



Annual Administration Report on the Working of the Criminal Prisons Act in the Presidency

Part I

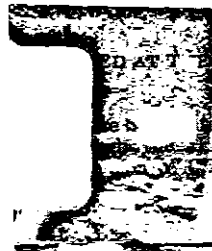
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BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1934

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Annual Report on the working
of the Criminal Tribes Act
in the Bombay Presidency,
Part I, for the year ending
31st March 1934.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 312 (a).

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1934.

Letter from the Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, No. T/138, dated the 18th April 1934—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 1934.

RESOLUTION.—The Annual Administration Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, submitted by the Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, with its accompaniments, is published for information.

2. Mr. O. H. B. Starte, C.B.E., I.C.S., who submitted the report, has now completed twenty-five years' work in connection with the reformation of criminal tribes in the Bombay Presidency, and the Governor in Council takes this opportunity of recording his appreciation of the high order of his services and the very satisfactory results which he has achieved. Mr. Starte was a pioneer in the work of reclaiming criminal tribes and has evolved methods of reformation which have proved successful in training these tribes to earn an honest living and gradually to become absorbed in the ordinary population. The success of his methods is clearly shown in the growth of the free colonies which are the last stage before the final absorption of the criminal tribes in ordinary society and which continue rapidly to increase. The very small number of convictions in these free colonies shows that reformation has been effective. In many ways, for example, in education, the development of co-operative societies, the organization of boy scouts and girl guides, and sanitation and precaution against epidemics, the criminal tribes in settlements and in free colonies set an example to the labouring classes of the ordinary population.

3. There has been a small increase in the number of settlers in settlements in 1933 but this appears to be a purely temporary and minor interruption in the steady fall in the number of interned tribesmen. There is reason to believe that the back of a difficult

problem has now been broken and that in course of time the problem will be effectively, and for practical purposes, completely solved. Mr. Starte and all those who have been associated with him are to be congratulated on the initiative, organising capacity and tactful application of their methods which have made the department efficient and secured lasting benefits to the criminal tribes.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. C. BOLTON,

Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
All Commissioners of Divisions,
The Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States, and
Resident at Kolhapur,
The Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
All District Magistrates,
All Deputy Inspectors General of Police,
The Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency,
All Superintendents of Police,
The Compiler, General Administration Report,
The General Department,
The Finance Department,
The Political and Reforms Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Educational Department,
The Revenue Department,
The Editors of Newspapers,
The Director of Information,
O. H. B. Starte, Esquire, C.B.E., I.C.S., c/o The High
Commissioner for India, London.

No. T/138 of 1934.

From

O. H. B. STARTE, ESQUIRE, C.B.E., I.C.S.,
Backward Class Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Dharwar ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Home Department, Bombay.

Camp via Dharwar, 18th April 1934.

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 1934 for the settlements established under the Criminal Tribes Act (VI of 1924) and allied institutions.

Charge.

2. The charge of the office of the Backward Class Officer was held by me for the whole period under report.

Population.

3. The population of all the Settlements as it stood on 31st March 1934 was 8,123 as against 7,839 the figure of the last year. Thus there is a rise of 284 in population. During the year 287 registered settlers with their 381 dependents were interned in settlements newly on the recommendation of the Police. 91 licensees including dependents were recalled to settlements during the year from free colonies attached to settlements, or from villages, either for breach of the conditions of license or on conviction for offences. 102 dependents of settlers living in the settlements and Free Colonies were registered and placed in settlements under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act as their conduct was such that it was not safe to release them from settlements, or to allow them to live in Free Colonies. The excess of births over deaths in the settlements was 168. As against these causes which increased the population in the settlements, 222 registered persons with their 368 dependents were released on license to Free Colonies, and 62 registered persons with 93 dependents to villages during the year, i.e., making a total of 745 released from settlements. 69 registered persons with their 77 dependents for whom Government orders have been obtained for internment in settlements have not yet arrived as they are either in Jail or absconding.

The population of the Free Colonies as it stood on 31st March 1934 is 6,761 against 5,622 the figure of the last year. Thus there is a rise of 1,139.

4. One reason for the increase in population of the settlements is the organization of the settlement at Ahmedabad for the Chharas. So far 97 Chharas with 167 dependents have been ordered to be placed in this settlement under section 16 during the period under report and for the remaining persons the work of application of section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act is in progress. It is expected that the total Chharas population of this settlement may rise to 500, when the work is complete.

In Haregaon Pardhi Camp which was handed over to this Department by the Police during the year under report, 119 persons with their 92 dependents were nominally brought under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act but were immediately released on license to live at Haregaon under section 18 of the Criminal Tribes Act. In addition 18 Pardhis with 40 dependents were removed from Haregaon to a settlement as they were not thought fit as yet to live in a Free Colony.

Employment.

5. Employment during the year under report was not steady owing to trade depression and unsuitable agricultural economic conditions. Strenuous efforts were therefore needed to keep employment in the various settlements at its normal level.

The Reformatory Section of Bijapur settlement and the Nira Project settlement are the receiving depots for most of the newcomers placed in a settlement. Weaving, tailoring, chappal making and gardening in the former settlement, and unskilled work on canal construction in the latter settlement are the main sources of employment. The orders for bed-sheets and pillow-cases from Government Hospitals and for chappals from the Police Department were a great support to the industries of the Bijapur settlement. Without these orders sufficient work could not have been found for the settlers elsewhere. The work in the Nira Project settlement is approaching its end and no more work is likely to be provided for this Department after March 1935 from this Project. A new construction work is being sought to absorb these settlers on the close of the work on the Nira Right Bank Canal. The industries of both these settlements show a profit on the year's working.

