One Sub-Inspector of the Political Branch has been learning photography and helping Inspector Galbraith in the photographic work.

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

3. In the note counterfeiting case mentioned in paragraph 5 (a) of the last year's Administration Report, 3 accused were convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind), to imprisonment as follows :—

(1) Accused Sital to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 489-B, Indian Penal Code, and 3 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 120, B./489, A and B, Indian Penal Code (to run concurrently).

(2) Rahimdino and (3) Udhandas to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 120 B/489, A and B, Indian Penal Code.

Three accused were acquitted.

4. Out of the 7 accused who were awaiting their trial as mentioned in para. 5 (b) cases against five were withdrawn and 2 were acquitted

Para. 5 (b) (3)—All the accused were acquitted.

Para. 5 (b) (4)—The two Hindus and two Sikhs were discharged.

Para. 5 (b) (6)—The four Hindus were discharged.

Para. 5 (b) (9)—The accused was acquitted.

Para. 5 (b) (11)—The case against the 7 volunteers is still pending.

Para. (5) (d)—In this case the three Chaukidars were committed to the Court of Sessions by the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, but were acquitted. The Clerk was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine under section 411, Indian Penal Code.

Para. 5 (e)—The Ex-President, two Munshis and the Overseer of the Tando Allahyar Taluka Local Board have been convicted and sentenced as under :—

The Ex-President, one Munshi and the Overseer got 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and were fined Rs. 500 each, the other Munshi was imprisoned till the rising of the court and fined Rs. 250.

Para. 5 (g).—The two accused were acquitted.

Para. 6.—*Cattle thefts*.—Arrangements are being made by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind in consultation with the District Officers for the deportation of the most dangerous patharidars to the Presidency.

5. During the year the services of the Sind C. I. D. Officers were invoked by various District Officers in complicated enquiries. The following are worthy of mention :—

(a) *Cheating by Professor Stanley Mayo*.—Styling himself as Professor Stanley Mayo of Glasgow, practitioner of magnetic healing and allied science, Mayo came to Karachi on the 23rd June 1931 and left on the 22nd July 1931. He issued hand-bills guaranteeing to cure diseases and offering Rs. 1,000 as a reward in case of failure. In Karachi the victims he secured were first made to sign a contract and to pay an advance which varied in accordance with the gravity of the disease. The victims then departed with the assurance that they would be cured by telepathy. Mayo rented a flat in a respectable locality and had two young ladies to show his patients in.

A case under section 420, Indian Penal Code was registered against Mayo and investigated by Inspector Sardar Abdul Rahman. The accused is absconding and endeavours are being made to trace him.

(b) One Sumar son of Arab Baluch, was caught uttering counterfeit rupees in the Empress Market, Karachi. He was sent up for trial and convicted and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 240, Indian Penal Code. Ten counterfeit rupees were found on his person.

(c) At the instance of the Collector of Customs, Karachi, a case which affects the Customs Revenue has been taken up by the C. I. D. The *modus operandi* was as follows :—

Mr. G. Haas, local representative of the Associated Manufacturing Co., Brussels, and of the Swedish Iron and Steel Co., Brussels, canvassed orders from merchants for various goods on terms of free delivery at the godowns of the importers. Consignments had been cleared on behalf of the shippers by Messrs. Cox and Kings (Agents), Ltd., on production of false invoices to the appraiser concerned. Subsequently bills had been sent to the consignees through the Lloyds Bank, Karachi, for actual values of the consignments, which were by far in excess of the invoice prices shown. 14 consignments for 13 firms have actually been cleared from the Customs by Messrs. Cox and Kings, Karachi, and delivery given to various firms in Karachi, Sukkur, Lahore, Quetta, Chaman, Patna and Multan. So far the documents of 8 firms have been examined. These show that the total goods ordered by these firms was actually valued at £ 312-13-6 while the invoices presented to the Customs were for £ 22-15-5 only. The actual duty paid on the basis of invoice price is approximately Rs. 63-2-5 while that leviable works out to Rs. 576-3-0, the difference being Rs. 513-0-7. Messrs. Cox and Kings produced correspondence and stated that they cleared goods only on documents and instructions received from—

(1) The Associated Manufacturing Co., Brussels,
and

(2) The Swedish Iron and Steel Co., Brussels,

and denied all knowledge of the actual rates charged by the above two firms or their representatives to their clientele for whom the consignments were cleared. Mr. Haas has already left India for Europe.

(d) At the instance of the district officers investigations regarding various bogus loan companies have been taken up by the Sind C. I. D. The biggest of these fraudulent concerns is the All India Lakhshmi Trading Co. The investigation by K. S. Sukhia assisted by Sub-Inspectors Allahbachayo Khan, Udhamam and staff held so far, shows that a Punjabi calling himself Mirza Nazar Muhammad Beg came to Sind and opened a branch of the All India Lakhshmi Trading Co, Head Office, Lahore, during March 1930 at Sukkur and subsequently shifted to Hyderabad (Sind), in May 1930. He opened 100

agencies throughout the province and advertised through the press and hand-bills that the Company was started for the benefit of the poor to advance them loans at a moderate interest of annas 4 per cent. per mensem, on their producing two secondaries within 4 weeks and paying certain weekly fees, &c. The 100 agents secured 8,209 loan candidates and the Company received Rs. 77,131-8-0 from them. For the purpose of gaining confidence the Company advanced loans to about 330 of the candidates on accepting 2 secondaries. After a collection of large amounts from the candidates, loans were refused unless all the conditions of the terms, *i.e.*, procuring 30 secondaries, &c., were fulfilled. 7,879 loan candidates have been victimised. Mirza Nazar Muhammad Beg has absconded with the cash books and several thousand rupees. This Company has been registered at Lahore and 6 persons have been shown as the Directors. Steps are being taken in co-operation with the C. I. D. Punjab to bring the culprits to book.

(ii) Another case is that of one Motiram Methasing assisted by his brother, Shersing, a local pleader and an Amil of Hyderabad (Sind), who started a Company styled the Metropolitan Loan Company, Karachi, promising to advance loans to candidates who paid certain fees and gave 2 secondaries. They were successful in getting 411 members who paid in Rs. 23,613-0-3 and 185 of these were loan candidates. Of these 185, 157 fulfilled all the conditions required to make them eligible for loans. Loans amounting to Rs. 10,107 were advanced to only 42 candidates. Motiram, his brother Shersing, the pleader and the Hyderabad Amil have been arrested and sent up for trial under sections 420/120-B, Indian Penal Code. Inspector Sardar Abdul Rahman has investigated this case.

(iii) The All India United Trading Company, Loan Department, Karachi, was started about April 1931, by one Dur Muhammad son of Ghulam Muhammad Thahim, of Pano Akil, district Sukkur, and Gul Muhammad son of Nur Muhammad Sumro, of Reti, district Sukkur, both of them were previously agents of the All India Lakhshmi Trading Company mentioned above. The ostensible object of the Company was shown in leaflets distributed for advertisement to give loans to the poor in Sind and to relieve them of the highhandedness of the money-lenders. Loans were promised to candidates from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5,000 on their depositing 1/10th of the amount of the loans required, and enlisting 2 candidates as secondaries. The interest fixed as low as annas 6 per cent. per mensem and the repayments were to be made in easy instalments of Rs. 2

per mensem for every hundred rupees borrowed. With a view to gain public confidence 12 candidates received loans and 51 candidates part of the loans they applied for. This resulted in 456 candidates applying for loans and the Company realising from them about Rs. 10,000. Investigation is being carried on by Sub-Inspector Abdul Ghafarbeg under the guidance and supervision of K. S. Sukhia.

(iv) A similar case has been reported at the Kotri Police-station against the Indian National Loan Company with its Head Office, Ludhiana, Punjab. One Baburam son of Shadiram and one Amarnath whose father's name is not known of Ludhiana district worked with one Khairatiram in the branch of the company at Karachi. Jivatram son of Parsram of Kotri was introduced to the Karachi branch by Shadiram father of Baburam and was subsequently appointed as an organiser for Kotri where a branch was opened and managed by Baburam assisted by Amarnath. They enlisted 65 loan candidates and collected over Rs. 2,100. The conditions of the Company were the payment of certain fees and the enlistment of 2 secondaries of one's own class. 25 candidates fulfilled these conditions but only 8 of them received part of the loans they asked for. All the four Punjabis referred to above have absconded with the money they had collected. Investigation is being carried on by K. S. Sukhia assisted by Sub-Inspector Abdul Ghafarbeg.

(e) On 22nd November 1931 when Mr. Green, District Magistrate, Larkana, was presiding over a function in the compound of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Kambar, a bomb exploded on the tennis court outside the school compound. At the request of the district officers, K. S. Sukhia was deputed to investigate. Enquiries showed that before this 3 instances of bomb explosions had occurred in the town of Kambar.

