

Report on the Working of the Criminal
Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency.
Part I., for the year ending March 31st, 1927.



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Bombay Presidency

Part I

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[Price—As. 5 or 6d.]

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1927

be Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery,
the High Commissioner for India, 42 Grosvenor Gardens,
London; or through any recognized Bookseller

No. 2984

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, 18th May 1927.

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 1927, for the settlements established under the Criminal Tribes Act (VI of 1924) and allied institutions.

2. I have served as Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, for the whole period covered by the report.

Population

3. Appendix I gives the population as it stood on 31st March 1927 in each of the settlements according to castes. The total population in settlements established under section 16, Criminal Tribes Act, is now 9,577, as against 12,042 in the previous year for the same institutions. This drop of 2,465 is so remarkable that I have explained the main reason in detail later on in the report. A minor reason for the reduction in number is that 37 settlers of good conduct and their dependents, a total of 117 persons were discharged on probation and left the settlements to live in their former villages.

Employment

4. The rains of 1926 were not very favourable and as a result the problem of finding employment for the settlers has been more difficult than usual. All the spinning and weaving mills which yield the chief source of employment in Sholapur and in Gokak Falls settlements were very full of labour, and it is with gratitude to the management of these mills, that I am glad to be able to record that the number of persons employed by them in the mills has not

decreased to any material extent. The following figures may be interesting :—

Serial No.	Settlement	Men	Women	Half-timers
1	Sholapur settlers	533	238	145
	Sholapur persons living in the free colonies ...	236	109	43
2	Hubli (Mill work)	169	103	32
	Hubli Railway workshops	196	...	...
3	Gokak Falls	101	109	...
4	Ambernath	36	62	3

It is pleasing to be able to note that the number of settlers especially amongst those of good record who have passed through the settlement school employed in the Railway workshops in Hubli has still been maintained. The number now stands at 196.

The Carpentry workshops attached to many of the settlements obtained in most cases sufficient orders to keep them busy. The workshops at Hubli settlement have made a reputation for itself for its furniture and always find it hard to keep pace with its orders. The lads who have been trained as carpenters and masons seem to have found sufficient work. In Baramati settlement a number of Bhamptas have become dherzis and are doing well.

Owing to the spinning mill at Gadag remaining closed, a sub-settlement at Kalas had to be opened. This was possible as the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway kindly gave a contract for the supply of 200,000 c. ft. of ballast. This order has been complied with, and as the Railway has no further need of ballast in this neighbourhood for some time, the sub-settlement has been abandoned and the settlers split up between Gadag and Hubli settlements. I fear, however, there will be a difficult time in the finding of employment in the settlements of the Southern Division in the next few months. In Khanapur settlement another coupe was taken by the Society formed by the settlers for the supply of fuel. It yielded a profit of Rs. 2,339-15-8, confirming the experience of the previous years that such undertakings can be worked at a profit. This Society will in future bear part of the expense of the staff of the settlement. So far the cutting has been done by Berad settlers. An effort is now being made to train Manggarudis to this work.

Work on the Nira Right Bank Canal Construction afforded a very useful source of employment of an unskilled type. This work is nearing completion, and proposals have been made for the opening of a settlement in connection with a tank construction work in Pimpalgao Kunjira of Ahmednagar District. The value of such settlements as these, far away from big bazaars and from liquor shops and brothels for those settlers who cannot resist such temptations is very great. They become the more important as practically all the men who are now being brought to settlements have at least five convictions. Many of these are unfit for life in

a settlement situated near a city, at least until they have been for some time in a constructional settlement and show that they can be trusted in a city settlement.

Last year I had noted that the weaving section of the Special Settlement, Bijapur, was being carried on at a loss. This is a settlement to which all the most hardened and incorrigible persons from the other settlements are transferred, and thus has special difficulties of its own, as most of the industries have to be internal, as the settlers cannot be trusted outside. I am glad to be able to report that the tide seems to have turned and the weaving section has made a small profit of Rs. 1,810-0-8, and as the other sections of the work which carried on the gardening and construction have also made a profit of Rs. 150-9-5 and Rs. 2,804-1-1 respectively, the society which finances these concerns is no longer in danger of bankruptcy. It is necessary that they should bear hereafter some share in the cost of the establishment and this will be done in the current year.

