



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

Part I

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From

D. SYMINGTON ~~FRANK T. (C. H.)~~
Backward Class Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Dharwar.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Home Department, Bombay.

Dharwar, 1st May 1932.

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 1932, for the settlements established under the Criminal Tribes Act (VI of 1924) and allied institutions.

Charge.

2. Charge was held by Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., up to 24th February 1932, and I took over charge of the office on February 25th. On March 8th, 1932, the designation "Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer" was changed to "Backward Class Officer".

Population (Appendix I).

3. The total population of settlements as it stood on 31st March 1932 was 7,786 as against 8,842 a year ago. There is a fall of 1,056. During the year 935 persons including dependents were released on license to Free Colonies attached to settlements and 301 persons including dependents to villages. Seventy-eight registered persons with 105 dependents were interned in settlements on the recommendation of the Police. Out of the number discharged from settlements on license, 42 persons including dependents were recalled to settlements during the year for breach of the conditions of license. A number of persons ceased to be legal dependents on account of the death of the principal members or the cancellation of their registrations for old age or good conduct.

The excess of births over deaths is 179 during the year.

The population of the Free Colonies has increased from 4,982 to 5,752 during the year. About 60 persons for whom Government Orders of internment have been obtained under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act have still not arrived, on account of some being in jail and others absconding.

Employment.

4. Owing to trade depression and unstable economic conditions very strenuous efforts were needed to keep employment in the various settlements at its normal level during the year. The majority of settlers were employed in Spinning and Weaving Mills, Railway Workshops and Factories. All the new arrivals, with the exception of some of the dangerous characters who were interned in the Reformatory Section of the Bijapur Settlement, were sent to the Nira Projects Settlement where unskilled labour was available.

Owing to retrenchment, funds were not available to start any new works under the Irrigation Department. The tank construction at Gherdi (a small scheme costing Rs. 30,000 only) was completed during the year. In anticipation of this however it was found possible to make arrangements to distribute the population of Presidency Construction Settlement among other settlements, chiefly :—

Jalgaon,
Nira Projects Settlement, and
Ambernath.

The Jalgaon Settlement was newly established during the year. With the revival of trade and industries, it is hoped that it will absorb the Criminal Tribes members who are selected for internment from the districts of East and West Khandesh.

In order to ease the employment situation some settlers who were fit to be released on license have been allowed to live at Barsi as probationers under one of the staff who keeps them employed and generally supervises them in matters connected with finance, education and the sanitation of their camp. These men are chiefly Pardhis by caste.

Employment at Baramati Settlement was found to be declining a little. A sub-settlement at Dhond was started during the year to provide work to the settlers on Railway works.

Another sub-settlement at Gunji attached to Khanapur settlement was opened mainly for the purpose of providing coupe cutting work to the Berads of this settlement as they have specialised in such work. The Khanapur settlement society which undertakes coupe contracts and thus provides work for the settlers had again a year of successful working and succeeded in marketing its fuel. The profits for the year under report come to Rs. 2,848-15-4.

A sub-settlement at Kalyan attached to Ambernath settlement was opened during the year as employment in the Match Factory at Ambernath could not cope with the rising population of the settlement. At Kalyan the settlers are being employed on breaking stone metal, Railway works and on casual labour.

The Railway Workshops at Dohad continued to employ most of the settlers at Dohad.

The management of the Reformatory Section of the Bijapur Settlement is entrusted to Mr. V. R. Dhotrikar, Assistant Backward

Class Officer (Settlements), Southern Circle, Bijapur. The industries of this settlement are running on a sound basis; Weaving, Quarrying, Gardening, Chappal making and Tailoring are the main industries. The orders for bed-sheets and pillow cases from Government Hospitals were a great support to the weaving industry in which a majority of settlers were employed and without which sufficient work could not have been found for them; and we take this opportunity of returning thanks to the authorities concerned.

Considering the acute depression existing throughout the country, Settlement Managers are to be congratulated on their success in keeping the people under them in work. A difficult year has been well tided over, and unemployment has never been serious in any settlement.

Health, Housing and Sanitation.

5. A high standard of health has been maintained among the inmates of the settlements and free colonies. There has been no serious epidemic. The settlers in the sub-settlement at Kambharganvi have been subject to a good deal of Malaria during the cold season. Cholera was prevalent in many districts where settlements are located but with the co-operation of Municipal Health Departments most of the settlers were inoculated as a result of which we escaped with only 12 fatal cases. Cleanly habits are being more and more inculcated amongst the settlers. Medical workers both voluntary and official, in various centres have done work of great value to the settlements. Amongst those rendering help should be specially mentioned Rao Saheb S. P. Kumbhakonam of Hubli. An increasing tendency on the part of the settlers to avail themselves of the treatment provided by the settlement Dispensaries has had a great effect in warding off sickness and bettering the standard of health amongst the children. There are infant welfare centres and school Children's clinics in Sholapur and Hubli, and the scientific treatment of venereal diseases is also undertaken in those two settlements. The clinic at Hubli has received a grant from the Red Cross Association, Dharwar.

