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

Part I

(ending 31st March 1935)

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BOMBAY

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From

D. SYMINGTON, ~~ESQUIRE~~, I.C.S.,
Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, Poona ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Home Department, Bombay.

Poona, 15th May 1935.

Subject :—Report on the working of the settle-
ments established under the
Criminal Tribes Act in the Bom-
bay Presidency.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report for the year ending 31st March 1935 for the settlements established under the Criminal Tribes Act (VI of 1924) and allied institutions.

Charge.

2. The charge of the office of the Backward Class Officer was held by Mr. O. H. B. Starte, C.B.E., I.C.S., up to 18th April 1934 and by me for the remainder of the year.

Population.

3. The total population of settlements as it stood on 31st March 1935 was 8,199 as against 8,123 in the previous year. There is thus a slight rise of 76. During the year 170 registered persons with 277 dependents were interned in settlements on the recommendation of the Police. 52 dependents of settlers living in settlements and free colonies were registered and interned under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, as they had proved by their conduct that it was unsafe to release them from settlements or to allow them to reside in free colonies. During the year 139 registered persons with 348 dependents were released on license to free colonies and 54 registered persons with 120 dependents were released on license to villages. Out of the number discharged from settlements 199 persons including dependents were recalled from license to settlements during the year, from the free colonies attached to settlements and from villages, for breach of conditions of license. About 152 persons for whom Government orders of internment have been obtained have not yet arrived on account of some being in jail and others absconding. The population of the free colonies as it stood on 31st March 1935 is 6,865 as against 6,761 the figure for the last

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year. There is an increase of 104. 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 was 187 in settlements and 195 in free colonies.

Employment.

4. Owing to unstable economic conditions and general trade depression very strenuous efforts were needed to keep employment in the various settlements at its normal level during the year. 1,900 men, 701 women and 125 half timers are employed in spinning and weaving mills, railway workshops or factories. 63 are employed in canal construction and maintenance work ; 35 in forest coupe-cutting work ; 160 in field work under sugar factories ; 67 in the Bijapur Special Settlement industries ; and the remainder in metal breaking, and general coolie work. These figures are only approximately correct, as they undergo day to day variations.

5. In my last report it was anticipated that the Nira Project settlement was fast approaching the end of the work available for it. The position however has fortunately improved during the year, in that various additional petty works have been made available by the Public Works Department, which in combination with employment in and around the Akluj Sugar Factory, should tide the settlement over until the field drainage work, which Government propose to carry out on behalf of the factory management, is taken in hand. This work valued at Rs. 40,000 has been kindly promised to the settlement by the Superintending Engineer. The Nira Project Settlement may therefore be said to have taken on a new lease of life. This is a matter for very great satisfaction since this settlement, in addition to providing employment for a large bulk of settlers, is on account of its lonely situation and the hard out-door work provided, an excellent training ground for new comers to settlement life and unreliable settlers, especially those likely to abscond.

6. The Western India Match Factory at Ambernath was closed for several months during the year owing to a strike. Some of the settlers were sent to Mumbra Sub-Settlement on sand-digging work in the creek and others were provided with work by taking a metal breaking contract for Kalyan Municipality. The latter work unfortunately did not prove a success, chiefly on account of excessive rainfall which made it very difficult to complete our contract in time. In addition, the match factory reopened while the work was in progress, thus drawing away many settlers who returned to their permanent jobs in the factory. The contract resulted in a final net loss of Rs. 840-11-3 which has to be borne by other settlement industries.

7. The supply of bed sheets and pillow cases to Government hospitals and chappals to the Police of some districts has given steady employment to a number of settlers of Bijapur Settlement.

Gardening, quarrying and tailoring are the other industries of Reformatory Section of Bijapur Settlement. These concerns again show a profit on the year's working. The profit this year is Rs. 2,378-3-6 which is most satisfactory, considering that Rs. 2,149-3-6 were spent during the year in introducing new experimental lines of production and buying improved plant.

8. The Nira Project settlement working showed a profit of Rs. 1,301-3-7 for the year.

9. The coupe work at Khanapur and its sub-settlement at Gunji provided regular work to the settlers of this settlement. The industry shows a good profit of Rs. 2,526-15-9 on the year's working.

10. Through the valued co-operation of the mill managers about 48 Chharas secured regular work in Ahmedabad mills during the year.

The railway workshop at Dohad continued to employ most of the settlers at Dohad.

11. The Mills at Sholapur have reduced the number of their hands, and have also imposed a wage-cut. The Settlement Manager reports that this has had an adverse effect on the figures of abscondings and convictions from Sholapur Settlement.

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

Moreover, as has been stated above, the settlement industries have shown an encouraging net profit.

Health, Housing and Sanitation.

