

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT  
ON THE WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL  
TRIBES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Part I



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

Part I

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BOMBAY

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From

W. B. GILLIGAN, Esq., I.C.S.,  
Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer,  
Bombay Presidency, Dharwar ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Home Department, Bombay.

Dharwar, 28th April 1928.

*Subject.*—Report on the working of the Settlements established under the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report for the year ending 31st March, 1928, for the settlements established under the Criminal Tribes Act (VI of 1924).

*Charge*

2. Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., served as the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer up to the 23rd November, 1927, and for the remainder of the year I served in that capacity.

*Population.* (Appendix I)

3. Appendix I gives the population as it stood on 31st March, 1928, in each of the settlements according to castes. The total population in settlements established under Section 16, Criminal Tribes Act, is now 9,519, as against 9,577 in the previous year. Although the numbers appear to be approximately the same, over 900 probationers had their places taken by newcomers of more criminal tendencies. This is explained in detail later on in this report, and an extra Appendix (I-A) shows the population in the Free Colonies, with a total of 3,261, that are being organized on a permanent basis in order to assist those desirous of continuing their regular employment in the localities to which they have become accustomed.

*Employment*

4. The elimination of such a large number from the settlements proper did not however solve the problem of finding work for their successors, although the rains of 1927 were better than those of the year 1926, because on the one hand employers of labour were satisfied to retain the proved material in preference to the volatile stranger and on the other hand there would be no choice for the newly discharged but reversion to crime if his means of earning were to be taken away from him and

given to those who had come in his place. It was therefore necessary to find new fields of labour, so two new settlements were opened which not only employed all the surplus labour of the existing settlements but also accommodated the new arrivals from Bombay City, Kaira and elsewhere.

The spinning and weaving mills, workshops and factories, which always take the majority of our settlers, were the chief source of employment, and a large number obtained steady wages throughout the year. Settlers in the Railway Workshops at Hubli increased from 196 in 1926 to 222 in 1927, and in Hubli Mill work from 304 in 1926 to 345 in 1927. Other slight increases are also noticed at Gokak Falls and Ambernath Match Factory, but the decrease in Sholapur is due to our own compulsory reduction of the numbers in that Settlement, and their transfer on contract terms with the Public Works Department.

The Carpentry Workshops attached to some of the settlements worked very satisfactorily wherever there were sufficient orders to keep them busy, but expensive wood in the hands of unskilled or only partly trained workers will always keep any profits at a low margin. It has been suggested by the Forest Department that some cheaper timber could well be used, but our customers are at times super-critical about both material and workmanship, and any such change would become fatal for future orders. Moreover, as soon as the lad feels that he is proficient enough to obtain work on good wood in the Bazaar on his own, his place is filled very quickly but by someone less accomplished.

The Spinning Mill at Gadag still remains closed, so it became necessary to reduce the numbers there and to send them to the new settlements. The cotton picking and ginning mills in the vicinity only create some seasonal activity.

Khanapur Settlement specialised as usual in coupe cutting. Timber for the supply of fuel is purchased as it stands by the Settlement Society, and a profit of Rs. 2,100 has been realised, of which half will be credited to Government as part of the expenses of the staff which supervises the operations of the Society. Berads are here found to be the most skilful woodcutters.

The settlement at Bagalkot was also engaged in the same kind of work, but on a smaller scale, and much effort went in the recovery of accounts overdue for a long time. Industrial enterprise here is at a very low ebb, and some transfers to busier localities will shortly be necessary.

Work on the Nira Right Bank Construction was held up for some time because the tributary scheme had not been sanctioned, and the settlers had in the meantime to be put on casual jobs. This kind of labour is very suitable as it employs the many unskilled workers at reasonable and steady wages. The present area is nearing completion, but similar digging is being reserved by the Public Works Department at a distance of eleven miles where the whole camp will be shifted in the course of the next few months.

The tank work at Pimpalgaon-Kunjhira in the Ahmednagar District, that of making a great dam between two hills, has been begun, and the

settlement is being gradually enlarged in order to keep within the contracted agreement. The site of the Camp is on high and open ground, far away from bazaars and liquor-shops.

Baramati Settlement has been breeding White Leghorn poultry with great success, and eggs for setting purposes are sold at a nominal rate to the settlers with the result that there are few who have not become interested in that industry. The management has also encouraged the purchase of sewing machines which turn out shirts while the customer is waiting. Regular employment has been promised by the owner of a new mill to a fixed number, in addition to casual labour as may be required, for which the settlement will be given first option.

Shivrajpur in Panch Mahals district is the latest opened Settlement, where the Visapur Hurs are on the manganese mines and are getting good wages. Mr. Winch, the Syndicate Manager, has expressed his satisfaction with their work and good behaviour. A number of these people will soon be due for repatriation, but I am informed by the District Magistrates of Nawabshah and Thar-Parkar that they have none to send in their relief. Since their reception in this Department they have never given any trouble whatever, and several of them have been appointed as Guards in the other settlements.