The great majority of settlers live in huts constructed at their own expense. In the earlier stages of reformation this is healthier than living in houses on account of the huts being open to the air and sun and the surroundings being kept in a sanitary condition. Careful attention is paid to the allotment of sanitary house sites with plots demarcated, both in the Free Colonies and inside settlements. It is satisfactory to note that the practice of building substantial residences in the free colonies is increasing among the reformed settlers who have been discharged on license under section 18 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

During the year there have been 332 births in the settlements and 283 in the free colonies, against 153 deaths in the settlements and 140 deaths in the free colonies; this corresponds to a birth and death rate per thousand of 45.5 and 21.6 respectively.

Settlers in Jalgaon were till recently housed in rented chawls and in temporary huts. The new site on which the settlement is to be

located is being developed and the wire fencing and part of the staff quarters have been completed. Settlers have built their own huts inside the fencing. The site which is near the Kacheri is a good one, high up and healthy.

Education (Appendix II).

6. Education in settlements is compulsory. Out of a population of 7,786 in settlements proper the number attending the day and night schools is 1,976 and 298 respectively. The corresponding figures for the free colonies are 1,090 and 152 respectively against a population of 5,752. This shows a rate of 292.3 per thousand for settlements and 215.9 for free colonies. Prominence is given to manual training which is a special feature of settlement schools. The various trades in which settlement lads are being apprenticed are given in Appendix II (a). During the year 56 boys have passed the examinations in Carpentry and Drawing and 20 the examination in Weaving, held by the Committee of Direction for Technical Instruction. Training in Agriculture is also given to some boys in agricultural settlements. It is very satisfactory to note the great advance in literacy, as children of both sexes pass on to the higher standards. In general the school work has shown a marked improvement during the year. A good deal of persuasion is of course needed to keep the boys and girls on in the higher standards, on account of the universal tendency of parents to employ them on petty jobs in order to add to the income of the family.

A special feature of this year's working in the field of education has been the steady encouragement given to settlement lads to take to secondary and college education. It is very pleasing to remark that a few boys are being sent from many of the bigger settlements to English High Schools in the towns. One Bestar boy is now actually in the Inter Arts Class. The day may not be too far distant when settler boys and girls will compete along with candidates from other castes for recruitment to the higher posts in Government service.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

7. The Scout Masters and guide captains from the settlement staff have continued their work, rendering voluntary services as usual. The great majority of boys both in settlements and Free Colonies are either cubs or boy scouts or rovers, and many girls of suitable age in big settlements are either Blue Birds or Girl Guides. The Scout organization has proved to be of inestimable value in removing the untidiness and criminality from the minds of the young people and encouraging them to be truthful, honest and active. During the year two Scout Camps were held, one in Sholapur district in the Northern Circle for Marathi speaking boys and another at Khanapur for Kanarese speaking boys. For reasons of economy the camps were cut short to three days and were restricted to selected scouts in each of the circles, but the help they rendered in bringing the standard of scouting up to the mark has been considerable. The number of scouts in settlement troops at

the close of the year was 921, including cubs and rovers. Of this number 34 scouts have passed their First Class test and 208 have passed the Second Class test. The number of Girl Guides including Blue Birds was 314, out of which 22 Guides have passed their Second Class tests.

Convictions and absconders (Appendices III and IV).

8. During the year 151 persons in 132 cases from settlements and 4 persons in 4 cases from Free Colonies attached to settlements were convicted. There were no convictions among the licensees living in villages. The total corresponding figures for the previous year were 162 and 153 respectively.

There were 70 cases involving 74 persons under the Criminal Tribes Act, 56 cases involving 67 persons for offences against property under the Indian Penal Code, 1 case involving 4 persons for other offences under the Indian Penal Code, 1 case involving 1 person under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code and 4 cases involving 5 persons for offences under other Acts, from settlements.

There was 1 case involving 1 person under the Criminal Tribes Act, 2 cases involving 2 persons against property under the Indian Penal Code and 1 case involving 1 person for other offences under the Indian Penal Code from Free Colonies.

There are 163 absconders remaining untraced at the close of the year out of which 128 are registered members and 35 are unregistered dependents. 163 was also the figure for last year.

Punishments awarded to the criminal tribes members in the Courts have on the whole been adequate.

During the year 56 persons in 48 cases were dealt with departmentally under the Criminal Tribes Act Rules, charges against them being withdrawn under Section 495, Criminal Procedure Code, as the offences were of a petty nature. Details of convictions are given in Appendix III.

Co-operative Societies (Appendix V).

9. The Credit and Producer's Societies shown in the Appendix have had a successful year's working and are in a stable condition. The Gadag Producer's Society took up two contract works from the Irrigation Department in the Dharwar district in order to provide work for settlers. The works have not been completed but the position so far is encouraging. Special attention is being paid to increasing the deposits from settlers in order to provide them with a small capital for purchasing lands or building houses on the eve of their discharge on license. Loans are granted to settlers only in approved cases, in order to avoid the risk of bad debts. The Staff Co-operative Society of the Backward Class Department has made satisfactory progress and the share capital as stood on 31st March 1932 was Rs. 5,755.

Discharge from Settlements.

10. 210 registered persons with 725 dependents were released on license from settlements to the Free Colonies and 82 registered persons with 219 dependents to their villages, during the year. The total number of persons discharged on license was thus 1,236 as compared with 764 last year. Out of the licensees discharged during the year and in the previous years only 13 registered persons with 29 dependents were recalled to settlements for breach of the conditions of license. This is a very small percentage and also compares favourably with former years; thus there are excellent grounds for increased confidence in the system of discharge on license.