The main employment of settlers is in spinning and weaving mills. Owing to the valued co-operation of the mill managers of Sholapur, Jalgaon, Gadag, Hubli and Barsi, very many of the settlers secured regular employment, throughout the year. Many of the Hubli settlers were engaged in the workshop of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The match factory at Ambernath also gave employment to many settlers.

6. In the settlements at Ahmedabad and Jalgaon many of the settlers were engaged on construction work for the settlement run departmentally, and in the new settlement at Dhulia the same

method is being adopted until employment in mills or elsewhere is secured for them.

As employment in the Ambernath Match Factory could not cope with the rising population of the settlement, another sub-settlement at Mumbra was opened in addition to Kalyan sub-settlement. The work at Mumbra is mainly the collection of sand from the creek.

The settlement at Khanapur with its coupe sub-settlement at Gunji provided regular work for the Barade and other Criminal Tribes of this settlement. Coupes have been reserved for the settlers by the kindness of the Forest Department, and the Manager has been successful in cutting and selling the fuel. The profit earned during the year under report is Rs. 2,600. It is unfortunate that most of the settlers are not suited for wood falling as it is a profitable industry.

Practically all the Pardhis of the Barsi Free Colony have found work in the Mill at Barsi. Considering their number and the very small staff we are able to provide to supervise them they give surprisingly little trouble.

Most of the Chharas at Ahmedabad settlement are working in brick kilns, in Local Board and Government construction works. They have not yet settled down to regular habits of work. This must necessarily take time.

At Dohad sub-settlement some of the settlers are employed in the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Workshops on good wages. Many of the Hurs of this sub-settlement have kept milch buffaloes and find the milk trade profitable.

During the year an agricultural farm has been opened at Malsiras and Bamburda as a training ground for Criminal Tribesmen. It is being financed by the funds of the Nira Project settlement and it is hoped that it will be self-supporting. The ultimate aim is that the land should be handed over to the Criminal Tribesmen who cultivate the land.

Considering the depression in trade and agriculture which exists everywhere the Settlement Managers are to be congratulated on their success in keeping the people under them at work.

Health, Housing and Sanitation.

7. The health of inmates of the Settlements and Free Colonies has been satisfactory during the year under report. Plague was prevalent in many districts where settlements are located, but with the co-operation of the Municipal and Local Board Health authorities and the Public Health Department most of the settlers were inoculated as a result of which we escaped with no fatal cases. The settlers in the sub-settlements of Kambharganvi and Gunji suffered from malaria. We have not yet solved the problem of dealing with malaria in these areas. A special survey was made of Kambharganvi by the Health Department to study the causes of the incidence of malaria.

Cleanly habits are being inculcated amongst the settlers and Free Colonies through the efforts of Settlement Inspectresses. The increasing tendency on the part of the settlers to avail themselves of the treatment given in the settlement dispensaries is of great value in warding off sickness, and in bettering the standard of health amongst their children. The infant welfare centres and school children's clinics at Hubli and Sholapur have worked well during the year.

8. The Gadag Free Colony management as regards the constructions of roads, lighting and sanitation has been recently handed over to the Gadag Municipality. This represents the last stage of the process of reformation whereby the Colonists are being absorbed into the ordinary population.

Several of the Pardhis in the Barsi settlement have been induced to purchase plots on the Free Colony and some have commenced constructing houses.

In the new settlements at Ahmedabad and Jalgaon there was a need for more housing accommodation for the staff and the construction of a few quarters from the funds at my disposal are in progress.

9. The great majority of the settlers live in huts constructed at their own expense. The reasons for this are that they are accustomed to live in huts open to sun and air, and also that they are unwilling to build substantial buildings in the settlements from which they hope, by good conduct during their stay therein, to be released on license in the minimum period. Experience shows that after their release on license they are prepared to build houses on the Free Colony provided they have sufficient money for this. The practice of building substantial houses on the Free Colonies is increasing, and the growth of the Free Colonies and the advance in construction of the houses on them is a pleasing feature in the reclamation work of this Department.

During the year there were 851 births in the settlements as against 183 deaths, and in the Free Colonies 281 births as against 131 deaths. This corresponds to a birth and death rate per thousand 77.7 and 39.6 respectively. The excess of births over deaths is a sufficient indication of the healthiness of the life in a settlement.

Education.

10. Compulsory education is made a reality in the settlements. Attendance is compulsory in the day school in the case of both the boys and girls up to the age of 13, and also for the children working in the Mills as long as they are half-timers. Attendance up to the age of 19 years in the night schools is enforced for the boys who have left the day schools. This not only serves the purpose of maintaining literacy but also controls the boys' life at a very important period. In some settlements girls who have left day school also attend special classes once or twice a week for sewing, child welfare, etc. Out of a total population of adults and children

of 8,123 in settlements proper, the number attending day and night schools is 1,907 and 219 respectively. The corresponding figures for the Free Colonies are 1,329 and 187 respectively, against a population of 6,761. This shows a rate of 261.8 per thousand for settlements and 209.4 for Free Colonies. In addition 100 children from the settlements and Free Colonies attend outside Vernacular schools and 18 children attend English schools. 109 children other than Criminal Tribes and 71 children of the Criminal Tribes from outside attend settlement schools. Prominence is given to the manual training in many of the settlement schools.

