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

Part I

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From

H. H. STRUTTON, Esquire,
Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Dharwar;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Home Department, Bombay.

Dharwar, 23rd April 1930.

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 1930, for the settlements established under the Criminal Tribes Act (VI of 1924) and allied institutions.

Charge.

2. The charge of the office of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer was held by Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., for the whole period under report with the exception of six weeks from December 15th to January 25th when Mr. C. S. Devdhar, B.A., acted for him. I took over charge of the office on March 16th.

Population (Appendix I).

3. The population of all the settlements as it stood on 31st March 1930 is 8,905 as against 8,964, the figure for last year. There is a fall of 59. During the year, 184 registered persons with 257 dependents were interned in the settlements on the recommendation of the Police. Out of the number discharged from settlements, 70 persons including dependents were recalled during the year, either for breach of the conditions of license, or for conviction of offences. The excess of births over deaths is 177 during the year. There were about 100 persons who were either sent back to Native States under section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act or ceased to be legal dependents, or whose registration was cancelled owing to old age. 648 persons, including dependents, were released on license either to free colonies attached to the settlements or to villages. The population of the free colonies has therefore increased from 4,055 to 4,268. About 106 persons for whom Government orders for their internment into the settlements have been obtained under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act,

are still to arrive. Some of them are in Jail and will be brought in on the expiry of their sentences. 40 dependents of the registered persons in the settlements who have become of a registerable age have been registered and placed in the settlements for misdemeanours under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Employment.

4. Employment during the year under report was normal. The majority of settlers were employed in Spinning and Weaving Mills, Workshops and Factories. Almost all the new arrivals were sent to the Presidency Construction Settlement or Nira Projects Settlement, where unskilled labour was available for all the time, room being made by transfer of some of the settlers to Kanarese-speaking settlements from whence they were originally sent on account of scarcity of work. During the year, the Gokak Falls settlement was closed, because the population of the settlement was very much reduced owing to many discharges on license, and the Mill authorities could not employ new comers owing to shortage of work for them in the Mills. The settlers were therefore transferred to other settlements where employment was available for them.

The coupe-cutting work of Khanapur has been satisfactory throughout the year, and it is hoped that the Forest Department will kindly continue the same assistance they have hitherto given us. Through the special efforts of the Manager, Mr. S. S. Ullagaddi, under whose guidance the coupe-cutting work was carried out, a profit of Rs. 1,193-13-11 resulted during the year. All the settlers at Belgaum are employed either on casual labour or on petty contracts.

As the population of Hubli settlement increased during the year, owing to the transfer of settlers from elsewhere and to the interment of new entrants, a new subsidiary settlement under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act was opened at Kambharganvi, to provide work for them. Coupe-cutting and agriculture is the main employment there. It is still in an experimental stage and great possibilities of new avenues of employment for future settlers are awaiting the success of this experiment.

The Spinning Mill at Gadag has been again started and there is no anxiety as regards employment for the settlers of Gadag settlement.

The management of the Special Settlement has been entrusted to Mr. V. R. Dhotrikar, Assistant to the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Southern Circle, vice Mr. C. S. Devdhar, Assistant to the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, who has taken charge of the Northern Circle since Mr. Israel's reversion to the Revenue Department. The existing industries of this settlement are running on a sound basis and there have been introductions of other industries, *i.e.*, Chappal-making and tailoring. The main demand for Chappals is from the Police Department. Most of the settlers are employed in the Weaving Factory, others in gardening, Chappal-making and Quarrying.

The Nira Projects Settlement has been given some additional work estimated at about Rs. 21,000 which will keep its settlers employed for a considerable period. The Presidency Construction settlement has nearly completed the construction work of the tank at Fimpalgan and will be shifted in June 1930 to Gherdi in Sholapur District where another tank work has been provided for this settlement.

On account of the heavy reduction in the price of Manganese the Shivrajpur Syndicate reduced its number of employees. Some settlers were therefore transferred to other settlements, partly on account of the low wages and unsuitable conditions of living in a bad climate. The rest were sent to Dohad for work, pending the decision of Government, for the opening of a settlement at Ahmedabad. Employers of labour in general have given very helpful assistance to the department throughout the year.

Health, Housing and Sanitation.

5. A high standard of health has been maintained by the inmates of the settlements and those in the free colonies. We had not to contend against any formidable epidemic, as was the case in the preceding year. Cleanly habits are being more and more inculcated amongst the children in settlements.

Small-pox was, however, prevalent in many districts where the settlements are located, but with the co-operation of the Public Health Department almost all the settlers were vaccinated, as a result of which no fatal cases occurred. The dispensaries of all the large settlements are working satisfactorily.