The registration of 43 licensees was cancelled during the year on completion of the period of license and the registration of 20 licensees was cancelled on account of their death.

Free Colonies (Appendix I-A).

11. The majority of persons released from settlements had no permanent place of residence prior to their internment. These are encouraged to take up plots and build houses in the Free Colonies attached to most settlements in order to prevent them from reverting to their wandering habits after their period of internment is over. It is of course open to members of all tribes to settle down in these colonies, but the need in their case is not so strong as with members of wandering tribes such as Kanjar Bhats and Haranshikaris, who are specially liable to relapse into their former ways.

As has been mentioned before in this report, the habit of building good houses in Free Colonies is spreading. Gadag, Baramati and Sholapur in particular have reason to congratulate themselves, but the development of this feature of settlement administration is everywhere satisfactory. The fact that licensees living in free colonies are recalled to settlement promptly if they refuse to send their children to school or break any other condition of their license, makes them maintain a higher standard of behaviour than licensees discharged to villages. In addition to stricter supervision they receive the advantages of a well laidout neighbourhood, conservancy, water supply and assistance in finding employment. It is of course intended that ultimately, when the settlements are closed down, they will be absorbed in the local Municipal area being treated as ordinary members of the public.

Hubli settlement urgently needs an extension of the area to accommodate its growing Free Colony and steps are being taken to acquire land accordingly.

Indi and Kerur settlements have this year been entirely converted into free colonies. Bagalkot settlement is likely to be converted into a Free Colony in about a year's time as it contains only peaceful persons who are due to be released on license shortly. Similarly Barsi will also soon be turned into a Free Colony and so,

if the proposed Ahmedabad settlement is established, will Dohad. This demonstrates how the Department's work will decrease as reformation proceeds.

The steady rise in the population of the Free Colonics in the year under report, the great increase in the number of decent houses built by the colonists themselves, and the increase in the actual number of Free Colonies, are a sure indication of the measure of success attained in the progress towards reclamation.

Special Establishments.

12. The number in the women's Home at Hubli as it stood on 31st March 1932 was 12. This institution is meant for immoral and troublesome women. 18 women were newly admitted during the year and 27 were discharged. The very difficult work involved was successfully carried on by Miss Edwards of Hubli Settlement. The Women's Home newly opened in the Reformatory Section of the Bijapur settlement for women of bad character had a year of good work. The number at the close of the year was 4. Very often after a short stay in the Homes the women either join their husbands, or marry other settlers.

The Children's Homes and Hostels at Hubli, Sholapur and Baramati have continued to work satisfactorily. Children who are neglected by their parents, or commit petty thefts or become truants or are uncontrollable by their guardians or Probation Officers, are segregated in these Homes. The number of inmates at the close of the year was 80. During the year 10 were admitted into the Homes and 18 were discharged. There has been a gradual decline in the number of children who are sent to the Children's Homes.

Training in agriculture is imparted in Hotgi Agricultural Farm and at Indi Free Colony. The number of lads receiving training in agriculture was 30 on 31st March 1932.

Almost all the land at Hotgi has now been granted to the criminal tribes members. It is incidentally satisfactory to note that these are Haranshikaris, who formerly had no idea of regular work, but now seem to be settling down well. Enquiries are now being made to find suitable agricultural land for persons living in Kerur Free Colony and Bagalkot settlement.

The probation colony at Dharavi has been continued for another year. The question of handing over this colony to a suitable voluntary agency is under consideration and it is hoped that during the coming year Rs. 3,774-5-0 thus saved will be available for more urgent work in other places.

Finance (Appendix VI).

13. The total recurring expenditure for the financial year under 25 Jails and Convict Settlements was Rs. 3,13,440-0-10, viz. :—

Rs.	a.	p.	
2,92,839	12	4	for settlements
20,550	4	6	for licensees
<hr/>			
3,13,440	0	10	

and under "8, Forests" (for Dandeli settlement) Rs. 2,331-11-0 and under "26, Police" Rs. 1,665-12-0, thus making a total recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,17,436-7-10. As against this a total of Rs. 32,757-5-0 has been credited into the Treasury during the year as receipts of this Department. Thus the total net recurring expenditure was Rs. 2,84,680.

The non-recurring expenditure during the same period was Rs. 22,837-11-8.

Special Matters.

14. During the year under report the Kalyanpur Settlement was abolished and all the settlers were removed to Umedpur settlement outside Sholapur City (the main Sholapur settlement). Additional buildings for the staff were constructed during the year. This change met a badly-felt need, for the Kalyanpur site was badly situated in the middle of the City.

Public Works Department land measuring Acres 141, Gunthas 14 in Islampur village (Sholapur district) possessing irrigation facilities has been recently ordered to be given to this Department for training criminal tribes members in professional agricultural work. The work has not yet been started. It is intended to run the scheme departmentally at first, as was done at Hotgi; land will be given out later to applicants after they have accumulated some capital as labourers.

As mentioned before, Indi and Kerur settlements have this year been converted into free colonies on account of the majority of their inhabitants having become due for release on license. New settlements have been started at Jalgaon and Dohad, a symptom of the general tendency of the field of this Department's work to shift towards the North of the Presidency. The work of criminal tribes reformation is now showing signs of being within sight of its completion in the Southern Division.

In addition, new sub-settlements have been started, in order to relieve the employment situation in the larger towns, at Kalyan, Gunji (under Khanapur) and Dhond (under Baramati).

