

Administration Report of the Salt Department in Sind for 1927-28

**Superintendent of Salt and
excise in Sind, Karachi**

1928

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JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,
Government House, Karachi, 23rd April 1935.

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 1934.

2. Mr. D. Healy held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind from the beginning of the year to 13th June 1934, and again from 5th November 1934 to the end of the year, Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed acting for him during the period he officiated as Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, from 14th June to 4th November 1934. There were many changes in the district charges during the year. The charges of the District Superintendents of Police, Hyderabad, Larkana and Thar Parkar, were the only Superintendents' charges that were left undisturbed. On the Sind Railways, there were as many as four changes and in the case of three districts three different officers held charge during the course of the year. These frequent interruptions in the continuity of a charge are much to be regretted, but were unavoidable.

3. The figures of reported cognizable offences register a decrease of 554 cases as compared with those of the preceding year, the figures having fallen from 12,379 in 1933 to 11,825 in the year under report. A comparison of the figures of each district shows that the number of reported cognizable offences increased in Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts. Shikarpur City was responsible for nearly two-thirds of the increase in the Sukkur district. The reasons for the increase in crime in the three districts are given in paragraph 3 of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind's report. The decrease was most marked in the Karachi and Tatta and Dadu districts, though Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and the Sind Railways also recorded decreases. The District Magistrate, Karachi, remarks as under :—

“The reduction in the number of crimes during the year by 373 is striking. It is remarkable that the total of crimes since 1930 has decreased by nearly one quarter. That decrease is independent of the fluctuations of civil disobedience

offence figures, which have been separately quoted by Mr. Haslehust. These years have been times of difficult living and numbers of people have come to Karachi in hopes of finding employment and have not found it. One would not, therefore, ordinarily expect a decrease of crime in years in which economic causes were not favourable to decrease. But the fact that crime has grown steadily less in spite of these adverse factors indicates an improved quality of organization on the part of the police."

The District Magistrate, Dadu, attributes the decrease in the number of cognizable offences in the Dadu district to the preventive measures taken and the vigilance exercised by the police.

4. The number of excluded cases dropped from 4,208 in the previous year to 4,044 during the year under report, but the percentage of cases excluded to cases reported rose from 27.19 to 27.22. The number of cases declared to be maliciously false was 608 as against 646 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted in 144 cases as against 145 in the previous year, and the percentage of convictions obtained was 73.77, the highest on record for the past ten years.

Though the number of cases declared to be maliciously false was 608, yet section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 77 cases only. The amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 3,052 as against Rs. 3,815 in 1933. Almost all the districts were responsible for a decrease in the action taken under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. The District Magistrate, Sukkur, has issued a circular to all the Subordinate Magistrates in his district impressing upon them the importance and necessity of enforcing this provision of law to discourage the filing of false and frivolous or vexatious complaints. The other District Magistrates in Sind are being asked to issue a similar circular to magistrates in their districts.

5. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind has explained the position fully in paragraph 9 of his report. The incidence of reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code per one thousand of the population was 2.90, the lowest on record for the last ten years. The incidence of true crime to population was 1 to 515 inhabitants compared with 1 to 471 inhabitants in the previous year. The incidence of true crime to police works out to 2.44 offences to a policeman (exclusive of the Armed and some of the Mounted Police whose ordinary duties are not connected with the investigation of crime) and cognizable crime investigated to 3.76 against 2.67 and 4.04 respectively, in the previous year.

6. The decrease in the number of reported Indian Penal Code cases is referred to in paragraph 3 above and this decrease is also noticed in the number of true Indian Penal Code cases for disposal which dropped from 7,797 in the previous year to 7,113 during the year under report. The reasons offered for the fluctuations in the figures of reported crime in respect of certain districts apply equally here. A further analysis of the figures of true crime reported under the more important heads shows that there have been decreases under all heads, except 'murders' which recorded a slight increase. It is satisfactory to note that the figures of true crime under the more important heads are also below the triennial average for the period ending 1933.

7. The percentage of undetected cases fell from 49·19 in the previous year to 47·84 during the year under report. There has been a steady improvement in the detection of cases since 1931 when the percentage of undetected cases stood at 53·65. The best results were obtained in the Dadu and Upper Sind Frontier districts. The Karachi and Tatta, Sukkur and Thar Parkar districts showed a slight improvement. The least favourable results were obtained in the Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts and the Sind Railways. The unfavourable results in the Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts are mainly due to the inadequacy of the police force. The reorganization schemes of the police force for the Lower Sind districts are pending with Government.

There was a slight improvement in the percentage of stolen property recovered and in the number of complainants who got their property back.

8. The percentage of convictions obtained to true cases for disposal, including Class VI cases, increased from 41·57 to 45·12. An increase is also noticed in the percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried, including Class VI cases, the percentage having increased from 81·40 to 85·90. The best results were obtained in the Karachi and Tatta Districts with a percentage of 95·66, while the Dadu district showed the poorest result, *viz.*, 67·17 per cent. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind has invited the attention of the District Superintendent of Police, Dadu, to the low figure of convictions obtained in the Dadu district.

The percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried in the Sessions Court rose from 70·48 to 72·34 during the year under report and is the highest for the past three years. The highest percentages were obtained in the districts of Nawabshah (79·45)

and Upper Sind Frontier (78·38) and the lowest in Hyderabad (68·29), Sukkur (67·86) and Dadu (65·11) districts. The number of pending cases increased from 2,814 to 3,073. Of these 2,449 were pending with the magistrates and 624 with the police against 2,241 and 573 respectively, in the previous year. The reasons for the large number of pending cases in the Sukkur district where the increase is most marked, are given in paragraph 13 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. The quarterly returns of cases pending in the various courts are regularly examined by the Commissioner, and the Magistrates are warned to accelerate the disposal of old cases and to avoid allowing undesirable adjournments. In spite of this, there has been no reduction in the number of pending cases which is larger than it should be. While agreeing that in some cases magistrates are to blame, it must be admitted that there are other contributory causes which have been referred to in previous reviews, *e. g.*, an insufficiency of Resident Magistrates and an inadequate police force. Another contributory cause is failure to secure the attendance of witnesses.

9. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, rose from 1,226 to 1,755, the highest on record for the past 6 years. Of the number of persons proceeded against, the police were responsible for 1,656 and action against the remainder (99) was taken by magistrates *suo motu*. In police cases, the percentage of persons ordered to give security to persons prosecuted rose from 29·25 to 48·79 and in the magistrates cases the percentage increased from 4·39 to 23·23. The reasons for the very poor results obtained in the previous year were enquired into and it was ascertained that the following are the two main causes :—

(1) Both the preparation of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and their conduct in courts leave much to be desired. Necessary instructions are being issued to the police and the magistrates in the matter.

(2) A large number of cases fall under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. The cases under this section usually end inconclusively because the parties make up their differences and the necessity for binding the persons complained against in the interests of public peace and tranquility ceases to exist. It has therefore been decided to exclude in future the statistics of cases under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, from joint consideration with cases under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, while reviewing the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind.

Excluding the number of persons prosecuted in 1934 under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, the percentage of the persons ordered to give security to the number of persons prosecuted under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, works out to 66·04 in police cases and 25 per cent. in magistrates' cases. The results obtained in cases taken up by magistrates are unsatisfactory. As reported in paragraph 2 of of the Commissioner's Memorandum No. 526-J., dated the 3rd April 1935, the District Magistrates in Sind are being directed to remind the magistrates of the instructions issued in 1928.

10. The percentage of cases investigated by superior officers Personal investigation and inspection. dropped from 80·50 to 78·84 during the year under report. Only 3 out of 118 police stations were not visited, while all the 164 police outposts were visited.

The reasons given for not visiting are reasonable.

11. The discipline of the force was good. The number of Internal administration. cases in which it was necessary to inflict punishment was 127 as against 104 in the previous year and the number of rewards granted for good work decreased from 2,938 to 2,607. The following honours were conferred upon police officers :—

The title of Khan Saheb was conferred upon Mr. Muhammad Yakub Umar Khan, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D. (Political Branch).

Constable Muhammad Yakub, of the Larkana district, was awarded the King's Police Medal.

The Indian Police Medal was awarded to the following :—

Mr. Allah Bakhsh Karim Bakhsh, Inspector of Police, Sukkur district.

Mr. Tharumal Jashanmal, Sub-Inspector of Police, Karachi and Tatta Districts.

Mr. Amiruddin Amirkhan, Sub-Inspector of Police, Karachi and Tatta Districts.

Head Constable Allahwarayo Khan of the Larkana district.

Constable Muhammad Khan Sher Zaman of the Karachi and Tatta Districts.

The percentage of admissions into hospitals increased from 22·56 to 24·12 and was as high as 55·92 in the Upper Sind Frontier district. There were 71 deaths in the force as against 51 in the previous year.

The number of vacancies decreased from 51 to 38 and enlistments increased from 260 to 289. The number of resignations fell from 45 to 37 during the year under report.

The percentage of educated police officers and men on the actual strength rose from 52.62 in 1933 to 54.31 during the year under report. In 1923 the percentage was only 39.57.

12. Except for the sum of Rs. 20,000 sanctioned for the construction of a bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, no other allotment was sanctioned by Government for major works. A sum of Rs. 45,000 was placed by the Commissioner in Sind at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind for minor works. Plans and estimates have been approved for urgent major and minor works which are estimated to cost Rs. 2,43,657 and Rs. 1,42,000, respectively. In this connection attention is invited to the following remarks of the Deputy Inspector-General in paragraph 37 of his report with which the Commissioner fully concurs—

“ It is necessary to reiterate and emphasise the necessity for the provision of money for the police accommodation schemes. The position at the moment is most unsatisfactory and is exercising an adverse effect upon the morale and efficiency of the force.”

13. A full description of the work done by the Sind C. I. D., is given in paragraph 46 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. The Commissioner is glad to note that the Department rendered valuable assistance in collecting information regarding criminal tribes, particularly patharidars and their associates, for the purpose of taking action under the Criminal Tribes Act. The crime branch was also very helpful to the District Police in cases relating to counterfeiting, kidnapping and embezzlements. As the political situation was normal, the political branch of the C. I. D. also assisted in criminal investigation work.

14. Particulars showing the strength of the force and its distribution are given in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. The Commissioner would once again emphasise the necessity for strengthening the force to enable it to meet the heavy demand made on it and trusts that it will be possible for Government to find the necessary funds as early as possible for some of the remaining reorganization schemes.

15. The police in Sind have done a good year's work considering the disadvantages to which they are subject. The salient feature in Upper Sind has been the commission of armed dacoities. It was expected that

there would be a fall in such serious crime after the rounding up of the gang of Abdur Rahman, the notorious dacoit, but ordinary criminals seem to have adopted the methods of that gang. All possible measures are being taken to stop this type of crime. Two events which occurred during the year, *viz.*, (1) the murder of one Nathuram in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, and (2) the Rahuja abduction case which resulted in a riot at Sita Road in the Dadu district, created much excitement and roused communal feeling between the Muslims and Hindus.

16. A brief account of the action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, is given in Appendix VIII of the Deputy Inspector-General's report. The total number of persons registered under the Act up to the end of 1933 was 2,885 and not 2,503 as stated in last year's report. The difference is due to the fact that revised figures have now been reported by the District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah. The number of persons on the register at the end of the year under report was 3,154. During the year 451 persons were added to the list and 182 were removed from it. The percentage of convictions of registered members to the registered population for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Criminal Tribes Act and other Acts was 2'82 as against 2'53 in the previous year. Thirteen gangs (248 persons) of cattle thieves, all males of 15 years of age and over of the Chanal Paro of Brohis to which tribe the notorious dacoit Abdul Rahman belonged and the wandering tribe of Bauriahs were notified during the year under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act. The measures taken under the Criminal Tribes Act have proved very effective but it is to be noted that the action so far taken is of a purely punitive nature and that no action of a reformatory character can be taken until a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer is appointed for Sind and Agricultural and Reformatory Settlements are opened.

17. The Commissioner has great pleasure in endorsing the appreciative reference by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police to the good work by the Police Superintendents and the C. I. D., and in congratulating the force on the good results of their year's work.

R. E. GIBSON,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Through

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, POONA.

No. 2152 OF 1935.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

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

Karachi, dated the 30th March 1935.

From.

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

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,
KARACHI.

SIR,

Annual Police Administration Report for the year 1934.

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the year 1934 with the following accompaniments:—

Statement "A", Parts I and II.

Statement "B", Parts I and II.

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

Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924. (Appendix No. VIII).

2. The officers who held charge of the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, and of the Offices of the District Superintendents of Police, Assistants and Deputy Superintendents of Police in the several districts of the province during the year 1934 are shown in the statement attached herewith as Appendix I.

II.—POLICE CASES.

3. A statement giving the number of cognizable cases reported to the police during the years 1932, 1933, and 1934, exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is attached as Appendix II.

Total cognizable crime reported.

Cognizable crime reported has decreased from 12,379 in 1933 to 11,825 in the year under report; a decrease of 554 cases.

The fluctuations by districts are shown below:—

District:			Increase.	Decrease.
Karachi and Tatta	...	...	...	386
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	79
Sukkur	...	...	162	...
Larkana	...	...	74	...
Dadu	...	...	...	224
Thar Parkar...	...	...	...	15
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	75	...
Nawabshah ...	...	...	...	93
Sind Railways	...	...	...	68
Total		...	311	865
Net decrease		...	...	554

Shikarpur City was responsible for nearly two-thirds of the increase in the Sukkur district. The Shikarpur police worked under very disheartening conditions throughout the year. Having no lines to live in, they are scattered all over the city in private houses and the officers find it impossible to get in touch with their men when they want them. Efficiency cannot be expected under such conditions. In addition to this they were handicapped by the inability of the City Magistrate to cope with the work.

With regard to crime in the Larkana district, the District Magistrate writes:—

“As last year, the salient feature has again been the commission of organised armed dacoities. This has caused much unrest in the district proper, and resulted in a migration of Hindus from some of the smaller villages. Efforts have been made to restore the public confidence and the public now realise that Government is on the alert and adopting every measure within its power to eradicate this type of crime. The measures adopted to this end have been the public hanging of the two leading dacoits at Shahdadkot last August, the extensive use of the Criminal Tribes Act, and the wider and more frequent application of security action under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. A scheme has also been drawn up by the District Superintendent of Police regarding direct action in the case of actual dacoity. If this proves successful this crime will soon disappear. A system of irregular patrol is also being instituted in villages throughout the district, which should go a long way to allay public fears. The villagers are also being instructed how to act in the case of dacoity, and

this will make the task of the dacoits more difficult and that of the police more easy. The increase in cases of house-breaking, robbery and theft is almost certainly due to the continued economic depression."

The District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, is of opinion that the increased activities of the police have led to a greater readiness on the part of the public to come forward to have their complaints registered and that this is responsible to some extent for the increase in registered crime.

The increase in crime in the Upper Sind Frontier district is attributed to—(1) the general economic depression, (2) the restriction of agricultural credit and consequent exhaustion of zamindars' accumulated resources and (3) the partial failure of the recent kharif and rabi crops.

In Sind the crime barometer used to rise and fall with the quality of the harvests, but now-a-days the position is more complex. Since the construction of the Lloyd Barrage, most of the districts have an assured perennial water-supply, but the development of the newly irrigated areas has led to a large influx of agricultural labourers, particularly from the Punjab, about whom the local police know nothing.

The Punjab police have warned us against their criminals visiting Sind in the guise of labourers, and an effort is being made to check the antecedents of all newcomers with the co-operation of the land-owners. The population of Sind is rapidly growing without any corresponding increase in the strength of the police. Malaria is increasing owing to the greater supply of water, and as a consequence fewer policemen are available for duty. For instance, the number of days spent by policemen in hospital in 1934 in the Hyderabad district was 1,543 as against 1,301 in the year 1933. The incidence of sickness among the policemen in Nawabshah headquarters was nearly 4 times as heavy in 1934 as in 1932. The needs of traffic control are taking more and more men away from their regular duties. The political situation is another factor which affects the crime barometer. To the absence of political agitation during the year under report may be attributed the very excellent results achieved by the Karachi police. The reduction in the number of crimes in the Karachi and Tatta Districts by 373 was remarkable, when one considers the adverse economic conditions in the district and the amount of unemployment that prevailed in the city. There has been no increase in the strength of the Karachi City Police for the past 11 years, though the population and the area to be patrolled have increased by about 25 per cent. The number of burglaries in the City was 342 as compared with 555 in 1932.

