

B. R. R. No. 985 of 1940.



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Annual Administration Report
on the Working of the Criminal
Tribes Act in the Province of
Bombay G. 2 (28)

For the year ending 31st March 1940

1939-40

PART I

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BOMBAY

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1940

No. 2



Poona, 4th June 1940.

From D. A. DHRUVA, Esq., B.A. (Oxon.),
Backward Class Officer, Bombay Province, Poona ;

G-2 (28)

To THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Home Department, Bombay.

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

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the administration report for the year ending 31st March 1940 on the Settlements established under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, and allied institutions.

Charge.

2. The charge of the Backward Class Officer was held by me for the whole year, except from 15th December 1939 to 23rd December 1939 when it was held by Mr. C. S. Devadhar, B.A.

Report of the Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee.

3. The Committee which was appointed in October 1937 to inquire into the working of the Criminal Tribes Act had its report published in August 1939. The Committee has made important recommendations as regards the working of the Act, both inside and outside the Settlements. As a result of these recommendations, 6 Criminal Tribes, viz. Bagdis, Chhapparbands, Futgudis, Kammiss, Katbus and Vanjaris have been denotified and the members belonging to these tribes have been discharged from the Settlements. Incidence of criminality among other tribes such as Berads, Bhils, Kolis, Lamanis, Waddars and Waghris, which have shown gradual improvement in recent years is being examined with a view to deciding whether they should be declared as non-criminal. The recommendations made by the Committee as regards the Settlements, their size and location, organisation of industries, development of Panchayat system, improved arrangements for games and sports and the liberalisation of the system of discharge from Settlements, etc., are being gradually implemented.

Settlements, Free Colonies and their population.

4. There are 15 settlements, distributed over the province. The Nira Project Settlement at Mahalung was formally closed during the year and its sub-settlement at Savatgaon has been attached to the Presidency Construction Settlement, Hotgi. A probationers'-cum-free colony is attached to each Settlement, except Hotgi. In addition there are 5 independent free colonies at Barsi, Hotgi, Indi, Akluj and Undirgaon.

The total population in Settlements on 31st March 1940 was 6,315 as against 7,440 of the last year. Out of this, viz. 2,023 are registered under the Act, including 1,558 men and 465 women. There is a decrease of 1,125 in the Settlement population during the year. This is due to the excess of discharges from the Settlements over the internments. 133 registered persons were released from the Sholapur Settlement alone, causing a reduction of 512 in the population of that Settlement. During the year under report, 32 registered persons, with 69 dependents, were interned in Settlements on the recommendation of the Police. Action was taken by the department for the application of Section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act to 3 persons from the Settlements or free colonies. The population of registered persons by tribes is as follows :—

Tribe.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Kanjar Bhat	277	129	406
Mang Garudi	207	186	393
Pardhi	292	83	375
Kaikadi	225	25	250
Bhampta	201	20	221
Rajput Bhamta	87	4	91
Bhil	91	2	93
Waghri	37	2	39
Baria	35	1	36
Waddar	40	8	48
Mang	10	.....	10
Ramoshi	16	2	18
Koli	12	3	15
Lamani	5	.....	5
Berad	9	.....	9
Tadvi	3	.....	3
Pasi	1	.....	1
Hur	4	.....	4
Mixed gang	6	.....	6
Total	1,558	465	2,023

The population of the free colonies on 31st March 1940 was 8,394 as against 7,676 of the last year. The increase is due to the increased number of persons released to live in the free colonies.

The population of registered persons in the free colonies was 1,077 including 812 men and 265 women.

Employment.

5. 975 men and 491 women from the Settlements and free colonies were working in the Spinning and Weaving Mills at different centres like Sholapur, Hubli, Gadag, Ahmedabad and Barsi. 469 men and 179 women were working in factories and workshops; the majority of them were working in the Hubli Railway Work-shop, Mundwa paper mills, Ambernath Match Factory, and the Sugar Factories at Belapur and Akluj. 326 men and 173 women were working in quarries, tank-construction and road-making. Other persons were employed in lumbering, field work, municipal work and other casual labour.

6. The employment situation, so far as it relates to the skilled labour in spinning and weaving mills and in factories and workshops has not improved. It has been found difficult to push in new people in these concerns or even to replace the old workers discharged, with the result that the number of skilled workers from the Settlements and free colonies have decreased. More settlers have to be provided with less remunerative work on quarries, road-making and tank-construction, etc. The fall in the averaged wages of the settlers results into an increase in crimes and abscondings. The success of a Settlement mainly depends on the provision of the remunerative employment for the settlers. The employers of the big concerns are therefore earnestly requested to come forward to employ our men and help us in weaning them away from the life of crime.

7. The general employment situation in most of the settlements was fairly satisfactory. Persons who could not be admitted in mills and factories, were found other suitable work. The decrease in the number of mill workers was also due to the closing of the night shifts of some of the Ahmedabad and Sholapur mills. In Sholapur, a big contract of metal supply worth Rs. 40,000, to Sholapur Municipality is taken; the settlers were employed on quarry work, as well as on the construction of settlers' quarters.

8. In Ahmedabad Settlement, most of the people work in the weaving mills, the adjoining brick-kilns and building-construction. A modest experiment was made to persuade the settlers to take to agriculture and dairy. Seven settlers have taken plots on the adjoining fields on lease for cultivation and three have taken to dairy business by maintaining buffaloes.

9. The employment situation in Hubli, one of our biggest Settlements, has not been satisfactory. The Manager reports that an increasing number of people have lost their jobs in the mills, and the work-shops are not now recruiting new persons. The mill first

closed down the weaving shed completely and later started about one-third of the looms. Some months ago the night shift was stopped. The management of the mill has recently put off work another batch of 250 people. The persons discharged from the mills and factories were found work on metal-breaking, but they are not satisfied with the low wages they get there. Efforts have been made to extend the industries in the Settlement. In addition to carpentry, tin work and basket work have been started. Orders from the local municipality have been secured, but these require to be supplemented by further orders from other municipalities and with better rates.

10. The Barsi Spinning and Weaving mills and the Gadag Spinning mills have given work to a substantial number of settlers during the year. The Western India Match Factory and the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Works have given regular work to Ambernath settlers. The Deccan Paper Mills, Poona, has been a regular source of employment to Mundwa settlement people.