The various trades in which settlement lads are being apprenticed are given in Appendix II-A. Training in agriculture is also given to some boys in agricultural settlements. Much persuasion is sometimes needed to keep suitable boys and girls of the higher standards in school on account of the desire of parents to send them to work after the age of compulsory attendance at school (13 years) to add to the income of the family. Nevertheless more boys and girls are passing into higher standards than heretofore.

Scouts and Girl Guides.

BRANCH I

11. The Scout Masters have continued their honorary ^{work as} usual. Almost all the boys of suitable age in the settlements and the Free Colonies are Cubs, Scouts or Rovers. The organisation has proved to be of great value in removing wrong ideas about tidiness and crime from the minds of the young people and in encouraging them to be more obedient and honest. Scouting is apt to become dull at times. So from time to time the Scout Masters have been given facilities for training and retraining. During the year a Scout Rally was held near the Nira Project settlement in the Sholapur district for the Marathi speaking settlement scouts. The Kanarese speaking settlement scouts joined in the big Dharwar Rally. These two camps were each held for three days and were much enjoyed by the boys. The number of Scouts, Cubs and Rovers in the settlement troops at the close of the year was 890. Of this number 19 Scouts have passed their first class test and 194 have passed their second class test.

The Girl Guide movement amongst the settlement girls is of great value in character training of the girls. Training classes for the Guiders were held during the year in Sholapur and Dharwar. The number of Girl Guides including the junior section Blue Birds is 413. This shows a considerable increase over last year's figure (343). 28 Guides have passed their second class tests.

Convictions and Absconders.

12. During the year 171 persons in 171 cases from settlements, 16 persons in 11 cases from Free Colonies attached to settlements, and 3 persons in 3 cases from amongst the licensees living in villages were convicted in Criminal Courts, making a total of 190 persons, convicted in 185 cases. The total corresponding figures for the previous year were 195 persons convicted in 157 cases.

Fifty-four persons were convicted in 46 cases for offences under the Indian Penal Code against property as against 65 persons in 62 cases of the last year. This is the most important figure as regards convictions as far as the public is concerned, and thus the reduction in convictions under this head is very welcome.

There were also 9 persons involved in 10 cases under other sections of the Indian Penal Code, and 2 persons were convicted under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code in 2 cases. Six persons were involved in 5 cases under other Acts.

There has been a rise in the convictions in settlements under the Criminal Tribes Act, 121 persons being convicted in 108 cases against 98 persons in 98 cases of the last year. The convictions under this Act refer to breaches of the settlement rules and include cases of assaults in the settlement involving directly or indirectly some question of immorality. Such cases do not affect directly the general public.

There were 138 absconders remaining untraced at the close of the year of whom 101 were registered members and 37 were unregistered dependents. These figures show a welcome decrease in the number of registered absconders as compared with the previous year. The corresponding figures of the last year were 147 absconders of whom 115 were registered and 32 were unregistered dependents. A certain number of abscondings cannot be avoided from the open settlements. The settlers who are being sent to settlements are mostly men with a number of convictions and with little or no desire to work and often with drug or other bad habits which militate against their capacity to work steadily. Abscondings are specially liable to happen from the ranks of the new settlers. The main remedy is to be active in searching for the absconders in their old haunts, so that the settlers should know that absconding does not pay.

Co-operative Societies.

13. The various co-operative credit and producers' societies in the settlements have had a year of good working. The deposits as they stood on 31st March 1934 amount to Rs. 33,666-2-9. This shows an advance on last year's figures. Such deposits are of great advantage to the settlers for the purchase of land for cultivation or for building a house or to provide them with some ready cash for use after their discharge on license. The Rev. A. L. Bradbury of Hubli settlement and Mr. Kolekar of Bijapur settlement are to be specially congratulated on securing such deposits. Caution in advancing loans is being exercised and as a result all the societies are in a stable condition. The amount of deposits, shares and Reserve Fund are Rs. 33,666-2-9, Rs. 15,682-4-6 and Rs. 24,500-11-11 respectively at the close of the year as against Rs. 31,938-2-6, Rs. 14,116-10-8 and Rs. 22,731-12-11 of the previous year. The labourers and Artisans Society of Gadag settlement had earned good profits in earlier years, but had not been able to secure sufficient orders in recent years and so began to show a loss. Thus it is being liquidated before the capital accrued in more prosperous years has been dissipated.

The staff society of the Backward Class Department has made good progress the share capital being Rs. 6,955 as against Rs. 6,375 of the previous year. I am disappointed in the value of this Society as a means of saving. More recently a campaign has been started as a result of which practically every member of the staff is a subscriber to the Provident Fund or if he is not eligible to join this fund, he has a Post office savings account. The staff have also organized a Widows and Orphans Benevolent Fund.

Discharge from Settlements.