Poultry breeding has been taken up with energy by the Manager of Baramati settlement. As a home industry, I think it has a promising future in many of the settlements.

Housing and Sanitation

5. As hitherto most of the settlers are housed in huts of their own construction, and that this is not a policy detrimental to their health is shown by the vital statistics given in the next paragraph. It was unfortunately not possible to provide funds in the budget for the buildings necessary in the new (Umedpur) settlement at Sholapur and so enable the old and rather insanitary Kalyanpur settlement which is in the heart of the town to be closed.

Water has been laid on to the Ambernath settlement which fills a long felt need.

Health

6. There have been no serious epidemics during the year. All the larger settlements have dispensaries attached to them, and in the smaller settlements arrangements for outside medical aid have been made. The following statement will show that there is a considerable excess of births over deaths :—

Statement of Births and Deaths in Settlements and attached free colonies

Settlement	Total number of births	Total number of deaths
Sholapur	236	149
Indi	10	2
Bijapur	13	5
Bijapur Special	10	2
Bagaikot	12	15
Kerur	14	9
Gadag	33	16
Hulsi	113	63

Settlement				Total number of births	Total number of deaths
Dandeli	...	...	...	.....	.....
Khanapur	...	...	...	7	8
Belgaum	...	...	...	2	1
Gokak Falls	...	...	...	33	28
Nira Projects	...	...	...	18	13
Baramati	...	...	...	34	23
Ambernath	...	...	...	13	10
<i>Special Institution</i>					
Hotgi Agricultural Colony	...	...	...	8	7

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. Attendance in the night schools is enforced (for boys) up to the age of 18 years, for boys who have left the day schools, as we feel, it is important to maintain literacy, and moreover the night school gives to the staff many useful points of contact and control at a very important period of the boys' life. The statement in Appendix II shows the number of children from the settlement and from the attached free colonies who attend the schools which have been specially established for them. The total number in the settlements proper is 9,577 and the number of children from among these families attending the day school is 2,013. Thus the proportion of children attending the day school from among them per thousand of population is 210·2.

Much more attention is necessarily given in these settlement schools to the manual training compared with ordinary elementary schools. Four hundred and ninety-eight school boys now receive training in agriculture or wood work and tin work or tailoring or weaving as part of the school curriculum. The Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay, is kindly holding the examination in the carpentry work. The following table shows the number of boys who have passed the examination held by them :—

Settlement	Day School		Night School	
	Carpentry and drawing		Carpentry and drawing	
	First year	Second year	First year	Second year
Sholapur	.....	.....	4	8
Bijapur	5	.....	4	.....
Bagalkot	4	2	.....	.....
Gadag	2	.....	6	.....
Hubli	6	.....	9	9
Total	17	2	23	17

A number of boys who have left the day school are being given further training in various trades. The following table showing the nature of the training may be of interest :—

Settlement	Masonry	Carpentry	Tailoring	Agriculture	Weaving	Printing	Electrical works	Poultry farming	Total
Sholapur...	15	5	1	3	...	...	...	1	25
Indi ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Bijapur ...	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Bagalkot...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Gadag ..	4	14	...	...	5	2	10	...	35
Hubli ...	14	40	1	...	...	...	...	...	55
Gokak Falls	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Baramati...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total ...	60	92	6	8	5	2	10	1	184
<i>Special Institution</i>									
Hotgi Agricultural Colony.	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	17
Grand Total ...	60	92	6	25	5	2	10	1	201

In addition a large number are under training in the mills.

In six of the settlements Carpentry workshops are attached to the settlement, and it is mainly in these that the lads receive training in Carpentry.

Boy Scout and Girl Guide work is encouraged. There are now 30 troops of Boy Scouts containing 615 boys, and 9 companies of Girl Guides and Blue Birds containing 218 girls. During the year a number of these scouts joined in the Divisional Rally at Dharwar, and several separate camps have also been held. Practically all the Scout Masters have been to a training camp, but the idea of scouting is still very new, and it was found advisable to have a retraining camp for them. This has been held at Khanapur since the close of the year under report. I feel that this side of the work is of great value. Its greatest danger is that it becomes purely formal.