- (1) On the 6th May 1931 at Sukal Talao,
- (2) on the platform of Sanmukh's shop on 8th May 1931 at about 6-30 a.m. (This bomb did not explode), and
- (3) in the public street near the kothi of Seth Madhowdas at about 9-30 p.m. on 8th May 1931, when the foreign cloth dealers held their meeting in connection with the importation of foreign cloth.

Confidential enquiries tend to show that certain Congress volunteers wanted to intimidate the foreign cloth dealers. All these bombs were of a crude type. The reconstruction of some scraps of paper found in the last bomb showed that they were bits of a leaflet issued by the Congress Dictator, Kambar,

during March 1931, asking the public to refrain from taking liquor. Various searches were made and from the Congress Office, Kambar, 72 copies of this leaflet were found. No evidence is forthcoming as to who actually prepared and threw them.

(f) Sub-Inspector Kadir Bakhsh was deputed to help the Thar Parkar Police in the investigation of 2 burglary and 2 dacoity cases which are suspected to have been committed by wandering criminal tribes. Besides he was useful in miscellaneous inquiries in Sind.

6. The Crime Branch helped the Political Branch during the Karachi Congress. Head Constable Menghraj worked well.

Photographic branch.

7. During the year 169 photographs were taken. These comprised the following sets:—

(1) Photographs of Foreign and Indian suspects and deportees.

(2) Photographs of letters, documents, &c.

(3) Photographs of water-marks in documents.

(4) Photographs of finger-impressions on articles found at various scenes of offences.

(5) Photographs of scenes of motor accidents.

(6) Photographs of a dead body in a murder case of the Cantonment Police-station.

(7) Photographs of scenes of offences having a bearing on political matters.

Inspector Galbraith assisted by Sub-Inspector Udham and Head Constable Menghraj attended to the photographic work in addition to their own duties. Sergeant Thompson once again proved useful in this branch for the short period he acted as Inspector of Police in the Crime Branch during the absence on deputation of Mr. Galbraith.

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) Eight Sub-Inspectors (including five shorthand reporters and one on deputation for Urdu shorthand training at Lucknow) 3 temporary Sub-Inspectors sanctioned in Government Resolution, Home Department No. 7900/2, dated the 29th August 1930, were disbanded on 7th April 1931 a.m., on the cessation of Civil Disobedience.

(4) Fifteen Head Constables (including 2 Head Constables sanctioned in Bombay Government, Home Department, S. D. No. 2255, dated the 17th June 1931).

(5) Five peons.

The late R. B. Naraindas Wadhmal was in charge of the Branch throughout the year till the date of his death,—11th December 1931.

9. During the year C. I. D. Officers attended and reported on 1,541 political functions comprising meetings, flag-hoisting ceremonies and various other Congress and allied activities. In addition approximately 400 other meetings were attended which were of a religious or non-political nature.

10. The holding of the 45th Sessions of the Indian National Congress at Karachi, entailed a tremendous strain on the Sind C. I. D. but thanks to aid in the shape of reporters from other provinces and the ready co-operation of all officers the event passed off successfully.

11. (*Vide* para. 22 of last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.).—The case against Yagdutt son of Ralaram was withdrawn under the orders of the District Magistrate. The co-accused Kundanlal, who turned approver, retracted his confession and was prosecuted and fined Rs. 500.

12. (*Vide* para. 25 of last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.).—No. 1 Choithram, No. 4 Gangaram and No. 7 Bhagwandas, Shikarpuri, were acquitted in the lower court and the remaining five were convicted they appealed to the Sessions Court and the conviction of No. 5 Rochaldas, No. 6 Bhagwandas Kapur and No. 8 Hiranand were set aside. The remaining two, No. 2 Khairatiram and No. 3, Jethanand Bhojraj then appealed to the High Court and they also were acquitted.

13. (*Vide* para. 26 of last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.).—Tekchand was convicted in the Sessions Court and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment under the Explosives Substances Act. Mengho and Omparkash were acquitted.

14. The Political Branch dealt with the following cases during the year under report :—

(i) Kumar Chiman Mehta, Editor of the Unauthorised News-sheet Congress Bulletin, was arrested on 1st February 1931, challaned in the City Magistrate's Court and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on 6th February 1931. Case No. 27 of Ranchore Police-station, section 18, Ordinance X of 1930.

(ii) Tejbhandas B. Chodda, the successor of Kumar Chiman Mehta mentioned in serial No. (i) was arrested for a similar offence on 12th February, 1931, and sentenced to undergo 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on 13th February 1931. Case No. 64 of City Police-station, section 18, Ordinance X of 1930.

(iii) Tejbhandas B. Chodda, was replaced by Hirji J. Dhanik. He was arrested on 18th February 1931, sent up on 18th February 1931 and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment with fine Rs. 500 on 27th February 1931. Case No. 78 of City Police-station, section 18, Ordinance X of 1930.

(iv) One Charandas Desraj, born at Badala, district Jullunder, was discovered to have no ostensible means of livelihood at Karachi and to have filed a false declaration before the Deputy Collector, Karachi City, for the purpose of obtaining a passport for Basra. He was arrested and dealt with under section 189, Criminal Procedure Code, and 182, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for failing to give security under the former charge and 2 weeks' imprisonment under the latter in July and on 10th September 1931, respectively. Case No. 8 of City Police-station.

(v) Swami Govindanand, a prominent political agitator of Karachi of "Komagata Maru" fame, was on 9th September 1931, prosecuted under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, for delivering a seditious speech at the Rambagh Maidan on the 12th June 1931. The case is still pending on defence.

(vi) On 16th September 1931, Manilal Jadhavji Vyas, printer and publisher of the Rashtra Shakti and a previous convict was prosecuted under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, for publishing an article headed "Propaganda (in favour) of violence" in the issue of his paper dated 16th August 1931 and Nagindra Kumar Vyas his nephew for writing the same. Both the accused were sentenced to undergo 12 months' rigorous imprisonment on 22nd October 1931.

(vii) On 21st August 1931, Mubarak Ali *alias* Saghar, the organiser and most zealous worker of the Naujuwan Bharat Sabha, Karachi, was prosecuted under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, for seditious utterances and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment on 1st October 1931. After the conviction of this individual the Naujuwan Bharat Sabha of Karachi, became lifeless.

(viii) On 24th August 1931, Vishnu Nainaram Sharma was prosecuted under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, for printing and publishing in the issue of the "Mauji", dated 26th May 1931, a seditious poem and seditious article. He was convicted and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(ix) Mulraj, an agitator of a revolutionary type with two previous convictions under section 124-A, accompanied by Birendra Nath Pande of the United Provinces, Fatehchand of Bahawalpur State and Sarla Devi, sister of Pande, came to Karachi on a secret mission and took shelter in the house of another agitator named Ram Sahai. Ram Sahai however fearing to harbour persons of this type passed them on to Mubarak Ali Saghar after a couple of days. As these persons were unable to give any satisfactory reason for visiting Karachi, especially living with a Muhammadan known to us to be most dangerous, they, except the girl, were prosecuted under sections 109/55, Criminal Procedure Code, on the 26th August 1931. It is significant that Naraindas Anandji Bechar stood bail for them. The case is still pending Case No. 3 of Ranchore Police-station.

15. (*Vide* para 36 of last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.).—The staff of watchers under the supervision of an Inspector did good work. When properly trained the staff will be very useful in weeding out undesirables from Sind.

REMARKS.

16. It is with great regret on my part and on behalf of the staff of the Sind C. I. D. that I have to commence these remarks by recording the sad death of Rao Bahadur Naraindas Wadhmal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch.

The year despite the truce has been very heavy. We have had to keep a most careful watch on all preparations for the "coming fight" and to get our house in order for in the rush during the Civil Disobedience Movement we were not able to keep our record up to date.

The numbers of political public functions reported on by the C. I. D., were about the same as the previous year. This was due to the holding of the 45th Indian National Congress in Karachi.

For the Crime Branch there has been no sensational case during the year but the Branch has been active rounding out Loan Companies which have been responsible for wholesale cheating. The case now under preparation against the All India Lakhshmi Trading Company will likely be an All India Case for this concern has spread its talons over many parts of the country.

All officers under me have worked well. Those whose extra heavy work warrant particular mention are Khan Sahib Sukhia, Inspectors Sardar Abdul Rahman, Galbraith, Mascarenhas and Ghulam Kadir, Mr. Karale, Sub-Inspector Abdul Ghaffur and Head Constable Bhatt.

WORK OF THE KARACHI REPORTING STAFF.

The Reporting Staff continues to deal with the work of watching the movements of foreigners, agitators and other suspects by sea, road and rail. It continues to keep in close touch with Political, Social and Labour movements. The number of meetings and processions held in Karachi Town during the year was as under :—

Meetings	...	...	749
Processions	...	...	1,469

During the second half of the year the staff was reduced to its normal size.

