

SRK No: 372  
of 1942

# ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

## POLICE DEPARTMENT IN SIND

REFERENCE  
CERTIFICATES  
16 MAY 1942  
15 A.M.



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For the Year 1940.

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No. 4363 of 1941.

POLICE DEPARTMENT,

Office of the Inspector-General  
of Police, Sind.

Karachi, dated 29th April 1941.

From

W. L. K. Herapath, Esquire, I. P.,  
Inspector-General of Police, Sind,  
Karachi.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY  
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SIND,  
Home Department,  
Karachi.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report  
Annual Police Administration Report for the year 1940 with the following accompani-  
Administration Re- port for the year 1940. ments:—

- Statements "A", Parts I and II.
- Statements "AA", Parts I and II.
- Statements "B", Parts I and II.
- Statements "C", "D" and "E".

2. I held charge of the post of the Inspector-General of Police,  
Charge. Sind, for the whole year of 1940.

II.—Police Cases.

3. A statement giving the number of cognizable cases reported  
Total Cognizable Crime Reported. to the Police during the years 1938, 1939 and 1940,  
exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal  
Procedure Code, is attached as Appendix I. Re-  
ported cognizable crime increased from 14,639  
cases in 1939 to 14,952 in 1940.

The fluctuations by districts are shewn below :—

District.	Increase.	Decrease.
Karachi and Tatta Districts .. ..	166	..
Hyderabad .. ..	411	..
Sukkur .. ..	..	576
Larkana .. ..	79	..
Dadu .. ..	366	..
Thar Parkar .. ..	..	32
Upper Sind Frontier .. ..	..	153
Nawabshah .. ..	..	23
Sind Railways .. ..	75	..
Total .. ..	1,097	784
<i>Net increase</i> .. ..	313	..

It will be observed that crime increased in four districts and on the Railways, but has shewn a decrease in the remaining four districts. The main increases are in Dadu, Hyderabad and Karachi and Tatta Districts, that of the Larkana district and on the Railways being only small increases.

The increase in the Dadu district is to be found under all heads. It is due partly to better registration of crime and partly to the criminally inclined portion of the population, realising that the police force had been reduced by the absence of many of its members in Sukkur district, indulging in the game of "the cats away the mice will play" for as soon as two platoons of the Sind Additional Reserve Force were sent to Dadu and heavy action was taken under 110, Criminal Procedure Code, the tendency to increase gradually subsided.

The increase in the Hyderabad district is also to be found under all heads, but mainly under cattle thefts and miscellaneous crime. That under cattle thefts is due to better registration and under miscellaneous crime to greater action under the Gambling Act and Criminal Tribes Act.

The increase in the Karachi and Tatta Districts is particularly noticeable under cattle thefts and ordinary thefts and is in the main confined to the Tatta district and not to the City, though the total number of crime in the City remained at the high level of the previous year. The Superintendent of Police does not ascribe the increase in the Tatta district to be an increase in actual crime, but rather to be an increase in reported crime, due to better registration on account of improved supervising and the continual impressing upon officers of the necessity for proper registration. This may be accepted.

The increase in the Larkana district and on the Railways is to be seen under the heads of hurt and grievous hurt and ordinary theft in the case of the former and under ordinary thefts in the case of the latter. The reason for the increase in thefts in the Larkana district is to be found in better control and supervision over registration in Larkana Town itself and in ordinary thefts on the Railway to the opening of new loop lines on which the number of police was insufficient.

The decrease in the Sukkur district is very heavy and needs some explanation. It is to be found under the headings (a) Murders and attempts to murder (b) Hurt sections, (c) Dacoities, (d) House-breakings and (e) Cattle thefts. The District Superintendent of Police has remarked that the reduction in crime as a whole is due to the presence in the district of large numbers of extra police and to large scale preventive action under the Sind Frontier Regulation. With this view the District Magistrate has concurred and I see no reason to disagree with their views. They are very natural ones.

A further decrease, even over last year's figures, in the Upper Sind Frontier district is remarkable. The explanations furnished by the District Superintendent of Police are many and varied and it is conceivable that their sum total has had a hand in the matter of reduction, but the District Magistrate is of the opinion also that a certain amount of actual crime is not reported, or, if reported, is not always registered. If this is so, and I would not like to say it is not a fact, that would further explain the decrease. That aspect of the situation is receiving attention.

The decreases in the other two districts of Thar Parkar and Nawabshah are negligible—but it may be stated that, so far as the latter district is concerned, the figure of crime for the year would undoubtedly have been much higher, but for the very extensive use made of the preventive section of the Criminal Procedure Code. On the other hand the use of these sections in such a manner had to some degree its own repercussions in that it caused a large number of persons to abscond who, being unwilling to remain in their villages for fear of arrest and being unable, thereby, to follow their lawful avocations, resorted to crime as a means of livelihood and were responsible for many of the dacoities and robberies which took place during the year.

The one clear fact that emerges from all these figures is that total crime remained at a high level though it did not shew that terrible increase which, from reading the daily papers, one might have thought would have proved to be the case. Considering that for fully 8 months of the year under report all districts, except Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts, were as short of men as was the case in the last three to four months of the previous year and

for the rest of the year were still short of men due to the necessity of keeping extra forces in the Sukkur District, the increase might have been much greater. However, the position is not one for congratulation, but is rather a melancholy one and behoves the Police Force to be up and doing. I would again stress here that the Police Force of Sind is undoubtedly below in numbers what it should be and that it is neither possible nor reasonable to expect a Police Force which is less now in permanent numbers than it was 20 years ago to maintain the same semblance of order and detection with a population greatly increased and towns and cities vastly more numerous and bigger. Re-organisation schemes are in hand to raise the Sind Police from being a minimum force to produce minimum efficiency to one which will be a reasonable force to produce a satisfactory efficiency. To suggest a maximum force to produce a maximum efficiency, which should be the ideal, would result in far too expensive a burden for this Province to bear and I am not proposing to do so.

4. The number of cases reported under the more important Reported serious heads of crime during 1939 and 1940 is shown below:—

	1939.	1940.
Murders .. .. .	414	357
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	185	171
Dacoities .. .. .	132	103
Robberies .. .. .	203	302
House breakings with intent to commit offences.	3,400	3,046
Thefts ordinary .. .. .	3,909	3,422
Cattle thefts .. .. .	2,074	2,314
Receiving stolen property .. .. .	247	278

The decrease in murders, attempts to murder and culpable homicide and dacoities is welcome, though the figures for these types of crime are still high. The rise of 99 in the figures for robberies is not pleasant reading. An examination of the district figures, however, shews that Dadu (53) Karachi and Tatta (20) and Thar Parkar (16) account for nearly the whole of this increase.

The Karachi and Tatta Districts report explains that the increase was mainly to be seen in Karachi City and its environs, but also states that a large proportion of the number consisted of either false or greatly exaggerated offences. The rise in Dadu passes unremarked upon by the District Superintendent of Police, though the District Magistrate in his forwarding endorsement has explained the figures to a certain extent but not the causes of the high figures. The reasons are, I think, to be found in better registration and in a sudden wave of crime which swept over the district in the middle of the year,

caused by lack of sufficient police, action under 110, Criminal Procedure Code, both in Nawabshah and Dadu which made many persons abscond from their villages and eke out a hand to hand existence by committing small robberies on a large scale. The increase in Thar Parkar is not commented upon at all in the District Superintendent of Police's report nor by the District Magistrate except to record that there was a 50 per cent. increase, but it would appear that action under 110, Criminal Procedure Code, in Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts had much to do with it as it did in Dadu district.

The fall in house-breakings (354) was almost entirely due to the decrease in Sukkur (286). Other districts recorded small decrease and Dadu an increase, but those figures do not need any particular discussion. The decrease in Sukkur crime has already been dealt with in paragraph 3.

The increase in (a) ordinary thefts (332) and (b) cattle thefts (240) is mainly in regard to (a) in Karachi and Tatta Districts, Dadu district and on Sind Railways and in regard to (b) in the Karachi and Tatta Districts, Hyderabad and Dadu districts. I have dealt with this matter in paragraph 3 and no further explanation is needed here. It may suffice to state that it is a well known fact that only a small percentage of actual cattle thefts is ever reported so that an increase in reported crime under that head is almost to be welcomed.

#### Cases struck off as false.

5. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistake of law or fact was 4,685 including 118 Class VI Excluded cases. cases (statement AA, Part I), as compared with 4,296 including 97 Class VI cases for 1939.

The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal for the last 5 years is as follows:—

1936 .. .. .	28.52
1937 .. .. .	23.92
1938 .. .. .	25.87
1939 .. .. .	22.29
1940 .. .. .	22.77

Of the 4,685 cases excluded, 1,531 were compounded cases and of the 1,531 compounded cases 814 were of grievous hurt and hurt, giving a percentage of 53.17 per cent. The gradual percentage decrease in excluded cases, thereby giving a greater percentage of true cases, would seem to indicate (let us hope it is a correct indication) that the tendency to lay false complaints on the part of the public or of attempting to have cases classed as 'C' by the Police is on the wane.

6. Out of 4,685 cases excluded, 696 were declared to be maliciously false cases. The figures for the last 5 years are as follows:—

1936	..	..	..	600
1937	..	..	..	561
1938	..	..	..	585
1939	..	..	..	656
1940	..	..	..	696

The number of prosecutions undertaken during the year was 274 including 98 pending from the previous year. Their disposal is shown below:—

Convictions	..	..	..	60
Discharge or acquittals	..	..	..	35
Pending at the close of the year	..	..	..	167
Withdrawn	..	..	..	10
Dormant or died	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	274

The percentage of convictions to prosecutions was 21.90 as against 25.81 in 1939 and 32.74 in 1938.

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

1938	..	..	..	50.93
1939	..	..	..	54.55
1940	..	..	..	56.07

The gradual increase of convictions in such cases is welcome. A greater number of such prosecutions was undertaken during the year under report, but there is still room for improvement. Prosecutions for the laying of a maliciously false complaint and a heavy sentence, if the case is proved, are the only means of deterring people from making false complaints, the tendency to do which is very marked in Sind.

#### Vexatious Complaints.

7. Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 99 vexatious complaints during the year 1940 as against 114 cases in 1939, 96 cases in 1938 and 80 in 1937.

The amount awarded as compensation was Rs. 3,839 as against:—

Rs.	3,509	in 1939.
Rs.	3,185	in 1938.
Rs.	2,812	in 1937.

The actual facts and figures are given in the statement below:—

	No. of cases.	Amount awarded.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	.. 28	520
Hyderabad	.. .. 8	230
Sukkur	.. .. 7	215
Larkana	.. .. 6	360
Dadu	.. .. 30	1,089
Upper Sind Frontier	.. .. ..	..
Nawabshah	.. .. 12	395
Thar Parkar	.. .. 8	1,030
Sind Railways	.. .. ..	..
Total	.. 99	3,839

It is clear that those Magistrates who have made use of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, have employed it to better advantage and have awarded larger compensation—but it is still evident that very much greater and better use of that section could and should be made. It is scarcely credible that in districts like Hyderabad and Sukkur there was not more scope for using that section than in only 8 and 7 cases respectively or that there was no scope at all for using it in Upper Sind Frontier district.

8. A comparative statement showing the number of police Real and excluded cases and the percentages of real and excluded cases in 1939 and 1940 is subjoined:—

Head.	Years.	Total cases for disposal (including cases pending from the 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	1939	18,226	4,199	6,810	23.04	47.24
	1940	19,537	4,567	9,583	23.38	49.05
Class VI	1939	1,045	97	650	9.28	62.20
	1940	1,042	118	581	11.32	55.76
Total	1939	19,271	4,296	9,260	22.29	48.29
	1940	20,579	4,685	10,164	22.77	49.39

9. The population of the Province according to the Censuses of 1931 is 38,87,070. The total true crime being 10,164, the proportion of true crime to population works out to 1 per 382 inhabitants. The highest and the lowest ratios are shown by the Dadu and Larkana districts, viz; 1 to 195 and 1 to 727, respectively.