There was a further substantial decrease (nearly 11 per cent.) in the amount of cattle thieving in Sind, for which the action taken by the police under the Criminal Tribes Act is mainly responsible.

The decrease of crime in the Dadu district is attributed by the District Magistrate to the preventive measures taken and the vigilance exercised by the police.

The satisfactory decrease in offences against property in the Nawabshah district is attributed to favourable economic conditions and the placing of 5 well-known organisers of cattle thefts in a settlement.

The fluctuation in the number of murders committed in Sind in a year is slight. The following are the figures for the past 5 years:—

1930	...	...	...	239
1931	...	...	...	243
1932	...	...	...	234
1933	...	...	...	238
1934	...	...	...	229

4. The statement which shows the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1933 and 1934 is contained in Appendix III.

Cases struck off as false.

5. The number of cases excluded as false was 4,044, including 99 Class VI cases, as compared with 4,208, including 112 Class VI cases, in 1933.

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

1930	...	...	...	23.69
1931	...	...	...	24.60
1932	...	...	...	28.38
1933	...	...	...	27.19
1934	...	...	...	27.22

6. Out of 4,044 cases excluded, 608 were declared to be maliciously false.

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

1930	...	...	...	668
1931	...	...	...	626
1932	...	...	...	577
1933	...	...	...	646
1934	...	...	...	608

The number of prosecutions undertaken was 144, including 58 pending from the previous year.

Their disposal is shown below :—

Convictions	...	...	45
Discharge or acquittal	...	...	14
Pending at the close of the year	...	...	83
Withdrawn	...	...	1
Dormant	...	...	1

The percentage of convictions to prosecutions was 31·25 as against 35·17 in 1933 and 22·66 in 1932.

After deducting the pending cases, the percentages of convictions for the last three years have been :—

1932	...	...	41·43
1933	...	...	58·62
1934	...	...	73·77

Vexatious complaints.

7. Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 77 cases during the year 1934, as against 105 cases in 1933, 104 cases in 1932 and 119 in 1931.

The amount awarded as compensation was Rs. 3,052 as against Rs. 3,815 in 1933, Rs. 3,833 in 1932 and Rs. 4,671 in 1931.

8. A comparative statement showing the number of Police cases and the percentage of real and excluded cases in 1933 and 1934 is subjoined—

Head.	Total cases for disposal (including cases pending from previous years.)	Cases struck off.	Real cases.	Percentage of cases struck off to cases for disposal.	Percentage of real cases to cases for disposal.
Indian Penal Code. { 1933 ...	14,791	4,096	7,797	27·69	52·71
{ 1934 ...	14,206	3,945	7,113	27·77	50·07
Class VI ... { 1933 ...	684	112	454	16·37	66·37
{ 1934 ...	650	99	434	15·23	66·77
Total ... { 1933 ...	15,475	4,208	8,251	27·19	53·32
{ 1934 ...	14,856	4,044	7,547	27·22	50·80

9. The population of the province according to the census of 1931 is 38,87,070 as intimated by the Commissioner in Sind in his No. G-7497, dated 15th May 1934. The total true crime being 7,547, the proportion of true crime to population works out to 1 per 515 inhabitants. The highest and lowest ratios are again shown by the Karachi and Tatta Districts and the Thar Parkar district, *viz.*, 1 to 396 and 1 to 929, respectively.

The proportion of true crime to police engaged in the prevention and detection of crime works out to 2.44 and of cognizable crime investigated to 3.76.

The proportion of police to population as shown in column 25 of the Statement D is 1 : 684.83.

The statement showing the incidence of reported crime under the Indian Penal Code, district by district, per 1,000 of population during 1934 is subjoined :—

District.	Cognizable crime reported, 1 P. C.	Murders.	Attempts at murders and culpable homicide.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts including cattle thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	3.50	.02	.02	...	.03	.58	1.71	.06
Hyderabad ...	2.48	.04	.03	.005	.02	.59	.81	.05.
Sukkur ...	3.33	.06	.03	.02	.04	.93	.92	.08
Larkana ...	2.82	.07	.03	.02	.10	.96	.70	.09
Thar Parkar ...	1.79	.04	.02	.004	.02	.32	.64	.04
Dadu ...	3.41	.05	.02	.003	.05	1.00	1.03	.13
Upper Sind Frontier.	3.40	.21	.07	.04	.09	.70	.96	.13
Nawabshah ..	1.97	.07	.03	.01	.02	.59	.58	.04
Sind Railways...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.90	.06	.03	.01	.04	.72	1.02	.07-

The incidence of total serious crime per 1,000 of population reported during the year under report is 1.96.

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 1933 are compared below :—

	Area.	Population.	Cognizable crime investigated.
Sind ...	8.45 sq. miles, 5.39 Railway miles.	684	2.20
Bombay Presidency proper.	4.59 sq. miles, 2.33 Railway miles.	926	1.46

Result of trial by classes of cases.

10. The result of trial by classes is shown in 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.	
				1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Class I ...	137	99	30	61.18	72.26	64.20	76.74
Class II ...	859	634	122	60.64	73.81	68.92	83.86
Class III ...	2,508	618	130	23.35	24.64	81.81	82.62
Class IV ...	26	21	1	64.10	80.77	71.43	95.45
Class V ...	3,583	1,658	240	42.52	46.27	84.76	87.36
Total ...	7,113	3,030	523	38.85	42.60	79.86	85.28
Class VI ...	434	375	36	88.32	86.41	95.25	91.24
GRAND TOTAL.	7,547	3,405	559	41.57	45.12	81.40	85.90

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

Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	..	95.66
Larkana ...	...	92.17
Railways ...	...	91.10
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	90.99
Thar Parkar ...	...	86.32
Nawabshah ...	...	83.85
Hyderabad ...	...	82.26
Sukkur ...	...	81.85
Dadu ...	...	67.17

The District Superintendent of Police, Dadu's, attention has been drawn to the low figure of convictions obtained in the Dadu district.

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

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1931.	1932.	1933.	Triennial average.	1934.
Murders	189	197	177	188	188.
Attempts at murders and culpable homicide.	117	106	119	114	108.
Dacoities	65	29	29	41	28
Robberies	94	94	95	94	86
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	2,999	2,877	2,386	2,751	2,347
Cattle thefts	1,827	1,702	1,405	1,645	1,243.
Thefts	2,154	2,226	2,199	2,193	1,901
Receiving stolen property ...	370	355	271	332	230.

12. There were 482 crimes classified as serious during the year under report of which 380 were visited by Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police. That is 78·84 per cent. of all serious crimes were visited by superior gazetted officers. The reasons given for non-visitation were reasonable.

Two percentage of visitations in the previous year was 80·50.

Pending cases. 13. Details of pending cases are as follows :—

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ... {	1933	309	314
	1934	320	333
Hyderabad ... {	1933	342	353
	1934	330	339
Sukkur ... {	1933	595	627
	1934	727	771
Larkana ... {	1933	285	289
	1934	344	353
Dadu ... {	1933	297	300
	1934	319	323

District.	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Thar Parkar ... {	1933	202	211
	1934	212	220
Upper Sind Frontier ... {	1933	270	277
	1934	354	361
Nawabshah ... {	1933	331	341
	1934	279	283
Sind Railways ... {	1933	77	102
	1934	79	90
Total ... {	1933	2 708	2,814
	1934	2,964	3,073

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.
1930 ...	2,576	1,781	795
1931 ...	2,803	2,164	639
1932 ...	2,917	2,288	629
1933 ...	2,814	2,241	573
1934 ...	3,073	2,449	624

The figures for the different districts are as follows :—

Cases pending at the end of the year.

District.	With police.	With Magistrates.	Total.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	79	254	333
Hyderabad ...	75	264	339
Sukkur ...	123	648	771
Larkana ...	58	295	353
Dadu ...	46	277	323
Thar Parkar ...	45	175	220
Nawabshah ...	55	228	283
Upper Sind Frontier ...	121	240	361
Sind Railways ...	22	68	90
Total ...	624	2,449	3,073

The large number of pending cases in the Sukkur district is mainly due to the number of cases pending on the file of the City Magistrate, Shikarpur, who has since been replaced and an additional Special Magistrate has been appointed to clear off the arrears.

Sessions cases.

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

District.	No. of cases committed during the year including those from the previous year.	No. of cases tried during the year.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	No. of cases pending.	Remarks.
Karachi and Tatta Districts...	70	56	42	14	13	1 in which commitment was quashed.
Hyderabad ...	96	82	56	26	11	3 referred to High Court.
Sukkur ...	107	84	57	27	22	1 accused died before trial.
Larkana ...	88	69	51	18	19	
Dadu ...	57	43	28	15	14	
Thar Parkar ...	36	29	21	8	6	1 referred to High Court.
Nawabshah ...	92	73	58	15	15	3 referred to High Court.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	51	37	29	8	10	1 accused died before trial.
Sind Railways ...	58	44	32	12	13	4 cases withdrawn under Sind Frontier Regulations.
						1 in which re-trial has been ordered.
Total ...	655	517	374	143	123	1 in which commitment was quashed.
						7 referred to High Court.
						2 accused died before trial.
						4 cases withdrawn under Sind Frontier Regulations.
						1 in which re-trial has been ordered.

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

1931	...	...	...	72'03
1932	...	...	...	71'16
1933	...	...	...	70'48

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the year under review is 72'34.

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

Karachi and Tatta Districts	...	75'00
Hyderabad ...	...	68'29
Sukkur ...	...	67'86
Larkana ...	...	73'91
Dadu ...	...	65'11
Thar Parkar ...	...	72'41
Upper Sind Frontier	...	78'38
Nawabshah	...	79'45
Sind Railways	...	72'73

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

District.	Real cases disposed of	Undetected cases.	Percentages.	
			1933.	1934.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	1,399	623	45'50	44'53
Hyderabad ...	945	482	47'64	51'05
Sukkur ...	1,107	573	53'55	51'76
Larkana ...	821	430	52'17	52'38
Dadu ...	760	274	52'65	36'05
Thar Parkar ...	486	264	55'65	54'32
Upper Sind Frontier ...	523	187	46'33	35'76
Nawabshah ...	684	348	43'56	50'88
Sind Railways ...	388	222	51'97	57'22
Total ...	7,113	3,403	49'19	47'84

The percentage of undetected cases for the last 5 years are—

1930 ...	...	50'65
1931 ...	...	53'65
1932 ...	...	49'57
1933 ...	...	49'19
1934 ...	...	47'84

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

Law.	No. of cases for disposal.	No. of cases tried.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in discharge or acquittal.	Pending.	Remarks.
Abkari Act ...	32	26	24	2	4	1 C and 1 transferred.
Explosives substances Act.	2	1	1	...	...	1 withdrawn.
Railway Act ...	102	64	56	8	9	6 A, 21 C, 1 transferred, 1 in which investigation refused.
Gambling Act ...	94	81	79	2	10	1 B, 2 C.
Ordinances ...	1	...	...	...	1	
Explosives Act ...	2	...	...	...	2	
Telegraph Act ...	4	...	...	...	...	4 A.
Arms Act ...	82	51	47	4	21	8 C, 1 dormant file, 1 transferred.
Criminal Tribes Act.	12	7	7	...	5	
Cattle Trespass Act	1	1	1	...	...
Prostitution Act ..	17	14	12	2	3	
Postal Act ...	6	...	...	...	2	3 A, 1 transferred.
Criminal Law Act ..	1	1	1	...	...
Special Emergency Powers Act.	1	...	...	...	...	1 A

PERSONS IN POLICE CASES.

Persons in police cases
Statement A, Part II.

17. The number of persons arrested by the police was 14,501 as against 14,622 in 1933 and 15,507 in 1932.

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

1932.	1933.	1934.
19,475	18,763	18,736

During the year under report 12,132 persons were placed before the Courts, 465 were released by the police and 5,044 were awaiting trial, or the conclusion of investigation, or on bail at the end of the year.

Out of 12,132 persons disposed of by trial, 5,602 were convicted, i.e., 46·18 per cent. The percentages for the quinquennial period are as under :—

1930	...	...	...	46·31
1931	...	...	...	40·49
1932	...	...	...	47·49
1933	...	...	...	42·54
1934	...	...	...	46·18

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

Year.				Trial.	Convicted.	Percentage.
<i>Indian Penal Code.</i>						
1930	...	...	...	11,806	5,095	43·16
1931	...	...	...	12,304	4,574	37·17
1932	...	...	...	11,500	4,727	41·10
1933	...	...	...	11,903	4,661	39·16
1934	...	...	...	11,205	4,819	43·01
<i>Class VI.</i>						
1930	...	...	...	923	800	86·67
1931	...	...	...	970	801	82·57
1932	...	...	...	1,922	1,647	85·69
1933	...	...	...	1,011	832	82·29
1934	...	...	...	927	783	84·47

DIRECT CASES.

18. The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by the Magistrates during the year under report was 1,561 as against 1,772 in the preceding year. 213 or 13·65 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction in 1934 as against 372, or 20·99 per cent. in 1933.

19. The total number of persons tried was 3,421 of whom 386 or 11·28 per cent. were convicted as against 620 or 15·03 per cent. in 1933.

20. The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Magistrates has increased from 29,408 in 1933 to 32,473 during the year under report.

Of the latter 25,562 were tried as against 24,005 in 1933. Of the cases tried 22,077 or 86·37 per cent. ended in conviction as against 19,651 or 81·86 per cent. in 1933.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 76·56 as against 70·99 in 1933.

The figures for the quinquennial period ending 1934 show that of the 1,34,831 persons tried 1,00,854 were convicted :—

Year.		Persons tried.		Persons convicted.
1930	...	24,909	...	18,877
1931	...	23,906	...	19,104
1932	...	25,800	...	18,440
1933	...	29,949	...	21,260
1934	...	30,267	...	23,173
Total		1,34,831	...	1,00,854

21. Property valued at Rs. 4,28,579 was stolen in 1934 as against Rs. 5,41,639 in 1933. Of the former Rs. 1,32,528 or 32·69 per cent. was recovered as against Rs. 1,59,832 or 31·45 per cent.

Property belonging to 2,336 complainants was recovered in 1934, as against 2,564 in 1933. 49·86 per cent. of complainants got back their property during the year under report as against 49·34 in 1933.

22. A statement showing the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is attached as Appendix IV. The police displayed much greater activity under Chapter VIII this year.

The number of persons proceeded against by the police was as follows :—

		1933.		1934.
Under section 107	...	681	..	849
Do. 109	...	84	...	130
Do. 110	...	370	...	677

Excluding the number of persons pending trial at the close of the year, the percentages of the numbers of persons ordered to give security to the numbers of persons proceeded against are as follows :—

Section 107	...	...	68.40
Do. 109	...	...	66.66
Do. 110	...	...	90.15

In proceedings under section 107, the parties, when brought to court, frequently make up their differences and the necessity for binding them down disappears. A low percentage of persons bound down to persons proceeded against under section 107 would not, therefore, necessarily indicate a lack of discrimination on the part of the police.

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.

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

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

District.		Number escaped.	Number re-captured.	Number still at large.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	...	5	5	...
Hyderabad	...	3	3	...
Sukkur	...	10	10	...
Larkana	...	2	1	1
Dadu	...	3	2	1
Thar Parkar	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	...	2	1	1
Nawabshah	...	1	1	...
Sind Railways	...	2	2	...
Total	...	28	25	3

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

The number of prisoners who escaped in the year 1933 was 28.

26. The total strength of the police executive force as it stood on the 31st December 1934, was 5,676 as shown in column 15 of the Statement D as against 5,677 in the preceding year.

Statement D:
Strength of police.

The difference of one is due to the fact that the post of a Police Prosecutor, at Hyderabad, was converted into that of a Sub-Public Prosecutor (Government, Home Department, letter No. 4256-D., dated the 26th June 1934).