The Eighth Annual Settlement Exhibition was held in Dharwar in February. The standard of workmanship was fully maintained. This year the senior Industrial Shield was won by Sholapur settlement for the first time and the Junior Industrial Cup by Bagalkot settlement. The medal for the best piece of work in the Exhibition was awarded for an excellent piece of embroidery by a Hur woman.

Co-operative Societies

8. The Co-operative Credit and Producers Societies which have been established in the settlements and allied institutions have had a satisfactory year, and are now all in a sound financial position. The Gadag Producers Society closed its weaving branch as it was not paying. The total of share capital and reserve funds has increased from Rs. 24,776-11-1 to Rs. 32,306-5-7 during the year. The deposits have decreased from Rs. 33,367 6-1 to Rs. 29,667-1-2 in the same period. The staff Co-operative Credit Society has a share capital and reserve fund of Rs. 2,060 and is working satisfactorily.

Convictions and Absconders

9. During the year under report there have been convictions in 147 cases involving 225 persons. The corresponding figures for last year are 135 cases involving 203 persons. Thus there is some rise in the figures. The rise is entirely due to the increase in the number of convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act. The figures for convictions for offences against property show a slight reduction being 77 cases involving 112 persons as against 79 cases involving 127 persons in the previous year. Under the Criminal Tribes Act, 106 persons in 64 cases have been convicted during the year as against 61 persons in 44 cases in the previous year. This increase in convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act seems mainly due to an effort made to stiffen discipline by dealing with breaches of the settlement rules more by criminal cases. At the same time more of the cases were put before the local Magistrates for the sake of economy. The change has not been wholly satisfactory as such Magistrates often do not realise that we only put up cases if we want a deterrent sentence and that a sentence of 15 days or a month is not so severe a deterrent as the disciplinary punishments we could have inflicted under the settlement rules.

Since the principle of selection by groups has been gradually replaced by selection by individuals the type of person in the settlements is gradually changing. The present entrant has a minimum of five convictions. He has close relatives living in his original haunts who can give him shelter if he absconds and, more important than all, he has been engaged in a career of crime too long and is too old to take easily to a life of hard work. This naturally makes the task of the settlement staffs more difficult.

Since the close of the year the new scheme for settlement guards has been sanctioned and I am hopeful that this will result in a decrease in crime by giving the Managers a bigger staff at their disposal which they can use for supervision during the day as well as at night.

During the year we on the Central staff and the Managers joined in a course of study lasting a fortnight on the principles underlying penology and its application to the work before us in the settlements. As a result the work of Probation Officers for delinquent juveniles and of selecting suitable cases for separation from the

parents and placing them in one of the Children's Homes has been put on a more systematic and scientific basis. Miss Cairns of Sholapur settlement, who has made a study on these lines in America, also held a further course later on in the year for some of the Managers.

Discharge from Settlements

10. During the year 37 registered settlers and their 80 dependents, making a total of 117 persons were discharged from the settlements on probation and left the settlements for their villages. It was a bad year for agriculturists and many who were fit to go otherwise were not willing to leave. The most important move however towards freedom was the more complete organization of the free colonies attached to settlements which is described in detail hereafter. During the year 13 registered *ex*-settlers and their 23 dependents from amongst those who in previous years had been discharged on probation were re-called to the settlements. In some cases the reason of re-call was for a conviction, but in other cases they were re-called on suspicion or for infringements of the conditions of probation relating to roll-call and passes. The bad agricultural conditions probably increased the number of these failures but the figures are an indication that persons who maintain a good record in a settlement may fail when they are sent to a village and have to fend for themselves. The work of visiting these probationers who live in villages is now becoming an important part of settlement work. This is as it should be, for experience the world over shows that after care is just as important a branch of institutional work as the organization of work within the institution itself. I think in the past we had not paid sufficient importance to it.

Special Establishments

11. During the year the Boys' Homes and Girls' Home at Sholapur were completed and recognized under section 17 of the Criminal Tribes Act. In the Homes and Hostels established in Hubli, Bijapur, Baramati and Sholapur there are now 103 children. It is only in very exceptional cases that children are separated from their parents and placed in these Homes. This is evidenced by the fact that there are 2,013 children from the settlements in the days' schools. Removal is only enforced if the children become beyond the control of their parents or if they are orphans and have no relatives who can act suitably as guardians for them or if they are children of irreclaimable criminals.

