



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

Part I

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From

O. H. B. STARTE, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,  
Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer,  
Bombay Presidency, Dharwar.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Home Department, Bombay.

Camp via Dharwar, 30th April 1931.

*Subject* :—Report on the working of the settlements  
established under the Criminal Tribes Act and  
allied institutions in the Bombay Presidency.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report for the year ending 31st March 1931, 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. H. H. Strutton, up to November 12th, 1930, when I resumed charge.

*Population (Appendix I).*

3. The population of all the settlements as it stood on 31st March 1931 was 8,842 as against 8,905, the figure for the last year. There is thus a slight fall of 63 persons.

During the year 179 registered persons with their 327 dependents were interned in the settlements newly from the districts and from Bombay City. Practically all of these registered persons had 4 or more convictions. The average number of convictions of each registered person prior to his internment in the settlement was 7. The maximum number of convictions held by any person prior to admission was 21. The type of person being admitted to settlements is gradually changing. At first most of the new comers came in gangs from the wandering Criminal Tribes. Though such gangs as a whole were criminal, individuals from amongst them were not very criminally minded and soon settled down to honest ways. Now the type admitted corresponds more to the recidivists belonging to other castes and hence form a more difficult problem.

The excess of births over deaths in the settlements during the year was 221.

One hundred and fifty-six registered persons and 414 dependents were released on license to the free colonies and 64 registered persons and 130 dependents to villages.

At the close of the year there were 117 cases pending of registered persons ordered by Government to be placed in a settlement who had not yet arrived. In most of these cases the reason for their non-arrival was that they had not yet completed their sentences in Jail. In the remaining cases the police could not bring the orders into effect as the persons were absconding. No case is being withheld for want of accommodation or employment in the settlements.

Thirty-six persons who had hitherto been living in the settlements as dependents of registered settlers were registered and continued in the settlement by an order under section 16, Criminal Tribes Act, as they had proved by their conduct as dependents that it was unsafe to release them from the settlements.

#### *Employment.*

4. Employment during the year under report was normal. The majority of the settlers were employed in Spinning and Weaving Mills, in railway workshops and in factories. Most of the new arrivals were sent to the Presidency Construction Settlement or to Nira Projects settlement, where unskilled work is available, room being made for them by transfers of some of the other settlers to settlements in the towns. The type of work available in Presidency Construction Settlement and Nira Projects settlement proves very useful for the new comer and for the person who cannot be trusted in a town settlement, as the work is unskilled and is under our own direct control. The reopening of the spinning mill at Gadag, which now employs 192 persons from the settlement and Free Colony has given a welcome relief to the difficulty of finding employment in that settlement, and has enabled its population to be increased. In some of the mill centres there was a certain amount of unemployment, but prospects of employment have brightened up towards the close of the year. From the settlements and Free Colonies 1,835 men, 673 women and 180 half-timers are employed in spinning and weaving mills or in other factories such as the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath or in the Railway Workshops, Hubli. Work of this nature forms indeed the mainstay of the employment of the settlers.

Coupe cutting was continued in the forests near Kambharganvi and Khanapur. The drop in the price of fuel caused difficulties in the sale of the wood, nevertheless the financial results of the working of the coupes were satisfactory in both places. The work of clearing the land at Kambharganvi for cultivation was continued and the greater part of the area has been fenced in. About 30 acres were cultivated last year and it is hoped to increase this to 70 acres in the coming season, and thereafter to increase the acreage under cultivation steadily until the whole area is cultivated. The season was not very good and the receipts did not cover the expenses. This was perhaps to be expected in the first year of working.

As a measure of economy the Special Settlement, Bijapur, has been amalgamated with the Industrial Settlement, Bijapur, for control and account purposes though the settlers themselves are kept separate. These settlements are now named the Reformatory Section and the Industrial Section respectively of Bijapur Settlement. Both are under the management of the Assistant Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer Mr. V. R. Dhotrikar. In the Reformatory Section are gathered together the failures of the other settlements, and those who on being first sent to a settlement seem to be too dangerous to be permitted to live at once in an open settlement where the settlers go to work outside the settlement limits. Weaving forms the main industry. The arrangement made by Government whereby this settlement supplies the bedsheets and pillow cases for all the hospitals controlled by Government in the Presidency has given steady employment to a number of the settlers. Gardening, quarrying, Chappal making and tailoring form the other industries. These seem now to be running on a sound financial basis, which is a welcome relief to the anxiety which this settlement's finances caused a few years ago. This is the third year that the accounts have shown a profit balance.

#### *Health, Housing and Sanitation.*

5. The health of the settlers and of those in the Free Colonies has been satisfactory. There have been no serious epidemics. The health of the settlers at the experimental sub-settlement at Kambharganvi was good.

Dispensaries are attached to all the larger settlements and have been working satisfactorily. During the year the number of births in the settlements was 420 as against 199 deaths and in the Free Colonies 195 births and 96 deaths. Thus there are substantial excesses of births over deaths of 221 in the settlements and 99 in the Free Colonies. These figures bear witness to the care of the medical and nursing staff. Infant welfare centres and school children's clinics are organized in Sholapur and Hubli settlements. In the latter settlement considerable attention is also given to the scientific treatment of venereal disease. The Dharwar Red Cross Association has kindly again given them a grant to help them in this work.

Most of the settlers live in huts of their own construction. These huts certainly look untidy and frail, but for the whole of the dry weather they are used for little else than the storing of the articles of settlers while the latter live outside. Experience shows that until the present lack of habits of cleanliness is overcome, a hut open to the air and sun is healthier than a substantially built house. The excess of births over deaths shows that life in such huts is not unhealthy.