The weaving section of the Special Settlement in Bijapur has suffered a loss, which was mainly due to a large stock in hand unsaleable by reason of its being over valued. The inmates of this Settlement are the abandoned from other settlements, by no means anxious to do any work, and consequently under some form or other of restriction all the time. The stock in hand has now been estimated at prevailing bazaar rates in order to effect sales, apart altogether from what it cost to manufacture, and thereby to release the tied-up money for current expenses. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has given his opinion on the subject that "The Criminal Tribes Settlements are like semi Jails and it is not possible to run the factory on business lines, and make it economically a success." A contributory cause was negligence on the part of the management in recovering overdue accounts, which speedily resolved themselves into bad debts. Steps have now been taken to cancel the registration of the society, so that any profits from the garden and building sections may be set in future against a regular loss in the weaving department.

Before quitting the subject of employment, I do not think it is generally known that the Criminal Tribes Settlements manufacture tables, chairs, presses, cupboards, chests of drawers, carpets, rugs, towels, sheets, dhurries, etc., which are bought by the local merchants and resold by them at a profit, while private orders for the same goods are much in the minority. Those who peruse this report are recommended to write to Dharwar Criminal Tribes Settlement Office.

#### *Health, Housing and Sanitation*

5. The health of the settlers continued on a high standard, and only a few epidemics took place in these settlements: Cholera in Hubli and

Khanapur caused 9 and 5 deaths respectively ; Smallpox in Kalyanpur caused 10 deaths.

The locality of the Kalyanpur settlement is peculiarly unsatisfactory, as it is situated in the heart of Sholapur City, surrounded by crowded and insanitary hovels. Even the appearance of the settlers there is in striking contrast with those several miles distant who are quartered at Umedpur. But their move is hampered by lack of funds for the building of schools and staff quarters. Efforts, however, are being made to send away as many as possible by making temporary arrangements in Umedpur for their accommodation. There they will live in huts constructed by themselves, at all events in more sanitary surroundings.

Dandeli settlers maintained an average health roil. The Manager in charge of that Settlement belongs to the Subordinate Medical Service, and his services are very valuable in a place like Dandeli which is in thick forest.

The Shivrajpur Camp has been provided with quarters of corrugated iron sheets by the Syndicate which employs them, while it has been found most convenient in the case of the shifting camps on Nira Canals and Presidency Construction to utilise portable sheds for the schools and offices. Such buildings will be of permanent use when systematic contracts with the Public Works Department are arranged in various localities where work would last out for a couple of years.

6. Births in the various settlements and attached Free Colonies returned a total of 663, and there were 333 deaths. Statistics by settlements for the same are of no value, since the figures entirely depend upon what is a fluctuating population. The annual rates are 51 births and 26 deaths per thousand.

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

7. The education of boys and girls is the chief method adopted for the reformation of Criminal Tribes children. Attendance of both boys and girls up to the age of 13 years and for all children working as half-timers in the mills is compulsory. Boys attend night schools up to the age of 18 years. Appendix No. II shows the numbers of children from the settlements and from the attached Free Colonies who attend the schools specially established for them. Out of 9,519, in the settlements proper, the numbers attending day school and night school are 1,941 and 302 respectively ; and out of 3,261 in the free colonies, the numbers attending day school and night school are 403 and 112 respectively. Thus, the proportion of children attending day and night schools per thousand of the population is 235·6 for settlements proper and 157·9 for the free colonies. Manual training in woodworking, tinwork, weaving, tailoring and agriculture is also given to 446 children along with their elementary education. In Sholapur Settlement 31 girls are being taught weaving, and in Baramati Settlement 10 girls are being taught knitting and lacework.

The Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay, has kindly examined, as usual, in carpentry and drawing, and the results show a decided improvement on the former figures.

The various trades in which boys who have left day school are being given training may be seen in Appendix II (a), where Gadag settlement heads the list with a total of forty, out of whom ten are electrical apprentices by arrangement with a large local firm.

### *Boy-Scouts and Girl Guides*

Settlement Boy Scouts were represented at the All-India Jamboree held in Bombay from 11th to 15th December, 1927, by a contingent of 147 in charge of Mr. M. Ramabrahma, acting Assistant to the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer in the Southern Circle, and just before this great event some of the settlements in the Southern Circle : Gokak, Hubli, and Bijapur,—had the honour of being visited by His Excellency the Chief Scout of the Presidency, when the local troops were inspected. Both these incidents caused a great improvement in numbers from 588 in March of 1927 to 822 on 31st March, 1928, the Girl Guides strength on the latter date being 311. A nucleus for all kinds of games is readily found out of these numbers, and hockey has been played between the various Police teams in the districts, the Juvenile Jail at Dharwar, and between the teams of neighbouring settlements themselves. Such competitions are at times conducted with the utmost energy by both sides, and many a spectator must have felt amply rewarded for having come if merely to look on. At the same time, the more criminal and troublesome classes are seldom to be found interested in these proceedings, perhaps preferring other forms of recreation. The Girl Guides seem to be at a disadvantage by the reluctance of many parents to permit their daughters to give a performance in public after the manner of a Boy Scout entertainment, and the contrast is only too evident when it lies between a neatly dressed Bluebird sitting in school beside another even of the same caste whose sari has seen its best days. Yet improvement is to be seen in places where the teachers themselves are connected with the Baden-Powell idea.