13. The health of settlers and of those living in the Free colonies has been good.

14. Plague was prevalent in Baramati for 4 or 5 months; and when the towns-people had gone into plague encampments in the fields the settlement and the free colonies were surrounded by plague affected areas. The settlers and free people were inoculated with the result that there was only 1 case. This was a free colony woman who managed to evade inoculation and who was working in a house in the town where people had died of plague. Careful nursing by the settlement medical staff saved her life. Mr. Coventry and the staff of Baramati settlement are to be congratulated on the success of their prophylactic measures which it is hoped served as an object lesson to the public of Baramati.

15. The health of the settlers at Kambarganvi sub-settlement who had been regularly suffering from malaria has improved. The mission staff have done very valuable experimental and practical

work by organized anti-mosquito campaigns, and by systematic treatment with atabrin. The introduction of the latter treatment in all settlements under departmental management is being considered. A serious factor however is the cost of the drug, which is subjected to import duty.

It is regrettable that a drug which has been found to be so effective in checking the scourge of malaria should be made unnecessarily costly to obtain. If the Central Government could be moved to reduce or withdraw the duty on it, the result would undoubtedly be of benefit to the health of the country.

16. The infant welfare centres and the school children clinics in Sholapur and Hubli have continued to do good work, and the scientific treatment of venereal diseases at Hubli has proved to be of great value.

Education.

17. Education in settlements is compulsory. Out of a total population of 8,199 in the settlements proper, the number of children attending the day and night schools are 1,779 and 182 respectively, and out of a total population of 6,865 in the free colonies the corresponding numbers are 1,371 and 201. Thus the number of children attending day or night schools per thousand of the population is 239.3 for the settlements, and 229.9 for the free colonies. In addition 157 children from the settlements and free colonies attend outside vernacular schools and 14 children attend English schools. 95 non-criminal tribe children, and 57 children of the criminal tribes from outside, attend settlement schools. The various trades in which settlement lads are being apprenticed are given in Appendix II (a). During the year 9 boys have passed the examination in Carpentry and Drawing and 4 the examination in Weaving, held by the Committee of Direction for Technical Instruction.

Out of 5 Backward Class Scholarships in Dharwar district two were won by Hubli Settlement school children in competitive examination. 4 boys from Hubli settlement appeared for the Vernacular Final examination and out of them 3 have passed.

Training in agriculture is also given in agricultural settlements. Special attention is paid to manual training in many of the settlement schools. It is pleasant to be able to report that a few boys are being sent to English High Schools in the towns. One Bhampta boy has actually passed his matriculation examination during the year. In general the school work has been satisfactory during the year.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

18. Scout Masters have continued their honorary work rendering voluntary services as usual. The majority of boys of suitable age both in settlements and free colonies are either cubs,

scouts or rovers. In the larger settlements many of the girls of suitable age are either girl guides or blue birds. The numbers at the close of the year under report were 1,053 boy scouts including wolf cubs and rovers and 492 girl guides including blue birds. Of this number 164 scouts have passed their IIInd class tests and 19 have passed their Ist class tests. Thirty-one guides have passed their IIInd class tests. Scouting and guiding are very valuable in our settlements both for the character training they provide and as a preventive to wandering and truancy. Two scout masters' training and retraining classes were held during the year, one in Poona for Marathi-speaking teachers and the other in Dharwar for Kanarese-speaking teachers. The scouts of Sholapur and Hotgi settlements joined the big rally of local scouts held at Sholapur during the year.

Convictions and Absconders.

19. During the year 267 persons from settlements have been convicted in 249 cases as compared with 177 persons convicted in the previous year in 171 cases. Sixty-two persons (of whom 27 are unregistered) from free colonies attached to settlements were convicted in 52 cases and 12 persons among the licensees living in villages were convicted in 7 cases. The total corresponding figures for the previous year were 17 and 19 respectively. Out of the 62 persons mentioned above, 30 persons from Barsi Free Colony were convicted in 30 cases under section 61 (r) of the District Police Act for misbehaviour in public and other street offences.

20. There were 141 cases involving 155 persons under the Criminal Tribes Act, 83 cases involving 93 persons for offences against property under the Indian Penal Code, 17 cases involving 11 persons for other offences under Indian Penal Code, 1 case involving 1 person under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code and 7 cases involving 7 persons for offences under other Acts, from settlements. Out of 93 persons convicted for offences against property enumerated above, 5 persons from Nira Project Settlement were responsible for 15 offences committed during the period of their absconding.

21. There were 10 cases involving 11 persons under the Criminal Tribes Act, 7 cases involving 17 persons for offences against property under the Indian Penal Code, 2 cases involving 1 person for other offences under the Indian Penal Code, 2 cases involving 2 persons under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code and 31 cases involving 31 persons for offences under other Acts, from free colonies.