14. During the year 222 registered persons with their 368 dependents have been discharged on license from the settlements to the Free Colonies attached to the settlements, as they have earned this privilege by their good conduct in the settlements. In the same period 62 registered persons with their 98 dependents have been allowed to return on license to their villages thus making the total number of persons discharged from the settlements 745 of whom 284 were registered persons and the rest were dependents. It will be noted that most of the settlers elect to stay on the free colonies which are adjacent to the settlements. This is natural for the families from the wandering Criminal Tribes as they have no village of their own. Even among the families of the settled Criminal Tribes many elect to live on the free colony adjacent to their former settlement rather than return to their village, as they have, while in the settlement, obtained steady work and do not want to lose it.

As against this 84 registered persons with their 57 dependents were recalled to the settlements for having violated the terms of the conditions of their license. Of these 84 registered settlers 4 were recalled with their dependents on conviction under the Indian Penal Code, the rest who, it may be noted, formed the majority, were recalled for breaking other conditions of their license. The total number of settlers who were being supervised on license at the end of the year was 1,266 registered persons with 2,983 dependents. The percentage of recalls of registered persons works out at 2.7. This percentage may be regarded as satisfactory. It takes several years of good behaviour to qualify for release, but only one offence, sometimes a minor one to result in a recall. It is very important that the persons concerned should realize that they must obey the conditions of their license such as being of good behaviour, sending their children to school and giving a weekly roll call.

The licensees who live in the free colonies attached to the settlements are cared for by the settlement staff. Those who go back to their villages are visited by the nearest settlement staff and by the members of the central staff. These visits serve a double purpose of helping the family if necessary in its efforts to settle down in its new surroundings and in seeing that the conditions of license are being fulfilled.

The registration of 146 persons was cancelled finally under section 7 of the Criminal Tribes Act during the year for good conduct. This forms the final step when the period of license (usually 6 years) has been passed satisfactorily. If a person has passed several years satisfactorily in a settlement and during 6 years while on license his conduct remains satisfactory, there is not much danger of his relapsing into crime.

The registration of 80 persons was cancelled on account of death.

Free Colonies.

15. The majority of persons released from settlements are encouraged to take up plots and build houses in the Free Colonies attached to settlements in order to prevent them from reverting to their wandering habits after their release on license. Especially in the case of wandering tribes such as Bhats, Mangarudis, and Haranshikaris to adopt any other policy would be fatal, as if they were discharged from the settlement and no provision was made for their future residence they would assuredly revert to their former wandering habits.

The desire to build good houses in the Free Colonies is spreading and the people are beginning to look upon these places as their permanent abode and to have a personal pride and an interest in the development of the area. Many persons who are now completely freed from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act as they have fulfilled their conditions of license satisfactorily, remain in the Free Colonies realizing the advantages of education for their children, of the amenities of the area and of assistance in finding employment. It is intended that ultimately when the adjacent settlements are closed, the free colonies will be absorbed in the Municipal areas and their inhabitants will become ordinary members of the public.

Hubli Settlement urgently needs an extension of the area to accommodate its growing free colony population and steps are being taken to acquire land accordingly.

An area adjacent to the Pardhi free colony at Barsi has been acquired during the period to extend the area of the Colony. The Pardhis of this colony are beginning to build better houses though much remains to be done. Two years ago most of the huts of this group were only four feet in height.

The steady rise in the population, the great increase in the number of houses and the increase in the actual number of free colonies are an indication of appreciation of the criminal tribes for such provision for their future.

Special Establishments.

16. The Women's Home attached to Hubli settlement for troublesome and immoral women of all settlements has again done well. 17 women have been newly admitted into the Home during

the year and 16 women have been discharged from the Home during the same period leaving 12 residents at the close of the year. The difficult work of rebuilding the character of these immoral and troublesome women and of reconciling them to their husbands or of finding work or other husbands for them has been very successfully carried on by Miss Edwards.

The Women's Home attached to Bijapur settlement ended with 8 women. These are older women not suited for mixing with the younger group of women who are in the Hubli Home.

The Children's Homes at Hubli, Baramati and Sholapur, closed the year with 83 inmates. 29 children have been discharged from the Homes during the year and 15 newly admitted. It is satisfactory to note that admissions in the Homes are becoming fewer.

Only children of specially bad parents or who are themselves uncontrollable by their parents or who are of criminal tendencies are admitted to the Children's Homes. Usually they are children who have failed during the period of probation fixed by the Settlement Committee for Juvenile children. The reduction in number may be attributed to the influence of the settlement schools, to the Scouts and Guide movements, and to the work of the Probation Officers in the settlements who, under the guidance of the settlement Committees for Delinquent Children, care for such children without removing them from their families.

The Dharavi Probation Camp has been handed over to the Social Service League during the year as an experiment.

Some of the Mang-Garudis in Bombay are being supervised by the Matunga Branch of the Hindu Maha Sabha and they have continued their beneficent work as usual.

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Finance (Appendix VI).

17. The total net recurring expenditure for the financial year under 25 Jails and Convict Settlements was Rs. 2,73,260-7-7. The corresponding figure for the last year was Rs. 2,48,184-12-4. The total non-recurring expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,000.

Special Matters.

18. During the year under report the plots in the Hubli Free Colony, and Indi and Hotgi agricultural colonies were remeasured and demarcated to facilitate the disposal of these plots to the holders on payment of a reasonable occupancy price. In some villages to which the persons have been released on probation are located, plots were surveyed so that they could be granted to the occupants for their permanent residence.

In Barai free colony where an additional site has been acquired for the colony during this year, plots were demarcated and about 13 plots have already been sold to the occupants on restricted tenure.