The proportion of true crime to police engaged in the prevention and detection of crime works out to 3.31 and of cognizable crime investigated to 4.84.

The proportion of police to population as shown in column 5 of the statement D is 1 : 623.83.

The statement showing the incidence of reported crime under the Indian Penal Code, district by district, per 1,000 of population is sub-joined :—

District.	Cognizable crime reported Indian Penal Code.	Murders.	Attempts at murders and culpable homicide.	Dacoities.	Robberies	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts including cattle thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	4.61	.03	.02	.01	.07	.79	2.38	.11
Hyderabad ..	3.79	.08	.02	.03	.04	.9	1.39	.08
Sukkur ..	3.05	.13	.04	.03	.07	.63	.98	.03
Larkana ..	2.03	.1	.05	.02	.04	.49	.59	.04
Thar Parkar ..	2.52	.06	.03	.02	.07	.5	1.11	.04
Dadu ..	6.29	.1	.1	.09	.25	1.67	2.38	.13
Upper Sind Frontier.	2.34	.16	.1	.02	.03	.29	.77	.07
Nawabshah ..	2.98	.1	.04	.02	.08	.87	.82	.08
Sind Railways..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3.65	.09	.04	.03	.08	.78	1.48	.07

10. The result of trial by classes are 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 off.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried.
				1939.	1940.	
Class I ..	135	73	46	62.86	54.07	66.67
Class II ..	1,290	756	301	55.26	58.60	63.05
Class III ..	3,063	648	226	22.44	21.16	74.67
Class IV ..	90	53	23	77.05	58.89	81.03
Class V ..	5,005	1,722	454	36.03	34.41	77.27
Total of V Classes ..	9,583	3,252	1,050	34.65	33.94	72.79
Class VI ..	581	450	67	81.08	77.45	87.4
Grand Total ..	10,164	3,702	1,117	37.9	36.42	74.66

While it is gratifying to record a slight increase in the total percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried, it is a matter for regret that in cases of Classes I and IV there should have been a decided drop. A perusal of the district reports shews that the figures under Class I are low on account of the results in the Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur districts and under Class IV on account of the results in the Thar Parkar and Sukkur districts.

The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried in the different districts for this year and for 1939 are shown below :—

	1940.	1939.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ..	85.09	66.64
Hyderabad ..	83.25	181.36
Sukkur ..	54.42	53.92
Larkana ..	79.72	94.68
Thar Parkar ..	77.36	87.80
Dadu ..	78.57	80.21
Upper Sind Frontier ..	71.81	88.22
Nawabshah ..	84.63	77.89
Sind Railways ..	91.79	85.31

Sukkur still has the lowest percentage though it is slightly better than the previous year. Larkana, Thar Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier have recorded a decided drop, whilst the Sind Railways and Karachi and Tatta Districts have shewn a distinct rise. Nawabshah which has been on the up grade for years, has recorded a further 7 per cent. improvement. It is never an easy matter to explain the somewhat startling rises and decreases which annually appear in some district figures, but taken on the average, the figures are very fair.

II. The details of true Indian Penal Code cases including pending cases from the previous year under the more important heads as well as those for the preceding 3 years with the triennial average are given below :—

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1937.	1938.	1939.	Triennial Average.	1940.
Murders	203	204	232	213	344
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	110	127	105	114	154
Dacoities	21	19	31	24	104
Robberies	70	64	110	81	179
House breaking with intent to commit an offence	2,185	2,224	2,818	2,409	2,682
Cattle thefts	1,132	1,117	1,419	1,223	1,686
Ordinary thefts	2,000	2,091	2,352	2,148	2,833
Receiving stolen property	192	193	179	188	237



In these figures are included many pending cases from last year swollen by the figures of Sukkur disturbances as regards murders, dacoities, house breakings and thefts.

12. There were 772 crimes classified as serious during the year under report of which 734 were visited by Personal investigation of serious crime. Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents. That is 95.08 per cent. of all serious crimes were visited by superior Gazetted Officers.

The reasons given for non-visitation were reasonable. The percentage of visitation in the previous year was 88.62

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

District	Year.	Indian Penal Code.	All classes.
Karachi and Tatta Districts ..	1939	723	802
	1940	918	988
Hyderabad .. ..	1939	801	822
	1940	1,294	1,376
Sukkur .. ..	1939	1,152	1,198
	1940	825	873
Larkana .. ..	1939	285	289
	1940	338	352
Dadu .. ..	1939	721	757
	1940	463	492
Thar Parkar .. ..	1939	445	470
	1940	498	523
Nawabshah .. ..	1939	586	597
	1940	454	463
Upper Sind Frontier ..	1939	385	411
	1940	277	296
Sind Railways .. ..	1939	105	122
	1940	104	116
Total ..	1939	5,203	5,468
	1940	5,171	5,479

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

Year.	Total pending	Pending with Magistracy.	Pending with police.
1936 .. ..	3,307	2,711	596
1937 .. ..	3,870	3,152	718
1938 .. ..	4,507	3,807	700
1939 .. ..	5,468	4,468	1,000
1940 .. ..	5,479	4,698	781

It is gratifying to find that less cases are pending with the police, but not so pleasant to see that 200 more cases than at the close of 1939 are pending with the Magistracy. Cases pending with Magistrates have nearly doubled in figures in the last 5 years, a striking testimony to the need for additional Magistrates being appointed. This cry for more Magistrates has become an annual one.

The figures for the different districts are as follows :—

District.	With police.	With Magistrates.	Total.
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	115	873	988
Hyderabad .. ..	220	1,156	1,376
Sukkur .. ..	121	752	873
Larkana .. ..	48	304	352
Dadu .. ..	98	394	492
Thar Parkar .. ..	88	435	523
Upper Sind Frontier ..	11	285	296
Nawabshah .. ..	56	407	463
Sind Railways .. ..	24	92	116
Total ..	781	4,698	5,479

In Karachi and Tatta Districts, Hyderabad district and Sukkur district, the figures of cases pending with Magistrates are exceptionally high. The increase in Hyderabad district recording nearly an 80 per cent increase over 1939.

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

District.	No. of cases committed during the year including those pending from the previous year.	No. of cases tried during the year.	No. of cases ending in conviction.	No. of cases ending in acquittal or discharge.	No. of cases pending.	Remarks.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	54	57	27	10	13	4 referred to High Court.
Hyderabad	114	87	48	39	15	12 Do.
Sukkur	188	118	71	47	70	
Larkana	103	82	51	31	21	
Dadu	84	61	40	21	18	1 to High Court. 1 withdrawn. 3 to Jirga.
Thar Parkar	66	51	29	22	6	9 referred to High Court under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.
Nawabshah	291	211	124	87	26	20 Do. 34 transferred to other Sessions Courts.
Upper Sind Frontier	43	27	15	12	16	
Sind Railways	17	11	7	4	4	2 to High Court.
Total	960	685	412	273	189	86

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

1937	..	..	62·81
1938	..	..	68·70
1939	..	..	62·57

The percentage of convictions to cases tried during the year under review is 60·15.

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

	1940.	1939.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	72·97	62·22
Hyderabad	55·17	54·12
Sukkur	60·17	63·19
Larkana	62·20	52·56
Dadu	65·57	75·00
Thar Parkar	56·86	53·06
Nawabshah	58·77	72·82
Upper Sind Frontier	55·56	63·64
Sind Railways	63·64	91·67

While Karachi and Tatta Districts and the Larkana district record better results, the figures for the Dadu, Nawabshah, Upper Sind Frontier districts and Sind Railways shew a deterioration. The reasons for decline are only discussed in one district report, viz. Upper Sind Frontier. The other district reports ignore the matter. Upper Sind Frontier ascribes the decrease in convictions in Sessions cases to the adoption of a policy of sending those cases to Sessions Court which in other years would have gone to Jirga. During the past year Sessions judgments and the explanation of officers as to why cases have failed in the Sessions Court have been called for. In many instances undoubtedly the failure of cases has been found to be due to witnesses changing their statements, but in some cases it has been due to lack of sufficient care in the investigations. Closer attention to this matter is being given.

15. Undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code:—

District.	Real cases disposed of.	Undetected cases.	Percentage.	
			1939.	1940.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	1,778	973	47·57	54·72
Hyderabad	1,259	728	58·13	57·82
Sukkur	1,541	743	44·29	48·22
Larkana	582	227	33·04	39·00
Dadu	1,689	1,069	59·77	63·29
Thar Parkar	733	355	50·33	48·43
Upper Sind Frontier	451	105	29·76	23·28
Nawabshah	956	439	52·68	45·92
Sind Railways	594	403	62·30	67·85
Total	9,583	5,042	50·80	52·61

The percentage of undetected cases for the last 5 years have been:—

1936	..	..	..	..	46·26
1937	..	..	..	..	46·52
1938	..	..	..	..	49·73
1939	..	..	..	..	50·08
1940	..	..	..	..	52·61

The steady but slow rise during the past 5 years in the percentage of undetected cases does not make pleasant reading, but the longer a Police Force is under-staffed and overworked, the greater is such a rise likely to be. If there are not enough police to do the work required to be done, then that work is liable to be scamped in order to accomplish it. The result can only be that work and detection must suffer. There can be no other result.

16. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 934 in 1940 as against 889 in the preceding year.

Of the 934 cases dealt with, 478 were brought to trial of which 414 ended in conviction as against 889, 520 and 458 respectively in 1939.

The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 86.61 as against 88.08 in the preceding year.

The same remarks apply here as made under the preceding para.

#### Persons in Police Cases.

17. The number of persons arrested by the police was 17,916 against 17,225 in 1939 and 16,695 in 1938. With the addition of the number of persons concerned in pending cases of previous years, the total for disposal for each of the following 3 years stands as follows :—

1938	..	..	..	..	..	22,829
1939	..	..	..	..	..	24,765
1940	..	..	..	..	..	26,799

During the year under report, 16,178 persons were placed before the Courts, 716 were released without being brought to trial and 9,590 were awaiting trial on the conclusion of investigation or on bail at the end of the year. Out of 16,178 persons disposed of by trial, 6,260 were convicted, *i.e.*, 38.69 per cent.

The percentages for the quinquennial period are as under :—

1936	..	..	..	..	..	42.08
1937	..	..	..	..	..	44.44
1938	..	..	..	..	..	37.00
1939	..	..	..	..	..	38.12
1940	..	..	..	..	..	38.69

These figures which tend to show that only a little over 1/3 of the persons sent for trial are finally convicted make poor reading and can in no way, be considered as satisfactory. It would appear that one of three things is happening, *viz* :—

(a) The police are arresting unnecessarily or wrongly,

(b) The police are arresting rightly, but witnesses are going back on what they have stated to the police which warranted arrest.

(c) Police are rightly arresting and witnesses are giving evidence truly but Magistrates are unnecessarily acquitting or discharging.

Possibly it is an admixture of all three in Sind.

I think there is an inclination amongst the police to arrest more persons than really necessary, because, if they do not arrest when complainants give names, those very complainants raise a hue and cry that the police have let off accused by accepting bribes. Further there is no doubt but that many persons are accused in addition to the real accused out of enmity sake. However the figures shew an improvement over those of the two previous years.

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

#### Indian Penal Code—

Year.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1936 .. ..	12,417	4,741	38.18
1937 .. ..	11,572	4,600	39.75
1938 .. ..	12,973	4,216	32.50
1939 .. ..	13,625	4,647	34.11
1940 .. ..	14,821	5,108	34.46

#### Class VI—

1936 .. ..	1,152	969	84.11
1937 .. ..	1,335	1,136	85.09
1938 .. ..	1,353	1,085	80.19
1939 .. ..	1,319	1,050	79.61
1940 .. ..	1,357	1,152	84.89

#### Direct Cases.

18. The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by the Magistrates during the year under report was 1,749 as against 1,978 in the preceding year. 227 cases or 12.98 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction in 1940 as against 251 cases or 12.69 per cent. in 1939.

19. The total number of persons tried was 3,448 of whom 362 or 10.50 per cent. were convicted as against 397 or 9.76 per cent. in 1939.

20. The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Non-cognizable Magistrates has fallen from 44,419 to 35,183 during cases. the year under report.