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

8. There have been 166 cases involving 212 settlers as compared with last year's figures of 147 cases involving 225 settlers. This year's increase is entirely due to the convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act, which were 97 as against 64 in the previous year, but the number of persons involved has not arisen in proportion to the number of cases. The accused in most cases were tried individually.

More settlers have been prosecuted for absconding whose cases in the previous years were dealt with departmentally. The absconders were generally those newly committed to the settlements. They had never been accustomed to regular work, and they absconded a few weeks after their advent. Even at present they are gradually coming in

voluntarily or being traced from information given by their acquaintances.

The figures of convictions for offences against property show a considerable decrease to 59 involving 78 persons as against 77 cases involving 112 in 1926.

The increase in other offences under the Indian Penal Code to 6 cases involving 19 settlers in the year under report as against 4 cases involving 10 settlers in the previous year is due to a riot in Hubli settlement between two Haranshikari factions, all over a lady. Three of the one faction were convicted under Section 323, Indian Penal Code and eleven of the other party were convicted under Section 147, Indian Penal Code, hence the incident might well be classed as "an unpublic affair."

On 31st March, 1928, there were 59 registered male and 24 registered female absconders, as well as their 32 dependents. The total is thus 115 as against 104 at the end of the last year.

It is sufficient to remark that the totals are very low as compared with those of other Indian Settlements. If the 934 settlers discharged during the year on probation be added to the census figure of 9,519, it would produce the result of 115 absent without leave out of a total of 10,453 population. Constable Tayappa of the Sholapur District Police and Mr. Oosman, Inspector of Nira Canals Settlement, have rendered excellent service and have become expert in tracing the missing settlers.

#### *Co-operative Societies.* (Appendix V)

9. The Co-operative Credit and Producers' Societies in all the settlements and the Hotgi Agricultural Colony are in thriving condition, but more attention has in some cases been directed towards the regular and systematic recoveries of even small sums rather than nothing at all with the object of keeping the khata account alive and at the same time letting the borrower become aware that his debts have not been entirely forgotten. Managers have been recommended to take prompt action in transferring either debts or credits along with the respective settlers when they are being transferred from one settlement to another.

The total of Reserve Fund and Share Capital has increased from Rs. 32,306 to Rs. 36,741 during the year; Deposits have risen from Rs. 29,667 to Rs. 37,272 in the same period, and the Staff Co-operative Society's Share Capital and Reserve Fund is up from Rs. 2,060 to the figure of Rs. 2,841.

The Rev. G. P. Pittman of Sholapur Industrial Settlement has given his opinion how settlers differ radically from members of ordinary societies, not being capable in the first place of giving any landed property as security, in itself a very important difference. Then the settlers themselves are just millhands and casual labourers, with the extra liability of being popped into Jail now and then, a time when any recoveries are impossible. They are often out of work, often transferred to other settlements, some dead but accounts kept open with the hope that their relatives may be induced to pay back something, some gone on probation



or on harvesting passes, so that in all these circumstances the various societies in settlements ably fulfill their object in providing a little money in times of need for those who would be altogether unable to get any credit at all elsewhere.

### *Discharge from Settlements*

10. During the year 257 registered settlers and their 677 dependents, making a total of 934 in all, were discharged from settlements on probation. Their records were thoroughly examined by Mr. Starte, and fit persons with no convictions for years past and of good conduct were put on parole. In almost all cases and before orders were passed, the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police were consulted. In this way a large number of reformed characters were released from restrictions. In many cases, discharged people do not wish to leave the settlement where life has become regular by their living in a kind of protected zone, but Free Colonies are the obvious refuge for these classes, where schools are available for the education of their children.

As against the above credit of 934 released on probation, some 13 registered and their 30 dependents who had been previously discharged were recalled to settlement routine, either for having committed offences or for having failed to abide by the conditions of their temporary freedom. The system of discharge on probation in this country must necessarily be a gamble between the sound and the unsound, but the number recalled in comparison with the number sent on probation is not at all discouraging. Their recall also becomes known and creates much effect amongst the others both inside and outside the settlements.

The work of visiting settlers on probation at regular intervals has been systematically organized during the year, and a separate staff has been spared for this work. The villages of the probationers are visited and enquiries made on the spot as regards their welfare and employment. This supervision is in some cases additional to the supervision of the Manager's staff. After-care of this kind during the six years period of license under no restraint save weekly roll-call is proving to be very satisfactory, and it enables their places in the settlements to be filled by District Superintendents' nominations. The registration of 233 people was finally cancelled during the year.

### *Special Establishments*

11. The Women's Home in Hubli, the only institution of its kind for women from all the settlements requiring to be sent there, has accepted 27 as against 34 of last year, while 24 as against 32 were discharged. At the close of the year, 12 were remaining in the Home and 4 were absconding. Much credit is due to Miss Edwards for her successful work amongst these women, for whom there would otherwise have been no other alternative than the prisons.

The Children's Homes and Hostels established in Baramati, Sholapur, Bijapur and Hubli closed the year under report with 94 inmates as against

109 of last year, since it is only in special and exceptional circumstances that children are placed in them to live apart from their parents.

Hotgi Agricultural Farm is used as a training ground for sons of parents in the settlements who possess some land, and also for those to whom land may be given later on if it is thought that they will in time be capable of managing their own agricultural pursuits.

