

Report on the Working of the
Criminal Tribes Act in the
Bombay Presidency.

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Report on the Working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency

Part I

for the year ending March 31st, 1926

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From

O. H. B. STARTE, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Dharwar;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Home Department, Bombay.

Dharwar, 29th May 1926.

Subject.—*Report on the working of the Settlements established under the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report for the year ending 31st March 1926 for the settlements established under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924.

Charge.

2. Mr. H. T. Sorley, I.C.S., served as the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer up to 30th October 1925 and I served for the remainder of the year in that capacity.

Population.

3. Appendix I gives the population as it stood on 31st March 1926 in each of the settlements. The total population in the settlements is now 12,477 as against 12,605 in the previous year. This shows a slight decrease in numbers. During the year 201 fresh registered members of criminal tribes have been sent by Government under Section 16 Criminal Tribes Act to settlements. These represent persons of multiple convictions taken from Bombay City, or the districts or jails. Some of them have an amazing number of convictions recorded against them. In one case recently admitted a Manggarudi has ten convictions. He has two wives, one of whom has eleven convictions and the other has ten convictions. The dependents of these new registered settlers also added to the population of the settlements. On the other hand 36 registered settlers and their dependents have been discharged on probation during the year. Again a group of 121 Chapparbands and their dependents (a total of 546) who had been given sites and had built houses on land which formed part of the Bijapur Industrial Settlement, have been finally declared to be freed from all settlement control by virtue of their good conduct, and the area has been excluded from the settlement limits. This has resulted in a big reduction in the population of this settlement.

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The organization of work amongst the Criminal Tribes in Bombay City has been proceeding steadily during the year. The police have practically completed their survey, and have selected those persons of the worst criminal records for internment in settlement. These cases have been enquired into by myself or by my staff and recommendation made to Government for placing them when necessary in settlement. Most have been sent to Ambernath settlement, but a few have been distributed among the remaining settlements. Work amongst the Criminal Tribes left in Bombay City has been continued and 573 Manggarudis who were living unauthorisedly in various open sites have been brought together in a colony at Dharavi, and day school and a night school and a dispensary have been opened for them. A mission committee under Reverend Edwards is looking after the Manggarudis and Bhamptas, and the Kaikadis are being cared for by the Social Service League. Both these organizations are doing excellent reformatory work. Now that the worst members of these castes are being removed away to settlements, I confidently hope that the efforts of the above organizations for the reform of the people under their care will be successful and it will not be necessary to remove the majority of these people to a settlement.

Employment.

4. The problem of securing employment for the settlement people during the year was not very difficult. The rains of 1925 in the area where settlements are situated were fairly good. The main difficulty was felt in Bijapur Special Settlement where the incorrigible settlers are kept. These are not permitted to go in the town for securing work for themselves. Internal industries such as agriculture, weaving and building work form the source of employment. The weaving section shared in the depression of trade felt by most weavers, and for a time it was working at a loss. The numbers were reduced by the transfer of selected persons to work in Nira Projects Canal where they were kept under supervision similar to that exercised in the Special Settlement. Changes were made in the system of the weaving factory, and in the staff, and it is hoped that the factory will soon be self-supporting. Employment in mills continues to be the chief source of employment for the settlers as in previous years. The following figures show the number of persons from settlements who are employed in spinning and weaving mills, and in the Match Factory at Ambernath:—

Settlement.	Men.	Women.	Half-timers.
1. Sholapur	836	400	192
2. Hubli	402	110	38
3. Gokak Falls	109	124	6
4. Ambernath	55	30	15

There is again a welcome increase to 198 in the number of persons from Hubli Settlement employed in the Railway workshops. These workshops provide excellent opportunities of training as skilled artisans.

In all of the settlements the construction of the buildings is done by settlement people mainly through contracts taken by the Settlement Producers' Societies. The Executive Engineers and their staffs give us much assistance by way of technical advice. Many of the apprentices of carpentry and masonry have now finished their apprenticeship and are working independently. We have to take precautions not to train too many carpenters and masons in any one town.

Work on the Nira Right Bank Canal and its distributaries continues to provide employment for a number of settlers. I would like to emphasize the value of a settlement of this kind which provides work of an unskilled type, and in which the number of persons employed can be expanded or contracted according to the need of finding employment for settlers. Again there are many persons in the settlements to whom the temptations found in a big town of petty pickpocketing in the busy bazaar and of excesses in the liquor shops and brothels are too great. We are getting an increasing number of such persons, as the system of combing out persons of multiple convictions from Bombay City and other big towns becomes more effective. It is a great relief to a harassed Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer to have such a settlement where regular work on the spot is provided, and the temptations of a city do not exist. The difficulty of such a settlement is that not being permanent in any one position it is difficult to make the settlement comfortable either for the staff or the settlers.