During the year as many as possible of the settlers in the Kalyanpur settlement of Sholapur, which is situated in the heart of the City, were removed to the newer Umedpur settlement where ample space on a well drained area outside the city is available. It is hoped to complete the removal during the coming year.

6. One difficulty of the settlements as regards Sanitation is the provision of sufficient latrines and dustbins. These are being provided as finances permit. The second difficulty is to persuade those settlers who have hitherto led a wandering life in which such conveniences were neither available nor their lack felt, to use the latrines and dustbins now provided.

7. The population of the Free Colonies is increasing steadily. In some of these the houses being put up are very creditable. In particular I would commend those in Baramati. In other places however the settlers who had previously been wanderers, on being released on license sometimes seem to be willing only to put up unsubstantial huts in the Free Colony. I fear in such cases the persons really hope some day to revert to their wandering life, and do not wish to invest their money in building a substantial house. This danger for the future needs careful attention, and we are shortly holding a conference to consider the best steps to reduce the risk of reversion to wandering after the period of license is over and the person is freed from all restrictions. This fear is not present for the majority of persons from the wandering tribes. Where the work is regular (as in mills) or where they have been granted lands there are very few signs of a desire to resume a wandering life.

There seems an increasing tendency on the part of those living on the Free Colonies to purchase the plots on which they have placed their huts, so that they may have permanent rights over them and thus feel more confidence in spending their money to erect permanent dwellings.

#### *Education (Appendix II).*

8. Compulsory education is made a reality in the settlements and in the attached Free Colonies. Attendance is made compulsory both for boys and girls up to the age of 13 and in the case of half-timers in mills up to the age of 15. Attendance at night school is compulsory for boys up to the age of 18 years. Classes for girls who have left school are also held in some of the settlements. Out of a total population of 8,842 in the settlements proper the number of children attending the day and night schools are 1,772 and 283 respectively, and out of a total population of 4,932 in the Free Colonies, the corresponding numbers are 950 and 172. Thus the number of children attending day or night schools per thousand of the population is 232.4 for the settlements and 225.2 for the free colonies.

Special attention is paid to the training of the hand and eye in the settlement schools. Paper folding and cutting leads on to wood work. 52 boys have passed the examinations in carpentry and drawing and 16 boys in weaving and 15 boys in moulding, held by the Committee of Direction for Technical Instruction. Training in Agriculture is given at Bijapur, Hotgi and Indi to 32 boys mostly Haranshikaris. The latter belong to a nomad caste, and the policy has been to settle as many of them as possible on the land, as they prefer this life to work in mills and factories, though it must be admitted that they earn more money in industrial pursuits than in agriculture.

*Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.*

9. Almost all the boys of suitable ages in the settlements and free colonies are either Wolf Cubs or Boy Scouts or Rover Scouts and in the larger settlements many of the girls are Blue Birds or Girl Guides. The numbers at the close of the year under report were 931 Boy Scouts including Wolf Cubs and 351 Girl Guides including Blue Birds. Of this number 212 Scouts have passed their Second Class test and 23 have passed their First Class tests. 29 Guides have passed their Second Class test. The Scoutmasters and the Guide Captains and their assistants are drawn from the settlement staffs, and this part of their work is honorary as of course it should be in such movements. These organizations are very valuable in providing a system of moral and physical training of an interesting kind. The boys and girls are trained to be truthful and honest and to be tidy in their appearance and active in their habits. I was very pleased that in one settlement (Nira Projects settlement) which is situated far from any town or contact with any other troops, and in which from its position visitors were very few, the Scouts had maintained throughout the year a band which was fairly tuneful and a squad for musical drill which was really excellent. The Scout camps which are run on very simple lines, and which for reason of economy seldom last more than three days, afford a very useful outlet to the restless spirit of these born wanderers. We have missed the stimulus which had hitherto been afforded by the contact with the local Scout troops as there has been very little activity on the part of the local scouts in the areas in which settlements are situated. We may hope however that happier days are ahead in this respect.

*Convictions and Absconders (Appendices III and IV).*

10. During the year 160 persons from settlements or on license in free colonies or in villages have been convicted in 153 cases. Of these cases 88 cases were under the Criminal Tribes Act, 54 under the Indian Penal Code for offences against property and 11 cases under other Sections of the Indian Penal Code or under the Criminal Procedure Code or under other Acts. The corresponding figure for last year was 160 persons involved in 144 cases. Thus there has been a slight increase in cases but not in the number of persons involved. The number of absconders amongst the settlers and those on license remaining untraced at the close of the year was 115 registered persons and 48 dependents. The corresponding figures for last year were 96 registered settlers and 44 unregistered dependents. The greater part of the apparent increase in the number of absconders this year is due to the omission last year by mistake of 3 registered Mangarudi men and 5 registered Mangarudi women who had absconded as licensees from Dharavi Colony. They are shown this year. Another cause for the increases in the number of convictions and in the number of absconders seem to be in the increased number of persons of recidivist tendencies, who in many cases are also addicted to drug habits, who have been

received in recent years. The remedy seems to be in increasing the size of the Reformatory Section of Bijapur settlement, so that such new entrants to settlements may be placed under such conditions that escape or the commission of offences in the settlement is very difficult during the first years of their settlement life. Before this section can be extended however, new markets for the disposal of the produce of the factory must be obtained.

*Co-operative Societies (Appendix V).*

11. The various Credit and Producers Societies have had a successful years work, and all are in a sound financial condition. Gadag Producers Society experienced a slight loss during the year, but it has a big reserve fund so that unless the loss is repeated in future years, there is no anxiety on this score. I notice however with regret a tendency for the loans to be increased, and the deposits, which represent in the main the settlers savings, to be decreased. The Staff Co-operative Credit Society for the Staff of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Department has progressed satisfactorily, the share capital being increased to Rs. 4,730 by the end of the year under report.