The work of several medical officers in various centres has been of inestimable value to the settlements, both voluntary and Government. Amongst those rendering good work may be mentioned. Dr. Kumbhakonum of Hubli and Dr. Banavaliker of Sholapur. An increasing tendency on the part of the people to avail themselves of dispensary treatment is having its effect in a healthier type of children growing up, so that one is struck with the improved physique of the younger generation, as compared with non-settler children. Sholapur has opened a special clinic for the treatment of all ailments of its school children.

The infant welfare centre which was carried on for a long time by Miss Edwards at Hubli Settlement, gave rise to the starting of a clinic for venereal diseases for the welfare of the settlers. A grant of Rs. 250 is being received annually from the local Red Cross Society for this purpose. The expenditure incurred on this account is more than twice this grant, but the effects on the health of the settlers seem to show that the money is well spent. The work of the clinic has been found to be most valuable in improving the health of the settlement in general and in bringing home to the younger people the terrible consequences of immoral conduct. Since its organization up to January 1930, 118 cases have been treated.

During the year there have been 395 births in the settlements and 222 in Free Colonies and 218 deaths in the settlements and 133 deaths in Free Colonies, corresponding to a birth and death rate per thousand of 46.8 and 26.6 respectively, which shows that the health of the settlers is satisfactory. Though most of the settlers live in huts constructed at the expense of Government or themselves, their health has continued to be more satisfactory than those living in substantially built houses, on account of the surroundings being kept in a more sanitary condition. During the year, owing to the increase in population of the Special Settlement at Bijapur, due to transfers and new arrivals, much inconvenience was felt on account of lack of accommodation and this has necessitated the erection of some additional quarters for the settlers.

As it has become apparent that the Kalyanpur settlement in the centre of Sholapur cannot be closed yet, owing to the shortage of funds for building schools and staff quarters at Umedpur, the existing enclosure has been reduced and strengthened to make it easy to guard at nights, the doubtful characters from that place have been removed to Umedpur, and the whole of Kalyanpur lit by electricity. This should minimise the liability of any serious trouble from settlers there.

Education (Appendix II).

6. As has been reported already in previous years education in settlements is compulsory. Out of a population of 8,905 in settlements proper, the number attending day and night schools is 1,899, and 316 respectively. The corresponding figures for the free colonies are 704 and 108 respectively, against a population of 4,269, which shows a rate of 243.7 for settlements and 190.2 for Free Colonies per thousand. Prominence is given to manual training which is a special feature of settlement schools. The various trades in which boys who have left the day school are being apprenticed is shown in Appendix II (A). There is a growing need for more boys to be apprenticed to agriculture. The school work in general, in most settlements, has shown a marked improvement for the year. A general advance in literacy is noticeable and both boys and girls are passing into higher standards than heretofore. It is a common thing to find Deerhunter boys and girls as well as other tribes passing their vernacular final examinations, and thus providing problems to be solved regarding suitable posts to be found for them in competition with young people of a less dubious past history.

Scouts and Girl Guides.

7. Scout Masters have continued their honorary work rendering voluntary services as usual. There has been a marked improvement in the physical condition of the boys and young men in all settlements, due in a large measure to the open air life and physical exercises that scouting involves. In places such as the Construction settlements far removed from cities, the boys have gone in for serious training to the extent of making themselves efficient in

Physical drill and helping others in emergencies, in game contests with outside clubs, and not the least benefit traceable to scouting is the improvement it brings about in the boys' future outlook on life. Once a scout he is not so likely to drift back into untidiness or criminality.

The special efforts of Mrs. Starte, who was Girl Guide Commissioner for the Southern Division for the year, has given the girl guide movement a considerable impetus in the Government settlements while the interest and personal supervision of the Lady Superintendents in this branch of work amongst girls is showing good results in all of the larger industrial centres and settlements. Sholapur Guides under Miss Hoxie's training have made great progress, and now the number is 121 including Blue Birds. Camps are much more frequently held and the movement is giving the settlement girls a new outlook and interest in life beyond the settlement limits.

During the year a Scout Organizer, Mr. V. P. Pratinidhi, has been specially appointed to supervise the scouting and training of the Scout Masters and Scouts. Training camps are held annually to keep scouting up to the mark and we hope to see local training in the various settlements specialised in from now onwards. The number of scouts in the settlement troops at the close of the year was 1,011, including cubs. Of this number 204 scouts have passed Second Class Tests and 29 boys scouts First Class Tests.

The Girl Guide numbers have also increased in many centres and at the close of the year stood at 334, including Blue Birds.

Convictions and Absconders (Appendices III and IV).