Of the latter, 29,014 were tried as against 36,447 in 1939. Of the cases tried, 23,884 or 82.32 per cent. ended in conviction as against 30,605 or 83.97 per cent. in 1939.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 72.35 as against 77.52 in 1939.

The figures for the quinquennial period ending 1940 show that of 2,05,935 persons tried 1,52,556 were convicted.

Year.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1936 .. ..	41,572	32,225
1937 .. ..	42,160	31,306
1938 .. ..	44,331	30,482
1939 .. ..	42,652	33,063
1940 .. ..	35,220	25,480
Total .. ..	2,05,935	1,52,556

21. Property valued at Rs. 4,81,100 was stolen in 1940 as against Statement C— 4,11,768 in 1939. Of the former Rs. 1,23,125 or property recovered 29.18 per cent. was recovered as against 1,20,149 and stolen. or 29.62 per cent. in 1939.

Property belonging to 22,18 complainants was recovered in 1940 as against 2,254 in 1939.

41.70 per cent. of complainants received back their property during the year under report as against 42.74 per cent. in 1939.

22. A statement showing the number of persons dealt with Preventive action. under Chapter VIII is attached as Appendix II.

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

Section.	1939.	1940
107 .. ..	669	382
109 .. ..	82	139
110 .. ..	558	1,136

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

Section.	Percentage.
107 .. ..	34.39
109 .. ..	60.19
110 .. ..	86.26

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

#### Criminal Classes.

24. During 1940, action was taken under section 3 of the C. T. Act against the following gangs and tribes :—

(1) One gang, totalling 21 members of the Upper Sind Frontier district.

(2) Kambrani section (all male and female members of the Kambrani section of the Jakhriani tribe) originally residents of Dadpur Jagir, taluka Jacobabad, district Upper Sind Frontier.

87 members of different tribes and gangs, already notified under section 3 of the Act, were registered during the year.

172 persons were removed from the registers for improvement of character, death or other reasons during the year.

The number of registered members of different tribes and gangs subjected to restriction under section 10 of the Act at the close of the year was 4,180 and under section 11 of the Act was 461, making up a gross total of 4,641 persons restricted.

The Act is used, at present, as a means to prevent crime or, rather, certain types of crime, but, in view of the lack of any Village Police System in Sind and of sufficient police with which to exercise a proper check and supervision over the registered criminal tribes, that action which should be taken is not always such as to produce as good results as could be desired.

It is most essential that a fully fledged Criminal Tribes Officer, whose time should be solely given to that work as in the Bombay Province, should be appointed whose business it should be to start an agricultural settlement for the internment of criminal tribes men and schools for the children of these restricted settlers. Restriction alone without some reformative action will lead nowhere. Money spent on such a scheme would be money well laid out.

In a Province like Sind, where crime against property (violent and otherwise) is always to the fore, the use of the Act on an extensive scale is the only effective means of restraining such crime, but at the same time reformative action is needed side by side; simultaneous action should be taken under sections 10 and 11 against such members as have been convicted or are reasonably suspected of being concerned in the commission of non-bailable offences; and on no account should Criminal Tribes be allowed to reside in or enter any forest area. Action as aforesaid would seem likely to prove of real help in reducing crime.

During the year under report the settlers confined in the Jalalani Hur Settlement were transferred to the Sukkur Settlement together with their legal dependents.

During the year two Hurs were repatriated to Sind from the Province of Bombay.

25. The number of persons who escaped from police custody and from jails and lockups is given below :—

District	No. escaped.	No. captured.	No. still at large.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	7	4	3
Hyderabad .. ..	4	3	1
Sukkur .. ..	7	3	4
Larkana .. ..	2	2	..
Dadu .. ..	3	2	1
Thar Parkar .. ..	4	3	1
Upper Sind Frontier .. ..	..	..	..
Nawabshah .. ..	11	11	..
Sind Railways .. ..	2	2	..
Total .. ..	40	30	10

Out of the total escapes, 16 were from jails, 1 was from the remand house and the remaining 23 from police custody. The total number of escapes was less by 18 than last year. A serious break out of the sub-jail occurred at Nawabshah in which 10 persons escaped and firing had to be resorted to causing the death of three. The other seven escapees were recaptured within 48 hours. The replacing of old sub-jails by new ones is an urgent necessity in Sind.

26. The total strength of the permanent Executive Force on the 31st December 1940 was 6,231 as shown in the column 15 of statement "D" as against 6,185 in the preceding year.

The increase of 46 men is explained below :—

#### INCREASE.

- (a) 1 Unarmed Police Head Constable and 4 Unarmed Police Constables sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1459-H./1/39, dated 5th January 1940.
- (b) 3 Unarmed Police Constables sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1289-H./39, dated 12th April 1940.

- (c) 1 Unarmed Police Constable sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1939-H./40, dated 13th May 1940.
- (d) 2 Unarmed Police Head Constables sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2161-H./40, dated 24th July 1940.
- (e) 1 Armed Police Head Constable and 4 Armed Police Constables sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 986-H./36, dated 17th July 1940.
- (f) 2 Armed Police Head Constables, sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1587-H./40, dated 9th March 1940 and 27th July 1940.
- 8 Mounted Police Constables sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1398-H./39, dated 8th February 1940.
- (h) 6 Armed Camel Head Constables and 34 Armed Camel Constables sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1157-H./38, dated 8th February 1940 and 27th July 1940.
- (i) 1 Unarmed Police Head Constables and 2 Unarmed Police Constables sanctioned, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2300-H./40, dated 21st November 1940.

69 Total increased

#### DECREASE.

- (a) 1 Mounted Police Constable and 1 Camel Constable, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2161-H./40, dated 24th July 1940.
- (b) 1 Mounted Police Head Constable and 4 Mounted Police Constables, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 966-H./36, dated 17th July 1940.
- (c) 2 Camel Head Constables, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1157-H./38, dated 8th February 1940 and 27th July 1940.
- (d) 6 Sergeants abolished under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 869-H./38, dated 24th December 1938.
- (e) 8 Police Prosecutors not included.

23 Decrease

Net increase 69-23=46

The following temporary Force was sanctioned and for the most part entertained during 1940 :—

*Karachi and Tatta Districts.*

- (1) One additional Superintendent of Police. Government Resolution, Home Department (Special), No. S-8/14/H. (S.)/39, dated 24th June 1940.
- (2) One Assistant Superintendent of Police. Government Resolution, Home Department (Special), No. S-8/10/H.(S.)/39, dated 24th June 1940.
- (3) 3 Sub-Inspectors. }  
16 Head Constables. } Foreigners' Registration Branch. Government Resolution, Home Department (Special), No. S.-D./14, dated 3rd July 1939, Inspector-General of Police's No. 6610, dated 24th June 1940.
- (4) 1 Sub-Inspector. }  
2 Head Constables. } Gambling squad .. Government Resolution, Home Department (Political), No. 1522-H./32, dated 2nd September 1940.
- (5) 13 Head Constables. }  
2 Do. } Karachi Air Port .. Government Resolution, Home Department, Nos. 1751-H./39 (VI), dated 31st July 1940 and 24th October 1940.  
6 Armed Police Constables. } Do. .. Government Resolution, Home Department, Nos. 1751-H./39 (VI), dated 6th July 1940.
- (6) 14 Head Constables -- Protection of Port Trust Gates. Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1751-H./39, dated 22nd May 1940.
- (7) 3 Head Constables }  
3 Constables } Karachi Port Area .. Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1751-H.(VII)/39, dated 11th July 1940.
- (8) 1 Unarmed Constable Munshi Police Prosecutor .. Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1338-H./39, dated 9th December 1940.
- (9) 4 Head Constables }  
6 Unarmed Police Constables } Launch. .. Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2155-H./39, dated 29th October 1940.
- (10) 4 Armed Police Constables } Orderlies to the additional Superintendent of Police. Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2381-H./40, dated 10th December 1940.
- (11) 3 Unarmed Constables Police } Drigh Road Telephone Exchange. Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1751-H./39, dated 15th April 1940.
- (12) 1 Sub-Inspector }  
9 Armed Head Constables. } Aerodrome Drigh Road Protection. Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2139-H./40, dated 19th November 1940.  
45 Armed Constables }

- (13) 4 Armed Head Constables }  
27 Armed Constables } War duties in Harbour including reserve. Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1751-H./39, (VII), dated 8th October 1940.
- (14) 56 Head Constables. }  
318 Constables. } War duties District Area, Railway security measures including reserve. (1) Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1751-H./39 (a), dated 3rd May 1940.  
(2) Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2201-H./40, dated 23rd July 1940.  
(3) Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1751-H./39, dated 24th July 1940.  
(4) Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1751-H./39 (VI), dated 7th October 1940.

**DADU DISTRICT.**

- (1) 6 Head Constables. }  
41 Constables. } War duties District Areas, Railway, security measure including reserve. Same in Serial No. 14 *supra*.
- (2) 1 Mounted Police Head Constable. Bhan Police Station. Government Resolutions, Home Department, No. 2150-H/40, dated 2nd September 1940 and 17th February 1941.

**UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT.**

- (1) 2 Head Constables. }  
7 Constables. } War duties District Areas, Railway, security measures including reserve. Same in Serial No. 1 of Dadu District.

**HYDERABAD DISTRICT.**

- (1) 4 Head Constables. }  
20 Constables. } War duties District Areas, Railway, security measure including reserve. Same in Serial No. 1 of Dadu District.

**NAWABSHAH DISTRICT.**

- (1) 6 Head Constables. }  
27 Constables. } War duties District Areas, Railway, security measure including reserve. Same in Serial No. 1 of Dadu District.
- (2) 1 Head Constable. }  
1 Constable. } Temporary Outpost at Mahotta Nagar. Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1733-H./39, dated 23rd November 1939 and 30th January 1940.

## SUKKUR DISTRICT.

(1) 28 Head Constables. 169 Constables.	} Same as in Serial No. 1 of Nawabshah.	} Same as in Serial No. 1 of Nawabshah.		
4 Head Constables. 24 Constables.			} Do.	} Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1751-H./39, dated 22nd March 1940.
(2) 1 Sub-Inspector. 8 Assistant Sub-Inspectors. 17 Head Constables. 201 Constables.	} Sind Reserve Police Force.	} (1) Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1752-H./39 (a), dated 22nd January 1940. (2) Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1752-H./40, dated 30th April 1940. (3) Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1752-H./39, dated 6th September 1940.		
(3) 1 Additional Superintendent of Police. 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police.			} Special and temporary Police.	} Government Resolution, Home Department (Special), No. S.-8/10-H.(S.)/40, dated 12th December 1940.
2 Inspectors				
12 Assistant Sub Inspectors. 60 Head Constables 240 Constables.	} Do.	} Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1752-H./39-III, dated 26th July 1940.		
50 Constables			.. Do.	.. Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1752-H./39, dated 24th May 1940.
1 Head Constable	.. Do.	.. Do. Armourer. .. Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1782-H./III-39, dated 21st December 1940 and 30th January 1941.		
SIND RAILWAYS.				
(1) 5 Head Constables. 21 Constables.	} Police for Railway treasury guards.	} Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 387-H./37, dated 1st April 1940 and 13th January 1941.		
(2) 5 Head Constables. 18 Constables.			} Temporary Police to stop ticketless travel.	} Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1416-H./39, dated 18th September 1940.
(3) 2 Head Constables. 2 Constables.	} Temporary increase in crim. police at Mirpurkhas.	} Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1125-H./38, dated 25th July 1940.		

## C. I. D.

(1) 1 Sub-Inspector. 1 Head Constable.	} Block making plant.	} Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1595-H./39, dated 29th January 1940 and 21st January 1941.
(2) 1 Inspector. 4 Sub-Inspectors. 12 Head Constables.		
(3) 1 Inspector. 1 Sub-Inspector. 2 Head Constables.	} Special Aliens Branch.	} Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1751-H./39, dated 22nd July 1940.
(4) 1 Inspector. 1 Constable.		
(5) 3 Sub-Inspectors. 10 Head Constables. 28 Constables.	} War duties.	} Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1751-H./39 (a), dated 3rd May 1940.

## INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE SIND.

(1) 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Police.	Government Resolution, Home Department (Special), No. 181-H.(S.)/37 dated 1st April 1940.
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27. The distribution of the permanent Police Force according to the various duties performed, is shown below :—

(1) Order Police on Sind Railways	.. ..	70
(2) Guards over Sukkur District Prison	.. ..	28
(3) Guards, lock-ups and treasuries, escort of prisoners and treasure and policemen on orderly duty including 6 motor drivers (5 for Karachi Town and 1 for Hyderabad Town)	.. ..	1,835
(4) Reserve (including writer and Constables) of all Police Officers, except Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Officers	.. ..	1,129
(5) Employed in Courts	.. ..	73
(6) Engaged in prevention and detection of crime	.. ..	3,070
(7) Inspector-General of Police, District Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police	.. ..	26
Total ..		<u>6,231</u>

In addition 19 Police Prosecutors worked in the Province as under :—

	Pensionable Service.	Non-Pensionable Service.
Karachi and Tatta Districts	.. ..	4
Hyderabad .. ..	.. ..	2
Thar Parkar .. ..	.. ..	2
Sukkur .. ..	.. ..	1
Nawabshah .. ..	.. ..	1
Larkana .. ..	.. ..	2
Dadu .. ..	.. ..	1
Upper Sind Frontier .. ..	.. ..	1
	8	11

28. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially during the year was 137 against 121 in 1939. The percentage of punishments to the total actual strength of the Force was 2.25 as against 1.99 in 1939.

Of the total punishments inflicted, 124 were departmental and 13 judicial as against 112 and 9 respectively in 1939.

The districts (excluding the C. I. D.) recording the highest and lowest percentages of punishments were Thar Parkar and Karachi and Tatta Districts respectively.

29. The following honours were conferred on officers and men during the year :—

- Rewards.
- King's Police Medal for Gallantry.**
- (1) Muhammad Hassan son of Lal Muhammad. Late Mounted Constable, Dadu District. Government of Sind's Notification No. 1185, dated 14th May 1940.
  - (2) Sulleman son of Gul Muhammad. Mounted Head Constable, Sukkur District. Government of Sind's Notification No. 1586, dated 2nd July 1940.
  - (3) Noor Muhammad son of Khan Muhammad. Do. Do.

**Indian Police Medal for Gallantry.**

- (1) Mr. Muhammad Sharif Khan Sharafuddin Khan. Nawabshah. Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police. Government of Sind's Notification No. 2804, dated 6th November 1940.
- (2) Mr. T. M. Farmer .. Karachi. Sergeant .. Government of Sind's Notification No. 1185, dated 14th May 1940.

**(Bar to the Indian Police Medal).**

- (3) Dost Muhammad Atta Muhammad. Armed Police Constable, Hyderabad. Government of Sind's Notification No. 1185, dated 14th May 1940.
- (4) Taurali Hussain Ali .. Unarmed Police Constable, Nawabshah. Government of Sind's Notification No. 717, dated 19th March 1940.
- (5) Abdul Satar Karimbakhsh .. Do. Sukkur .. Do.
- (6) Dildar Khan Ghulam Muhammad. Do. Nawabshah. Government of Sind's Notification No. 2723, dated 28th October 1940.

**Under other Regulation.**

- (1) Khan Saheb Muhammad Yakub Khan. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sind C. I. D. Government of Sind's Notification No. 1700, dated 15th July 1940.
- (2) Mr. Saleh Muhammad Essab Khan. Sub-Inspector of Police, Karachi. Do.

The number of rewards in the shape of promotion, commendatory notes, good service tickets and monetary rewards, etc., was 2,714 during the year as against 3,101 during the year 1939.

The total amount spent in rewards during the year 1940-41 was Rs. 13,358 as against Rs. 14,121 in the preceding year.

30. The percentage of admissions into hospital this year was Health-Admissions 125.11 as against 97.25 in the preceding year. into Hospitals.

The strain on the Police Force during the year was very great. Nearly every district was short of men and in consequence many men had to do double duty or enjoy less rest than is usual and necessary. Hence the reflection in a further upward soaring in percentage admission to Hospital.

31. There were 57 deaths in the year 1940 as against 50 in Deaths in the force. 1939.

32. The total number of vacancies was 109 as against 87 Vacancies in the in 1939. force.

The vacancies were distributed as under :—

Karachi and Tatta districts	.. ..	19
Hyderabad district	.. ..	15
Sukkur district	.. ..	14
Larkana district	.. ..	9
Thar Parkar district	.. ..	19
Upper Sind Frontier district	.. ..	6
Nawabshah district	.. ..	9
Dadu district	.. ..	10
Sind Railways	.. ..	8
Sind C. I. D.	.. ..	..
Total	.. ..	109

33. Out of the strength of 219 officers and 5,877 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police) 219 officers and 4,006 men are Education. literate.

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The figures for 1939 were 245 officers and 3,887 men.

The percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength increased from 68.05 in 1939 to 69.31.

The number and percentages of educated Armed Policemen (Foot) in each district is shown in the following statement :—

District.	Actual strength of the Armed Police.	Number able to read and write.	Percentage.
Karachi and Tatta ..	335	97	28.96
Hyderabad .. ..	221	109	49.32
Sukkur .. ..	303	80	26.40
Larkana .. ..	223	45	20.18
Dadu .. ..	224	67	29.91
Thar Parkar .. ..	267	40	14.98
Nawabshah .. ..	239	71	29.71
Upper Sind Frontier ..	206	56	27.18
Total .. ..	2,018	565	28.00

34. The number of men enlisted (*i.e.* the number of Constables, who had less than a year's service) during the year Enlistments. 1940 was 436 against 296 in 1939 and 298 in 1938.

It is possible now-a-days to obtain recruits of a good stamp. Many of the recruits enlisting as Unarmed Constables possess superior educational qualifications.

35. The number of resignations was 90 as compared with 58 Resignations. in 1939 and 78 in 1938.

The figures given below show the total number of men who left the Force (inclusive of deaths) and the percentage of those who retired on pension together with similar figures for the 5 years ending 1940 :—

Period.	Total number of men who left the Force.	Percentage of men who received pension.
Quinquennial period ending 1936 ..	1,358	38.88
Do. do. do. 1937 ..	1,367	39.94
Do. do. do. 1938 ..	1,423	40.48
Do. do. do. 1939 ..	1,522	43.63
Do. do. do. 1940 ..	1,687	44.34

36. The drill at the headquarters of districts suffered much due to insufficiency of men to attend parade occasion-  
Drill and Musketry. ed by so many being away on special duty. Despite that fact, however, drill and musketry was not unsatisfactory.

The number of marksmen was 1,544 in the year under report as against 1,295 in the year 1939.

Of the total strength of 220 men (Foot) armed with .303 rifles, 199 completed the full course and 83 qualified as marksmen as against 220, 208 and 76 respectively in the preceding year.

Of the total strength of 68 men of the Mounted Police equipped with .303 rifles, 53 went through the full course and 44 qualified as marksmen as against 68, 62 and 29 respectively in 1939.

Of the total strength of 2,358 men (Foot) armed with .410 muskets, 2,113 went through the full course of practices and 926 qualified as marksmen as against 1,792, 1,604 and 845 respectively in 1939. This strength is inclusive of 216 men of Sind Reserve Force, 295 men of Railway Police and 50 men of Temporary Force engaged on account of riots at Sukkur.

Of the total strength of 1,247 men (ordinary Mounted, Pony and Camel Police) armed with .410 muskets, 1,129 went through the course of practices and 258 qualified as marksmen as against 1,240, 1,111 and 308 respectively in the preceding year.

605 men of the temporary police engaged for war duties went through the course out of the sanctioned strength of 747 men. 233 men qualified as marksmen.

37. No allotment was sanctioned for any major work during Buildings. the year.

2. A sum of Rs. 80,000 was sanctioned by Government and placed at my disposal for the construction of minor works during the year. This sum was distributed for carrying out various urgent minor works. At the end of the year, however, some of the Executive Engineers surrendered very large amounts from the allotments placed at their disposal while others even surrendered the full allotments on the grounds that they could not get contractors to carry out the works owing to variation in the cost of building material on account of the war. Consequently a sum of Rs. 23,000 had to be surrendered to Government which was resumed by them.

3. As already pointed out in the annual administration report of the last year, the housing schemes of several districts, specially the district headquarters towns need immediate attention. It is needless to repeat what I said in this respect last year but I feel bound to emphasise the necessity of paying very early attention to the housing

problem of the Police stationed in the Headquarters Towns. This does not mean that the housing conditions of police in the mofussil are satisfactory—far from it—but unfortunately steps cannot be taken to ameliorate them until the most urgent schemes in the Headquarters Towns, *viz.*, Sukkur, Jacobabad and Hyderabad have been financed.

38. Out of the 132 Police Stations and 195 Out-posts including the Sind Railways, 128 Police Stations and 181 Out-posts were visited and inspected by the Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Four Police Stations and 14 out-posts were not visited. The reasons assigned for non-visitation were reasonable.

I visited and inspected the Headquarters of all districts and the offices of the Superintendents of all the districts except Hyderabad. I also visited and inspected a few out Police Stations. For want of time and for lack of clerks with which to carry out the inspection, it is not possible to hold as detailed an inspection as I would like to do and as I consider should be done.

39. Of 375 shops licensed to sell arms, ammunition and fireworks, 360 were inspected in accordance with the orders contained in the Commissioner in Sind's No. 9315-H. of 22nd October 1925, Judicial Department.

The reasons for not-inspecting the remaining shops are shown in column 4 of the statement given below:—

District.	No. of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition and fireworks.	No. of shops not inspected.	Reasons for not inspecting.
Karachi and Tatta	108	..	Licensees had not yet purchased any stock.
Hyderabad	59	..	
Dadu	24	..	
Thar Parkar	71	3	
Upper Sind Frontier	5	..	
Nawabshah	4	..	
Sukkur	83	9	
Larkana	21	3	4 had no licenses, 2 had temporary licenses and remaining 3 were inspected on 12th February 1941. They had no stock at the time of District Superintendent of Police's camp. District Superintendent of Police intended to visit these shops before 31st October 1940 but fell ill.
Total	375	15	

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

Village Police. 41. There is no Village Police system in Sind.

42. The number of warrants, summonses and notices, received Miscellaneous duties for service by the police in police cognizable cases in 1938, 1939 and 1940 was:—

	1938.	1939.	1940.
Warrants	.. 26,797	.. 29,426	.. 28,213
Summonses and notices	2,16,243	.. 2,43,006	.. 2,33,060

Of 28,213 warrants and 2,33,060 summonses and notices for service, 13,304 warrants were executed and 1,72,256 summonses and notices served.

3,006 distress warrants were executed and Rs. 55,045 recovered.

In addition 197 house rent warrants for the recovery of rent amounting to Rs. 4,183-9-3 of Port Trust Quarters were received by the Harbour Police. Of these 188 were executed and Rs. 2,962-7-0 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 been abolished under the Commissioner in Sind's letter No. 20871-A., Judicial Department, dated 7th June 1933.

The proportion of warrants, summonses and notices served in police cognizable cases per policeman engaged in prevention and detection of crime comes to 4.33 and 56.11 respectively.

The number of fires extinguished was 206 as against 218 in 1939. 15,668 dogs were destroyed as against 16,285 in 1939.

Petty offences dealt with are as under:—

The Public Conveyance Act	..	..	2,779
The cruelty to Animals Act	..	..	1,162
The District Police Act	..	..	5,070
The Lunatic Asylum Act	..	..	57
The Motor Vehicles Act	..	..	1,065
The Prosecution Act	..	..	1

	30			
The Gambling Act	..	..	..	124
The Cantonment Act	..	..	..	7
The Port Trust Rules	..	..	..	193
The Arms Act	..	..	..	34
The Abkari Act	..	..	..	1
The Indian Penal Code (Section 160)	..	..	..	121
The Sind Taxi Rules	..	..	..	164
The Explosives Act	..	..	..	3
The Salt Act	..	..	..	..
The Criminal Procedure Code (Section 145)	..	..	..	1
The Criminal Tribes Act	..	..	..	55
The Postal Act	..	..	..	1
The Europeans Vagrancy Act	..	..	..	3
The Telegraph Act	..	..	..	2
The Defence of India Rules	..	..	..	1

Enquiries were made in 37 cases of suicide, 1632 accidents and 72 suspicious deaths.