*Discharge from Settlements.*

12. One hundred and fifty-six registered persons and their 414 dependents were released on license to the Free Colonies and 64 registered persons and their 130 dependents to their villages. The former figures represent for the most part those persons who before coming to the settlements had no settled village of residence. The total number of persons discharged on license was thus 764 as compared with 645 of the previous year. Out of these licensees and the licensees of previous years 24 registered persons and their 63 dependents were recalled to settlements. In the majority of the cases from the free colonies and villages the reason for the recall was some breach of the conditions of license, and not for any conviction. From the greater proportion of recalls from villages it would appear that the return of a settler to his former village is accompanied by more risk than his discharge to a free colony. As there were 789 registered persons on license at the end of the year a recall of 24 of them is not unreasonable. It is evident that the enforcement of the conditions of the license must be real or all the value of the system of license would be lost.

The registration of 91 licensees was cancelled on completion of the period of license. This makes them absolutely free persons. The registration of 11 persons on license was cancelled on account of death.

*Free Colonies.*

13. When a settler has established a good record in a settlement, the question of his discharge raises many difficult questions. If he has a field, or even a house in some town or village he will wish to

return to it, and in most cases this is the best solution for him. But, such persons are few. The majority have never had a permanent home before coming to the settlements and it becomes necessary to make some permanent provision for their future. To this end areas have been organized adjacent to the settlements wherein such persons can build huts or houses for themselves. The population on these areas consisting of persons on license or those who having completed their period of license have become completely free, is steadily rising as witness the figures for the last four years—

1928	...	...	...	3,261
1929	..	...	...	4,065
1930	...	...	...	4,269
1931	...	...	...	4,982

In most of these free colonies the residents are progressing satisfactorily. In one or two centres however the attitude of the Haranshikaris and Kanjar Bhats probationers gives us ground for anxiety. They do not seem to wish to build permanent houses or substantial huts on the free colony, desiring apparently at the end of the period of probation to recommence their old habits of wandering. This would certainly mean a reversion to crime, and it is evident that we must be cautious in discharging such persons finally from all restrictions. In other centres, on the contrary, persons from the same castes seem to be settling down satisfactorily and there is not much danger of their reversion to wandering when they are completely freed from restrictions.

#### *Special Establishments.*

14. The Women's Home attached to Hubli settlement has continued its beneficent work. It is the only institution of its kind for difficult and immoral women from the settlements. During the year 38 were admitted and 33 discharged leaving 21 resident in the Home at the close of the year. Though a small institution it is helpful to all the settlements, for one immoral woman may be the centre of dangerous feuds, and a settlement Manager can often ward off a dangerous riot in his settlement by sending such a woman to this Home for a time. When the women are young, considerable success has been obtained with them. This difficult work has been admirably carried on by Miss Edwards and when she went on furlough by Miss Briscoe. A small section of Bijapur Reformatory settlement has been opened for women who are too old and hardened to be suitably kept in this Women's Home, as it was found that this type had a bad moral effect on the younger women.

The Children's Homes and Hostels closed the year with 91 inmates. Only children who prove themselves to be thieves or whose families are absolutely incapable of caring for them are separated from their families and placed in these Homes. Admissions are becoming less in recent years, as the effect of education and control is being felt in the settlements. Where such children



are separated and placed in the Homes while they are still young very encouraging results have been obtained. Of those in the Homes 79 per cent. come from defective families, that is to say from families which had not a real father and mother and at least one brother or sister and all living together. This high proportion emphasizes the immense value of normal family life, when it is realized that the great majority of families in the settlements are not defective. Where the families are normal, a delinquency on the part of a child can usually be corrected successfully by special supervision in the home on the lines of probation work, but success is not so likely to be obtained by treatment in the home when the family is defective. The figures afford one more proof, if indeed one is needed of the dictum that the decision whether a delinquent or destitute child needs to be separated from its family depends more upon the condition of its family than upon the gravity of the actual delinquency or other circumstances which bring a child before a governmental authority.

Owing to the reduction in numbers the Children's Home in Bijapur has been closed, and it is hoped that it will not be necessary to reopen it.

Provision for adolescent delinquent lads has proved a difficult problem. The numbers are not sufficient to warrant the establishment of a fully equipped separate institution. The institution of the Borstal school at Dharwar will help in this direction, as it will be possible to send suitable lads who have offended against the law there for training.

15. Training in agriculture has been continued in the farms at Hotgi, Indi and Bijapur. 32 boys mostly Haranshikaris were under training. The remainder of the lands available at Hotgi were given out during the year and now enquiries are being made into other areas, suitable for agriculture. Owing to the fall in the value of its Agricultural produce for the first year in its history the Hotgi Colony has not been self-supporting.

The Probation Colony at Dharavi in Bombay City has had an uneventful year. The Municipal taxes however steadily increase and I doubt if it will be feasible to continue it permanently on this account.

#### *Finance.*

16. The total recurring expenditure for the financial year under the Budget Head "25, Jails and Convict Settlements" was Rs. 3,09,484-4-4, viz.—

Rs.	a.	p.	
2,91,250	11	7	for settlements.
18,233	8	9	for licensees.
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/>			
3,09,484	4	4	

and under " 8, Forests " (for Dandeli settlement) Rs. 4,304-1-9 and under " 26, Police " Rs. 2,771-13-0 (total recurring expenditure Rs. 3,16,560-3-1) thus making a total recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,16,560-3-1. As against this a total of Rs. 33,512-15-5 has been credited into the treasury during the year as receipts of this Department. Thus the total net recurring expenditure was Rs. 2,83,047-3-8. The non-recurring expenditure during the same period was Rs. 11,060-2-6.