Dharavi Camp outside Bombay City for the Criminal Tribes of the locality and for their friends on a visit from the Districts was under the direct management of Government, with Mr. Singh as a very capable Manager-in-charge. Sanction has been accorded by Government for its continuance on its present lines for another year, but nothing definite as regards its future can be ascertained. The site occupied was temporarily given by the Development Department, and quite recently it was required by them for the experiment of stabling the Bombay milk buffalo, with the result that the whole settlement had to be shifted to another and better site only a short distance away. A school has been opened with a staff of 4 teachers, and charges for water supply as well as conservancy tax are self-supporting. The rent of the land is purely nominal. It is difficult to forecast what will happen if the Camp has again to be shifted, but situated as it is at present close to the Parel Mill area, it provides a convenient serai under a certain amount of supervision for nearly six hundred of Bombay's problems. Close by, the Hindu Maha Sabha through its Matunga Branch, is taking considerable interest amongst the same type of Mang-Garudies. Help is given in finding them employment, and a night school is being conducted.

#### *Finance*

12. The total recurring expenditure for the financial year under the Budget Head "25-Jails and Convict Settlements" was Rs. 2,89,384; under "8-Forests" (for Dandeli) was Rs. 3,943; and under "26-Police" was Rs. 2,110; making a total recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,95,438 for the year. Hotgi Agricultural Colony shows a debit of Rs. 1,846 as against its self-support of the previous twelve months, but since this year's harvest was very late and the produce has not yet been sold, the value of the crops together with the rent of the surplus lands will eventually be well over the above given figure of expenditure.

#### *Settlement Guard Force*

13. The guarding of the settlements is being done by appointments available for whole-time duty, and they are under the direct control of the various Settlement Managers. Head Guards are made responsible for information and the tracing of absconders, and the Guards' duties include the picketting of liquor and toddy shops, watch on bazaar days for thefts and pocket-picking, and nightly patrols with the help of dial-punch clocks on the settlement wires. The Police Department still supplies the Kalyanpur Guards, because it is hoped that the Camp will shortly become amalgamated with that of Umedpur, but a short distance

away. Experience of one year's working amongst these guards has given hopes of better results in the future, although quite a percentage of them were recruited from the existing strengths of peons and watchmen who were considered to be suitable. Others have come from demobilised ranks and reservists, and a few who wished their services to be transferred were taken out of the District Police cadre. A camp for training them in their duties was held for about six months at Hubli, and lathi drill was included in the programme. Nowadays there are more applications for employment than there are vacancies, so that only the most suitable are being retained. It has been found useful to keep these Guards as long as possible in the same settlements in order that they may make the most of their local knowledge as well as begin to recognise the settlers individually.

#### *General Remarks*

14. Belgaum Settlement was handed over to the Social Service League on 1st April, 1928, and it is now in charge of Mr. M. R. Bade, B.Sc., to whom the services of the former Manager, Mr. Mirdhe, have been lent for six months in order to ensure smooth working. The League has agreed to the usual condition of refunding to Government his pay, leave and pension contributions.

The proposals for a large farm near Dharwar at a village named Kumbharkop for settlers sent on probation have been postponed, but some of them have been given land and they are engaged on the clearing and other preliminary operations. Their progress is being watched carefully, as others are also desirous of following their example if the experiment in that locality turns out successful.

#### *Final*

15. The charge of the schools and women in the Government Settlements has been most capably superintended by Mrs. D. Lamb, and owing to the new settlements her work extends over a very large area. The Southern and Northern Circles have been held for various periods by Mr. M. Ramabrahma, Mr. C. S. Devdhar and Mr. H. S. Israel, and their constant tours of inspection have had an excellent effect on the settlements so visited for purposes of audit and general check. Mr. V. R. Dhotrikar continued to perform the responsible and heavy duties of Office Superintendent, and it is hoped that the various managers will soon be in a position to give him more assistance when some systematic filing of records is introduced in their offices. On account of the postponement of the Kumbharkop Colony Farm scheme, Mr. Kurli reverts to his own establishment, but his efforts during the last twelve months have been greatly appreciated.

The voluntary agencies show nothing but good results for the year's work. Command of Sholapur Settlement devolved on Rev. G. P. Pittman during Rev. H. H. Strutton's absence on a well-earned leave, but there were no other changes elsewhere.

The thanks of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Department are fully due to the District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police, to the Public Works and Forest Departments, to the Mills of Sholapur, Hubli and Gokak Falls, to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and to the Swedish Match Factory at Ambernath. The other employers of labour also gave considerable assistance in providing casual labour when it became available.

Dr. S. P. Kumbhakonum, L.M. & S., continued to give his services as Honorary Medical Officer in Hubli Settlement, no less appreciated but more valued as the years pass by.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. GILLIGAN,

Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer,  
Bombay Presidency, Dharwar.