In Jalgaon settlement the Manager's quarters is under construction and in Ahmedabad a set of Guard's quarters, Office room and a temporary school room have been built while the construction of the Manager's quarters is in progress.

During the year a settlement under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act was opened at Dhulia using some spare buildings of the disused Government Distillery for the staff quarters and for the school. The Pardhi camp at Haregaon was also handed over to this Department by the Police.

19. The Government Agricultural Farm at Hotgi has been closed, as all the lands have now been granted to Haranshikaris of good character. A new farm under canal irrigation has been started during the year at Malsiras and Bamburda to provide a training in agriculture. The total area of Malsiras farm is 53 acres and 20 gunthas but only 27 acres and 20 gunthas could be brought under cultivation this year. 18 acres out of 133 acres and 14 gunthas at Bamburda were also brought under cultivation during the year. It is hoped to bring the rest under cultivation during the next year.

It is proposed to open a new settlement at Mundwa near Poona and a report is being submitted to Government shortly.

20. During the year a helpful conference of the Assistant Backward Class Officers and Lady Superintendents and Senior Managers was held in Dharwar to discuss the various problems connected with the administration of this Department.

21. Up to about two years ago there had been for several years a steady reduction in the number of persons in the settlements. Last year however the numbers remained stationary and this year they show an increase. I think however that this rise is not likely to continue much longer. It has been due to the special causes already enumerated.

Final.

22. As the economic depression has still continued throughout the year employment for the settlers has been hard to find. We have therefore been specially dependent on the good will of the employers of labour both private and official. The thanks of the Department and of Government are specially due to the Managers of the Mills at Sholapur, Gadag, Hubli, Barsi and Jalgaon and of the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath and to the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway work-shops at Hubli for their co-operation in employing our people. The management of the Sugar Factory at Akluj has also helped us greatly in the matter of employment.

All the Government departments and specially the Police Department have given assistance to this Department. I would like to mention specially the help given by Mr. B. K. Bose, Executive Engineer, Nira Right Bank Canal, Malsiras, and of Mr. S. G. Dravid, Sub-Divisional Officer, Velapur, for their help in connection with the Nira Project settlement. The missionaries in

charge of the settlements at Sholapur, Hubli and Baramati, and the Social Service League worker at Belgaum (Mr. M. R. Bado) and the Servants of India Society worker at Jalgaon (Mr. K. G. Sharangpani) have again done very faithful service amidst difficult conditions. Amongst our own staff the Assistant Backward Class Officers Mr. C. S. Devdhar and Mr. V. R. Dhotrikar have done excellent work in their own areas. Mr. Solomon Benjamin has also made a good beginning. Messrs. M. B. Kolhar, R. S. Kolekar and A. N. Deshpande have also done well as Managers of settlements.

The year has been one of steady progress. There have been failures it is true, but the steady discharges from the settlements on license and the fact that the great majority pass their long period on license satisfactorily is proof of the permanence of the reformatory work in settlements.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

O. H. B. STARTE,

Backward Class Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Dharwar.

APPENDIX

Population in Settlements

Serial No.	Settlements.	Kalkeda.	Bhambasa.	Harsanikaria.	Mang-Garedia.	Bhaha.	Chapparbada.	Hura.	Katwa.	Dharwad.	Waddara.	Bhila.	Wagharia.
1	Sholapur ...	978	250	206	297	227	0	0	...	...	...	...	1
2	Nijapur (Reformatory Section).	61	48	28	97	6	1	1	1	6	6	7	0
3	Bijapur (Industrial Section).	0	20	127	06	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Bagalhot ...	--	--	117	0	--	1	--	--	1	1	1	--
5	Gadag ...	78	20	208	4	26	--	--	--	1	7	--	--
6	Hubli ...	180	221	622	21	170	0	--	--	162	--	--	--
7	Khanapur ...	19	20	10	4	19	1	--	20	--	21	20	--
8	Belgaum ...	--	25	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9	Nira Project, Camp: Mahaling (including its Reformatory Section).	149	122	242	274	10	4	20	2	--	22	100	12
10	Baramati ...	10	220	--	42	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11	Ambernath ...	26	21	--	222	21	--	12	--	--	--	0	0
12	Jalgaon ...	--	22	46	155	41	7	--	--	2	--	20	2
13	Dehad ...	7	--	--	14	7	--	20	--	12	--	7	7
14	Ahmedabad ...	0	1	--	--	271	--	0	--	0	--	--	1
15	Dhulia ...	--	--	17	12	--	--	0	--	--	--	20	--
	Total ...	1,222	1,422	1,204	1,422	242	12	22	22	22	200	222	24

APPENDIX I-A.

Population in Free Colonies on 31st March 1934.