47. The Police Prosecutors appeared in 2,820 cases of which 1,195 ended in conviction. The percentage of conviction to cases tried was 42·38 as against 45·80 in 1930.

Work of the Prosecuting Staff.

The total number of cases conducted by the Prosecuting staff shows an increase of 272 cases as compared with the preceding year.

Seven non-police cases and 5 appeals were conducted by them under the orders of the District Magistrates.

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

Two extra Police Prosecutors were sanctioned in the reorganisation schemes of the Sukkur and Larkana districts which came into effect from 1st April 1931.

48. The total cost of the Police in Sind for the year 1931-32 was Rs. 34,37,030 as compared with Rs. 34,63,576 in the year 1930-31.

The cost of the Police clerical establishment during the year 1931-32 was Rs. 1,86,892 as against Rs. 1,85,707 in the preceding year.

Surprise is occasionally expressed at the high cost of the police force in Sind as compared with that in the Presidency Proper, excluding Bombay City.

The causes are—

- (1) The percentage of Mounted Police in Sind is 21·72 as compared with 0·49 in the Presidency Proper, and
- (2) The Karachi City police organisation is modelled on that of Bombay City.

The large distances to be traversed in the Sind districts necessitate the entertainment of a large body of Mounted Police.

49. The main feature of the year was a substantial increase in offences against property throughout the Province. This was a natural and inevitable consequence of the economic depression. Except in Karachi in the first quarter of the year, there was little political agitation. The Indian National Congress held its session in Karachi in March, but the number of visitors was smaller than expected and the police had no difficulty in coping with the situation.

The police forces of the Upper Sind Frontier, Larkana and Sukkur districts were increased in accordance with the reorganisation scheme. The reorganisation of the other districts has been postponed owing to the financial stringency. The new Dadu district was formed on the 1st of October. The Tatta district was amalgamated with Karachi Headquarters on the 15th December 1931. The District Superintendent of Police considers that the combined charges will be more than he can efficiently administer. He expressed this opinion at a time when he was dealing with the recrudescence of Civil Disobedience. But, as pointed out by the District Magistrate, the combined charge is no heavier than those administered by the District Superintendents of Police of Sukkur, Poona and Ahmedabad. I have no doubt that in normal times the Superintendent will have no difficulty in dealing satisfactorily with his new charge.

The horse allowance of the Mounted Police serving outside the Headquarters of districts was reduced from Rs. 25 to Rs. 18 per mensem. A saving of Rs. 80,472 per annum has thus been

affected. It had often been suggested that the Mounted policemen outside Headquarters were equipped with a much too expensive class of pony. A scheme has now been introduced in accordance with which these policemen are required to purchase their own ponies and Government make them a grant of Rs. 18 per mensem in addition to their pay.

A sensational murder was committed by Hurs on the 26th of June on a main thoroughfare in Pir-jo-Goth, Sukkur district. Pir Jial Shah, who was suspected of aspiring to the vacant gadi of the imprisoned Pir Pagaro, was killed in cold blood by three Hurs. The Sukkur police succeeded in discovering the three murderers, two of whom were sentenced to death and the third to transportation for life. To prevent further outrages 28 Hurs have been deported to the Bijapur Settlement.

The scheme for dealing with cattle-lifting gangs under the Criminal Tribes Act is developing.

The pay of Police Officers above the rank of Sub-Inspector has been cut by 10 per cent.

Needs of the Department. 50. The more pressing needs of the Department are—

- (1) The completion of the re-organization scheme ;
- (2) The construction of quarters for the police in the towns of Sukkur, Shikarpur, Jacobabad and Hyderabad ;
- (3) The creation of an agricultural settlement for Criminal Tribes and the appointment of a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer for Sind ;
- (4) The co-operation of the public.

51. At the end of the year under review the Department lost the services of a very able officer, Rao Bahadur Naraindas Wadhmal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, whose premature death was hastened by his devotion to duty.

Political agitation did not cause much anxiety but the increase of crimes against property, which is the out come of the extraordinary economic depression, gave the police more work than they were able, in some districts, to cope with satisfactorily.

I desire to make special mention of the following Superintendents :—

Khan Bahadur Sayed Mahmud Shah,
Mr. H. M. Haslehust,
Mr. G. G. Ray, and
Mr. A. W. S. Barnard.

Mr. K. R. Eates, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, who officiated for one month as District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, did exceptionally good work throughout the year in Sukkur.

The work of R. B. Tahilram D. Vasvani, Deputy Superintendent of Police in Karachi City, was also of exceptional merit. The services of all other Deputy Superintendents in Sind were of a high order and have received mention in the Superintendents' reports.

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) D. HEALY,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

APPENDIX I (*vide* PARA. 2).

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

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
Karachi Head-quarters.	<i>Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.</i>		
	Mr. D. Healy ...	1st January 1931 ..	31st December 1931.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. H. M. Haslehurst, M.B.E....	1st January 1931 ..	31st December 1931.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent</i>		
	Mr. J. E. V. Mason ..	1st January 1931 ...	21st April 1931.
	W. H. Brotherston ...	22nd April 1931 ...	15th September 1931.
	„ L. W. Sarre ...	16th September 1931 ..	31st December 1931.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent—Karachi Town.</i>		
	R. B. Tahilram D. Vaswani ...	1st January 1931 ...	23rd May 1931.
	Mr. H. M. Haslehurst, M.B.E. ...	24th May 1931 ...	7th July 1931.
	R. B. Tahilram D. Vaswani ...	8th July 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi Traffic.</i>		
	Mr. W. H. Brotherston ..	1st January 1931 ...	21st April 1931
Tatta District. The District was amalgamated with Karachi Head-quarters from 16th December 1931.	„ H. Galbraith ...	22nd April 1931 ..	16th September 1931.
	„ W. H. Brotherston ...	17th September 1931..	31st December 1931.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. J. R. Gregory ...	1st January 1931 ...	15th December 1931.
	Mr. H. M. Haslehurst, M.B.E. ...	16th December 1931...	31st December 1931.
Hyderabad District.	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police.</i>		
	Mr. Gopaldas Dowlattram ...	1st January 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Hyderabad District.	Mr. J. Hobson ...	1st January 1931 ...	22nd April 1931.
	K. B. Sayed Mahmud Shah ..	23rd April 1931 ...	31st December 1931.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
Hyderabad District—concl.	<i>Sub-Divisional Officer, Hala.</i>		
	Mir Mowla Bakhsh Kadir Bakhsh.	1st January 1931 ...	16th February 1931.
	K. S. Muhammad Hussein Shah Shujat Ali Shah.	17th February 1931 ...	30th April 1931.
	Mir Mowla Bakhsh Kadir Bakhsh.	1st May 1931 ...	16th September 1931.
	K. S. Khan Muhammad Dost Muhammad.	17th September 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	<i>Sub-Divisional Officer, Tando.</i>		
	R. S. Tejmal Naraindas	1st January 1931 ...	4th October 1931.
	Mr. Chimandas Dewandas	5th October 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. G. G. Ray	1st January 1931 ...	15th August 1931.
Sukkur District.	K. R. Eates	16th August 1931 ..	15th September 1931.
	„ G. G. Ray	16th September 1931..	31st December 1931.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police.</i>		
	Mr. K. R. Eates	1st January 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	<i>Additional Deputy Superintendent of Police.</i>		
	Mr. Didar Hussain Khan Allahdad Khan.	1st January 1931 ..	19th September 1931.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. H. P. O'Sullivan	1st January 1931 ..	31st December 1931.
	<i>Sub-Divisional Officer, Northern Division.</i>		
	Mr. Gokaldas Wadhmal	1st January 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
Larkana District.	<i>Sub-Divisional Officers, Southern Division.</i>		
	Mr. M. R. Price	1st January 1931 ...	25th April 1931.
	<i>Vacant</i>	26th April 1931 ..	3rd May 1931.
	K. S. Muhammad Hussain Shah Shujat Ali Shah.	4th May 1931 ...	30th September 1931.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
Dadu District ..	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. H. P. O'Sullivan ...	1st October 1931 ...	2nd December 1931.
	„ C. W. E. U'ren ...	3rd December 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police.</i>		
	K. S. Muhammad Hussain Shah Shujat Ali Shah.	1st October 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
Thar Parkar District.	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. R. T. Barker, M.B.E. ...	1st January 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent's of Police.</i>		
	Mr. Chimandas Dewandas ...	1st January 1931 ...	26th September 1931.
Upper Sind Frontier District.	Mr. Didar Hussain Allahdad Khan.	27th September 1931...	31st December 1931.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. J. G. Maxwell Gumbleton ..	1st January 1931 ..	28th April 1931.
Nawabshah District.	M. R. Price ...	29th April 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	1st January 1931 ..	31st December 1931.
Sind Railways ..	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police.</i>		
	Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand ...	1st January 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Sind C. I. D.	Mr. S. E. Histed ..	1st January 1931 ...	30th April 1931.
	„ J. Hob on ...	1st May 1931 ...	31st December 1931.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Sind C. I. D.	Mr. A. W. S. Barnard ...	1st January 1931 .	31st December 1931.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch.</i>		
	R. B. Naraindas Wadhmal ...	1st January 1931 ..	11th December 1931.
	<i>Vacant</i>	12th December 1931	31st December 1931.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch.</i>		
	K. S. Jehangir Rustomji Sukhia.	1st January 1931 ...	31st December 1931.