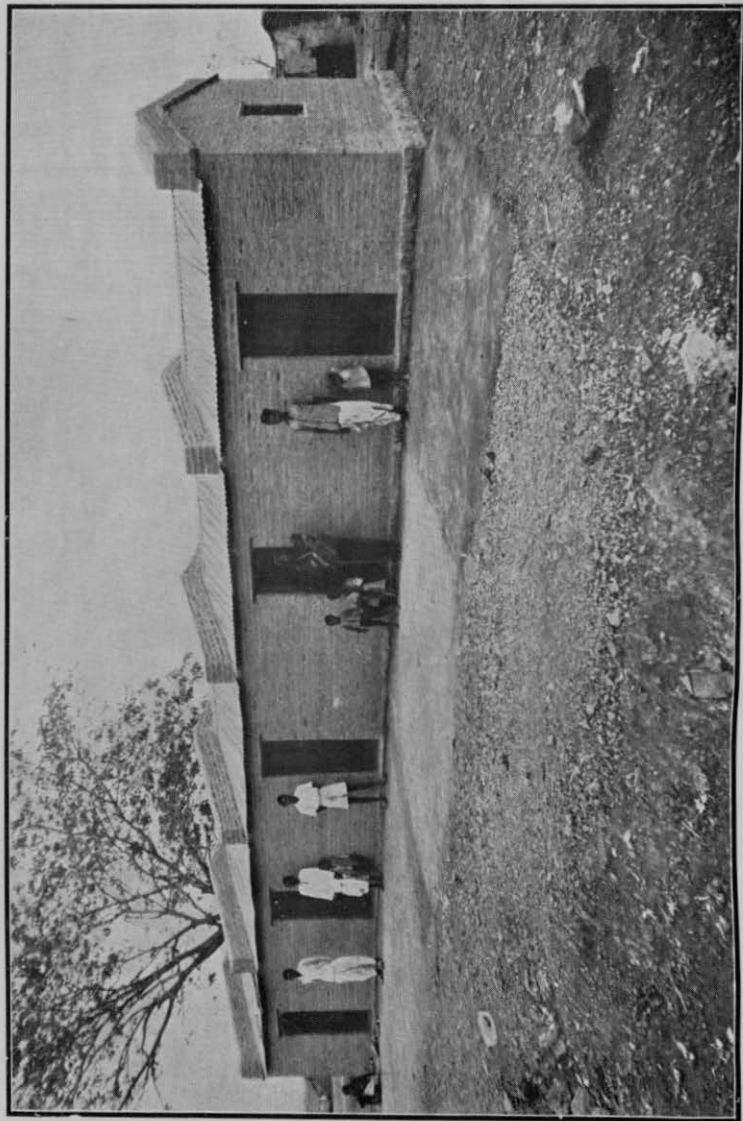
11. The lumbering industry at Khanapur, with its coupe sub-settlement at Gunji, provided regular work to Khanapur settlers throughout the year. The settlers at Bagalkot were also found work in the forest coupe-cutting. Settlers at Hotgi are employed on the tank-construction work. Mang Garudi settlers of Dhulia and Kalyan are employed on the sweeping work of the municipalities; thanks are due to Dhulia and Kalyan Municipalities for the same. Some settlers and free colonists are employed in agricultural work at Kambharganvi, Hotgi, Indi and Bijapur.

12. The Bijapur Reformatory Settlement experienced great difficulty in engaging settlers. Due to war, prices of yarn and dyes went up exorbitantly and this hit the hand-loom weaving industry, the main source of employment at Bijapur. The Bijapur Municipality came to the help of this Settlement, as well as the Industrial Settlement, by entrusting all road-work and the supply of metal to the Settlement labour. Mr. Dube, the President, Bijapur Municipality, took great interest in helping the Settlement for which our thanks are due to him.

During the year under report, the question of the supply of bed-sheets and pillow cases to Government hospitals was settled to the satisfaction of both the parties. The articles are now regularly supplied to different Government hospitals.

Chappals made at Bijapur Reformatory Settlement are supplied to the Police Force of Dharwar, Bijapur and Sholapur districts.

13. Hand spinning was first introduced as an experimental measure in Bijapur Industrial Settlement to provide suitable work for the otherwise unemployed women in their spare time. It was gradually extended to Gadag, Sholapur, Ahmedabad and Barsi. Some of the settler women have picked up spinning quite well and two women from Gadag Settlement have won prizes at the open spinning demonstration. Women do this work in their leisure hours and daily earn four to six pice on an average for about four to



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Newly built Chawis in Sholapur Settlement.

Paragraph 16.

five hours' work. At Sholapur spinning is also done by night school boys and in Ahmedabad by school children in addition to women. The Karnatak Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association rendered valuable help in conducting the spinning classes at Bijapur and Gadag, by sparing their instructors at both these places. The Association also buys the yarn spun in Settlements in Karnatak. The Secretary of the Association—Mr. H. S. Koujalgi—deserves our special thanks for the help he has rendered.

Health and Housing.

14. The health of the settlers and the colonists remained satisfactory. There have been no serious epidemics during the year, except an outbreak of plague at Hotgi, small-pox at Ambernath and Dhulia and cholera at Dhulia. Prompt measures were taken to inoculate and vaccinate Settlement and free colony people and the spread of the epidemics was checked. There were 2 deaths due to cholera, and 2 deaths due to small-pox. Children are as a rule vaccinated as a preventive measure against small-pox. Medical facilities have been provided in every settlement.

15. There were 285 births and 139 deaths in the Settlements. The figures for the free colonies were 308 and 139 respectively.

16. The policy of constructing decent huts for the settlers and the probationers has been continued. A provision of Rs. 10,000 from Repayable Advance was made for the Sholapur Settlement for the construction of decent houses for the settlers. Five blocks consisting of five rooms each have been built and occupied by the settlers. The remaining five blocks are under construction. These blocks give a decent appearance to the Settlement. The Settlement Credit Societies undertake to build huts in the Settlements and they are handed over to the settlers for occupation on monthly instalment basis.

Education (literary).

17. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 13 in Settlements and free colonies. Out of the population of 6,315 in Settlements, 1,194 children attend the Settlement day schools and 177 attend the night schools. Out of the free colony population of 8,394, 1,463 children attend day schools and 229 attend night schools. In addition, 441 children from the settlements and free colonies attend outside primary schools and 46 attend English schools. Thus the number of children both in settlements and free colonies attending schools per mille is 241.3. 35 Criminal Tribes children from outside attend Settlement schools and 401 children belonging to castes other than the Criminal Tribes also attend the Settlement schools.

18. For the first time in the history of their tribe, two Chhara girls from Ahmedabad Settlement appeared for the Gujerati School Final Examination. Two Chhara boys are reading

in the City English School, living as boarders in the Depressed Class Hostel at Ahmedabad. One Girni-waddar (Bhamta) boy from Bagalkot free colony has appeared for the Matriculation Examination. One Lamani boy from Khanapur has also appeared for the Matriculation Examination and one Berad girl has passed Kannad School Final Examination.

The school work in general has been satisfactory throughout the year. The school children have been provided with a uniform dress, which gives a better and smarter appearance to them. Settlement children of the upper primary classes are allowed to attend the outside local schools run by the Local Boards or Municipalities. This gives them a good opportunity of coming in contact with the children of the higher classes and learning better manners.

Education (Vocational).