On the Sind Railways, 151 accidents to human life, as detailed below, occurred :—

Railway servants	..	..	..	..	47
Passengers	..	..	..	..	26
Tresspassers	..	..	..	..	49
Coolies	..	..	..	..	28
Military men	..	..	..	..	1
Policemen	..	..	..	..	..

Of these 62 were killed.

367 Police Officers and men were sued for indebtedness in 1940 as against 362 in 1939.

There were 6 alleged cases of infanticide reported.

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

In Karachi 19 persons were killed and 345 injured in traffic accidents as compared with 20 and 392 respectively in 1939. This works out to an average of one person per day—not large for a city the size of Karachi.

The police co-operative credit Societies in various districts continued to function satisfactorily.

43. There were 11 strikes in Karachi as compared with 11 in 1939. Almost all the strikes were of petty nature. 3 of the above strikes were called off on the intervention of Mr. N.A. Bechar, M.L.A. The main causes of these strikes were—

- (1) The grant of increment in pay due to dearness of articles of living.
- (2) Grant of pay to employees during sickness.
- (3) Removal of certain employees.

There were also petty strikes in the districts as follows :—

Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	3
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	..	..	1

44. The number of finger impression slips received for permanent record in the Sind Finger Print Bureau at Karachi during 1940 was 3,634 as against 3,227 in 1939 and the number of slips removed from the record in the same year was 454 as against 450 in 1939.

The total number of slips now on record in the Bureau is 64,019 as against 60,839 in 1939.

The number of subsequent conviction slips received and entered was 930 as against 801 in 1939.

The number of slips received for search was 10,085 as against 8,583 in the preceding year.

Out of these, 2,375 were traced as against 2,039 in 1939.

703 slips were sent to other Bureau of which 111 were traced as under :—

Ajmer	..	..	..	..	7
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	13
Bombay	..	..	..	..	4
Phillaur	..	..	..	..	69
Poona	..	..	..	..	8
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..
Baroda State	..	..	..	..	..
Baghdad	..	..	..	..	1
Nagpur	..	..	..	..	..
Insein (Burma)	..	..	..	..	2
Madras	..	..	..	..	1
Colombo	..	..	..	..	4
Hyderabad Deccan	..	..	..	..	1

7 Officers were trained as Chief Operators and 190 as operators.

The number of civil and criminal cases in which officers of the Finger Print Bureau were summoned to give evidence in the Courts of various Magistrates and Judges in the Province was 47 as against 37 in the preceding year.

The number of days the officers were absent from the Bureau on this account was 471.

Expert written opinion was given in 56 cases.

With a view to helping the local police in the investigation of crime, Finger Print Experts visited scenes of offences in 48 cases.

In 3 of the cases mentioned above, the impressions found at the scenes were identified by the Finger Print Bureau.

6 absconders were re-arrested through the instrumentality of the Finger Print Bureau.

Intimation regarding Inter-District Inter-Provincial Criminals and Coiners was sent to the C. I. D. in 58 cases.

Single digit system has not yet been introduced.

45. The following are the 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 :—

#### Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. V. D. C. Evans, being Sub-Divisional Officer in charge of divisions for the whole of Karachi including the Port and the additional (war emergency) police, has not had any connection with crime work during the year and hence he had not personally investigated cases.

Mr. R. H. Simpson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur, could not personally investigate any case during the time (1st January to 19th May 1940) he was in the Shikarpur Sub-Division of the Sukkur district.

#### Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Mr. H. A. Critchell could only investigate one case under section 392, Indian Penal Code, during the time (1st January to 16th June 1940). He was in the Rohri Sub-Division of the Sukkur district. After that he was in the office of the Inspector-General of Police.

Mir Maqbul Khan is exempted from the operation of this rule.

46. Mr. K. R. Eates was in charge of the Sind C. I. D. throughout the year. During the year the services of Police Officers and officers of other Departments in the Crime Branch were requisitioned by District Inspector and 1 Sub-Inspector were engaged in the onerous investigation of 101 cases resulting from the disturbances in the Sukkur district. In addition to the investigation of important cases, the Crime Branch examines all proposals connected with the noti-

fication of tries and gangs under the Criminal Tribes Act, collects and disseminates information relating to criminals, maintains an up-to-date record of the importation of arms through the Port of Karachi, examines counterfeit coins and publishes histories of inter-provincial and inter-district criminals.

Expert opinion was given in 23 cases of counterfeit coining. In the photographic Department of the Crime Branch, photographs were taken of criminals for crime records, Indian and foreign suspects, deportees and externees as well as of confidential documents and finger and foot print impressions found at scenes of offences, etc.

47. The Police Prosecutors conducted 3,926 cases of which Work of prosecut- 1,361 ended in conviction.  
ing Staff.

The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried (exclusive of cases compounded, withdrawn or pending) was 54.29.

The total number of cases conducted shows an increase of 57 cases over the preceding year.

152 non-police cases and 7 appeals were conducted by the prosecuting staff under the orders of the District Magistrates.

The total strength of Police Prosecutors at the end of the year was 19 as under :—

(1) Pensionable establishment	..	..	8
(2) Non-pensionable establishment	..	..	11
			<hr/>
			19
			<hr/>

The Prosecuting Jamadars, sanctioned for each Taluka Headquarters, conducted the less important prosecutions.

48. The total cost of the police including the Railway Police Cost of Sind Police. and the Clerical Staff for the financial year 1940-41 was Rs. 41,38,577 as compared with 40,08,446 in the year 1939-40.

The total cost of the temporary police engaged on account of Aliens Branch, Agency Functions, War Police, Sukkur disturbances, Reserve Force, additional Special Police and Foreigners' Registration Branch for the year 1940-41 was Rs. 5,65,604 as against Rs. 2,30,799 in the preceding financial year.

49. Crime remained at a high level for the major part of the year and shewed, as stated before, a total increase of a little over 300. Towards the close of the year there was, however, a distinct tendency towards a general fall. The province was in a

Salient Features. disturbed state for most of the year due in the main to the aftermath of the Sukkur disturbances, as also to the unsettled state of the political barometer in Sind. It must further be remembered that every district except the Upper Sind Frontier and the Sukkur Districts had to be kept on a high level of alertness due to the necessity

of maintaining extra forces in Sukkur. For any district in Sind where every district is under policed, to work short handed, is a matter of very grave concern. It could only lead to a rise in crime. It is perhaps satisfactory in a way to observe that under such conditions the rise was only a matter of 300.

While the percentage of cases convicted to cases tried shewed a slight improvement, the position as regards pending cases with Magistrates worsened, though the number of cases pending with the police was lessened. There is a crying need for more stipendiary Magistrates in Sind.

50. The three needs of the Department, as chronicled in last year's report, *viz.*, men, quarters and Magistrates are still in evidence. The first is likely to be supplied as soon as the re-organization schemes are completed, which it is hoped, will be accomplished at an early date. The second (more quarters) is under discussion in so far as Sukkur is concerned and plans and estimates are under preparation at Government orders. Jacobabad and Hyderabad will have to be dealt with very early. The last (Magistrates) is one in which this Department can do nothing but state its need and leave it for Government to deal with.

During the year the crime Branch in the C. I. D. has been strengthened and sanction has since been given to start the single digit Finger Print system in the Finger Print Bureau.

Government have also called for a report on the question of a Training School for Head Constables. Provision is being made in each district re-organization scheme for a special investigating staff to take up important cases.

A scheme will also be submitted to re-organize and increase the strength of not only the office of the Inspector-General of Police but also of each Deputy Superintendent of Police's office.

51. The following officers retired or went on leave preparatory to retirement in 1940 :—

Mr. Jiwatram WadhumaI, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

In conclusion I wish to express my deep obligation to all officers and men of the Force for the unfailing loyalty and devotion to duty displayed by them in the execution of their work throughout a very trying year, rendered doubly difficult on account of the war and for the reasons already stated in the preceding paragraphs of this report.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,  
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX I (*vide* PARA. 3).

The statement showing the number of cognizable cases reported to the Police during the years 1938, 1939 and 1940 exclusive of the cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code :—

District	1938	1939	1940
<i>Indian Penal Code.</i>			
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	2,185	2,518	2,714
Hyderabad ...	2,111	2,175	2,513
Sukkur ...	2,070	2,461	1,903
Larkana ...	714	817	911
Dadu ...	1,105	1,750	2,127
Thar Parkar ...	1,060	1,221	1,180
Upper Sind Frontier ...	827	733	609
Nawabshah ...	1,374	1,522	1,480
Sind Railways... ..	634	657	752
Total ...	12,080	13,854	14,189
<i>Class VI.</i>			
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	178	197	167
Hyderabad ...	52	73	146
Sukkur ...	118	107	89
Larkana ...	86	65	50
Dadu ...	39	66	55
Thar Parkar ...	62	52	61
Upper Sind Frontier ...	88	71	42
Nawabshah ...	73	40	59
Sind Railways... ..	92	114	94
Total ...	788	785	763
<i>Total of all classes.</i>			
Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	2,363	2,715	2,881
Hyderabad ...	2,163	2,248	2,659
Sukkur ...	2,188	2,568	1,992
Larkana ...	800	882	961
Dadu ...	1,144	1,816	2,182
Thar Parkar ...	1,122	1,273	1,241
Upper Sind Frontier ...	915	804	651
Nawabshah ...	1,447	1,562	1,539
Sind Railways.. ..	726	771	846
Total ...	12,868	14,639	14,952

APPENDIX II (*vide* PARA. 22).

Statement showing the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

	1939.						1940.					
	By Police.			By Magistrates.			By Police.			By Magistrates.		
	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110	107	109	110
(1) Number of persons proceeded against including those in cases pending in the previous year.	669	82	558	224	4	46	382	139	1,136	415	22	505
(2) Number of persons ordered to give security.	143	37	255	39	1	7	76	65	590	55	12	286
(3) Number of persons who furnished security.	89	6	72	39	1	2	66	22	157	54	8	50
(4) Number of persons released on agreement under Regulation XII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Number of persons sent to jail.	54	31	183	...	...	5	10	43	433	1	4	236
(6) Number of persons whose cases were pending at the close of the year.	225	15	210	44	...	17	161	31	452	182	3	139
(7) Number of persons released or discharged.	283	30	85	121	3	20	109	41	90	158	7	55
(8) Number of persons escaped (from custody).	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4
(9) Number of persons absconded before being proceeded against.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
(10) Number of persons whose cases were compounded (107, C. P. C.).	2	...	...	20	...	...	24	...	...	20	...	...
(11) Number of persons whose cases were withdrawn.	15	...	5	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	21
(12) Number of persons died	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(13) Number of persons in whose cases proceedings were dropped.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...

APPENDIX III (*vide* PARA. 23).

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

District.	No. of accused persons.		No. of those included in columns 2 and 3 who were	
	Convicted (column 9 of Statement A, Part II and AA, Part II).	Convicted in Indian Penal Code cases (column 9 of Statement A, Part II).	Identified as having been previously convicted.	Classed as habitual offenders.
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	1,177	928	424	17
Hyderabad	921	595	344	81
Sukkur	902	782	231	3
Larkana	481	415	171	3 <sup>1</sup>
Thar Parkar	487	438	129	11
Dadu	779	692	197	2
Upper Sind Frontier	457	399	106	1
Nawabshah	815	696	382	10
Sind Railways	241	163	47	3
Total	6,260	5,108	2,031	159

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

1936	...	...	...
1937	...	...	...
1938	...	...	1,789
1939	...	...	1,672
1940	...	...	1,803
...	...	...	1,745
...	...	...	2,031

APPENDIX IV (*vide* PARA. 40 of report).

Statement showing the extent of Import and Export trade in arms, ammunition, etc., at Karachi during the year 1940.