Housing and Sanitation.

5. The policy of housing the settlers in huts constructed by themselves is still continued in most settlements. This of course saves Government much expenditure, and the birth and death statistics given below are a proof that the health of the settlers does not suffer in consequence. Exceptions have to be made in the settlements having a heavy rainfall such as Dandeli, Khanapur, and Ambernath. Government have definitely decided to abolish Kalyanpur settlement which is in the heart of the town and to remove all its inmates to Umedpur the new settlement on the outskirts of the town. This transfer is being effected as the staff and school buildings are constructed. Already the population at Umedpur is greater than that at Kalyanpur. The Manager of the settlement and the Lady Superintendents in charge of the school and women's work are already in residence at Umedpur, and the transfer will be completed as soon as the remaining buildings are constructed.

Health.

6. The health of the settlers during the year under report has been eminently satisfactory. There have been no serious epidemics.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Popula- tion.	Total number of births.	Total number of deaths.	Birth rate per mille.	Death rate per mille.
1	Sholapur ...	4,245	190	80	44.7	18.4
2	Hotgi ...	130	7	...	53.8	...
3	Indi ...	144	12	5	83.3	34.7
4	Bijapur ...	505	31	10	61.4	19.8
5	Special Settlement, Bijapur.	185	13	3	70.3	16.2
6	Bagalkot ...	369	14	4	37.9	10.9
7	Kerur ...	110	16	6	145.0	54.5
8	Gadag ...	900	18	13	20.0	14.4
9	Hubli ...	2,417	106	48	43.9	15.7
10	Dandeli ...	227	3	5	13.2	22.0
11	Khanapur ...	529	10	7	18.9	13.2
12	Gokak Falls, including Belgaum.	784	36	20	45.9	25.5
13	Nira Projects ...	908	36	8	39.6	8.8
14	Baramati ...	505	25	10	49.5	19.8
15	Ambernath ...	214	4	4	18.7	18.9
	Total average ...				42.0	18.2

It will be seen that the birth rate per mille of population is 42.0 which is greater than the average for the Presidency whilst the death rate is 18.2 per mille which is less than the average for the Presidency.

The figures are an eloquent tribute to the effective and unobtrusive work amongst the women and children by the medical staff and by the Lady Superintendents and their helpers. They are also a proof that the policy of allowing the people to remain in their own huts flimsy and ineffective as a protection against the weather as they often seem to be, rather than constructing chawls for them, is not detrimental to their health.

Education.

7. Elementary education is free and compulsory both for boys and girls up to the age of 13 years and for all children who work as half-timers in the mills.

The following table gives the number of children attending day schools.

Statement showing proportion per thousand of population of children in day schools.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Total population of settlements including men, women and children.	Number of children in day schools.	Remarks.
1	Sholapur	4,245	860	
2	Hotgi	130	20	
3	Indi	144	34	
4	Bijapur	505	129	In addition 66 children of ex-settlers attend the school.
5	Bijapur Special	185	36	
6	Bagalkot	369	81	
7	Kerur	110	25	
8	Gadag	900	156	
9	Hubli	2,417	481	
10	Dandeli	227	23	
11	Khanapur	529	78	
12	Gokak Falls	784	177	
13	Nira Projects	908	134	
14	Baramati	505	98	
15	Ambernath	214	35	
16	Settlement children attending Municipal or Local Board Schools, i.e., of minor settlements.	305	82	
	Average for all the settlements	... 196.2		

The attendance of the school children compared with the population in the settlements is more than double the corresponding figure for the Presidency. A few boys are going to other schools for higher education.

Much more attention is given to Manual Training in these settlement schools compared with the ordinary schools. 451 boys are now receiving manual training in wood work, tin work, tailoring or weaving.

The Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay Presidency, are kindly holding the examinations in the manual training work.

The following table shows the number of apprentices under training for various trades (in addition to those working in mills):—

Serial No.	Settlement.	Masonry.	Carpentry.	Tailoring.	Agriculture.	Weaving.	Printing.	Roofing Tile Factory.
1	Sholapur ...	8	10	1	...	6	...	...
2	Hotgi ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
3	Indi ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
4	Bijapur ...	28	20	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bijapur special...	6	...	...	2	12	...	...
6	Bagalkot ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
7	Kerur ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
8	Gadag ...	...	13	...	...	11	1	...
9	Hubli ...	12	28	...	...	...	...	...
10	Khanapur ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
11	Gokak Falls including Belgaum.	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
12	Nira Project ...	13	4	...	...	...	...	...
13	Baramati ...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	76	100	7	24	29	1	1

In Sholapur, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Gadag, Hubli and Gokak Falls settlements there are carpentry workshops attached to the settlements. The furniture prepared by some of these workshops, notably that at Hubli, has made a name for itself. There is a slight drop from 558 to 491 in the number of lads in the night schools. This drop is due to a more careful enforcement of the rule that no one over 18 years of age should be compelled or urged to come to the night school. We feel it is important to concentrate our attention on the maintenance of literacy amongst those who have not left school long.