22. There were 2 cases involving 2 persons under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1 case involving 1 person for offences against property under the Indian Penal Code, 1 case involving 1 person for other offences under the Indian Penal Code and 3 cases involving 8 persons under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, from amongst the licensees living in villages.

23. There are 235 absconders untraced at the close of the year out of which 151 are registered members and 84 are unregistered dependents. 138 was the figure for last year.

24. There is a rise in the number both of convictions and of untraced absconders. The increase in the number of convictions, which at first sight appears serious, is almost entirely accounted for by two factors: first, Ahmedabad and Dhulia settlements are new—Dhulia did not figure in last year's return at all—and as control over settlers tightens up more offences are detected and the offenders brought to book: secondly, more offences which could have been dealt with departmentally, have been sent up to the Courts as a measure of discipline; this is particularly true of Sholapur and Belgaum Settlements. The four settlements mentioned above alone account for an increase of 56 offences and 83 persons involved.

The increase in the number of absconders remaining untraced at the end of the year is due largely to the type of settler who is now coming to settlements. He tends no longer to belong to the more compact tribal groups, but to large tribes such as Bhils or Mang-Garudis. Consequently he is less likely to find any relations in the settlement he is sent to (usually Nira Project Settlement); this, combined with the fact that he is often brought to settlement by the police, or sent from jail, without his wife and family, causes him to abscond. Again, when he has absconded, there are no relations or caste *panchas* in the settlement available to give information likely to lead to his apprehension. This can be mitigated by more attention being paid to sending new settlers' wives and families along with them, or at any rate within a week or two.

The Settlement Manager, Sholapur, attributes the rise in abscondings in part to the economic factors of shortage of work, and low wages. I agree with this.

Another cause which I feel convinced has led to a falling-off in the number of absconders traced, is that in recent years new settlements have been started without a proportionate increase in the staff of this Department, which has resulted in other settlements being short handed. Most settlements, as a result, have an insufficient guard force to provide search-parties. This is in particular true of Nira Project Settlement, which now alone shows an increase of 23 absconders at the end of the year. Admittedly such re-arrangements of staff were volunteered by this Department in order to keep the cost of new proposals as low as possible. I now feel however that, unless the figures for the coming year show an improvement, we may have to ask for an increase in the guard force.

Co-operative Societies.

25. The Co-operative Credit and Producers' Societies in settlements have had a satisfactory year and are now all in a sound financial position. The Gadag Labourers' and Artizan's Society

was liquidated as it had not been able to secure sufficient orders in recent years and so began to show a loss. 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. The deposits as they stood on 31st March 1935 amount to Rs. 37,264-6-1. The Rev. A. L. Bradbury of Hubli Settlement is to be specially congratulated on securing deposits. Greater caution in advancing loans is being shown in order to avoid the risk of bad debts. The amount of share capital has increased to Rs. 18,879-15-6. The Staff Co-operative Society of the Backward Class Department has made satisfactory progress and the share capital as on 31st March 1935 was Rs. 7,175.

Discharge from Settlements.

26. During the year 139 registered persons with their 348 dependents have been discharged on license from settlements to free colonies attached to settlements having earned this privilege by good conduct. Fifty-four registered persons with their 120 dependents have been allowed to return on license to their villages, thus making the total number of persons discharged from the settlements 661 of whom 193 were registered persons and the rest were dependents. As against this 56 registered persons with their 133 dependents who had been discharged on license in previous years were recalled to the settlements for having violated the terms of the conditions of their license. The total number of ex-settlers who were being supervised on license at the end of the year was 1,107 registered persons with 3,301 dependents. The percentage of recalls of registered persons works out at 5.9. I do not regard this percentage as unsatisfactory. It is essential that strictness should be observed in seeing that all the conditions of license are being observed, so that it should be clearly known that a breach of these will be followed by recall. Otherwise release on license will soon lose its meaning. The supervision of licensees living in free colonies attached to the settlements is being exercised by the settlement staff and those living in the villages are looked after by probation officers, belonging either to settlements or to the central staff. The registration of 170 licensees was cancelled finally under section 7 of the Criminal Tribes Act during the year for good conduct and of 25 on account of death.

During the year under report one Hur has been repatriated to Sanghar, District Tharparkar in Sind with the previous approval of the Commissioner in Sind.

Free Colonies.

27. As has been mentioned before the practice of building good houses on the free colonies is spreading. The staff at Hubli and Gadag are specially to be congratulated upon the development of their colonies during the year.