The Women's Home at Hubli is a Rescue Home for women from all the settlements, and is a very valuable aid in settlement work, for an immoral woman may be the cause of much trouble in a settlement. During the year 34 women were admitted and 32 discharged. At the close of the year 14 were remaining in the Home and three were absconding. Miss Briscoe was in charge of the Home throughout the year and has proved an efficient and successful Superintendent.

In Hotgi 1,000 acres of good land have been set aside for settlement purposes. About 154 acres of this land is being cultivated departmentally as a training ground for settlement lads whose parents have lands already, or who are about to be given lands. In the previous year this farm had suffered a loss, but this year under a new Manager the farm has had a more prosperous year. The other part of the land available is being gradually given out to settlers of good conduct who are discharged on probation. Most of them seem to be making good, but there are a few failures.

The camp at Dharavi for Criminal Tribes on probation in Bombay City and for other members of Criminal Tribes who had hitherto been squatting unauthorizedly in various open parts of the town succeeded in doing some good educational work amongst the children but was not wholly successful in other branches of its work and eventually the Committee in charge of it resigned control and Government resumed responsibility temporarily. The question of its reorganization or abolition is now under consideration.

The Matunga branch of the Hindu Maha Sabha have undertaken work amongst the Mang-garudis living in Naigaon and run a night school for them and also help the Mang-garudis to obtain employment.

The Servants of India Society found that they could not do any effective work amongst the free Kaikadis of Bombay City. The allied Society (The Social Service League) is however considering now the question of accepting responsibility for a settlement. Negotiations are also being carried on with the Depressed Classes Mission for a similar purpose.

Finance

12. The total recurring expenditure for the financial year under the Budget Head 25, Jails and Convict Settlements, was Rs. 1,88,189-9-6 and under 8, Forests (for Dandeli Settlement) Rs. 4,988-9-6 making a total of Rs. 2,93,178-3-0 as the recurring expenditure for the year.

General Remarks

13. As noted earlier in the report there has been a big drop in the census figures of the settlements of 2,465 persons. A number of Criminal Tribes families had grown up in the settlements who no longer needed to be confined in a settlement on account of their criminal habits but who themselves desired to remain in the settlement. They had found regular work in the town. In many cases they had led a wandering life before coming to the settlement, and had no village to which they could return and find employment. Thus colonies for freed persons were organized adjacent to the settlement in which such persons may live. Some provision of this nature was very necessary. It would have been a very shortsighted policy to turn such people adrift compulsorily, without making some provision for their future. The difficult position which such persons would be in, was illustrated recently when a number of persons discharged absolutely from a settlement in another part of

India on account of their good conduct appeared at one of our settlements asking for admission. Such persons, if not given facilities for settling in a place, are almost sure to revert to crime. Eventually Government will only have to bear the cost of education of these families in the colonies for freed persons. The other expenses such as medical supervision, sanitation, etc., are being paid by a hut-tax collected from them. In many of these colonies this amounts to Re. 1 per family a month. This is rather a high rate and some of them object to the rate as being more than the hut-tax they used to pay in the settlement. But somehow or other, a solution had to be reached whereby a self-supporting scheme is formulated, or otherwise the burden upon Government would be unending. If eventually some of these people prefer to live in the town as ordinary citizens there would be no objection to their doing so. About one thousand of these persons are Chapparbands.

At the same time I feel that it would be much better if many of the persons discharged from the settlements could be established on the land. Temptations are fewer in the villagers and life is simpler. So far our main attempt in settling such people on land has been at Hotgi. Most of the available land there has now been given to persons freed from settlements for their good conduct. A scheme was prepared and sanctioned administratively for a small training farm near Dharwar as there is much land available on the edge of the forest in the Dharwar and Northern Kanara Districts. The difficulties to be faced arise from wild pig and malaria but it was hoped to fight these with success. Unfortunately it was not possible to make financial provision in the current budget and so the scheme has been postponed.