27. Distribution of the police force according to the various duties performed is shown below:—

Distribution of the force.	ing to the various duties performed is shown below:—	
(1) Guards over Sukkur District Prison and Shikarpur Special Prison	...	42
(2) Guards and lock-ups and treasuries, escort to prisoners and treasure and policemen on orderly duty including 4 motor drivers (3 for Karachi town and 1 for Hyderabad town)	...	1,605
(3) Reserve (including writer Head Constables and Constables of all police officers, except Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Officers)	...	897
(4) Employed in Courts	...	15
(5) Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.	...	3,093
(6) Deputy Inspector-General of Police, District Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police	...	24
		<hr/> 5,676

28. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 127 against 104 in 1933. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 2.26 during the year as against 1.86 in 1933.

Punishments.

Of the total punishments inflicted, 117 were departmental and 10 judicial, as against 95 and 9, respectively, in 1933.

The districts recording the highest and the lowest percentages of punishment were Larkana 4.58, and Sind Railways and Sind C. I. D. nil.

Rewards. 29. The King's Police Medal, The Indian Police Medal and Indian titles were conferred on the Officers and men named below :—

The King's Police Medal.

Constable Mahomed Yakub of the Larkana district.

The Indian Police Medal.

Inspector Allah Bakhsh Karim Bakhsh of the Sukkur district.

Sub-Inspector Tharumal Jashanmal of the Karachi and Tatta Districts.

Sub-Inspector Amiruddin Amin Khan of the Karachi and Tatta Districts.

Head Constable Allahwarayo Khan of the Larkana district.

Constable Mahomed Khan Sher Zaman of the Karachi and Tatta Districts.

Khan Sahib.

Mr. Mahomed Yacub Umar Khan, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D., Political Branch.

The number of rewards by commendatory notes, good service tickets and money rewards was 2,607 during the year under report as against 2,938 in 1933.

The total sum spent in rewards in this province during 1934-35 was Rs. 12,374-8-0.

Health : Admissions into hospital. 30. The percentage of admissions into hospital this year was 24.12 as against 22.56 in 1933.

Death in the force. 31. There were 71 deaths in the force in 1934, as against 51 in 1933.

Vacancies in the force. 32. The total number of vacancies in the Sind Police was 38 in 1934 as against 51 in 1933.

The figures for the last three years are as under :—

1931	...	...	...	150
1932	...	...	...	48
1933	...	...	...	51

The total number of vacancies was distributed as under :—

Karachi and Tatta Districts	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	...	6
Sukkur ...	...	...	9
Larkana...	...	...	6
Dadu ...	...	...	7
Thar Parkar	...	...	1
Nawabshah	...	...	3
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	...	5
Sind Railways	...	...	1
Sind C. I. D.	...	...	...
			<u>38</u>

33. In an actual strength of 259 officers and 5,355 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police), the number of literate officers and men was 259 and 2,790, respectively, as against 259 and 2,689 in 1933. The percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength rose from 52.62 in 1933 to 54.31 in the year under report.

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

District.	Actual strength of armed police.	Number able to read and write.	Percentage.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	343	18	5.25
Hyderabad	216	80	37.03
Sukkur	321	22	6.85
Larkana	226	24	10.62
Dadu	191	11	5.76
Thar Parkar	217	35	16.13
Upper Sind Frontier	205	25	12.20
Nawabshah	216	42	19.44
Total	1,935	257	13.28

34. The number of men enlisted during the year 1934, was 289 as against 260 in 1933 and 393 in 1932.

There is no difficulty in these hard times in obtaining recruits of a good stamp. Many of the recruits enlisting now-a-days as Constables speak English.

Resignations. 35. The number of resignations was 37 as compared with 45 in 1933 and 57 in 1932.

The figures given below show the total number of men who left the force (inclusive of deaths) and the percentage of those who retired on pension together with similar figures for the five years ending 1934 :—

Period.				Total number of men who left the force.	Percentage of men who received pension.
Quinquennial period ending 1930	...			1,865	31·69
Do. do. 1931	...			1,782	34·06
Do. do. 1932	...			1,646	34·39
Do. do. 1933	...			1,582	36·41
Do. do. 1934	...			1,452	37·12

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

The number of marksmen was 831 in the year under report as against 696 in 1933.

Details by districts are given below:—

District.				Number of marksmen.	
				1933.	1934.
Karachi and Tatta Districts...	...			218	246
Hyderabad	...	...	...	66	104
Sukkur	...	...	...	138	...
Larkana	...	...	...	88	64
Dadu	...	...	...	44	112
Thar Parkar	...	...	...	21	119
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	24	99
Nawabshah	...	...	...	77	85
Sind Railways	...	...	...	20.	2
Total				696	831

During the year under review, the musketry practices were taken with 303 rifles and 410 muskets.

As the targets used for the musketry practices in the Sukkur district were of incorrect dimensions, the results of that district have

been excluded. In the annual competition shooting, the prizes were secured by the following districts:—

Smooth bore .410 muskets.

Prizes.	Foot Police.	Mounted Police.
1st Prize ...	Karachi and Tatta Districts.	Lakana.
2nd Prize ...	Thar Parkar	Karachi and Tatta Districts.
3rd Prize ...	Dadu ...	Hyderabad and Karachi and Tatta Districts.

.303 Rifles.

Prizes.	Foot Police	Mounted Police.
1st Prize ...	Upper Sind Frontier ...	Upper Sind Frontier.
2nd Prize ..	Nawabshah	Do. do.
3rd Prize ...	Karachi and Tatta Districts.	Nawabshah.

37. An allotment of Rs. 20,000 for the construction of a bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police of the Upper Sind Frontier district was the only Buildings. Major work financed during the year.

An allotment of Rs. 45,000 was placed at my disposal for minor works; this amount was utilized in financing works of extreme urgency.

It is necessary to reiterate and emphasise the necessity for the provision of money for the police accommodation schemes. The position at the moment is most unsatisfactory and is exercising an adverse effect upon the morale and efficiency of the force.

38. Out of the 118 police stations and 164 out-posts in the Province of Sind, including Sind Railways, 115 police stations and 164 out-posts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police. Inspection of police stations and out-posts.

Three police stations, two from the Nawabshah district and one from the Thar Parkar district, remained uninspected during the year.

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

The two police stations in the Nawabshah district were left uninspected owing to changes among the Superintendents.

The District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, reports that he could not inspect one police station in the Desert as he was busy in investigating a serious crime.

Twenty-five different offices were inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General during 1934, including seven accounts branches and seven correspondence branches of the District Superintendent of Police's Offices.

39. All arms, ammunition and fireworks shops were inspected. These inspections were made in accordance with the orders contained in the Commissioner's No. 9315-H., dated 22nd October 1925, Judicial Department.

Inspection of arms, ammunition and fireworks shops.	District.	Number of shops licensed to sell arms, ammunition and fireworks.	
Karachi and Tatta Districts	5	
Hyderabad	4	
Sukkur	41	
Larkana	12	
Dadu	2	
Thar Parkar	54	
Nawabshah	2	
Upper Sind Frontier	2	
Total ...		122	

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 21st June 1889.

Village police.

41. There are no village police in Sind.

42. The number of warrants, summonses and notices received for service by the police in police cognizable cases in 1932, 1933 and 1934 was :—

Particulars.	1932	1933	1934
Warrants ...	16,842	14,771	19,115
Summonses and notices ...	1,43,353	1,36,239	1,53,119

Of 19,115 warrants and 1,53,119 summonses and notices received for service, 11,584 warrants were executed and 1,31,234 summonses and notices were served.

1,103 distress warrants were executed and Rs. 12,177 were recovered.

In addition 408 house rent warrants for the recovery of the rent of Port Trust quarters were received by the Harbour Police from the Courts of the Bench Magistrates, Keamari. 283 of these were executed and Rs. 4,288 recovered.

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

The proportion of warrants and notices and summonses served in police cognizable cases per policeman engaged in prevention and detection of crime comes to 3.75 and 42.43, respectively.

The number of fires extinguished was 193 as against 271 in 1933.

12,516 dogs were destroyed during the year under report as against 13,671 in 1933.

Petty offences dealt with are as under :—

The Public Conveyance Act	...	...	4,078
The Cruelty to Animals Act	...	...	261
The District Police Act	...	...	5,797
The Lunatic Asylum Act	...	...	39
The Motor Vehicles Act	...	...	2,166
The Prostitution Act ...	...	...	15
The Gambling Act ...	...	...	74
The Cantonment Act	...	...	1
The Criminal Tribes Act	...	...	12
The Port Trust Rules	...	...	463
The Arms Act	...	...	23
The Telegraph Act	...	...	4
The Explosives Act	...	...	1
The Abkari Act	...	...	11
The Postal Act	...	...	2

Enquiries were made in 30 cases of suicide, 1,440 accidents and 169 suspicious deaths.

On the Sind Railways 102 accidents to human life as detailed below occurred during the year under report—

Railway servants	...	...	23
Passengers	...	...	31
Trespassers	...	...	29
Policeman	...	...	1
Coolies	...	...	18

102 of these 24 were killed.

296 police officers and men were sued for indebtedness in 1934 as against 437 in 1933.

There were 16 alleged cases of infanticide reported during the year.

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

In Karachi City, 13 persons were killed and 301 were injured in traffic accidents as compared with 13 and 196, respectively, in 1933.

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies in various districts continued to function satisfactorily.

The total number of members amounted to 2,967 as against 2,938 on 31st December 1933.

The total amount of the funds in various districts on 31st December 1934, was Rs. 2,55,391 as against Rs. 2,64,416 on 31st December 1933.

43. About 300 tonga drivers of Shikarpur went on strike on 17th July 1934. The cause was the grant of permission to 4 public motor lorries to ply for hire on the Sind Canal Road in addition to tongas. The strike ended on the 21st idem as the route for motor traffic was changed for a period of 6 months to give horse traffic time to re-adjust itself to the advent of motor traffic on a road which had previously been its close preserve.

Eight petty strikes (5 in Karachi Town and 3 on Railways) also occurred—none of them was of a serious nature.

44. The number of finger-impression slips received for permanent record in the Sind Finger Print Bureau at Karachi during 1934, was 3,078 as against 3,512 in 1933, and the number of slips removed from the record in the same year was 2,500 against 2,245 in 1933.

Finger Print Bureau,
Sind.

The total number of slips now on record in the Bureau is 45,897 as against 45,319 in 1933.

Subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1934 were 949 as against 995 in 1933.

The number of slips received for search was 9,006 as against 8,802 in the preceding year. Out of these, 1,973 were traced as against 1,947 in 1933.

133 enquiries were traced by foreign Bureaux as under :—

Ajmer	...	...	...	13
Allahabad	...	...	...	16
Bombay	...	...	...	7
Phillaur	...	..	...	76
Poona	...	...	...	15
Madras	...	...	...	5
Baroda	...	...	...	1
Total ...				<u>133</u>

One officer was trained as a chief operator and 78 as operators.

The number of civil and criminal cases in which the officers of the Finger Print Bureau, Karachi, were summoned to give evidence in the courts of various Magistrates and Judges in the province was 22.

The number of days the officers were absent from the Bureau on this account was 31.

Expert written opinions were given in 54 cases.

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

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

Mr. Jenner, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, investigated 6 cases.

Mr. Sarre, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hala, returned from leave on 1st November 1934, hence he was not able to comply with the provisions of the rule.

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

Mr. H. A. Critchell, Deputy Superintendent of Police, under training, investigated 6 cases.

Criminal Investigation
Department, Sind.

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

(1) Khan Saheb J. R. Sukhia was in charge of the Department from the 4th of May 1934 to the 10th of November 1934, and from the 17th November 1934 to the 5th of December 1934. I was in charge of the Department for the remainder of 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) Eight Head Constables.
- (5) One Clerk.
- (6) Five Peons.

Khan Saheb J. R. Sukhia was on deputation under the Western Command, Quetta, from the 1st January to the 2nd February 1934.

(3) *Action against Patharidars and Criminal Tribes in Sind*.—Under the guidance and personal supervision of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and in consultation with the District Officers, action under the Criminal Tribes Act was taken during 1934, against tribes and gangs as under:—

- (a) Thirteen gangs of cattle thieves, totalling 248 persons, were notified under sections 3 and 10.
- (b) The tribes known as Kirias, Jokhias and Mangwanas of the Nawabshah district, were notified under sections 3 and 10 (1) (a) in supersession of the previous notifications of 1918 as the old notification under section 3 was found to be defective.
- (c) All males aged 15 years and over of the Chanal Paro of Brohis in the Upper Sind Frontier, to which dacoit Abdul Rahman belonged, were notified under section 3.
- (d) The Delhiwal, Punjabi, Marwari and Mungia sub-sections of the Bauriah tribe were notified under section 3 throughout Sind.

- (e) The Bingwani and Piarani Paros of the tribe of Bangu-lanis, in the Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur districts, were notified under section 10.
- (f) Movements of 6 Patharidars and 1 Hur were restricted under section 11.
- (g) 17 Patharidars were ordered to be placed in Settlements in the Bombay Presidency under section 16.
- (h) Suleman Wadhaj Vassan, Hur, residing in the Thar Parkar district, who was released on probation from the Nira Project Settlement was redeported to that settlement as he failed to abide by the conditions of his license.

(4) The following important cases pending from 1933 and 1934 were disposed of as under :—

(a) *Frauds committed by a gang of bogus al-chemists.*—After a long and protracted trial, members of the bogus al-chemists gang mentioned in para. 6 (a) of last year's Administration Report were convicted and sentenced by the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, as under :—

- (1) Ahmed Bakhsh—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- (2) Hazuridin—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- (3) Hemandas—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- (4) Lunidomal—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- (5) Kotumal—Four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- (6) Tikam—Imprisonment till rising of the Court and Rs. 200 fine, or in default 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- (7) Abdul Halim—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 120-B, Indian Penal Code, 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine

of Rs. 1,000 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 420, Indian Penal Code. The sentences of substantive imprisonment to run concurrently.

Two accused, Nawaz Ali and Kazi Fakir Muhammad were acquitted.

(b) *Hyderabad Municipality fraud case.*—In this case mentioned in para. 6 (b) of last year's report, accused Dharamdas is still absconding and accused Jashanmal and Harchandrai were acquitted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Hala. The Principal accused is absconding and the Magistrate thought the evidence insufficient to convict the two minor accused in the absence of the principal.

(c) *Forgery of a cheque on the Central Bank of India.*—In this case mentioned in para. 6 (d) of last year's report the accused Girdharilal was committed for trial to the Court of Sessions. Five jurors returned a verdict of acquittal against four for conviction. As the judge disagreed a retrial was ordered. The jury again declared the accused not guilty, although the second judge also considered this verdict perverse, but did not order a third trial.

(d) *Wool fraud case of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Karachi.*—In this case mentioned in para. 6 (e) of the last year's report, the accused Khan Sahib Asmattullah was committed to the Court of Sessions. Five jurors returned a verdict of not guilty against four for conviction. Disagreeing with this, the judge ordered a retrial and this jury unanimously recorded a verdict of guilty.

The accused was sentenced on three separate charges under section 420g, Indian Penal Code:—

- (1) Six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 4,000, or in default 6 months' simple imprisonment.
- (2) Six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000, or in default 6 months' simple imprisonment.
- (3) Six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000, or in default 6 months' simple imprisonment.

The sentences are to run concurrently if the fines are paid, otherwise consecutively.

(e) *Second case of criminal breach of trust by the Chairman, School Board, District Board, Sukkur district.*—In this case, mentioned in para. 6 (g) of last year's report, the accused ex-Khan Bahadur Muhammad Panah was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment in default. The sentence against the same accused in the case mentioned in para. 6 (f) was unaltered by the High Court.

(f) *Case of incendiarism in Karachi Town.*—Reference paragraph 6 (h) of last year's report, the accused Ghulam Hussain, who was sent up for trial for setting his shop on fire to obtain the insurance money, was committed for trial to the Court of Sessions. Five jurors returned a verdict of not guilty against four of guilty. As the judge disagreed a retrial was ordered. In the second trial the jury again returned a verdict of not guilty. The second judge also did not agree with the verdict of the jury, but considered that a third retrial was unnecessary and acquitted the accused.

(5) During 1934, the services of officers of the Crime Branch of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department were invoked by District Officers and other departments in a total of 29 registered criminal cases and six enquiries, as against 32 cases and 18 enquiries in 1933.