Serial No.	Settlements.													Total.
		Kalbadga.	Bhamburda.	Haraschibarda.	Mang-Gerdia.	Bhala.	Chapparbada.	Hara.	Kalbas.	Lamania.	Wadhria.	Wadhra.	Rajput Bhamburda.	
1	Bholapur	448	970	100	180	26	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,808
2	Hotgi	69	18	274	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	377
3	Indi	...	...	127	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	204
4	Bijapur	17	12	21	44	20	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
5	Bagalhot	...	26	21	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	57
6	Gedag	22	215	22	7	27	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	612
7	Habil	411	222	221	22	25	20	...	...	...	15	...	...	1,208
8	Belgaum	...	2	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
9	Baramat	...	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	271
10	Ambernath	4	7	...	41	4	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	72
11	Dhauvi	...	...	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
12	Dohad	...	...	...	...	12	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	22
13	Bardi	...	...	770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	770
14	Haregaon	...	...	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
	Total	976	1,722	2,222	770	222	220	24	17	1	2	15	2	6,761

APPENDIX II

APPENDIX

Number of Boys and Girls in Settlement

Serial No.	Settlement.	Day School.		Total.	Night school boys.	Other children Tribes living in attend Settle	
		Boys.	Girls.			Day School.	
						Boys.	Girls.
1	Bholapur	210	214	424	55	107	172
2	Bijapur Reformatory	12	12	24	—	—	—
3	Bijapur Industrial	41	22	63	1	21	27
4	Bagalhot	10	22	32	2	—	—
5	Gadag	20	20	40	24	22	27
6	Habli	244	100	344	22	172	124
7	Khanapur	22	22	44	7	—	—
8	Malgam	41	22	63	12	—	—
9	Nira Project	121	112	233	12	—	—
10	Narmanli	102	22	124	—	22	22
11	Ambernath	22	22	44	27	4	7
12	Jaigam	22	22	44	12	—	—
13	Dohad	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Dhule	22	2	24	—	—	—
15	Ahmedabad	22	22	44	12	—	—
	Total	1,022	677	1,699	212	222	222
	Special Institutions.						
1	Hotgi	—	—	—	—	22	21
2	Indi	—	—	—	—	12	22
3	Dhanvi	—	—	—	—	22	12
4	Bardi	—	—	—	—	22	22
5	Haradon	—	—	—	—	12	12
	Grand Total	1,022	677	1,699	212	222	222

II.

and Municipal Schools on 31st March 1934.

belonging to Criminal Free Colonies who attend Schools.		Criminal Tribes Children attending Settlement Schools from outside.	Children other than Criminal Tribes attending Settlement Schools.	Criminal Tribes Children from Settlements and Free Colonies attending other Vernacular Schools and English Schools.	
Total.	Night School boys.			Vernacular.	English.
348	47	1	6	6	
28	1	13	1		
10	13	4	24		
227	23	0	11	8	
			8	4	
			12	1	
			2	5	
			11		
107					
11	4		8		
			1		
			2		
978	204	71	68	17	
65	25		14		
42	24		1		
48	13			1	
78	5				
84					
1,028	227	71	100	18	

APPENDIX

Statement of Apprentices for

Serial No.	Institutions.	Masonry.	Carpentry.	Tailoring.	Agriculture.
1	Bholapur	.....	.....	.....	4
2	Bijapur Reformatory	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Bubli	2	19	.....	.....
4	Beigam	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Nira Project	2	.....	.....	.....
6	Jaigaon	.....	.....	1	.....
7	Bagal Kot	.....	.....	1	.....
8	Graded	.....	3	.....	.....
9	Khanapur	.....	.....	1	.....
	Total	4	27	3	4

Children in Manual

II-A.

trade (other than Mill Work).

Smithy.	Weaving.	Electrical Works.	Moulding.	Printing.	Fitting.	Total.
						6
	10					10
						12
	7					7
					3	3
						3
						1
	6	1	1	1		9
						1
5	10	5	3	3	3	29

Training Class, 1911.

APPENDIX

Convictions from 1st April 1938 to 31st

Serial No.	Settlements and Population.	Original Tribes Act.		Indian Penal	
				Against Property.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	Sholapur (1,504)	27	27	18	18
2	Bijapur Industrial (201)	---	---	1	1
3	Bijapur Reformatory (224)	5	5	4	1 (1)
4	Gadag (202)	2	7	2	2
5	Hubli (1,500)	5	15	4	7
6	Khanapur (223)	2	2	1	1
7	Belgaum (220)	4	5	3	3
8	Nira Project (1,200)	42	22 (4)	11	10 (4)
9	Baramati (207)	1	1	1	1
10	Ambernath (440)	7	7	2	2 (1)
11	Jalgaon (207)	6	6	---	---
12	Dohad (22)	1	1	1	(1)
13	Ahmedabad (200)	1	1	1	1
	Total	102	117 (4)	42	27 (7)

() Such persons have already been

III.

March 1984 for persons in Settlements.

Code.		Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.		Offences under other Acts.		Total.	
Other offences under Indian Penal Code.							
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	1	---	---	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	2	2	2	2
1	(1)	---	---	---	---	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
---	---	1	1	---	---	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
1	1	---	---	1	1	1	1
1	1(1)	1	(1)	---	---	1	1(1)
---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1(1)
1	(1)	---	---	---	---	1	1(1)
1	1	---	---	---	---	1	1(1)
---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
10	1(1)	1	1(1)	1	1	11	11(1)

Included cases in the columns.

APPENDIX

Convictions from 1st April 1932 to 1st March 1933 for

Serial No.	Proc Colonies and Population.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian	
				Against Property.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	Sholapur (1,853)	1	1	7	7
2	Gadag (618)	1	1	.....	.....
3	Hubli (1,508) ... ..	.....	.....	1	2
4	Belgaum (73) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Dharavi (401)	1	1	.....	.....
	Total	3	3	8	9
	<i>Licenses in villages.</i>				
1	Bagal Kot ... ..	.....	.....	1	1
2	Nira Project	1	1	.....	.....
3	Baranval ... ..	.....	.....	1	1
	Total	1	1	2	2

* Of these 10 persons

III-A.

persons in free Colonies. (Both registered and unregistered).