19. 119 lads have been apprenticed in various trades, viz. carpentry 5, masonry 4, agriculture 33, book-binding 10, tinning 12, flower-making 10, hair-cutting 5, rope-making 6, broom-making 8, weaving 12, chappal-making 3, basket-making 9, motor-driving 1 and painting 1. Lads are trained in agriculture at Hotgi and Indi free colonies. Carpentry, masonry and basket-making are taught at Hubli. Weaving and chappal-making are taught at Bijapur Reformatory Settlement; and the rest of the trades are provided for at Sholapur. One Haranshikari lad from Bagalkot free colony has obtained a license for motor-driving.

129 boys and 95 girls are learning in the Settlement manual training classes. Girls are coached up mainly in sewing, needle-work and spinning, and boys do carpentry-drawing, weaving and paper-cutting. 2 boys from Ahmedabad Settlement have been admitted in the newly opened Industrial and Training Workshop there. 11 boys from Hubli Settlement passed the carpentry examination held by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education.

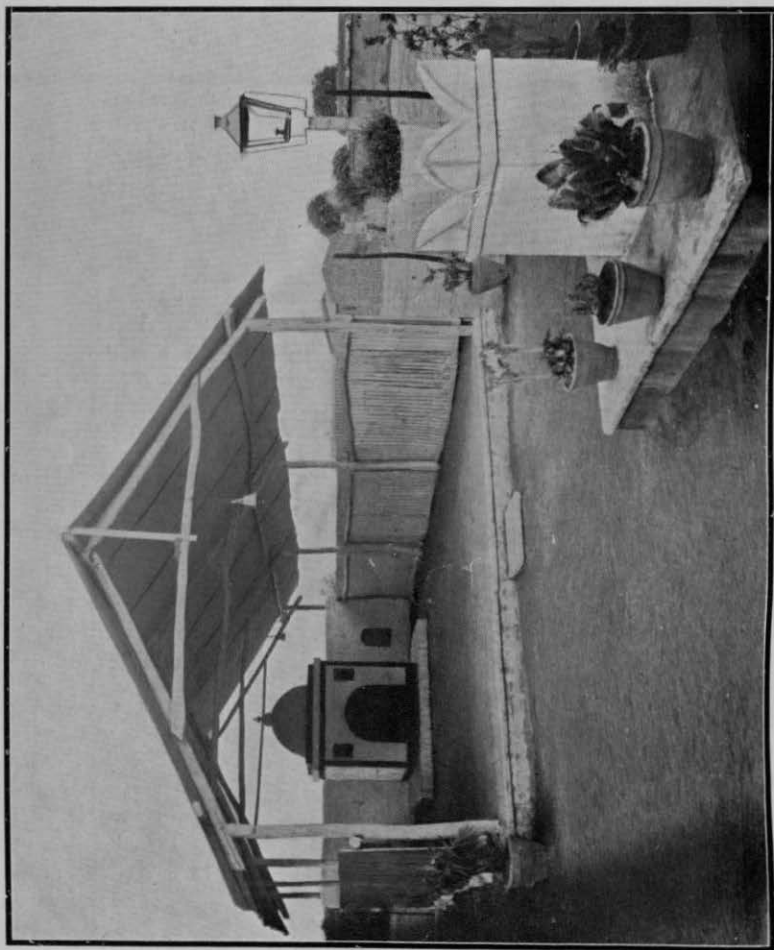
Education (adult and general).

20. During the year, efforts have been made to promote literacy in the adult population of the Settlements. These have met with some success.

A nursery class (Bal Mandir) has been opened in the Jalgaon Settlement to look after children below 5 years, when their mothers go out for work. This has fulfilled a long-felt need of the settlers.

Boy-Scouts and Girl-Guides.

21. The Scout and Girl-Guide activities were continued in the Settlement as usual. Every settlement school has its scout troop and guide company. There have been 26 scout troops and 22 packs in the Settlements and free colonies, consisting of 1,112 cubs, scouts and rovers. 153 are rovers and 188 are second class scouts.



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New Hanuman Temple in Sholapur Settlement
Free Colony.

Paragraph 23,

There are 16 Girl-Guide companies and 23 flocks, which are composed of 766 Girl-Guides, blue-birds and rangers. The Girl-Guides of Ambernath settlement attended the Guide rally held in Bombay in January 1940 when the chief guest of the rally gave them a special interview and appreciated their work. Scouts and Guides from the Gadag settlement joined the Dharwar District Scout rally and took active part in the function by playing "Karadi Majalu" the popular local drum. The scout and girl-guide activities are very helpful in character—forming and discipline-training of the younger generation of the Criminal Tribes.

Sports and Recreations.

22. Healthy sports and recreations form a regular feature of the Settlement life. Various games, Indian and English, are organised in the Settlements and the settlers and staff are encouraged to take active part in them. Most of the settlements possess club buildings which are the bee-hives of athletic and recreational activities. Sports and athletic competitions are arranged on the auspicious days like Divali and Holi. Matches are arranged on holidays between the various Settlement teams or with outside teams. Musical instruments and gramophones are provided for the settlers' entertainment. Many settlers do regular "Bhajan"; "Kirtans", lantern-lectures and other recreational functions are also arranged.

23. A few excerpts from the Managers' reports are given below about the sports and recreational activities:—

Sholapur.—Hockey and foot-ball are the popular games in this Settlement. There are 9 foot-ball and hockey teams grouped according to tribes. The Settlement foot-ball team qualified itself for the final in the Sholapur City tournaments and the individual players won 11 medals. The hockey-team ran up to the semi-final in the general tournament.

A new gymnasium has been built for the use of the free colony and the young colonists use it for wrestling. A new Hanuman temple with a Bhajan shed has been built for the use of the free colony. A new club room has been provided for the settlers inside the wire-enclosure in addition to one outside the Settlement.

Ahmedabad.—During the year, 4 big cricket matches were played and they were won by the Settlement team. Volley-ball is the popular game in this Settlement and is played every evening by the staff and settlers. On mill holidays, "hututu" matches were arranged which attracted many spectators. Sports were arranged on the Mohorum day as a counter attraction to "Taziya" processions which the settlers used to visit and find opportunities for begging and committing petty thefts. A small circulating library is started in the club, mainly with the donation of books by Mr. Puratan Buch of Ahmedabad.

Hubli.—Two open hockey and foot-ball tournaments were organised by the "Brothers and Sisters Union"—an organisation of

the Church of the Holy Name. Both these tournaments attracted a number of teams, local, railway and police. The Diwali sports, this year, besides providing the regular items, included competitions in folk dances; the Bhat and Haranshikari dancers evoked great interest.

Ambarnath.—Lectures on prohibition were given with the aid of lantern slides. Kaikadi settlers take keen interest in "bhajan melas" and even the outsiders invite these melas on auspicious days. Ganapati festival was celebrated by the settlers and school children. The young settlers performed a Marathi drama during this festival.

Gadag.—A Ganapati festival was also celebrated in this Settlement. The settler boys performed a Kannad drama. A school day was observed when 600 settlement and free colony children were fed with sweets and food, thanks to the Manager of the local mill for his kind donation of Rs. 25 for this purpose. During the year, 13 hockey, 5 foot-ball and 1 badminton matches were played and all were won except 2 hockey matches.