(a) *Murder in the Karachi High Court.*—On the 20th September 1934, a Muslim assassinated a Hindu in the Appeal Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind. The deceased was one Nathuram, Hindu, who had printed and published two tracts issued by the Hyderabad Arya Samaj. In these the Prophet of Islam was referred to in disparaging language. A case under section 295-A, Indian Penal Code, was lodged against him by the Hyderabad Police and Nathuram was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 1,000 by the Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad. The appeal against his conviction was ordered to be heard by the Judicial Commissioners, Messrs. Ferrers and O'Sullivan, on the 20th September 1934. The accused, one Abdul Kayum of Northern India, who was working as a gharri-driver in Karachi, killed Nathuram as he was sitting in the High Court by stabbing him with a knife in the stomach and the back in the presence of both the judges. He was promptly arrested by the police on duty and an old man named Ghulam Hussain who was sitting by his side was also detained. This outrage naturally caused much communal ill-feeling. It was proved that the accused had read a manuscript

poster pasted on a Musjid in Karachi issued by one Muhammad Usman, Memon, inviting Muslims to attend the Court in great numbers to hear the appeal filed by Nathuram. On the very morning of the day of the murder, Abdul Kayum had purchased a Jack knife and stated that as his religious feelings were wounded by the accused's language in the tracts against the Prophet, he had resolved to kill him. Further enquiries were made in co-operation with the C. I. Ds. of North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab. The outrage was the act of an individual fanatic, and Ghulam Hussain who sat between the accused and the deceased had only gone to Court to hear the proceedings. The accused was sentenced to death and the sentence has been confirmed on appeal.

(b) *Grievous hurt resulting in death committed in a Karachi street.*—On the 27th of May 1934, a boy named Kanayalal was found lying unconscious on Queen's Road, Karachi, and died in the hospital. An eye-witness deposed to having seen him being hit on the head by a Muhammadan who rode off on a bicycle. After three weeks' enquiry by the local police the case was transferred to the C. I. D. It was subsequently brought to light in the enquiry that one Hukamchand, whose indecent overtures were resented by the boy had disguised himself as a Muslim and assaulted the boy with an iron rod in the street. He was sent up for trial and convicted to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, under section 326, Indian Penal Code. He was unanimously found guilty by the jury of causing grievous hurt.

(c) *Shikarpur kidnapping case.*—A gang of kidnapers, who had brought a minor girl for sale to Sind, was unearthed during the course of enquiry at Shikarpur into another case by the Sind C. I. D. The accused were Ramdevi wife of Agna of Delhi, (2) Babulal son of Lachmandas of Bijnore and (3) Chatarsing alias Gulzarilal son of Papi of Aligarah district who had kidnapped a minor girl named Champa from Kachora near Aligarh, and brought her to Shikarpur. The accused were committed for trial to the Sessions Court, Sukkur, under sections 366 and 120-B, Indian Penal Code, and convicted and sentenced as under :—

Accused Ramdevi	...	3 years' R. I., under section 366, I. P. C.
		3 years' R. I., under section 120-B, I. P. C.

Accused Babulal	...	6 years' R. I., under section 366, I. P. C.
		6 years' R. I., under section 120-B, I. P. C.
Accused Charansing	...	6 years' R. I., under section 366, I. P. C.
		6 years' R. I., under section 120-B, I. P. C.

The sentences to run concurrently.

(d) *Nawabshah district kidnapping case*.—The assistance of the Sind C. I. D. was requisitioned by the Nawabshah Police to bring to book a gang of twelve kidnappers discovered working in that district.

Nine accused were sent for trial in the Court of the Sub-Judge and First Class Magistrate, Naushahro, for kidnapping and disposing of a minor Muslim girl from Delhi. They have been committed to the Sessions Court, Nawabshah, where the case is proceeding.

(e) *Forged cheque cheating case*.—On the 5th February 1934, one Gourishankar, a client of the Karachi Hindu Co-operative Bank, Ltd., while checking his pass-book found that a cheque for Rs. 750 was drawn against his account in favour of one Khanchand Hemanchand. He denied having issued the cheque. It was ascertained that the cheque was forged. The case was handed over to the C. I. D. and after a long and protracted investigation in which the services of the handwriting expert at Simla were requisitioned, sufficient proof was forthcoming that two employees of the Bank were the accused. Accordingly, Mangharam, a despatch clerk, and Naturlal Trivedi, a clerk of the Bank, have been sent for trial in the Court of the City Magistrate, Karachi, who has committed the case to the Sessions Court, Karachi.

(f) *Counterfeiting King's coin at Tatta*.—Under the Commissioner in Sind's orders, the Sind C. I. D. were asked to pay special attention to counterfeiting which is prevalent in the province. In connection with these enquiries, this case at Tatta and the one at the Malir were dected in co-operation with the local police.

On receiving information that one Amushah son of Piroshah, a Sayed of Tatta, was a counterfeiter, his movements were watched by the C. I. D. and the local police for a number

of days, and he was finally caught red-handed in a lonely place in the jungle near Tatta, while in the act of making coins. He was sent for trial and has been convicted and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(g) *Uttering counterfeit King's coin at Malir.*—On the 7th of December 1934, two Muhammadans of the Gabol tribe, (1) Ibrahim son of Ali Muhammad and (2) Muhammad son of Atta Muhammad were suspected by the local police at Malir in Karachi taluka. On being searched 363 coins, including 62 counterfeit coins, were found on them. Further enquiries by the Sind C. I. D. revealed the fact that about $2\frac{1}{2}$ months previous to this they had tried to utter counterfeit coins to a bania in Karachi town. Their explanation regarding the possession of the money in their possession was proved to be false. They have been sent for trial before the Mukhtiarkar, Karachi.

(h) *Cheating by pawning spurious gold articles.*—At Karachi, Hyderabad, Tando Adam and Sehwan several necklaces composed of gold sovereigns were pawned with shroffs by strangers who subsequently never came back to redeem them. The shroffs became suspicious and examined the necklaces and found that the sovereigns were only gilded and filled with base metal. The cases were handed over to the C. I. D. who succeeded in tracing the accused to be (1) Tarumal son of Jamandas Sonaro, of Khorwah village, in the Hyderabad district and (2) Dakhu son of Karo Daro, of Daro village, in Karachi district, both have been sent for trial before the Mukhtiarkar of Sehwan, and Tarumal has also been sent for trial in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Karachi.

(i) *Cheating by selling spurious gold articles.*—On receipt of information that some Waghri were selling plated ornaments as gold, enquiries by the C. I. D. were instituted with the consent of the local police. One case against the accused was detected. It was learnt that a bania named Virumal *alias* Achar son of Basarmal living in the Karachi district had been cheated by the accused who had sold him a worthless plated necklace as a gold one. The accused Waghri (1) Vira Kana, (2) Natha Kana, and (3) Lachman Vira were finally traced in Karachi town and convicted and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Mukhtiarkar of Sujawal.

(6) *Photographic Branch.*—During the year 268 photographs were taken as against 350 in the previous year.

In a case of house-breaking and theft committed on the 6th of October 1934 in Jacobabad town, in which the property stolen was Rs. 3,670, one of the thieves placed his hand on a trunk and left behind the impressions of his palm and fingers. The trunk was sent to the Sind C. I. D. Office where the impressions were successfully photographed and as a result the Finger Print Bureau was able to identify the thief, who subsequently confessed his guilt in court.

In a case of dacoity committed at midnight in Dhamrah (Larkana) on the 4th of July 1934 two shots were fired by the dacoits. The two empty cases found at the scene and a gun subsequently seized on suspicion were sent to the Sind C. I. D. for examination. By the aid of the microscopic photographs, Inspector Rourke gave his opinion that the two shots had been fired out of the same gun and out of different barrels. It afforded a very useful clue to the local police for further enquiries.

In Case No. 99 of 1934, sections 302, 307, Indian Penal Code, of Kandhkot Police Station, Upper Sind Frontier, in which two Chachar tribesmen had been shot and two others seriously wounded, the local police recovered nine empty twelve bore cartridges. These, with five shot guns, seized from Teghani licensed holders, were sent to the Sind C. I. D. for examination, but from the microscopic photographs taken, Inspector Rourke gave his opinion that the empty cartridges had not been used in these guns.

(7) *Preparation of history sheets of Inter-Provincial and Inter-District Criminals.*—These sheets for publication in the *Sind Police Gazette* were begun in 1932 and the total published at the end of 1933 was 35. During the year 1934, 91 more were issued and one hundred and twenty-six are now under preparation.

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

- (a) One Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- (b) Two Inspectors of Police.
- (c) Eight Sub-Inspectors of Police, including five shorthand reporters and one Sub-Inspector on deputation at Lucknow for Urdu shorthand training.
- (d) Twelve Head Constables including four watcher Head Constables.
- (e) Six watcher Constables attached to this Department (usually four as two are generally acting in Head Constables' leave vacancies).
- (f) Five peons.

Khan Sahib Muhammad Yacub Umar Khan was in charge of the Branch throughout the year.

(9) The political situation this year was normal. As usual, in addition to their normal duties, the Branch was utilised for criminal investigation. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch, Sind C. I. D., took up the investigation of the Karachi Currency Office Theft Case, and also a case of the theft of a package containing ten single-barrel guns. One Sub-Inspector toured throughout Sind in connection with the Criminal Tribes Act registration of the notified tribe of Bauriahs.

(10) [*Vide* para. 16 (i) of last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.] The case against the accused in the Khoja Murder Case is still under appeal.

(ii) [*Vide* para. 16 (ii) of last year Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.] The accused in the Hyderabad Bomb Conspiracy Case were sent for trial in the Court of the City Magistrate, Hyderabad, who committed them to the Sessions Court, Hyderabad, where the case ended on the 23rd of August 1934, in the conviction of three of the four accused.

(11) The Political Branch dealt with three criminal cases during the year, in which action was taken against three accused, two of whom were sent to jail and one deported under the Criminal Tribes Act.

The Political Branch dealt directly with no politico-criminal cases during the year, but the services of the C. I. D. shorthand reporters were requisitioned once by the Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi, against one Abdul Samad Achakzai under section 40 of the Frontier Crimes Regulations for speeches delivered at Hyderabad and Karachi, and once by the Superintendent of Police, Karachi and Tatta Districts, against one Sahibzada Mueen-ud-din, under section 108, Criminal Penal Code, for delivering an objectionable speech at Keamari. One accused was sentenced to 2½ years' rigorous imprisonment before a Jirga at Pishin, and in the other case the accused was bound over for a period of twelve months on furnishing two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each. In the third case under the Criminal Tribes Act, the case was withdrawn and the accused deported.

(12) [*Vide* para. 17 of the last year's Administration Report of the Sind C. I. D.] The staff of watchers was usefully employed during the year under report under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Police. They reported on 44 foreigners, 22 local suspects and 18 suspects from other parts of India.

(13) *Remarks.*—(a) As shown in paragraphs 4 (a) and 4 (d) above, two of the important fraud cases taken up by the Sind C. I. D. in 1933 ended in conviction during the year under review.

(b) Paragraphs 4 (c), 4 (d) and 4 (f) above show in no uncertain manner the unlikelihood of a Karachi jury doing justice to the evidence placed before it. In the six trials mentioned, it is obvious that the jury only did their duty on one occasion.

(c) The problem before the Criminal Branch of the Sind C. I. D. at present is the prevalence of the crime of counterfeiting King's coins throughout Sind. In view of the cheapness of silver, the difficulty of securing convictions especially after the recent decision in the sensational inter-provincial case, it seems as though the only solution will be a return to the one rupee note.

(d) Although the Crime Branch of the Sind C. I. D. had no very complicated case to deal with during the year, they accomplished their object in every case wherein their services were requisitioned.

(e) A very great deal of unobtrusive "spade work" in the preparation of history sheets and cases for action under the Criminal Tribes Act has been performed during the year in the Office of the Crime Branch.

(f) The Political Branch has accomplished another steady year's work. The total number of meetings attended was 1,800, 200 more than in 1933, and equal to the average for the non-cooperation years 1931 and 1932. As reiterated last year, the fact that Karachi is the chief Air Port of India and one of the principal Sea Ports has kept the Political Branch very busy in connection with many enquiries at the instance of the Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India. Government has recognised this increase of work by making the temporary extra clerk a permanent post.

(g) I desire to make special mention of the following officers :—

During 1934, Khan Sahib J. R. Sukhia was in charge of the Sind C. I. D. for over six months. Khan Sahib Muhammad Yacub Umar Khan was in charge of the Political Branch throughout the year and his intimate knowledge of Karachi and Hyderabad was invaluable. Inspectors Rourke, Ali Muhammad, Mascarenhas and Ghulam Kadir maintained their high standard of industrious endeavour in their respective spheres. Where all worked well, it is difficult to single out Sub-Inspectors

and Head Constables for special mention. In the Special Branch, Finger Print Bureau and Crime Branch Offices, Messrs. Dias, Rahim Bakhsh, Lashkar Khan and DeSouza gave me loyal assistance.

Work of the prosecuting staff.

47. The Police Prosecutors appeared in 3,418 cases of which 1,610 ended in conviction.

The percentage of conviction to cases tried was 47.10 as against 46.02 in 1933.

The total number of cases conducted shows an increase of 376 cases as compared with the preceding year.

33 non-police cases and 17 appeals were conducted by them under the orders of the District Magistrates.

The total strength of Police Prosecutors in Sind on the 31st December 1934 was 12. There were also 4 Sub-Public Prosecutors.

48. The total cost of the police, including the Railway Police and the clerical staff, for the financial year 1934-35, was Rs. 37,11,370 as compared with Rs. 38,00,665 in the year 1933-34. The decrease of Rs. 89,295 was due to—

(1) the difference between the expenditure under "Ordnance stores" for the year 1933-34 and that for 1934-35 owing to the replacement of the 476 muskets by 410 muskets during 1933-34;

(2) the reduction in the rates of horse and camel allowances; and

(3) the revision of pay of constables.

49. In Upper Sind there was a continuation of dacoities committed by gangs from Kalat, British Baluchistan and the Upper Sind Frontier district.

The success of the police in the investigation of the offences which were committed and the measures which have been taken to prevent further raids have inspired the public with confidence. Very considerable assistance has been received from the Assistant Political Agent, Sibi.

The communal tension between the two major communities was very acute. Two events caused considerable excitement. One was the murder of one Nathuram by a Muhammadan of the north in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and the other was

what is known as the Rahuja abduction case of the Dadu district, in which a Muhammadan married woman eloped with a Hindu. The lack of editorial responsibility in the management of a number of vernacular newspapers is deplorable.

A large increase in the number of counterfeit rupees in circulation particularly in Sukkur came to notice. Government have been moved to sanction the deputation of a special staff to investigate the matter. A C. I. D. officer was sent to the mint in Bombay to receive instruction in the methods of counterfeiting.

There was a slump in political agitation which enabled the police to devote more attention to their ordinary duties.

Needs of the department.

50. The more pressing needs of the department are :—

- (1) The completion of the reorganization scheme which is being postponed from year to year owing to financial stringency. This scheme was drawn up in 1929. The developments consequent upon the construction of the Sukkur Barrage will necessitate the preparation of a supplementary scheme before long. In the meantime the necessity for completing the 1929 scheme must be emphasised ;
- (2) The allotment of funds for the housing of the police ;
- (3) The appointment of a Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer ;
- (4) Instructors for the training of recruits at the headquarters of every district in law and procedure. In view of the well educated recruits that are now being enlisted, a much higher standard of training is necessary.
- (5) An extra Sub-Divisional Police Officer for the Sukkur district ;
- (6) A much larger reserve of Armed Police. No disorder of any magnitude in Sind could be dealt with without calling in the aid of the Military.

51. During the year under review the following Police Officers died after a long and distinguished career in the Police Department.

Concluding remarks.

Rao Sahab Tejmal Mansukhani, Deputy Superintendent of Police,

Mr. Chimandas D. Motwani, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and

Mr. Jagatrai Issardas Sipahimalani, Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police.

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

The Criminal Investigation Department, which was under the control of Mr. Ray for 6 months and of Khan Saheb J. R. Sukhia for the remaining 6 months, maintained a high standard of efficiency.

The heavy work in my office was carried on efficiently under the supervision of Mr. Bulchand Hemandas, the Head Clerk, and Mr. Jethanand Navalrai, the Accountant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) D. HEALY,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

APPENDIX I (*vide* PARA. 2).