#### *General Remarks.*

17. The year has been one of fairly steady progress. There have been no big upheavals or disturbances in the settlements. In fact comparing present days with those in the early history of settlements the great contrast in the work of the settlement staff is very noticeable. Then fights and drunkenness were very frequent occurrences, and the time of the staff was occupied in keeping order and in the panchayats resulting from disturbances. Now by reason of regular habits of work and the spread of education among the younger generation the settlers have more self-respect and hence fighting is less frequent, and in most settlements we are also able to check effectively the drinking of any intoxicants. Not that the staff have less to do in consequence. They are now snowed under by an ever increasing demand for financial and other returns. Still settlements are even now not places of perpetual and uninteresting peace. Recently one of the Managers was troubled by the continual quarrels of the Haranshikari women in his settlement, and so he called the panchas of the caste together and asked them to consider how peace could be obtained. After due deliberation they returned to him with the proposal that whenever three of their women were seen talking together they should be immediately put in the settlement lockup, which shows that District Magistrates are not the only people who feel constrained to declare certain assemblies as unlawful.

A conference for the wives of the settlement staff who speak Mahratti was held by Miss Hoxie in Sholapur settlement, similar to the one held in previous year in Kanarese by Miss Edwards in Hubli settlement. I had hoped by these conferences to enlist the voluntary services of the wives and other women members of the households of the Managers and other responsible staff of the Government settlements for the needs of the women and children of the settlements, but I have been somewhat disappointed in the results. In this respect the Government settlements lag behind those controlled by the voluntary agencies.

Supervision of the Mangarudis in Nasik and West Khandesh district has been continued during the year in co-operation with the District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police of these districts. In Nasik the work has progressed favourably. The survey of the economic condition of the Mangarudis has been nearly completed. For those who had settled down in villages where work is available, application on their behalf has been made for suitable building sites, so that they may remain there

permanently. They have also been encouraged to send their children to school. The problem now to be tackled is the disposal of the rest, and suitable locations for them are being sought. A few persons of bad criminal record including recent convictions have been interned in settlements. The rest seem to be settling down satisfactorily. It is an interesting and hopeful experiment as, if successful it will obviate the need of placing the majority of the Mangarudis in settlements. Work on similar lines has been commenced in West Khandesh, but owing to the difficulty of posting a suitable man to the work, in the middle of the year, progress has not been so well maintained. The present posting seems to be satisfactory.

The opening of a settlement at Ahmedabad remains still undecided mainly owing to difficulties experienced in finding a suitable site.

#### *Final.*

18. The charge of the schools and of the Women's work in the Government settlements has been very capably superintended by Mrs. D. Lamb. The two Assistant Criminal Tribes Settlement Officers Messrs. C. S. Devdhar, B.A., and V. R. Dhotrikar have accomplished very valuable work by their tours and general supervision. Mr. G. B. Shitole, as Office Superintendent has performed very successfully the responsible work of Office Superintendent. It is difficult to select out for mention the names of those Managers whose work has been specially successful, but I would specially mention amongst the Settlement Managers the work of Rev. A. L. Bradbury, M.A., O.B.E., and Mr. M. R. Bade, B.Sc. of the Social Service League for their work in Hubli and Belgaum settlements respectively and the work of Miss Hoxie amongst the children of Sholapur settlement. Rao Saheb Dr. S. P. Kumbhakonum, L.M.S., continued his valued honorary services as medical officer in charge Hubli settlement throughout the year. We congratulate him on the title of Rao Saheb conferred on him in June last. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Strutton have to the great regret of all the Department retired after about 35 years in India and 14 years of strenuous settlement work. They had won the esteem and respect of all of us in the Department and we wish them health and joy in their retirement.

Amongst the Government Managers Messrs. M. B. Kolhar and R. S. Kolekar have had a difficult task in the construction settlements of Nira Projects settlement and Presidency Construction Settlement. This they have been able to carry through successfully only through the cordial and valued co-operation of the Executive Engineer in charge of the Malsiras division, Mr. B. K. Bose, and the staff under him. Messrs. M. S. Itgi and M. D. Waikar have also been conspicuously successful in their management of Ambernath and Gadag settlements respectively.

The cordial co-operation of the Police Department has been of great assistance during the year. The Criminal Tribes Settlement

Department is indeed dependent upon the good-will and help of most of the Government Departments especially the Revenue, Public Works, Forest and Police and it has not asked for assistance in vain. Nor is it dependent only on the assistance of the Government Departments, more important still is the co-operation of the employers of labour notably the spinning and weaving mills of Sholapur, Hubli and Gadag, the M. & S. M. Railway workshops at Hubli, and the Western India Match Factory at Ambarnath. To these and many other employers of labour the thanks of Government are due for their extremely valuable assistance in the provision of employment for the settlers.