Crime.

24. Three-hundred and thirty-one persons, including 21 unregistered, were convicted during the year in 309 cases, as compared with 277 and 251 respectively of the previous year. Out of these, 195 persons were convicted in 190 cases under the Criminal Tribes Act, 99 persons were convicted in 84 cases in connection with offences against property under the Indian Penal Code, 20 persons were involved in 15 cases for other offences under the same code, and 17 persons were involved in 20 cases for offences under other Acts. Forty-seven persons, of whom 27 were unregistered, from the free colonies were convicted in 27 cases as against 42 and 20 respectively of the previous year. There were 8 cases under the Criminal Tribes Act, 13 under Indian Penal Code for offences against property, 1 under Indian Penal Code for other offence, and 5 under other Acts. Fifteen persons among the Criminal Tribes licensees living in villages were convicted in an equal number of cases, the details of which are given in appendix III-A.

25. There has been a rise in the number of convictions in the Settlements as well as in the free colonies and among the village licensees. As compared with the figures of the last year, the crimes against property have not increased; this is a good sign. Cases under the Criminal Tribes Act have increased in all the three big Settlements, viz., Sholapur, Hubli and Ahmedabad and also at Presidency Construction Settlement, Hotgi and Jalgaon. At Hubli crimes against property also have increased, so also at Mundwa and Dhulia. The reasons for an increase in convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act are due to the tracing of good many absconders and their consequent prosecutions and also due to action taken against settlers under Section 22 (2) of the Criminal Tribes Act for causing disturbances in the Settlements and persistently refusing to do the work and whiling away their time in suspicious manner. The Hubli Manager states that the increase in crime in his

Settlement can be traced to unemployment and decrease in the prosperity of settlers. Poor wages, coupled with the rigours of a camp Settlement, are responsible for the increased abscondings and convictions at Hotgi Settlement and lack of suitable remunerative employment is the reason for increased convictions at Jalgaon and Dhulia. The Chharas of Ahmedabad Settlement are not yet acclimatized to the ways of settled habits and are prone to escape from the settlements at suitable opportunities. On the other hand crimes have been considerably reduced in Gadag and Ambarnath Settlements and in other Settlements, the position in this respect is not materially changed.

26. During the year, 21 unregistered persons from the Settlements were involved in the commission of offences as against 14 of the last year. These are mainly the youngsters. This shows that the young generation of the Criminal Tribes falls a prey to the temptation of committing crimes and requires to be kept under some restrictions. Among the 47 persons, who received convictions, from the free colonies, 27 were unregistered. This strengthens the presumption that the unregistered persons misuse their freedom. Persons convicted while on license are invariably recalled to Settlement.

27. An examination of the convictions by major tribes shows the following results :—

Tribe.	Total registered population in settlements and free colonies.	Persons convicted.	Percentage to registered population.	Percentage of offences against property to others.
1. Kanjar Bhat ...	457	52	11.3	50.0
2. Mang Garudi ...	595	175	29.4	70.0
3. Pardhi ...	911	77	8.4	79.0
4. Kaikadi ...	355	57	16.0	50.0
5. Bhampta ...	371	39	10.6	85.0
6. Rajput Bhampta ...	99	16	16.0	6.6

The above figures show that Mang Garudi is the most criminal tribe in the Settlements and Pardhi the least. Mang Garudis' crimes are mostly against property, so also those of the Pardhis and the (Takari) Bhamptas. Mang Garudi women are equally criminal like their men-folk. The percentages of the Rajput Bhamptas are very low, but they do not perhaps show the correct position. The Rajput Bhamptas do not generally commit crimes against property while in the Settlements. They actually abscond from the Settlements for this purpose and commit crimes while at large.

Escapes and Arrests.

28. There were 173 registered absconders at large at the beginning of the year. During the year under report 185 registered persons escaped from the Settlements, and an equal number of absconded persons was arrested during the year. Thus at the close of the year, there remained 173 registered absconders at large. Among those at large, are 28 registered women; 145 unregistered dependents of settlers are also absconding and untraced.

The position as regards the absconders practically remains unchanged. An analysis of abscondings by tribes is as below:—

Tribe.	Settlement registered population.	Absconders during the year.	Absconders at large.	Percentage of abscondings.
Kanjar Bhat	406	22	4	5.4
Mang Garudi	393	15	18	3.8
Pardhi	375	30	31	8.0
Kaikadi	250	23	18	9.2
Bhampta	221	23	27	10.4
Rajput Bhamta	91	20	33	21.9
Bhil	93	13	13	13.9

These percentages show that the wandering tribes, viz., Kanjar Bhats, Mang Garudis and Pardhis abscond less than the settled tribes like Kaikadis and Bhamptas. The percentage of absconders among the Rajput Bhamptas is very high. The number of absconders at large is also the highest from this tribe. Rajput Bhamptas abscond from the Settlements with the deliberate intention of committing thefts. They wander throughout India in pursuance of their depredatory activities and thus remain untraced for a considerable time. They are not fit for open settlements. Most of the Pardhi absconders are from the Presidency Construction Settlement, Hotgi—an open camp settlement.

Discharges and Re-calls.

29. Two hundred and eighty-six registered persons with their 743 dependents were released during the year on probation to the free colonies, and 124 registered persons with 248 dependents were released on probation to live in the villages. Thus 410 registered

settlers were discharged during the year as against 246 of the previous year. 21 registered persons living in the free colonies, and 11 living in villages were found unfit to continue to remain on probation due to their committing the breach of the license conditions and were therefore recalled to settlements to undergo a further period of stay in the settlements. The percentage of recalls from the licensees works out at 2.6 which is quite satisfactory. At the end of the year, there were 1,227 registered licensees and 3,967 unregistered dependents under the supervision of this Department. The registration of 147 persons was cancelled for good conduct and they were completely freed from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act. Out of these 22 registered persons belonged to the tribes which were denotified by Government and they were discharged from the settlements and free colonies together with their 60 dependents. 26 persons died and their registration was consequently cancelled.

30: The figures of discharges and recalls affecting the important tribes are as follows :—

Tribe.	Discharges.	Recalls.	Cancellation of registration for good conduct.
Kanjar Bhat	21	1	9
Mang Garudi	110	4	19
Pardhi	88	15	49
Kaikadi	55	3	23
Bhampta	49	5	26
Rajput Bhampta	16	1	2
Bhil	24	1	2

Kanjar-Bhats (the Chhara section) are comparatively new to the Settlements and hence their discharges are few. Recalls from the Pardhis are considerable. This shows that their instinct for nomadic activities springs up with their gaining freedom, with the result that they do not observe their license conditions properly. They still require to be nursed to a steady life.

Free Colonies.