APPENDIX II (*vide* PARA. 3).

The statement showing the number of cognizable cases reported to the Police during the years 1929, 1930 and 1931, exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code:—

District.					1929.	1930.	1931.
<i>Indian Penal Code.</i>							
Karachi Headquarters	...	...	...	...	1,469	1,661	1,748
Tatta District	...	...	...	...	850	979	705
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	1,580	1,712	1,890
Sukkur	...	...	...	...	2,184	2,365	2,286
Larkana	...	...	...	...	1,814	2,164	1,564
Dadu	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,332
Thar Parkar	...	...	...	...	691	832	1,011
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	683	845	874
Nawabshah	...	...	...	...	977	1,061	1,207
Sind Railways	...	...	...	...	543	624	543
Total					10,791	12,243	13,160
<i>Class VI.</i>							
Karachi Headquarters	...	...	...	...	68	130	130
Tatta District	...	...	...	...	15	21	13
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	23	71	71
Sukkur	...	...	...	...	60	65	63
Larkana	...	...	...	...	40	72	40
Dadu	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Thar Parkar	...	...	...	...	9	28	18
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	15	28	31
Nawabshah	...	...	...	...	16	25	21
Sind Railways	...	...	...	...	95	90	95
Total					341	510	526
<i>Total of all classes.</i>							
Karachi Headquarters	...	...	...	...	1,537	1,791	1,878
Tatta District	...	...	...	...	865	1,000	718
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	1,603	1,783	1,961
Sukkur	...	...	...	...	2,244	2,430	2,369
Larkana	...	...	...	...	1,854	2,236	1,601
Dadu	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,356
Thar Parkar	...	...	...	...	700	860	1,029
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	698	873	905
Nawabshah	...	...	...	...	993	1,086	1,228
Sind Railways	...	...	...	...	638	714	638
Total					11,132	12,773	13,686

APPENDIX III (*vide* PARA. 4).

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

Heads of crime.	1930.	1931.
Murders	239	243
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	118	149
Dacoities	321	32
Robberies	129	161
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	2,847	3,373
Thefts ordinary	2,648	2,702
Cattle-theft	2,070	2,303
Receiving stolen property	507	435

APPENDIX IV (*vide* PARA. 22).

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

	Karachi Headquarters.												Tatta district.											
	1930.						1931.						1930.						1931.					
	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	6	16	4	7	...	...	3	28	2	...	...	...	51	16	1	18	...	1	22	10	44	...	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	11	2	...	...	...	1	19	2	...	...	...	6	16	...	...	...	1	...	9	31	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	10	2	...	...	...	1	10	2	...	...	...	6	15	...	...	...	1	...	4	25	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	12	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	6	3	2	7	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	23	...	1	18	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.
No. of persons absconded.
No. of persons compounded.
No. of persons withdrawn	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.

	Hyderabad district.												Sukkur district.											
	1930.						1931.						1930.						1931.					
	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.	4	5	62	1	...	...	23	9	144	40	...	...	68	20	115	16	...	27	49	18	188	22	...	18
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	4	33	1	...	...	11	8	102	...	...	...	1	9	37	...	...	10	1	4	59	...	...	5
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	3	10	1	...	...	11	3	7	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	4	13	...	...	1
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	5	95	...	...	...	1	8	34	...	...	9	...	...	46	...	...	4
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	1	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	...	2	...	...	29	11	62	16	...	7	34	11	110	5	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	3	1	26	...	...	...	1	1	42	38	...	...	28	...	11	...	...	10	...	3	19	17	...	8
No. of persons transferred to other Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Larkana District.												Dadu District.											
	1930.						1931.						1930.						1931.					
	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	119	51	243	38	...	43	77	23	144	23	7	33	8	1	11	
No. of persons ordered to give security.	32	18	173	...	...	27	26	9	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	25	...	1	6
No. of persons who furnished security.	32	..	7	...	...	3	..	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	...	...	1
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	18	166	...	...	24	26	9	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	5
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	49	...	4	15	...	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	38	33	65	23	...	5	42	14	46	9	3	3	8	...	3	
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons died	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Thar Parkar District.												Upper Sind Frontier District.											
	1930.						1931.						1930.						1931.					
	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.	...	1	6	9	...	2	5	17	...	9	...	...	44	12	5	1	...	...	140	23	27	23	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	10	10	4	1	...	...	28	23	22	9	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	28	...	...	5	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	23	22	4	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	2	5	...	...	3	...	...	9	2	1	...	...	...	69	...	5	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	2	9	...	...	...	15	...	5	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	14	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	
No. of persons absconded.	
No. of persons compounded.	
No. of persons withdrawn	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	

	Nawabshah District.												Sind Railways.											
	1930.						1931.						1930.						1931.					
	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	...	2	31	2	...	1	...	...	69	10	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.
No. of persons absconded.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.
No. of persons withdrawn	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.

	Total of all District.											
	1930.						1931.					
	By Police.			By Magistrate.			By Police.			By Magistrate.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
No. of persons prosecuted ...	292	129	467	94	...	74	342	142	651	112	1	29
No. of persons ordered to give security.	49	76	276	2	...	38	67	81	388	10	1	11
No. of persons who furnished security.	42	9	32	2	...	4	40	27	45	6	...	2
No. of persons sent to jail ...	7	67	244	...	...	34	27	54	343	4	1	9
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	88	16	71	33	...	20	136	18	141	10	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	107	37	113	57	...	15	111	43	115	92	...	11
No. of persons transferred to other Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	7
No. of persons compounded ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn ...	48	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	4	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons died ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.	Number of accused persons.		Number of those included in columns 2 and 3 who were	
	Convicted column 9, Statement A, Part II.	Convicted in Indian Penal Code, column 9, Statement A, Part II.	Identified as having been previously convicted.	Classed as habitual offenders.
Karachi Headquarters ...	963	660	140	26
Tatta District ...	274	263	74	16
Hyderabad ...	745	636	106	30
Sukkur ...	751	623	334	15
Larkana ...	579	535	166	12
Dadu ...	508	470	102	35
Thar Parkar ...	342	327	67	47
Upper Sind Frontier ...	457	420	107	2
Nawabshah ...	559	531	169	27
Sind Railways ...	197	109	25	2
	5,375	4,574	1,290	212

The figures include classification by the jail authorities. The following are the figures for the last 5 years of persons identified as previously convicted :—

1927	...	...	1,578
1928	...	...	1,353
1929	...	...	1,060
1930	...	...	1,351
1931	...	...	1,290

APPENDIX VI (*vide* PARA. 40).

Statement showing the extent of Import and Export trade in Arms and Ammunition, &c., at Karachi during the year 1931 :—

	Cases bombs.	Rifles.	Guns.	Car- bines.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Cartridges.	Percussion caps.	Gunpowder.			
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
By imports	...	(a) 10,436	(b) 2,793	2	744	15,974,019	4,036,000	4	5	2	24
By exports	...	12	12	...	7	8,438	...	...	...	...	...
By transshipments	500*	...	...	...	1	10,017	...	...	...	...	...
Total	500	12	12	...	8	18,455	...	...	...	...	...

	Blasting powder.				Sulphur.				Saltpetre.				Dynamite.	
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Lbs.
By imports	6	13	3	20	295	15	...	...	...	4	1	12	...	...
By exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	574	18	...	...	...	...
By transshipments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	574	18	...	...	...	...

	Gelatine.	Detonators.	Fuses.	Fog signals.	Sword including sword blades.	Remarks.
	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	
By imports	...	12	17,992	...	(c) 307	(a) Includes 45 air rifles. (b) Includes 18 air guns. (c) Includes 76 bayonets and 1 dagger.
By exports	* 5 magazines containing 500 cases bombs and 10 cases detonators which arrived from Bahrein and were transhipped to Jeddah under District Magistrate's license No. 8/122 of 1931.
By transshipments	...	10*	...	...	...
Total	...	10	...	...	...

Besides the above, 1,183,200 pellets, 19 magazines, 2 cwts. buck-shots, 12 adapters for revolvers, 500 air rifles shots, 2 rifle barrels, 48 hunting knives, 170 lbs. amorces, 72 lbs. oil well explosives, 500 belts for auto guns and 500 fabric ammunition belts were also imported.;

APPENDIX VII (*vide* PARA. 42).

Statement showing details in connection with motor vehicles.