Particulars.	Rifles.	Guns.	Car-bines.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Cartridges.	Percussion caps.	Gun-powder.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	Cwts.	Lbs.
Imports including transhipments.	(a) 59	3,984	...	127	43,48,349	33,07,000	...	...	...
Exports	1	3	...	1	1,068	...	...	...	...
Transhipments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	60	3,987	...	128	43,49,417	33,07,000	...	...	...

Particulars.	Blasting powder.			Sulphur.			Saltpetre.			Dynamite.		Gelatine
	Tons.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Imports including transhipments.	...	...	...	1,000	18	...	...	...	63	...	...	...
Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transhipments	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,421	1	84	191	108	...
Total	...	...	...	1,000	18	...	1,421	2	35	191	108	...

Particulars.	Detonators.	Fuses.	Fog signals.	Swords including sword blades.	Remarks.
	No.		Lbs.	No.	
Imports including transhipments	...	52,610 2,10,000	5,329	(b) 47	(a) Includes three air rifles. (b) Includes one sword stick.
Exports	10,000	...	...	...	
Transhipments	...	...	...	...	
Total	10,000	52,610 2,10,000	5,329	47	

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Sind, Karachi, with reference to his letter No. 2010, dated 16th October 1937.

NOTE.—Besides the above 7,40,108 pellets, 75,000 slugs, 1 loops, 1 barrel for gun, ball shots of 8.2 Ejector springs, 1 also inno-

No. P.-135/40-ST.,  
Custom House, Karachi,  
13th January 1941.

APPENDIX V (*vide* PARA. 42).

Statement showing details in connection with motor vehicles for the year 1940.

District.	No. of motor vehicles registered.			No. of motor vehicles taxed upto 31st December 1940.					No. of driving licences issued.	No. of driving licences renewed.
	Motor cycle.	Light motor vehicle.	Heavy motor vehicle.	Motor cycle.	Motor cars private.	Cabs (public conveyances).	Buses (public conveyances)	Goods vehicles.		
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	38	209	77	408	2,481	196	699	279	647	4,302
Hyderabad	7	38	12	...	...	...	...	...	153	600
Sukkur	4	28	7	...	...	...	...	...	50	68
Larkana	1	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	18	147
Dadu ...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	51
Thar Parkar	1	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	70	176
Upper Sind Frontier.	1	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	25	86
Nawabshah	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	35	66
Total ...	53	338	109	408	2,481	196	699	279	1,007	5,496

  

District.	No. of A permits		No. of B permits		Certificate of fitness.		Private carriers permits.		Public carriers permits.	
	issued.	renewed.	issued.	renewed.	Issued.	Renewed.	Issued.	Renewed.	Issued.	Renewed.
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	...	...	11	53	604	6	137	...	12	...
Hyderabad	40	114	43	118	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur	35	84	53	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larkana	28	54	19	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadu ...	15	26	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar	38	76	25	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier.	18	30	8	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabshah	21	41	13	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	195	425	173	547	604	6	137	...	12	...

District.	Contract carriage permits.		Stage carriage permits.		No. of temporary permits issued.	No. of authorizations to drive public service vehicles.	No. of drivers badges issued.	No. of conductors badges issued.	No. of conductors licences issued.	No. of tests of competence to drive
	Issued.	Renewed.	Issued.	Renewed.						
Karachi and Tatta Districts.	16	...	9	...	152	453	517	116	116	79
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larkana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabshah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16	...	9	...	152	453	517	116	116	79

NOTE I.—Column 'No. of Motor Vehicles re-registered'.

Under the new Act registration of motor vehicle is permanent, and, therefore it is valid throughout life time of a vehicle unless it is cancelled. There is therefore no re-registration and as such, this column has been excluded from the statement.

Column 'No. of Motor Vehicles-taxed'.

These represent Sind figures as it is not possible to distinguish figures for each district separately.

Column 'No. of A and B Permits issued and Renewed'.

Information for these columns is supplied by Superintendent of Police, Karachi and Tatta Districts, upto 31st March 1940. The information for the rest of period is furnished in the remaining columns.



STATEMENT  
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>									
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence. Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>									
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 251 ...	Offences relating to coin.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	8	18	...	26	3	1	8
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender.	...	2	...	2	...	1	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225-B & 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	3	5	...	8	1	2	1
9	113 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	50	89	2	137	8	19	50
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	132	211	...	313	20	140	118
10-A	295 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion	1	5	...	6	...	3	1
TOTAL			3	6	...	9	...	4	2
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the person.</i>									
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	199	337	2	534	33	180	182
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder	331	357	...	688	3	32	298
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	34	44	...	78	6	3	37
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	111	127	...	238	3	21	69
15	377 ...	Un-natural offence	20	19	...	39	3	3	17
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	17	50	...	67	7	19	18
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	4	8	...	12	...	4	2
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335, 328 ...	Grievous hurt	13	18	...	31	...	9	3
19	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	330	772	...	1,102	11	453	355
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	7	17	...	24	1	9	8
TOTAL			339	1,147	...	2	21	862	418

A.—PART I.  
CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1940.

True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15.)	Transferred.	Dormant.	Death.	Lunatic.	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Jirga.	Non-cognizable.
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	5	11	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	11	9	56	30	8	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	28	4	56	65	1	121	...	6	...	...	2	1	...	...
2	...	...	2	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	17	19	...	75
2	...	1	3	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	46	14	135	103	14	238	...	6	...	...	19	20	...	75
146	96	102	344	3	...	347	4	6	...	1	3	...	28	2
18	7	7	32	1	1	33	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...
90	20	12	122	2	1	124	2	1	...	...	1	6	9	...
14	1	...	15	...	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
16	3	4	23	2	1	25	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	2	4	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
183	65	30	278	41	3	319	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	1	6	...	...	6	1	5	...	...	13	260	2	13
142	48	41	233	65	5	298	...	6	...	...	19	354	1	...



Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>									
31	341 to 344	... Wrongful restraint and confinement.	81	246	1	326	27	212	66
32	336, 337	... Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	26	117	...	143	3	45	26
TOTAL ...			107	363	1	469	30	257	92
<i>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.</i>									
33	379 to 382	... Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ...	970	2,314	54	3,230	159	317	1,061
34	406 to 409	... Criminal breach of trust	181	213	...	394	19	64	183
35	411 to 414	... Receiving stolen property.	176	278	...	454	9	83	121
36	419, 420	... Cheating ...	120	219	...	339	15	143	105
37	447, 448, 453 and 406.	... Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	114	357	4	467	17	273	95
38	461, 462	... Breaking closed receptacle.	...	3	...	3	...	...	1
TOTAL ...			2,320	6,806	231	8,895	340	1,317	2,317
TOTAL OF Classes I to V.			5,348	14,189	239	19,298	691	3,876	5,171

True cases.														
Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Transferred.	Dormant.	Death.	Lunatic.	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Jirga.	Non-cognizable.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
7	11	3	22	91	3	113	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	28
46	12	10	65	...	...	68	...	1	...	...	...	23	...	4
53	23	13	90	91	3	181	...	1	...	...	...	162	...	32
595	240	797	1,686	40	7	1,726	20	38	3	...	6	10	4	30
812	116	1,732	2,833	54	15	2,887	21	17	1	...	13	7	...	50
73	14	13	100	105	10	205	2	25	1	...	5	4	...	6
172	51	14	237	14	1	251	1	3	...	...	11	2	...	2
30	14	18	62	542	10	604	2	11	1	...	1	88	...	1
38	19	24	85	376	20	461	...	1	...	...	6	194	...	28
2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,722	454	2,598	5,005	1,131	63	6,136	46	95	6	...	42	305	4	117
3,252	1,050	5,042	9,585	1,591	98	11,174	62	144	9	1	133	1,526	53	711

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,  
Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

A.—PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1940.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.		Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
			4	5					
1	Sections of Indian Penal Code. 115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence.	....	...	...	...	...	...	
1	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	....	...	...	...	...	...	
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.</i>									
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	8	22	2	...	19	10	
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	1	...	...	...	...	...	
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	...	1	...	...	...	...	
7	212, 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender	3	13	...	...	12	3	
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	47	104	1	...	109	50	
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	645	767	5	...	720	106	
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	6	3	...	2	2	
10-A	295, 296, 297	Offences against the religion.	4	4	...	...	3	2	
<b>TOTAL</b>			709	917	11	...	865	173	
<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>									
11-	302, 303	Murder	...	...	...	...	574	214	
12	307	Attempts at murder	565	680	40	...	64	33	
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	62	84	6	...	299	154	
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	264	305	3	...	50	26	
15	377	Unnatural offence	49	27	...	...	...	...	
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	27	51	8	...	44	23	
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	3	1	...	...	3	...	
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	8	11	1	...	14	10	
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	760	1,565	26	...	1,313	335	
20	324, 327, 330,	Hurt	8	9	...	...	11	6	
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	966	2,292	56	...	2,051	262	
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	357	411	44	...	359	103	
22-A	352, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	3	2	...	...	5	2	
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	181	272	3	...	261	94	
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	36	89	...	...	87	22	
<b>TOTAL</b>			31	57	1	...	54	26	
<b>TOTAL</b>			3,320	5,359	188	...	5,189	1310	

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Non-cognizable.	Transferred.	Lunatic.	Died.	Escaped.	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Jirga.	Dormant.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	54	41	74	10	51	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
614	45	621	320	7	215	61	...	...	2	3	136	106	...	...
...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	5	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
692	101	684	405	22	268	61	...	...	3	...	137	107	...	...
360	140	625	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	17	75	3	3	5	2	...	1	3	...	12	...	70	...
145	25	263	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	10	...
21	4	24	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	7	18	22	...
21	5	26	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
978	186	945	109	8	93	35	...	...	5	1	49	533	14	...
1,789	79	1,091	187	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
256	102	362	139	1	132	59	...	...	...	1	81	1326	2	...
3	...	3	...	...	96	3	...	...	3	...	21	13	...	...
167	7	180	26	1	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	4	35	40	13	22	3	...	...	...	...	30	7	...	...
28	...	33	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	6	...
3,379	570	3,669	523	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up, by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i>								
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	664	796	83	...	631	251
26	392, 393, 394, 397 398.	Robbery ...	159	314	16	...	245	90
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	143	245	8	...	284	36
28	428, 429...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	16	34	2	...	30	12
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.	988	1,832	117	...	1,750	824
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...			1,970	3,230	226	2	2,940	12,13
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>								
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	197	592	7	...	603	16
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	23	107	...	...	98	48
TOTAL ...			220	699	7	...	701	64
<i>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.</i>								
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle... ordinary... }	937	2,117	78	...	1,735	831
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	720	1,991	115	...	1,786	1,097
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	114	157	4	...	157	78
36	419, 420	Cheating ...	267	373	13	...	467	218
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	139	274	13	...	280	44
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	191	778	7	...	690	83
TOTAL ...			...	3	...	...	2	2
TOTAL OF CLASSES I TO V.			2,368	5,693	230	...	5,126	2,348
			8,587	16,398	662	2	14,821	5,108

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Non-cognizable.	Transferred.	Lunatic.	Died.	Escaped.	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Jirga.	Dormant.
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
389	75	739	27	...	14	...	...	...	7	...	8	...	40	...
155	26	210	28	..	23	2	..	..	...	...	18	12	...	...
218	13	105	212	5	163	...	..	..	...	...	5	166	...	...
18	2	18	10	...	4	...	..	..	...	...	...	3	...	...
926	234	935	22	...	21	9	...	2	4	1	29	259	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,727	351	2,007	299	5	225	11	...	2	11	1	60	440	40	...
587	42	177	330	3	268	...	...	...	1	1	...	425	...	...
50	1	29	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	14	...	...
637	43	206	330	3	268	1	...	...	2	2	...	439	...	...
901	354	1,213	136	22	103	10	...	...	13	5	7	19	...	...
689	313	793	175	28	71	9	...	...	...	...	18	13	...	...
79	96	104	205	14	126	6	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...
254	72	152	61	2	53	5	...	...	...	...	1	44	2	...
245	69	104	962	22	705	1	...	...	2	1	44	2	...	...
607	56	257	1,043	37	876	14	...	...	4	2	1	133	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	42	467	...	...
2,778	960	2,629	2,582	125	1,934	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,713	2,025	9,195	4,136	200	3,062	232	...	4	51	18	526	3547	165	...