31. The development of free colonies as residential areas for the persons discharged from Settlements is making good progress. The free colonies present a decent appearance with well built and symmetrical houses in rows. Civic amenities like water and lighting are provided for the free colonies. The lay out of the

Ahmedabad free colony was prepared by the Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government and the same of Jalgaon free colony is also under preparation. The plots in the free colonies at Ahmedabad, Dhulia and Jalgaon are charged non agricultural assessment equal to agricultural assessment. This concession will very much benefit the members of the free colonies whose monetary condition is not very satisfactory. The licensees of Belgaum Settlement were removed from the old to the new site and 18 houses have been built and occupied there. With the release of Chharas from the Ahmedabad Settlement, the free colony of that Settlement soon expects to be developed on the proper lines.

Co-operative Societies.

32. The Co-operative Societies in the settlements continued to do satisfactory work during the year. The financial position of the Societies is given in Appendix V. The Societies' reserve capital has increased during the year. More deposits were received during the year from the settlers. Loans outstanding at the close of the year are also reduced as compared with last year's figures. As against this, the expected bad debts have slightly increased, which is due to the general poverty-condition of the settlers and their consequent incapacity to pay.

The Industrial Society at Khanapur has maintained good progress during the year.

Allied Institutions.

33. A Women's Home is attached to Hubli Settlement for troublesome and immoral women belonging to different settlements. There were 6 inmates in the beginning of the year. 2 were newly admitted during the year and 6 were discharged from the Home.

A special section is maintained for the most criminal women in the Bijapur Reformatory Settlement. There were 5 such women in this section at the end of the year.

34. The Children's Homes at Sholapur, Hubli and Baramati closed the year with 71 inmates. Only one child was committed to the Baramati Home under the Criminal Tribes Act. Sholapur and Hubli Homes are also the Certified Schools under the Children Act, and they admit children committed under that Act, in addition to those dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act.

Finance.

35. The financial position of the Settlements is given in Appendix VI. The total net recurring expenditure for the year under "28-Jails and Convict Settlements" was Rs. 2,83,783-5-4, the corresponding figure for the last year was Rs. 2,75,589-9-9. The total non-recurring expenditure during the year was Rs. 16,548-9-0.

General.

36. The Jalgaon Settlement which was under the management of the Servants of India Society was handed over to Government on 1st August 1939.

37. Prohibition in Ahmedabad has produced a beneficial effect on the settlers of Naroda Camp. Before the introduction of prohibition, drinking and consequent disturbances in the Settlement were very frequent. They have now been considerably reduced. Settlers are more regular in attending to their work and also in paying their dues such as sanitation charges, housing and Society instalments. There has been less demand for fresh loans. The health of the settlers has also improved. Two lectures were given by outside social workers, with the aid of "bhajans" and songs in furtherance of prohibition.

38. Trees were planted in Gadag and Dhulia Settlements and free colonies during the year.

39. A departure is made in this report from the existing practice in giving statistics relating to the individual tribes in respect of their registered population, discharges, crimes and escapes. The process of denotification of the tribes, which have shown or are showing favourable results, is going on and necessary data are being collected for this purpose. It is hoped that the figures embodied in this report may be helpful to give an idea about the criminality and reformation of the major criminal tribes in the Settlements.

Final.

40. The year was eventful due to the publication of the Inquiry Committee's report making important recommendations about the working of the Act. The proceedings of the Committee had created a great psychological effect on the minds of the settlers and they were restive on account of the high expectations from the report of the Inquiry Committee. At times they under-mined the authorities of the management, being under the impression that wholesale concessions would be given to them and gave many an anxious moment to the Settlement administration. Coupled with this, the problem of securing suitable employment was always a difficult one. The work of the Managers in coping with the difficult situation successfully is appreciated. The Department is grateful to the employers of the different concerns who have treated the settlers with sympathy by providing them with work. The thanks of Government are due to the Managers of the Mills at Sholapur, Gadag, Hubli, Barsi, the authorities of Ashok, Arvind, Arun, Kalyan, Vijay, Nutan and Jupiter Mills of Ahmedabad, the managements of the Western India Match Factory, Dharamsy Morarji Chemical Works at Ambernath, Deccan Paper Mills, Mundwa, the Sugar Factories at Belapur and Akluj, the Municipal authorities of Sholapur, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Kalyan, Belgaum and

Gadag and the cotton-sale society, Gadag. The Department is grateful to the Managers of all the textile mills at Sholapur for employing a large number of settlers and free colony people and especially to the Agents and the Manager (Mr. Ranchhoddas) of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills, for a generous donation of Rs. 100 per mensem by the mill for the welfare of settler millworkers in addition to the employment of the labour.

In particular I would mention the names of Mr. F. D. Padamjee, the Managing Director of the Deccan Paper Mills, Mundwa, Mr. B. J. Joshi of the Gadag Spinning Mills, Messrs. G. W. Selling and A. Engshand of the Ambernath Match Factory, Mr. Paranjape of the Chemical Works at Ambernath and Messrs. Mangaldas Jethabhai and N. N. Vakil of Ahmedabad for the co-operation and assistance in employing our people, Mr. R. F. Sandeman, I.F.S., D.F.O., Belgaum, for his assistance to Khanapur Settlement in giving forest coupes, and to Mr. N. P. Oak, President, Kalyan Municipality, for helping the settlers at the time of the flood in securing shelter for them.

41. I have to note with deep regret the sad death of Mr. M. R. Bade on 4th January 1940. Mr. Bade was a member of the Social Service League and was in charge of Belgaum Settlement for many years. In his death, the department, as well as the League, has suffered a loss of an able and genial worker. Our sympathies go with the members of his family in their sad bereavement.

42. The Assistant Backward Class Officers, the Managers and the office staff have given their best during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. A. DHRUVA,

Backward Class Officer,

Bombay Province, Poona.

APPENDIX I.

Population in Settlements

Serial No.	Settlements.	Fardhis.	Kanjar Bhais.	Mang-Garudis.	Kakadis.	(Takar) Bhamplas.	Rajput Bhamplas.	Waghris.	Bariyas (Dharelas).
<i>I.—Central Circle.</i>									
1	Sholapur ...	171	168	197	423	134	48	...	...
2	Hotgi (Pres- dency Con- struction Set- tlement).	193	...	45	61	32	42	...	...
3	Bijapur (Indus- trial Section).	58	2	89	11	18	3	...	...
4	Bijapur (Refor- matory Section).	96	12	8	28	22	21	6	1
5	Bagalkot ...	69	7	7	2	3	...	...	...
	Total ...	517	189	346	525	209	114	6	1
<i>II.—Southern Circle.</i>									
1	Hubli ...	317	224	42	174	329	...	...	...
2	Gadag ...	171	6	5	63	38	...	...	...
3	Belgaum ...	2	42	165	4	30	...	...	...
4	Khanapur ...	22	10	32	45	27	9	...	...
	Total ...	512	282	244	286	424	9	...	...
<i>III.—Northern Circle.</i>									
1	Ahmedabad ...	2	798	3	44	9	45	106	85
2	Dhulia ...	22	16	99	...	...	...	...	3
3	Jalgaon ...	12	21	121	8	...	4	...	...
	Total ...	36	835	223	52	9	49	106	88
<i>IV.—Home Circle.</i>									
1	Mundwa ...	149	13	82	26	39	72	...	...
2	Ambernath ...	...	...	121	65	19	54	4	...
3	Baramati ...	...	...	22	...	45	6	...	...
	Total ...	149	13	225	91	103	138	4	...
	Grand Total ...	1,214	1,310	1,038	954	745	310	116	89

I.

on 31st March 1940.