District.	No. of motor vehicles registered.			No. of motor vehicles re-registered.			No. of driving licenses issued.	No. of driving licenses renewed.	No. of A permits issued.	No. of A permits renewed.	No. of B permits issued.	No. of B permits renewed.	Remarks.
	Motor cycles.	Light motor vehicles.	Heavy motor vehicles.	Motor cycles.	Light motor vehicles.	Heavy motor vehicles.							
Karachi Headquarters ...	51	245	16	287	1,423	52	793	2,724	229	175	236	233	
Tatta District ...	...	6	...	...	50	...	...	...	43	7	47	9	
Hyderabad ...	2	20	...	18	194	2	97	377	46	36	71	40	
Sukkur ...	...	48	1	2	118	1	94	255	112	64	104	71	
Larkana ...	...	6	...	2	93	...	14	65	18	29	23	38	
Dadu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar ...	...	4	...	1	56	...	27	58	21	8	28	4	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1	12	...	...	54	...	16	67	7	9	10	9	
Nawabshah ...	...	1	...	...	40	...	2	26	4	7	4	7	
Total ...	54	342	17	310	2,028	55	1,043	3,573	480	335	523	411	

APPENDIX VIII (*vide* PARA. 43).

The statement showing details of strikes during 1931.

District.	Particulars.	How settled.
Karachi Headquarters.	On 11th May 1931 20-30 workers of the Hide Godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers in Rangiware, Baghdadi, Karachi City, downed tools on announcement of a cut in the daily wages of the labourers by 2 to 4 annas by the firm on account of slackness in work.	The men resumed work on 16th May 1931 unconditionally.
Do.	150 labourers of the Burmah Shell Oil Company, Keamari, went on strike on 25th May 1931, as the Manager announced that all labourers of the Company would be divided into five parties and each party would be given work after every five weeks. The labourers refused to go to work only for half an hour.	The Manager decided to give work to all whenever there would be any. The work then continued as usual.
Do.	64 men of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., at Keamari, went on strike on 1st July 1931. The strike was the result of making Tyndals responsible for any damages caused to goods during the time they were in their charge.	The Company reduced the number of employees to 44 who joined on 9th July 1931.
Do.	75 coolies on daily wages employed by Pestonji Bikhaji Dubash, demanding an increase in their daily wages from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per 100 bags of sugar, went on strike on 16th July 1931 on the West Wharf. One Punhu Lassi, Jamadar, along with his men took the place of those on strike by accepting the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per 100 bags.	The work did not stop although the men who refused to do the work never turned up.
Do.	A strike occurred in the installation of the Standard Oil Company of New York (Keamari), among the 130-150 labourers on the morning of 21st September 1931 owing to 2 men being expelled from the installation for not obeying the Manager's orders.	At 7 p.m. Naraindas A. Bechar told them that their behaviour was improper and unconstitutional and that they should resume their work next morning. The 2 dismissed men were reinstated with a warning.
Sukkur ...	About 200 sweepers both male and female of the Shikarpur Municipality went on strike on 20th January 1931, forenoon. The cause was the conduct of the Chief Officer, Shikarpur Municipality, in that he was reported to have abused and struck some sweepers with a stick.	The strike ended in the afternoon the same day.
Larkana ...	A strike of tonga owners and drivers of Larkana Town occurred in May 1931 as a protest against the seizure of licenses consequent on the licensees' failure to comply	The strike ended after 3 days when on their representation, the District Superintendent of Police ordered the return of the licenses to the owners, pending the Commis-

APPENDIX IX.

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

Notification of criminal tribes

The following tribes or parts of tribes are notified :—

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

Registration.

All the tribes notified have been registered.

Application of section 10.

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

This section has been applied to the Jagiranis in the Sukkur district and to the Hurs in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts.

Application of section 11.

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

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

Settlements established under section 16.

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

The total number of persons registered under the Act at the close of the year was 2,278 as compared with 2,318 at the beginning of the year. During the year under report 60 persons were added to the register. Against

Statistics.

this increase, there was a reduction of 100 which is explained as under :—

19	died
72	struck off for improvement of character
9	exempted for other reasons
<hr/>	
100	
<hr/>	

During the year 3 registered members were convicted under the Penal Code. These consisted of 1 Hur and 1 Kiria of the Nawabshah district and 1 Bhand of the Thar Parkar district. Convictions under section 22 (1) of the Criminal Tribes Act numbered 8, and they include 3 Hurs, 4 Kirias and 1 Khushk of the Nawabshah district only. Twelve registered members were convicted under section 22 (ii) of the Criminal Tribes Act, and they consisted of 3 Jagiranis of the Sukkur district, and 2 Hurs and 7 Bhands of the Thar Parkar district.

The total number of persons convicted during the year was 23 as against 36 in 1930.

As the Kirias and Khushks have not been restricted under section 11, their conviction under section 22 (1) was illegal; they should have been convicted under section 22 (2).

NOTES ON INDIVIDUAL TRIBES.

Jagiranis.—This tribe is most troublesome and there are many complaints against them, but the public are too frightened to come forward and assist the police under the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. In 1931 an Inspector was sanctioned for two months partly to assist the District Superintendent of Police in the preparation of a register for the Jagiranis. This register is practically completed. Previous to 1931 no register was in existence.

Owing to the remodelling of a Public Works Department bund the land occupied by the Jagiranis was not flooded this year and they remained on this land.

Another problem, however, arose owing to the fact that the Police were not taking hazri in conjunction with the headmen in accordance with the Commissioner's Order No. 744-H., dated the 25th July 1923, and as five cases of reported absence were pending in Court while the legal authorities were consulted regarding ways and means of conforming with the Commissioner's orders, about 100 of the Jagiranis were not attending hazri. Apparently all previous convictions for absence from hazri were illegal. There is still doubt

regarding this point and it will probably be found that legally the Criminal Tribes Act is unworkable owing to defective rules. It was remarked last year that the only remedy was the removal of the Settlement but if the rules made under section 20 are revised on the lines of those in force in the Presidency, the District Superintendent of Police is of opinion that the Jagiranis' criminal tendencies can be effectively controlled.

The Commissioner in Sind has been informed that the rules made by him under section 20 of the Act in the year 1924 are defective and their revision has been suggested.

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

Six Jagiranis were sent up during the year for offences against property, mostly cattle, under the Indian Penal Code.

Under section 22 (ii), Criminal Tribes Act, 8 Jagiranis were sent up. Of these, 3 have so far been convicted, the remaining 5 are under trial, but the cases will be withdrawn as the Police procedure for taking hazri did not conform with the rules. This is being remedied.

During the year under review 7 Jagiranis with previous convictions were sent up for offences committed under the Code and the Criminal Tribes Act.

In June 1931, the Jagiranis of Kalati's village were strongly suspected of murdering a bania who disappeared between Dubar and Sangi on the night of the 19th June 1931.

In all 30 Jagiranis were exempted from the restrictions of the Act during the year, the majority of whom were permanent residents of Sukkur and Larkana with good records.

Four Jagirani boys are at present attending the village school at Dubar, the fifth having been withdrawn by his parents for the purpose of tending cattle.

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

Sinjhor	...	...	39
Jalalani	...	...	72
Sanghar	...	...	92
Total	...	...	<u>203</u>

Outside the settlements the total number of registered Hurs amounts to 942 in the Nawabshah district and 716 in the Thar Parkar district.

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

The movements of 8 registered members of the Hur tribe were restricted to the area of the Bijapur district under Government notification No. T-18 of 31st July 1931, Home Department.

During the year 18 Hurs were released from the Sanghar settlement for improvement of character and 7 from the settlements in the Nawabshah district.

The closing down of the Hur settlements was under consideration, but it has been abandoned for the present. It will again be considered after the release of the Pir of Kingri from jail.

In 1930 the Pir of Kingri, the head of the Hurs, was sentenced to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment and confined in Ratnagiri Jail. Pir Jial Shah, the nephew and former rival of the Pir, was thought to be considering ways and means of acquiring the gadi. Interviews and correspondence with the Pir in jail were not sufficiently controlled with the result that the Pir's nephew was brutally murdered at Pir-jo-Goth in 1931. Shortly after this the Pir was promoted from B Class to A Class, as a result of which a rumour gained currency among the Hurs that further murders might secure his release.

Another murder was committed shortly afterwards in Nawabshah district due to quarrels amongst the Hurs. Two gangs, one of 8 and one of 20 Hurs, were deported to the Presidency and this and the death sentence in both murder cases have so far effectively checked the Hurs' fanatical murderous tendencies.

Bhands.—This is a small tribe scattered throughout the Thar Parkar district with a registered number of only 65 persons at the close of the year.

The Bhands belong to the Chandio clan. Their 'habitat' is the Samaro taluka of the Thar Parkar district, but they are nomadic to a certain extent and are hereditary cattle thieves. They require to be taken in hand by a Backward Class Officer (Settlements). They were notified under section 3 and registered in 1919, but since then no fresh registrations have been made. This matter is now receiving attention.