Penal Code.		Offences under other acts.		Total.	
Other offences under Indian Penal Code.					
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
		1	8	9	10
				1	1
				1	8
		1	1	1	1
		1	1	2	2
		8	6	14	16
				1	1
				1	1
				1	1
				8	8

3 were unregistered.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement of Absconders as stood on 31st March 1934.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Population on 31st March 1934.	Absconders among registered persons.			Absconders among un-registered dependents.	Grand total columns 6 and 7.
			Men.	Womn.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bholapur ...	1,934	6	6	12	10	22
2	Bijapur Industrial ...	221	1	...	1	.....	1
3	Bijapur Reformatory ...	234	4	1	5	.....	5
4	Gadag ...	506	2	1	3	.....	3
5	Hubli ...	1,538	6	2	8	3	11
6	Khanapur ...	553	6	...	6	.....	6
7	Beigaum ...	950	...	2	2	.....	2
8	Nira Projects ...	1,206	27	7	34	3	37
9	Baraneti ...	227	1	...	1	1	2
10	Ambernath ...	440	9	6	15	5	20
11	Jalgaon ...	207	2	...	2	6	8
12	Dohad ...	22	2	...	2	.....	2
13	Dhulia ...	22	1	...	1	1	2
14	White on probation in villages.	...	2	...	2	.....	2
	Total ...	...	75	25	101	27	128

APPENDIX V

Bk Jb 1-4

APPENDIX

Co-operative Credit and Producers' Societies in the Criminal

Serial No.	Settlement	Name of Society.	Reserve Fund.
			Rs. a. p.
1	Sholapur	Settlement Society	4,147 8 8
2	Dijapur Industrial	Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	2,468 2 10
3	Dagaikot	Unregistered Society Co-operative Credit Society	1,758 2 8
4	Gadag	Labourers and Artisans' Society Co-operative Credit Society	5,223 8 7 2,711 14 7
5	Hubli	Co-operative Credit Society	2,125 0 0
6	Khanapur	Credit Society	1,458 8 0
7	Belgaum	Co-operative Credit Society	189 14 8
8	Nira Project	Settlement Credit Society	245 11 8
9	Baramati	Co-operative Credit Society	718 8 0
10	Ambernath	Do.	201 0 8
11	Jalgaon	Settlement Society	21 0 0
12	Dohad	Credit Society	101 7 1
13	Ahmedabad	Settlement Society	227 15 8
14	Dhulia	Settlement Credit Society ... ..	.....
	<i>Special Institution.</i>		
15	Kotgi	Free Colony Society	254 11 8
		Total ...	24,400 11 11

V.

Tribes Settlements as they stood on 31st March 1934.

Shares collected.	Total Capital.	Deposits received up to 31st March 1934.	Loans advanced by Societies to their members.
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
2,978 4 8	5,490 18 8	2,228 2 4	7,018 7 11
722 0 0	2,089 2 10	2,217 4 8	248 18 8
-----	1,758 2 8	208 11 8	778 11 8
101 0 0	101 0 0	241 12 7	221 6 7
278 0 0	5,061 8 7	1,542 0 0	2,578 8 8
1,808 0 0	4,404 14 7	1,228 15 8	4,700 8 8
7,549 0 0	10,707 0 0	14,228 0 0	24,218 0 0
288 0 0	1,751 8 0	1,128 12 8	2,048 7 8
121 0 0	220 14 8	168 8 2	208 8 0
220 8 0	205 11 8	2,087 8 7	2,012 4 8
1,221 0 0	2,084 8 0	2,108 22 8	2,101 2 0
1,025 0 0	1,237 0 8	228 12 7	2,108 12 7
70 0 0	21 0 0	222 1 8	224 12 7
110 0 0	211 7 1	212 12 8	222 12 8
21 0 0	212 12 8	40 0 0	22 0 0
7 0 0	7 0 0	-----	0 0 0
128 0 0	272 11 8	148 1 8	272 0 11
15,428 4 8	20,128 8 8	22,228 2 8	22,428 4 8