Mrs. D. Lamb, the Lady Superintendent, who is in charge of the schools and the womens' work in Government settlements has carried out her work very efficiently. Mr. C. S. Devdhar and Mr. Hyam S. Israel have been in charge of the Southern and Northern Circles and have carried out their duties of general supervision and of audit very satisfactorily. The Office Superintendent Mr. V. R. Dhotrikar has had heavy work with which he has coped successfully. Of those in charge of settlements and other allied institutions Mr. K. M. Honwad in charge of Hotgi Agricultural Colony has done specially well. The Managers and Lady Superintendents in charge of the settlements controlled by voluntary agencies have all laboured conscientiously amongst the people committed to their charge.

The life of those in charge of a settlement is a constant strain. It can never be foretold what the day may bring forth. It may be the disappointment of seeing one whom they have watched for years, and who they thought had entirely left his or her former habits suddenly break out into crime, or worse still the disappointment of seeing a youth who has passed through the settlement school with success suddenly take to his fathers evil ways. But settlement work has its compensations as well as its disappointments. They have the joy of seeing many of those who were

formerly given to a life of crime earning their living honestly and showing by a changed manner of living that they have appreciated and used the opportunities for a new life which have been offered to them.

Dr. S. P. Kumbhakonum, L.M. & S., has again given a year's valuable service as Honorary Medical Officer for Hubli settlement. The Managers of the settlements join with me in appreciation of the help given by the District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police, and by other Government departments especially the Public Works Department and Forest Department, and also by the continued assistance of the Millowners at Sholapur, Hubli and Gokak Falls and by the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Staff at Hubli and by the Swedish Match Factory at Ambarnath and by many other employers of labour. Without their support settlement work would not be possible.

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 1927

Serial No.	Settlement	Caste	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Sholapur	Kaikadis	231	246	197	163	837
		Ghantichors	136	152	102	64	474
		Haranshikaris	119	123	141	134	517
		Manggarudis	156	140	165	99	540
		Kanjar Ehats	72	80	89	95	336
		Chapparbands	4	4	1	...	9
		Bestars	27	35	18	25	105
		Total	725	780	713	600	2,818
2	Indi	Haranshikaris	21	25	39	23	108
		Katbus	10	7	5	2	24
		Total	31	32	44	25	132
3	Bijapur	Kaikadis	10	11	7	7	35
		Ghantichors	7	9	1	6	23
		Haranshikaris	34	32	35	27	128
		Manggarudis	11	14	11	5	41
		Kanjar Ehats	7	10	18	7	42
		Chapparbands	4	3	...	...	7
		Berads	1	...	...	...	1
		Katbus	1	1	3	...	5
		Hurs	3	...	...	...	3
		Total	78	80	75	52	255
4	Bijapur Special Settlement.	Kaikadis	11	10	5	5	31
		Ghantichors	6	5	3	4	18
		Ghattiwaddars	4	4	1	...	9
		Haranshikaris	12	12	11	15	50
		Manggarudis	7	11	11	6	35
		Kanjar Ehats	1	1	2	...	4
		Bestars	5	3	2	1	11
		Dharals	4	5	2	1	12
		Total	50	51	37	32	170
5	Bagalkot	Kaikadis	1	...	...	...	1
		Ghantichors	17	21	20	13	71
		Haranshikaris	54	46	45	42	187
		Manggarudis	5	5	4	5	19
		Kanjar Ehats	5	5	4	6	20
		Chapparbands	1	1	2	1	5
Total	83	78	75	67	293		

APPENDIX I—contd.