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

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

Jokhias, Kirias, Mangwanas, Khushks and Shahanis.—The total number of registered members of all these tribes amounts to 198 against 181 in 1930. All these persons reside in the Nawabshah district with the exception of 27 Shahanis who reside in the Manjhand taluka of the Dadu district :—

Jokhias	...	...	16
Kirias	...	...	61
Mangwanas	...	...	2
Khushks	...	...	71
Shahanis (Nawabshah district)	...		21
Shahanis (Dadu district)	...		27
Total	...		<u>198</u>

The increase of 17 over the figures of the preceding year is accounted for as follows :—

Decrease.

Nawabshah district—

Deaths	...	...	...	3
For improvement of character			...	2

Dadu district—

Death	...	...	...	<u>1</u>
Total decrease	...			6

Increase.

Dadu district—

Added during the year	...	...	<u>23</u>
Total increase	...		23
Net increase	...	...	23 - 6 = 17

GENERAL.

Owing to the introduction of the Police Reorganisation Scheme in the Sukkur district, the Sukkur Police have been enabled to

exercise more control over the Jagirani. Until the scheme is introduced in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts, much improvement is not possible in those districts.

Agricultural settlements for Criminal Tribes in the Sukkur, Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts are very necessary, but these cannot be started until Government can appoint a Backward Class Officer (Settlements) for Sind.

Proposals have been submitted to the Commissioner in Sind for the notification of the Shars of the Ubauro taluka of the Sukkur district and the Bangulanis of the Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur districts as Criminal Tribes.

(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 1931.

Name of Criminal Tribes.	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 1931.	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
Jagirani ...	182	2	...	30	...	30	154	100	...	14	8	8	Sukkur.
Hara ...	1,082	13	7	7	8	23	1,053	3	...	5	2	2	Nawabshah.
Do. ...	820	22	0	33	1	40	808	21	...	...	2	2	Thar Parkar.
Bhanda ...	67	...	2	...	...	2	65	1	...	3	6	6	Do.
Jokhla ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah.
Kirina ...	63	...	...	2	...	2	61	4	...	...	4	4	Do.
Mangwana ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Khuskha ...	73	...	2	...	...	2	71	1	...	...	1	1	Do.
Shahani ...	22	...	1	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Do. ...	8	23	1	...	...	1	27	23	...	...	...	...	Dadu district.
Total ...	2,318	60	19	72	9	100	2,278	155	...	22	23	23	

(Sd.) D. HEALY,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT NO. 2.

Statement showing convictions of registered members of Criminal Tribes.

Name of Criminal Tribe.	No. of registered members convicted under						Total No. of persons convicted, columns 2 to 7.	No. of persons who received enhanced punishment under section 23 of Act VI of 1924.	Remarks.
	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 21.	Section 22 (i).	Section 22 (ii).	Other cognizable offences.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jagirani...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	Sukkur district.
Hurs ...	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	Nawabshah district.
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	Thar Parkar district.
Bhauas ...	1	...	...	...	7	...	8	...	Do
Jokhias ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah district.
Mangwanas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
Kirias ...	1	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	Do.
Khushks ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	Do.
Shahanis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dadu district.
Total ...	3	...	...	8	12	...	23	...	

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

STATEMENT
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence. Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	1	8	...	9	...	3	...
	<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.	5	18	...	23	...	...	6
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	2	1	...	3	...	1	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender.	...	2	...	2	...	1	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	36	80	...	116	5	13	32
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	63	362	...	371	17	166	109
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	10	36	...	46	1	10	17
	TOTAL ...		125	447	...	572	23	194	165
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>								
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	105	243	...	348	...	19	131
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	14	28	...	42	...	7	17
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	47	121	...	168	1	8	57
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	9	37	...	46	4	12	14
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	13	64	...	77	8	14	15
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	17	...	19	...	4	1
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	7	25	...	32	1	5	10
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	123	614	1	736	8	443	113
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	6	20	...	26	3	9	9
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	152	1020	...	1172	17	845	173

A.—PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1931.

Convicted.	True cases.			Total Magistrates' trial cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15.)	Died.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirgah.	Lunatic.	Non-Cognizable.	Escaped.
	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 8+11+12+13).												
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
5	1	...	6	1	1	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
12	3	1	16	...	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...
2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	16	8	62	30	13	92	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...
45	25	6	76	78	9	154	...	3	30	49	...	...	...	11	...
8	10	...	18	22	4	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	55	16	181	132	27	313	...	5	31	54	4	...	...	11	...
108	42	39	189	...	...	189	...	8	...	3	1	...	...	1	...
7	3	7	17	...	...	17	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	24	3	100	1	1	101	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
10	4	1	15	1	...	16	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
28	5	2	35	...	...	35	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
4	...	10	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	2	15	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	55	25	159	45	12	204	...	9	231	9	...	...	...	12	...
...	1	4	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	73	17	132	75	18	207	...	3	678	13	2	...	...	8	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS II.—<i>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.	56	170	...	226	24	58	72
22	346 to 348	... Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	3	2	...	5	2	1	1
22-A	332 & 353	... Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	36	84	...	120	3	33	21
23	354, 356, 357	... Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	7	61	...	68	5	14	12
24	304-A, 338	... Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	13	73	...	86	...	32	15
TOTAL ...			593	2,579	1	3,171	76	1,509	661
CLASS III.—<i>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.	164	32	...	196	2	91	38
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	56	161	...	217	29	39	53
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	21	95	...	116	8	41	24
28	428, 429	... Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	5	47	...	52	6	24	8
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	423	3,973	2	3,794	118	210	464
30	311, 400, 401	... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	3	1	...	4	...	1	1
TOTAL ...			672	3,709	2	4,379	163	406	588

1	True cases.			15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
	Discharged acquitted.	Not detected apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 8+11+12 +13).												
26	26	14	66	17	2	83	...	5	2	10	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	12	3	63	5	2	68	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
24	8	4	36	25	9	61	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
20	9	8	37	...	...	37	...	2	17	2	...	...	...	...	...
81	262	140	584	173	44	1,057	4	32	930	50	5	...	1	21	...
22	5	38	65	3	...	68	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...
37	16	41	94	10	2	104	...	2	...	14	...	...	...	2	...
3	10	30	43	47	5	90	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	6	4	14	2	1	16	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
26	140	2,322	2,990	16	6	3,006	...	10	91	13	4	...	...	1	...
2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
304	177	2,435	3,208	78	14	3,286	...	13	102	102	4	...	...	3	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-sustainable.	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.	31	145	...	176	17	116	20
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	16	92	...	108	...	52	10
		TOTAL ..	47	237	...	284	17	168	30
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.									
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ...	553	2,303	10	2,846	156	269	559
			326	2,702	99	2,929	130	329	390
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	76	257	...	313	17	78	90
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property.	174	435	...	609	20	96	112
36	419, 420	Cheating ...	56	236	1	291	10	120	77
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	43	272	...	314	8	165	39
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle.	2	3	...	5	...	...	2
		TOTAL ...	1,229	6,188	110	7,307	341	1,057	1,269
		TOTAL OF Classes I to V ...	2,606	13,160	113	15,713	620	3,334	2,713
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.									
39	295 296, 297	Offences against religion	1	4	...	5	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 ...	11	76	...	87	...	25	15
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	50	377	...	427	4	50	61
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	13	69	...	83	1	6	13
		TOTAL ...	75	526	...	601	6	81	90
		GRAND TOTAL ..	2,741	13,686	113	16,314	626	3,415	2,803

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.	Jugab.	Lunatic.	Non-Cognizable.	Escaped
	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 11+12+13.)												
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
9	12	1	22	122	14	144	...	1	79	6	...	...	...	...	...
41	2	3	46	3	2	49	...	...	38	1	...	...	...	...	...
50	14	4	68	125	16	193	...	1	117	7	...	...	...	...	...
692	238	887	1,227	18	7	1,845	4	24	1	8	17	...	...	...	...
739	83	1,223	2,154	66	24	2,220	1	18	1	17	5	...	1	3	...
68	16	30	114	109	25	223	...	7	1	9	7	...	...	2	...
250	69	22	370	136	14	506	...	8	1	12	3	...	...	2	...
28	18	27	74	757	4	831	1	6	97	1	4	...	...	...	...
39	29	33	101	404	25	505	1	...	135	2	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	3	3	6	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
825	453	2,225	4,643	1,496	100	6,139	7	63	236	49	36	...	1	8	...
1,060	991	4,820	8,984	2,064	201	10,988	11	113	1,416	262	49	...	2	43	...
3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	7	8	46	39	13	85	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	2	...
236	28	33	362	203	169	505	...	9	2	23	...	...	...	...	...
55	3	4	62	4	3	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
333	38	42	413	246	165	659	1	9	5	23	1	...	...	2	...
393	1,029	4,862	9,397	2,250	356	11,647	12	122	1,421	285	50	...	2	45	...