Mangs.	Bhils.	Ramohhis.	Lamanis.	Kolis.	Hurz.	Berads.	Tadvis.	Pasis.	Waddars	Thakurs.	Mixed Gangs.	Total.
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,145
2	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	388
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	183
...	32	...	1	11	...	2	1	...	2	...	2	175
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
2	36	6	1	11	2	2	1	...	7	...	4	1,979
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	1,210
4	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	301
19	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286
...	...	...	6	...	...	0	...	...	8	...	...	168
23	...	24	15	...	...	9	...	...	137	...	...	1,965
...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,103
...	113	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	267
...	74	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	250
...	192	...	...	15	5	...	8	1	...	...	1	1,620
1	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	406
...	...	5	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	272
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
1	10	9	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	751
25	238	39	16	29	8	11	9	1	144	3	6	6,315

APPENDIX I-A.

Population in the Free Colonies on 31st March 1940.

Serial No.	Name of the Free Colony.	Pardhis.	B. h. a. m. p. t. a. s. (Takaris).	Kaikadis.	Mang-Garudis.	Kanjar Bhats.	Hurs.	Rajput Bhampgas.	Laxmanis.	Waddars.	Bhis.	Waghris.	Chhasparbands.	Katbus.	Total.
<i>I.—Central Circle.</i>															
1	Sholapur ...	932	665	524	307	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	...	2,194
2	Barsi ...	834	20	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	869
3	Hotgi ...	324	36	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	465
4	Indi ...	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	254
5	Bagalkot ...	169	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	323
6	Bijapur ...	68	11	...	25	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
7	Akluj ...	12	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
8	Undirgaon ...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
	Total ...	2,046	776	596	347	268	5	...	...	...	...	...	349	24	4,405
<i>II.—Southern Circle.</i>															
1	Hubli ...	835	420	410	...	30	...	...	...	35	...	...	40	...	1,770
2	Gadag ...	318	334	68	8	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	...	994
3	Belgaum ...	...	3	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
4	Khanapur ...	...	...	18	15	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	45
	Total ...	1,153	757	406	129	113	...	...	12	35	...	...	233	...	2,913
<i>III.—Home Circle.</i>															
1	Baramati ...	...	444	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
2	Ambarnath ...	...	73	49	121	13	19	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	287
3	Muudwa ...	17	26	27	59	18	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
	Total ...	17	543	76	186	31	28	22	...	...	...	2	...	...	905
<i>IV.—Northern Circle.</i>															
1	Jaigaon ...	...	3	2	44	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
2	Dhulia ...	2	...	...	51	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	59
3	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	2	...	9	19	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	36
	Total ...	2	3	4	95	31	20	4	...	...	5	2	...	...	166
	Grand Total	3,218	2,079	1,172	757	443	53	26	12	35	5	4	566	24	8,394

Number of Boys and Girls in Settlement

Serial No.	Settlement (including free colony attached to it).	Day School.			Night school.			Criminal Colonies
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Day
								Boys.
<i>I—Central Circle.</i>								
1	Sholapur	119	90	209	14	...	14	249
2	Hotgi (Presidency Construction Settlement).	32	25	57	6	...	6	.....
3	Bijapur (Industrial) ...	18	17	35	8	...	8	7
4	Bijapur (Reformatory) ...	14	12	26	10	...	10	.....
5	Bagalkot	7	9	16	3	1	4	16
	Total ...	190	153	343	41	1	42	272
<i>II—Southern Circle.</i>								
1	Hubli	165	131	296	33	...	33	219
2	Gadag	22	14	36	6	6	12	92
3	Belgaum	43	25	68	6	...	6	14
4	Khanapur	8	11	19	...	...	.....	4
	Total ...	238	181	419	45	6	51	329
<i>III—Home Circle.</i>								
1	Mundwa	40	30	70	7	6	13	17
2	Ambernath	20	23	43	5	3	8	26
3	Baramati	15	13	28	2	...	2	70
	Total ...	75	66	141	14	9	23	113
<i>IV—Northern Circle.</i>								
1	Ahmedabad	94	92	186	54	...	54	6
2	Jalgaon	32	31	63	1	...	1	7
3	Dhulia	21	21	42	6	...	6	6
	Total ...	147	144	291	61	...	61	19
	Grand Total ...	650	544	1,194	161	16	177	733
<i>V—Free Colonies unattached to Settlements.</i>								
1	Hotgi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	27
2	Indi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	17
3	Undirgaon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	8
4	Barsi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	52
	Great grand total ...	650	544	1,194	161	16	177	785

2(28)
339-40

II.

and other Schools on 31st March 1940.

Tribes children living in Free attending Settlement Schools.					Criminal Tribes Children attending Settlement Schools from outside.	Children other than Criminal Tribes attending Settlement Schools.	Criminal Tribes Children from Settlements and Free Colonies attending other Primary and English Schools.	
School.		Night School.					Primary.	English.
Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
188	437	37	...	37	.....	101	14	8
.....	.....	...	...	...	3	12	16	.....
10	17	6	...	6	5	6	35	8
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	8	.....	3
20	36	12	5	17	.....	1	18	1
28	490	55	5	60	8	128	83	20
195	414	47	...	47	6	115	10	5
76	168	20	16	36	.....	13	15	2
17	31	2	...	2	2	.....	2	1
9	13	...	...	...	7	4	5	1
297	626	69	16	85	15	132	32	9
14	31	4	2	6	7	2	26	.....
26	52	5	7	12	2	7	18	5
42	119	9	...	9	.....	108	.....	1
89	202	18	9	27	9	117	44	6
1	7	2	...	2	.....	7	43	9
10	17	2	...	2	.....	1	4	.....
6	12	3	...	3	3	15	2	.....
17	36	7	...	7	3	23	49	9
621	1,354	149	30	179	35	400	205	44
24	51	21	17	38	.....	.....	52	.....
22	39	12	...	12	.....	1	18	1
11	19	...	...	...	.....	.....	8	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	155	1
57	109	33	17	50	.....	1	233	2
678	1,463	152	47	229	35	401	441	46