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 in Settlements on 31st March 1931.*

Serial No.	Settlement.	Caste.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Sbolapur	Kaikadis	212	243	243	212	910
		Ghantichors	118	139	136	109	493
		Haranshikaris	65	73	94	83	315
		Mangarudis	75	91	104	75	345
		Kanjar Bhats	58	69	106	75	308
		Chapparbands	3	3	...	...	6
		Total	531	618	683	545	2,377
2	Indi	Haranshikaris	33	32	40	30	135
		Katbus	9	7	4	5	25
		Total	42	39	44	35	160
3	Bijapur Industrial Section.	Kaikadis	5	4	1	5	15
		Ghantichors	13	5	10	6	34
		Haranshikaris	27	31	44	24	126
		Mangarudis	11	18	19	13	61
		Kanjar Bhats	1	1	3	1	6
		Chapparbands	4	1	3	3	10
		Katbus	2	1	1	...	4
		Dharalas	3	3	...	1	7
		Total	66	64	80	53	263
4	Bijapur Reformatory Section.	Kaikadis	19	18	12	15	64
		Ghantichors	24	22	14	13	73
		Waddars	5	3	...	...	8
		Haranshikaris	19	15	14	7	55
		Mangarudis	15	18	17	13	63
		Kanjar Bhats	3	3	2	2	10
		Lamanis	1	...	...	...	1
		Dharalas	7	7	3	1	18
		Rajput Bhamptas	13	11	5	6	35
		Hurs	4	3	5	3	14
		Bhils	8	1	1	1	11
		Kamathis	1	...	...	...	1
		Waghris	2	...	...	...	2
		Kolis	...	1	...	...	1
		Berads	1	...	...	...	1
		Total	132	102	73	60	357

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Settlement.	Caste.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
5	Bagalkot	Haranshikaris	19	23	24	14	80
		Mangarudis	1	...	...	...	1
		Total	20	23	24	14	81
6	Kerur	Haranshikaris	39	30	25	27	121
		Total	39	30	25	27	121
7	Gadag	Kaikadis	14	15	13	15	57
		Ghantichors	27	29	28	32	116
		Haranshikaris	103	88	92	101	384
		Mangarudis	1	1	...	1	3
		Kanjar Bhats	2	3	2	1	8
		Chapparbands	2	2	1	...	5
		Waddars	2	2	1	2	7
		Total	151	140	137	152	580
8	Hubli including sub-settlement at Kambharganvi.	Korwars	56	60	36	33	185
		Ghantichors	141	129	94	71	435
		Haranshikaris	223	236	201	166	826
		Mangarudis	7	5	3	10	25
		Kanjar Bhats	32	37	50	50	169
		Chapparbands	1	1	...	...	3
		Katbus	1	1	1	...	3
		Ghattiwaddars	39	32	36	22	129
Total	500	501	421	352	1,774		
9	Dandeli	Kaikadis	9	7	5	7	28
		Ghantichors	4	2	...	1	7
		Waddars	6	5	7	2	20
		Lamanis	11	6	11	8	36
		Rauoohis	2	2	2	3	9
		Bcrads	7	5	3	1	16
		Total	39	27	28	22	116

## APPENDIX I—contd.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Caste.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10	Khanapur	Kaikadis	2	1	...	1	4
		Ghantichors	5	4	9	8	26
		Haranshikaris	3	1	2	3	9
		Bhats	15	16	16	18	65
		Waddars	5	4	2	1	12
		Lamanis	14	9	18	11	52
		Mangs	1	...	...	...	1
		Katbus	2	2	3	8	15
		Berads	46	39	43	43	171
		Total	...	93	76	93	93
11	Belgaum	Ghantichors	12	15	9	9	45
		Mangarudis	57	60	61	46	224
		Total	...	69	75	70	57
12	Nira Projects, camp Dhalewadi including its Reformatory Section.	Kaikadis	39	27	17	11	94
		Ghantichors	12	11	14	8	45
		Haranshikaris	100	105	116	92	413
		Mangarudis	40	38	37	33	148
		Kanjar Bhats	1	3	2	...	6
		Waddars	4	3	3	3	13
		Hurs	15	10	10	8	43
		Mangs	10	8	8	3	29
		Waghris	1	...	...	...	1
		Ramoshis	14	12	8	8	42
		Tadvis	5	4	10	4	23
		Kolis	5	4	4	3	16
		Bhils	21	20	19	13	73
		Katbus	1	...	...	...	1
		Rajput Bhamptas	9	6	5	2	22
Dharalas	1	1	1	...	3		
Total	...	278	252	254	186	970	

## APPENDIX I—concl'd.

Serial No.	Settlement.	Caste.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
13	Baramati	Kaikadis	3	3	2	1	9
		Ghantichora	5	6	4	3	18
		Mangarudis	11	16	17	13	57
		Kanjar Bhats	5	5	8	10	28
		Bhamptas	77	69	48	38	232
		Ramoshis	2	2	2	...	6
	Total		103	101	81	65	350
14	Ambernath	Kaikadis	11	12	8	2	33
		Bhamptas	18	17	12	11	58
		Mangarudis	53	52	63	59	227
		Kanjar Bhats	4	5	8	5	22
		Hurs	2	3	...	2	7
		Waghris	1	1	...	...	2
		Chapparbands	1	1	1	3	6
		Futgudis	14	10	5	5	34
		Kathuris	1	1	...	1	3
	Total		105	102	97	88	392
15	Presidency Construction Settlement at Gherdi.	Kaikadis	23	22	11	11	67
		Ghantichora	62	59	36	53	210
		Haranshikaris	3	1	1	1	6
		Mangarudis	48	59	49	33	189
		Kanjar Bhats	2	4	1	...	7
		Waddars	1	...	...	...	1
		Waghris	1	1	...	1	3
		Bhils	17	18	10	10	55
		Thakurs	1	2	1	1	5
		Kolis	4	4	1	2	11
		Dhanagars	2	2	1	...	5
		Mangs	2	2	1	4	9
		Tadvis	2	4	...	2	8
		Ramoshis	3	1	...	1	5
	Total		171	179	112	119	581
16	Dohad	Hurs	31	16	11	11	59
		Waghris	8	4	3	1	16
		Dharalas	6	5	...	...	11
		Rhats	1	2	3	...	6
	Total		36	27	17	12	92
	Grand Total		2,365	2,356	2,239	1,883	8,542