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

STATEMENT
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	1	13	...	...	14	6
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.</i>							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	9	23	1	...	21	15
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	13	...	...	...	13	7
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	.....	2	...	...	1	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B, and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	29	108	1	...	98	53
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	404	1,249	2	...	811	231
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	.....	7	...	...	2	2
	TOTAL ...		456	1,402	4	...	960	315
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ...	208	482	41	...	360	170
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	16	48	1	...	16	6
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	129	250	7	2	237	110
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	11	41	...	...	32	13
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	6	59	7	...	45	34
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	6	2	...	6	5
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	5	17	1	...	13	13
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	302	945	2	...	922	138
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	6	1	...	3	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt ...	333	2,078	27	...	1,501	125
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	102	290	16	...	189	47
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	.....	6	...	...	6	...
22-A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	80	201	6	...	206	93
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	5	59	1	...	46	26
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	17	48	...	...	45	21
	TOTAL ...		1,218	4,539	112	2	3,927	801

A.—PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1931.

Number acquitted or dis- charged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investi- gation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Non- recognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Lunatic.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or dis- charged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
8	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
...
...
6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	74	32	51	15	27	...	...	6	2	...	2	...	...	...
580	19	608	635	50	482	5	...	227	143	...	331	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
615	98	656	689	67	510	5	...	233	145	...	341	...	...	...
190	61	250	...	...	...	3	1	25	...	1	31	...	...	...
10	13	38	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
127	6	131	4	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	...
19	1	20	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
11	2	9	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
784	35	242	121	25	77	2	1	78	574	...	55	...	...	...
3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,676	100	366	232	33	169	1	...	216	1,526	...	54	...	...	...
142	35	142	80	2	61	...	...	45	7	...	38	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	1	54	22	4	13	1	...	17	...	...	13	...	...	...
20	1	17	64	11	34	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
24	...	13	13	...	13	...	...	7	18	...	2	...	...	...
3,126	255	1,301	538	79	368	13	2	398	2,127	1	212	1	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>CLASS 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.	1,088	269	13	1	1,174	81
26	392, 393, 394, 397 398.	Robbery ...	121	195	12	...	231	64
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	30	110	2	...	88	20
28	428, 429...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	6	23	1	...	21	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.	235	1,744	146	...	1,324	783
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	15	14	...	...	16	11
		TOTAL ...	1,495	2,355	174	1	2,854	968
	<i>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	56	241	2	...	228	19
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	11	85	...	...	76	41
		TOTAL ...	67	326	2	...	306	60
	<i>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.</i>							
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle... ordinary... }	345 297	1,837 1,559	60 73	... 7	1,570 1,343	928 971
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	43	147	8	...	123	75
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	178	631	32	...	604	344
36	419 to 420	Cheating ...	39	207	13	...	174	48
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	82	470	1	...	443	67
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	924	4,852	187	7	2,457	2,430
		TOTAL OF CLASSES I TO V	4,160	13,474	479	10	12,304	4,574

Number acquitted or dis- charged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investi- gation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Non-cognizable	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Lunatic.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or dis- charged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
1,090	68	166	27	...	7	2	...	1	...	...	914	...	...	...
167	15	65	28	4	13	...	...	8	...	...	109	...	...	...
68	...	27	167	10	139	...	...	13	33	...	1	...	...	...
15	6	5	7	4	3	..	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
541	110	455	34	7	19	3	...	50	143	1	21	...	...	...
5	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
1,886	219	741	263	25	181	5	...	74	177	1	1,048	...	...	...
209	4	49	394	45	314	...	...	18	136	...	14	...	...	...
37	2	8	9	3	4	...	...	10	37	...	1	...	...	...
246	6	57	403	48	318	...	...	28	223	...	15	...	...	...
642	214	468	95	19	69	4	...	60	1	...	13	...	...	...
372	166	333	109	54	98	2	...	37	1	1	37	...	...	...
48	67	40	193	38	110	...	2	15	4	2	10	...	...	...
260	46	147	357	30	247	...	2	23	1	1	13	...	...	...
129	25	33	1,140	6	1,018	1	1	20	114	4	1	...	...	...
376	7	63	921	54	707	...	...	45	319	...	18	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,827	525	1,085	2,875	201	2,309	7	5	220	440	2	92	...	...	...
7,730	1,098	3,840	4,768	420	3,686	30	7	953	3,112	10	1,768	1	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 189, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.							
39	295 to 297	... Offences against religion ...	....	5	...	...	4	4
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	10	68	1	...	58	42
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	54	836	17	...	789	647
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	10	152	5	...	119	108
		TOTAL ...	74	1,031	23	...	970	801
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,234	14,535	502	10	13,274	5,375

Number acquitted or dis- charged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investi- gation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Died.	Escaped.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Lunatic.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or dis- charged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	18	50	15	21	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...
142	2	77	325	260	42	1	...	1	...	5	20	...	...	...
11	13	15	5	3	1	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
169	15	112	380	278	64	1	...	23	3	5	21	...	1	...
7,899	1,113	3,352	5,148	698	3,750	31	7	976	3,115	15	1,729	1	1	...

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

STATEMENT B.—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1931.

Return of cases.

Serial No.		Law.		Offence.		Number pending at beginning of year.		Cases reported in the year.		Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).		Number dismissed without trial.		Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 346 and 494, C. P. C.).		Discharge or acquittal.		Conviction.		Number 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.		Transferred.		Dormant.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		

CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, &c., &c.														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201, to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	39	132	171	...	29	41	69	30	...	...	1	1
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	3	8	11	1	1	2	4	3	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	36	167	203	8	16	54	66	58	...	...	1	...
	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	13	8	21	1	2	10	7	1	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	6	7	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	3	20	23	...	8	13	...	2	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	1	10	11	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			96	351	447	10	57	122	161	94	...	...	2	1
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.														
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	379 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12-A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...			2	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	3	10	13	...	2	9	...	2	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...			3	10	13	...	2	9	...	2	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.														
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	15	806	321	9	198	47	17	49	...	...	1	...
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	4	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	125	2,259	2,384	85	1,553	457	127	152	2	...	7	1
17	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...			140	2,570	2,710	94	1,752	505	144	201	2	...	8	1
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.														
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	8	150	158	3	43	66	7	39	...	...	...	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	27	339	366	23	152	112	36	41	...	...	2	...
21	226, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	15	133	148	8	89	20	11	18	...	...	2	...
TOTAL ...			50	623	672	34	284	198	54	98	...	...	4	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5.)	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 269, 333, 345 and 494 (1, P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Transferred.	Dormant.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
23	298 ...	Offences against religion	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	400 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
25	403 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	144	652	796	75	317	184	28	179	...	...	...	14	...
26	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	29	113	142	7	77	26	7	26	...	...	...	...	...
27	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	59	929	988	68	616	193	19	62	...	...	...	...	...
28	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290, 294-A ...	Public and local nuisances ...	2	4	6	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a) C. P. C.	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	4	59	63	4	...	15	35	9	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	2	7	9	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Maintenance of wives and children.	14	109	123	4	62	25	17	15	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	254	1,877	2,131	161	1,076	445	112	324	...	...	...	14	...
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		275	20,192	20,467	115	666	1,027	17,818	825	...	...	...	13	3
		TOTAL .	275	20,192	20,467	115	666	1,027	17,818	825	...	...	...	13	3
		GRAND TOTAL ...	820	25,623	26,443	414	3,837	2,300	18,201	1,544	2	...	...	41	5

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

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

STATEMENT B—PART II.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1931.

RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

STATEMENT
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE
Return of person

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were out-standing at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>						
1	115	... Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117	... Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	... Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.</i>						
2	121 to 130, 505...	Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...
3	137	... Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	63	178	1	5
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	9	10	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	58	298	...	2
7	465 to 477-A	... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	29	24	...	...
8	264 to 267	... Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	13	...	...
9	482 to 489	... Making or using false trade-marks.	5	28	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	2	21	...	...
		TOTAL ...	167	572	1	7

—PART II.