28. Experience gained during the year tends to show that the discharge of settlers belonging to wandering tribes such as Haranshikaris and Mang-Garudis to villages, as distinguished from free colonies, requires to be stopped except in most unusual cases. Even when provided with land they do not make good cultivators, and prefer to hire out their land to neighbours on a crop share rather than work it themselves. If their share in the produce is sufficient to maintain them, they may keep out of trouble; otherwise they tend to revert to their wandering habits which will probably lead them again into crime. The only hope for members of these tribes is to keep them permanently in organized colonies under supervision. The year under report saw the formulation of a definite policy in this direction.

29. Many persons who are freed from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act, having fulfilled the period of their license satisfactorily, have continued to live in the free colonies of their own choice to receive the advantages of education for their children and the general amenities of the free colonies and assistance in finding employment. It is intended ultimately as the settlers reform and the settlements are closed down, that the free colonies will be absorbed into the Municipal or other local areas, the persons living in them being treated as ordinary members of the public. This has already happened in the case of Gadag and Bijapur free colonies. The steady rise in the population of the free colonies and the great increase in the number of decent houses built by the colonists themselves are a sure indication of the measure of success attained in the progress towards reclamation.

Special Institutions.

30. The Women's Home attached to Hubli Settlement which has been established for troublesome and immoral women of all settlements has continued its beneficial work. During the year 13 women were admitted and 13 were discharged. At the close of the year 12 were remaining in the Home. The difficult work of rebuilding the character of these troublesome and immoral women and of reconciling them with their husbands where possible, or alternatively of arranging marriages or remarriages in suitable cases through the various settlement organizations, has been successfully carried on under the capable and kind control of Miss Edwards. She has now gone to England on furlough and Miss Briscoe has taken her place.

31. The Women's Home attached to Bijapur Settlement contains 11 women at the time of submitting this report. It is intended for women who are too old and hardened to be suitably kept in the Women's Home at Hubli, and who it is feared would have a bad moral effect on the younger women.

32. The Children's Homes at Hubli, Sholapur and Baramati closed the year with 86 inmates. Fourteen children have been discharged from the Homes. One died and 18 were newly admitted during the

year. Only in extreme cases are children placed in the Homes. Such children are either themselves beyond the control of their parents, or are orphans with no suitable relatives to care for them, or are children of irreclaimable criminals.

33. The Dharavi Probation Camp which was handed over to the Social Service League a year before as an experiment was disbanded during the year. The inmates of the Camp have gone to live in chawls at Naigaon and elsewhere and are being supervised by the Hindu Maha Sabha along with other Mang-Garudis of Bombay. This may be regarded as a definite improvement in their status, as they are now more likely to be merged in the general public.

Finance. (Appendix VI.)

34. The total net recurring expenditure for the financial year under "25-Jails and Convict Settlements" was Rs. 2,67,180-15-6. The corresponding figure of the last year was Rs. 2,73,260-7-7. The total non-recurring expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,815.

Special Matters.

35. The most important change during the year has been the removal of the headquarters of the Backward Class Officer from Dharwar to Poona, and the consequent redistribution of charges. This was effected from May 1st.

The present charges are as follows :—

Northern Circle, under the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Ahmedabad.

The districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Bombay City, Bombay Suburban, Panch Mahala, Surat and Broach.

Central Circle, under the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Bijapur.

The districts of Bijapur and Sholapur.

Southern Circle, under the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Dharwar.

The districts of Dharwar, Kanara, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Satara and Kolaba.

Home Circle, under the Backward Class Officer's Office Superintendent.

The districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Thana and Nasik.

Appendix I (population of settlements) has been so arranged this year as to show the settler population in each Circle.

The change of headquarters was necessitated not only by the development of Criminal Tribes Settlement work in the Central and Northern Divisions, but also by the nature of the additional duties recently entrusted to the Backward Class Officer in connection with Backward Class work, and the Juvenile Branch.

36. A somewhat disturbing factor has been the reluctance of the Madras Government to restrict their Kanjar Bhats within the limits of the Madras Presidency. This has resulted in their entering Dharwar District in increased numbers.

A conference was held at Poona on November 5th, 1934, between the Labour Commissioner, Madras Presidency, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Madras Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, and the Backward Class Officer, at which the Madras representatives undertook to recommend to their Government the restriction of these people within the Madras Presidency. Unfortunately, no further action has yet been taken by the Madras Government; meanwhile new gangs of Kanjar Bhats have recently begun to arrive.

37. A new settlement was opened at Mundwa near Poona during the year, and has made an auspicious start thanks to the employment readily available in the Paper Mill. The further development of this Settlement which now numbers 204 persons, must await the proposed handing over to this Department of the Excise warehouse and old distillery buildings at Mundwa.

38. A conference of Senior Settlement Managers, Lady Superintendents and Assistant Backward Class Officers was held in Poona in January when questions of settlement administration were discussed.

Final.