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The statement showing the name of officers who held charge of the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and of the Offices of Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

District.	Name of officers.	From	To
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	<i>Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.</i>		
	Mr. D. Healy ...	1st January 1934 ..	13th June 1934.
	Mr. Z. D. Ahmed..	14th June 1934 ..	4th November 1934.
	Mr. D. Healy ...	5th November 1934 ...	31st December 1934.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E....	1st January 1934 ..	17th November 1934.
	Mr. G. G. Ray ..	18th November 1934 ..	5th December 1934.
	H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E.	6th December 1934 ..	31st December 1934.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents of Police, Karachi</i>		
	Mr. B. P. Seery ...	1st January 1934 ...	8th February 1934.
	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	9th February 1934 ..	31st May 1934.
	Mr. B. P. Seery ...	1st June 1934.	8th November 1934.
	Mr. Maqbul Khan ...	9th November 1934 ...	31st December 1934.
	<i>Deputy Superintendents of Police, Karachi Town.</i>		
	Bhagwandas Fremchand ...	1st January 1934 ...	3rd May 1934.
	Mr. B. P. Seery ...	4th May 1934 ...	31st May 1934.
	Mr. Bhagwandas Fremchand ...	1st June 1934 ...	31st December 1934.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police, Traffic.</i>		
	Mr. H. Galbraith ...	1st January 1934 ..	31st December 1934.
	<i>Deputy Superintendents of Police, Tatta district.</i>		
	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	1st January 1934 ...	7th February 1934.
	Mr. K. R. Eates ...	8th February 1934 ...	31st May 1934.
	Mir Maqbul Khan ...	1st June 1934 ...	22nd November 1934.
	Mr. K. R. Eates ...	23rd November 1934 ..	31st December 1934.
	<i>Supernumerary Deputy Super- intendent of Police.</i>		
	Mr. H. A. Critchell ...	1st January 1934 ...	31st December 1934.

District.	Name of officer.	From:	To
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, M.C. ...	1st January 1934 ...	31st December 1934.
	<i>Sub-Divisional Officers, Tando.</i>		
	Mr. Chimandas Dewandas Motwani.	1st January 1934 ...	9th September 1934.
Hyderabad District.	Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, M.C. ...	10th September 1934	31st October 1934.
	Mr. L. W. Sarre ...	1st November 1934 ...	31st December 1934.
	<i>Sub-Divisional Officer, Hala.</i>		
	Mr. W. H. Brotherston ..	1st January 1934 ..	31st December 1934.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. C. M. S. Yates ...	1st January 1934 ...	12th February 1934.
	Mr. M. P. LaBouchardiere ...	13th February 1934 ...	5th June 1934.
	Mir Moula Bakhsh Khan Mir Kadir Bakhsh Khan.	6th June 1934 ..	5th July 1934.
Sukkur District.	Mr. M. P. LaBouchardiere ..	6th July 1934 ..	31st December 1934.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police.</i>		
	Mir Moula Bakhsh Khan Mir Kadir Bakhsh Khan	1st January 1934 ...	31st December 1934.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. J. Hobson ...	1st January 1934 ...	31st December 1934.
Larkana District.	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police.</i>		
	Mr. Gokaldas Wadhmal ..	1st January 1934 ...	31st December 1934.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. J. S. Bharucha ...	1st January 1934 ..	12th December 1934.
	K. S. Muhammad Hussein Shah Shujatali Shah.	13th December 1934 .	31st December 1934.
Dadu District ...	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police.</i>		
	K. S. Muhammad Hussein Shah Shujatali Shah.	1st January 1934 ...	31st December 1934.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. F. R. Ommanney ...	1st January 1934 ...	31st December 1934.
Thar Parkar District.	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police.</i>		
	Mr. Didar Hussein Allahdad Khan.	1st January 1934 ...	31st December 1934.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
	<i>Superintendents</i>		
Upper Sind Frontier District.	Mr. M. R. Price ..	1st January 1934	6th April 1934.
	Mr. C. W. E. U'ren	7th April 1934	20th July 1934.
	Mr. K. R. Eates ...	21st July 1934	13th November 1934.
	Mr. C. W. E. U'ren	14th November 1934	31st December 1934.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
Nawabshah District.	K. B. Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah.	1st January 1934	10th August 1934.
	Mr. E. J. Jenner ...	11th August 1934	1st November 1934.
	R. B. Tahirram Dharamdas	2nd November 1934.	10th December 1934.
	K. B. Zamanshah Mahbub Shah.	12th December 1934	31st December 1934.
	<i>Sub-Divisional Officers, Nawabshah.</i>		
	Mr. L. W. Sarre ...	1st January 1934	13 February 1934.
	Mr. E. J. Jenner ...	14th February 1934	30th April 1934.
	<i>Vacant</i> ...	1st May 1934	31st May 1934.
	Mr. E. J. Jenner ...	1st June 1934	17th August 1934.
	Mr. Jiwatram Wadhwal	18th August 1934	1st November 1934.
	Mr. E. J. Jenner ...	2nd November 1934	31st December 1934.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
Sind Railways	Mr. S. E. Histed	1st January 1934	31st May 1934.
	Mr. K. R. Eates ...	1st June 1934	20th July 1934.
	Mr. C. W. E. U'ren	21st July 1934	5th November 1934.
	Mr. Z. D. Ahmed ..	6th November 1934	31st December 1934.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
Sind C. I. D. ...	Mr. G. G. Ray ...	1st January 1934	3rd May 1934.
	K. S. J. R. Sukhia	4th May 1934	10th November 1934.
	Mr. G. G. Ray ...	11th November 1934	16th November 1934.
	K. S. J. R. Sukhia	17th November 1934	5th December 1934.
	Mr. G. G. Ray ...	6th December 1934	31st December 1934.

District.	Name of officer.	From	To
Sind C. I. D.— concl.	<i>Deputy Superintendents of Police, Crime Branch.</i>		
	Mr. Ali Muhammad Ihsanali ..	1st January 1934 ...	1st February 1934.
	K. S. J. R. Sukhia ...	2nd February 1934 ...	29th March 1934.
	Mr. G. G. Ray ...	30th March 1934 ...	17th April 1934.
	K. S. J. R. Sukhia ...	18th April 1934 ...	3rd May 1934.
	Mr. Bhagwandas Premchand .	4th May 1934 ..	31st May 1934.
	Mr. Jiwatram Wadhumal ...	1st June 1934 ..	17th August 1934.
	Mr. J. W. Rourke ...	18th August 1934 ...	10th November 1934.
	K. S. J. R. Sukhia ...	11th November 1934 .	31st December 1934.
	<i>Deputy Superintendent of Police Political Branch.</i>		
	K. S. Muhammad Yacub Khan Umar Khan.	1st January 1934 .	31st December 1934.

APPENDIX II (*vide* PARA. 3).

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The statement showing the number of cognizable cases reported to the Police during the year 1932, 1933 and 1934, exclusive of the cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code:—

District.	1932.	1933.	1934.
<i>Indian Penal Code.</i>			
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	2,544	2,343	1,960
Hyderabad	1,659	1,700	1,643
Sukkur	2,175	1,957	2,076
Larkana	1,309	1,209	1,267
Dadu	1,329	1,347	1,133
Thar Parkar	880	836	822
Upper Sind Frontier ...	883	807	883
Nawabshah	1,135	1,064	980
Sind Railways... ..	576	540	519
Total ...	12,490	11,803	11,283
<i>Class VI.</i>			
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	399	102	99
Hyderabad	183	109	87
Sukkur	195	92	135
Larkana	66	31	47
Dadu	29	32	22
Thar Parkar	53	19	18
Upper Sind Frontier ...	24	24	23
Nawabshah	56	30	21
Sind Railways... ..	134	137	90
Total ...	1,139	576	542
<i>Total of all classes.</i>			
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	2,943	2,445	2,059
Hyderabad	1,842	1,809	1,730
Sukkur	2,370	2,049	2,211
Larkana	1,375	1,240	1,314
Dadu	1,358	1,379	1,155
Thar Parkar	933	855	840
Upper Sind Frontier ...	907	831	906
Nawabshah	1,191	1,094	1,001
Sind Railways.. ...	710	677	609
Total ...	13,629	12,379	11,825

APPENDIX III (*vide* PARA. 4).

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

Heads of crime.	1933.	1934.
Murders	238	229
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	139	118
Dacoities	35	44
Robberies	163	163
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence ..	2,683	2,787
Thefts, ordinary	2,613	2,398
Cattle-thefts	1,785	1,585
Receiving stolen property	360	283

APPENDIX IV (*vide* PARA. 22).

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

	Karachi and Tatta Districts.												Hyderabad district.											
	1933.						1934.						1933.						1934.					
	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	12	38	37	...	...	9	34	7	182	...	...	...	3	5	6	16	...	...	8	16	34	4	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	4	27	19	...	...	...	4	5	140	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	...	...	...	10	11	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	4	8	7	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	19	12	...	...	...	...	5	139	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	9	10	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	6	5	11	...	...	...	30	1	37	...	...	...	1	1	1	13	...	...	4	5	14	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	2	4	7	...	...	9	...	1	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	9	4	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Sukkur district.												Larkana district.											
	1933.						1934.						1933.						1934.					
	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	76	8	69	5	...	9	229	36	78	...	...	27	131	13	118	19	...	1	42	23	172	25	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	5	13	...	...	...	33	23	25	...	...	6	32	11	89	...	...	1	20	15	149	5	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	1	4	...	...	...	30	2	3	...	...	...	28	1	2	...	...	...	19	11	26	5	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	4	9	...	...	...	8	21	22	...	...	6	4	10	87	...	...	1	1	4	129	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	51	3	42	...	...	...	181	2	35	...	...	15	30	1	21	6	...	...	5	7	16	...	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	14	...	14	5	...	5	15	11	13	...	...	...	66	1	7	13	...	...	16	...	6	20	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
No. of persons died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

	Dadu district.												Thar Parkar district.											
	1933.						1934.						1933.						1934.					
	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.	230	9	65	7	...	...	252	27	131	16	...	...	20	...	...	3	...	...	83	10	10	7	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	2	34	1	...	...	147	3	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	...	...	3	...	...	...	147	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	2	31	1	...	...	...	1	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	92	2	12	...	...	...	51	8	38	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	81	8	10	7	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	138	4	10	6	...	...	54	16	4	16	...	...	14	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Upper Sind Frontier district.												Nawabshah district.											
	1933.						1934.						1933.						1934.					
	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	187	9	11	6	...	2	157	6	8	6	...	1	22	...	64	...	...	...	39	3	62	13	...	...
No. of persons ordered to give security.	56	6	10	...	...	...	71	6	6	...	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	1	52	11	...	...
No. of persons who furnished security.	16	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	40	6	10	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	1	51	11	...	...
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	71	...	1	1	...	2	66	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	41	...	...	...	24	...	9	1	...	...
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	60	3	...	5	...	...	19	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons absconded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
No. of persons compounded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons died in other cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Sind Railways.												Total of all district.											
	1933.						1934.						1933.						1934.					
	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	...	5	...	9	5	2	...	...	...	...	681	84	370	61	...	30	849	130	677	71	...	28
No. of persons ordered to give security.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	92	55	185	3	...	1	275	66	467	16	...	7
No. of persons who furnished security.	48	10	18	2	...	...	271	16	43	5	...	...
No. of persons sent to jail.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	44	45	167	1	...	1	4	50	424	11	...	7
No. of persons pending at the close of the year.	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	279	12	129	20	...	7	447	31	159	8	...	15
No. of persons discharged or acquitted.	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	14	44	38	...	14	112	31	39	46	...	...
No. of persons transferred to other courts.
No. of persons absconded.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	4	...	...	8	1	...	6
No. of persons compounded.	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
No. of persons withdrawn.	2	...	...	4	13	...	1	...	...	...	...
No. of persons died	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
No. of persons convicted in other cases.	2	...	...	...	...
No. of persons escaped	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX V (*vide* PARA. 23).

Statement showing the number of accused who have been indentified as having been previously convicted and also those who were classed as habitual offenders during 1934.

District.	No. of accused persons		No. of those included in columns 2 and 3	
	convicted (column 9 of statement A Part II).	convicted in Indian Penal Code (column 9 of statement A Part II)	indentified as having been previously con- victed.	classed as habitual offender.
Karachi and Tatta ...	1,400	1114	445	42
Hyderabad ...	636	546	216	55
Sukkur ...	700	587	188	3
Larkana ...	686	628	231	32
Dadu ...	566	527	185	11
Thar Parkar ...	288	274	121	42
Upper Sind Frontier ...	557	524	118	1
Nawabshah ..	502	478	150	46
Sind Railways ..	267	141	41	4
Total ...	5602	4819	1695	216

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

1930	...	...	1351
1931	...	...	1290
1932	...	...	1332
1933	...	...	1458
1934	...	...	1695

APPENDIX VI (*vide* PARA. 40).

Statement showing the extent of Import and Export trade in Arms and Ammunition, &c., at Karachi during the year 1934:—

—	Rifles.	Guns.	Car- bines.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Cartridges.	Percussion caps.	Gunpowder.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Imports including transhipment.	(a) 166	(b) 2,061	...	(c) 581	8,544,078	5,610,000	...	...	...	...
Exports ...	5	20	...	2	20,330	...	...	...	...	...
Transshipments ...	1	2	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	22	...	2	20,580	...	...	...	...	...

—	Blasting powder.				Sulphur.				Saltpetre.				Dynamite.	
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Lbs.
Imports including transhipment.	643	1	...	...	1	...	...	22	...	...
Exports	1,434	...	...	...	...	...
Transshipments
Total	1,434	...	...	...	...	...

—	Gelatine.	Detonators.	Fuses.	Fog signals.	Sword including sword blades.	Remarks.
	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	
Imports including transhipment.	...	1,01,700	8,718	...	(d) 165	(a) Includes 13 air rifles. (b) Includes 27 air guns. (c) Includes 6 air pistols, (d) 1 dagger.
Exports	1	One case of ammunition was also transhipped.
Transshipments	1	
Total	2	

Besides the above, 16 magazines, 1,135,000 pellets, 291,000 slugs and 21,232 lbs. of other explosives 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 registered.			No. of driving licenses issued.	No. of driving licenses renewed.	No. of A permits issued.	No. of A permits renewed.	No. of B permits issued.	No. of B permits renewed.	Remarks.
	Motor cycles.	Light motor vehicles.	Heavy motor vehicles.	Motor cycles.	Light motor vehicles.	Heavy motor vehicles.							
Karachi and Tutta ...	52	330	12	397	2033	89	673	2818	228	205	134	258	
Hyderabad ...	1	40	...	13	121	2	74	366	64	16	64	25	
Sukkur ...	3	19	...	13	153	1	95	267	25	59	37	67	
Larkana ...	...	4	...	...	56	...	14	89	18	26	8	37	
Dadu ...	1	3	...	4	35	...	7	31	13	6	11	9	
Thar Parkar ...	1	10	...	4	57	...	11	82	14	12	22	15	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	16	...	2	32	9	9	5	9	
Nawabshah ...	...	6	...	...	21	...	5	12	1	...	1	...	
Total ...	58	412	12	431	2492	92	881	3697	372	333	282	420	

APPENDIX VIII.

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

1. The total number of registered members belonging to all tribes including mixed gangs at the end of 1934 was 3,154 compared with 2,885 at the end of 1933.

Registered members.

The increase is due to the registration of Hurs, Bangulanis, Zahri Chanal Brohis and other newly notified gangs.

2. During the year 445 members of different tribes and gangs were registered, 125 died, 33 were removed from the register for improvement in character, and 1 was struck off the register for other reasons.

Changes during the year.

3. Sixteen registered members were sent to settlements under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

Internments and transfers.

4. Of the total registered population of 3,154, 2,495 are subject to the provisions of section 10 and 366 are restricted under section 11 of the Act. 63 registrees were absconding and 80 were in jail at the at the end of the year.

5. These figures all relate to members outside settlements. Details relating to all registered members of different tribes and gangs are shown in Statement No. I accompanying the report.

6. During the year the following tribes and gangs were notified under section 3 of the Act :—

Application of the Act to new tribes or gangs.