Serial No.	Settlement	Caste	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
6	Kerur	Haranshikaris	29	29	36	23	117
		Total	29	29	36	23	117
7	Gadag	Kaikadis	9	4	5	6	24
		Ghantichors	93	90	74	67	324
		Haranshikaris	127	120	82	80	409
		Manggarudis	2	2	...	2	6
		Kanjar Bhats	5	4	6	7	22
		Waddars	1	...	...	...	1
		Chapparbands	3	3	2	1	9
		Lamanis	1	...	...	...	1
		Total	241	223	169	163	796
8	Hubli	Kaikadis	104	101	58	68	331
		Ghantichors	66	61	39	34	200
		Ghattiwaddars	46	32	21	25	124
		Haranshikaris	257	239	201	162	859
		Manggarudis	17	14	13	16	60
		Kanjar Bhats	30	31	43	38	142
		Bestars	30	26	16	23	95
		Donga Dasaris	117	107	59	34	317
		Total	667	611	450	400	2,128
9	Dandeli	Kaikadis	8	8	5	8	29
		Ghantichors	5	5	1	3	14
		Haranshikaris	2	...	...	...	2
		Kanjar Bhats	1	1	2	...	4
		Berads	25	17	16	13	71
		Lamanis	9	7	9	11	36
		Waddars	5	5	7	2	19
		Donga Dasaris	1	1	...	...	2
		Ramoshis	2	2	2	2	8
		Conditionally released prisoners.	1	...	...	...	1
Total	59	46	42	39	186		
10	Khanapur	Ghantichors	4	2	3	6	15
		Kanjar Bhats	6	5	8	3	22
		Berads	116	96	72	74	358
		Lamanis	3	...	...	...	3
		Katbus	1	1	1	1	4
		Manggarudis	30	27	28	22	107
		Mangs	2	2	1	...	5
		Ramoshis	1	1	3	...	5
		Waddars	1	1	...	...	2
Total	164	135	116	106	521		

APPENDIX I—contd.

Serial No.	Settlement	Caste	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
11	Belgaum	Ghantichors	12	9	10	5	36
		Manggarudis	26	26	25	15	92
		Total	38	35	35	20	128
12	Gokak Falls	Kaikadis	56	65	41	48	210
		Ghantichors	90	104	66	56	316
		Total	146	169	107	104	526
13	Nira Projects Settlement at Phalvani, including Sub-Special Settlement.	Kaikadis	36	39	18	29	122
		Ghantichors	42	42	27	18	129
		Haranshikaris	60	69	67	48	244
		Manggarudis	12	12	9	8	41
		Mangs	7	4	2	1	14
		Kanjar Bhats	4	4	3	4	15
		Hurs	50	25	15	13	103
		Ramoshis	30	33	24	14	110
		Chapparbands	1	1	3	...	5
Total	251	229	168	135	783		
14	Baramati	Ghantichors	111	113	83	67	374
		Total	111	113	83	67	374
15	Ambernath	Kaikadis	8	6	4	1	21
		Ghantichors	19	23	16	11	69
		Manggarudis	40	61	48	51	200
		Kanjar Bhats	3	3	2	8	16
		Hurs	1	1	1	...	3
		Waghri	1	...	...	...	1
Total	72	96	71	71	310		
Grand Total			2,745	2,707	2,221	1,904	9,577

APPENDIX II

Number of Boys and Girls in Settlement Schools on 31st March 1927

Serial No.	Settlement	Day school			Night school boys	Other children belonging to criminal tribes not included in the Census who attend the settlement school			
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total	Night school
1	Sholapur ...	352	351	703	149	92	59	151	38
2	Indi ...	24	10	34	14	...	...	...	...
3	Bijapur ...	51	41	92	10	43	16	59	6
4	Bijapur, Special ...	25	19	44	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bagalkot ...	47	34	81	9	2	7	9	...
6	Kerur ...	20	10	30	7	...	...	...	...
7	Gadag ...	67	58	125	33	15	19	34	...
8	Hubli ...	256	177	433	51	19	24	43	12
9	Dandeli ...	8	2	10	...	11	1	12	...
10	Khanapur ...	45	27	72	...	...	...	...	...
11	Belgaum ...	14	4	18	...	...	...	...	...
12	Gokak Falls ...	54	60	114	16	7	2	9	...
13	Nira Projects ...	51	33	84	11	2	...	2	...
14	Baramati ...	40	47	87	16	8	13	21	5
15	Ambernath ...	45	41	86	18	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,099	914	2,013	334	199	141	340	61
	<i>Special Institution</i>								
	Hotgi Agricultural Colony.	27	13	40	18	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,126	927	2,053	352	199	141	340	61

APPENDIX III

Convictions for persons in Settlements and attached colonies from 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927