8. During the year 160 persons from settlements or free colonies attached to settlements or released on license to villages have been convicted in 144 cases as compared with 213 persons convicted in the previous year in 214 cases. The decrease in the number of persons convicted as well as in the number of cases tried during the year shows a satisfactory progress towards the reclamation of the criminal tribes. The number of persons involved in offences against property is 63 in 52 cases. There is but a slight drop in the offences against property as during last year there were 53 cases involving 64 persons. There is also a decrease this year in the number of cases under other sections of the Indian Penal Code, the number of cases being 6 as against 14 of the past year. No one has been convicted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, but 4 persons have been involved in 2 cases for offences under other Acts. The drop in the convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act is therefore satisfactory, there being 87 persons in 85 cases as against 146 cases involving 147 persons last year. Punishments awarded for abscondings by the local Magistrates are on the whole adequate this year. There are 140 absconders remaining untraced at the close of the year out of which 96 are registered settlers and 44 unregistered dependents.

Co-operative Societies (Appendix V).

9. The various Co-operative Credit and Producers Societies in the settlements have progressed satisfactorily during the year. The Hotgi Agricultural Colony has also made good progress. The amount of loans advanced is not much compared with the total capital of the respective societies. More efforts have been made to secure deposits from the settlers to facilitate their owning a small capital, either for the purchase of land or to assure to them a certain amount which they could profitably invest after their discharge on license. Special mention should be made of the Presidency Construction settlement where the Manager has been able to secure a total deposit of about Rs. 5,500 from the settlers by voluntary levy on wages. Greater caution in advancing loans is being shown in order to avoid the risk of bad debts. On the whole the societies are in a stable condition and their progress is satisfactory. The staff Society of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Department has made a good progress and the share capital on 31st March 1930 stood at Rs. 4,160.

Discharge from Settlements.

10. Eighty-one registered persons with their 211 dependents have been released on license from the settlements and allowed to reside on the Free Colonies attached to the settlements during the year. One hundred and eleven registered persons with their 245 dependents have been released on license to their villages. Thus the number of persons released on license from the settlements in the year is 643. Out of the licensees 21 registered persons with their 49 dependents have been recalled to the settlements. Of the 21 registered licensees 13 were recalled for breach of conditions of license and three for convictions. It should be remembered that the total of released settlers to villages and to free colonies including dependents is now 6,339, and therefore the actual percentage works out at 11 per thousand. The percentage of annual recalls may appear high but it is due in the main to the fact that the license conditions are being more rigidly enforced. It takes several years of good behaviour to qualify for release, but only one offence, sometimes a minor one, to qualify for recall. As usual the licensees residing on the Free Colonies attached to the settlements are being supervised by the Managers of the settlements concerned, and those residing in villages by the staff of the nearest settlement and by members of the central staff. The registration of 175 licensees has been cancelled finally under section 7 of the Criminal Tribes Act on account of good conduct.

Free Colonies.

11. The improvement in appearance and general conditions of the Free Colonies attached to the various industrial settlements, goes to show that the people are beginning to look upon these places as their permanent home centres, and as places they can have a personal pride and interest in. The fact that a family is removed from such a colony if a theft is proved to its chief member, if they

refuse to send their children to school; or otherwise break the rules they agree to abide by, makes for the maintenance of a higher standard of behaviour amongst probationer settlers in these Colonies, than is expected from the residents of villages surrounding the settlement.

Special Establishments.

12. The Women's Home, Hubli, the only institution of its kind for troublesome and immoral women of all settlements has again had a year of good work. Twenty-six women have been newly admitted into the Home during the year and an equal number of women have been discharged from the Home in the same period. The work has been successfully carried on by Miss Edwards.

The Children's Home and Hostels established in Baramati, Sholapur, Bijapur and Hubli closed the year with 83 inmates. Twenty-nine children have been discharged from the Homes during the year and 26 newly admitted. It is satisfactory to note that admissions in the Homes are becoming less as fewer children of troublesome character are reported for internment in the Homes by Managers. If the situation continues, the Bijapur Children's Home, where at present there are few inmates, may be closed. But there is a growing need of organising one more Home solely for women under the supervision of the Lady Superintendent, Bijapur, and as an experimental measure arrangements are being made to start such a Home at Bijapur during the current year.

Training continues as usual in the Hotgi Agricultural Farm where settlers are given lands for agricultural purposes. Some of the lads who are still under training will be given lands on completion of their course on the Farm. Even at present almost all the spare land, with the exception of a few Survey numbers, has been given permanently to criminal tribes members. Rs. 4,138-13-3 have been credited into treasury by this Agricultural Colony as revenue realised, including the income from rented lands and the sale-proceed of the Farm produce. As against this, there is a total expenditure of Rs. 3,194-7-6 on running this colony. It has made profit of Rs. 944-5-9 during the year.

The Dharavi Probation Colony has been working satisfactorily during the year. The camp is to continue in the same locality until further orders of Government.

Some of the Mangarudis in Bombay are being supervised by the Matunga Branch of the Hindu Sabha and they have continued their good work as usual.

Finance.

13. The total recurring expenditure for the financial year under the Budget head "25, Jails and Convict Settlements" was Rs. 3,15,855 and under "8, Forests" (for Dandeli Settlement) was Rs. 4,174 making a total recurring expenditure of 3,20,029 during the year under report. As against this a total of Rs. 41,954 has been credited into the treasury during the year as receipts. The non-recurring expenditure during the same period was Rs. 19,167.