- (1) Four gangs (43 persons) of cattle-thieves in the Nagar Parkar taluka of the Thar Parkar district.
- (2) One gang of 22 habitual cattle-thieves in the Thar Parkar district.
- (3) One gang of 18-cattle thieves residing in the Shahdadpur and Sinjhora talukas of the Nawabshah district and Mirpurkhas taluka of the Thar Parkar district.
- (4) Three gangs (70 persons) of habitual cattle-thieves in the Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts.
- (5) Four gangs (95 persons) of cattle-thieves in the Larkana district.
- (6) All males of 15 years and over of the Chanal Paro of Brohis in the Upper Sind Frontier district.
- (7) Bauriahs (Delhiwal, Punjabi, Marwari and Mungia) in the whole of Sind.

Kirias, Jokhias, Mangwanas of the Nawabshah district were notified under section 3 in supersession of the previous notification of 1918 which applied only to members of these tribes residing in a few villages of the Nawabshah district.

Additions to, and removals from the register.

7. The following tables give details of members struck off the register by districts and by tribes separately:—

ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS.

District.	Number struck off the register owing to			
	Death.	Improvement in character.	Other reasons.	Total.
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	1	...	...	1
Sukkur ...	5	13	...	18
Larkana ...	3	...	...	3
Nawabshah ...	93	8	...	101
Dadu ...	1	11	1	13
Thar Parkar ...	18	1	...	19
Upper Sind Frontier.	4	...	...	4
Total ...	125	33	1	159

ACCORDING TO TRIBES.

Name of tribe.	Numbers struck off the register owing to			
	Death.	Improvement in character.	Other reasons.	Total.
Hurs ...	105	8	...	113
Jagiranis ...	3	12	...	15
Bhands ...	1	...	...	1
Jokhias ...	...	...	...	...
Kirias ...	2	...	...	2
Mangwanas ...	...	...	...	...
Khushaks ...	1	...	...	1
Shahanis ...	1	11	...	12
Shars ...	...	...	...	...
Bangulanis ...	1	1	...	2
Gangs of cattle-thieves.	11	1	1	13
Total ...	125	33	1	159

8. The number of members of all criminal tribes added and struck off during the past three years is given in the following table:—

Year.	No. added during the year.	Number struck off owing to		
		Death.	Improvement in character.	Other reasons.
1932 ...	143	32	21	8
1933 ...	380	33	51	4
1934 ...	451	125	33	1

9. The following statement shows convictions under the Indian Penal Code according to tribes:—

Name of tribe.	Offences ^a against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Hurs	2	6	2	...	4	6
Jagiranis	3	...	...	...	3	...
Bhands	1	...	1	...	2	...
Jokhias
Kirias
Mangwanas
Khushaks	1	...	1	...
Shahanis
Shars	10	...	2	...	12
Bangulanis	2	2	...	...	2	2
Gangs of cattle-thieves.	5	5	4	3	9	8
Total	13	23	8	5	21	28

From the differences between the number of offences committed by registered and unregistered members, it can be inferred that registration helps to prevent crime.

10. The following statement shows the percentage of convictions of registered members to the registered population according to tribes:—

Name of tribe.	Number of registered members at the close of the year.	For offences under the Indian Penal Code.	Bound over under section 118, C. P. C. and section 24 of the Act.	For offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	Percentage of convictions to registered population (2 decimal points only.)
Hurs ...	1,861	4	6	3	13	·69
Jagiranis ...	158	3	...	6	9	5·69
Bhards ...	79	2	...	5	7	8·86
Jokhias ..	11	...	...	...	...	...
Kirias ...	32	...	...	4	4	12·50
Mangwanas ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Khushks ...	70	1	...	1	2	2·86
Shabanis ...	32	...	...	1	1	3·12
Shars ...	25	...	...	8	8	32·00
Bangulanis ...	226	2	...	1	3	1·32
Zahri Chanal Paro of Bohis.	28	...	...	...	...	...
Gangs of cattle- thieves.	630	9	4	29	42	6·66
Total ...	3,154	21	10	58	89	2·82

11. Convictions of registered members for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Criminal Tribes Act and other laws as compared with the preceding 2 years are shown below:—

Year.	Number of registered members at the close of the year.	For offences under the Indian Penal Code.	Bound over under section 118, Criminal Procedure Code.	For cognizable offences under other Acts.	For offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	Percentage of convictions to registered population.
1932 ...	2,346	5	2	...	23	30	1·28
1933 ...	2,885	13	2	...	58	73	2·53
1934 ...	3,154	21	10	...	58	89	2·82

12. (1) *Under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.*—During the year under report 58 members of criminal tribes were convicted of 59 cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, 31 of the convictions were obtained against registered members and 28 against unregistered members. Thirty-six members were convicted of offences against property as against 38 last year. None has been convicted for offences relating to coin.

(2) *Criminal Tribes Act, section 21.*—3 members were dealt with for avoiding registration.

(3) *Criminal Tribes Act, section 22.*—Under this section 51 registered members were convicted as against 64 last year.

(4) *Criminal Tribes Act, section 24.*—Under this section 1 registered member was convicted as against nil in the last year.

(5) *Criminal Tribes Act, section 23.*—No person became liable for enhanced punishment under section 23 of the Act.

13. Nine settlers as against 13 last year were convicted in the Jagirani Settlement (Sukkur district).

One settler was convicted as against none last year in the Thar Parkar district.

One settler, as against 2 in 1933, of the Jalalani Settlement in the Nawabshah district was convicted.

14. There were 63 registered members absconding at the end of the year as against 55 in 1933. During the year 93 absconders were apprehended, 62 were prosecuted under section 22.

15. All the District Superintendents of Police, except those of Upper Sind Frontier and Dadu, report that every registered member subject to section 10 (1) (a) reports himself at fixed intervals.

NOTE.—Forms E (Attendance register) were printed and supplied to the District Superintendents of Police in the year 1935.

NOTES ON INDIVIDUAL TRIBES.

16. (1) *Hurs*—

(a) The number registered at the beginning of 1934 was:—

Nawabshah	...	...	1,412
Thar Parkar	...	...	404
Total	...	...	<u>1,816</u>

(b) During the year 110 Hurs were registered in the Nawabshah district, 4 in the Thar Parkar district, 36 in the Sukkur district and 8 in the Larkana district.

(c) Of those on the register 105 died and 8 were removed for improvement in character.

(d) The number of registered Hurs convicted for various offences as compared with the figures of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences under				Other cognizable offences.	Total.
	I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.		
1931	1	...	...	5	...	6
1932	2	...	...	7	...	9
1933	1	...	...	9	...	10
1934	4	6	...	3	...	13

(e) Only three Hurs of the Thar Parkar district were prosecuted under section 22.

(f) At the end of the year 16 registered Hurs were in jail and 27 were absconding; none was apprehended during the year.

(g) The number, both of registered and unregistered member of this tribe, convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report is shown in the following table :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.	Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.			Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Nawabshah	2	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	10	...
Thar Parkar	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Total	2	6	2	...	6	...	...	3	13	6

Remarks of the District Superintendents of Police on Hurs.

The District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, writes :—

“ The Hurs are notorious for murdering those who are suspected to be against their Pir or his interests or others who misappropriate his money. They employ all sorts of ruses and devices which their ingenuity can suggest for the purpose of committing such murders. Their women folk do not participate in the actual commission of crime, but some women, who exercise influence among the Hurs owing to their attachment to the Pir or their relationship with an important Khalifa or the Pir's followers, join in conspiracies. It is proposed to reduce the intervals at which they attend roll call and also to restrict some more dangerous Hurs under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act. ”

The District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, remarks :—

“ There has been no case in which women folk of this tribe participate in crime. Trouble may arise over women when, unless nipped in the bud, murders may be committed. The main difficulty is to know which member observes “ Huriam ” and which does not. Hurs in general do not commit crime and have not been registered on account of their criminal propensities, but on account of their religious fanaticism. Hurs are settled and generally cultivate land. Those that live by dealing in cattle may wander for the purpose of pasturing their herds. Some Hurs have been convicted of cattle thefts, but on the whole Hurs are not criminals. ”

The District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, writes :—

“ It would be a great mistake to lessen pressure against this tribe as matters stand at present. ”

(2) *Jagirani* (Sukkur district)—

(a) The number registered at the beginning of the year was 173.

(b) During the year no Jagirani was registered.

(c) Of those on the register, 3 died and 12 were struck off the register for improvement of character.

- (d) The number of registered Jagirani convicted for various offences, as compared with the figures of the preceding three years, is as under :—

Year,	Offences under,				Other cognizable offences.	Total.
	I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.		
1931	3	...	3
1932	...	2	...	5	...	9
1933	...	1	...	11	...	12
1934	...	3	...	6	...	9

- (e) Six Jagirani were prosecuted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act and none was convicted under sections 21, 23 and 24.

- (f) At the end of the year, 17 registered Jagirani were in jail and 3 were absconding; 39 were apprehended during the year.

- (g) The number both of registered and unregistered members of Jagirani convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Criminal Tribes Act, during the year 1934, is shown in the following table :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognisable offences.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.	Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.			Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Sukkur	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	...

The District Superintendent Police, Sukkur, remarks :—

“This tribe (Jagirani) lives in the vicinity of Dubar Police Station in 11 villages. Their checking is rendered difficult in the inundation season, which inconveniences both tribesmen and the police, as the Sub-Inspector, Dubar's Headquarters is periodically removed to Rohri owing to difficulty of communications. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, in whose Sub-Division they are, makes the following comments :—

“There are many complaints against them, though the public are unwilling to lodge complaints with the police through fear. These men are skilled thieves, and the surrounding country offers ready facilities for hiding the cattle, while they extort money from the owners.”

(3) *Bhands* (Thar Parkar district)—

- (a) The number registered at the beginning of the year was 80.
- (b) During the year no Bhand was registered.
- (c) Of those on the register, 1 died and no one was struck off the register for improvement of character.
- (d) The number of registered *Bhands* convicted for various offences, as compared with the figures of the preceding three years, is as under :—

Year.	Offences under				Other cognizable offences.	Total.
	I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.		
1931	1	...	...	7	...	8
1932	1	...	...	10	...	11
1933	1	...	...	7	...	8
1934	2	...	...	5	...	7

- (e) No member of this tribe was prosecuted under section 21 during the year.
- (f) At the end of the year, 8 registered *Bhands* were in jail; no one was absconding or apprehended during the year.
- (g) The number, both of registered and unregistered members of this tribe, convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report, is shown in following table :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.	Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.			Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Thar Parkar	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	7	...

The District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, remarks :—

“No new *modus operandi* was adopted by this tribe in carrying out their crimes. They are chiefly cattle-thieves living in small villages scattered along the Dhoro Nara, which was

formerly fairly thick jungle, but is now being gradually brought under cultivation. Some Bhands have taken to cultivation, but a large number are still living by cattle-thieving It has been found difficult to watch their movements with the present limited police force as they live in small numbers in scattered villages."

(4) *Khushaks* (Nawabshah district)—

- (a) The number registered at the beginning of the year was 71.
- (b) During the year no Khushak was registered.
- (c) Of those on the register, one died and no one was struck off the register for improvement of character.
- (d) The number of registered Khushaks convicted for various offences, as compared with the figures of the preceding three years, is as under :—

Year.	Offence under				Other cognizable offences.	Total.
	I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.		
1931	...	...	...	1	...	1
1932	...	...	...	1	...	1
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...
1934	1	...	...	1	...	2

- (e) At the end of the year, 3 registered Khushaks were in jail and one was absconding; 1 was apprehended during the year.

- (f) The number, both of registered and unregistered members of this tribe, convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Tribes Act, is shown in the following table :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.	Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.			Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Nawabshah	1	...	...	..	...	1	2	...

The District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, remarks :—

“Khushaks are considered desperate in their locality and the people round about them are so afraid of them that they do not even report offences. They are cattle-lifters and also commit other offences. Their women folk are not reported to be taking part in the commission of crime. The application of the Criminal Tribes Act has had a salutary effect upon them.”

(5) *Kirias, Jokhias and Mangwanas* (Nawabshah district)—

The members of these tribes, living in certain villages of Sakrand taluka in the Nawabshah district, were notified under sections 3 and 10 (b) of the Criminal Tribes Act, under the Commissioner in Sind's notifications No. 180, dated 1st June 1918, and No. 181, dated 1st June 1918. Notification No. 180, dated 1st June 1918, applied only to those members of the tribes who were living in the villages on the date of the notification. As many other members of these tribes have gone to live in these villages since 1918, fresh notifications were issued during the year declaring the members of these tribes residing in the Nawabshah district to be Criminal Tribes under section 3 and requiring the registered members of the tribes residing in the 9 villages of Sakrand taluka to report themselves at fixed intervals under section 10(1) (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act. In pursuance of these fresh notifications the work of registering the members of these tribes was taken up, as a result of which 92 registers were filled in and forwarded to the District Magistrate, Nawabshah, but they have not yet been registered. The statistics given hereunder have therefore been based on the old registers :—

Kirias (Nawabshah district)—

(a) The number registered at the beginning of the year was

34-

(b) During the year no Kiria was registered.

(c) Of those on the register, 2 died and no one was struck off the register on account of good character.

- (d) The number of registered Kirias convicted for various offences, as compared with the figures of the preceding three years, is as under :—

Year.	Offences under.				Other cognizable offences	Total.
	I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.		
1931	4	...	5
1932
1933	1	...	1
1934	4	...	4

- (e) At the end of the year no registered Kiria was in jail, and none was absconding or apprehended during the year.

- (f) The number, both of registered and unregistered members of this tribe, convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, and the Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report is shown in the following table :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences		Criminal Procedure Code.		Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.	Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.			Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Nawabshah	4	4	...

The District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, remarks :—

“They are mostly cattle-lifters and their women folk take no part in the commission of offences.”

Jokhias (Nawabshah district)—

- (a) The number registered at the beginning of the year was 11.
- (b) During the year no Jokhia was registered.
- (c) Of those on the register none died or was struck off the register for improvement in character.

- (d) No registered member was convicted for any offence during the last 3 years or in the year under report.
- (e) At the end of the year no registered member was in jail or absconding.
- (f) No registered or unregistered member of this tribe was convicted for any offence during the year.

The District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, remarks :—

“These (Jokhias) are cattle-lifters and their women folk take no part in the commission of crime.”

Mangwanas (Nawabshah district)—

- (a) The number registered at the beginning of the year was 2.
- (b) During the year no Mangwana was registered.
- (c) Of those on the register, no one died or was struck off for improvement of character.
- (d) No registered member was convicted for any offence during the years 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934.
- (e) During the year no registered member was absconding, and none was in jail at the close of the year.
- (f) No registered or unregistered member was convicted for any offence during the year.

(6). *Shahanis* (Nawabshah and Dadu districts)—

- (a) The number registered at the beginning of the year was 44.
- (b) During the year no Shahani was registered.
- (c) Of those on the register, 1 died and 11 were struck off the register for improvement in character.
- (d) During the year one registered Shahani of the Dadu district was convicted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act.
- (e) At the end of the year one registered Shahani was in jail and one was absconding.

(7) *Shars* (Sukkur district)—

- (a) The number registered at the beginning of the year was 25.
- (b) During the year no Shar was registered.
- (c) Of those on the register, no one died or was struck off the register.
- (d) The number of registered Shars convicted for various offences, as compared with the figures of 1933, is as under :—

Year.	Offences under				Other cognizable offences.	Total.
	I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Sec. 24, C. T. A.	Sec. 22, C. T. A.		
1933	2	2	...	2	...	6
1934	...	...	...	8	...	8

- (e) Eight Shars were prosecuted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act. No Shar was convicted under sections 21, 23 and 24.
- (f) At the end of the year 1 registered Shar was in jail and 2 were absconding. Eight were apprehended during the year.
- (g) The number, both of registered and unregistered members of this tribe, convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report is shown in the following table :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 24, C. T. A.	Section 22, C. T. A.	Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.			Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Sukkur	10	..	2	...	...	...	2	8	12

The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Rohri Division, makes the following remarks regarding this tribe:—

“ The members of this tribe (Shars) live in hamlets round Daharki, Khambhra and Ubauro. They attend roll call at Daharki, Ubauro and Khambhra and are not supposed to absent themselves from their residences without permission. They are very desperate people, having among them some notorious burglars, and their activities extend beyond Sind to the Bahawalpur State and places in the Punjab. There is a bitter complaint against them. There is no hope of their improvement unless some of the chief members of the tribe are sent to a settlement in the Presidency proper as has been done with the Hurs.”