Serial No.	Settlement	Criminal Tribes Act		Indian Penal Code				Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code		Total	
				Against property		Other offences under I. P. C. or under other Acts		Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
		Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons				
1	Sholapur	21	49	16	20	2	6	...	...	39	75
2	Indi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bijapur ... ..	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	3	5
4	Bijapur, Special ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
5	Bagal Kot	1	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	3	7
6	Kerur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Gadag	8	7	1	[2]	1	[3]	...	...	10	7
8	Hubli	5	8	34	47	1	1	...	...	40	56
9	Dandeli	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
10	Khanapur ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
11	Bolgaun	2	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	5	7
12	Gokak Falls	2	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	6	6
13	Nira Projects	12	18	8	18	...	...	1	1	21	37
14	Baramati	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	3
15	Ambernath	10	14	8	8	...	...	...	...	13	16
					2 + [1]						
	Total ...	64	106	77	112	4	10	2	8	147	225

15

[] Such persons have already been included once in the columns.

APPENDIX IV

Statement of absconders on 31st March 1927

Serial No.	Settlement	Popula- tion on 31st March 1927	Absconders among registered			Absconders among unregistered dependents					Grand Total, 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	2,818	14	15	29	...	...	...	...	...	29
2	Indi	192	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
3	Bijapur	285	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	Bijapur, Special	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bagalkot	303	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
6	Kerur	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Gadag	796	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
8	Hubli	2,128	10	4	14	1	9	4	1	15	29
9	Dandoli	186	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
10	Khanapur	521	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	5
11	Bolgaum	128	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
12	Gokak Falls	526	4	1	5	2	...	...	...	2	7
13	Nira Projects	783	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
14	Baramati	374	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
15	Ambernath	310	5	2	7	...	1	...	...	1	8
Grand Total		9,577	57	24	81	4	11	7	1	23	104

APPENDIX V

Co-operative Credit and Producers' Societies in the Criminal Tribes Settlements as they stood on 31st March 1927

Serial No.	Settlement	Name of Society	Reserve Fund			Shares collected			Total Capital			Deposits received up to 31st March 1927			Loans advanced by Societies to their members		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Sholapur	Criminal Tribes Credit Society.	2,620	4	1	2,482	0	0	5,102	4	1	3,110	14	9	8,099	5	8
2	Indi	Indi Settlement Society	61	15	6	115	0	0	176	15	6	347	3	2	1,325	2	3
3	Bijapur	Co-operative Credit Society, Bijapur.	4,046	6	6	2,947	0	0	6,993	6	6	4,669	5	2	12,559	6	3
		Industrial Settlement Producers Society.	1,194	5	5	221	0	0	1,415	5	5	1,950	0	0	1,338	2	5
4	Bijapur Special	Producers Society	.....			220	0	0	220	0	0	844	5	6	.....	
5	Bagalkot	Credit Society	1,307	15	9	277	0	0	1,584	15	9	750	16	2	2,344	7	3
6	Gadag	Do.	1,600	15	5	984	8	0	2,585	7	5	877	8	5	2,231	0	2
		Carpentry Producers Society.	2,105	2	0	162	0	0	2,267	2	0	31	0	9	.....	
		Weaving Society	1,243	14	10	82	0	0	1,328	14	10	.....			.....
7	Hubli	Co-operative Credit Society, Hubli.	1,462	5	0	2,934	0	0	4,395	5	0	12,129	10	10	15,066	8	0
		Do.	3,565	5	8	589	0	0	4,154	5	8	2,749	14	9	7,147	13	7
8	Khanapur	Do.	784	8	0	390	0	0	1,174	8	0	452	2	4	1,784	0	4
9	Gokak Falls	Do.	17	0	5	128	0	0	145	0	5	340	15	10	540	7	5
10	Nira Projects	Do.	81	1	6	529	0	0	660	1	6	1,068	3	6	1,836	0	0
11	Baramati	Do.	.....			69	0	0	69	0	0	55	13	0	106	8	0
12	Ambarnath	Do.	.....			.....			.....			.....			.....
		Total	20,041	4	1	12,129	8	0	32,170	12	1	29,381	1	2	51,668	13	4
	Special Institution																
	Hotgi Agricultural Colony.	Agricultural Society, Hotgi.	.....			135	9	6	135	9	6	286	0	0	582	5	1
		Grand Total	20,041	4	1	12,265	1	6	32,306	5	7	29,667	1	2	52,251	2	5