The sub-settlement of Hubli at Kambharganvi has, from the financial point of view, had an unfortunate year. This sub-settlement accommodates 200 settlers who are employed partly on coupe-cutting work and partly on field work. 70 Acres have now been brought under cultivation, but the loss on the agricultural side has more than absorbed the profits of the coupe-cutting. The management has had many unforeseen difficulties to contend with in addition to that of clearing the land. Malaria has been persistently present in spite of vigorous prophylactic measures and mosquito killing campaigns; in addition the general fall in the prices of produce has upset calculations. The net loss since the sub-settlement started has been Rs. 4,870. We cordially wish Mr. Bradbury and his assistants better luck next year.

A conference for senior Settlement Managers was held in June last to discuss various important subjects connected with the Administration of the Department, in particular the methods of settling licensees in various areas and of tackling the problem of labour. The discussions were of great value.

During the early part of the year the supervision of the Mangarudis in West Khandesh district who are under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act was taken up and much intensive work was done in most of the villages where members of wandering gangs are residing. Applications have been made in desirable cases for providing suitable building sites, the children have been sent to school in most of the villages, and enquiries made into economic conditions. The co-operation of the local staff of the District Superintendent of Police in the work has been encouraging. Unfortunately the work could not be carried on as we were short of hands elsewhere. The proposal to open a settlement at Dhulia has been developed and the Commissioner of Excise has kindly consented to hand over part of the old Distillery building to this Department. The scheme is being kept in abeyance at present, since the need to open a settlement at Ahmedabad is more urgent. It is hoped to bring the latter scheme into working in the early future.

Final.

15. This Department is dependent on the sympathy and goodwill of employers of labour, both private and official; and in this year of economic stress the thanks of Government are specially due to them, since they have often had to go out of their way to help our employment problems. Our thanks are specially due to the management of the Mills at Sholapur, Hubli and Gadag and to the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath in the category of private employers, and to Mr. S. B. Rege, Executive Engineer, Malsiras Division, Sholapur, in the other. Mr. Rege's active sympathy has been of very great assistance to the Nira Projects Settlement. We would also return thanks to the Police Department for its co-operation without which this Department could not carry on its work.

As usual the missionaries at Hubli, Sholapur and Baramati and the Social Service League workers at Belgaum, have carried out their selfless task with efficiency. In particular I would mention the Rev. H. R. Coventry's work at Sholapur, where he is temporarily carrying on the management in place of Mr. Strutton; there are several very unruly elements in the settlement population under him, and more than one trying situation has arisen which required much tact and firmness to deal with. Mr. M. R. Bade is to be congratulated on the peaceful running and happy atmosphere of the settlement at Belgaum.

Among our own staff Mrs. D. Lamb the Lady Superintendent and Mr. C. S. Devdhar, Assistant, Northern Circle, may be singled out for mention; the former after years of arduous work in our

schools and settlements is now taking some well-earned leave Messrs. M. B. Kolhar, R. S. Kolekar, and M. D. Waikar, have done well as Managers at Nira Projects Settlement, Presidency Construction Settlement and Gadag respectively.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. SYMINGTON,

Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency,
Dharwar.

APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX I.

Population in Settlements on 31st March 1932

Serial No.	Settlement	Caste.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Sholepur	... Kaikadis ...	169	203	197	144	702
		... Bhampas ...	63	105	103	88	379
		... Mangarudis ...	68	86	118	66	338
		... Bhats ...	40	60	86	71	265
		... Bestars ...	10	17	17	13	57
		... Pardhis ...	57	68	98	71	286
		... Chapparbands ...	3	3	...	...	6
		Total ...	429	540	613	463	2,035
2	Bijapur Industrial Section.	... Haranshikaris ...	30	35	50	32	147
		... Mangarudis ...	15	20	20	13	68
		... Ghantichors ...	14	7	11	8	40
		... Kalkadis ...	5	4	2	2	13
		... Chapparbands ...	3	...	1	3	7
		... Bhats ...	1	1	3	1	6
		... Katbus ...	2	1	1	...	4
		... Dhavasas ...	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...	71	69	88	69	286		
3	Bijapur Special Section.	... Dhavasas ...	3	7	4	2	16
		... Kaikadis ...	28	32	16	20	86
		... Haranshikaris ...	13	13	9	8	43
		... Mangarudis ...	13	18	15	11	57
		... Waddars ...	5	2	...	...	7
		... Rajput Bhampas ...	8	2	2	...	12
		... Bhats ...	8	1	...	...	4
		... Lamasas ...	1	...	...	...	1
		... Bhis ...	13	1	...	...	14
		... Waghris ...	4	1	1	...	6
		... Berads ...	1	...	...	...	1
		... Walanju (Waishya Wani) ...	1	...	...	...	1
... Ghantichors ...	22	14	7	7	50		
Total ...	115	81	64	48	298		