## APPENDIX I

*Population in Settlements on 31st March 1928*

Serial No.	Settlement	Caste	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Sholapur	Kalkadis .. ..	273	300	200	213	1,058
		Ghantlehors .. ..	171	190	150	128	648
		Haranshikaris .. ..	92	104	124	116	436
		Manggarudis .. ..	120	141	100	112	539
		Kanjar Bhats .. ..	76	87	108	105	376
		Chapparbands .. ..	6	6	2	2	16
		Ramoshis .. ..	3	3	1	..	7
		Total .. ..	741	846	817	676	3,080
2	Indi	Haranshikaris .. ..	34	27	25	26	112
		Katbus .. ..	11	8	5	5	20
		Total .. ..	45	35	30	31	141
3	Bijapur	Kalkadis .. ..	6	7	4	9	25
		Ghantlehors .. ..	6	9	4	7	26
		Haranshikaris .. ..	30	25	20	20	110
		Manggarudis .. ..	9	9	12	7	37
		Kanjar Bhats .. ..	6	7	10	7	30
		Chapparbands .. ..	7	6	7	5	25
		Katbus .. ..	1	..	..	..	1
		Berads .. ..	1	..	..	..	1
Total .. ..	65	63	60	61	255		
4	Bijapur Special Settlement.	Kalkadis .. ..	12	10	8	10	40
		Ghantlehors .. ..	17	16	11	11	55
		Haranshikaris .. ..	16	15	15	18	64
		Manggarudis .. ..	8	13	12	7	40
		Kanjar Bhats .. ..	1	1	2	1	5
		Ghattiwaddars .. ..	4	4	2	2	12
		Lamanis .. ..	1	..	..	..	1
		Dharalas .. ..	10	5	2	1	18
Total .. ..	69	64	52	50	235		

## APPENDIX I—contd.

Serial No.	Settlement	Caste	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
5	Bagalkot	Ghantchors ..	19	18	16	10	63
		Haranshikaris ..	29	29	28	26	112
		Manggarudis ..	5	5	4	6	20
		Kanjar Bhate ..	3	1	..	3	7
		Total ..	56	53	48	45	202
6	Kerur	Haranshikaris ..	31	26	32	22	111
		Total ..	31	26	32	22	111
7	Gadag	Kalkadis ..	2	2	2	4	10
		Ghantchors ..	23	27	28	23	101
		Haranshikaris ..	95	89	99	53	306
		Kanjar Bhate ..	3	2	2	4	11
		Waddars ..	1	1	..	2	4
		Total ..	124	121	101	86	432
8	Hubli	Kalkadis ..	55	48	34	25	162
		Ghantchors ..	178	103	88	82	511
		Haranshikaris ..	246	246	205	165	864
		Manggarudis ..	3	6	6	4	19
		Kanjar Bhate ..	25	28	35	37	125
		Chapparbands ..	3	3	5	8	19
		Ghattiwaddars ..	40	28	23	20	111
		Total ..	552	522	396	341	1,811
9	Dandell	Kalkadis ..	10	7	7	8	32
		Ghantchors ..	7	5	1	2	15
		Haranshikaris ..	1	1	..	..	2
		Ghattiwaddars ..	8	5	0	4	26
		Lamanis ..	9	8	13	12	42
		Ramoshis ..	2	2	2	2	8
		Berads ..	21	10	8	8	53
		Total ..	68	44	46	36	178

## APPENDIX I—contd.

Serial No.	Settlement	Caste	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
10	Khanapur	Ghantichors ..	4	2	3	4	13
		Haranshikaris ..	2	3	1	2	8
		Manggarudis ..	30	28	20	17	95
		Kanjar Bhats ..	7	7	9	3	26
		Waddars ..	2	1	..	..	3
		Lamanis ..	3	..	..	..	3
		Mangs ..	2	2	1	1	6
		Ramoshis ..	1	1	3	..	5
		Berads ..	98	78	66	70	312
		Katbus ..	1	1	1	1	4
		Total ..	150	123	104	98	475
11	Belgaum	Ghantichors ..	22	12	12	11	67
		Manggarudis ..	22	25	20	12	88
		Total ..	44	37	41	23	145
12	Gokak Falls	Kalkadis ..	51	66	41	40	198
		Ghantichors ..	70	90	76	56	292
		Total ..	121	156	117	96	490
13	Nira Projects Settlement at Phalvani including Sub-Special Settlement.	Kalkadis ..	37	33	9	24	108
		Ghantichors ..	18	15	7	10	50
		Haranshikaris ..	118	127	129	110	484
		Manggarudis ..	24	20	10	8	62
		Kanjar Bhats ..	6	7	6	9	28
		Chapparbands ..	1	1	..	..	2
		Ghattiwaddars ..	4	3	2	3	12
		Waddars ..	4	3	1	5	13
		Hurs ..	7	2	6	2	17
		Mangs ..	6	4	4	2	16
		Rajput Bhampas ..	5	5	3	..	13
		Waghris ..	1	..	..	..	1
		Ramoshis ..	33	31	27	12	103
				Total ..	264	251	204