APPENDIX VI

*The statement showing the expenditure per head in each settlement for the Financial year 1926-27
excluding non-recurring items of expenditure*

Settlements established under section 16 of the C. T. Act	Average Popula- tion	Expenditure of staff	Other recurring expenditure	Cost of Police under "26 Police"	Total expenditure	Deduct income	Net expenditure	Cost per head on average population
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sholapur	3,552	5,353 5 0	44,716 15 0	5,720 0 0	56,290 4 0	(a) 12,298 9 6	43,991 10 6	12 7 4
Indi	138	2,351 9 0	1,214 6 4	.....	3,565 15 4	50 4 0	3,515 11 4	25 7 7
Bijapur	395	10,642 10 0	4,264 0 3	2,155 0 0	17,061 10 3	934 15 11	16,126 10 4	40 13 3
Bijapur Special	178	7,262 15 0	5,105 2 4	1,436 0 0	13,804 1 4	125 10 6	13,678 6 10	76 13 6
Bagalkot	336	6,291 11 0	2,017 7 11	.....	8,309 2 11	257 0 0	8,052 2 11	23 15 5
Kerur	114	1,489 3 0	311 5 0	.....	1,800 8 0	9 0 0	1,791 8 0	15 11 5
Gadag	848	11,963 9 0	6,443 12 9	1,464 0 0	19,871 5 9	1,168 9 0	18,702 12 9	22 2 9
Hubli	2,268	2,332 2 0	34,292 0 9	1,780 0 0	38,404 2 9	1,565 14 0	36,838 4 9	16 3 11
Dandeli	207	4,307 5 0	706 4 6	.....	5,013 9 6	25 0 0	4,988 9 6	24 1 7
Khanapur	525	8,034 0 0	2,952 3 0	.....	10,986 3 0	134 0 0	10,852 3 0	20 9 3
Gokak Falls and Belgaum	719	3,224 7 0	12,062 13 6	.....	15,287 4 6	261 13 6	15,025 7 0	20 14 4
Nira Projects	846	13,389 15 0	3,621 13 7	2,733 0 0	19,744 12 7	943 10 6	18,801 2 1	22 3 7
Baramati	440	1,810 9 0	7,129 9 9	.....	8,940 2 9	932 6 0	8,007 12 9	18 3 2
Ambernath	262	5,209 8 0	2,810 8 0	.....	8,020 0 0	441 10 3	7,578 5 9	23 14 9
Central Staff ... ..	.....	72,650 6 0	8,836 9 7	620 0 0	82,106 15 7	9,473 3 0	72,633 12 7	.....
In addition the expenditure	on Children's Home established under section 17 of the C. T. Act.				.....		9,769 0 6	.....
Do. do.	Women's Home, Hubli				.....		2,280 0 0	.....
Do. do.	Hotgi Agricultural Colony				4,118 8 3	(b) 6,106 5 4	-987 13 1	self supporting
Do. do.	Charges for Bombay Supervision				.....		1,582 7 6	.....
		The final figures of recurring	expenditure	is therefore	.....		2,93,178 3 0	.....

(a) This includes a capitation grant paid by Mills at 0-12-0 per month per settler who attends the mills regularly.

(b) Out of this Rs. 1,679 were received in rent for surplus land temporarily leased to outsiders.

Administration Report.

Annual Report on the working
of the Criminal Tribes Act
in the Bombay Presidency,
Part I, for the year ending
the 31st March 1927.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P.—171 (a).

Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1927.

Letter from the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bombay Presidency, No. 2984, dated the 18th May 1927—Submitting the Annual Administration Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency, Part I, for the year ending the 31st March 1927.

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

2. The report indicates a year of efficient administration and steady progress in all the activities associated with the working of the settlements.

3. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Starte and his officers for their economical and efficient management of the Department, to the voluntary agencies who have as usual rendered willing help in the work, and to the large employers of labour who have assisted by providing employment for the settlers.

By order of the Governor in Council,

E. W. TROTMAN,

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 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 Council of
State representing the Bombay Presidency,
The Secretary, Salvation Army for India and Ceylon, Simla,
The Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Bombay.