APPENDIX I—contd.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Caste.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
4	Bagalkot	Haranshikaris ...	25	30	21	20	96
		Mangarudis ...	1	2	1	4	8
		Total ...	26	32	22	24	104
5	Gadag	Kaikadis ...	14	15	12	13	54
		Ghantichors ...	24	22	15	12	73
		Haranshikaris ...	133	120	72	82	407
		Mangarudis ...	1	1	...	1	3
		Kanjar Bhats ...	4	6	4	3	17
		Waddars ...	2	2	2	2	8
		Total ...	178	166	106	113	563
6	Hubli	Haranshikaris ...	204	203	188	150	745
		Korwars ...	53	63	41	44	201
		Mangarudis ...	8	6	6	8	28
		Bhats ...	31	36	51	49	167
		Ghattiwaddars ...	43	32	40	21	136
		Girniwaddars ...	31	28	22	23	103
		Bestars ...	21	21	12	7	61
		Dongadasaris ...	81	79	58	46	264
		Katbus ...	1	1	1	...	3
		Chapparbanda ...	...	1	...	...	1
		Berads ...	1	1	1	...	3
		Total ...	474	471	420	347	1,712
		7	Khanapur	Berads ...	44	35	56	38	163
Lamanis ...	18			11	23	18	60
Bhats ...	11			11	16	17	55
Ghantichors ...	8			8	8	11	35
Haranshikaris ...	7			7	5	11	30
Katbus ...	2			2	4	9	17
Bhils ...	3			7	4	3	17
Kaikadis ...	4			3	3	1	11
Waddars ...	4			9	9	2	10
Ghattiwaddars ...	2			2	1	1	6
Manga ...	1			1	...	...	2
Total ...	104			89	102	106	401

APPENDIX I—contd.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Caste.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
8	Bolgaum	Mangarudis	65	61	67	48	241
		Ghantichors	16	15	9	9	49
		Total	82	76	76	57	291
9	Nra Project, camp Dhalewadl including its Reformatory Section.	Kaikadis	29	21	15	7	72
		Ghantichors	22	19	18	13	72
		Haranshikaris	46	46	49	42	183
		Kanjar Bhats	1	3	2	...	6
		Ghattiwaddars	1	1	1	2	5
		Hurs	26	18	16	14	74
		Mangs	8	7	8	2	25
		Waghris	1	...	...	...	1
		Ramoshis	12	8	6	7	33
		Kolis	7	7	4	3	21
		Bhils	24	17	16	14	71
		Katbus	2	2	...	2	6
		Rajput Bhamptas	12	12	6	2	32
		Dharals	...	1	1	...	2
		Mangarudis	47	68	68	46	207
Waddars	1	1	...	...	2		
Total	239	221	197	164	811		
10	Baramati with its Sub-Settlement at Dhond.	Bhamptas	81	80	37	56	254
		Rajput Bhamptas	3	3	2	3	11
		Mangarudis	7	9	9	10	35
		Ramoshis	2	2	2	...	6
		Kaikadis	3	3	2	1	9
		Bhats	5	6	9	11	30
		Bestars	2	6	4	3	15
		Total	103	108	66	84	360
11	Ambernath	Mangarudis	50	52	66	59	227
		Bhamptas	19	24	24	12	79
		Kaikadis	20	20	13	10	63
		Futgudis	10	9	5	5	29
		Bhats	4	4	6	6	20
		Hurs	1	1	...	1	3
		Waghris	1	1	...	...	2
		Chapparbands	1	1	1	3	6
		Katkaris	1	1	...	1	3
		Waddars	1	...	...	...	1
Total	108	113	116	97	433		

APPENDIX I—concl'd.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Caste.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
12	Jalgaon	Mangarudis	41	40	39	26	155
		Bhils	16	16	10	8	50
		Pardhis	7	6	3	4	20
		Phase Pardhis	7	4	4	...	15
		Tadvis	8	9	8	6	31
		Kolis	2	2	1	1	6
		Rajput Bhamptas	7	9	3	5	24
		Bestars	1	2	12	6	10
		Takari Bhamptas	3	3	2	1	9
		Dharalas	1	...	...	...	1
		Total	93	100	72	65	331
13	Dohad	Hors	25	18	10	6	59
		Mangarudis	9	3	4	3	19
		Kalkadis	3	3	2	2	10
		Bhils	3	3	...	3	9
		Dharalas	13	10	1	1	25
		Waghris	9	5	3	3	20
		Bhats	7	8	7	3	25
		Bestars	3	3	...	5	11
		Total	66	63	27	26	179
Grand Total		2,083	2,118	1,956	1,694	7,751	

APPENDIX I-A.

Population in Free Colonies attached to Settlements

Serial No.	Settlement.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Sholapur ...	460	584	625	422	2,091
2	Indi ...	59	61	45	46	191
3	Bljapur ...	40	48	46	56	190
4	Bagalkot ...	14	22	24	22	82
5	Kerur ...	23	20	25	18	86
6	Gadag ...	171	161	98	110	640
7	Hubli ...	316	293	258	244	1,111
8	Khanapur ...	1	1	.....	.....	2
9	Belgaum ...	9	8	16	8	41
10	Barsi ...	42	44	58	36	180
11	Baramati ...	84	94	94	67	339
12	Ambernath ...	13	20	14	13	60
13	Dharavi ...	155	174	100	83	512
14	Hotgi ...	71	77	95	67	310
15	Dohad ...	4	5	5	5	19
	Total ...	1,445	1,603	1,508	1,197	5,753

APPENDIX II.