Boy Scout and Girl Guide work is encouraged. There are now 21 troops of Boys Scouts having 445 scouts and 9 companies of Girl Guides having 284 guides and Blue Birds. Where the work is carried on with energy and enthusiasm it forms a very valuable factor in settlement life, and also provides a useful link with the boy and girl life of the town. Bagalkot Settlement Scouts seem to have done specially well.

The seventh Annual Settlement Exhibition was held at Hubli in January. The standard of workmanship was quite maintained. The industrial shield was again won by Bijapur Industrial Settlement, and the shield now becomes the property of this settlement. The medal for the best piece of work in the exhibition was won by a Bijapur Ghantichor lad for an excellent model in stone of the Golgumbaz. The exhibition attracted much attention and in fact

was too crowded to be comfortable I fear for the visitors. A number of exhibitors from the settlements were also successful in the Bombay Art Society Exhibition held in Poona in August last.

Co-operative Societies.

8. The Co-operative credit and producers' societies established in the settlements have continued to flourish and their financial position is satisfactory for the most part. The total of share capital and reserve funds is now Rs. 24,776-11-1 compared with Rs. 22,452-3-1 last year and the total of deposits Rs. 46,958-0-3 as compared with Rs. 33,367-6-1 respectively of the last year. The only Society giving us anxiety is the Producers Society at the Special Settlement Bijapur. The persons of this settlement are chosen as being too troublesome or dangerous for the other settlements and hence any work amongst them has obvious disadvantages. The most profitable undertaking of the year has been the working of a fuel coupe by the Khanapur Society.

Convictions and Absconders.

9. During the year under report there have been convictions in 44 cases involving 61 persons under the Criminal Tribes Act, 79 cases involving 127 persons for offences against property, 8 cases involving 11 persons for other offences and 4 cases involving 4 persons under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, making a total of 135 cases involving 203 persons. The corresponding total figures in the last year were 93 cases and 157 persons. Thus there has been an increase. One cause is evident. An unusual number of habitual criminals from Bombay City and elsewhere have been accepted during the year, whilst an increased number of persons of good conduct have been discharged from the settlements. Thus while the total number of persons in the settlements has remained about the same; the settlement staffs have been faced with a more serious problem than in previous years.

The causes of the increase in convictions in Hubli Settlement are under detailed investigation. One cause has however already been made clear. The Hubli figures include a large number of petty cases. The rise is barely proportionate to the rise in Hubli town convictions, there being a sudden rise in the latter from 71 to 390 cases. The rise is evidently due mainly to a change in policy in relation to petty offences. Part of the problem is to decide the point below which a theft is regarded as too petty to be registered. This is being considered by the District Magistrate and is indeed a problem which affects the general administration of the whole Presidency. The settlements have special ways of dealing with minor offences. As far as my experience goes, the punishments given under the settlement rules and the other special steps taken such as removal to a Childrens Home or placing the offender under the special supervision of a probation officer, or removal to another settlement, where this particular kind of

temptation is not so present, are more effective than the punishments usually given by Magistrates in such petty cases. Such procedure is however not without its difficulties, and its correlation to the normal methods of registration of cases is now under consideration. At the same time though one cannot hope to keep all the settlers from crime, I cannot feel satisfied with the results in this direction of the years work. I hope however that the organization of the settlement guards which is now under consideration of Government will be helpful in reducing crime. We are trying also to make a more intensive study of the causes and treatment of crime, and a fortnight's course of study on the bearing of European and American experience on the problems before us has been arranged for the Managers and other senior staff.

The total number of absconders remaining untraced on March 31st, 1926 was 162. Of these only 58 were registered men, and 17 were registered women. It would only be these people who would likely commit offences while absconding. The rest were dependents. The corresponding total figure at the end of last year was 103. The increase is explained mainly by the fact that a gang of sixty-four Kanjar Bhats absconded from Sholapur Settlement on 10th March 1926. Forty-five of this gang were however cleverly traced by the Poona Police on April 3rd. In any case 162 absconders out of a population 12,477 does not represent a serious proportion.

Roll-Call.

10. There are now 3,226 registered persons in the settlements. When they first enter the settlement they are placed on daily roll call. If their conduct is satisfactory their roll-call is changed to weekly and later on they are exempted from roll-call. If their conduct is unsatisfactory they are placed on a roll-call held twice a day (evening and early morning). Check roll calls are also held at intervals. At present there are 2,049 on daily roll-call (double or single) 863 are on weekly roll-call and 314 are exempted from roll-call.