39. The thanks of Government are due to the following private employers of labour, who by their co-operation have assisted the working of the Department :—

The Managers of the Mills at Sholapur, Gadag, Hubli and Barsi; the Works Manager, M. & S. M. Railway Workshops, Hubli; the Works Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshops, Dohad; the Manager of the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath; and Mr. F. D. Pudumjee, proprietor of the Paper Mill at Mundwa, whose kindly interest in the settlers and readiness to provide employment have been greatly appreciated.

We have especial cause to appreciate the interest and help given by Mr. C. C. Inglis, Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation, and by Mr. E. R. Little, Executive Engineer, Malsiras. It is largely due to their co-operation that the future prospects of the Nira Project Settlement have improved.

Among the missionaries and Indian social workers in charge of settlements, who have all put in another year of devoted and successful work, I would specially mention the mission staff at Hubli, and Mr. K. G. Sharangpani, the Servants of India Society worker in charge of Jalgaon Settlement.

Among the Government staff I would specially commend the thoroughness and unremitting zeal of Mr. C. S. Devadhar, and the efficiency with which Mr. S. Benjamin is falling into the work and methods of the Department. Messrs. M. B. Kolhar, R. S. Kolekar, A. N. Deshpande and S. S. Ullagaddi have done well as Managers of their respective settlements. Mr. K. B. Kanakeri, clerk in this office, is also to be congratulated on the accuracy and thoroughness with which he has disposed of the ever-increasing mass of work arising in the Criminal Tribes Settlement compilation.

The year has been one of steady progress and development. It started under slight clouds of misgiving both in regard to the future of Nira Project Settlement and on account of an unpleasant strike situation in Sholapur. These however soon dissipated, and the remainder of the year has been devoid of any outstanding events.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. SYMINGTON,
Backward Class Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

APPENDIX

Population in Settlements

Serial No.	Settlements.	Kaikadis.	Bhampas.	Baranbhikaris.	Mang-Garadis.	Bhats.	Chhapparbands.	Hurs.	Katubus.	Dhevalas.	Waddars.	Bhils.	Wagheris.	Kolis.	Barads.	Bhandi Sonars.	Wants.
<i>Southern Circle.</i>																	
1	Hubli ...	200	351	652	50	191	2	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	4	3	...
2	Khanapur ...	13	12	16	11	...	...	...	23	...	16	19	...	...	70	...	...
3	Cadag ...	88	66	467	6	34	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Belgaum ...	...	45	...	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
	Total ...	301	474	1,025	250	225	2	...	23	...	176	19	...	...	80	3	...
<i>Central Circle.</i>																	
1	Sholapur ...	683	577	319	235	241	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bijapur (Refor- matory Section)	66	55	24	22	8	...	2	...	2	1	14	10	4	...	...	...
3	Bijapur (Indus- trial Section).	4	26	117	86	3	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bagalkot ...	...	...	52	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Nira Projects, Comp Mahal- ung its Refor- matory Section.	123	68	218	179	...	...	11	12	2	2	63	6	11	...	...	2
	Total ...	876	526	730	629	252	5	17	13	4	5	77	16	15	...	...	2
<i>Northern Circle.</i>																	
1	Ahmedabad ...	21	1	...	...	506	...	5	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
2	Dhulia ...	...	5	46	93	...	...	7	...	...	...	80	...	14	...	...	1
3	Jalgaon ...	10	22	60	156	39	...	...	...	3	...	51	3	7	...	...	...
4	Dohad ...	8	...	...	13	2	...	33	...	7	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	39	28	106	262	547	...	45	...	12	...	132	15	21	...	...	1
<i>Home Circle.</i>																	
1	Ambarnath ...	68	36	...	155	18	2	19	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	Baramati ...	2	181	...	38	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Mundwa ...	8	40	29	68	10	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	78	257	29	261	54	2	19	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,294	1,285	1,850	1,441	1,078	9	61	36	16	181	241	33	36	80	3	3

I.

on 31st March 1935.

Lamania.	Mahars.	Mangs.	Ramoshis.	Rajput Bhampias.	Thakurs.	Futwadis.	Karkaris.	Tadvis.	Rajput Wanjars.	Gam-Yakkal.	Hindu Bhandari.	Brahmin.	Pacharidars.	Total.
3	1,559
45	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239
6	614
...	275
57	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,637
...	1,962
1	...	3	3	23	5	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	247
...	241
...	58
...	...	19	23	136	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	7	907
1	...	22	31	169	6	...	...	1	9	1	1	1	7	3,415
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549
...	246
...	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	399
...	68
...	2	...	...	15	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	1,262
...	30	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	350
...	5	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281
...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	304
...	5	82	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	28	835
2	2	24	36	206	6	2	3	22	9	1	1	1	35	8,199

APPENDIX I-A.

Population in Free Colonies on 31st March 1935.