General Remarks.

14. Excepting the Kambharganvi sub-settlement, no new settlements have been started during the year. It has been reported already, last year, that expansion has to be made on the lines of starting new agricultural settlements in forest areas where plenty of land is available and where such settlements could be established. A beginning has been made during the year towards this end and the Kambharganvi sub-settlement has been started as a subsidiary settlement under the management of Hubli settlement. This settlement is still in its experimental stage and it is too early to say how much success will attend the methods adopted by the Manager to combat with Malaria. Vigorous anti-mosquito measures are however being taken and quinine is distributed to the settlers regularly. About 220 acres of land have been cleared and about 40 to 50 acres will be cultivated during the current year.

A proposal for opening a settlement at Ahmedabad under section 16, Criminal Tribes Act, is under consideration of Government. If the scheme is sanctioned the Hurs who are at present working at Dohad will be transferred to Ahmedabad which will also be a centre for the Dharalas, Waghris and other criminal tribes proposed to be interned from the Northern Division. In the event of opening this settlement the Charas and other criminal castes living at Ahmedabad will be directly under the Settlement Department.

It is also proposed to open a small settlement in Sind at Sukkur for the criminal tribes in Sind. Investigation is in progress and an officer from the Revenue Department in Sind is already taken, on deputation, for this purpose.

During the year, supervision over the Mangarudis in the Nasik and West Khandesh districts who are under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act has been taken up by this department according to Government orders. The work is being carried on in co-operation with the District Magistrate and the District Police. The members of criminal tribes who turn out to be bad characters are directly taken into the settlements, but for those who live in villages leading an honest life every assistance, by way of employment, educational facilities, and hut sites by acquisition of lands, is proposed to be given.

To increase the number of special workers among women in settlements, a conference was held at Hubli by Miss Edwards to discuss the value of welfare work in settlements. It is satisfactory to note that wives of many of the settlement staff took part in the conference and have shown a willingness to help in every way they can.

Final.

15. The work of the Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Lamb, whose responsibility has increased with the educational growth and extended area of the Government settlements, has been of great value during the year. The two Assistant Criminal Tribes Settlement Officers, Messrs. C. S. Devdhar and V. R. Dhatrikar have discharged their

arduous duties most satisfactorily and to both of them the present improved conditions in the special settlement are largely due as they have attended to this in addition to supervising the work of the settlements in the Northern and Southern Circles. Mr. G. B. Shitole as Office Superintendent has carried on the oversight of an over increasing correspondence most successfully. The work of Mr. S. S. Ullagaddi in the Khanapur settlement forest work has again resulted in profit and his success is shown also in the appearance and contentment of the settlers under him. In their difficult work of keeping large crowds of settlers at work on excavation of canals and dams, Messrs. M. B. Kolhar and R. S. Kolekar have demonstrated their ability and business capacity, in that they have dealt with newly restricted settlers, in a wild area, easy to escape from, and yet show few abscondings. Theirs has been a difficult task, well carried out.

We cannot speak too highly of the way the Executive Engineer in charge of the Malsiras Division Mr. M. S. Champhekar has helped us in maintaining a large population of settlers on the canal work of the Nira Projects construction settlement. At considerable personal trouble he has enabled this work to be satisfactorily and smoothly carried out. Thanks are also due to his Sub-Divisional Officer Mr. Bhambhurde and his staff for sympathetic co-operation.

The farm settlements at Indi and Hotgi have done well, as can be judged by the fact that, at last, Haranshikaris have taken to improving their lands by embankments, cleaning out weeds, well digging, and as cultivators, making steady profits, and remaining on their holdings. Mr. K. M. Honwad has been most successful in bringing this about. To keep these wandering tribes stationary, and see that they work honestly is no small contribution to a solution of the criminal tribes problem. We may fairly entertain hopes that a settlement of the type of Kambharganvi, depending on forest cutting and agriculture and supported by a vigorous anti-malaria policy, may succeed and begin the re-population and re-cultivation of some of the areas which have been depopulated for so many years. Though it may be still looked upon as an experiment, it is a most valuable one, because, *if successful*, and *if* wandering tribes like Haranshikaris can be induced to take up land in forest areas instead of sticking to the plains, it will solve a big problem, as there is much land available. The Rev. A. L. Bradbury has worked hard to make this place a success.

We hope that it will be possible for us to obtain the construction of some other minor irrigation project shortly, in addition to the one sanctioned at Gherdi, where only a limited number of settlers can be employed. It is only in this way that we can absorb and employ the additional number of tribes people with bad records, whom the various district police and Magistrates are anxious to have restricted to settlements.