Convictions of settlers from 1st April

Serial No.	Settlements.	Popula- tion.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian Penal	
			Cases.	Persons.	Against Property.	
					Cases.	Persons.
<i>I—Central Circle.</i>						
1	Sholapur	1,145	31	31	9	15 (1)
2	Hotgi (Presidency Construc- tion Settlement).	388	31	31	3	6
3	Bijapur (Reformatory) ...	175	8	8	1	1
4	Bijapur (Industrial) ...	183	2	2	4	4
5	Bagalkot	88	.....	.....	1	1
	Total ...		72	72	18	27 (1)
<i>II—Southern Circle.</i>						
1	Hubli	1,210	27	27	19	24 (2)
2	Gadag	301	3	3	2	3
3	Belgaum	286	6	6	4	5
4	Khanapur	168	7	7	.....	.....
	Total ...		43	43	25	32 (2)
<i>III—Home Circle.</i>						
1	Mundwa	406	11	9 (2)	9	9 (1)
2	Ambernath	272	3	3	5	4 (1)
3	Baramati	73	2	2	2	2
	Total ...		16	14 (2)	16	15 (2)
<i>IV—Northern Circle.</i>						
1	Ahmedabad	1,103	31	39	12	11 (1)
2	Dhulia	267	17	16 (1)	11	12
3	Jalgaon	250	11	11	2	2
	Total ...		59	66 (1)	25	25 (1)
	Grand Total ...		190	195 (3)	84	93 (6)

N.B.—The numbers shown in the brackets represent persons

III.

1939 to 31st March 1940.

Code.		Offences under other Acts.		Total.		Number of unregistered persons.
Other offences.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Cases.	Persons.					Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
.....	.....	5	5 (1)	45	51 (2)	7
.....	.....	1	1	35	38	.....
1	1	.....	.....	10	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
1	1	6	6 (1)	97	106 (2)	7
3	7	4	2 (2)	53	60 (4)	9
2	3	.....	.....	7	9	.....
1	1	.....	.....	11	12	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....
6	11	4	2 (2)	78	88 (4)	10
4	4	.....	.....	24	22 (3)	.....
1	1	2	2	11	10 (1)	1
.....	.....	1	1	5	5	.....
5	5	3	3	40	37 (4)	1
3	3	4	3 (1)	50	56 (2)	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28 (1)	.....
.....	.....	3	3	16	16	.....
3	3	7	6 (1)	94	100 (3)	3
15	20	20	17 (4)	309	331 (13)	21

who have been convicted for more than one offence.

Convictions of free Colony persons from

Serial No.	Free Colonies.	Popu-lation.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian	
					Against Property.	
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
<i>I—Central Circle.</i>						
1	Barsi	869	2	2	4	16
2	Sholapur	2,194	.....	.....	3	3
3	Bijapur (Industrial)	132	.....	.....	1	1
4	Bagalkot	323	.....	.....	1	1
5	Hotgi	465	.....	.....	1	1
	Total		2	2	22	22
<i>II—Southern Circle.</i>						
1	Gadag	994	1	1	.....	.....
2	Hubli	1,770	5	10	.....	.....
	Total		6	11	.....	.....
<i>III—Home Circle.</i>						
1	Mundwa	168	.....	.....	1	2
2	Ambernath	287	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ... ..		.....	.....	1	2
<i>IV—Northern Circle.</i>						
1	Dhulia	59	.....	.....	1	1
2	Jalgaon	71	.....	.....	1	1
	Total ... ..		.....	.....	2	2
	Grand Total		8	13	13	26
<i>Licensees living in villages under.</i>						
1	Undirgaon ... ..	...	6	6	.....	.....
2	Jalgaon ... ..	...	2	2	.....	.....
3	Bombay City ... ..	...	.....	.....	1	1
4	Gadag ... ..	...	.....	.....	1	1
5	Hubli ... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Dhulia ... ..	...	.....	.....	1	1
	Total		8	8	3	3
	Great Grand Total		16	21	16	29

III-A.

1st April 1939 to 31st March 1940.

Penal Code.		Offences under other Acts.		Total.		Number of unregistered persons.
Other offences.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Cases.	Persons.					
				6	18	12
				3	3	1
		1	1	2	2	
				1	1	1
				1	2	
		1	1	13	25	14
1	1	2	3	4	5	3
		1		6	12	9
1	1	3	6	10	17	12
				1	2	1
		1	1	1	1	
		1	1	2	3	1
				1	1	
				1	1	
				2	2	
1	1	5	7	27	47	27
				6	6	
		2	2	4	4	
		1	1	2	2	
				1	1	
		1	1	1	1	
				1	1	
		4	4	15	15	
1	1	9	11	42	62	27

APPENDIX IV.

Statement of Absconders as stood on 31st March 1940.

Serial No. 1	Settlements. 2	Popula- tion as stood on 31st March 1940. 3	Absconders among regis- tered persons.			Absconders among un- registered depend- ents. 7	Grand Total, columns 6 and 7. 8
			Men. 4	Women. 5	Total. 6		
<i>I—Central Circle.</i>							
1	Sholapur	1,145	14	3	17	15	32
2	Presidency Construction Settlement Hotgl.	388	20	6	25	40	75
3	Bijapur Reformatory section.	175	7	1	8	1	9
4	Bijapur Industrial Settlement.	183	3	...	3	2	5
	Total ...	...	53	10	63	58	121
<i>II—Southern Circle.</i>							
1	Hubli	1,210	19	6	25	20	45
2	Belgaum	286	4	1	5	3	8
3	Khanapur	168	4	...	4	.....	4
	Total ...	...	27	7	34	23	57
<i>III—Northern Circle.</i>							
1	Ahmedabad	1,103	20	1	21	15	36
2	Dhulia	267	12	...	12	11	23
3	Jalgaon	250	7	...	7	4	11
	Total ...	...	39	1	40	30	70
<i>IV—Home Circle.</i>							
1	Mundwa	406	9	...	9	10	19
2	Ambernath	272	4	7	11	7	18
3	Baramati	73	6	...	6	10	16
	Total ...	...	19	7	26	27	53
1	Sholapur Free Colony ...	2,194	2	...	2	.....	2
<i>While on Probation.</i>							
1	Bombay ... ..	...	...	2	2	.....	2
2	Presidency Construction Settlement Hotgl.	...	1	...	1	.....	1
3	Khanapur ... ..	...	1	...	1	.....	1
4	Undirgaon ... ..	...	3	1	4	7	11
	Total ...	...	7	3	10	7	17
	Grand Total ...	...	145	28	173	145	318