APPENDIX

Statement showing expenditure per head in each settlement for the

Serial No.	Settlement established under Section 15, U. T. Act, and other Institution.	Popu- lation.	Annual	Deduct	Net
			recurring expenditure.	income.	expenditure.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bhopal	1,984	88,311 11 0	2,978 14 6	26,535 12 8
2	Bijapur Reformatory	984	24,728 11 0	605 12 8	24,123 14 6
3	Bijapur Industrial	951			
4	Bagal Kot	199	1,756 8 0	228 2 0	1,428 6 0
5	Gadag	566	11,317 7 0	1,669 8 0	9,648 1 0
6	Hobli	1,888	81,581 8 9	949 12 8	81,331 12 4
7	Khanapur	803	9,142 9 8	961 4 6	8,881 4 11
8	Belgaum	960	6,307 8 9	117 4 0	6,190 8 9
9	Nira Projects	1,905	18,818 2 8	942 12 9	17,876 8 6
10	Baramati	887	7,329 8 0	161 10 0	7,177 14 0
11	Ambernath	440	11,629 15 8	1,765 0 8	9,878 15 1
12	Jaigson	367	6,112 7 8	171 2 0	5,947 5 6
13	Dohad	82	11,906 15 1	12 12 6	11,970 2 7
14	Ahmedabad	900			
15	Dhulia	82	167 2 9	.....	167 2 9
<i>Institutions and Free Colonies.</i>					
16	Expenditure on Children's Homes established under Section 17, U. T. Act.	.....	8,412 5 5	.....	8,412 5 5
17	Expenditure on Women's Home	.....	2,990 0 0	.....	2,990 0 0
18	Expenditure on Hotgi and Indri	.....	2,851 0 3	1,280 5 6	2,460 12 9
19	Expenditure on Dharevi Free Colony.	.....	2,851 1 0	860 7 9	2,790 12 0
20	Expenditure on Bardi, Parhi Camp.	.....	2,151 2 2	414 2 0	1,737 1 2
21	Expenditure on Haremon	.....	249 2 2	.....	249 2 2
22	Central Staff	.....	78,461 11 2	10,897 2 0	68,104 8 2
Grand Total		8,122	2,76,198 12 2	21,978 2 4	2,52,173 10 10

financial year 1933-34 excluding non-recurring items of expenditure.

Cost per head.	Population of Free Colonies.	Number of families discharged on license to villages and supervised by Settlement Managers and Inspectors.	Cost of supervision over persons in the free colony including education of children and of supervision over families discharged on license.	Remarks.
Rs. & P.			Rs. & P.	
15 5 11	970	20	7,327 9 0	
46 12 8	796	20	321 12 0	
11 12 8	21	100	7 202 7 0	
17 0 2	250	128	1,122 12 0	
20 8 0	227	20	7,227 8 0	
26 2 2	-----	12	120 0 0	
22 1 2	71	22	222 2 0	
14 7 0	-----	-----	-----	
21 4 0	212	24	1,522 4 0	
22 7 2	71	-----	222 2 0	
21 10 0	-----	12	122 10 0	
21 4 1	20	6	22 2 0	
-----	-----	6	22 2 0	This settlement has been newly started from 1st January 1934.
-----	-----	-----	-----	
-----	-----	-----	-----	
-----	-----	-----	-----	
-----	-----	-----	-----	
-----	-----	-----	-----	
-----	-----	-----	-----	
-----	-----	22	222 2 0	
-----	-----	-----	22,222 12 0	

Total net expenditure Rs. 27,222-12-0.

Articles manufactured at Bijapur Settlement—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1. Big Carpet, 9' x 6'	... From	8	0	0
2. Double Carpet, 7' x 4'	... "	3	8	0
3. Single " 6' x 2½'	... "	2	6	0
4. Deck Chair Carpet, 5' x 1½'	... "	1	2	0
5. Dharries (Panja Carpet) of any size	... "	0	4	0 per sq. foot.
6. Double Chaddars (white) 8' x 6'	... "	3	12	0
7. Single Chaddars (white) 8' x 4'	... "	2	4	0
8. Towels, 3' x 2'	... "	0	7	6
9. Girl Guide Saries, 87" x 48"	... "	2	12	0
10. Blue Bird Saries, 67" x 36"	... "	2	4	0
11. Bedsheets, suitable for hospitals, 7' x 4' ... ..	... "	1	6	0
12. Pillow cases, 36" x 22"	... "	0	7	0
13. Nawar for cots	... "	0	11	0 per lb.
14. Panchas, 37" x 30"	... "	0	8	0
15. Gudar Patti of 18" width	... "	0	3	0
16. Strong Police Chappals (superior)	... "	2	10	0
17. " " " (inferior) ...	... "	2	6	0
18. Gentlemen's Chappals varying from		1	0	0 to
		1	12	0
19. Ladies' Chappals varying from		0	8	0 to
		1	0	0

Scout and Cub uniform sewn at reasonable rates and supplied according size.

Order from—

THE MANAGER,
Bijapur Settlement,
Bijapur.

Bhat Embroidery—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1. Toilet runners with 3 mats	... From	3	0	0
2. Table cloths, 30" x 36"	... "	2	14	0
3. " " 50" x 50"	... "	1	0	0
4. Bed spreads with embroidery	... "	11	3	0
5. " " without embroidery	... "	8	0	0
6. Cushion Covers	... "	2	3	0
7. Travelling Cushion Covers	... "	3	1	0
8. Tassel Bags	... "	1	3	0
9. Shopping bags and knitting bags	... "	1	12	0

Bhat Embroidery—contd.

		Rs.	a.	p.
10. Linen Bags	... From	2	12	0
11. " " embroidered	... "	3	4	0
12. Bath Mats	... "	3	0	0
13. Blotters	... "	1	10	0
14. Bibs	... "	0	14	0
15. Tea Cosies	... "	1	12	0
16. Tray Mats	... "	1	4	0
17. Frock length from 16"	... "	4	0	0
18. Kettleholders	... "	0	8	0
19. Bed room slipper tops	... "	2	4	0
20. Coats	... "	6	8	0
21. Pochettes	... "	3		
22. Book Blotters	... "	3	8	0
23. Aprons	... "	2	12	0
24. Slippers made up	... "	3	4	0

Articles made in cotton materials of white, cream, blue, orange green embroidered with contrasting colours.

Order from —

LADY SUPERINTENDENT,

Industrial Settlement,

Huddi.