Number of Boys and Girls in Settlement Schools on
31st March 1932.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Day School.		Total.	Night school boys.	Other children belonging to Criminal Tribes living in Free Colony who attend Settlement School.				
		Boys.	Girls.			Day School.		Total.	Night School boys.	
						Boys.	Girls.			
1	Sholapur ...	455	391	846	121	215	181	396	63	
2	Gadag ...	62	49	101	28	64	37	91	7	
3	Belgaum ...	33	30	63	20	...	...	...	...
4	Bagalkot ...	7	9	16	...	12	7	19	3	
5	Khanapur ...	38	25	64	7	...	...	...	...
6	Hubli ...	228	192	420	49	156	129	285	22	
7	Jalgaon ...	26	14	50	10	...	...	...	...
8	Dohad ...	10	6	16	...	1	...	1	...	
9	Ambernath ...	56	39	95	27	...	...	...	...
10	Baramati ...	44	36	80	4	50	37	87	10	
11	Nira Projects ...	70	45	115	11	...	...	...	...
12	Bijapur Industrial ...	41	25	66	11	27	23	50	...	
13	Bijapur Reformatory ...	25	19	44	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,095	861	1,976	223	515	419	934	105	
	Special Institutions.									
1	Indi ...	...	...	...	...	30	20	50	...
2	Dharavi ...	...	...	...	...	23	11	40	18
3	Hoigi ...	...	...	...	...	43	26	66	22
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	99	57	156	47

APPENDIX

Statement of Apprentices for trade

Serial No.	Settlement:	Masonry.	Carpentry.	Tailoring.	Agriculture.
1	Sholapur ... ..	.....	81	.....	.....
2	Bijapur Industrial	2	4	.....	5
3	Bijapur Reformatory	1	1	5	10
4	Gadag ... ..	.....	5	.....	.....
5	Hubli ... ..	.....	22	.....	.....
6	Bolgaum ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....
	Total ...	3	64	6	15
	<i>Special Institution.</i>				
	Hotel Agricultural Colony ... ..	.....	.....	.....	15
	Grand Total ...	3	64	6	30

II-A.

(other than Mill Work).

Weaving.	Electrical Works.	Black-smith.	Shoe-making.	Stone quarry.	Total.
					21
		1			12
55			2	20	94
	1				7
					23
					1
55	1	1	2	20	167
					15
55	1	1	2	20	169

Boys in the Manual Training Class.—255.

APPENDIX

Convictions from 1st April 1931 to 31st

Serial No.	Settlement.	Castes.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian Penal	
					Against Property.	
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	Sholapur	Pardhis	2	2	3	3
		Kaikadis	5	5	4	5
		Bhamptas	5	5	1	2
		Bestars	1	1	.....	.....
		Garudis	6	6	2	2
		Pamlora	2	2	2	3
		Total	21	21	12	15
2	Bijapur Industrial.	Ghantichors	.....	.....	2	2
		Haranshikaris	1	3	2	3
		Mangarudis	.....	.....	1	1
		Total	1	3	5	6
3	Bijapur Reformatory,	Kaikadis	2	2	.....	.....
		Mangarudis	.....	.....	1	1
		Ghantichors	.....	.....	4	3
		Waddars	.....	.....	1	1
		Total	2	2	6	5
4	Gadag	Haranshikaris	2	2	1	1
		Ghantichors	1	1	.....	.....
		Waddars	.....	.....	1	1
		Total	3	3	2	2
5	Hobli	Haranshikaris	5	6	3	4
		Korwars	1	1	2	2
		Bhats	.....	.....	1	3
		Waddars	.....	.....	3	3
		Donga Dasaris	3	3	4	6
		Bestars	2	4	.....	.....
		Ghantichors	2	2	1	1
		Chapparbands	1	1	.....	.....
		Mangarudis	1	1	.....	.....
Total	15	18	14	19		

APPENDIX

Convictions from 1st April 1931 to 31st

Serial No.	Settlement.	Castes.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian Penal	
					Against Property.	
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
6	Khanapur	Berads	3	2	.....	.....
		Waddars	.....	.....	1	1
		Total	3	2	1	1
7	Belgaum	Ghantichors	.....	.....	1	1
		Mangarudis	2	2	1	1
		Total	2	2	2	2
8	Nira Projects	Kaikadis	7	7	.....	.....
		Bhils	2	2	.....	.....
		Dharalas	.....	.....	1	1
		Haranshikaris	1	1	.....	.....
		Bhamptas	1	1	.....	.....
		Mangarudis	4	4	3	3
		Ramoshis	1	1	1	1
		Kolis	1	1	.....	.....
		Waddars	1	1	.....	.....
Total	18	18	5	5		
9	Baramati	Bhamptas	.....	.....	1	1
		Bestars	.....	.....	2	2
		Mangarudis	.....	.....	3	6
		Kaikadis	.....	.....	1	1
Total	.....	.....	7	10		
10	Ambernath	Mangarudis	2	2	2	2
		Kaikadis	2	2	.....	.....
		Total	4	4	2	2
11	Dohad	Waghris	1	1	.....	.....
		Total	1	1	.....	.....
		Grand Total	70	74	56	67

III—contd.

March 1932 for persons in Settlements—contd.