## APPENDIX I-A.

*Population in Free Colonies attached to Settlements.*

Serial No.	Settlement.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Sholapur ... ..	579	653	478	397	2,107
2	Hotgi ... ..	54	58	83	47	242
3	Bijapur ... ..	49	66	49	61	215
4	Bagalkot ... ..	16	22	25	20	83
5	Kerur ... ..	2	2	.....	.....	4
6	Gadag ... ..	136	154	107	105	502
7	Hubli ... ..	287	266	314	211	978
8	Khanapur ... ..	4	4	1	.....	9
9	Baramati ... ..	49	47	53	37	177
10	Dharavi ... ..	173	196	126	78	573
11	Belgaum ... ..	10	8	14	8	40
12	Nira Projects ... ..	1	1	.....	.....	2
13	Ambernath ... ..	10	12	11	9	42
14	Dohad ... ..	2	2	.....	4	8
	Total ... ..	1,363	1,481	1,161	977	4,982

## APPENDIX II.

*Number of Boys and Girls in Settlement Schools on  
31st March 1931.*

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 ... ..	304	246	550	67	213	178	391	79	
2	Indi ... ..	20	10	30	5	...	...	...	...	
3	Bijapur Industrial Section ...	35	24	59	13	36	20	56	5	
4	Bijapur Reformatory Section.	34	29	63	15	...	...	...	...	
5	Bagalkot ... ..	9	8	17	...	18	6	24	4	
6	Kerur ... ..	21	9	30	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Gadag ... ..	42	53	55	35	63	50	83	10	
8	Hubli ... ..	192	153	345	65	132	104	236	30	
9	Dandeli ... ..	18	11	29	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Khanapur ... ..	39	31	70	9	...	...	...	...	
11	Belgaum ... ..	32	22	54	9	8	1	9	3	
12	Nira Projects ... ..	103	64	167	22	3	1	4	...	
13	Baramati ... ..	49	29	78	5	19	21	40	1	
14	Ambernath ... ..	52	35	88	33	4	1	5	4	
15	Presidency Construction Camp Gherdi.	54	36	90	15	...	...	...	...	
16	Dohad ... ..	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>136</b>	
	<i>Special Institutions.</i>									
1	Hotgi Agricultural Free Colony.	...	...	...	...	36	22	58	21	
2	Dharavi Camp of Probationers.	...	...	...	...	39	15	54	15	
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>36</b>	

Total Day school ... 2,722.  
Total Night school ... 455.

## APPENDIX

*Statement of Apprentices for trade*

Serial No.	Settlement.	Masonry.	Carpentry.	Tailoring.	Agriculture.
1	Sholepur ... ..	.....	31	.....	.....
2	Inci ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5
3	Bijapur Industrial Section ...	2	7	.....	5
4	Bijapur Reformatory Section ...	.....	.....	3	7
5	Bagalkot ... ..	.....	1	1	.....
6	Gadag ... ..	.....	7	.....	.....
7	Hubli ... ..	.....	22	.....	.....
8	Khanapur ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....
9	Nira Project ... ..	9	.....	.....	.....
10	Baramati ... ..	.....	.....	2	.....
	Total ...	11	65	7	17
	<i>Special Institution.</i>				
	Hotgi Agricultural Colony ...	.....	.....	.....	15
	Grand Total ...	11	65	7	32

II-A.

(other than Mill Work).

Weaving.	Electrical Works.	Black-smith.	Moulding.	Shoe-making.	Rope making.	Stone quarry.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
60	.....	.....	.....	3	3	20	96
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
60	2	1	2	3	3	20	194
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
60	2	1	2	3	3	20	209

## APPENDIX

*Convictions from 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1931  
discharged on license*

Serial No.	Settlement.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian Penal	
		Cases.	Persons.	Against Property.	
				Cases.	Persons.
1	Sholapur ... ..	27	27	15	15
2	Indi ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Bijapur Industrial Section	.....	.....	1	2
4	Bijapur Reformatory Section	4	5	16	3
5	Bagalkot ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Kerur ... ..	.....	.....	1	1
7	Gadag ... ..	4	4	1	1
8	Hubli ... ..	13	17	9	14
9	Dandeli ... ..	9	2	1	7
10	Khanapur ... ..	2	2	.....	.....
11	Belgaum ... ..	1	1	2	2
12	Nira Projects ... ..	11	11	4	4 [1]
13	Baramati ... ..	1	1	1	1
14	Ambernath ... ..	13	11	3	2 [1]
15	Presidency Construction, Camp Gherdi.	11	11	.....	.....
16	Dohad ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Hotgi Agricultural Colony	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Dharavi Probation Colony	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	89	93	54	54

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

## 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.
2	7	.....	.....	1	1	45	50
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	2
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	20	8
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	1
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	5	5
2	2	1	1	1	1	26	35
...	.....	1	1	...	.....	4	10
1	1	.....	.....	...	.....	3	3
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	3	3
...	.....	1	1	1	1	17	18
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2	2
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	15	14
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	11	11
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
5	10	3	3	3	3	153	162

## APPENDIX IV.

*Statement of Absconders as stood on 31st March 1931.*

Serial No.	Settlement.	Popula- tion on 31st March 1931.	Absconders among regis- tered persons.			Absconders among un- registered depend- ents.	Grand total columns 5 and 7.
			Men.	Women.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sholapur ... ..	2,377	15	6	21	6	27
2	Indi ... ..	160	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bijapur Industrial Section ...	233	1	...	1	...	1
4	Bijapur Reformatory Section.	357	6	...	6	...	6
5	Bagalkot ... ..	81	1	...	1	...	1
6	Kerur ... ..	131	...	...	...	...	...
7	Gadag ... ..	580	5	1	6	1	7
8	Hubli ... ..	1,774	8	7	15	10	25
9	Dandeli ... ..	116	...	...	...	...	...
10	Khanapur ... ..	355	5	...	5	...	5
11	Belgaum ... ..	271	1	1	2	1	3
12	Nira Projects ... ..	972	22	5	27	17	44
13	Baramati ... ..	350	...	...	...	...	...
14	Ambermath ... ..	392	4	...	4	3	7
15	Presidency Construction Camp Gherdi.	531	13	5	18	10	28
16	Dohad ... ..	92	1	...	1	...	1
17	Hotgi Agricultural Colony ...	242	...	...	...	...	...
18	Dharavi Free Colony ... ..	573	3	5	8	...	8
	Total ... ..	9,667	85	30	115	48	163