The District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, comments as follows:—

“ I have also received frequent complaints against members of this tribe, and the fact that this tribe is responsible for over half the I.P.C. crime committed by criminal tribes in this district during the year points to the truth of the Deputy Superintendent of Police's comment.”

(8) *Bangulanis*.—(Bingwani and Piarani Paros of Bangulanis in the Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur districts)—

All males of the Bingwani and Piarani Paros of Bangulanis over 18 years of age in the Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts were declared as a criminal tribe in the Commissioner in Sind's notification No. 7900-A., dated the 20th February 1932. Section 10 has been applied to every registered member of this tribe, under the Commissioner in Sind's notification No. 7900-A., dated the 24th July 1934.

(a) The number registered at the beginning of the year was 190.

(b) Thirty-eight members were registered during the year.

(c) Of those on the register 1 died and 1 was removed for improvement of character.

(d) Three registered Bangulanis were convicted during the year, 2 for offences against property and one under the Criminal Tribes Act.

(e) Only 2 unregistered members of this tribe were convicted for offences against property.

(9) *Patharidar gangs*—

- (a) The number registered at the beginning of the year was 439.
- (b) During the year 221 members were registered.
- (c) Of those on the register 11 died, 1 was struck off the register for improvement of character and 1 was removed for other reasons.
- (d) The number of registered members convicted for various offences during the year is as under :—

District.	Offences under				Other cognizable offences.	Total.
	I. P. C.	C. P. C.	S. 24. C. T. A.	S. 22. C. T. A.		
Hyderabad ..	1	...	...	4	...	5
Sukkur ...	1	...	...	10	...	11
Larkana ...	2	...	1	5	...	8
Nawabshah ...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Thar Parkar ...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Upper Sind Frontier.	3	...	...	...	...	3
Dadu ..	...	1	...	4	2	7
Total ...	7	4	1	26	2	40

17. *Depredations of foreign criminal tribes in Sind.*—On the 2nd November 1934, the Bailiff of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Karachi, proceeded to the Imperial Bank with an attache case containing cash, Government securities and other miscellaneous documents. The total amount of cash was Rs. 2,538. The attache case was deftly removed from the counter when the Bailiff was receiving payment of a cheque. In the course of investigation six accused were arrested the same evening when about to leave by train. Enquiries made by the police revealed that the accused were members of the Kepmari Criminal Tribe of the Madras Presidency.

Five of the six accused proceeded to the Bank, two of them entered the building, and mingling with the crowd approached the counter, lifted the attache case and made a quick exit, joining the others outside.

On being sent for trial 4 of the accused were convicted by the City Magistrate, Karachi, and sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment, under section 411, Indian Penal Code, and 1 year under

section 120-B, Indian Penal Code; the remaining two were each sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment under section 380, Indian Penal Code, and Rs. 50 fine or 2 months' rigorous imprisonment and 1 year's rigorous imprisonment under section 120-B, Indian Penal Code.

18. *Wandering gangs*.—A gang of 8 persons belonging to the tribes of Bhils, Kuchras, Bhatias and Sansis found together in one gang were proceeded against under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, and convicted by the Resident Magistrate, Larkana, on the 27th November 1933, who sentenced them to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each. They were, however, released on furnishing security.

The District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, writes :—

“It has been represented that a large number of the offences committed in the Sanghar and Khipro talukas are being committed by Kuchras (sometimes called Baghris) who are suspected to be encamped in Sinjhor taluka. They were sent up in Crime Nos. 16 and 30 of 1934 of Tando Mitha Khan Police Station and were convicted. They are suspected in one or two crimes of Umarkot taluka. During the year two Kuchra women were sent up from taluka Mirpurkhas under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, and were convicted. One gang of Kuchras was found in Digri taluka and is being prosecuted under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. The First Class Magistrate, Digri, released one on personal security on account of illness and he absconded. He released a second to find the first and eventually a third to find the other two and all three have absconded.

Gangs of Kuchras are sometimes noticed coming from Marwar side. They speak many dialects and when arrested they call themselves Marwaris.

It is proposed to find out the exact places where Kuchras are living and to collect evidence against wandering Kuchras with a view to sending them up under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code. These gangs invariably camp out in the jungle and the men of the gang disperse during the day. The women go to the nearest town and village for begging and reconnoitring likely houses to break into. The men commit the crime at night, perhaps days after when they are no longer in the vicinity. They are from all accounts clever burglars, snatch-thieves and pick-pockets. As there are no village police to keep a wandering gang register, it is difficult, if not impossible, to state the number of wandering gangs in the district.”

In the Nawabshah district 3 men of the wandering gangs of Kuchras came under observation during the year. They were sent up, 2 under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, and 1 under section 411, Indian Penal Code, but all were let off by the Court.

Note by the Sind C. I. D.—The Sansis are called Kuchras in Sind.

19. *Repatriation of Hurs to Sind from Presidency Settlements.*—During the year under report one Hur was repatriated to Sind from the Presidency Settlements on probation.

20. The deportation of 26 Patharidars to Settlement in the Bombay Presidency and the restriction of movements of 93 Patharidars and members of their gangs have broken up the long connections of these gangs and curbed their criminal activities. Cattle-lifting has decreased in Sind in the year under report.

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

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing statistics referring to registered
members of criminal tribes for the year 1934.

STATEMENT

Statement showing statistics referring to registered

(According

Name of tribe.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.						Total of columns 2 to 8.	Removed from the register since the beginning of the year.			
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under						Owing to death.	For improvement in character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	1,816	158	3	1	...	..	162	1,978	105	8	..	113
Jagiranis ...	173	..	...	...	...	...	...	173	3	12	...	15
Bhands ...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	1	...	...	1
Jokhias ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Kirias ...	34	...	..	...	...	...	...	34	2	...	...	2
Mangwanas...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Khushaks ...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	1	...	...	1
Shahanis ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	1	11	...	12
Shars ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
Bangulanis ...	190	38	...	...	...	...	38	228	1	1	...	2
Zahiri Chanal Brohis.	...	28	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	...	...	...
Gangs.	439	221	1	1	...	...	223	662	11	1	1	13
Total ...	2,885	445	4	2	...	..	451	3,336	125	33	1	159

I

members of criminal tribes for the year 1934.

to tribes).

Number of registered persons transferred under						Total of columns 13 to 19.	Resultant registered population at the end of the year.			Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended during the year.	Number in jail on the last day of the year.		
Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to section 10 only.	Subject to section 11 only.	Total of columns 21 and 22.				For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under C. T. Act.	For other reasons.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
4	4	117	1,727	90	1,817	50	27	...	11	...	5
...	15	...	158	158	10	3	39	15	1	1
...	1	79	...	79	1	...	...	1	7	...
...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	70	...	70	...	1	1	3	...	...
...	12	32	...	32	16	1	...	...	1	...
...	25	25	2	2	8	1	...	...
...	2	19	...	19	...	3	2	2	...	...
...	1	...	8	...	...
3	16	...	19	32	523	93	616	9	25	43	16	4	4
7	16	...	23	182	2,495	366	2,861	88	63	93	57	13	10

STATEMENT

Showing statistics referring to registered members of

Name of District.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.						Total of columns 2 to 8.	Removed from the register since the beginning of the year.			
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under						Owing to death.	For improvement in character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hyderabad ...	47	...	...	...	..	...	...	47	1	...	...	1
Thar Parkar..	519	60	1	1	...	...	62	581	18	1	...	19
Nawabshah ...	1,589	126	2	1	...	...	129	1,718	93	8	...	101
Sukkur ...	285	56	1	...	...	...	57	342	5	13	...	18
Upper Sind Frontier.	270	94	...	...	...	...	94	364	4	...	...	4
Larkana ...	86	99	...	...	...	..	99	185	3	...	..	3
Dadu ...	89	10	..	...	...	...	10	99	1	11	1	13
Total ...	2,885	445	4	2	...	...	451	3,336	125	33	1	159

I-A.

criminal tribes for the year 1934, according to districts.

Number of registered persons transferred under						Total of columns 13 to 19.	Resultant registered population at the end of the year.			Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended during the year.	Number in jail on the last day of the year.		
Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to section 10 only.	Subject to section 11 only.	Total of columns 21 and 22.				For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	For other reasons.
14.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	1	...	1	2	41	4	45	...	2	...	1	4	...
1	1	20	470	91	561	45	18	...	2	7	...
3	5	...	8	109	1,606	3	1,609	12	13	1	15	...	8
...	4	...	4	22	20	262	282	14	8	87	22	1	1
...	4	125	...	125	...	7	..	10	...	...
3	2	...	5	8	153	4	157	...	11	...	1	...	...
...	4	...	4	17	80	2	82	17	4	5	6	1	1
7	16	...	23	182	2,495	366	2,861	88	63	93	57	13	10

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing convictions of members of Criminal Tribes for the year 1934.

(ACCORDING TO TRIBES.)

Name of tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.		Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under the C. T. Act.					General total columns 2 to 16.	Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Person liable for enhanced punishment.	Persons actually dealt with under sec. 23, C. T. Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hurs	2	6	2	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	3	...	19	...	...	...
Jagiranis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	9	...	...	...
Bhands	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	7	...	...	...
Jokhias
Kirias	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
Mangwanas
Khushaks	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Shahanis	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Shars	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	20	...	...	...
Bangulanis	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
Gangs	5	5	4	3	...	...	4	...	17	9	1	27	2	50	...	...	...
Total	13	23	8	5	...	...	10	...	39	15	1	55	3	117	...	...	...

STATEMENT II-A.

Statement showing convictions of members of the Criminal Tribes for the year 1934.

(ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS.)

Name of District.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under the I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.		Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under C. T. Act.					General total of columns 2 to 16.	Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total of columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishments.	Persons actually dealt with under section 23 C.T. Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hyderabad	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	5	...	...
Nawabshah	2	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	5	...	...	5	...	19	...	...
Thar Parkar	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	11	...	19	...	...
Dadu	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	5	...	8	...	...
Larkana	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	6	1	9	...	...
Sukkur	4	17	...	5	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	24	...	50	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...
Total	13	23	8	5	...	...	10	...	39	15	1	55	3	117	...	...

STATEMENT
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120-B (1 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence. Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.</i>								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	9	28	...	37	3	4	19
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	1	1	...	2	...	...	1
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender.	2	2	...	4	...	2	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	35	78	...	113	8	25	24
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	115	326	...	441	19	187	161
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	1	...	2	...	1	...
	TOTAL ...		166	136	...	602	30	221	206
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>								
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	145	229	...	374	2	25	150
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ..	16	26	...	42	3	5	15
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	60	92	...	152	1	10	50
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	7	22	...	29	6	2	16
15	377 ...	Un-natural offence ...	17	78	...	95	7	11	25
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	17	...	18	...	5	1
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	2	30	...	32	...	12	5
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	142	638	...	780	8	466	164
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	12	...	14	...	7	3
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	204	1101	...	1305	24	884	249

A.—PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Convicted.	True cases.			Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15+16.)	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Died.	Dormant.	Lunatic.	Non-Cognisable.	Remarks.
	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
...
...
...
1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	3	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
1	...	...	1	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	3	3	50	35	12	85	3	2	4	...	2	...	...	...
44	23	5	72	96	8	168	33	32	1	...	1	...	20	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	30	8	137	136	20	273	36	34	5	...	3	...	20	...
128	26	34	188	...	...	188	4	...	3	2	4	...	...	...
15	1	3	19	...	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	10	4	89	...	...	89	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	13	6	52	3	...	55	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	11	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	1	15	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	16	16	134	37	6	171	6	264	4	2	2	...	35	...
1	1	2	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	22	12	137	60	7	197	10	620	4	2	5	...	39	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—concl.									
21	363 to 369, & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	73	163	...	236	26	64	75
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	2	...	2	...	...	2
22-A	332 & 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	52	128	...	180	13	36	38
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	22	74	...	96	10	24	31
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	13	44	...	57	...	16	14
TOTAL ...			756	2,656	...	3,412	105	1,567	838
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.									
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	34	44	...	78	3	5	40
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ...	63	103	...	226	32	54	73
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	27	73	...	100	11	32	24
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	8	29	...	37	1	13	9
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.	504	2,787	34	3,257	117	277	528
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
TOTAL ...			637	3,096	34	3,699	164	361	674

Convicted.	True cases.			Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Death.	Dormant.	Lunatic.	Proceedings stopped.	
	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
44	15	3	62	29	1	91	7	2	6	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	12	3	85	21	9	106	5	4	...	1	2	...	...	...
22	4	4	30	12	2	42	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
21	2	4	27	...	...	27	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
634	122	103	859	173	29	1,032	38	901	17	9	17	...	75	...
15	7	6	28	2	...	30	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
54	13	20	86	7	2	93	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...
11	1	21	33	25	2	58	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	6	13	5	1	18	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
531	109	1,673	2,347	84	2	2,381	3	112	11	3	7	1	...	...
1	...	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
618	130	1,726	2,508	73	7	2,581	7	124	14	4	7	1	2	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.									
31	341 to 344	... Wrongful restraint and confinement.	29	173	...	202	18	142	32
32	336, 337	... Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	6	31	...	37	...	17	3
TOTAL ...			35	204	...	239	18	159	35
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.									
33	379 to 382	... Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ...	583 350	1,585 2,398	3 119	2,165 2,629	131 103	234 321	514 386
34	406 to 409	... Criminal breach of trust	89	198	...	287	16	81	81
35	411 to 414	... Receiving stolen property.	160	283	...	452	16	86	115
36	419, 420	... Cheating ...	76	192	...	268	7	128	72
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	... Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	60	230	1	289	12	183	42
38	461, 462	... Breaking closed receptacles.	2	5	...	7	2	...	1
TOTAL ...			1,329	4,891	123	6,097	287	1,035	1,211
TOTAL OF Classes I to V ...			2,923	11,283	157	14,049	604	3,341	2,964
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.									
39	295, 296, 297	... Offences against religion	1	4	...	5	...	2	1
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, sec. 34, of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	... Public nuisances	20	160	...	180	2	55	14
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	65	304	1	368	2	36	54
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	23	74	...	96	...	2	40
TOTAL ...			108	542	1	649	4	95	109
GRAND TOTAL ...			3,031	11,825	158	14,698	608	3,436	3,073

Convicted.	True cases.			Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15.)	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Died.	Dormant.	Lame.	Non-recognizable.	Remarks.
	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13.)											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
8	1	...	9	79	2	88	1	102	1	...	..	...	...	...
13	...	4	17	1	...	18	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	1	4	26	80	2	106	1	114	1	...	...	...	...	...
597	127	516	1,243	36	12	1,279	3	3	24	1	21	...	2	...
743	47	992	1,001	82	16	1,933	9	2	26	3	8	...	12	...
71	11	17	99	129	21	228	5	10	2	...	8	...	2	...
176	42	12	230	9	5	239	6	2	3	1	1	...	...	...
33	4	18	55	544	13	599	3	88	...	...	6	...	...	...
36	9	5	51	266	23	317	2	141	1	...	1	...	2	...
2	...	2	4	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,658	240	1,562	3,583	1,022	65	4,605	28	246	56	5	45	...	18	...
3,030	523	3,403	7,113	1,484	153	5,597	110	1,419	93	18	72	1	115	...
2	...	..	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	10	3	106	5	4	111	2	14	1	...	2	...	...	...
237	17	17	272	61	49	333	7	2	4	...	1	...	...	...
43	9	2	54	10	7	64	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
375	36	22	434	77	60	511	10	16	5	...	3	...	...	...
3,405	559	3,425	7,547	1,561	213	9,108	120	1,435	98	18	75	1	115	...

(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.	....	...	...	...	...	...
	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.	1	...	...	...	1	1
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	9	61	1	...	17	12
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps	1	1	...	...	1	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	1	...	...	...	1	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	5	6	3	...	3	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	33	144	...	...	148	70
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	550	1,320	2	...	820	250
10	143, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	.....	1	...	...	1	1
	TOTAL ...		603	1,533	32	...	992	344
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	215	452	28	...	351	200
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder	30	44	2	...	27	16
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	129	227	1	...	210	130
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	8	24	1	...	10	5
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence	14	75	2	...	63	41
16	317, 318... ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	.....	2	...	...	1	1
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	2	18	2	...	15	14
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	231	1,152	20	...	915	195
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	4	1	...	7	2
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	509	2,351	16	...	1,764	209
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373 ...	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	230	380	29	...	513	134
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	.....	2	...	...	...	...
22A	372, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	125	223	2	...	249	115
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	21	67	1	...	41	23
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	12	43	...	...	39	21
	TOTAL ...		1,533	4,964	105	...	4,004	1,106

A.—PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1934.