As usual the Criminal Tribes Settlement Department has been greatly helped by the Managers and Lady Superintendents of the various voluntary agencies in charge of settlements. Considerably

more than half of the total population in settlements are under their control, especially those in Industrial areas, and our best thanks are due to these devoted workers for the capable manner in which they have carried out their difficult tasks. The fact that such settlements maintain their popularity with the settlers, and comply with the demands of Police or other officials; that their settlements show as clean a record, regarding crime, as any others and conform to all other rules laid down, is enough to show the wisdom of the policy of entrusting these tribes to the care of well organised institutions, able and willing to undertake the work. The first year of the Servants of India Society's control of the Belgaum settlement, with Mr. M. R. Bade in charge has been a most successful one. To all those who have helped by employing numbers of our settlers, large or small, we again record our thanks. The Mills of Sholapur, Hubli, and Gadag; the Swedish Match Factory at Ambernath; the Madras and Southern Maratha and Great Indian Peninsula Railways of Hubli and Sholapur, and various contractors and Managers of mines and factories have all generously helped to employ our tribes people.

It is to those who are able to look back over many years experience with settlements and their tribes, that the outlook of to-day seems most bright. Bijapur, for instance, where these tribes were first impounded apart from its special settlement now has far more free people than restricted ones. Sholapur, out of nearly 4,500 people has nearly 2,000 free or on probation. Hubli has a large free colony of about 850 as compared with 1,900 registered. Baramati has half of theirs free, and so on.

There are many others tribes people in the Presidency who are due to be sent to settlements, and such are being received as quickly as space and work can be found for them. It is most encouraging to see that a large number of people earn their right to be sent out on license each year and that very few of them fail to fulfil the conditions which ultimately earn them absolute freedom.

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

H. H. STRUTTON,
Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Dharwar.

APPENDIX I.

Population in Settlements on 31st March 1930.

Serial No.	Settlement	Caste.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Sholapur	Kaikadis	215	267	259	210	951
		Ghantichors	122	156	151	123	552
		Haranshikaris	59	72	95	87	313
		Mangarudis	81	96	113	89	379
		Kanjar Bhats	61	80	101	91	333
		Chapparbands	3	3	...	...	6
		Mangs	3	3	1	...	7
	Total	...	564	677	722	599	2,562
2	Indi	Haranshikaris	30	29	38	23	125
		Katbus	10	7	4	4	25
		Total	40	36	42	32	150
3	Bijapur Industrial.	Kaikadis	4	4	4	3	15
		Ghantichors	10	7	14	6	37
		Haranshikaris	27	27	48	33	135
		Mangarudis	10	14	14	11	49
		Kanjar Bhats	4	5	9	9	27
		Chapparbands	3	1	3	4	11
		Katbus	1	...	...	...	1
		Dharalas	4	4	1	...	9
	Total	...	63	62	93	66	264
4	Bijapur Special...	Kaikadis	16	13	9	11	49
		Ghantichors	20	18	16	15	69
		Haranshikaris	13	9	7	5	34
		Mangarudis	13	17	19	13	62
		Kanjar Bhats	2	2	2	2	8
		Ghattiwaddars	5	2	3	3	13
		Lamanis	1	...	...	...	1
		Dharalas	15	6	2	1	24
		Rajput Bhampias	8	6	4	2	20
Bhils	1	...	...	...	1		
	Total	...	94	73	61	51	279

APPENDIX I—contd.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Caste.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
5	Bagalkot	Haranshikaris	26	27	25	16	94
		Mangarudis	1	1	...	...	2
		Total	27	28	25	16	96
6	Kerur	Haraushikaris	32	31	33	26	122
		Total	32	31	33	26	122
7	Gadag	Kaikadis	10	11	9	11	41
		Ghantichors	28	34	27	27	116
		Haranshikaris	97	90	67	61	315
		Mangarudis	2	1	1	2	6
		Kanjar Bhats	2	3	3	4	12
		Chapparbands	1	1	...	...	2
		Waddars	1	1	...	2	4
Total	141	141	107	107	496		
8	Hubli including sub-settlement at Kambharganvi.	Kaikadis	59	55	35	34	183
		Ghantichors	159	135	92	60	446
		Haranshikaris	263	263	229	200	955
		Mangarudis	3	3	5	6	17
		Kanjar Bhats	33	37	50	48	168
		Chapparbands	2	2	1	4	9
		Katbus	1	1	1	...	3
		Waddars	40	28	28	19	115
Total	560	524	441	371	1,896		
9	Dandeli	Kaikadis	10	8	5	8	31
		Ghantichors	4	3	...	2	9
		Waddars	5	4	5	1	15
		Lamanis	11	8	14	...	...
		Ranoshis	2	2	2	2	8
		Borads	12	9	5	2	28
Total	44	34	31	24	133		