Discharge from the settlements.

11. Thirty-six registered persons and their dependents (53) have been discharged on probation and have left the settlements during the year. Forty-three more registered persons and their dependents (106) have been permitted to leave the settlement on probation but have not gone. I refer again to these figures later on. During the year 8 persons and their dependents (10 persons) were re-called from probation for bad conduct. Of these only one has been re-called for a conviction for an offence against property. The others have been re-called on suspicion or for infringements of the conditions of probation relating to roll-call and passes.

Special Establishments.

12. There are now 87 children in the Childrens Homes at Hubli, Bijapur and Baramati. As there are 2,515 children of school going age in the settlements it will be seen that only in very extreme cases are children placed in the Homes. Such children

are either themselves beyond the control of their parents, or are orphans with no suitable relatives to care for them -or are children of irreclaimable criminals. Fourteen young persons were discharged during the year from the Homes. The marriages of some of the boys and of most of the girls were arranged before they were discharged. The question of these marriages has given us much trouble and thought. It would be comparatively easy for us to arrange suitable marriages, but exceedingly difficult to carry such plans into execution successfully. Naturally and rightly these young people are still largely influenced by the wishes of their parents specially in such matters. Moreover in afterlife a marriage undertaken against the wishes of the parents will be specially liable to end unhappily. Thus we have limited our authority to the refusal of permission of unsuitable marriages and in such cases have asked the parents to search again for a more suitable bride or bridegroom.

Whilst on furlough recently in England I was visiting some Reformatory and Industrial schools and meeting other persons experienced in the control of delinquent and neglected children. I was impressed with the body of opinion in favour of a comparatively short periods in a Home, followed by supervision on probation. Therefore we are working more in this direction in the present organization of the Homes. Of course this cannot be applied to all cases. There will still be cases where the child will have to be detained until he is old enough to establish a Home of his own.

13. The Womens Home at Hubli which is a Rescue Home for women from all the settlements continues to be a very valuable aid to settlement work. During the year 43 women were admitted and 41 discharged. At the close of the year 15 women were remaining in the Home. The opportunities of the Home are in some directions greater than those of most rescue homes, as compulsory residence for a sufficient time can be enforced, and afterwards in suitable cases through the various settlement organizations satisfactory marriages or re-marriages can often be arranged. This difficult and trying work has been under the capable and kind control of Miss Edwards. She has now gone to England on a much needed furlough and Miss Briscoe has taken her place.

The Hurs from Sind are still in Nira Projects Settlement. Considering the reputation they had of being exceedingly desperate and dangerous, they have given surprisingly little trouble. Most of them were unmarried and were not able to arrange brides from Sind. They therefore tried to find wives from local places and such facilities as were possible were afforded to them. Many have married and settled down happily. In a few cases they have married too hastily women of bad repute, and the marriages have been failures.

Finance.

14. The total recurring expenditure for the financial year 1925-26 under "25 Jails and Convict settlements" was Rs. 2,74,277-11-6

and under "8 Forests" (for Dandeli) Rs. 4,596-7-9 making a total of Rs. 2,78,874-3-3. This results in an average expenditure per settler of Rs. 22-1-0 per annum.

General Remarks.

15. Settlement work has now reached a stage at which it is advisable to pause and take stock of the position. In the early days the settlement population was obtained by taking complete gangs of wandering criminal tribes and selected individuals from the settled castes. Many of these people have now by their good conduct earned their right to freedom, and are fit for discharge. But that is not what they wish for. The figures of those discharged on probation during the year are important. It will be seen that during the year 43 heads of families and their dependents (106) persons though offered their discharge on probation preferred to remain in the settlements. Their point of view is that they have secured regular work in the town and they also appreciate the amenities of the settlement and the help of the settlement staff. This is satisfactory as showing that settlement life is not unduly irksome, but some solution must be sought or they and their off-spring will remain as an indefinite burden on the State. This indicates a serious position and I am now endeavouring to solve the difficulty by organizing free colonies adjacent to the settlement. Such free colonies have already come into existence by the side of Umedpur Settlement and there are now 255 persons from the settlement on them. In this particular instance the colonies are financed by the Mills who employ these people. This forms a very satisfactory solution of the problem as far as this settlement is concerned. In Bijapur a detached part of the settlement on which the Chapparbands of good conduct who originally belonged to the settlement had built their houses has now been excluded from the area of the settlement, so that it becomes an ordinary part of the town. This accounts for the drop in population of this settlement. One immediate result is to increase the cost per head for the remaining settlers, but steps are being taken to adjust the staff and other expenses to the new conditions. For other persons fit for discharge on probation I am investigating the organization of agricultural colonies in places where there are blocks of Government waste land available. The Director of Agriculture has kindly lent one of his experienced men on deputation to assist me in this investigation and in the organization of the training in agriculture which will be necessary before such persons can be entrusted to work their fields independently.