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**APPENDIX V.**

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## 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 ...	3,427 8 11
2	Indi ... ..	Credit Society ... ..	70 4 4
		Agricultural Society ... ..	558 5 3
3	Bijapur Industrial Section ...	Credit Society ... ..	3,094 1 4
4	Bagalkot ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,450 9 5
5	Gadag ... ..	Do. ... ..	2,391 14 1
		Carpentry Producers' Society ...	5,003 6 11
6	Hubli ... ..	Credit Society ... ..	2,385 7 3
7	Khanapur ... ..	Do. ... ..	5,350 10 11
8	Belgaum ... ..	Do. ... ..	68 1 9
9	Nira Project ... ..	Do. ... ..	133 10 5
10	Baramati ... ..	Do. ... ..	316 13 0
11	Ambernath ... ..	Do. ... ..	192 8 11
12	Presidency Construction, Camp Gherdi.	Do. ... ..	15 4 6
13	Dohad ... ..	Do. ... ..	11 10 8
	<i>Special Institution.</i>		
14	Hotgi Agricultural Colony ...	Agricultural Society ... ..	118 3 7
		Total ... ..	24,487 8 3

V.

*Tribes Settlements as they stood on 31st March 1951.*

Shares collected.	Total Capital.	Deposits received up to 31st March 1951.	Loans advanced by Societies to their members.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,429 8 0	5,557 0 11	3,713 2 10	7,107 13 7
38 0 0	108 4 4	1,051 1 2	316 3 7
51 0 0	609 5 3	417 1 11	Nil.
905 0 0	3,999 1 4	7,101 8 11	394 5 0
128 0 0	1,578 9 5	1,191 12 10	210 0 0
1,038 0 0	3,349 14 1	901 5 10	3,128 8 1
259 0 0	5,271 6 11	851 5 6	1,412 5 6
3,952 0 0	6,337 7 3	7,513 15 4	14,325 0 0
264 0 0	5,614 10 11	3,555 15 8	9,314 15 11
31 0 0	99 1 9	544 12 6	215 8 0
274 0 0	407 10 5	2,227 4 5	2,530 8 6
199 0 0	515 13 0	1,739 0 0	4,205 0 0
647 0 0	839 8 11	446 8 7	923 9 11
10 0 0	25 4 6	1,718 4 6	1,743 6 0
65 0 0	76 10 8	363 6 3	190 0 0
154 12 0	272 14 7	430 1 3	745 7 0
10,475 4 0	34,962 12 3	33,625 11 6	46,767 11 1

## 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	Net
				income.	expenditure.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sholapur ... ..	2,377	47,073 3 6	*9,281 14 10	37,690 4 8
2	Indi ... ..	160	2,616 7 9	40 10 3	2,575 12 9
3	Bijapur (Industrial and Reformatory sections).	620	26,044 7 5	1,520 9 0	24,523 14 5
4	Bagalkot ... ..	81	3,730 8 0	228 8 0	3,492 0 0
5	Kernur ... ..	121	1,674 10 0	33 12 0	1,640 14 0
6	Gadag ... ..	580	14,241 11 1	1,817 0 0	12,424 11 1
7	Hubli ... ..	1,774	33,916 0 6	2,408 5 0	31,507 11 6
8	Dandeli ... ..	116	5,516 13 9	93 5 0	5,423 8 9
9	Khanapur ... ..	355	9,746 14 4	237 0 0	9,509 14 4
10	Belgsam ... ..	271	6,345 4 6	64 5 9	6,280 14 9
11	Nira Projects ... ..	973	21,509 9 3	562 0 0	20,947 9 3
12	Ambernath ... ..	392	10,773 1 0	1,764 4 0	9,008 13 0
13	Baramati ... ..	350	9,245 15 6	960 1 3	8,265 14 3
14	Presidency Construction Camp Gherdi.	561	15,019 12 0	325 11 6	14,694 0 6
15	Dohad ... ..	92	3,746 10 8	139 8 6	3,617 2 2
16	Central Staff ... ..	.....	66,034 5 5	10,569 10 4	55,464 11 1
17	Expenditure on Children's Home established under Section 17, C. T. Act.	.....	8,527 1 11	.....	8,527 1 11
18	Expenditure on Women's Home, Hubli.	.....	2,280 0 0	.....	2,280 0 0
19	Expenditure on Hotgi Agricultural Free Colony.	.....	3,588 10 9	670 6 0	2,918 4 9
20	Expenditure on Bombay supervision including Mang-garndia Camp near Bombay (Dharevi).	.....	6,706 7 9	2,686 0 0	4,020 7 9
	Grand Total ...	8,842	2,93,326 10 4	33,512 15 5	2,64,813 10 11

## VI.

*financial year 1930-31 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. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
15 13 8	2,107	11	5,957 4 0	* This includes Mill capitation grant of Rs. 5,442-12-0 paid by Mills at Sholapur at 0-12-0 per mensem per settler who attends Mills regularly.
16 1 7	.....	9	8 0 0	
39 6 10	186	2	1,250 2 0	
43 1 9	53	4	513 6 0	
13 8 11	.....	6	1 8 0	
21 6 9	503	32	1,928 12 0	
17 12 2	978	33	4,510 2 0	
46 12 1	.....	.....	.....	
26 12 7	9	25	317 2 9	
23 2 10	40	31	956 0 0	
21 8 10	2	.....	24 0 0	
22 15 9	42	1	234 10 0	
23 9 10	177	55	1,365 6 0	
25 4 7	.....	.....	.....	
39 5 1	8	.....	24 0 0	
.....	.....	79	1,513 4 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
			15,233 8 9	

Total net expenditure Rs. 2,53,047-3-5.