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Settlement.	Caste.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10	Khanapur	Kaikadis	1	1	1	...	3
		Ghantichors	10	7	12	19	38
		Haranshikaris	4	2	5	3	14
		Kanjar Bhats	6	6	8	4	24
		Waddars	5	3	2	1	11
		Lamanis	13	10	17	11	51
		Mangs	1	1	1	1	4
		Katbus	3	3	5	10	21
		Berada	49	38	35	36	158
	Total	92	71	86	76	325	
11	Belgaum	Kaikadis	1	1	...	...	2
		Ghantichors	9	13	9	9	39
		Mangarudis	57	51	51	25	185
		Total	67	64	60	35	226
12	Nira Projects camp Dhalewadi including Sub- Special Settle- ment.	Kaikadis	28	23	17	15	83
		Ghantichors	12	11	13	4	39
		Haranshikaris	96	96	131	115	437
		Mangarudis	16	20	26	20	82
		Kanjar Bhats	3	3	4	5	15
		Waddars	6	5	8	6	25
		Hurs	12	7	3	4	26
		Mangs	9	6	7	3	25
		Waghris	2	1	1	...	4
		Ramoshis	23	21	18	7	69
	Total	206	196	227	179	810	

APPENDIX I—concl'd.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Caste.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
13	Baramati	Kaikadis	1	1	2	2	6
		Ghantichors	92	84	53	50	279
		Mangarudis	8	11	14	12	45
		Kanjar Bhats	2	2	3	3	10
		Rajput Bhamptas	1	1	...	...	2
		Ramoshis	1	1	2	...	4
		Total	105	100	74	67	346
14	Ambernath	Kaikadis	13	13	8	2	36
		Ghantichors	21	25	14	15	75
		Mangarudis	60	62	63	60	235
		Kanjar Bhats	5	7	8	9	29
		Hurs	4	5	1	1	11
		Waghris	3	1	...	...	4
		Chapparbands	1	1	3	3	8
		Futgudis	14	8	6	6	34
Total	121	112	103	96	432		
15	Presidency Construction Settlement at Pimpalgaon Kunjhira.	Kaikadis	17	16	6	11	50
		Ghantichors	79	70	41	51	241
		Haranshikaris	6	7	8	5	26
		Mangarudis	62	79	61	42	244
		Kanjar Bhats	18	15	19	16	68
		Waddars	2	1	1	...	4
		Waghris	5	5	4	3	17
		Bhils	13	13	5	5	36
		Thakurs	1	2	...	1	4
		Kolis	3	3	1	1	8
		Dhanagars	2	2	1	...	5
Mangs	2	2	1	4	9		
Total	210	215	148	139	712		
16	Shivrajpur	Hurs	18	13	6	9	46
		Total	18	13	6	9	46
		Grand Total	2,374	2,379	2,259	1,893	8,905

APPENDIX I-A.

Population in Free Colonies attached to Settlements.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Sholapur	538	529	335	340	1,802
2	Hotgi	48	52	82	45	227
3	Bijapur	29	36	34	40	139
4	Bagalkot	15	15	19	12	61
5	Kerur	2	2	.....	.....	4
6	Gadag	127	138	73	62	400
7	Hubli	249	237	186	175	847
8	Khanapur	2	2	.....	.....	4
9	Baramati	42	50	50	43	185
10	Dharavi Camp for Probationers.	184	208	129	79	600
	Total ..	1,236	1,269	968	796	4,269

APPENDIX II.

*Number of Boys and Girls in Settlement Schools on
31st March 1930.*

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.	Girls.			
1	Sholapur ...	314	281	595	105	165	161	326	61	
2	Indi ...	27	12	39	9	...	...	...	...
3	Bijapur Industrial ...	47	26	73	13	23	28	51	15	
4	Bijapur Special ...	29	24	53	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bagalkot ...	13	9	21	3	16	5	21	1	
6	Kerur ...	21	15	36	5	...	...	...	2
7	Gadag ...	37	51	88	22	46	26	72	10	
8	Hubli ...	221	167	388	73	114	84	198	15	
9	Dandeli ...	24	10	34	...	...	...	...	...
10	Khanapur ...	43	31	73	11	...	...	...	...
11	Belgaum ...	26	9	35	...	...	...	...	...
12	Nira Projects ...	94	67	161	32	...	...	...	...
13	Baramati ...	42	51	93	8	13	23	36	3	
14	Ambernath ...	59	44	103	23	...	...	...	...
15	Presidency Construction, Pimpalgaon.	62	39	101	13	...	...	...	...
16	Shivrajpur ...	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,060	839	1,899	316	377	327	704	108	
	<i>Special Institutions.</i>									
1	Hotgi Agricultural Colony ...	...	...	...	...	41	30	61	23
2	Dharavi Camp of Probationers.	...	...	...	...	45	17	62	25
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	86	37	122	48

Total Day school ... 2,726.
Total Night school ... 472.

APPENDIX II-A.