## APPENDIX I—concl'd.

Serial No.	Settlement	Caste	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
14	Baramatl ..	Ghantichors ..	100	111	89	68	374
		Total ..	100	111	89	68	374
15	Ambernath ..	Kaikadis ..	12	10	7	1	30
		Ghantichors ..	18	24	18	14	74
		Maggarudis ..	48	65	58	50	210
		Kanjar Bhats ..	3	5	4	5	17
		Rajput Bhampas ..	4	..	..	..	4
		Hurs ..	1	1	1	..	3
		Waghris ..	2	1	..	..	3
	Total ..	83	106	88	70	347	
16	Presidency Con- struction Settle- ment Pimpalgaon- Kunjhira.	Kaikadis ..	12	10	9	6	37
		Ghantichors ..	16	11	5	9	41
		Haranshikaris ..	17	12	17	11	57
		Manggarudis ..	29	25	15	14	83
		Kanjar Bhats ..	6	4	7	4	21
		Waddars ..	2	..	..	..	2
		Waghris ..	1	1	2	1	5
	Total ..	83	68	55	45	210	
17	Shivrajpur ..	Hurs ..	44	27	8	14	93
		Total ..	44	27	8	14	93
	Grand Total ..	2,036	2,648	2,288	1,047	9,519	



## APPENDIX I-A

*Population in Free Colonies attached to Settlements*

Serial No.	Settlement	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Sholapur .. ..	322	351	390	290	1,353
2	Hotgi .. ..	54	50	50	37	203
3	Bljapur .. ..	25	25	16	28	94
4	Gadag .. ..	85	80	68	58	297
5	Hubli .. ..	107	171	124	128	620
6	Gokak Falls .. ..	15	17	9	10	51
7	Baramati .. ..	23	21	10	10	73
8	Dharavi Camp for Probationers ..	182	184	123	81	570
	Total .. ..	903	911	805	642	3,261

## APPENDIX II

*Number of Boys and Girls in Settlement Schools on 31st March 1928*

Serial No.	Settlement	Day School		Total	Night School Boys	Other children belonging to Criminal Tribes living in Free Colonies who attend Settlement School			
		Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls	Total	Night School
1	Sholapur ..	324	292	616	103	122	92	214	54
2	Indi ..	23	14	37	15	..	..	..	..
3	Bijapur ..	55	38	93	8	25	27	52	15
4	Bijapur, Special ..	29	21	50	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bagalkot ..	39	24	63	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kerur ..	19	9	28	6	..	..	..	..
7	Gadag ..	37	40	77	23	20	19	39	13
8	Hubli ..	249	192	441	55	41	26	67	21
9	Dandell ..	25	12	37	..	..	..	..	..
10	Khanapur ..	43	27	70	12	..	..	..	..
11	Bolgaum ..	18	8	26	..	..	..	..	..
12	Gokak Falls ..	56	52	108	22	6	5	11	3
13	Nira Project ..	63	42	105	23	..	..	..	..
14	Baramati ..	33	36	69	14	9	11	20	6
15	Ambernath ..	28	27	55	21	..	..	..	..
16	Presidency Construction, Pimpalgaon-Kunjira.	36	23	59	..	..	..	..	..
17	Shivrajpur ..	3	4	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,080	861	1,941	302	223	180	403	112
	<i>Special Institutions</i>								
1	Hotel Agricultural Colony.	..	..	..	..	30	10	49	18
2	Dharavi camp of Probationers	..	..	..	..	51	33	84	15
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	81	52	133	33
	Grand Total ..	1,080	861	1,941	302	304	232	536	145

## APPENDIX II-A

*Statement of Apprentices for trade*

Settlement	Masonry	Carpentry	Tailoring	Agriculture	Weaving	Printing	Electrical Works	Total
Indi .. ..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Bijapur .. ..	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	21
Bagalkot .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gadag .. ..	3	21	..	..	4	2	10	40
Hubli .. ..	5	28	..	..	..	..	..	33
Gokak Falls .. ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Baramati .. ..	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	12
Total .. ..	23	66	8	5	4	2	10	118
<i>Special Institution</i>								
Hotgi Agricultural Colony.	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	16
Grand Total .. ..	23	66	8	21	4	2	10	134

## APPENDIX

*Convictions for persons in Settlements and attached*

Serial No.	Settlement	Criminal Tribes Act		Indian	
				Against Property	
		Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1	Sholapur .. .. .	30	33	21	32
2	Indi .. .. .	....	....	1	2
3	Bijapur .. .. .	1	1	3	3
4	Bijapur Special .. .. .	1	1	2	2
5	Bagalkot .. .. .	3	3	9	11
6	Kerur .. .. .	....	....	....	....
7	Gadag .. .. .	3	3	3	2+(1)*
8	Hubli .. .. .	10	29	10	14
9	Dandeli .. .. .	....	....	....	....
10	Khanapur .. .. .	1	1	3	5
11	Belgaum .. .. .	1	1	....	....
12	Gokak Falls .. .. .	4	4	3	2+(1)*
13	Nira Projects .. .. .	17	17	3	3+(1)*
14	Baramati .. .. .	4	4	1	2
15	Ambernath .. .. .	13	14+(2)*	....	....
16	Presidency Construction, Pimpalgaon	....	....	....	....
17	Shivrajpur .. .. .	....	....	....	....
	Total ..	97	111	59	78

(\* Such persons have already

## III

*Colonies from 1st April 1927 to 31st March 1928*

Penal 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
..	....	..	....	1	1	62	66
..	....	..	....	..	....	1	2
..	....	..	....	..	....	4	4
..	....	..	....	..	....	3	3
1	1	..	....	..	....	13	16
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
1	2	..	....	..	....	7	7
2	14+(1)*	1	1	2	2	34	60
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
1	1	..	....	..	....	6	7
..	....	..	....	..	....	1	1
..	....	..	....	..	....	7	6
..	....	..	....	..	....	20	20
1	1	..	....	..	....	6	7
..	....	..	....	..	....	13	14
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
6	19	1	1	3	3	166	212

been included once in the Columns.