Co-operative Credit Societies in the Criminal

Serial No.	Name of Society.	Year of establishment.	Number of members.	Reserve Fund.	Amount of shares.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Southern Circle.</i>					
1	HUBLI Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1922	654	Rs. a. p. 6,661 12 2	Rs. a. p. 10,656 0 0
2	GADAG Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1917	262	3,551 2 10	1,780 0 0
3	BELGAUM Settlement Credit Society.	1928	98	353 3 9	136 0 0
4	KHANAPUR Settlement Credit Society.	1917	25	1,009 12 4	56 0 0
<i>Central Circle.</i>					
1	SHOLAPUR Settlement Credit Society.	1917	745	4,295 9 3	2,549 0 6
2	BIJAPUR Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1924	138	4,105 1 11	370 0 0
3	HOTGI Settlement Credit Society.	1927	41	816 9 5	75 0 0
4	BAGALKOT Settlement Credit Society.	1933	61	203 11 6	187 0 0
5	BARSI PARDHI Colony Credit Society.	1935	120	852 9 10	710 0 0
6	HOTGI Free Colony Credit Society.	1932	85	633 3 11	364 0 0
<i>Northern Circle.</i>					
1	AHMEDABAD Settlement Credit Society.	1933	187	1,213 0 7	459 0 0
2	JALGAON Settlement Credit Society.	1931	73	86 2 6	123 0 0
3	DHULIA Settlement Credit Society.	1934	81	91 3 0	126 0 0
<i>Home Circle.</i>					
1	MUNDWA Settlement Credit Society.	1935	132	206 9 10	241 0 0
2	AMBERNATH Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1926	88	645 8 7	685 0 0
3	BARAMATI Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1921	80	896 1 0	1,080 0 0
4	UNDIRGAON Free Colony Credit Society.	1935	19	71 12 6	66 0 0
Total ...			2,898	25,633 2 11	19,652 0 6

V.
Tribes Settlements as they stood on 31st March 1940.

Capital (share plus Reserve Fund).	Deposits received during the year.	Deposits at the end of the year.	Loans advanced during the year.	Loans received during the year.	Loans outstanding at the end of the year.	Amount of expected bad debts.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
17,317 12 2	9,547 7 4	16,357 6 0	20,392 0 0	24,249 0 0	28,131 0 0	500 0 0
1,211 2 10	896 10 3	1,331 9 4	2,887 0 0	4,413 15 9	4,504 3 0	125 0 0
489 3 9	602 5 0	692 5 0	1,125 14 0	337 6 3	735 0 3	18 2 0
1,095 12 4	896 12 2	431 11 3	751 13 0	595 2 3	638 7 9	.....
6,844 9 9	17,025 0 6	7,844 5 7	10,507 9 9	8,118 10 9	15,704 15 2	28 15 0
4,475 1 11	787 3 2	1,899 2 8	305 8 0	419 12 1	881 15 1	75 0 0
801 9 5	516 14 0	948 2 6	368 1 0	43 15 9	336 11 9	.....
390 11 6	374 13 6	656 7 9	1,671 1 6	345 8 4	840 7 2	25 0 0
1,571 9 10	530 0 0	369 4 6	930 8 0	911 1 0	2,243 2 6	.....
277 3 11	354 6 3	753 5 9	778 0 0	182 8 0	1,380 5 5	40 0 0
1,672 0 7	1,296 15 0	1,461 13 0	304 11 9	688 7 1	1,450 11 0	.....
320 2 6	609 0 3	312 4 9	473 3 0	277 9 3	543 11 6	.....
217 3 0	797 0 3	885 10 3	471 2 0	610 0 9	1,141 3 5	49 12 0
447 9 10	561 4 9	334 9 8	811 0 0	611 2 9	1,500 0 6	15 0 0
1,330 8 7	2,447 3 6	2,026 4 3	1,156 0 0	1,546 4 9	1,223 12 9	150 0 0
1,216 1 0	227 9 3	1,125 9 11	325 0 0	479 14 0	2,637 6 9	.....
129 12 6	814 10 6	221 10 6	327 9 9	248 12 6	474 2 9	25 0 0
43,226 3 5	38,275 4 8	37,603 10 8	41,706 1 9	44,050 3 3	64,507 4 9	1,051 13 0

Statement showing expenditure per head in each settlement for the

Serial No.	Name of Settlement.	Popula- tion.	Annual recurring expenditure.	Deduct income.	Net expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Dhulia	267	6,212 15 4	135 1 6	6,077 13 10
2	Jalgaon	250	6,577 2 1	344 8 0	6,232 10 1
3	Ahmedabad	1,103	16,224 8 2	611 13 9	15,612 10 5
4	Ambernath	273	7,892 1 4	483 7 9	7,408 9 7
5	Mundwa	406	7,631 12 8	61 12 9	7,569 15 11
6	Baramati	73	1,571 3 0	5 0 0	1,566 3 0
7	Sholapur	1,145	28,790 11 8	6,679 11 0	22,111 0 8
8	Hotgi (Presidency Settlement). Construction	358	13,456 5 6	164 8 0	13,291 13 6
9	Bijapur	358	20,326 15 3	177 13 3	20,049 2 0
10	Bagalkot	88	2,737 3 2	175 6 0	2,561 13 2
11	Gadag	301	9,521 8 0	597 1 9	8,924 6 3
12	Hubli	1,210	26,937 7 1	91 3 0	26,846 4 1
13	Khanapur	168	8,685 6 11	163 4 6	8,422 2 5
14	Belgaum	286	5,520 11 6	10 5 0	5,519 6 6
<i>Institutions and Free Colonies.</i>					
1	Women's Homes ... ..	.....	2,280 0 0	.....	2,280 0 0
2	Children's Homes ... ..	.....	6,453 1 6	.....	6,453 1 6
3	Hotgi Free Colony ... ..	.....	1,617 7 9	9 12 0	1,607 11 9
4	Indi Free Colony ... ..	.....	261 15 9	.....	261 15 9
5	Barsi Free Colony ... ..	.....	1,530 3 6	296 2 0	1,234 1 6
6	Undirgaon Free Colony ... ..	.....	1,823 12 6	6 7 0	1,817 5 6
7	Central Staff ... ..	.....	74,225 4 5	8,028 9 3	66,196 11 2
Total ... ..		.....	2,50,176 13 1	18,141 14 6	2,32,034 14 7

VI.

financial year 1939-40 including non-recurring items of expenditure.

Cost per head.	Population of Free Colonies.	Number of families discharged on license to villages and supervised by Managers and Settlement Inspectors.	Cost of supervision of persons in free colonies including education of children and supervision over village licensees.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
22 12 2	59	16	605 10 8	
24 14 10	71	33	1,027 4 8	
14 2 5	36	5	270 9 4	
27 3 9	287	13	1,560 14 8	
18 10 3	168	26	1,290 13 4	
21 7 3	450	2	758 12 0	
19 4 11	2,194	17	9,142 9 4	
34 4 1	21	3	77 12 0	
56 0 0	132	3	676 12 0	
29 1 9	323	16	999 10 8	
29 10 4	994	18	3,346 8 0	
22 2 11	1,770	1	7,358 5 0	
50 2 1	45	14	403 13 4	
19 4 9	109	24	861 0 0	
.....	
.....	
.....	465	.....	.....
.....	254	.....	.....
.....	869	.....	.....
.....	147	.....	.....
.....	
.....	.....	.....	28,380 7 0	

	Rs. a. p.
Total recurring expenditure ...	2,83,783 5 4
Total non-recurring expenditure ...	16,548 9 0

Grand Total ...	3,00,331 14 4
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