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.	Lunatic.	Non-countable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or dis- charged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...
...
...
5	1	50	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	17	34	102	19	64	...	...	...	...	9	...	19	...	...
561	52	741	641	42	454	...	...	...	281	151	...	180	...	...
...
648	70	831	743	61	518	1	...	...	283	160	...	199	...	...
151	65	309	...	...	...	2	1	...	6	...	...	6	...	...
11	5	32	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
80	5	139	11	...	...	3	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...
5	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	4	24	9	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
720	37	352	118	18	84	4	1	...	91	639	...	12	...	...
...
1,555	91	698	212	23	172	7	...	...	275	1,511	...	34	...	...
179	95	236	181	6	125	...	...	...	32	7	...	25	...	...
...	...	2	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133	4	85	29	8	11	2	...	...	14	11	...	10	...	...
18	4	43	73	17	43	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	...
18	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	4	...	...
2,698	311	1,959	642	72	448	19	2	...	428	2,180	...	98	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.							
25	395, 397, 398, 399 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	142	152	16	...	139	91
26	392, 393, 394, 397 398.	Robbery	119	200	9	...	197	115
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	35	67	...	...	61	21
28	428, 429...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	2	24	2	...	10	5
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	369	1,757	124	...	1,413	808
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	16	...	...	...	16	1
		TOTAL	683	2,200	151	...	1,836	1041
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	75	451	...	...	390	25
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	7	26	1	...	23	14
		TOTAL	82	477	1	...	413	39
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.							
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle... ordinary...	411 320	1,539 1,504	63 60	...	1,874 1,833	839 1000
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	56	155	7	...	146	75
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	175	439	18	...	467	254
36	419 to 420	Cheating	90	226	10	...	184	48
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	126	424	12	...	404	71
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	...	8	...	...	2	2
		TOTAL	1,178	3,310	170	...	3,960	2,289
		TOTAL OF CLASSES I TO V.	4,101	13,484	459	...	11,205	4,819

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.	Lunatic.	Non-cognizable	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or dis- charged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
48	61	184	14	5	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
82	19	108	23	3	20	...	2	...	8	3	...	8	...	...
40	2	85	84	5	74	...	...	...	6	26	...	...	...	...
5	...	14	10	1	9	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
605	109	537	61	8	38	4	2	1	42	146	2	5	1	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
795	191	822	192	22	150	9	4	1	56	178	2	17	1	...
365	7	84	301	9	228	1	...	...	51	355	...	6	...	...
9	..	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	6	13	...	...	...	...
374	7	87	308	11	228	1	...	...	57	368	...	6	...	...
535	268	462	62	25	47	6	2	...	33	7	...	4	1	...
383	116	352	65	25	39	5	1	...	23	8	...	20	...	...
71	66	46	210	22	141	...	...	...	12	10	...	5	...	...
213	60	133	31	6	19	1	...	...	15	13	...	5	...	...
136	25	82	893	24	720	...	...	...	39	106	...	3	1	...
333	15	73	872	52	685	1	...	...	60	281	...	8	...	...
...	...	...	8	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1,671	560	1,148	2,171	154	1,657	13	3	...	188	425	4	45	2	...
6,386	1,139	4,848	4,051	320	3,001	43	9	1	1,011	3,811	6	365	3	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.							
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	19	149	1	...	134	97
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	95	434	4	...	442	362
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	19	434	1	...	350	324
		TOTAL ...	134	1,017	6	...	927	783
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,285	14,501	465	...	12,132	5,602

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.	Lunatic.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.	Dormant.	Jirga.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or dis- charged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
37	4	24	23	6	13	...	...	...	7	16	...	3	2	2
89	6	71	35	26	5	2	...	...	10	5	...	30	...	...
26	5	101	60	34	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
144	15	196	118	66	34	2	...	...	18	21	...	35	2	...
6,530	1,124	5,044	4,169	386	3,035	45	9	1	1,029	3,532	6	490	5	...

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

STATEMENT B. PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934.

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, discontinued or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 252, 333, 345 and 364, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Dormant.	Escaped.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	<i>Sections of I. P. Code.</i>														
115	...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Consenting design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120-B (1) & 120-H (2).	...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &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 233.	Offences against public jus- tice.	50	170	220	5	21	40	108	45	...	...	1
5	181 to 189, 217 to 228.	Offences by public servants	3	11	14	...	3	4	4	3	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false com- plaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposi- tion of property.	61	181	242	10	28	57	68	78	...	...	1
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promis- sory notes and falsifying accounts.	6	14	20	6	2	6	2	4	...	...	...
8	261 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade- marks.	3	8	11	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 180.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	2	59	61	...	...	6	52	3	...	...	...
Total			126	443	598	21	55	118	234	138	...	...	2
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.													
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.													
13	381 to 389	Extortion	5	10	15	6	...	5	1	4	...	...	...
TOTAL			5	10	15	6	...	5	1	4	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.													
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	353, 355, 358	Criminal force	24	269	293	18	150	89	6	30	...	...	...
16	331	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	31	31	...	...	27	...	4	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	179	1,847	1,826	101	955	475	101	190	...	1	1
18	374	Compulsory labour	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			208	1,950	2,153	122	1,107	591	108	224	...	1	1
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.													
19	417, 418	Cheating	9	92	101	6	43	34	2	15	...	...	...
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	30	208	296	38	117	93	9	89	...	...	1
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	26	129	153	7	75	44	7	20	...	...	...
21-A	422	Fraudulent deeds	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			64	487	651	51	235	172	18	74	...	...	1

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5.)	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 346 and 484, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Dormant.	Escaped.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.															
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 499 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	194	490	614	43	233	138	27	171	...	...	...	...	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	25	185	180	10	73	62	6	40	...	...	...	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	99	1,065	1,164	49	723	233	55	115	...	...	...	...	...
27	271 to 278, 278, 284, 287, 298, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	29-A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	9	78	84	...	1	16	39	25	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	1	5	6	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	8	51	59	13	20	13	3	10	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...			266	1,814	2,110	116	1,080	443	131	368	...	...	...	2	...
<i>Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.</i>			1,363	25,713	27,076	4	599	2,156	21,585	2,732	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ..			1,363	25,713	27,076	4	599	2,156	21,585	2,732	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			2,026	30,447	32,473	319	3,049	3,485	22,077	3,640	...	...	1	6	...

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

STATEMENT B—PART II.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934.

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 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
Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
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 ...		...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &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.	56	235	17	4
5	161 to 165, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	10	20	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	109	322	37	25
7	465 to 477-A	... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	8	16	...	...
8	264 to 267	... Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	...	...	...
9	482 to 489	... Making or using false trade-marks.	6	19	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	4	142	...	...
	TOTAL ...		194	754	54	29

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 processes were outstanding at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.						
11	312 to 316	... Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...
12	379	... Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...
12-A	376	... Rape by the husband.	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...			...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.						
13	384 to 389	... Extortion	5	23	...	...
TOTAL ...			5	23	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.						
14	345	... Wrongful confinement	...	1	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force	67	664	...	6
16	334	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	107	...	...
17	323	... Voluntarily causing hurt	588	3,613	...	5
18	374	... Compulsory labour	...	3	...	...
TOTAL ...			655	4,388	...	11
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.						
19	417, 418	... Cheating	24	151	...	5
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property.	72	388	...	1
21	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple)	87	325	...	3
TOTAL ...			183	864	...	9
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.						
22	295-A, 298	... Offences against religion	...	3	8	...
23	490 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage.	608	1,948	3	31
25	500 to 502	... Defamation...	61	341	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510...	... Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	330	2,533	...	3
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	... Public and local nuisances.	...	2	...	...
28	294-A	... Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C.P.C.	... Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	38	230	87	24
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	... Public nuisances	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	... Disputes as to immoveable property.	3	46	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	... Maintenance of wives and children.	9	52	...	...
TOTAL ...			1,049	5,145	93	58
<i>Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.</i>			1,489	26,779	66	1
TOTAL ...			1,489	26,779	66	1
GRAND TOTAL ...			3,575	37,953	218	108

Persons who appeared before the Court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			Transferred.	Dormant.	Died.
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	15	16	17
...
...
...
...
28	13	4	1	4.35	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	13	4	1	4.35	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
725	103	335	9	1.36	73	205	...	...	...	...	...
107	...	87	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,196	656	1,628	190	5.26	431	1,300	...	...	...	1	...
3	...	...	2	66.67	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5,032	759	2,050	201	4.58	514	1,557	...	...	...	1	...
170	12	69	4	2.65	33	52	...	...	...	...	...
459	81	184	11	2.84	59	124	...	...	...	...	...
409	107	141	14	4.31	52	95	...	...	...	...	...
1,038	200	394	29	3.36	144	271	...	...	...	...	...
11	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
2,528	466	742	35	1.79	838	440	...	...	...	7	...
402	24	176	27	7.92	104	71	...	...	...	...	...
2,860	400	876	83	3.28	368	1,131	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	2	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
321	...	57	125	39.09	140	4	...	...	...	...	...
...
49	26	3	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	15	15	3	5.77	10	18	...	...	...	...	...
6,234	939	1,871	270	5.15	1,483	1,664	...	...	...	7	...
28,333	129	2,534	22,314	83.12	2,747	609	...	...	...	...	...
28,333	129	2,534	22,314	83.12	2,747	609	...	...	...	...	...
41,638	2,098	7,094	23,173	60.71	5,144	4,120	...	...	...	9	...

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered, for the year 1934.

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 ... { <i>a.</i> In conjunction with lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking ...	1,806	742	41·09	2,20,788	42,925	19
{ <i>b.</i> In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	182	...	...	9,079	...
{ <i>c.</i> Other thefts ...	2,726	1,338	49·08	1,78,028	73,420	41·28
2. Robbery. { <i>a.</i> Dacoity ...	20	19	50·00	12,009	1,217	21·68
{ <i>b.</i> Other robbery ...	65	34	52·31	6,878	1,484	37·62
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	52	29	55·77	3,487	4,397	44·92
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	16	1	6·25	1,389	6	3·98
TOTAL ...	4,685	2,336	49·86	4,28,579	1,32,528	32·69
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion ...	2	1	50·00	230	200	86·96
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	9	3	33·33	122	114	93·44
TOTAL ...	11	4	36·36	352	314	89·20

1. (a) Out of the property stolen in previous year, property to the value of Rs. 4,47 was recovered during the year under report.
- (b) Of the property stolen in other districts, a sum of Rs. 10,072 was recovered in the following districts:—

Karachi and Tatta Districts	...	...	...	Rs. 2,052
Sind Railways	...	...	...	" 4,085
Hyderabad District	...	...	...	" 2,060
Sukkur District	...	...	...	" 883
Larkana District	...	...	...	" 98
Thar Parkar District	...	...	...	" 90
Upper Sind Frontier District	...	...	...	" ..
Nawabshah District	...	...	...	" 112
Dadu District	...	...	...	" 737

Total ... Rs. 10,072

2. (a) Value of property reported as stolen in 17 cases out of the total number pending at the beginning of the year. Rs. 1,121
- (b) Value of property reported as stolen in 1,329 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 1,61,379
- (c) Value of property reported as recovered in 829 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year. Rs. 64,554

Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct magisterial cases—

Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
68	44	64.71	4,847	2,806	57.85

(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 1934.

District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors (including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar).	Number of Sub-Inspectors (including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar).	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.		
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SIND.										
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	1	---	---	---	..	---	---	---	---	---
Karachi and Tatta Districts	---	1	1	3	7	35	21	141	8	40
Hyderabad District	---	1	1	1	4	24	1	80	---	40
Sukkur District	---	1	---	1	6	28	---	130	---	51
Larkana District	---	1	---	1	3	19	---	74	---	43
Thar Parkar District	---	1	---	1	2	30	---	55	---	41
Nawabshah District	---	1	1	---	2	18	---	53	---	40
Upper Sind Frontier District.	---	1	---	---	4	12	---	64	---	36
Dadu District	---	1	---	1	4	19	---	63	---	61
Sind Railways	---	1	---	---	3	13	1	53	---	---
Sind C. I. D.	---	1	---	2	4	12	---	16	---	---
TOTAL	1	10	3	10	39	200	23	708	8	350

District.	Number of Constables.			Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.
	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.					
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Karachi and Tatta Districts	653	14	56	1,210	---	---	---	6,089
Hyderabad District	400	---	101	533	---	---	---	4,417
Sukkur District	683	---	104	994	---	---	---	5,685
Larkana District	338	---	98	576	---	---	---	2,580.7
Thar Parkar District	244	---	180	544	---	---	---	13,637
Nawabshah District	244	---	87	446	---	---	---	3,367
Upper Sind Frontier District.	255	---	101	483	---	---	---	2,105.1
Dadu District	255	---	124	527	---	---	---	6,443.98
Sind Railways	157	---	---	228	---	---	---	1,523
Sind C. I. D.	---	---	---	35	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	3,429	14	881	5,678	37,11,370	---	37,11,570	47,962.78

District.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police-stations.	Number of out-posts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
					To area.	To population.		
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
SIND.								
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi and Tatla Districts.	568,976	274,855	15	23	6.69	486.76	2,059	1.70
Hyderabad District	662,924	95,930	18	23	6.76	1015.20	1,745	2.67
Sukkur District	623,758	162,237	16	17	5.82	627.53	2,109	2.12
Larkana District	442,657	41,941	12	10	4.48	778.92	1,242	2.16
Thar Parkar District	468,040	8,835	14	32	25.07	860.37	136	1.54
Kawabab District	496,612	29,339	12	15	8.67	1113.48	1,090	2.44
Upper Sind Frontier District.	259,709	15,400	7	8	4.56	562.14	841	1.62
Dadu District	339,394	16,361	14	26	12.23	642.11	1,124	2.13
Sind Railways	...	...	10	10	5.39	...	579	2.54
Sind C. I. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,887,070	634,298	118	164	8.15	684.83	11,625	2.06

(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 1934.

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 and Tatta Districts ...	68	1,142	68	1,142	40	553	63	...	1	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sind C. I. D. ...	16	16	16	16	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind Railways ...	17	210	17	200	...	110	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad District ...	20	621	20	616	40	417	28	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bukkur District ...	84	968	83	960	40	526	30	...	4	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Larkana District ...	22	552	21	547	45	409	20	1	8	1	17	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Thar Parkar District ...	22	520	22	519	30	403	21	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier District ...	16	445	16	440	78	320	15	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabshah District ...	20	424	20	421	49	309	19	...	1	...	12	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dadu District ...	23	502	23	498	30	340	21	2	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	262	5,300	260	5,305	852	4,011	239	8	16	5	93	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	5

District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of		
	By promotion.	By billata, 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 and Tatta Districts	627	68	483	...	...	202	111	511	26	...	2	1	...	11	19-92	...	...
Sind C. I. D.	31	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind Railways	265	17	143	...	...	13	37	95	...	...	...	1	...	8	17-28	...	1-33
Hyderabad District	335	29	425	...	...	130	78	207	7	...	4	4	...	4	31-52	...	...
Sukkur District	256	33	523	...	...	132	95	228	14	3	4	3	1	10	28-99	...	1-12
Larkana District	153	21	311	...	...	108	78	19	7	1	4	9	...	11	33-63	...	1-76
Thar Parkar District	265	23	270	...	...	88	101	147	15	11	1	5	...	17	16-16	...	3-14
Upper Sind Frontier District	373	16	164	...	...	45	80	187	4	5	...	5	...	8	55-92	...	1-75
Nawabshah District	180	20	201	...	...	14	56	173	8	7	1	...	...	6	6-80	...	1-13
Dadu District	353	22	253	...	...	102	108	90	8	4	2	1	...	2	5-90	...	3-39
TOTAL	2,607	259	2,790	285	728	1010	617	1,855	86	37	17	29	2	71	24-12	32	1-28

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