Serial No.	Settlements.	Kalkedis.	Bhampas.	Haranshikaris.	Mang-Garudis.	Bhats.	Chapparbands.	Hurs.	Kabus.	Lamasis.	Waghris.	Waddars.	Rajput Bhampas.	Dharalus.	Ramoshis.	Total.
1	Sholapur ...	402	686	167	206	119	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,947
2	Hotgi ...	61	27	294	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415
3	Indi ...	...	...	191	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	221
4	Bijapur ...	20	15	86	57	32	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
5	Bagalkot ...	...	44	128	...	...	35	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	208
6	Gadag ...	39	320	51	7	57	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	647
7	Hubli ...	440	392	627	20	61	60	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	1,623
8	Belgaum ...	...	10	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
9	Baramati ...	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353
10	Amarnath ...	5	37	...	88	9	9	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	156
11	Dohad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	9
12	Barsi ...	...	10	803	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	813
13	Haregaon ...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
14	Malsiras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13
	Total ...	967	1,894	2,513	449	278	680	19	30	1	4	23	1	2	4	6,865

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX

Number of Boys and Girls in Settlement

Serial No.	Settlement.	Day School.		Total.	Night school boys.	Other children Tribes living in attend Settle	
		Boys.	Girls.			Day School.	
						Boys.	Girls.
1	Sholapur	238	232	460	28	179	186
2	Bijapur Reformatory	14	18	32	...	.....	.....
3	Bijapur Industrial	29	22	51	4	35	16
4	Bagalkot	8	10	18	...	17	19
5	Gadag	57	61	118	26	52	58
6	Hubli	237	206	443	48	291	181
7	Khanapur	20	33	53	4	.....	.....
8	Belgaum	18	23	41	9	10	4
9	Nira Project	84	85	169	19	.....	.....
10	Baramati	30	34	64	3	69	43
11	Ambernath	35	29	65	16	13	14
12	Jalgaon	68	40	58	16	.....	.....
13	Dohad ... ..	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....
14	Dhulia	34	32	66	7	.....	.....
15	Ahmedabad	57	44	101	2	...	.....
16	Mundaa ... ..	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
	Total	910	869	1,779	182	579	521
	<i>Special Institutions.</i>						
1	Hotgi ... ..	.....	.....	...	...	29	29
2	Indi ... ..	.....	.....	...	...	17	25
3	Barsi ... ..	.....	.....	...	...	75	65
4	Haregaon ... ..	.....	.....	...	...	17	14
	Total ... ..	.....	.....	...	...	138	133
	Grand Total	910	869	1,779	182	717	654

II.

and Municipal Schools on 31st March 1935.

belonging to Criminal Free Colonies who ment Schools.		Criminal Tribes Children attending Settlement Schools from outside.	Children other than Criminal Tribes attending Settlement Schools.	Criminal Tribes Children from Settlements and Free Colonies attending other Vernacular Schools and English Schools.	
Total.	Night School boys.			Vernacular.	English.
365	41	.....	67	6	3
.....
61	3	4	.....	1	.....
36	14	1	.....	21	.....
110	23	2	.....	5	.....
385	39	8	.....	6	2
.....	.....	3	.....	6	2
14	6	.....	.....	3	4
.....	.....	4	26	2	.....
112	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	8	.....	.....	11	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
.....
.....	.....	35	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....
1,100	143	57	95	114	14
68	28	.....	.....	40	.....
42	17	.....	.....	3	.....
140	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
271	69	.....	.....	43	.....
1,371	201	57	95	157	14

APPENDIX

Statement of Apprentices for

Serial No.	Settlements.	Masonry.	Carpentry.	Tailoring.	Agriculture.
1	Sholapur	1	.....	.....	1
2	Bijapur Reformatory ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....
3	Hubli	2	15	.....	.....
4	Belgaum ... ..	.....	.....	2	.....
5	Baramati ... ..	.....	2	1	.....
6	Jalgaon ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Begalkot ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....
8	Gadag ... ..	.....	6	1	.....
9	Khanapur ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....
	Total ...	3	23	7	1

Children in Manual

II-A.

trade (other than Mill Work).

Smithy.	Weaving.	Electrical Works.	Moulding.	Gardening.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	7	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	4	1	1	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	36	1	1	2	76

Training Class, 205.