*Administration Report.*

Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency, Part I, for the year ending 31st March 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 171 (a).

Bombay Castle, 12th June 1931.

Letter from the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bombay Presidency, No. T/2302, dated the 30th April 1931—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 1931.

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 gradual change in the type of persons admitted to the settlements, in that the new entrants generally belong to the recidivist class as contrasted with the wandering gangs of criminal tribes with which the department had to deal in earlier years, is making the administration of the department more difficult.

3. The question of providing labour for the population of the various settlements is also becoming more difficult, because, with the yearly rise in the number of skilled labourers and the recent unemployment, which has rendered the supply of labour greater than the demand, the Railways and Industrial concerns are less ready to recruit labour from the members of Criminal Tribes who are at first unskilled. The department has therefore to turn more and more to canal works and agricultural settlements, which, though more suited to many of the classes which are dealt with in the settlements, involve more capital outlay and depend on the extent to which Government are able to undertake new major works.

4. Many of the settlers by reason of their former habits prefer to live in huts constructed by themselves. This preference saves Government the cost of constructing quarters, but on the other hand when the settlers have reached the stage of living in free colonies, dwellings of this type may involve a danger of relapse among tribes in whom the desire to wander has not been entirely subdued.

5. The work of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Department will now come closely in touch with that of the new Borstal School in meeting the problem of educating adolescent delinquents. The Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer has been made a member of the newly formed Borstal Association and is requested to work in close touch with the Governor of the Borstal School.

6. The thanks of Government are due to Messrs. Starte and Strutton and their many helpers, both official and non-official, who have contributed to the successful working of the department. Government agree with the commendations bestowed on them by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer in paragraph 18 of his report and request him to convey the thanks of Government to them.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. W. McELHINNY,

Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

Home Department.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,  
 All Commissioners of Divisions,  
 The Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern  
 Maratha Country States,  
 The Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency,  
 The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,  
 All District Magistrates,  
 All Deputy Inspectors General of Police,  
 The 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.

*Articles manufactured at Bijapur Settlement—*

		Rs.	a.	p.
1. Double Carpets	... From	3	10	0
2. Single "	... "	2	6	0
3. Deck Chair Carpets ( $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ )	... "	1	4	0
4. Dharries (Panja Carpets)	... "	0	4	0 a Sq. foot.
5. Bed Sheets suitable for hospitals	... "	1	9	0
6. Pillow Cases suitable for hospitals	... "	0	3	6
7. Double Chaddars	... "	4	2	0
8. Single "	... "	2	10	0
9. Towels	... "	0	9	0
10. Girl Guide Saris	... "	4	0	0
11. Blue Bird Saris	... "	3	6	0
12. Khadi Shirting	... "	0	6	0 per yard.
13. Strong Chappals	... "	2	12	0
14. Scout and Cub Uniforms—According to size.				

Order from—

THE MANAGER,  
Settlement, Bijapur,  
Bijapur.

*Bath Embroidery—*

		Rs.	a.	p.
Toilet runners with 3 mats	... From	2	14	0
Table cloths, 30" × 36"	... "	2	12	0
" " 50" × 50"	... "	4	0	0
Bed spreads with embroidery	... "	11	8	0
" " without embroidery	... "	8	0	0
Cushion Covers	... "	2	8	0
Travelling Cushion Cover	... "	3	4	0
Tassel bags	... "	1	8	0
" "	... "	1	10	0
Shopping bags and knitting bags	... "	1	12	0
Linen bags	... "	2	12	0
" " embroidered	... "	3	4	0
Bath Mats	... "	3	0	0
Blotters	... "	1	10	0
Bibs	... "	9	14	0

*Bath Embroidery—contd.*

	From	Rs.	a.	p.
Tea Cosies	...	1	12	0
Tray Mats	...	1	4	0
Frock length from 16"	...	4	0	0
Kettleholders	...	0	8	0
Bed room slipper tops	...	2	4	0
" " " (made up)	...	3	4	0
Waist-coats	...	5	0	0
Pochettes	...	3	8	0

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

Order from—

LADY SUPERINTENDENT,

Industrial Settlement,

Hubli.

*Price list of Furniture—*

	From	Rs.	a.	p.	to	Rs.	a.	p.
Bedsteads	...	22	8	0	to	55	0	0
Dressing Table	...	35	0	0	to	60	0	0
Hanging Almirah	...	60	0	0				
Chest of Drawers	...	50	0	0				
Side Board, Collapsible	...	60	0	0	to	75	0	0
Writing Desk	...	60	0	0				
Teapoys	...	5	0	0	to	6	0	0
Cheval Glass Mirror	...	35	0	0				
Almirah	...	75	0	0	to	85	0	0
Cupboard	...	70	0	0	to	80	0	0
Writing Tables	...	12	8	0	to	22	8	0
Chairs	...	6	8	0	to	10	8	0
Folding Chairs	...	4	8	0	to	7	12	0

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

Order from—

MANAGER,

Industrial Settlement,

Hubli.