The conditions of admission into settlements have also been tightened up as a measure of economy. At present persons with their dependents are admitted only if they have at least five convictions or two convictions if the sentences total seven years imprisonment.

16. During the year the superior staff has been re-organized and a redivision made of their duties. The supervision over the settlements and the auditing of their accounts has become more effective

in consequence. Mrs. D. Lamb has continued her efficient supervision over the schools and womens work in the Government settlements. Mr. C. S. Devdhar and Mr. Hyam S. Israel, have been in charge of the Southern and Northern Circles respectively and have each done their work efficiently. The Office Superintendent Mr. V. R. Dhotrikar has also worked hard. Mr. P. M. Kadam, Manager of Khanapur Settlement and Mr. S. G. Shettye, Manager of Dandeli Settlement have done specially well in their settlements. Mr. R. S. Kolekar, of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer's Office has also put in a years hard and efficient service. The Managers of the settlements under voluntary agencies have done well. The work of Mr. Strutton who is in charge of Sholapur Settlement which is the largest in India is worthy of the highest praise.

I would like to record also my appreciation of the assistance given by other departments. Without the sympathy and support of the District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police work would be very difficult. Dr. S. P. Kumbhakonum L.M. & S., has continued his very valuable honorary services as Medical Officer of Hubli Settlement.

The support of the millowners at Sholapur and of the Swedish Match Factory at Ambernath, and of the Railway workshops at Hubli and of the Public Works Department has been of the utmost importance and I feel very grateful to them and to the other employers of labour who have come forward and given employment to these people, and so opened out to them a new and brighter future.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

O. H. B. STARTE,

Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Dharwar.

APPENDIX I.

Population on 31st. March 1926.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Caste.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Sholapur	Kaikadis	242	268	257	221	998
		Ghantichors	229	255	186	176	846
		Haranshikaris	143	173	209	156	681
		Manggarudis	145	153	170	141	609
		Kanjar Bhats	82	94	113	100	389
		Chapparbands	143	158	182	121	609
		Bestars	29	41	25	28	123
		Total	1,018	1,142	1,142	943	4,245
2	Hotgi	Kaikadis	3	5	3	7	18
		Haranshikaris	22	20	13	9	64
		Katbus	1	2	1	1	5
		Chapparbands	13	13	12	5	43
		Total	39	40	29	22	130
3	Indi	Haranshikaris	23	28	41	23	115
		Katbus	11	8	8	2	29
		Total	34	36	49	25	144
4	Bijapur	Kaikadis	9	16	10	12	47
		Ghantichors	27	32	22	30	111
		Haranshikaris	40	37	41	30	148
		Manggarudis	11	11	9	9	40
		Kanjar Bhats	8	10	19	10	47
		Chapparbands	20	25	16	21	82
		Bestars	7	10	5	6	28
		Hurs	1	1	...	...	2
				Total	123	142	122	118	505
5	Bijapur Special Settlement.	Kaikadis	20	20	6	16	62
		Ghantichors	8	6	7	8	29
		Ghattiwaddars	2	2	...	...	4
		Haranshikaris	11	12	7	9	39
		Manggarudis	6	10	6	5	27
		Kanjar Bhats	6	3	3	1	13
		Bestars	1	1	...	1	3
		Dharalas	3	3	2	...	8
				Total	57	57	31	40	185

APPENDIX I—contd.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Caste.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
6	Bagalkot	Ghantichors	19	21	22	15	77
		Haranshikaris	49	39	54	49	191
		Manggarudis	5	4	1	1	11
		Kanjar Bhats	5	5	7	8	25
		Chapparbands	13	17	12	23	65
		Total	91	86	96	96	369
7	Kerur	Haranshikaris	28	27	32	23	110
		Total	28	27	32	23	110
8	Gadag	Kaikadis	2	...	...	...	2
		Ghantichors	90	96	59	61	306
		Haranshikaris	132	114	74	72	392
		Manggarudis	2	2	...	2	6
		Kanjar Bhats	3	4	3	4	14
		Chapparbands	49	44	36	50	179
		Lamanis	1	...	...	...	1
		Total	279	260	172	189	900
9	Hubli	Kaikadis	115	112	76	74	377
		Ghantichors	82	76	45	36	239
		Ghattiwaddars	49	40	35	35	159
		Haranshikaris	232	236	220	162	850
		Manggarudis	26	20	14	23	83
		Kanjar Bhats	32	33	46	36	147
		Chapparbands	24	26	30	27	107
		Bestars	31	30	21	20	102
		Donga Dasars	128	91	80	54	353
				Total	719	664	567	467	2,417
10	Dandeli	Kaikadis	9	9	4	9	31
		Ghantichors	6	6	4	5	21
		Berads	33	26	25	14	98
		Lamanis	15	15	14	15	59
		Waddars	4	5	7	...	16
		Conditionally released prisoners.	2	...	...	...	2
		Total	69	61	54	43	227