Statement of Apprentices for trade (other than Mill Work).

Settlement.	Masonry.	Car-pentry.	Tailor-ing.	Agricul-ture.	Elec-trical Works.	Mould-ing.	Total.
Indi ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
Bijapur Industrial ...	1	4	...	2	...	...	7
Bagalkot ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Gadag ...	...	5	...	...	10	6	21
Hubli ...	4	26	...	...	...	...	30
Baramati ...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4
Presidency Construction, Pimpalgaon.	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	8	35	4	9	10	6	72
<i>Special Institution.</i>							
Hotgi Agricultural Colony...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15
Grand Total ...	8	35	4	24	10	6	87

APPENDIX

*Convictions from 1st April 1929 to 31st March 1930
discharged on license*

Serial No.	Settlement.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian Penal	
				Against Property.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	Sholapur	13	13	10	15
2	Indi ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Bijapur Industrial ... ..	.....	.....	2	2
4	Bijapur Special	3	3	2	1
5	Bagalkot ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Kerur	1	1	7	4
7	Gadag	2	2	5	7
8	Hubli	19	21	14	20
9	Dandeli	1	1	1	1
10	Khanapur	3	3	.....	.....
11	Belgaum ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Nira Projects	11	11	4	6
13	Baramati	1	1	.....	.....
14	Ambernath	9	9	.....	.....
15	Presidency Construction, Pimpal- gaon.	21	21	7	7
16	Shivrajpur ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Hotgi Agricultural Colony ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Dharavi Probation Colony	1	1	.....	.....
	Total	85	87	52	63

III.

for persons in Settlements or attached Free Colonies or to their villages.

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.
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	23	28
...
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2	2
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	6	4
...
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	8	5
1	2	.....	.....	...	.....	8	11
1	1	.....	.....	...	.....	34	42
1	1	.....	.....	...	.....	3	3
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	17
1	1	.....	.....	1	3	3	5
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	9	9
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	29	28
...
...
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	1
5	6	.....	.....	2	4	144	160

APPENDIX

Statement of Absconders on

Serial No.	Settlement.	Population on 31st March 1930.	Absconders among registered.		
			Men.	Women.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sholapur	2,552	14	9	23
2	Indi	150	.....	.....	.....
3	Bijapur Industrial	284	1	.....	1
4	Bijapur Special	279	6	.....	6
5	Bagalkot	96	1	.....	1
6	Kerur	192	.....	.....	.....
7	Gadag	496	4	1	5
8	Hubli	1,896	11	8	19
9	Dandeli	133	1	.....	1
10	Khanapur	325	5	.....	5
11	Belgaum	226	.....	.....	.....
12	Nira Projects	810	14	2	16
13	Baramati	346	.....	.....	.....
14	Ambernath	432	3	1	4
15	Presidency Construction, Pimpalgaon.	712	11	3	14
16	Shivrajpur	46	1	.....	1
	Total	8,905	72	24	96

IV.

31st March 1930.

Absconders among unregistered dependents.					Grand total, columns 6 and 11.
Men. 7	Women. 8	Boys. 9	Girls. 10	Total. 11	12
.....	4	5	6	14	37
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	.....	1	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	6
.....	10	1	.....	11	30
.....	.....	1	.....	1	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....
.....	3	2	.....	5	21
.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	.....	1	5
.....	6	2	1	9	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	24	14	6	44	140

APPENDIX

Co-operative Credit and Producers' Societies in the Criminal

Serial No.	Settlement.	Name of Society.	Reserve Fund.
			Rs. a. p.
1	Sholapur	Criminal Tribes Credit Society ...	3,464 5 10
2	Indi	Co-operative Credit Society ...	38 1 1
		Agricultural Society ...	507 12 3
3	Bijapur Industrial	Co-operative Credit Society ...	3,103 12 1
4	Bagalkot	Do. do. ...	1,411 4 4
5	Gadag	Do. do. ...	2,108 12 4
		Carpentry Producers' Society ...	4,907 14 2
6	Hubli	Co-operative Credit Society ...	2,385 1 3
7	Khanapur	Do. do. ...	4,506 1 7
8	Belgaum	Do. do. ...	36 3 6
9	Nira Projects	Do. do. ...	96 5 6
10	Baramati	Do. do. ...	305 9 0
11	Ambernath	Do. do. ...	104 7 4
12	Presidency Construction, Pimpalgaon.	Do. do. ...	Nil
13	Shivrajpur	Do. do. ...	7 0 0
14	Special Institution, Hotgi Agri- cultural Colony.	Agricultural Society ...	118 0 0
		Total ...	23,100 10 3

V.

Tribes Settlements as they stood on 31st March 1930.