## STATEMENT AA—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME NOT SPECIFIED

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 VI.—Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part I.									
1	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 ...	27	81	...	108	1	21	35
2	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	139	485	...	624	3	66	138
3	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	113	197	...	310	1	26	135
TOTAL ...			279	763	...	1,042	5	113	308

## PART I.

IN STATEMENT A.—PART I—FOR THE YEAR 1940.

Convicted.	True cases.			Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols 14+15)	Transferred.	Dormant.	Death.	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Jirga.	Non-cognizable.	Lunatic
	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 12+13+14)											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
36	3	11	50	1	...	51	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
301	57	52	410	145	123	555	2	5	...	6	4	...	...	...
113	7	1	121	12	6	133	...	26	1	3	...	...	1	...
450	67	64	581	158	129	739	2	32	1	9	5	...	1	...

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,  
Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

## STATEMENT AA.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME NOT SPECIFIED IN

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 in Statement A, Part II								
1	265, 296, 297	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	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 ...	25	65	2	...	63	45
3	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	210	1,257	3	47	1,134	981
4	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	61	196	...	...	160	126
TOTAL ...			296	1,518	5	47	1,357	1,152

## PART II.

STATEMENT A, PART II, FOR THE YEAR 1910.

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody, pending trial or investigation, or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.											
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Non-cognizable.	Transferred.	Lunatic.	Died.	Escaped.	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Jirga.	Dormant.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
18	1	25	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
153	13	279	190	156	22	...	...	...	2	2	6	5	...	...
34	73	91	12	6	1	..	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...
205	87	355	203	162	24	...	...	6	2	2	8	6	...	...

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,  
Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

STATEMENT B—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1940.

Return of cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (section 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Sections of I. P. Code.</i>													
115	...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120-B (1) & 120-B (2).	...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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<b>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.</b>													
121 to 130, 505	...	Offences against the State	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
137	...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	59	145	204	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	...	Offences against public Justice.	...	6	29	35	1	...	8	56	82	57	...
161 to 169, 217 to 223.	...	Offences by public servants	...	113	259	372	3	...	4	4	4	22	...
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	4	12	16	...	...	18	127	85	139	...
465 to 477-A...	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	12	...
264 to 267	...	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
482 to 489	...	Making or using false trade marks	...	5	14	19	...	...	...	9	...	8	...
149, 153-A to 156, 160	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	3	159	162	...	...	1	22	1	18	...
TOTAL			...	191	619	810	5	...	31	223	295	256	...
<b>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</b>													
312 to 316	...	Causing miscarriage	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
379	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
376	...	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.</b>													
384 to 389	...	Extortion	...	6	14	20	2	...	...	9	2	7	...
TOTAL			...	6	14	20	2	...	...	9	2	7	...
<b>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.</b>													
345	...	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
352, 355, 358	...	Criminal force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
334	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	34	276	310	21	...	...	75	180	6	28
323	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	188	1,405	1,593	193	...	349	804	96	145	...
374	...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			...	222	1,681	1,903	219	...	424	984	102	173	...
<b>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.</b>													
417, 418	...	Cheating	...	11	139	150	11	...	20	89	1	29	...
403 to 405	...	Criminal misappropriation of property	...	39	245	284	37	...	57	135	8	47	...
428, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	...	19	200	219	52	...	44	94	7	22	...
TOTAL			...	69	584	653	100	...	121	318	16	98	...

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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, 249, 269, 333, 345 and 404, 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.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>													
23	206	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 499	Offences relating to marriage	218	568	786	92	...	123	342	25	204	...	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	49	66	115	14	...	15	56	3	27	...	...
26	504, 606 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	179	970	1,149	178	...	289	523	28	131	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	3	21	24	...	...	10	...	...	4	...	...
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	25	313	338	...	...	...	71	191	76	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	4	11	15	...	...	1	3	3	8	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	15	51	66	4	...	15	20	7	11	...	...
TOTAL			493	2,001	2,494	288	...	453	1,034	257	462	...	...
<i>Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police</i>			3,805	25,497	29,302	3	...	723	2,561	23,212	2,803	...	...
TOTAL			3,865	25,497	29,302	3	...	723	2,561	23,212	2,803	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			4,787	30,396	35,183	617	...	1,752	5,130	23,884	3,799	...	1

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

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,  
Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

STATEMENT B.—PART II.  
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1940.



Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely 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
<b>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</b>						
11	312 to 316	... Causing miscarriage ...	1	...	...	...
12	379	... Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...
12A	376	... Rape by the husband.	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...			1	...	...	...
<b>CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.</b>						
13	384 to 389	... Extortion	11	37	...	3
TOTAL ...			11	37	...	3
<b>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.</b>						
14	345	... Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	19
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force	73	618	...	...
16	334	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	18	21	...	...
17	323	... Voluntarily causing hurt	670	3,334	...	79
18	374	... Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...			761	3,979	...	98
<b>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.</b>						
19	417, 418	... Cheating	27	321	...	4
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property.	69	481	1	35
21	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple)	52	446	...	32
TOTAL ...			148	1,248	1	71
<b>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</b>						
22	295-A, 98	... Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage.	1,018	1,835	...	94
25	500 to 502	... Defamation...	90	126	...	3
26	504, 506 to 510...	... Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	577	2,005	...	70
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	... Public and local nuisances.	11	20	...	...
28	294-A	... Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C.P.C.	... Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	112	763	...	3
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	... Public nuisances	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	... Disputes as to immovable property.	38	75	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	... Maintenance of wives and children.	15	50	...	...
TOTAL ...			1,861	4,875	...	170
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.			4,097	26,915	332	6
TOTAL ...			4,097	26,915	332	6
GRAND TOTAL ...			*7,183	37,997	340	356

\* Cases were erroneously shown less pending against serial No. 4 by the District Magistrates, Upper Sind Frontier.

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.	Committed.	Dormant.	Escaped.	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					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	15	16	17	18	19
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	3	19	2	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	3	19	2	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
672	19	493	8	...	64	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	2	3	...	...	11	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,925	527	1,966	143	...	404	882	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,636	548	2,462	151	...	479	993	...	3	...	...	...	...
344	23	212	2	...	86	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
516	76	257	14	...	106	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
466	129	251	9	...	47	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,326	228	720	25	...	239	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,750	346	1,192	59	...	777	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
213	26	93	3	...	47	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,512	104	1,504	44	...	590	350	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	...	21	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
872	...	315	320	...	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	...	19	35	...	48	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	4	32	4	...	11	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,566	540	3,236	465	...	1,521	804	...	...	...	...	...	...
31,338	27	2,946	24,421	...	3,180	764	...	...	...	...	...	...
31,338	27	2,946	24,421	...	3,180	764	...	...	...	...	...	...
45,164	1,375	9,740	25,480	...	5,845	2,718	...	3	...	...	...	...

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,  
Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

## STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1940.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>						
				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft ...						
{ (a) In conjunction with lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking ...	1,801	569	31.59	2,28,044	26,998	14.28
{ (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	144	...	...	9,322	...
{ (c) Other thefts ...	3,329	1,438	43.20	2,07,901	79,489	37.93
2. Robbery.						
{ (a) Dacoity ...	32	9	28.13	28,574	1,433	14.70
{ (b) Other robbery ...	118	45	38.14	13,930	4,558	25.20
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	38	13	34.21	2,606	1,325	44.50
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	1	...	...	45	...	...
TOTAL ...	5,319	2,218	41.70	4,81,100	1,23,125	29.18
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion ...	...	...	...	..	...	...
6. Criminal mis-appropriation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. (a) Out of the property stolen in the previous year, property of the value of Rs. 3,557 was recovered during the year under report.

(b) Of the property stolen in other districts, a sum of Rs. 4,675 was recovered in the following districts:—

Karachi and Tatta Districts ...	Rs. 323
Dadu district ...	655
Hyderabad district ...	2,144
Sukkur district ...	170
Larkana district ...	363
Thar Parkar district ...	630
Upper Sind Frontier district ...	48
Nawabshah district ...	224
Sind Railways ...	118
Total ...	Rs. 4,675

2. (a) Value of property reported as stolen in 10 cases out of the total number pending at the beginning of the year was ... Rs. 2,655

(b) Value of property reported as stolen in 2,255 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year was ... Rs. 3,85,643

(c) Value of property reported as recovered in 1,364 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year was ... Rs. 1,12,458

Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct magisterial cases—Cognizable.

Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
29	18	62.07	2,450	1,052	42.94

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,  
Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

## STATEMENT D.

(Sind Police.)

Statement showing sanctioned strength and cost of police for the year 1940.

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 Serjeants.	Number of Head Constables.		
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SIND.										
I. G. of Police, Sind ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. P., Karachi and Tatta Districts.	...	1	1	3	8	37	16	174	9	54
S. P., Sind C. I. D. ...	...	1	...	2	6	10	...	26	...	...
S. P., Sind Railways ...	...	1	...	...	2	15	1	68	...	...
D. S. P., Hyderabad district.	...	1	...	2	2	25	1	103	...	69
D. S. P., Sukkur district	...	1	...	2	3	27	...	120	...	51
D. S. P., Larkana district.	...	1	...	1	1	17	...	75	...	43
D. S. P., Thar Parkar district.	...	1	...	1	2	19	...	77	...	65
D. S. P., Upper Sind Frontier district.	...	1	...	1	1	13	...	55	...	36
D. S. P., Nawabshah district.	...	1	...	1	1	18	...	68	...	57
D. S. P., Dadu district ...	...	1	...	1	1	19	...	69	...	58
TOTAL ...	1	10	1	14	27	200	18	835	9	433

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.								
I. G. of Police, Sind ...	...	...	...	1	76,560	...	76,560	...
S. P., Karachi and Tatta Districts	890	16	102	1,311	9,11,432	...	9,11,432	8,089
S. P., Sind C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	45	1,87,882	...	1,87,882	...
S. P., Sind Railways ...	227	...	...	314	2,23,833	...	2,23,833	1,284
D. S. P., Hyderabad district.	471	...	106	780	4,84,532	...	4,84,532	4,417
D. S. P., Sukkur district	669	...	105	978	5,41,808	...	5,41,808	5,585
D. S. P., Larkana district	345	...	98	591	3,33,945	...	3,33,945	2,580.7
D. S. P., Thar Parkar district.	339	...	145	640	3,93,474	...	3,93,474	13,637
D. S. P., Upper Sind Frontier district.	257	...	103	467	2,77,776	...	2,77,776	2,105.1
D. S. P., Nawabshah district.	301	...	100	547	3,36,865	...	3,36,865	3,867
D. S. P., Dadu district ...	204	...	115	558	3,70,470	...	3,70,470	6,443.98
TOTAL ...	3,793	16	874	6,231	41,38,577	...	41,38,577	48,008.78

District.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police stations.	Number of outposts.	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.								
I. G. of Police, Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. P., Karachi and Tatta Districts.	588,970	274,855	26	24	6.17	440.26	2,691	2.05
S. P., Sind C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. P., Sind Railways ...	...	...	10	10	4.09	...	608	2.57
D. S. P., Hyderabad district.	602,924	95,930	18	22	5.08	840.90	2,160	2.77
D. S. P., Sukkur district.	623,758	152,237	20	22	5.71	637.79	2,322	2.37
D. S. P., Larkana district	448,657	41,341	12	14	4.44	772.22	890	1.53
D. S. P., Thar Parkar district.	468,040	8,835	13	40	21.01	721.17	1,194	1.84
D. S. P., Upper Sind Frontier district.	259,709	15,400	7	11	4.51	556.12	750	1.61
D. S. P., Nawabshah district.	496,612	29,339	12	23	7.07	907.88	1,683	3.08
D. S. P., Dadu district ...	338,394	16,361	14	29	11.55	606.44	2,363	4.23
TOTAL ...	3,887,070	634,298	132	195	7.70	623.83	14,861	2.39

This figure represents cost for the financial year 1940-41 and is exclusive of Rs. 5,65,604, of the temporary Police engaged on account of War, Sukkur disturbances, Sind Reserve Force Police lent to Railway, etc.