APPENDIX I—concl'd.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Caste.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
11.	Khanapur ...	Kaikadis ...	1	1	1	1	4
		Ghantichors ...	4	3	...	...	7
		Haranshikaris ...	2	2	5	...	9
		Kanjar Bhats ...	5	4	7	4	20
		Berads ...	121	110	82	64	377
		Lamanis ...	3	...	...	...	3
		Katbus ...	4	2	1	1	8
		Manggarudis ...	23	23	23	19	88
		Conditionally released men not belonging to Criminal Tribes.	5	4	2	2	13
		Total ...	165	149	121	91	529
12	Gokak Falls including Sub-Settlement at Belgaum.	Kaikadis ...	67	76	49	43	235
		Ghantichors ...	112	131	103	97	443
		Manggarudis ...	29	33	26	16	104
		Berads ...	1	1	...	...	2
		Total ...	209	241	178	156	784
13	Nira Project Settlement at Phalvani including Sub-Special Settlement.	Kaikadis ...	22	23	18	22	85
		Ghantichors ...	26	24	15	6	71
		Haranshikaris ...	105	109	113	103	430
		Manggarudis ...	12	7	5	1	25
		Kanjar Bhats ...	4	4	2	2	12
		Hurs ...	57	27	21	6	111
		Ramoshis ...	57	43	32	32	164
		Chapparbands ...	1	1	1	...	3
		Bestars ...	2	3	1	1	7
Total ...	286	241	208	173	908		
14	Baramati ...	Ghantichors ...	140	157	119	88	505
		Total ...	140	158	119	88	505
15	Ambernath ...	Kaikadis ...	4	3	1	...	8
		Ghantichors ...	12	10	7	2	31
		Manggarudis ...	36	42	39	37	154
		Chapparbands ...	8	4	3	6	21
		Total ...	60	59	50	45	214
16	Other Minor Settlements in Bijapur District.	Haranshikaris ...	81	80	79	65	305
		Total ...	81	80	79	65	305
		Grand Total ...	3,401	3,448	3,049	2,584	12,477

APPENDIX II.

Number of Boys and Girls in Settlement Schools on 31st March 1926.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Day School.		Total number of children in Day Schools.	Night School Boys.	Remarks.
		Boys.	Girls.			
1	Sholapur	445	415	860	160	
2	Hotgi	10	10	20	18	
3	Indi	23	11	34	14	
4	Bijapur	103	92	195	40	
5	Special Settlement, Bijapur.	20	16	36	...	
6	Bagalkot	46	35	81	17	
7	Kerur	15	10	25	6	
8	Gadag	74	82	156	48	
9	Hubli	263	218	481	93	
10	Dandeli	20	3	23	...	
11	Khanapur	45	33	78	14	
12	Gokak Falls including Sub-Settlement at Belgaum.	101	76	177	29	
13	Nira Project	73	61	134	22	
14	Baramati	45	53	98	18	
15	Ambernath	20	15	35	7	
16	Settlement children attending Municipal or Local Board Schools.	63	19	82	...	
	Total ...	1,366	1,149	2,515	491	

APPENDIX III.

Convictions for persons in Settlements from 1st April 1925 to 31st March 1926.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Population.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian Penal Code.				Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.		Total.	
					Against property.		Other offences.					
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	Sholapur	4,245	12	14	12	19	...	...	1	1	25	34
2	Hotgi	180	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	5
3	Indi	144	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4	Bijapur	505	4	6	2	6	1	5	1	1	8	18
5	Special Settlement, Bijapur	185	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4
6	Bagalkot	369	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	2	10
7	Kerur	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Gadag	900	3	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	8	8
9	Hubli	2,417	12	15	44	64	2	3	...	...	58	82
10	Dandeli	227	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
11	Khanapur	529	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
12	Gokak Falls including Belgaum	784	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	7	6
13	Nira Project	908	1	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	4	9
14	Baramati	505	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	8
15	Ambernath	214	4	11	3	4	2	5	...	...	9	15
								These are included in the Col. of C. T. Act cases.				
16	Other Minor Settlements ...	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	12,477	44	61	79	127	8	11	4	4	135	203

APPENDIX IV.