PRIME FOR THE YEAR 1931.

concerned in cases

[illegible]

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	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...	5	1	...	...
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	Rape by the husband	1	...	...	...
TOTAL ...			6	1	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.						
13	384 to 389	Extortion	7	28	...	...
TOTAL ...			7	28	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.						
14	345	Wrongful confinement.	...	1	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	77	732	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	4	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	371	4,572	...	15
18	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...			448	5,309	...	15
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.						
19	417, 418	Cheating	14	296	...	...
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	59	597	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	45	329	...	...
TOTAL ...			118	1,222	...	...
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.	...	6	...	...
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage.	588	2,434	...	61
25	500 to 502	Defamation...	78	231	...	1
26	504, 506 to 510...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	156	1,993	...	5
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	3	4	...	...
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	24	261	...	6
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances.	...	1	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	2	106	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	14	120	...	...
TOTAL ...			865	5,160	...	73
<i>Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.</i>			365	20,821	151	21
TOTAL ...			365	20,821	151	21
GRAND TOTAL ...			1,976	33,113	152	1 16

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 6 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			Transferred.	Dormant.	Died.
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned; compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or where transferred before appearance.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	15	16	17
6	...	...	1	100 00	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	2	200 00	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	25	1	3 57	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	25	1	3 57	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
809	121	131	33	4 51	109	408	...	...	7	...	...
4	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
4,928	507	1,495	203	4 44	391	2,316	3	...	15	1	...
...
5,742	628	1,628	236	4 45	500	2,727	3	...	22	1	...
310	5	96	30	10 14	77	100	2	...	...	...	...
656	85	208	57	9 55	99	204	...	...	3	...	...
374	72	52	26	7 90	63	159	...	...	2	...	...
1,340	162	358	113	9 24	239	463	2	...	5	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
2,961	491	775	67	2 75	639	951	21	...	38	...	...
308	19	74	17	7 36	49	149	...	...	...	...	...
2,144	158	400	34	1 70	240	1,312	5	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	4	100 00	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
279	...	97	130	49 80	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	98	3	3	2 83	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
134	4	26	23	19 17	18	63	...	...	...	...	...
5,952	770	1,375	279	5 41	1,006	2,484	26	...	38	...	...
21,316	174	1,187	18,256	87 05	837	850	16	...	12	...	...
21,316	174	1,187	18,256	87 05	837	850	16	...	12	...	...
35,125	1,771	4,802	19,104	57 43	2,726	6,640	47	...	79	2	1

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the year 1931.

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 ...	2,431	832	34.22	3,47,724	49,142	16.61
{ b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	279	...	...	23,052	...
{ c. Other thefts ...	3,766	1,761	46.76	2,59,655	1,13,530	47.83
2. Robbery. { a. Dacoity ...	13	9	69.23	2,403	1,685	42.62
{ b. Other robbery ...	88	41	46.59	10,438	4,237	29.59
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	60	22	36.37	10,033	4,269	29.20
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	7	2	28.57	381	42	28.57
TOTAL ...	6,365	2,946	46.28	6,30,634	1,94,387	31.84
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion ...	1	...	...	40	...	...
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	63	8	12.70	497	302	60.76
TOTAL ...	64	8	12.50	537	302	56.24

1. (a) Out of the property stolen in previous year, property to the value of Rs. 9,807 was recovered during the year under report.

- (b) Of the property stolen in other districts, a sum of Rs. 6,971 was recovered in the following districts:—

Karachi Headquarters	...	...	...	Rs.	Nil.
Tatta District	...	...	...	"	117
Hyderabad District	...	...	...	"	2,915
Sukkur District	...	...	...	"	271
Larkana District	...	...	...	"	514
Dadu District	...	...	...	"	172
Thar Parkar District	...	...	...	"	1,465
Upper Sind Frontier District	...	...	...	"	315
Nawabshah District	...	...	...	"	873
Sind Railways	...	...	...	"	329

Total ... Rs. 6,971

2. (a) Value of property reported as stolen in 19 cases out of the total number pending at the beginning of the year. Rs. 2,612.
- (b) Value of property reported as stolen in 1,252 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 1,72,849.
- (c) Value of property reported as recovered in 670 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 71,346.

Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct magisterial cases—

Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
57	36	63.16	9,716	5,605	57.69

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

STATEMENT D.

(Sind Police.)

Statement showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for the year 1931.

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	21	124	8	3
Tatta District	...	...	...	1	3	12	...	14	...	36
Hyderabad District	...	1	...	2	4	25	1	80	...	40
Sukkur District	...	1	...	1	6	28	...	120	...	50
Larkana District	...	1	...	1	3	19	...	75	...	42
Dadu District	...	1	...	1	3	20	...	57	...	58
Thar Parkar District	...	1	...	1	2	20	...	56	...	41
Upper Sind Frontier District.	...	1	...	...	3	13	...	55	...	35
Nawabshah District	...	1	...	1	3	18	...	54	...	40
Sind Railways	...	1	...	...	3	12	1	49	...	...
Sind C. I. D.	...	1	...	2	4	13	...	16	...	...
TOTAL	1	10	1	12	38	201	23	700	8	345

District.	Number of Constables.			Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.
	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.					
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Karachi Headquarters ...	791	14	21	1,013	...	...	...	...
Tatta District	69	...	67	202	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad District	406	...	102	661	...	...	...	...
Sukkur District	684	...	102	992	...	...	...	...
Larkana District	343	...	98	583	...	...	...	...
Dadu District	236	...	120	496	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar District	249	...	181	551	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier District.	359	...	101	467	...	...	...	...
Nawabshah District	250	...	87	453	...	...	...	...
Sind Railways	145	...	...	211	...	...	...	...
Sind C. I. D.	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,433	14	879	5,644	...	...	...	48077.23

District.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police-stations.	Number of out-posts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
					To area.	To population.		
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.
Karachi Headquarters	5	...	...	...	1,851	1'83
Tatta District	10	21	...	...	707	3'50
Hyderabad District	18	23	...	...	1,967	2'98
Sukkur District	17	17	...	...	2,419	2'44
Larkana District	12	9	...	...	1,597	2'74
Dadu District	14	25	...	...	1,291	2'60
Thar Parkar District	14	32	...	...	1,032	1'87
Upper Sind Frontier District.	7	8	...	...	885	1'90
Nawabshah District	12	15	...	...	1,180	2'60
Sind Railways	9	9	...	...	532	2'76
Sind C. I. D.
TOTAL ...	38,85,308	...	118	159	8'49	685' 97	13,511	2'39

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

STATEMENT E.

(Sind Police.)

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for the year 1931.

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.								
											Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.		
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	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 ...	48	961	48	950	40	374	51	...	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tatta District ...	15	186	15	183	...	136	14	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad District ...	30	628	30	617	40	417	28	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Sukkur District ...	34	956	34	938	40	474	28	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Larkana District ...	22	558	21	492	40	360	15	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadu District ...	23	471	20	435	...	362	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar District ...	22	527	22	525	251	240	20	...	2	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier District ...	16	450	15	448	78	315	15	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabshah District ...	20	431	20	429	48	371	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind Railways ...	18	194	16	194	...	110	16	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind C. I. D. ...	16	16	16	16	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	262	5,378	257	5,293	538	3,165	228	1	7	4	88	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	3

District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of		
	By promotion.	By khillars, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 7 years' service.	Of 7 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
1	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	597	48	288	25	103	130	137	389	25	1	...	...	...	...	886	16	80
Tatta District	109	14	116	14	14	23	9	73	8	6	1	...	...	...	864	19	153
Hyderabad District	246	30	342	24	102	49	52	231	21	14	...	...	...	...	3076	09	83
Sukkur District	346	33	369	236	64	109	74	284	6	26	...	33	1	7	399	11	72
Larkana District	378	21	201	121	57	78	32	93	16	18	...	13	...	4	1862	30	78
Dadu District	20	219	68	46	74	17	124	1	...	...	...	...	...	2164	45	...
Thar Parkar District	279	22	270	34	115	102	59	127	12	5	2	7	...	4	457	28	73
Upper Sind Frontier District	147	15	169	61	37	60	26	174	7	3	...	2	...	2	6360	18	43
Nawabshah District	202	20	231	20	44	75	86	110	6	2	...	3	...	4	384	29	89
Sind Railways	223	16	127	...	4	31	23	87	5	1	...	1	...	4	2190	17	190
Sind C. I. D.	55	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	4	2,380	255	2,318	606	598	800	606	1,702	107	78	3	75	1	42	22,73	20	77

(Sd.) D. HEALY,
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 1931.

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 to 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	1,530	...	2	2	...	Rs. ...
Tatta District ...							
Hyderabad ...	4	1,511	61	2	...	...	...
Sukkur ...	7	1,927	49	132	6	2	180
Larkana ...	4	1,494	74	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar ...	5	1,967	100	3	3	1	60
Upper Sind Frontier ...	4	1,679	55	19	...	...	...
Nawabshah ...	2	1,471	67	7	...	...	...
Dadu ...	1	899	13	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	34	12,478	419	165	11	3	240

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

District.		Column 3 and 4.	Column 5.	Total.
Karachi Headquarters ...	}	1,530	2	1,532
Tatta District ...		1,572	2	1,574
Hyderabad ...		1,976	132	2,108
Sukkur ...		1,568	...	1,568
Larkana ...		2,067	3	2,070
Thar Parkar ...		1,734	19	1,753
Upper Sind Frontier ...		1,538	7	1,545
Nawabshah ...		912	...	912
Dadu ...				
TOTAL ...		12,897	165	13,062

(Sd.) D. HEALY,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.