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.
						3	3
						1	1
						4	3
						1	1
		1	1			4	4
		1	1			5	5
						7	7
						2	2
						1	1
						1	1
						1	1
						7	7
						2	2
						1	1
						1	1
						23	23
				1	1	2	2
				1	1	3	3
				1	2	4	3
						1	1
				3	4	10	14
						4	4
						2	2
						6	6
						1	1
						1	1
1	4	1	1	4	5	132	151

APPENDIX

Convictions from 1st April 1931 to 1st

Serial No.	Settlement.	Castes.	Criminal Tribes Act.	
			Cases.	Persons.
1	Sholepur	Kaikadis ... ..	.....	.....
2	Bijapur	Ghantiohor	1	1
3	Hubli	Bestar ... ..	.....	.....
		Ghantichors ... ..	.....	.....
		Total	1	1

III-A.

March 1932 for persons in free Colonies.

Indian Penal Code.				Total.	
Against Property.		Other offences under Indian Penal Code.			
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
2	2	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1*
.....	.....	1	1	1	1
2	3	1	1	4	5

* This man's case is included in Settlement Figures.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement of Absconders as stood on 31st March 1932.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Popula- tion on 31st March 1932.	Absconders among regis- tered persons.			Absconders among un- registered depend- ents.	Grand total columns 6 and 7.
			Men.	Women.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sholapur	2,036	11	7	18	4	22
2	Indi	104	...	...	...	.....	....
3	Bijapur Industrial	226	1	...	1	1	2
4	Bijapur Reformatory	298	7	1	8	.....	8
5	Bagalkot	104	...	...	...	.....	...
6	Kerur	86	...	...	...	.....	...
7	Gadag	662	9	1	5	1	4
8	HUBLI	1,712	7	8	15	7	22
9	Khanapur	401	9	...	9	1	10
10	Belgaum	221	1	2	3	.....	3
11	Nira Projects	611	23	5	28	8	36
12	Baramati	220	3	...	3	2	5
13	Ambernath	433	11	6	17	8	25
14	Jalgaon	321	12	...	12	8	20
15	Dohad	172	6	...	6	.....	6
16	Hotgi	310	...	...	...	.....	...
17	Dharavi	512	2	3	5	.....	5
	Total ...	7,786	95	33	128	35	163

APPENDIX V.

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	3,923 4 0
2	Bijapur Industrial	Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	3,169 6 11
3	Bagalkot	Co-operative Credit Society	1,480 9 5
4	Gadag	Labourers and Artisans Society	5,003 6 11
		Co-operative Credit Society, Gadag.	2,406 9 5
5	Hubli	Co-operative Credit Society	2,396 3 3
6	Khanapur	Credit Society	1,669 3 7
7	Belgaum	Co-operative Credit Society	68 1 9
8	Nira Project	Credit Society, Nira Project Settlement.	262 2 2
9	Baramati	Co-operative Credit Society	816 3 7
10	Ambernath	Do.	232 14 8
11	Dohad	Credit Society	19 10 0
	<i>Special Institution.</i>		
12	Hotgi	Settlement Society	133 11 0
		Total ...	21,066 6 8

V.

Tribes Settlements as they stood on 31st March 1932.

Shares collected.	Total Capital.	Deposits received up to 31st March 1932.	Loans advanced by Societies to their members.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,244 9 8	6,166 13 3	6,116 8 9	6,522 15 6
657 0 0	8,816 6 11	2,449 11 4	545 8 0
63 0 0	1,543 9 5	487 3 1	978 7 8
258 0 0	6,270 6 11	375 5 6	1,055 14 6
1,260 0 0	3,668 9 5	1,149 3 4	4,432 0 0
5,193 0 0	7,589 3 3	10,446 0 9	12,951 0 0
273 0 0	1,942 3 7	1,170 2 2	2,030 8 3
123 0 0	191 1 9	193 13 9	330 0 0
223 0 0	485 2 3	1,224 6 9	1,610 18 2
1,322 0 0	1,636 3 7	2,907 6 4	2,770 9 0
1,343 0 0	1,575 14 8	1,084 14 9	1,607 12 0
110 0 0	123 10 2	567 13 6	447 15 9
164 0 0	11 0	934 1 9	1,147 5 0
13,213 9 3	34,308 15 11	30,169 12 2	42,421 7 10

APPENDIX

Statement showing expenditure per head in each settlement for the

Serial No.	Settlement established under Section 16, C. T. Act, and other institution.	Popula- tion.	Annual recurring expenditure.	Deduct income.	Net expenditure.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sholapur	2,035	44,333 6 9	*6,540 1 6	35,793 5 3
2	Bijapur Industrial and Reformatory.	584	25,430 6 0	826 9 3	24,603 12 9
3	Begalkot	104	3,349 19 6	253 14 6	3,068 14 0
4	Gadag	563	13,707 14 3	2,657 7 3	10,848 7 0
5	Hubli	1,712	32,802 15 2	2,778 13 6	30,024 1 8
6	Khanapur	401	8,844 6 4	221 8 0	8,622 14 4
7	Belgaum	291	6,466 9 8	162 4 0	6,304 5 8
8	Nira Projects	811	12,863 2 0	711 10 0	12,141 8 0
9	Ambernath	45	12,056 9 11	1,862 11 0	10,362 14 11
10	Baramati	360	9 0	727 8 6	7,781 5 6
11	Dohad	172	5 0	6 8 0	3,387 10 6
12	Jalgaon	331	4,479 0 9	63 13 6	4,415 8 3
13	Central Staff ... ..	.....	76,220 11 3	2,342 12 0	66,877 15 3
14	Expenditure on Children's Home established under Section 17, C. T. Act.	.....	7,762 4 6	.....	7,762 4 6
15	Expenditure on Women's Home, Hubli.	.....	2,280 0 0	.....	2,280 0 0
16	Expenditure on Hotgi Agricultural Free Colony.	.....	3,407 12 0	1,267 10 0	2,150 2 0
17	Expenditure on Bombay supervision including Mang-gardis Camp near Bombay (Dharavi).	.....	6,661 15 0	2,787 10 0	3,774 5 0
18	Expenditure on settlements abo- lished during the year -				
	(1) Presidency Construction ... ..	.....	10,715 3 6	347 4 0	10,367 15 6
	(2) Dandell ... ..	.....	2,332 8 0	3 12 0	2,328 7 0
	(3) Kerur ... ..	.....	1,806 8 0	84 0 0	1,319 3 0
	(4) Indl ... ..	.....	2,622 0 3	119 13 0	2,502 8 3
	Grand Total ...	7,786	2,96,837 3 4	32,757 5 0	2,64,129 14 4