APPENDIX

Convictions from 1st April 1934 to 31st

Serial No.	Settlements and Population.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian Penal	
				Against Property.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	Sholapur (1,963)	34	39	22	34
2	Bijapur Reformatory (247) ...	5	4 (1)	2	1 (1)
3	Bijapur Industrial (241) ...	4	4	1	1
4	Gadag (614)	4	4	3	2 (1)
5	Hubli (1,559)	20	20	6	9
6	Khanapur (239)	5	5	.....	.....
7	Belgaum (375)	13	21	13	18
8	Nira Project Camp Mahalung (907),	34	33 (1)	16	8
9	Baramati (261)	5	7	.....	.....
10	Ambernath (350)	5	5	2	2
11	Jalgaon (399)	3	3	3	2
12	Dohad (68)	2	2	1	1
13	Ahmedabad (649)	2	2	12	13
14	Dhulia (246)	6	6	2	2
	Total ...	141	155 (2)	83	93 (2)

() Such persons have already been

III.

March 1935 for persons in Settlements.

Code.		Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.		Offences under other Acts.		Total.	
Other offences under Indian Penal Code.							
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
2	2	....	.....	4	5	62	80*
7	6 (1)	.....	.....	1	1 (1)	15	11 (4)
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	6	5†
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	7	6 (1)‡
2	2	.....	.....	...	.....	28	31‡
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	5	5
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	25	39§
5	(5)	.....	.....	...	.....	55	41 (6)
1	1	.....	.....	...	.....	6	8
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	7	7
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	6	5
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	3	3
...	.....	1	1	3	3	17	15||
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	8	8
17	11 (6)	1	1	7	8 (1)	249	267 (11)

included once in the columns.

* Of these 5 persons are unregistered.

† Of these 1 is unregistered.

‡ One is unregistered.

§ Of these 4 are unregistered.

|| of these 3 are unregistered.

APPENDIX

Convictions from 31st April 1934 to 1st March 1935 for

Serial No.	Free Colonies and Population.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian	
		Cases.	Persons.	Against Property.	
				Cases.	Persons.
1	Sholapur (1,947)	1	1	5	15
2	Hotgi (415)	1	2	.....	.....
3	Bijapur (213) ... ..	.....	.....	1	1
4	Baramati (353) ... ..	.....	.....	1	1
5	Barsi (813)	3	3	.....	.....
6	Haregaon (166)	5	5	.....	.....
	Total	10	11	7	17
	<i>Licensees in villages.</i>				
1	Belgaum	1	1	.....	.....
2	Indi	1	1	.....	.....
3	Bombay ... ..	.....	.....	1	1
	Total	9	2	1	1

III-A.

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

Penal Code.		Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.		Offences under other Acts.		Total.	
Other offences.							
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7	17*
1	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	33	33†
1	1	2	2	.....	.....	8	8
2	1 (1)	2	2	31	31	62	62
.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	4
1	1	1	5	.....	.....	3	7‡
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1	1	3	8	.....	.....	7	12 .

* Of these 10 persons are unregistered.

† Of these 17 are unregistered.

‡ Of these 3 are unregistered.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement of Absconders as stood on 31st March 1935.

Serial No. 1	Settlements. 3	Popula- tion on 31st March 1935. 3	Absconders among regis- tered persons.			Absconders among un- registered depend- ents. 7	Grand total columns 6 and 7. 8
			Men. 4	Women. 5	Total. 6		
1	Sholapur	1,962	11	10	21	11	33
2	Bijapur Reformatory section.	247	5	1	6	.....	6
3	Bijapur Industrial section ...	241	1	...	1	.....	1
4	Bagalkot	58	...	...	...	.....	...
5	Gadag	614	1	1	2	1	3
6	Hubli	1,559	10	4	14	5	19
7	Khanapur	239	8	...	8	.....	8
8	Belgaum	275	3	3	5	5	10
9	Nira Projects	907	36	6	42	23	65
10	Baramati	231	4	...	4	2	6
11	Ambernath	350	13	7	20	8	28
12	Jalgaon	399	7	1	8	10	18
13	Dohad	68	2	...	2	.....	2
14	Ahmedabad	549	3	1	4	14	18
15	Dhulia	246	7	2	9	2	11
16	Mundwa	204	...	...	...	2	2
	Special Institutions, Hare- gaon.	166	1	2	3	1	4
	While on probation in villages.	...	1	1	2	.....	2
	Total ... ..	...	113	37	151	84	235

APPENDIX V

APPENDIX

Co-operative Credit and Producers' Societies in the Criminal

Serial No.	Settlements.	Name of Society.	Reserve Fund.
			Rs. a. p.
1	Sholapur	Settlement Society	4,337 3 7
2	Bijapur Industrial	Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	3,532 0 0
3	Bagalkot	Do.	5 2 9
4	Gadag	Do.	2,867 3 7
5	Hubli	Co-operative Credit Society	3,652 8 3
6	Khanapur	Credit Society	1,525 9 11
7	Belgaum	Co-operative Credit Society	205 8 6
8	Nira Project	Settlement Credit Society	643 11 11
9	Baramati	Co-operative Credit Society	784 9 3
10	Ambernath	Do.	347 8 6
11	Jalgaon	Settlement Society	47 10 3
12	Dohad	Credit Society	132 2 9
13	Ahmedabad	Settlement Society	405 5 11
14	Dhulia	Settlement Credit Society ... ..	.....
15	Hotgi	Free Colony Credit Society	393 13 4
16	Barsi	Do. ... ..	.....
		Total	18,879 15 6

V.