Statement of absconders on 31st March 1926.

12-3-3

Serial No.	Settlement.	Popula- tion.	Absconders among registered.			Absconders among unregistered.					Total of Columns 6 and 11.
			Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Sholapur ...	4,245	31	7	38	6	24	22	15	67	105
2	Hotgi ...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Indi ...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bijapur ...	505	4	1	5	...	4	...	...	4	9
5	Bijapur Special ...	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bagalkot ...	369	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	Kerur ...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Gadag ...	900	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
9	Hubli ...	2,417	4	5	9	...	6	3	...	9	18
10	Dandoli ...	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Khanapur ...	529	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
12	Gokak Falls including Bel- gaum.	784	2	1	3	1	...	3	1	5	8
13	Nira Project ...	908	6	2	8	...	...	1	...	1	9
14	Baramati ...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ambernath ...	214	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
16	Other Minor Settlements ...	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	12,477	58	17	75	7	34	30	16	87	102

17

APPENDIX V.

Co-operative Credit and Producers' Societies in the Criminal Tribes Settlements as they stood on 31st March 1926.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Name of Society.	Reserve Fund.	Shares collected.	Total capital.	Deposits received up to March 31st, 1926.	Loans advanced by Societies to their members.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sholapur ...	Credit Society ...	2,391 15 8	2,406 0 0	4,797 15 8	2,531 12 5	7,131 12 10
2	Indi ...	Do. ...	.....	115 0 0	115 0 0	226 1 6	1,000 2 9
		Farm Society ...	75 0 0	134 0 0	209 0 0	472 11 5	796 0 0
3	Bijapur ...	Credit Society ...	3,048 5 0	3,032 0 0	6,080 5 0	5,065 3 6	12,889 13 5
		Producers' Society ...	700 0 0	173 0 0	873 0 0	1,675 13 10	1,198 9 10
4	Special Settlement, Bijapur.	Weaving Society ...	Nil.	306 8 0	306 8 0	1,405 10 3	...
5	Bagalkot ...	Credit Society ...	779 7 4	265 0 0	1,044 7 4	1,956 9 7	2,090 9 10
6	Gadag ...	Do. ...	1,450 15 5	913 8 0	2,364 7 5	1,114 7 8	1,993 13 0
		Producers' Society ...	2,447 5 5	204 0 0	2,651 5 5	16,569 4 10	17,059 12 1
7	Hubli ...	Industrial Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd. ...	1,175 8 5	2,621 0 0	3,796 8 5	10,458 3 0	13,930 8 1
8	Khanapur ...	Credit Society ...	340 9 5	510 0 0	859 9 5	3,261 15 2	3,116 9 4
9	Gokak Falls ...	Do. ...	784 8 0	363 0 0	1,147 8 0	523 0 4	1,583 1 8
10	Nira Project ...	Do. ...	17 0 5	92 0 0	109 0 5	238 15 1	291 15 11
11	Baramati ...	Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd. ...	.....	422 0 0	422 0 0	1,458 3 8	2,030 10 7
Total ...			13,210 11 1	11,566 0 0	24,776 11 1	46,958 0 3	65,053 7 4

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the information regarding the registration, etc.,
from 1st April 1925 to 31st March 1926.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Number of persons newly registered during the year.	Number of persons discharged from the settlement on probation under section 18.		Number of persons recalled to the settlement from probation.		Number of persons discharged but not actually left the settlement.		Number of persons whose registration was finally cancelled under section 7.
			Registered settlers.	Dependents.	Registered settlers.	Dependents.	Registered settlers.	Dependents.	
			1	Sholapur ...	20	3	9	...		...	18	43	12
2	Hotgi ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Indi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bijapur ...	2	5	14	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bijapur Special ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bagalkot ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Korur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Gadag ...	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
9	Hubli ...	49	2	1	...	...	2	2	6
10	Dandeli ...	1	5	2	...	...	1	...	1
11	Khanapur ...	2	8	13	6	9	2	5	...
12	Gokak Falls ...	...	3	1	...	...	3	14	3
13	Nira Project including Sub-Special Settlement.	2	6	7	1	...	1	2	...
14	Baramati ...	...	2	6	...	...	16	40	3
16	Ambernath ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Other Minor Settlements.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	90	36	53	8	10	43	106	25