Administration Report.

Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency, Part I, for the year ending 31st March 1932.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 171(a).

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1932.

Letter from the Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, No. E. 6/1, dated the 1st May 1932—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 1932.

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. The effect of the economic depression, and credit is due to the Managers of Settlements that there was no serious unemployment.

3. The high standard of health which prevailed among the inmates of Settlements and Free Colonies shows the extent to which the settlers have learnt habits of cleanliness and hygiene, and establishes the value of the medical and educational work done among the Backward Classes.

4. The most interesting feature of the year has been the growing tendency of the work of the Department to shift towards the North of the Presidency, the reformation of the criminal tribes in the Southern Division being within sight of completion.

5. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Starte and to his many helpers, both official and non-official, who have contributed to the successful working of the Department. The Governor in Council concurs in the commendation bestowed on those specially mentioned in the final paragraph of the Report and requests the Backward Class Officer to convey the thanks of Government to them.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. W. McELHINNY,

Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
 All Commissioners of Divisions,
 The Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha
 Country States,
 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 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,
 All Non-Official Members of the Legislative Council,
 All 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.

<i>Articles manufactured</i>	<i>Item</i> —	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Double Carpets	... From	3	12	0
2. Single "	... "	2	6	0
3. Deck Chair Carpets	... "	1	4	0
4. Dharries (Panja Carpets)	... "	0	4	0 a Sq. foot.
5. Double Chaddars	... "	4	4	0
6. Single "	... "	2	12	0
7. Towels	... "	0	8	0
8. Girl Guide Sari	... "	4	0	0
9. Blue Bird Saris	... "	3	6	0
10. Bed Sheets suitable for hospitals	... "	1	7	0
11. Pillow Cases suitable for hospitals	... "	0	4	6
12. Khadi Shirting	... "	0	4	0 per yard.
13. Strong Chappals	... "	2	10	0 per pair.
14. Chappals for gentlemen	... "	1	12	0 "
15. Chappals for ladies	... "	1	0	0 "
16. Scout and Cub uniform sewn at reasonable rates and supplied according to size.				

Order from—

THE MANAGER,
Bijapur, Settlement,
Bijapur.

hat Embroidery—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1. Toilet runners with 3 mats	... From	2	14	0
2. Table cloths, 30" x 36"	... "	2	12	0
3. " " 50" x 50"	... "	4	0	0
4. Bedspreads with embroidery	... "	11	8	0
5. " " without embroidery	... "	8	0	0
6. Cushion Covers	... "	2	8	0
7. Travelling Cushion Cover	... "	3	4	0
8. Tassel bags	... "	1	8	0
9. - " "	... "	1	10	0
10. Shopping bags and knitting bags	... "	1	12	0
11. Linen bags	... "	2	12	0
12. " " embroidered	... "	3	4	0
13. Bath Mats	... "	3	0	0

Bhat Embroidery—contd.

	Rs.	a.	p.
14. Blotters	1	10	0
15. Bibs	0	14	0
16. Tea Cosies	1	12	0
17. Tray Mats	1	14	0
18. Frock length from 16"	4	0	0
19. Kettleholders	0	8	0
20. Bed room slipper tops	2	4	0
21. " " " (made up)	3	4	0
22. Waist-coats	5	0	0
23. Pochettes	3	8	0

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

Order from—

LADY SUPERINTENDENT,

Industrial

Settlement,

Hubli.

Hubli.

Price list of Furniture—

		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
1. Bedsteads	From	22	8	0	to	35	0	0
2. Dressing Table	"	35	0	0	to	60	0	0
3. Hanging Ahmirah	"	60	0	0				
4. Chest of Drawers	"	50	0	0				
5. Side Board, Collapsible	"	60	0	0	to	75	0	0
6. Writing Desk	"	60	0	0				
7. Teapoys	"	5	0	0	to	6	0	0
8. Cheval Glass Mirror	"	35	0	0				
9. Almira	"	75	0	0	to	85	0	0
10. Cupboard	"	70	0	0	to	80	0	0
11. Writing Tables	"	12	8	0	to	22	8	0
12. Chairs	"	6	8	0	to	10	8	0
13. Folding Chairs	"	4	8	0	to	7	12	0

Orders for all sorts of furniture will be undertaken at reasonable rates.

Order from—

MANAGER,

Industrial Settlement,

Hubli.