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,  
Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

STATEMENT E.

(Sind Police.)

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for the year 1940.

District.	Total strength.				Armament of the force.			Punishments.											
	Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bore.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.	Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.								
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
SIND.																			
Karachi and Tatta Districts	61	1,245	50	1,237	40	779	72	1	...	1	11	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad district	28	749	26	736	34	396	30	...	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur district	30	945	29	932	40	847	33	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larkana district	18	561	18	552	35	348	19	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar district	21	623	19	609	30	465	21	1	1	21	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier district	14	451	12	447	50	279	15	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nawabshah district	19	523	16	520	39	396	19	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadu district	20	536	18	528	43	378	20	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Sind Railways	18	295	15	290	...	68	18	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind C.I.D.	16	26	16	26	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	245	8,960	219	5,877	316	3,956	264	2	17	2	103	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	6

District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.				Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage of total actual strength of				
	Rewarded during the year.		Number of police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 7 years.	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.	
	By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.															
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
SIND.																			
Karachi and Tatta Districts	1	510	50	849	52	191	72	108	578	21	11	3	12	...	9	218.11	60	70	
Hyderabad district	...	208	26	558	44	180	172	87	206	30	11	3	12	...	8	163.04	45	1.05	
Sukkur district	...	404	29	652	49	82	139	196	297	21	13	5	6	...	6	53.11	17	83	
Larkana district	...	134	18	363	31	42	94	158	111	12	6	5	5	...	8	114.67	32	1.40	
Thar Parkar district	...	170	19	351	51	116	161	45	94	16	23	2	9	...	4	74.55	30	64	
Upper Sind Frontier district	...	326	12	248	50	47	135	68	56	24	13	2	6	...	8	118.57	33	1.74	
Nawabshah district	...	320	16	332	25	31	159	21	159	10	3	1	2	...	7	110.96	30	1.31	
Dadu district	...	344	18	338	80	92	82	49	101	29	3	3	3	...	1	102.46	25	1.18	
Sind Railways	...	250	15	254	54	31	70	7	61	13	7	...	4	...	4	77.59	21	1.31	
Sind C. I. D.	...	48	16	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	2,714	219	4,006	430	713	1,084	719	1,663	176	60	24	59	1	57	125.11	35	97	

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,  
Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

## SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1940.

1. Statistics of cognizable offences reported to the police are contained in Appendix I and are referred to in paragraph 3 of the report. The figures of reported crime rose from 14,639 to 14,952. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code increased from 13,854 to 14,189 whereas cases under Class VI decreased from 785 to 763.

A comparison of the figures of each district shows that the number of reported cognizable offences increased in the following districts:—

Karachi and Tatta Districts .. .. .	166
Hyderabad .. .. .	411
Larkana .. .. .	79
Dadu .. .. .	366
Sind Railways .. .. .	75

The reasons for increase in reported crime in the districts mentioned above are given in the report.

The decrease in the Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts is under all heads. In Thar Parkar the decrease is under Indian Penal Code cases. In Nawabshah there is an increase of crime under robberies and miscellaneous crime by 3 and 42 respectively and a decrease of 68 cases under all other heads of crime as under:—

Dacoities .. .. .	1
Murders .. .. .	13
House-breakings .. .. .	43
Cattle thefts .. .. .	2
Ordinary thefts .. .. .	9

68

2. The number of excluded and the percentage of excluded cases to cases for disposal increased from 4,296 to 4,685 and from 22.29 to 22.77 respectively. The number of cases declared to be maliciously false was 696 as against 656 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted in 274 cases as against 186 and the percentage of convictions obtained was 21.90 as against 25.81 in the previous year.

Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 99 cases as against 114 cases in 1939. The amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 3,839 as against Rs. 3,509 in the previous year.

3. Full particulars are given in paragraph 9 of the report. Ratio of Crime to Police and Population. The incidence of reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code per one thousand of the population was 3.65 as against 3.56 in 1939. The incidence of true crime to population was 1 to 382 inhabitants compared with 1 to 420 inhabitants in the previous year. The incidence of true crime to police works out to 3.31 offences to a policeman (exclusive of the armed and some of the Unarmed and Mounted Police whose ordinary duties are not connected with the investigation of crime) and of cognizable crime investigated to 4.84 as against 2.97 and 4.36 respectively in the previous year.

4. The total number of true Indian Penal Code cases for disposal increased from 8,610 to 9,583. A comparison of the figures of true crime for disposal under the more important heads with the previous year shows the following increase or decrease:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
(1) Murders .. .. .	112	..
(2) Attempt at murder and culpable homicide .. .. .	49	..
(3) Dacoities .. .. .	73	..
(4) Robberies .. .. .	69	..
(5) House breakings with intent to commit an offence .. .. .	..	136
(6) Cattle thefts .. .. .	267	..
(7) Ordinary thefts .. .. .	481	..
(8) Receiving stolen property .. .. .	58	..

5. The percentage of undetected cases increased from 50.08 to 52.61. The lowest results as compared with other districts were obtained in the Upper Sind Frontier district. The Nawabshah district has shown a very good improvement. Hyderabad and Thar Parkar Districts have also shown some improvement. The percentage has increased in all other districts.

The percentage of stolen property recovered was 29.18 as against 29.62 in 1939.

The percentage of complainants who received back their property was 41.70 as against 42.74.

The value of property stolen in 1940 was Rs. 4,81,100 as against 4,11,768 in the previous year.

6. The percentage of convictions obtained in the true cases (for disposal including Class VI (Statement AA Part I, dropped from 37.9 to 36.42. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried increased from 74.66 to 76.82.

The percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried in the Sessions Court dropped from 62.57 in 1939 to 60.15 in 1940.

The highest percentage was obtained in the Karachi and Tatta districts (72.97) and the lowest in Upper Sind Frontier and Hyderabad districts (55.56) and 55.17 respectively). The percentage has considerably dropped in Sind Railways and Nawabshah district by 28.03 and 14.05 respectively.

The number of pending cases increased from 5,468 in 1939 to 5,479 in 1940. Of these, 4,698 were pending with the Magistrates and only 781 were with the police as against 4,468 and 1,000 respectively in 1939. This year Hyderabad district is responsible for a large number of pending cases.

7. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, rose from 1,583 to 2,599. Habitual offenders and Chapter VIII Cases. Of the number of persons proceeded against, the police were responsible for 1,657 and action against the remainder 942 was taken by the Magistracy suo-motu. In police cases the percentage of persons ordered to give security to persons prosecuted rose from 33.23 to 44.12 and in the magisterial cases rose from 17.15 to 37.47.

In police cases, excluding the number of persons pending trial at the close of the year, the percentages of the number of persons ordered to give security to the number of persons proceeded against are as follows:—

Section 107	..	..	..	34.39
„ 109	..	..	..	60.19
„ 110	..	..	..	86.26

In proceedings under sections 107, Criminal Procedure Code, 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 does not, therefore, indicate a lack of discretion on the part of the Magistrates or the Police.

8. The percentage of cases investigated by superior officers increased from 88.62 in 1939 to 95.08.

Personal investigation and inspection. Out of the 132 Police Stations and 195 Outposts 4 Police Stations and 14 Outposts were not visited. Out of 14 Outposts not visited 3 were actually opened after the close of the year.

9. The discipline of the Force was satisfactory. The number Internal adminis- of cases in which it was necessary to inflict punishment. tration. was 137 as against 121 in 1939, and the number of rewards granted for good work during the year was 2,714 as against 3,101 in 1939.

The following honours were conferred on officers and men.

#### King's Police Medal for Gallantry.

- (1) Muhammad Hassan son of Lal Late Mounted Constable, Muhammad. Dadu District.
- (2) Sulleman son of Gul Muham- Mounted Head Constable, mad. Sukkur District.
- (3) Noor Muhammad son of Khan Do. do, Muhammad.

#### Indian Police Medal for Gallantry.

- (1) Mr. Muhammad Sherif Khan N a w a b s h a h. Officiating Sharafuldin Khan. Deputy Superintendent of Police.

- (2) Mr. T. M. Farmer .. .. Karachi (Sergeant).

#### (Bar to the Indian-Police Medal).

- (3) Dost Muhammad Atta Muham- Armed Police Constable, Hy- mad. derabad.
- (4) Taurali Hussain Ali .. .. Unarmed Police Constable, Nawabshah.
- (5) Abdul Satar Karimbakhsh .. Unarmed Police Constable, Sukkur.
- (6) Dildar Khan Ghulam Muham- Unarmed Police Constable, mad. Nawabshah.

#### Under other Regulation.

- (1) Khan Saheb Muhammad Yakub Deputy Superintendent of Khan. Police, Sind C. I. D.
- (2) Mr. Saleh Muhammad Essab Sub-Inspector of Police, Khan. Karachi.

The percentage of admissions into hospital was 125.11 as against 97.25 in the preceding year. The number of vacancies this year was 109 as against 87 in 1939. The number of enlistments during 1940 was 436 as against 296 in 1939.

The number of resignations during the year was 90 as compared with 58 in 1939 and 78 in 1938.

The percentage of educated Police Officers and men on the actual strength rose from 68.05 in 1939 to 69.31 in 1940.

10. No allotment was sanctioned for any major work during the year.

Buildings.  
2. A sum of Rs. 80,000 was sanctioned by Government and placed at my disposal for the construction of minor works during the year. This sum was distributed for carrying out various urgent minor works. At the end of the year however, some of the Executive Engineers surrendered very large amounts from the allotments placed at their disposal while others even surrendered the full amount on the ground that they could not get contractors to carry out the works owing to variation in the cost of building material on account of the war. Consequently a sum of Rs. 23,000 had to be surrendered to Government which was resumed by them.



3. As already pointed out in the annual administration report of the last year, the housing schemes of several districts specially the district headquarters towns need immediate attention. It is needless to repeat what I said in this respect last year but I feel bound to emphasise the necessity of paying very early attention to the housing problem of the police stationed in the Headquarters Towns. This does not mean that the housing conditions of police in the mofusil are satisfactory—far from it—but unfortunately steps cannot be taken to ameliorate them until the most urgent schemes in the Headquarters Towns, *viz*, Sukkur, Jacobabad and Hyderabad have been financed.

11. There were 11 strikes in Karachi against the same number  
 Strikes. in 1939. Almost all the strikes were of petty nature. There were 4 petty strikes in other districts (Hyderabad 3 and Upper Sind Frontier district 1).

12. An account of the work of the Sind C. I. D. has been given  
 Criminal investiga- in paragraph 46 of the report.  
 tion Department.

13. Particulars showing the strength of the Force and its distri-  
 Strength. bution are given in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the report.

14. Crime remained at a high level for the major part of the  
 General. year and shewed, as stated before, a total increase of a little over 300. Towards the close of the year there was, however, a distinct tendency towards a general fall. The Province was in a disturbed state for most of the year due in the main to the aftermath of the Sukkur disturbances, as also to the unsettled state of the political barometer in Sind. The rise and fall of Governments once a year with unfailing regularity cannot but have a disturbing effect on the country and its inhabitants. Unsettled policies must unsettle the populace as well as the servants of Government with a consequent diminution of control. This is a self evident fact. It must further be remembered that every district except the Upper Sind Frontier and the Sukkur districts had to continue to work short handed due to the necessity of maintaining extra Forces in Sukkur. For any district in Sind, where every district is under policed, to work short handed, is a matter of very grave concern. It could only lead to a rise in crime. It is perhaps satisfactory in a way to observe that under such conditions the rise was only a matter of 300.

While the percentage of cases convicted to cases tried shewed a slight improvement, the position as regards pending cases with Magistrates worsened, though the number of cases pending with the police was lessened. There is a crying need for more stipendiary Magistrates in Sind.

15. A brief account of the action taken under the Criminal  
 Criminal Tribes. Tribes Act, 1924, is given in paragraph 24 of the report.

(Sd.) W. L. K. HERAPATH,  
 Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