Tribes Settlements as they stood on 31st March 1935.

Shares collected.	Total Capital.	Deposits received up to 31st March 1935.	Loans advanced by Societies to their members.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,389 7 6	6,777 11 1	3,536 11 2	7,951 11 5
529 0 0	3,771 0 0	4,456 1 11	569 7 11
106 0 0	111 2 9	444 6 1	339 12 4
1,751 0 0	4,646 3 7	224 10 11	5,014 3 0
5,642 0 0	12,294 6 3	17,341 7 5	27,645 0 0
229 0 0	1,754 9 11	619 7 11	2,386 14 2
124 0 0	329 6 6	1,664 13 0	730 4 0
340 0 0	953 11 11	1,536 9 5	2,537 2 8
1,370 0 0	2,794 9 3	3,302 11 11	1,962 6 6
666 0 0	1,212 6 6	1,002 6 10	1,533 14 6
89 0 0	136 10 3	343 5 9	153 9 6
122 0 0	254 2 9	375 4 3	541 0 0
103 0 0	506 5 11	277 6 9	370 15 3
55 0 0	56 0 0	1,309 3 3	326 13 0
151 0 0	564 12 4	137 11 6	626 0 7
23 0 0	23 0 0	—	—
16,309 7 6	35,329 7 0	37,324 6 1	53,111 1 10

APPENDIX

Statement showing expenditure per head in each settlement for the

Serial No.	Settlements established under Section 16, C. T. Act, and other institutions.	Population.	Annual recurring expenditure.	Deduct income.	Net expenditure.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sholapur	1,962	34,037 2 3	3,039 10 3	30,997 8 0
2	Bijapur Reformatory and Industrial.	{ 247 241 }	21,597 8 6	759 2 3	20,838 6 3
3	Bagalkot	58	2,387 9 9	273 8 6	2,114 1 3
4	Gadag	614	9,627 7 6	1,701 2 0	7,926 5 6
5	Hubli	1,559	24,669 0 3	290 14 0	24,371 2 3
6	Khanapur	239	9,327 10 9	265 5 0	9,062 5 9
7	Belgaum	275	5,914 3 6	43 6 0	5,870 13 6
8	Nira Projects	907	17,771 2 9	673 1 9	17,098 1 0
9	Baramati	261	6,855 7 9	77 11 9	6,777 12 0
10	Ambernath	350	10,491 3 3	800 4 6	9,690 14 9
11	Jalgaon	399	8,461 12 0	14 4 0	8,447 8 0
12	Dohad and Ahmedabad	{ 68 549 }	13,559 1 3	91 7 9	13,467 9 6
13	Dhulia	246	5,663 14 6	19 1 0	5,644 13 6
14	Mundwa	204	738 2 0	.....	738 2 0
<i>Institutions and Free Colonies.</i>					
15	Expenditure on Children's Homes established under Section 17, C. T. Act.	.....	7,886 4 0	.....	7,886 4 0
16	Expenditure on Women's Home ...	.....	2,280 0 0	.....	2,280 0 0
17	Expenditure on Hotgi and Indi ...	.....	3,817 1 9	347 3 9	3,469 14 0
18	Expenditure on Barsi, Parahi Camp.	.....	1,506 13 0	698 8 0	808 5 0
19	Expenditure on Haregaon ...	.....	2,449 2 9	.....	2,449 2 9
20	Expenditure on Malsiras ...	.....	1,465 0 0	.....	1,465 0 0
21	Charges for supervision of Mangarudis at Bombay.	.....	596 0 0	.....	596 0 0
22	Central Staff ... ..	.....	70,980 10 9	9,725 14 0	61,254 12 9
Grand Total ...		8,199	2,62,075 6 3	18,820 8 6	2,43,254 13 9

Administration Report.

Annual Report on the working
of the Criminal Tribes Act
in the Bombay Presidency,
Part I, for the year ending
31st March 1935.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 312 (a).

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1935.

Letter from the Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, Poona, No. E. 4/10, dated the 15th May 1935—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 1935.

RESOLUTION.—In publishing the Annual Administration Report of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Department the Governor in Council takes the opportunity of thanking Messrs. Starte and Symington for the very efficient manner in which they have administered this department. He also thanks those other Government officers and those non-official ladies and gentlemen, whose co-operation, especially in the finding of employment for settlers, has helped to make the year a successful one all round.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. C. BOLTON,

Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

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