## APPENDIX

*Statement of absconders on*

Serial No.	Settlement	Population on 31st March 1928	Absconders among Registered		
			Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sholapur .. ..	3,080	18	9	27
2	Indi .. ..	141	..	..	..
3	Bijapur .. ..	225	2	..	2
4	Bijapur Special .. ..	235	1	..	1
5	Bagalkot .. ..	202	1	..	1
6	Kerur .. ..	111	..	..	..
7	Gadag .. ..	432	..	1	1
8	Hubli .. ..	1,811	5	6	11
9	Dandeli .. ..	178	2	..	2
10	Khanapur .. ..	475	5	..	5
11	Belgaum .. ..	145	1	..	1
12	Gokak Falls .. ..	490	4	1	5
13	Nira Projects .. ..	904	11	4	15
14	Baramati .. ..	374	3	2	5
15	Ambernath .. ..	347	4	1	5
16	Presidency Construction .. ..	246	2	..	2
17	Shivrajpur .. ..	93	..	..	..
	Total ..	9,400	59	24	83

*Summary*

In 1919	1 Absconder
In 1920	1 Absconder
In 1921	2 Absconders
In 1922	1 Absconder
In 1923	6 Absconders

## IV

31st March 1928

Absconders among unregistered dependents					Grand Total Columns 6 and 11
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
7	8	9	10	11	12
1	3	4	2	10	37
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	2	4
..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	2	3
..	7	5	..	12	23
..	..	..	..	..	2
1	..	..	..	1	6
..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	5
..	1	4	..	5	20
..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..
3	13	14	2	32	115

*of above*

In 1924 9 Absconders.

In 1925 10 Absconders.

In 1926 17 Absconders.

In 1927 50 Absconders.

In 1928 18 Absconders.

(31st March 1928.)

Total .. 115

## APPENDIX

*Co-operative Credit and Producers' Societies in the*

Serial No.	Settlement	Name of Society	Reserve Fund
			Rs.   s.   p.
1	Sholapur ..	Criminal Tribes Credit Society ..	2,479 5 4
2	Indi ..	Co-operative Credit Society ..	140 4 11
3	Bijapur ..	Do. do. ..	4,512 15 3
		Producers' Society ..	1,194 5 5
4	Bijapur Special ..	Producers' Society ..	.. ..
5	Bagalkot ..	Co-operative Credit Society ..	1,487 1 6
6	Gadag ..	Do. do. ..	1,784 12 0
		Carpentry Producers' Society ..	4,765 8 3
		Weavers' Society ..	1,243 14 10
7	Hubli ..	Co-operative Credit Society ..	1,827 0 6
8	Khanapur ..	Do. do. ..	3,666 13 9
9	Gokak Falls ..	Criminal Tribes Credit Society ..	668 2 10
10	Nira Projects ..	Do. do. ..	50 15 10
11	Baramati ..	Do. do. ..	177 14 0
12	Ambernath ..	Do. do. ..	.. ..
13	Presidency Construc- tion, Pimpalgaon..	Do. do. ..	.. ..
		Total ..	23,999 2 5
	<i>Special Institution—</i> Hotgi Agricultural Colony ..	Agricultural Society, Hotgi ..	24 2 7
		Grand Total ..	24,023 5 0



V

*Criminal Tribes Settlements as they stood on 31st March 1928*

Shares collected	Total Capital	Deposits received up to 31st March 1928	Loans advanced by Societies to their members
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,569 0 0	5,048 5 4	3,226 7 0	7,350 13 8
115 0 0	255 4 11	388 13 2	1,092 6 5
2,372 0 0	6,884 15 3	6,385 2 8	13,559 6 3
211 0 0	1,405 5 5	1,600 0 0	942 3 0
370 0 0	370 0 0	750 4 6	..
224 0 0	1,711 1 6	1,119 1 2	1,069 8 4
859 5 0	2,644 1 0	927 0 10	1,922 0 3
314 0 0	5,079 8 3	40 2 9	..
82 0 0	1,325 14 10	..	..
3,298 0 0	5,125 0 6	11,927 11 5	17,118 0 0
571 0 0	4,237 13 9	7,131 8 2	10,680 12 11
427 0 0	1,095 2 10	648 0 0	1,052 0 0
215 0 0	285 15 10	588 10 3	901 0 4
684 0 0	861 14 0	1,170 4 3	2,604 10 2
240 0 0	240 0 0	376 7 11	524 0 0
10 0 0	10 0 0	717 0 0	643 2 0
12,570 5 0	36,569 7 5	37,006 10 1	60,450 0 1
148 0 0	172 2 7	266 0 0	176 0 0
12,718 5 0	36,741 10 0	37,272 10 1	60,626 0 1