Shares collected.	Total Capital.	Deposits received up to 31st March 1930.	Loans advanced by Societies to their members.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,401 8 0	5,855 13 10	3,713 6 5	7,123 0 9
67 0 0	105 1 1	652 3 2	329 14 7
51 0 0	558 13 3	494 0 11	Nil.
955 0 0	4,058 13 1	1,925 15 5	323 8 0
128 0 0	1,539 4 4	759 7 10	10 0 0
857 0 0	2,925 13 4	879 13 4	2,564 3 5
260 0 0	5,167 14 2	821 5 6	Nil.
3,665 0 0	6,000 1 3	6,365 12 8	12,533 15 2
227 0 0	4,783 1 7	2,101 1 9	7,127 7 6
43 0 0	79 3 6	455 2 9	355 0 0
245 0 0	341 5 6	1,215 11 5	1,647 6 0
1,273 0 0	1,578 9 0	2,241 0 0	2,536 6 9
324 0 0	438 7 4	81 13 6	471 10 10
43 0 0	43 0 0	5,455 10 9	22 0 0
37 0 0	44 0 0	5 1 3	41 0 0
151 9 0	269 0 0	127 15 0	130 2 8
10,777 8 0	33,878 3 3	35,227 8 6	35,545 10 8

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	2,552	47,328 10 6	8,745 7 0	38,483 3 6
2	Indi	150	2,896 13 3	43 0 0	2,853 13 3
3	Bijapur Industrial Bijapur Special	563	24,457 2 9	533 12 11	23,918 5 10
4	Bagalkot	96	4,003 10 6	428 15 0	3,574 11 6
5	Kerur	122	1,680 6 1	56 0 0	1,624 6 6
6	Gadag	496	14,010 14 6	2,656 13 6	11,354 1 0
7	Hubli	1,996	32,677 14 7	1,663 5 0	31,014 9 7
8	Dandeli	133	5,515 1 6	49 12 0	5,465 5 6
9	Khanapur	325	9,441 10 6	241 2 6	9,200 8 0
10	Belgaum	226	5,285 15 6	17 11 0	5,268 4 6
11	Nira Projects	510	18,326 13 3	567 8 3	17,759 5 0
12	Baramati	346	8,047 11 6	1,566 14 3	6,480 13 3
13	Ambernath	432	10,749 6 6	1,135 3 0	9,614 3 6
14	Presidency Construction	712	16,830 10 0	653 12 0	16,177 14 0
15	Shivrajpur	46	3,868 4 6	340 6 6	3,527 14 0
16	Gokak Falls ... ..	.....	942 8 0	75 0 11	867 7 1
17	Central Staff ... ..	.....	81,639 1 5	17,024 1 3	64,615 0 2
18	Expenditure on Children's Home established under Section 17, C. T. Act.	.....	8,827 12 4	.....	8,827 12 4
19	Expenditure on Women's Home, Hubli.	.....	2,280 0 0	.....	2,280 0 0
20	Expenditure on Hotgi Agricultural Colony.	.....	3,194 7 6	4,133 13 3	Self support- ing.
21	Expenditure on Bombay supervision including Mang-garudis Camp near Bombay (Dharavi).	.....	3,991 11 3	1,972 4 0	2,019 7 3

VI.

financial year 1929-30 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. s. p.			Rs.	
15 1 3	1,503	12	6,105 5 0*	* This includes Mill capitation grant of Rs. 6,203-8-0 paid by Mills at Sholapur at 0-12-0 per mensem per settler who attends Mills regularly.
19 0 4	.....	9	17 5 0
42 7 9	139	2	794 2 0	
37 3 9	61	3	281 0 0	
13 5 0	4	7	17 8 0	
22 14 8	400	30	989 1 0	
16 5 9	847	33	4,276 15 0	
41 1 6	.....	.....	.....
28 4 11	4	55	60 6 0	
23 5 0	.....	32	377 2 0
21 14 10	.....	.....	.....
18 11 8	185	44	1,728 9 0	
22 4 1	.....	.....	.....
22 11 7	.....	5	33 0 0
76 11 1	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	.....	120	2,017 5 8
.....	
.....	
.....	This includes the sale proceed of Agricultural products which fetched Rs. 3,567-9-0.
.....	

Administration Report.

Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency, Part I, for the year ending 31st March 1930.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 171 (a).

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1930.

Letter from the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bombay Presidency, No. E. VI/4, dated the 23rd April 1930—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 1930.

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 shows steady progress and good results in all branches of work among the Criminal Tribes. The most interesting new development has been the opening of an Agricultural Settlement at Kambharganvi, by which it is hoped that wandering tribes will be induced to take up land in forest areas and renounce their nomadic habits. The successful start of this Settlement in the face of many difficulties has been a most creditable achievement.

3. The thanks of Government are due to Messrs. Starte, Devdhar and Strutton and their many helpers, both official and non-official, who have contributed to the successful working of the Department.

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,

[P.T.O.]

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 Criminal Tribes Settlement 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,
 The Non-official members of the Legislative Council,
 The 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.