APPENDIX

The statement showing the expenditure per head in each non-recurring items

Serial No.	Settlement.	Popula- tion.	Expenditure of staff.		Miscellaneous expenditure.
			4		5
1	2	3	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Sholapur	4,245	3,080	2 0	42,571 1 0
2	Hotgi	130	1,335	0 0	1,006 13 0
3	Indi	144	1,797	4 0	756 8 0
4	Bijapur	505	12,220	0 0	4,409 14 0
5	Bijapur Special	185	5,238	4 0	3,165 9 0
6	Bagalkot	369	4,020	5 0	1,487 10 0
7	Kerur	110	1,000	0 0	140 10 0
8	Gadag	900	11,081	4 0	4,770 1 0
9	Hubli	2,417	1,458	1 0	38,477 13 0
10	Dandeli	227	4,134	2 0	888 0 0
11	Khanapur	529	7,351	8 0	1,149 1 0
12	Gokak Falls and Belgaum	784	1,723	6 0	10,933 9 0
13	Nira Project Phalvani	908	12,555	15 0	7,697 14 0
14	Baramati	505	1,456	8 0	7,078 15 0
15	Ambarnath	214	5,808	0 0	757 13 0
16	Other Minor Settlements in Bijapur District.	305	1,000	5 0	47 2 0
	Central Staff	...	60,827	4 0	17,640 4 0
	Total	12,477	1,36,087	4 0	1,42,978 9 0

(a) This income includes a capitation grant paid by mills at 0-12-0 per month

(b) Out of this Rs. 3,088-14-11 were received in rent for surplus land leased to

Average total cost per head per annum for all settlements is Rs. 22-1-0 (inclusive

VII.

settlement for the financial year 1925-26 excluding of expenditure.

Cost of Police under "26, Police".	Total expenditure.	Deduct income.	Net expenditure.	Cost per head.
6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7,090 12 0	52,741 15 0	(a) 10,817 10 0	41,924 5 0	9 14 0
.....	2,341 13 0	(b) 5,514 3 0	Self-supporting.	
.....	2,553 12 0	62 15 0	2,490 13 0	17 4 8
2,384 0 0	19,013 14 0	707 2 0	18,306 12 0	36 4 0
1,908 0 0	10,311 13 0	63 2 0	10,248 11 0	55 6 1
.....	5,507 15 0	160 6 0	5,347 9 0	14 8 0
.....	1,140 10 0	28 9 0	1,112 1 0	10 1 8
1,596 0 0	17,447 5 0	1,053 13 0	16,393 8 0	18 2 2
1,717 0 0	41,652 14 0	199 6 0	41,453 8 0	17 2 0
.....	5,022 2 0	22 8 0	4,999 10 0	22 0 4
.....	8,500 9 0	226 6 0	8,274 3 0	15 10 3
.....	12,656 15 0	207 9 0	12,449 6 0	16 11 8
2,232 0 0	22,485 13 0	325 0 0	22,160 13 0	24 6 5
.....	8,535 7 0	4 9 0	8,530 14 0	16 14 3
.....	6,565 13 0	93 5 0	6,472 8 0	30 3 10
.....	1,047 7 0	22 15 0	1,024 8 0	3 5 7
.....	78,467 8 0	607 4 0	77,660 4 0	.....
16,927 12 0	2,95,993 9 0	20,816 10 0	2,75,676 15 0	22 1 0

per settler who attends the mills regularly.
outsiders.

of cost of central staff and recurring expenditure).

Administration Report.

Annual Report on the working
of the Criminal Tribes Act in
the Bombay Presidency,
Part I, for the year ending
31st March 1926.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P.—171 (a).

Bombay Castle, 20th July 1926.

Letter from the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bombay Presidency, No. C-2723, dated the 29th May 1926—Submitting the Annual Administration Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency, Part I, for the year ending 31st March 1926.

RESOLUTION.—The Annual Report of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, with its accompaniments is published for information.

2. Government are satisfied with the steady progress made during the year in the working of the Criminal Tribes Settlements in the Bombay Presidency and desire to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. O. H. B. Starte, Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, and his staff, in the administration of the settlements.

3. The thanks of Government should also be conveyed to the voluntary agencies and other workers who have so zealously rendered assistance to Mr. Starte in the execution of his task.

By order of the Governor in Council,

I. H. TAUNTON,

Acting Deputy Secretary to the Government
of Bombay, Home Department.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
All Divisional Commissioners,
The Resident, Kolhapur and Political Agent, Southern Maratha
Country States,
The Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency,
The Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
All District Magistrates,
All Deputy Inspectors General of Police,

[P. T. O.]

The Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bombay Presidency,
All Superintendents of Police,
The Compiler, General Administration Report,
The Superintendent, Deccan Convict Gang,
The General Department,
The Finance Department,
The Political Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Educational Department,
The Revenue Department,
The Government of India (by letter),
The Under Secretary of State for India,
The Editors of Newspapers,
Non-Official Members of the Legislative Council,
Non-Official Members of the Legislative Assembly and the
Council of State representing the Bombay Presidency,
The Secretary, Salvation Army for India and Ceylon, Simla,
The Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Bombay.