## APPENDIX

The statement showing the expenditure per head in each settlement for

Serial No.	Settlements established under Section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act and other Institutions	Population	Expenditure of staff	Other recurring expenditure	Cost of Police under "26, Police"
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sholapur ..	3,080	8,127 10 0	42,523 15 9	2,110 15 0
2	Indi ..	141	2,082 12 0	1,053 14 0	..
3	Bijapur ..	255	13,008 8 0	3,565 15 2	..
4	Bijapur Special ..	235	8,355 14 0	3,676 5 5	..
5	Bagalkot ..	202	5,776 8 0	1,970 2 8	..
6	Kerur ..	111	1,512 4 0	284 15 9	..
7	Gadag ..	432	12,194 5 0	6,408 11 4	..
8	Hubli ..	1,811	3,373 10 0	31,516 15 6	..
9	Dandell ..	178	3,217 10 0	785 0 0	..
10	Khanapur ..	475	7,434 13 0	2,598 4 9	..
11	Belgaum ..	145	1,876 8 0	1,132 11 9	..
12	Gokak Falls ..	490	3,202 6 0	11,127 9 9	..
13	Nira Projects ..	904	14,021 5 0	3,672 12 9	..
14	Baramati ..	374	1,930 8 0	6,730 4 0	..
15	Ambernath ..	347	7,674 10 0	2,364 10 6	..
16	Presidency Construction Pimpalgaon Kunjira ..	246	5,078 14 0	1,355 12 6	..
17	Shivrajpur ..	93	1,118 6 0	1,376 15 6	..
18	Central Staff ..	..	76,627 13 0	6,100 15 9	..
	In addition the expenditure on Children's Homes established under Section 17 of the C. T. Act.				
	In addition the expenditure on Women's Home, Hubli.				
	In addition the expenditure on Hotgi Agricultural Colony.				
	In addition the expenditure on Charges for Bombay Supervision.				

(a) This includes a Capitation grant paid by mills at Re. 0-12-0 per month for settler

## VI

*the financial year 1927-28 excluding non-recurring items of expenditure*

Total expenditure	Deduct income	Net expenditure	Cost per head
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
52,762 8 9	(a) 10,019 3 6	42,743 5 3	13 14 0
3,136 10 0	31 10 0	3,105 0 0	22 0 4
16,574 7 2	563 0 9	16,011 6 5	62 12 7
12,032 3 5	166 5 0	11,865 14 5	50 7 10
7,746 10 8	250 15 0	7,495 11 8	37 1 7
1,797 3 9	26 8 0	1,770 11 9	15 15 1
18,603 0 4	1,276 8 6	17,326 7 10	40 1 8
34,890 9 6	1,825 4 6	33,065 5 0	18 4 1
4,002 10 0	59 0 6	3,943 9 6	22 2 5
10,033 1 9	208 0 0	9,825 1 9	20 10 11
3,009 3 9	90 13 9	2,918 6 0	20 2 0
14,329 15 9	2,005 3 0	12,324 12 9	25 2 5
17,894 1 9	650 6 1	17,043 11 8	18 13 7
8,660 12 0	1,013 5 3	7,647 6 9	20 7 5
10,039 4 6	719 8 6	9,319 12 0	26 14 0
6,434 10 6	101 12 0	6,332 14 6	25 11 10
2,495 5 6	....	2,495 5 6	26 13 3
82,728 12 9	9,357 8 0	73,371 4 9	..
9,184 15 3	....	9,184 15 3	..
2,280 0 0	....	2,280 0 0	..
4,235 5 0	2,368 9 1	1,866 11 11	..
4,243 11 0	722 13 0	3,520 14 0	..

The final figures of recurring expenditure  
is therefore .. ..

Rs. 2,05,438-12-8 .. ..

who attends the mills regularly.

*Administration Report.*

Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency, Part I, for the year ending 31st March 1928.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 171.

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1928.

Letter from the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bombay Presidency, No. 3475, dated the 28th April 1928 :—Submitting the Annual Administration Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency, Part I, for the year ending the 31st March 1928.

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

2. The report indicates a year of satisfactory progress in all matters connected with the working of the Settlements.

3. The thanks of Government are due to Messrs. Starte and Gilligan and the other officers of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Department for their excellent work, to the voluntary agencies who have as usual rendered willing help, and to the large employers of labour who have assisted by providing employment for the settlers.

By order of the Governor in Council,

W. N. U. DUNLOP,

Acting Under Secretary to the Government  
of Bombay, Home Department.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,  
All Divisional Commissioners,  
The Resident, Kolhapur and Political Agent, Southern Maratha  
Country States,  
The Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency,  
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,

[P. T. O.]

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 Superintendent, Deccan Convict Gang,  
 The General Department,  
 The Finance Department,  
 The Political Department,  
 The Public Works Department,  
 The Educational Department,  
 The Revenue Department,  
 The Government of India (by letter),  
 The Under Secretary of State for India,  
 The Editors of Newspapers,  
 Non-Official Members of the Legislative Council,  
 Non-Official Members of the Legislative Assembly and Council of  
 State representing the Bombay Presidency,  
 The Secretary, Salvation Army for India and Ceylon, Simla,  
 The Director of Information, and Labour Intelligence, Bombay.